



The Council for Scottish Archaeology
Causewayside House,
160 Causewayside,
Edinburgh EH9 1PR



2006

DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

NEW SERIES, VOLUME 7

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The Journal of the Council for Scottish Archaeology

**DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION
IN SCOTLAND**

**NEW SERIES, VOLUME 7
2006**

**Edited by
Ellen McAdam and Paula Milburn**

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.

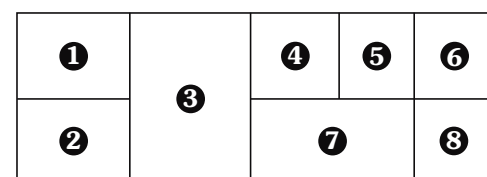
Membership of CSA

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.

Further information and an application form may be obtained from:

The Council for Scottish Archaeology
 Causewayside House
 160 Causewayside
 Edinburgh EH9 1PR
 Telephone: 0131 668 4189
 Email: info@scottisharchaeology.org.uk
 Website: www.scottisharchaeology.org.uk

Cover:



- 1) St Nicholas, Aberdeen, stone face : City of Aberdeen Archaeological Unit
- 2) Fieldwalking in Dell, Ness, Isle of Lewis : GUARD
- 3) Dragoneseque brooch from Newstead, Scottish Borders : NMS
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- 8) Carriden, Falkirk, gold annular brooch : NMS

Back cover: Spacer-plate necklace from Inchmarnock cist 3 : NMS

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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.

DES is not intended as a medium for final publication but should be regarded as a summary, often interim, statement of work undertaken. A fuller account will eventually appear in print elsewhere, and/or further detailed records will be 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 Hon Editor carries out the work on a voluntary basis largely in her 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 Paula Milburn and Carol Primrose for assistance with the formatting of the archaeological contributions. Thanks are due to the Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre for the Local Authority map, and to Glasgow Museums for their considerable support in kind. The essential work of Paula Milburn in verifying locational information is very gratefully acknowledged.

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

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

Historic Scotland

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

The Crown Office (Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel)

Ellen McAdam

Glasgow Museums

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. It is preferable to submit entries in the year of discovery, but contributions may also be submitted at a later date.
2. Contributions should be brief statements of work undertaken. Survey information should be summarised. Please try to write interestingly and avoid the use of the passive.
3. The preferred method of submission is a Word attachment via email. In addition one hard copy of each contribution and a disk with the entries and illustrations should be submitted.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Please note that it is a condition of Historic Scotland-funded projects that an entry be supplied for publication in *DES*.
7. The contributor is responsible for the accuracy of entries, and all enquiries concerning content should be referred to the contributor. Contributors may be asked to verify their contributions. The Editor will not enter into lengthy correspondence with contributors.
8. Poorly written, excessively lengthy or controversial contributions may be returned to the contributor for revision.
9. No proofs will be forwarded to contributors.
10. The submission of line drawings and photographs is encouraged; they will be included where possible if they contribute useful information or enhance the appearance of the volume. Please supply illustrations as jpg or tif files, with a list of captions including the file names. Excavation and survey plans are particularly welcome. Do not embed illustrations in text.
11. 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).
12. Final deadline for receipt of contributions for each volume is 15 November, but contributions may be sent at any time during the year. Contributions should be sent direct to Dr Paula Milburn, RCAHMS, John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh, EH8 9NX. Email : Paula.Milburn@rcahms.gov.uk
13. Format and conventions:
 - a. Please supply the information requested in the order indicated in the sample entry and pro forma below. If you are supplying files on disk, please follow the formatting indicated as closely as possible. This will greatly reduce the time needed for editing.
 - b. Do not use table format.
 - c. Use current rather than historic Local Authority divisions (see map on page 6).
 - d. Use N, S, E, W, NE, SW etc for cardinal points.
 - e. Cite measurements in kilometres (km), metres (m) or millimetres (mm). Do not use cm as they are not an SI measurement. Do not leave a space between the number and the unit of measurement. In a series of measurements using the same unit only the last measurement needs to be followed by the unit, eg 34 x 67 x 83mm.
 - f. Cite dates in the form 30 July 1893.
 - g. Note the following preferred spellings: posthole, wind farm, rig and furrow, dry stone.

Sample Entry

Berry Burn wind farm Alison Cameron
 Evaluation and Survey Headland Archaeology Ltd
 NJ 07032 46223 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken
 in July 2006 to ascertain whether there were any archaeological
 constraints upon the location of a turbine forming part of the
 Berry Burn wind farm. The proposed turbine location lies near
 the prehistoric field system at Rochuln (NJ04NE 3).
 Seven trenches were excavated, covering 392m2, equivalent
 to just over 5% of the available area. The present ground
 surface was at 310m OD. The trenches were excavated through
 varying depths of peat, and all came down onto natural sand
 with frequent boulders protruding from the bedrock. In some
 places an iron-pan had developed before the onset of peat
 accumulation. Large tree trunks were visible within the peat at
 depths between 0.40m and 0.70m.
 The evaluation identified three lengths of drystone walling,
 comprising two separate structures lying on top of the natural
 subsoil and sealed beneath up to 0.7m of peat. Of unknown
 date or function, they may be associated with an early field
 system. All three features lie on the very E margin of the
 Turbine 30 location and c 45m from the centre point of the
 turbine base.
 Three linear banks that lay outside the limits of previous work
 undertaken by the RCAHMS (Survey DC17478/PO) were
 surveyed.
 Sponsor: Entec UK
 HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY LTD:
 13 Jane Street, Edinburgh EH6 5HE.

DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND PRO FORMA

Please supply the following information in this order and format. If there is more than one item on a line please separate them by using the tab key.

LOCAL AUTHORITY

Parish

Site name

Name of contributor(s)

Type of project

Name of organisation

National Grid Reference (2 letters, 6, 8 or 10 figures)

Report:

Location of archive

Sponsor:

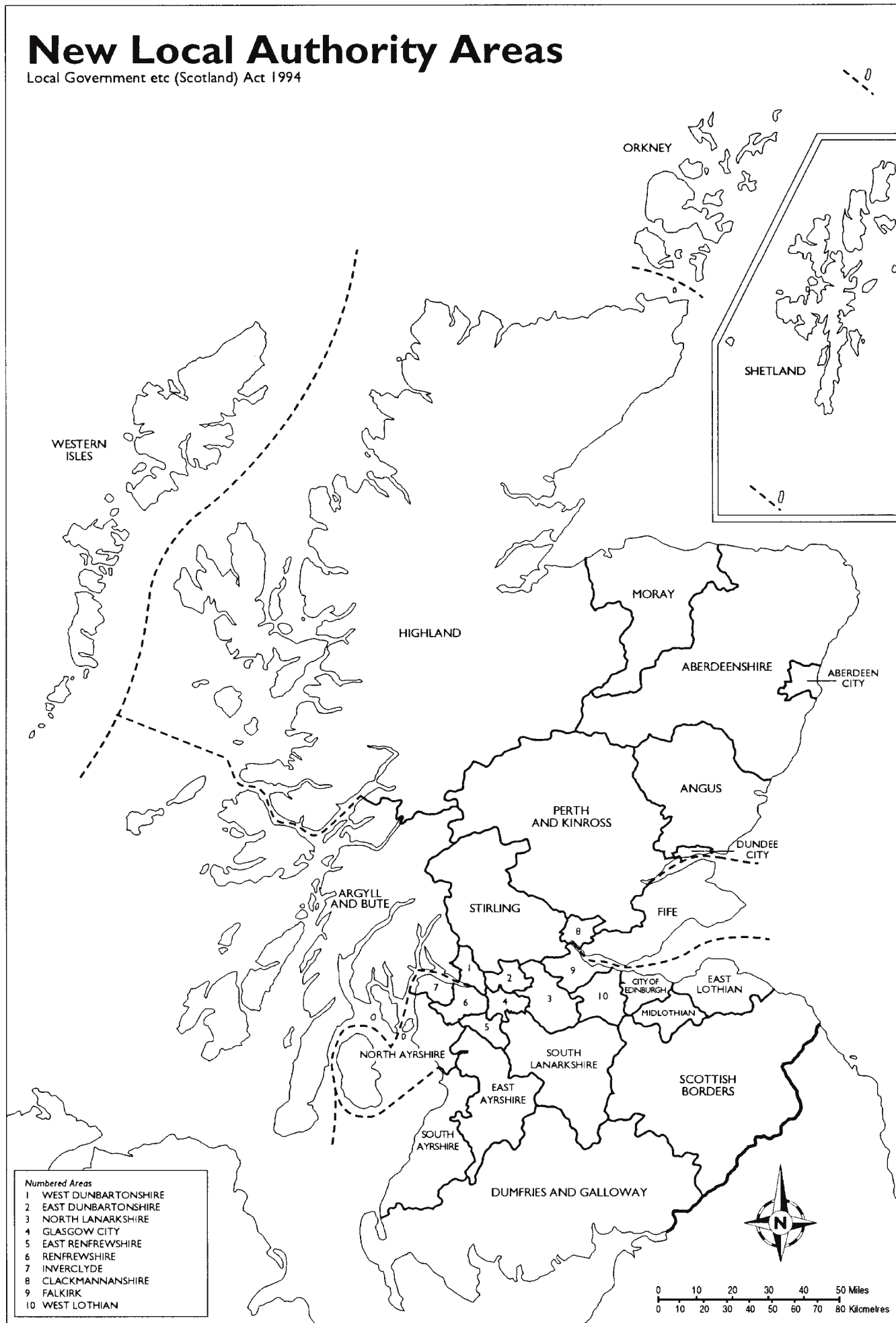
Contact details of organisation (first entry only)

Please send contributions to :

Dr Paula Milburn, RCAHMS, John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9NX

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 2006.

ABERDEENSHIRE

(Fordoun)
NO 662 753 **Boghall** Ring feature.
NO 686 732 **Gallow Hillock** Ring feature.
NO 680 744 **Pitnamoon** Ring features.
NO 687 741 **Pitnamoon Cottages** Ring features.

(Laurencekirk)
NO 743 737 **Haddo** Ring feature.
NO 730 737 **West Powburn** Ring feature inside enclosure.

ANGUS

(Airlie)
NO 328 504 **Carlingwell** Unenclosed settlement.
NO 351 495 **Linross** Unenclosed settlement.

(Arbroath and St Vigeans)
NO 618 462 **Letham Grange** Unenclosed settlement.

(Brechin)
NO 588 627 **Gowanpark** Parallel curving linear cropmarks.
NO 605 641 **Newtonmill** Ring features.

(Eassie and Nevay)
NO 360 480 **Dunkenny** Ring cist.
NO 326 455 **Newmill** Unenclosed settlement, five ring features seen where just one has been recorded before (NO34NW19).

(Edzell)
NO 592 693 **Colt Hill** ?Souterrains.
NO 587 696 **Edzell** Ring feature.
NO 601 704 **Gannochy** Pit-defined feature.

(Fern)
NO 499 616 **Boggie** Pits, heart-shaped cropmark and ring feature.

(Glamis)
NO 379 439 **Milton of Ogilvie** Defended roundhouse (or henge).

(Inverkeilor)
NO 642 465 **Kinblethmont** Large circular enclosure and parallel linear cropmarks.

(Kirriemuir)
NO 389 530 **East Muirhead** Circular enclosure.
NO 375 512 **New Kilrie** Large ovoid enclosure, smaller ring enclosures and ?souterrain.
NO 385 508 **New Kilrie** Ring feature.

(Menmuir)
NO 553 644 **Balzeordie** ?souterrain.

NO 514 627 **Milton of Balhall** Unenclosed settlement with souterrains.

(Stracathro)
NO 606 649 **Ballownie** Ring features.

(Tannadice)
NO 448 565 **Cairn Farm** Ring feature.
NO 483 593 **Easter Balgillo** Ring feature and rig.
NO 443 596 **Mains of Coull** Rectangular enclosures.
NO 454 599 **Moor Cottage** Square feature.

(Tealing)
NO 396 375 **Balnuith** ?Palisaded enclosure.
NO 409 389 **Mansfield** Ring feature.

EAST RENFREWSHIRE

(Eaglesham)
NS 559 547 **Woodend** Rig.

PERTH AND KINROSS

(Aberdalgie)
NO 073 224 **East Mid Lamberkin** Ring feature

(Alyth)
NO 241 471 **New Alyth** Two ring and one rectangular feature.

(Auchtergaven)
NO 043 361 **Garry** Ring features.
NO 049 362 **Garry** Ring feature.
NO 063 345 **Loanhead** Ring feature.
NO 034 338 **Tullybelton** Pits.
NO 036 372 **Upper Obney** Ring features, old quarry and ?enclosure.

(Bendochy)
NO 219 436 **Millhorn** Ring ditch (?small henge).

(Blair Atholl)
NN 852 652 **Balansteuartach** Ruined enclosure.
NN 841 656 **Invervack** Small earthworks (?building ruins).

(Caputh)
NO 144 405 **Little Fardle** Ring feature.

(Cargill)
NO 133 339 **Campsie Wood** Pits and linear cropmark.
NO 192 382 **Leyston** Ring features.
NO 181 384 **Links** Ring feature.
NO 180 386 **Links** Ring feature.

(Clunie)
NO 112 437 **Mains of Clunie** Pits.

(Collace)
NO 208 318 **Collace** Rig, platform and old track (?DMV).
NO 212 330 **Fairy Green** Ring feature and linear cropmark.

(Comrie)
NN 787 214 **Fairness** Linear cropmarks.

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SURVEYS

(Coupar Angus)
 NO 251 434 **Cronan** Ring feature.
 NO 235 413 **Isla Park** Unenclosed settlement, may be part of known settlement (NO24SW113).
 NO 235 411 **Isla Park** Double ditched enclosure, rectangular feature and pit line.
 NO 270 435 **Longleys** Sub-rectangular enclosure.
 NO 234 404 **Meadowside** Ring feature and old railway.
 (Crieff)
 NN 895 191 **Powmill** Parallel linear cropmarks and pit alignment.
 (Dunkeld and Dowally)
 NO 065 455 **Butterglen** Ring features.
 NO 065 455 **Butterglen** Small rectangular feature.
 (Fowlis Wester)
 NN 918 241 **Crothead** Quarry remains.
 (Kinclaven)
 NO 132 379 **Broomhill** Ring features.
 NO 096 366 **Douglasfield** Rectangular enclosure.
 NO 122 358 **Newbiggin** Large area of rigg with ring feature and old track.
 (Kinloch)
 NO 153 442 **Marlee** Long curving cropmark.
 NO 137 459 **Thorngreen** Ring feature.
 (Little Dunkeld)
 NO 101 381 **Ardoch** Large oval enclosure.
 NO 979 508 **Balmacneil** Ovoid enclosure.
 NO 040 413 **Birnam** Enclosure.
 (Logiealmond)
 NN 992 337 **Mullion** Quarry remains.
 (Logierait)
 NN 987 512 **Whaugh of Tulliemet** Barrow.
 NN 966 544 **Woodend** Small square cropmark.
 (Longforgan)
 NO 298 304 **Longforgan** Ring feature.
 NO 299 304 **Longforgan** Small square feature.
 (Madderty)
 NN 949 223 **Inchaffray House** ?unenclosed settlement.
 (Meigle)
 NO 281 441 **Balmacron** Ring features.
 NO 320 455 **Langlogie** ?Unenclosed settlement.
 NO 319 456 **Langlogie** Souterrains.
 NO 288 431 **Mains of Belmont** Unenclosed settlement and linear cropmarks.
 (Methvern)
 NN 988 240 **Blackmoss Cottages** Rig.
 NN 994 242 **Bachilton Cottage** Rig.

NO 049 286 **Coldrochie Burn** Rig and ring feature.
 NO 036 286 **Lynedoch Cottage** Rig.
 (Moneydie)
 NO 085 304 **Cramflat** Ring feature.
 NO 080 316 **Gellybanks** Enclosure.
 NO 085 308 **Northleys** Ring feature.
 NO 090 304 **Northleys** Ring and square feature.
 (Monzievaird and Strowan)
 NN 801 219 **Carse of Lennoch** Ring feature.
 (Moulin)
 NN 907 644 **Lettoch** Ruined farmsteads.
 NN 906 645 **Lettoch** Ruined farmsteads.
 NN 943 576 **Pitlochry** Cists.
 (Muthill)
 NN 795 186 **Beinn Dubh** Ruined square stone building.
 (Ratray)
 NO 194 456 **Ratray Hospital** Large square enclosure.
 (Redgorton)
 NO 101 292 **Hatton** Pits and cropmarks.
 NO 092 299 **Kirk Hill** Ring features.
 NO 092 290 **Redgorton** Ovoid enclosure.
 (St Martins)
 NO 120 324 **Cambusmichael** Unenclosed settlement.
 NO 182 292 **Tarrylaw** Souterrain settlement.
 (Scone)
 NO 160 266 **East Bonhard** Rig.
 (Tibbermore)
 NO 026 236 **Merriness** Ring cist, ring features and pit-defined circular enclosure.
STIRLING
 (Balquhiddier)
 NN 457 190 **Ardearnaig** Ruined building.
 NN 559 191 **Bailefuil** Oval enclosure.
 NN 473 196 **Monachylebeag** Ruined farmstead.
 (Callander)
 NN 608 079 **Bridgend** Enclosures.
 (Dunblane and Lecropt)
 NN 796 048 **Glassingall** Ring feature.
 (Kilmadock)
 NN 685 006 **Munnieston** Ring feature.

ABERDEEN CITY

Aberdeen

Cadona's Pleasure Fairs, Links Road, Aberdeen JC Murray
 Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services
 NJ 9521 0673 A watching brief was maintained in October 2006 during the soil strip and excavation of foundations on the site in advance of its development as a crazy golf course. The site measures c 65m (E-W) by 40m (N-S) and is located on the E side of Links Road in the area of the Queens Links. Although there were no recorded archaeological features within the confines of the site, it is quite likely that there was prehistoric and later medieval activity in the wider area. The soil strip and deeper excavations for soakaways and foundations showed that a deep layer of demolition rubble was used to level the site prior to it being landscaped and grassed over. No archaeological features or finds were evident.
 Report lodged with Aberdeen City SMR and NMRS.
 Sponsors: Cadona's Pleasure Fairs Ltd

East Kirk, St Nicholas, Aberdeen Alison Cameron
 Excavation City of Aberdeen Archaeological Unit
 NJ 9409 0630 Following an evaluation last year (see DES 2005) a complete excavation of the East Kirk in 2006 is nearly complete. The earliest structure was the rounded apsidal E end of a church, probably constructed in the early 12th century. The burials of 20 children were found around the exterior of this church, most buried in cists, stone coffins or with pillow stones. The apse went out of use around the middle of the 12th century when the church was rebuilt following a rectangular plan. The E wall of this church became unstable, possibly due to its construction on the line of an earlier ditch. A replacement E end was constructed just 1m from the first in the late 12th century. This wall is dated by the presence of pilaster buttresses, but also had other substantial buttresses. Burials within (and possibly pre-dating) this chapel included several in hollowed-out logs, three with traces of twigs laid beside the body, several with well-preserved coarse textiles and one with two scallop shells beside the head. Another scallop shell was found over the left thigh of one burial, having probably been attached to a pilgrim's scrip or satchel, and another larger example was found in a 12th-century burial soil.



Fig 1. Stone face: carved stone reused in 19th-century wall

ABERDEEN CITY



Fig 2. Two scallop shells by the head of the burial of an adult male, probably 12th-century

Numerous burials outside the 12th-century church were also excavated; these were generally very well preserved because they were enclosed under the floors of the church in the 15th century. They included a mother with an unborn child.
 The current 19th-century structure was built on the footings of the 15th-century church, allowing the full plan of that church to be seen. On the S wall, the presence of a corridor leading down into St Mary's Chapel was recorded as well as a window in the wall to allow light into the corridor. This chapel was an early 15th-century crypt built at a lower level and still surviving today; its carved granite doorways were also uncovered during this excavation. Just above the corridor the burial of a woman had been inserted. She had suffered from severe osteomalacia, adult vitamin D deficiency, and the burial contained a cast metal badge depicting Our Lady of Pity. On the N wall excavation uncovered a set of stairs that had allowed access to the lower crypt until they were blocked up, possibly at the Reformation.
 Two large sleeper walls were uncovered which showed evidence of weight-bearing pillars and floor surfaces. These showed that the 15th-century church was divided into a central area with two slightly narrower aisles to the N and S. These sleeper walls had been cut through by gravediggers to sink a number of 'family' burials, groups of up to six burials that presumably represented people from one family. Further analysis including DNA extraction may help to confirm this interpretation. One 'family' area with five adults and a child contained a coin of the 1590s in one of the earlier burials and a coin of the 1690s attached to the lid of the latest burial. The burial of a 16-19 year old boy who died from syphilis had also been dug through the sleeper walls.
 At time of writing 915 burials have been excavated dating from the 18th century AD back to at least the 12th century. Radiocarbon dating should confirm the date of some of the earlier burials. The coffin wood, clothing and body tissues were very well preserved in the latest burials. One had a pile of seeds over the vertebrae, suggesting a floral arrangement. Many of the burials were of older adults, reflecting the fact that this area of the church was the most expensive in which to be buried. Further work will take place over 2007 and until the development is finished.
 Report deposited with City of Aberdeen and RCAHMS (at end of project).
 Sponsor: Kirk of St Nicholas Uniting
Football Changing Facilities, School Road, Seaton, Aberdeen HK Murray and JC Murray
 Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services
 NJ 9482 0845 Documentary evidence indicated that an 18th-

or 19th-century brickfield had existed to the N of the site and the Seaton Brick and Tileworks (later 18th to mid 19th century) and Seaton Pottery (1868-1964) had been a little further away to the NW. The watching brief in May 2006 observed the topsoil strip of the entire site and c 40% of the reduction in soil levels for the car park and foundations to depths of c 1.5m.

An area of brick waste in the NE corner may have been from the documented brickfield to the N. Most of the site had been used for the dumping of domestic refuse in the late 19th and early 20th century. The dump lay directly on the natural sands and clay.

Report lodged with Aberdeen City SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Aberdeen City Council

Great Northern Road, Aberdeen Victoria Clements
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group
NJ 913 092 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by AOC Archaeology Group in February 2006 in advance of a proposed development at Great northern Road, to the NW of Aberdeen on the possible site of the Aberdeenshire Canal. Five trenches covering an area of 140.5m were opened. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Porcelanosa (UK) Ltd

867 Great Northern Road, Aberdeen JC Murray
Evaluation, Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services
NJ 911 092 An evaluation of this small site was carried out from March to August 2006 prior to the building of a shopping unit. It is thought that the site is located on or near the line of the Aberdeenshire canal which may run E-W along the S side of the site. Owing to the presence of live waste water services only a very limited evaluation was possible in the NE sector of the site. Although excavated to a depth of 2m, no sign of the canal was evident. The subsequent diversion of the services at a later stage and the excavation of a 3m deep trench along the S side of the site were monitored but no evidence for the canal at this location was found.

Report lodged with Aberdeen City SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: West Region Investments Ltd

Hilton Campus, Aberdeen Kirsty Dingwall
Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd
NJ 925 081 A programme of trial trench evaluation was undertaken in March 2006 in advance of development of the former Hilton Campus of Aberdeen University for housing. The area evaluated – the site of the former sports field – was the only large open area within the campus. As a result of the terracing and levelling that has taken place on the site, natural subsoil was not seen across the S half of the evaluated area. However, it is clear that the original ground surface here lies at least 1m below the present ground surface, which is below the depth required for the foundations of the houses being constructed. Where natural subsoil was seen at original levels, no features or finds of archaeological interest were identified.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Aberdeen City Council Archaeologist.
Sponsor: Cala Homes (East) Ltd

King’s College, Aberdeen Victoria Clements
Watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NJ 939 081 Previous watching briefs (Stones and Cameron, DES 1989, and Murray, DES 2004) in the area uncovered the

foundations of the 1832 frontage and associated drainage channel and also walls and an area of flooring thought to be related to a 19th-century professorial manse. An archaeological watching brief was carried out in April 2006 on the ground-breaking works associated with the installation of floodlighting in front of King’s College, Aberdeen. Excavation of a small service trench revealed the remains of an earlier N/S running wall extending from beneath a buttress of the present wall. Also traces of a parallel stone-built culvert were observed. No dating evidence was observed but these features appear to correspond to those identified in an earlier watching brief undertaken in 1989, which identified the wall as being part of the 1832 frontage.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Aberdeen University

281-287 King Street, Aberdeen HK Murray and JC Murray
Evaluation Murray Archaeological Services
NJ 942 070 The site is on the W side of King Street, Aberdeen, adjacent to the railway, which was constructed on the line of a canal which ran between Aberdeen and Inverurie between 1805 and c 1845. A plan of the canal dated 1843 (University of Aberdeen Special Collections) shows the canal widened at this point, possibly allowing boats to pass before going under the bridge carrying King Street (NJ90NW 285.05). The evaluation trench in October 2006 revealed c 12.5m of a revetment parallel to the line of the former canal, possibly the edge of a wharf. For most of its length the revetment was formed of vertical split timbers set edge to edge. At the E end the line was continued by a well built stone wall surviving to a height of c 850mm.

Report lodged with Aberdeen City SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Cumming and Co. Architects

Old Megabowl Site, St Andrew’s Street, Aberdeen Stephen Lancaster
Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd
NJ 939 065 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in October 2006 at the Old Megabowl Site in advance of a proposed housing development. The evaluation comprised 31.5m of linear trial trenching covering an area of 54.5m², equating to nearly a 5% sample of the proposed development area to be investigated in Phase 1. The evaluation was undertaken in order to assess the presence and survival of possible loch deposits at the site, on the basis of earlier work at Gallowgate in Aberdeen.

The sequence found consisted of loch deposits, probably dating to the late Pleistocene, either cut into by 19th-century cellars or overlain by two successive buried soils, the lower probably reflecting the development of the infilled loch into an area of open land, the upper reflecting the formation of rapidly accumulating urban soil. The cellars of the 19th-century tenement buildings along St Andrews Street had been backfilled with rubble from their demolition. All deposits were covered by a considerable depth of modern hardcore and tarmac.

Archive to be deposited with the NMRS. Report to be lodged in the Aberdeen City SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Bancon Developments Ltd

Newhills

BP Stoneywood Road, Bucksburn, Aberdeen Ronan Toolis
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group
NJ 891 117 Due to the intersection of the proposed develop-

ment at Stoneywood Road, Bucksburn, Aberdeen by the line of the Aberdeenshire Canal, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May 2006 to determine whether any archaeological traces of the canal or associated features survived, and to what extent they were likely to be affected by the proposed development. Three trenches were machine-excavated under archaeological supervision. Potential remains of the base of the canal were encountered in only one trench. No significant archaeological artefacts were found.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Bowmer and Kirkland Ltd

Old Machar

Jesmond Drive, Bridge of Don JC Murray
Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services
NJ 9254 1171 A watching brief was maintained in February 2006 during the soil strip of an area 110m by 80m on the E side of Jesmond Drive. The site is in the general area of known archaeological sites with the cropmarks of a possible henge to the NW (NJ91SW 3). With the exception of the remains of a 19th-century dry stone wall of rubble construction, no archaeological features or finds were evident on the site.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: MTM Construction Ltd

Peterculter

26 Cairn Road, Bielside JC Murray
Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services
NJ 882 026 A watching brief was maintained during the excavations for the foundations of a new house in May 2006. The site is a short distance to the SW of a probable Bronze Age cairn c 20m in diameter by c 4m high (NJ80SE 24). It is entirely possible that the cairn is all that is now visible of a larger Bronze Age cemetery that may have extended to Cairn Road. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report lodged with Aberdeen City SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: G and H Property

Cults Academy, Cults HK Murray and JC Murray
Evaluation Murray Archaeological Services
NJ 886 030 Evaluation of the playing fields of Cults Academy was required prior to planned building works. This preliminary evaluation in July-August 2006 was restricted to c 2% of the site because of continued use of the sports facilities. The 1867 OS map showed two cairns on the site, part of a larger group of Bronze Age cairns of which only one survives (NJ80SE 24). Neither of the cairns was visible on 1947 aerial photographs but it was hoped that residual cairn material might have survived. Considerable trenching was undertaken across the location of both cairns. No cairn material or associated features were found. However, it appeared that the terraced landscaping of the playing fields in the 1960s may have preserved some original ground levels and it was advised that further evaluation should be undertaken on other areas of the playing fields before development.

Report lodged with Aberdeen City SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Aberdeen City Council

Normandykes Roman Camp, Peterculter J Lewis
Excavation Scotia Archaeology
NO 8354 9921 to NO 8299 9928 The fort, which dates from the late 2nd or early 3rd century, covers an area of nearly

45ha on the brow of a low hill, a short distance from the left bank of the River Dee. Its W half is a scheduled ancient monument (NO89NW 1) and is mixed farmland, whereas its E half has been under commercial forestry for some time. The track used to extract timber through the scheduled area was severely damaged during very wet conditions early in 2006, resulting in wheel ruts penetrating well into the subsoil in places. In June 2006, the disturbed area was fully excavated prior to the construction of a new access track to the forest.

The trench was 520m long and 3.5m wide and contained a number of features of interest, including several post-pits towards the W end of the trench, although no pattern could be discerned in such a narrow area. It is worth noting, however, that some of the pits lay beyond what is assumed to be the W limit of the fort. Other features included: a stone-lined kiln or oven that had been badly damaged by wheel ruts; three large hearths set into pits, measuring typically 1.2-2m across and backfilled with boulders; and several smaller hearths and patches of burning.
Sponsor: James Jones and Sons Limited

Robert Gordon University, Scott Sutherland School, Garthdee Road, Aberdeen HK Murray
Evaluation Murray Archaeological Services
NJ 9138 0301 An evaluation took place in November 2006 in advance of part of a phased development of the Scott Sutherland School of Architecture. The site, which was a car park, lay on a gravel ridge on the N bank of the River Dee, at the top of a steep slope down to the water. Five trenches were excavated but no archaeological features or finds were revealed and it appeared that the area had been landscaped when the car park was created.
Archive deposited with City of Aberdeen SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Robert Gordon University

Tor-na-Dee Hospital, Milltimber Donald Wilson
Historic building recording AOC Archaeology Group
NJ 864 019 A programme of building recording was undertaken in July 2006 prior to the redevelopment of the site. A Level 2 programme of recording was undertaken on the main part of the hospital building, with a Level 1 programme for the later parts of the building and all other buildings within the development area. A total of 15 buildings were recorded. Six phases of activity were assigned to the buildings. The earliest building was built in the 1880s and the original hospital was constructed in 1899. A series of extensions and new wings were built over the following 100 years. The internal rooms of the original hospital were recorded although these had all undergone modernisation. Only the front façade of the original building is to be retained.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Halliday Fraser Munro

Woodlands, Cults, Aberdeen Victoria Clements
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group
NJ 9010 0374 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by AOC Archaeology Group in April 2006 in advance of a proposed housing development at the site of the former Woodlands Hospital, Cults, to the SW of Aberdeen. The northern boundary of the proposed development area contains an Aberdeen March Stone (No. 11: NJ80SE 46). Eight trenches (covering an area of 690 m) were opened. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Stewart Milne Homes

ABERDEENSHIRE

Aboyne and Glentanar

Deeside Way Footpaths, Aboyne, Aberdeenshire JC Murray

Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services
 NO 508 988 A watching brief was maintained in July 2006 during the upgrading of the Deeside Way footpath to the W of Aboyne. Although no known archaeological sites lie along the route of the pathway, the general area has produced considerable evidence of flintworking on the terraces of the river Dee. The stretch of new pathway ran from the line of the dismantled railway SE for c 115m to 7m N of the North Deeside Road and turned E for a further 25m to join a trackway leading to Cluny Cottage. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
 Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council

Arbuthnott

Kair House, Fordoun, Aberdeenshire JC Murray

Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services
 NO 769 765 A watching brief was maintained in August-September 2006 during the soil strip and excavation of foundations for a sand school and associated buildings at Kair House. The area, c 40 x 22m for the sand school and c 16 x 30m for the stables and garage, lies c 35m NE of the NE corner of the house. It is enclosed within a Roman temporary camp of some 52ha associated with the Severan campaigns c AD 208-11. The depth of topsoil removed varied from around 300mm to around 450mm over the site. A ditch was uncovered in a watching brief carried out in 2004, to the NNE of Kair House (DES 2004, 10), but this was not evident in the current site. No other archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
 Sponsor: Mr and Mrs Fletcher

Auchindoir and Kearn

Brawland BW 1-2 George Currie

Cup-marked rocks
 NJ 47074 27132 In improved pasture 150m north of Brawland farmhouse a stretch of bedrock under turf bears 11 cup marks, the 2 largest being 60 x 5mm and 50 x 20mm. In the same field, to the south at NJ 47126 26950, an outcrop 3.6m long and 0.4m high bears 10 cups: a group of 5 average 60 x 20mm and a further 5 18 x 8mm.

Brawland BW 3-6 George Currie

Cup-marked rocks
 NJ 46994 26598 In the boulder-strewn fields to the west of Brawland farm, a boulder of 2.2 x 1.5 x 0.7m with a possible cup mark 50 x 12mm. At NJ 46769 26657 a flat slab of rock bears at least one cup mark 50 x 10mm. At a distance of 6m NE of the slab, at NJ 46777 26658, is a boulder with one cup mark 50 x 15mm. At NJ 46895 26586 bedrock under turf has two cup marks 60 x 20mm and 50 x 8mm. At NJ 46827 26834, a boulder bears two cup marks 50 x 18mm and 30 x 10mm.

Tonburn TB 1 George Currie

Cup-marked rock
 NJ 46574 26748 On the N side of the Burn of Tonburn,

between the farms of Tonburn and Brawland, a boulder 2.2 x 1.7 x 0.6m bears two cup marks 60 x 20mm and 60 x 18mm.

Banchory-Devenick

Banchory and Devonish Alan Saville

Findspot National Museums Scotland
 Neolithic polished flint axehead (L.137 x B. 58 x Th. 31 mm; weight 298 grams). Discovered by George Thomson among the possessions of his late father who was a ploughman in Banchory and Devonish parish. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.60/05), and allocated to Marischal Museum, Aberdeen University.

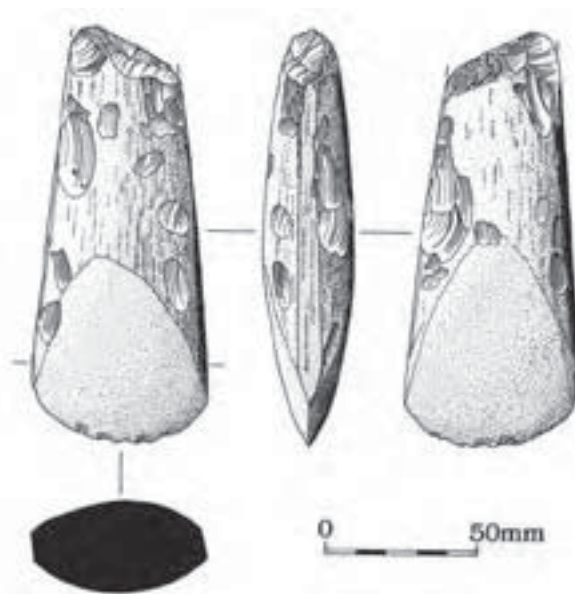


Fig 3. Neolithic polished flint axehead from Aberdeenshire (TT.60/05), drawn by Alan Braby.

Banchory-Ternan

Deeside Way Footpaths, Crathes, Aberdeenshire JC Murray

Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services
 NO 755 966 A watching brief was maintained during the upgrading of two stretches of the Deeside Way footpaths at Crathes in February 2006. The soil strip of a 62m length of new pathway was observed. This was c 70m NW of the excavated site of Nether Mills of Crathes (NO79NE 23) which produced evidence of a Mesolithic settlement. The path was stripped to a depth of 200mm, removing only the vegetation and a small amount of topsoil. No archaeological features or finds were evident (NO 743 962). The soil strip of a 114m length of new pathway was observed. The path started c 25m W of the old Milton of Crathes Railway Bridge (NO79NW 71) and ran W ending at the entrance to Milton of Crathes. A c 100mm deep layer of vegetation was removed, which overlay dark brown topsoil containing 19th- and 20th-century pottery. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
 Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council

East Lodge, Crathes Castle, Crathes, Aberdeenshire JC Murray

Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services
 NO 741 962 A watching brief was maintained in August

2006 during the installation of a new electricity pole c 46m SW of the East Lodge at Crathes Castle and c 6m S of the edge of a disused quarry. The pole is located in an archaeologically sensitive area in the castle grounds and is less than 400m from the Warren Field, the site of a Neolithic timber hall (NO79NW 17). No archaeological features or finds were evident during the work.

Report lodged with NTS and NMRS.
 Sponsor: SSE Power Distribution

Warren Field, Crathes HK Murray and JC Murray

Excavation Murray Archaeological Services
 NO 737 966 Aerial photography of the site in 1976 had revealed cropmarks of a rectangular building, a nearby pit alignment and a number of smaller features. Following an initial evaluation excavation of the site in 2004 (DES 2004, 11), the Neolithic timber hall was fully excavated in May 2005 and five pits of the pit alignment were sectioned (DES 2005, 12-13). All of the sectioned pits in the alignment proved to have had an initial cut partially filled by erosion and slippage of upcast material. Subsequently each of the pits had been recut. Radiocarbon dates from samples taken in 2005 of the primary fills of four pits were of Mesolithic date but dates from the recuts of two pits were of Neolithic date.

This implied that the line of pits had been dug in the Mesolithic and had still been visible in the landscape and partially recut in the Neolithic. To test this, a further two pits were sectioned in 2006 and a further 10 samples dated. In total there are now 11 dates from primary fills of six pits with a date range of between 8850+40 BP (SUERC 12266: 8210-7790 Cal. BC) and 7945+40 BP (SUERC 12256 : 7040-6690 Cal. BC). All these Mesolithic dates are from short-lived species such as hazel, alder, willow and birch and one from a hazelnut. There were only suitable samples for four dates from the final recut of two pits. These gave a date range between 5200+35BP (SUERC 12251: 4160-3950 Cal. BC) and 4975+45 BP (SUERC 10074: 3940-3650 Cal. BC). The oldest dates in this Neolithic sequence are from oak and may therefore be artificially old, but the youngest date is from grain.

One of the pits sectioned in 2006 was the largest in the group and the only one to yield finds. Graeme Warren (University College, Dublin) reports that four flints were identified in association with Mesolithic radiocarbon dates within the pit. These are regular flakes and blades that would be in keeping with either a Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. A total of 26 artefacts of a distinctive, but difficult to identify, raw material were recovered from the uppermost fills of the same pit. Geological analysis is ongoing, but the objects include two definite polished axe fragments and a range of chunks and flakes.

The Neolithic dates from the final recuts closely match the dates from the timber hall. This may suggest that, whatever the intention, the pits of the pit alignment were recut by people using the hall. The range of the Mesolithic dates appears to suggest that the pits may originally have been dug at intervals over a period of time, not as a single act, although this does not necessarily mean that they were not regarded as part of a sequence of events that created a single monument.

Continuing work undertaken in 2005, a number of smaller features visible on the 1976 aerial photographs in the area between the hall and the pit alignment were also excavated. Several were clearly modern but a small pit containing grain appears to have been of Iron Age or medieval date. A line of stone packed post-pits could not be dated but did not appear

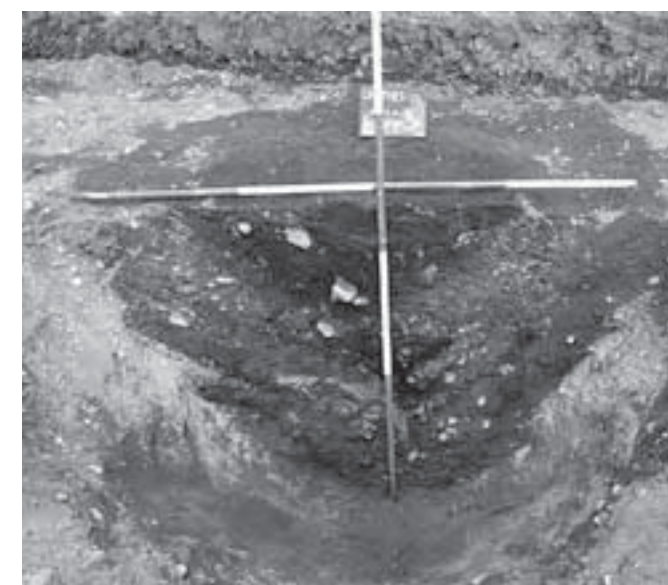


Fig 4. Warren Field, Crathes. Section of pit 5 in pit alignment. (Photo Murray Archaeological Services).

modern. The lack of even stray finds in any of these peripheral areas gives an impression that the Neolithic hall was not directly surrounded by any concentration of contemporary settlement.

Archive to be deposited with NTS and NMRS.
 Sponsors: NTS, HS, Aberdeenshire Council, the Mackay and Brewer Charitable Trust, Robert B Jeffrey Fund Mrs JY Nelson Charitable Trust, Miss Ross, the PF Charitable Trust, Society of Antiquaries of London

Banff

Banff Harbour, Banff Vicky Oleksy

Watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
 NJ 689 646 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in May-June 2006 on all dredging works conducted at Banff Harbour. The Middle and Inner Basins of the harbour were dredged down to natural rock. The removed sediment comprised dark blackish brown decaying organic material and sand. Modern rubbish, including plastic, tyres, rope, chain, driftwood, brick and miscellaneous iron fragments was frequent throughout. Additionally, a modern anchor was recovered during dredging. Sand from the Outer Basin beach was used to fill sandbags for the construction of a temporary dam. Once the dredging had been completed a photographic survey of the harbour walls was made and a laser scan survey was conducted. No archaeological features or artefacts of significance were recorded during this watching brief and no further works were required.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
 Sponsor: Morrison Construction Services

Duff House Paul Fox, Claire Shaw

Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology
 NJ 690 633 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the excavation of service trenches to the E of the property in March 2006. Substantial structural remains were encountered which were then partially excavated. The remains of the Bryce wing were shown to be close to the current ground surface. Examination of archival plans and photographs allowed comparison with the revealed structural remains. Finds within the structural remains included fragments of plain white ceramics, sections of glass vials (presumably from the laboratories), painted

architectural fragments and pantiles. The truncated section of wall uncovered towards the NW corner of the trench may pre-date the construction of the Bryce wing in 1860. Archival sources (illustrations) indicated the presence earlier, single roomed structures in this area. This wall was outside the area affected by the new drains.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Benholm

Tullo of Benholm Alan Saville
Findspot National Museums Scotland
NO 794 700 A fragmentary cup-and-ring-marked stone, Neolithic/Bronze Age, was found by Allan and Jean Pepper on the edge of a field just S of the cottage of Tullo of Benholm in 2000-2001. The small slab of granite contains four cups: one with two complete rings around it, another with a ring and seven radials leading from it, and two others with partial rings. There appears to have been another possible larger cup, as two parts of three other rings survive but the remainder has broken off. The stone is 0.40m long by 0.25m wide and 0.08m thick. The cups vary from 100mm wide to 50mm wide. It may have come from field clearance so the original location is unknown. Reported with the assistance of Moira Greig of Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service, claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.44/06), and allocated to Marischal Museum, Aberdeen University.



Fig 5. Cup-and-ring-marked stone, Benholm, Aberdeenshire (TT.44/06). Photograph by Moira Greig.

Bervie and Benholm

South Kincardine Coastal Communities JC Murray
Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services
Between September 2005 and January 2006 I carried out a watching brief during the upgrading of the waste water treatment works along the coastal area of three communities in South Kincardine.

NO 8285 7180 At Sillyflat Farm an 88m length of pipe route was observed as it passed to the NW of a cropmark site (NO87SW 71). No archaeological features or finds were evident.

NO 8014 6724 At Wairds Park, Beach Road, Johnshaven, the excavation of the pipe trench which passed close to the location of a 19th-century battery and magazine (NO86NW 12) was observed for a distance of c 73m. Although no evidence for the survival of the battery was found in the trench, examination of the wall bounding Wairds Park revealed what may be surviving traces of the S wall of the magazine.

NO 8303 7088 At Seafeld Terrace, Gourdan, the excavation of the pipe trench was observed for c 45m running N-S. The

trench passed within 6.5m of the location of a long cist burial uncovered in 1993 (NO87SW 66) adjacent at the garden wall of No. 8 Seaview Terrace. There were no indications of additional burials.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: MJ Gleeson Group plc

Chapel of Garioch

Fetternear PZ Dransart and W Lindsay
Excavation Department of Archaeology, University of Wales, Lampeter
NJ 723 170 Prior to 2005 the focus of excavation concentrated on an area E of the drive leading northwards to the ruined Fetternear mansion and on the field N of the mansion. During the 2005 and 2006 seasons, the team partially excavated an area measuring approximately 25m 2W of the drive. Here it was discovered that the site had been investigated in the 19th century, when upper archaeological remains had been systematically removed in advance of levelling for planting as a lawn in front of the mansion. In the northern part of the excavation, cobbled surfaces and associated large, flat stones showing evidence of repeated heating and metalworking activity were located. Quantities of what are likely to be clay moulds were recovered although no accurate dating from other finds was obtained.

At the S end of the site a section of moat was located running grid E-W. Unfortunately it extended southwards beyond the excavation area so its full width could not be ascertained. The recovery of a few pottery sherds indicates that the feature had been in use during the 14th century. Similarly aligned, immediately N of the moat, were two robbed-out walls with a fragmentary stone berm surviving in situ against the southern edge of the more northerly of the two alignments.

On the western side of the excavation area there were medieval layers that had not been affected by 19th-century robbing. A section of well preserved timber palisade was found. It was the second of at least three phases of palisaded enclosures, the most recent of which was observed as a robbed-out beam slot from which a sherd of Scarborough Ware was obtained. The surviving section of palisade included reused timbers which will be of dendrochronological interest. The series of palisades was seen to have finally been replaced by a stone wall which is likely to equate with one of the ones already discussed to the E (DES 2004). N of this wall, medieval deposits contained substantial concentrations of pottery, dated 1300-50, and animal bones. To judge from a series of hearths and the remains of an oven (perhaps a bread oven), this part of the site was occupied by the service quarters of the medieval bishop's palace. The westernmost part of this area was cut by a diagonally trending (NW to SE) terraced wall, the W face of which dropped into a ditch. As with the section of moat on the S, we were unable to excavate the full width of the ditch as it extended beyond the area within which we had permission to work. This ditch is probably more recent than the moat and perhaps it served to drain water from the site. Further archaeological investigation is required to confirm whether the bishop's palace was originally moated on four sides, in addition to the section of moat on the E of the site reported in DES 2004.

We wish to thank Mrs C Whittall, Mr J Whittall, Mrs C Fyffe, Mr R Fyffe and Mr D Fyffe for their support and for allowing access to the site.
Sponsor: Castle Studies Group, Fetternear Trust, University of Liverpool

Cluny

Castle Fraser T Addyman, S Fraser
Building recording, Addyman Archaeology; NTS
architectural analysis, historical
NJ 7227 1255 With on-going monitoring during services installation in 2006 more of the Castle Fraser structure has been subject to detailed recording, most recently the mid-parts of the Michael Tower and the upper level of the NW wing. Examination of roof structures generally has confirmed the former presence of galleries within the upper level of each wing. In the NE wing a timber barrel-vaulted chamber ran the entire length of the range, an arrangement clearly oriented so as to coincide with an Ewards view over a sequence of formal gardens in that direction. The NW wing contained a shorter gallery, also with wooden barrel-vaulted ceiling, in its Southern part. At its N end was a separate chamber with attic room above.

A very detailed assessment of a series of three 'Appraisals of Prejudice' of c 1655 was made. These recorded damage to the castle, apparently a sacking, affecting metalwork, woodwork and glazing. Using these documents it was possible to plot the arrangement and function of all the rooms throughout the 17th-century castle. Among other features the presence of the two galleries was confirmed, as was the location of the stable (present tea room), brewhouse, bakehouse and ginnell house (lower level of NW wing). Gate lodges and a chapel were also itemised, apparently separate structures that are no longer extant.

Two further inventories of 1720 and 1722 provided important cross-correlation with the earlier documents as well as important evidence for the extent and nature of a major reorganisation of the accommodation within the castle at the beginning of the 18th century, work that included the subdivision of both galleries.

We looked for consideration of possible evidence for a former independent chapel building at Castle Fraser. There are ex situ carved stones at a wellhead within the policies, within the walled garden and in the form of a masonry bellcote, now surmounting one of the early 19th-century gate lodges to the castle courtyard. The latter is identical to a group of similar early 17th-century bellcotes in the vicinity and, in common with work of this period within the castle, should perhaps be associated with the Bel family of masons. However, we could not determine with certainty whether these features originated at Castle Fraser or at a predecessor parish church at Cluny. Carved stones built into the exterior of the N wall of the walled garden were judged to relate to an intramural heated wall flue system.
Sponsor: NTS

Crathie and Braemar

Carn Fiacloch Beag SM Fraser
Chance find NTS
NN 996 904 A worked stone scatter, including a narrow quartz flake and burnt flint blade fragments, was identified in October 2006 on the line of a footpath running along the W bank of the River Dee. The site lies at the edge of a very steep bluff overlooking the river. A bulldozed vehicle track was established along this bank of the Dee in the 1960s, and was subsequently reduced to a footpath in 2003. Although the exposed lithic artefacts were therefore not in situ, they will not have moved more than a few metres at most from their original location due to the construction methodology of the bulldozed track and the subsequent footpath.
Sponsor: NTS

Daviot

New Craig George Currie
Cup and ring marked rock
NJ 74643 29268 Midway between the recumbent stone circles at Loanhead of Daviot and New Craig, stretches of bedrock bearing at least 50 cup marks with some rings.

Dunnottar

Stonehaven Waste Water Transfer Scheme, Backies, Stonehaven JC Murray
Archaeological evaluation Murray Archaeological Services
NO 877 855 An evaluation was undertaken at Backies, Stonehaven, in August 2006 in advance of the installation of a new waste water treatment scheme and pumping station. The site, currently a small carpark, is c 30m N of the Old Pier. It adjoins the Old Tolbooth at its NW corner and is bounded on the N by a seaside wooden walkway. In 1957 building operations behind the Old Tolbooth unearthed three long-cist burials (NO88NE 38). A trench c 2.2 m wide by c 4m long and 2m deep established that the central part of the site was an infill of demolition rubble. Discussions with two elderly local residents revealed that the central and N side of the site was a deep tidal hole, infilled in the 1930s. It would appear that the only area of potential archaeological interest surviving is a narrow strip along the S side of the site. A watching brief will be maintained during work in this area when the development commences.
Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: MWH UK Ltd

Durris

Cairn Mon Earn Alan Hunter Blair
Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NO 783 919 An archaeological programme of works was carried out in January 2006 during the reinstatement of a ground anchor foundation trench for a telecommunications mast. This involved the removal of the spoil deriving from this excavation from within a scheduled area around Cairn Mon Earn Bronze Age cairn (SAM Index No. 4892). The cairn had been disturbed in the past by an Ordnance Survey Triangulation Point, situated towards the SE corner of the cairn, the foundations of a now demolished Forestry Commission fire lookout post, situated towards the northern edge of the cairn and two shelters constructed within the fabric of the cairn along its eastern edge. After recording the sections of the foundation trench and removing the materials deposited on and around the cairn no evidence was observed to suggest the cairn had been adversely impacted upon by the recent excavation.

Archive deposited with the NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish and Southern Energy

Fettercairn

Arnhall Quarry, Edzell Stephen Carter
Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd
NO 606 700 Headland Archaeology Ltd maintained a watching brief in February-March 2006 during topsoil stripping in advance of extraction at Arnhall Sand and Gravel Quarry, in order to satisfy a condition of planning consent from Aberdeenshire Council. An area within Phase 8 of the quarry measuring approximately 200 x 100m was stripped. Two sets of furrows

ABERDEENSHIRE

from a pre-improvement field system of ridge and furrow, were recorded. Future phases of quarry extraction will be monitored.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS. Archive to be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Aggregates Industries (UK) Ltd

Fordyce

Crathie Point David Irving, David Anderson, Survey Ken Cooper, Alex Bruggimann

NJ 5483 6717 We visited the site with a view to carrying out a topographic survey of the current condition of the promontory fort. The main features still visible consist of an outer bank 7.5m wide and 0.3m high crossing the promontory, extending to some 50m with a less well defined bank extending for another 10m. Some 50m behind the outer bank an inner bank crosses the promontory with a ditch to the front and rear. The inner bank was 7.5m wide and 1.5m above ground surface to the N and 0.5m above ground to the S. The southern ditch was about 0.75m in depth and the northern ditch was 0.2m in depth. Between the two banks there is a pond that appears to be artificial. The total width of the promontory was c 120m. In the area not protected by the outer bank a natural gully appears to have been enhanced to help defend the site. No other remains were noted. The promontory runs broadly N-S. Recent agricultural operations have removed the western end of the outer bank and the exposed cross section shows that it is made of soil and stones.

Plans lodged with RCAHMS, Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service and NMS.

Fyvie

Saphock Farm, Oldmeldrum, Aberdeenshire JC Murray

Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services
NJ 769 291 A watching brief was maintained in September 2006 during the excavation of a 3.1m square by 1.5m deep trench for the concrete base of a wind turbine to the N of Saphock farmhouse. Historic references dating between 1696 and 1724 place the site within the old Barony of Saphock, and although very little is known about its exact location, the site is possibly close to Saphock manor. No archaeological features or finds were evident, although a stone bearing the date 1789 was found incorporated into the wall to the N of the rear entrance to the house and a second stone bearing the date 18(?)76 is incorporated into a chimney stack.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr and Mrs MacPherson

Huntly

Hill of Avochie HV 1 George Currie
Cup-marked rock

NJ 54173 46545 A boulder 3.5 x 3.0 x 1.4m bears at least 15 cup marks, the largest two measuring 70 x 20mm.

Hill of Avoche HV 2 George Currie
Cup-marked rocks

NJ 54028 46569 On the W-facing slope of Hill of Avochie a pointed rock 1.1 x 0.8m flush with the ground bears nine cup marks. 9m SSE, a turf-covered rock bears three cups.

Insch

Dunnideer Hill, Insch S Badger, A Dunwell
Fire damage assessment CFA Archaeology Ltd

NJ 612 281 An assessment was conducted in December 2005 to record in three dimensions the extent of the damage to archaeological resources caused by a fire that burnt over a considerable proportion of the southern slopes of Dunnideer Hill in early October 2005. The assessment established the extent, varying character and severity of damage caused by the fire to archaeological remains. Archaeological survey within the burnt area led to the discovery of several previously unrecognised features, including lengths of bank/rampart and small artificial scoops or platforms. Test-pitting indicated that burning had not penetrated through the topsoil in the areas examined, but provided some limited information on the character of certain archaeological features. In one test-pit a short length of the outside face of the wall of the vitrified fort was exposed.

A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from fieldwalking, metal-detecting and test-pitting within the burnt area, including one possible sherd of prehistoric pottery, sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery, and flint flakes. Medieval pottery had also been recovered from the burnt area by representatives of Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service. Full results and management recommendations are in a report lodged with the NMRS and Aberdeenshire Council SMR.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Inverurie

Westgate Residential Development Phase 3, Blackhall Road, Inverurie HK Murray and JC Murray

Evaluation and excavation Murray Archaeological Services
NJ 7539 2210 and NJ 7523 2212 Evaluation trenches in October and November and excavation in December 2006 identified two areas of surviving prehistoric activity. Excavation in both areas revealed a ring ditch house (NJ 7523 2212), a fence, a possible external fire or cooking area and a number of unrelated posts pits. A quantity of later prehistoric pottery was recovered. Samples will be submitted for radiocarbon dating. Rig and furrow was identified in both areas and had substantially damaged the prehistoric evidence.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: Malcolm Allan Housebuilders Ltd.

Keithhall and Kinkell

Kintore Golf Club HK Murray and JC Murray
Evaluation of disturbed cairn Murray Archaeological Services

NJ 8024 1697 The cairn lies at the top of a low ridge over the River Don with higher ground rising behind it to the E towards Balbithan Wood. An attempt by the Golf Club to remove the cairn in the belief that it was a natural mound was halted pending an evaluation of the area of disturbance. This took place in January 2006. The overall size of the cairn is c 40 x c 35 x 3.29m high, with the slightly longer axis lying along the line of the ridge. Clearance of disturbed material and limited excavation revealed six sherds of Bronze Age pottery, one flint flake and fragments of cremated bone. As this clearly established that the cairn was used for burial, it was reinstated for preservation in situ.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Kintore Golf Club

Uryside, Inverurie Mike Roy
Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group
and excavation

NJ 780 222 AOC Archaeology Group carried out an archaeological evaluation in November 2005, followed by a targeted excavation in January 2006, in advance of a proposed residential development at Uryside, to the NE of Inverurie. During the evaluation 52 trenches (covering an area of 22,000m² or 10% of the development area) were opened. A ring-ditch, dated by pottery to the later prehistoric period, was unearthed and two undated ditches lay in close proximity to this feature. Evidence for rig and furrow cultivation was also identified. An area of 400m² was subsequently opened around the later prehistoric ring-ditch. The ring-ditch was fully excavated along with two posthole bases associated with this feature.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsors: Barratt Homes Ltd

Kintore

Kintore Landscape Project Murray Cook, Rob Engl
and Lindsay Dunbar

Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group
NJ 768 190 Following from the substantial rescue excavations around Kintore between 2000 and 2004, the Kintore Landscape Project was established to place the results of the excavations within a wider landscape context. The current and final season of work in June 2006 focused on Bruce's Camp, Shaw Hill, Inverurie, a 2.7ha multivallate fort. The objectives of the works were threefold: to recover evidence to date the fortifications, to identify activity in the interior, and to examine the nature of the cup-marked stone previously identified on the site.

Five trenches were placed across the defences in various locations, and vitrified stone was identified in all of them. Vitrification was most severe at the main entrance and was only found within the core of the rampart. The inner rampart survived up to four courses high, measuring 1m high and up to 2.6m wide. The gate in the inner rampart was at least 5m wide and there was evidence for rough cobbling within the entrance. To the rear of the inner face at the gateway were discovered two in situ burnt posts, which may have supported a parapet of some description. There were some indications of timber lacing at the main entranceway in the E. The construction of the inner rampart followed the contour line: the inner face could be only 0.3m high, but the outer face must have been 1.2 m high.

The outer rampart had been extensively robbed but at the entrance was at least 5m wide and appeared to consist of an inner and outer face with an earthen fill. At its maximum the outer rampart was over 4m wide at the base but only survived to a maximum of two courses some 0.35m high. It was not possible to establish a relationship between the inner and outer bank as the outer bank became a rickle of stones on the northern side, and indistinguishable from the collapse of the first rampart. No evidence for vitrification was found in the outer rampart.

Following the burning of the inner rampart a new bank or wall was erected between the inner and outer rampart. This wall was 1m wide and up to 0.35m high and contained vitrified stone fragments. The orientation of this entrance was altered from that of the inner and outer ramparts. This wall sealed two pits that had lain between the inner and outer ramparts and it is possible that these represent some form of palisading.

The collapse and destruction of the inner rampart had been revetted and cobbled over. Within this material was a substantial

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posthole, assumed to represent an element of a post-demolition gate structure. At some point the inner face of the inner rampart at the gateway was blocked with a slight wall, possibly relating to stock control.

Within the interior of the fort were walls, postholes and pits (including a possible cremation pit), as well as cobbling and one revetted terrace some 11m long. While the excavation areas were too small to make sense of the remains they probably represented prehistoric settlement. It also seems probable that the hoard of metalwork previously recovered from the site may have been associated with the edge of this terrace which runs across the centre of the find spot location. The trenches revealed that the interior had been affected by both rig and furrow and extensive bracken colonization.

The cup-marked stone previously identified by the RCHAMS was cleared of the tumbled tree stumps and a small trench was dug around its base. This process identified two further cups on the NW side and a possible third on the W side. The stone was edge set and was found to have placed on exposed bedrock. There was no indication of chocking stones. It seems extremely likely that the stone had been deliberately placed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; Glasgow Archaeological Society; MacKichan Trust; CBA; Challenge Fund; AOC Archaeology Group; Edinburgh University

Northern Scottish henge project Richard Bradley
Research excavation Reading University

NJ 778 197 The monuments at Broomend of Crichtie are located beside the River Don. Originally the prehistoric features were distributed along a gravel terrace, extending for about 500m from a conspicuous viewpoint overlooking its confluence with the Urie to what was described as a 'sand bank' commanding the valley to the S. Once there were two stone circles here, joined to one another by an avenue of paired monoliths. The larger circle seems to have incorporated a cairn, while its neighbour was enclosed by the earthworks of a henge. The avenue extended across that enclosure following a path that ran parallel to the river. Early Bronze Age burials have been recorded at several points along its course. The avenue seems to have ended beside a cist cemetery associated with early Beaker pottery and an unusual horn ladle. Most of these monuments have disappeared.

The new work in September 2006 focused on the henge which still survives. Like many monuments in the region, it was investigated by a local landowner, Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple. His report represents the henge as a perfectly circular monument, with two opposed entrances. There had been seven standing stones, six of them distributed at equal intervals around the perimeter and the other in the centre where it marked the position of a shaft grave with a cist burial on its base. Further cremation burials were at the foot of each of the monoliths.

The second excavation took place in 2005 and 2006 and has investigated the entire area enclosed by the earthwork. The project also investigated the area to its N extending as far as the 19th-century quarry. The 2005 excavation sectioned the bank and ditch on the SE side of the monument and, in 2006, it also examined the earthwork at the northern entrance. The interior of the henge has now been fully excavated, but the central pit could not be investigated because it was covered by the Pictish symbol stone put there in 1855.

The henge is more irregular than the 19th-century site plan suggests. To someone outside the monument it does appear

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circular and is 37m in diameter, but the interior is actually oval and measures about 16 x 21m. The perimeter is disproportionately large. The ditch was over 5m wide and between 2 and 3m deep. It was accompanied by an external bank which must have been unusually high and narrow. At the N entrance, where the ditch terminal was deepest, that bank was only 5m wide. The earthwork would have screened most of the interior of the monument from anyone outside it. The ditch was of a single phase and cut steeply into the natural gravel. It is clear that the entire earthwork was unstable and that the bank had collapsed soon after it had been built. No artefacts were associated with the earthwork, but charcoal found on the surface of the buried soil should provide a terminus post quem for its construction.

Dalrymple’s plan shows the positions of seven standing stones, although only two remained in position at the time of his excavation. Excavation in 2005-6 located the positions of four stone sockets, three of which were completely excavated while the remaining example was on the edge of the excavated area where the ground had been disturbed by rabbits. The stone setting was not the perfect circle that Dalrymple suggested, but an arc of monoliths spaced at roughly equal intervals, with two large portal stones to their N. The complete ‘circle’ seems to have been 12m in diameter. The layout of the stone setting does not conform to the outline of the henge, and their entrances appear to be offset from one another by approximately five degrees.

Dalrymple claimed that there were cremation burials at the foot of each of the monoliths in the stone circle. All of them were located on the inside of the enclosure. This is supported by the work carried out in 2005-6. All the finds of cremated bone were within the area contained by the monoliths and the same is true of every find of pottery. The remains of four urned cremations were identified in the recent fieldwork, two them associated with Collared Urns and the other two with Vase Urns.

The shaft grave in the centre of the monument presents more of a problem as it could not be re-excavated, although the surface of Dalrymple’s backfill contained a broken cist slab and a sherd of Food Vessel. This kind of burial is certainly characteristic of the Early Bronze Age, but its position within the monument raises questions. It is offset from the centre of the stone setting. Instead this feature is located in the middle of the henge, midway between the entrances. The southern avenue conforms to the same alignment and it is hoped to investigate this in 2007. Only then can the development of the site be considered in any detail.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS (on completion of the project).

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; British Academy; Aberdeenshire Council; Reading University

Marykirk

Balmakewan Farm

JC Murray Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services NO 6676 6658 A watching brief was carried out in January 2006 during the replacement of an electricity pole at Balmakewan Farm, the site of a Severan Roman Camp. The replacement pole was located some 300m NE of Balmakewan House. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: SSE Power Distribution

Hairyholm

Peter Leeming Aerial photography Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service NO 668 702 The cropmark of a ring ditch was recorded

while checking vertical aerial photographs held by Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service.

Methlick

Bellmuir

Moira Greig Watermeadow Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service NJ 863 367 An area of channels cut by drainage ditches lies on the N side of the River Ythan just S of the hatchery, between the track and river. There is a possibility that this area could represent water meadows, although in a mutilated state. The overall appearance is strongly suggestive of this, and the layout is more intricate than simple drainage. It has the appearance of having been laid out in low, broad rigs, while some of the drains possess the distinctive tapering form characteristic of meadows. There are also some features suggestive of the crestline feeders, or conductors. Recorded during winter aerial reconnaissance. Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council

Methlick, Tarves

JW & F Lind Wind Energy Project, Methlick David Lynn Archaeological assessment

Walkover surveys of five locations for a possible six-turbine wind farm and ancillary features in July and October 2006 have identified a number of previously unrecorded archaeological sites and finds at two of the locations and elsewhere in the area. These would be avoided by the wind farm construction, so have not been intrusively investigated.

1) NJ 8798/3691 Two short stretches of probably prehistoric field wall converge towards the SW corner of the scheduled Bellmuir barrow complex (NJ83NE 32, SMR no. NJ83NE0031, SAM no. 4253) from a distance of c 30m to the SW. There is probably more, but dense bracken growth only allowed sporadic identification.

2) NJ 851 340 An old flax mill was removed ‘a long time ago’ (a water channel feature is shown at this point on the OS 1:25,000 map to the N of Mains of Keithfield), and apparently no trace remains on the ground though a lade is still sporadically evident as a cropline. This left the Burn of Keithfield at about NJ 842 340 (to the ESE of the current Mill of Keithfield settlement) and ran to the N of the burn following the contour line to the flax mill (information from John JK Lind of Balgove Farm).

3) A sub-triangular area of woodland at the SE corner of the SE field coming down from the summit of Hill of Courtstone (clearly marked on OS 1:25,000 map) contains the following: NJ 84272/33111 A small possibly rectangular structure, close to the E end of the copse, c 5m wide N-S x 4m W-E, partially visible as obscured by tree cover and tumbled boulders from field clearance. Walls of moss-covered rounded boulders up to 0.5m high and 0.7m wide. Possibly post-medieval. NJ 84385/33176 A large square enclosure (15m sides), built of tumbled blocky dry stone masonry, walls up to 1.5m high and wide including tumble. Interior clear of visible features. Possibly modern (18th-century onwards) outfield structure.

The copse also contains the domestic water supply spring for the nearby 18th-century Haddo House stately home (information from John JK Lind of Balgove Farm), with a cistern being marked on a large scale 1900s OS map; neither of the two observed structures look cistern-like, though they may have related origins. No surface evidence for the cistern was seen, but its presence might explain the continued retention of the copse in an area of intensive agricultural development.

4) NJ 8066/3357 A partial walkover of the field containing the Castle of Dalforky site (NJ83SW 3; SMR NJ83SW0003) discovered 15 lumps of dark green-black non-metallic glassy slag, including one massive sub-cubic fragment with edges of c 0.15m and weighing 1.7kg, with many more fragments left in situ within the field and the neighbouring Hattonslap farm compound ground surfaces. Two different body sherds of pottery were found on the summit area at NJ 80671/33610 alt 124m within the monument zone, one being a local medieval redware of the 14th to 15th century, and the other possibly a Germanic brown Frechen stoneware of the 16th to 17th century or a subsequent British copy from the 17th to 18th century. Castle of Dalforky is recorded as the site of a castle where discoloured earth was visible over an area of c acre until being extensively ploughed up several decades ago. It may have been a motte or homestead moat from the 12th to 13th century related to a hunting reserve, with the pottery finds giving a potentially extended duration of use of four to five centuries. The glassy slag characteristics suggest an intensive industrial process, possibly from an 18th- to 19th-century blast furnace or from glass production, though neither explanation matches the known history of the monument nor of the Hattonslap farming settlement.

5) a detail noticed on NMRS records: the entry for NJ73NE 10, Montrose’s earthwork, gives two conflicting dates for its origin of 1644 and 1664 within its text; the latter is a direct reference to its Historic Scotland scheduling document (SAM no. 10844).

Reports lodged with Aberdeenshire Council SMR. No substantive archive created at this stage.

Sponsor: JW and F Lind

New Machar

Newmachar Church

HK Murray Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services NJ 8875 1944 A watching brief was maintained in January 2006 during the removal of grave slabs and the exhumation of 18th- and 19th-century burials in the graveyard at the SE corner of the church adjacent to the steps to the car park. Five grave slabs were removed to facilitate an extension to the church and the remains removed for reburial. During observation it was clear that there were a number of unmarked and previously unrecorded burials and that the whole area had been disturbed. There was no evidence of earlier structures.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR.

Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council

Peterhead

Boddam Castle

JC Murray Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services NK 1320 4180 A watching brief was carried out in January 2006 during the construction of a new pathway leading to Boddam Castle. The castle lies c 3km S of Peterhead on a level promontory between two deep vertical sided sea inlets. It was built by the Keiths of Ludquharn and dates to the late 16th to early 17th century. The path was c 1.6m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of c 300mm. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Boddam Community Council

Rhynie

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Brae of Essie

George Currie Cup-marked rock NJ 46092 27828 An outcrop 4.1 x 1.5 x 1.3m bearing one cup mark 90 x 25mm lies in a boulder field 500m SSW of Brae of Essie farmhouse.

Bruntland BR 1

George Currie Cup-marked rock NJ 45648 28131 A boulder 3.7 x 1.8 x 0.9m bearing at least 12 cup marks lies in improved pasture 220m W of Bruntland cottage.

The Craw Stane/Barflat, Rhynie

Meggen Gondek and Gordon Noble Geophysical survey University of Chester and University of Glasgow

NJ 4974 2634 A resistivity survey of the area surrounding the ‘Craw Stane’, Rhynie was undertaken in November 2006 as part of the Rhynie Environs Archaeological Project (REAP). The survey covered the scheduled area of the Craw Stane and a series of surrounding enclosures (Barflat, NJ42NE 54). The survey clarified the nature of the multiple enclosures around the Craw Stane (NJ42NE 35), and identified a further possible ditch with entrance on the southern edge of the complex. A series of features were also visible within these enclosures.

To the S of the Craw Stane enclosures, a strong circular feature about 10m in diameter was identified with an internal feature and a possible entrance to the SE. Linear features were also present and may be field drains or boundaries as well as other less well-defined features.

Intended to deposit archive with NMRS and to lodge reports with with Aberdeenshire SMR.

Sponsor: The Society for Medieval Archaeology and the Hunter Trust, with support from the University of Chester and the University of Glasgow

New Merdrum

George Currie Cup-marked rock NJ 45090 28653 A prominent boulder in improved pasture 1km E of New Merdrum Farm has two cup marks 45 x 10mm and 35 x 8mm at its narrowest point, and a further five on the main body of the stone.

Templand TP 1-3

George Currie Cup-marked rocks NJ 47920 27325 An outcrop bearing two cup marks, both 50 x 12mm, with a possible third of the same dimensions. NJ 47850 27697 An outcrop 2.4 x 2.0 x 1.0m bears two cup marks, both 50 x 12mm. NJ 47308 27211 A granite outcrop 2.7 x 1.1 x 1.0m bears five cup marks 50 x 15mm, 50 x 12mm, 35 x 12mm and two measuring 25 x 8mm.

Templand TP 4-8

George Currie Cup-marked rocks NJ 47084 27185 On the N bank of the Burn of Balhinny 500m W of Templand farmhouse a granite boulder 4.0m wide and 0.7m high bears at least 43 cup marks. A cluster of the deepest cups, the largest of which measures 85 x 20mm, are found at the southern edge.

NJ 47094 27205 25m NE, a large outcrop under turf and gorse bears at least one cup 55 x 18mm. On the opposite side of the burn at NJ 47056 27174 another large boulder bears a single cup mark.

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NJ 47048 27290 An outcrop 1.8 x 0.8 x 0.6m has three certain cup marks with a possible fourth.

NJ 47242 27269 An outcrop in the middle of large field clearance has eight cup marks along its western edge.

Tonburn TB 2-3 George Currie Cup-marked rocks

NJ 46547 26961 On the N side of the Burn of Tonburn, between the farms of Tonburn and Brawland, a stretch of bedrock bears three cup marks 55 x 15mm, 50 x 15mm and 40 x 8mm.

NJ 4667 2702 On the south-facing slope of Shiel Hill an area of exposed bedrock bears one cup mark 50 x 12mm.

Rayne

Rayne Church cupmarked boulder A K Fulton Cup-marked boulder Historic Scotland NJ 6945 3028 An earthfast boulder 0.8 x 0.6 x 0.4m is located approximately 325m W of the parish church at Rayne and 10m E of the prominent outcrop containing the Bowman Stone (NJ63SE 41). The boulder is relatively level with the surrounding topography and has a shallow ridged profile along its length. At the easternmost end of the boulder there is a single cupmark 0.025m in depth and approximately 0.05m in diameter.

Skene

Arnhall Industrial Estate, Whill, Aberdeenshire JC Murray Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services NJ 826 061 A watching brief was maintained between December 2005 and May 2006 during the soil strip for an extension to the Business and Industrial Park at Arnhall. The site covered c 17.85ha and extended for 950m E-W from NJ 827 061 to NJ 836 061 and was c 200m N-S. Although there were no known archaeological sites within the development area, it lies within a general area where a range of sites have been recorded. No prehistoric or early historic features or finds were evident, but a number of features were recorded which reflect the pre-improvement and improvement landscape of the site. Four stretches of improvement dry stone dykes were recorded, three measuring c 30m in length and one c 120m. One of these, forming the W boundary of the site, was partially consumption and has not been disturbed by the development. Four wells, 19th- and 20th-century in date, lay to the W side of the farm track to Mains of Fiddie. One was an open well of dry stone construction c 2m in diameter with a central shaft c 0.8m in diameter and a depth of c 4.7m. Two areas of pre-improvement rig and furrow cultivation were also recorded. Traces of 27 furrows were located to W of Mains of Fiddie. Running N-S, they were c 8m apart and ranged in length between 25m and 140m. To the E of Mains of Fiddie, a further four furrows were noted c 9m apart and running N-S for c 40m to 60m.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Whill Development Co Ltd

Burnland, Elrick Mike Roy Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group NJ 813 066 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in September 2006 in advance of a proposed residential development by AOC Archaeology Group at Burnland, Elrick. Twelve trenches (covering an area of 2,040m² or 5% of the

development area) were opened. A series of early modern dry stone boundary walls were present within the site.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Bett Homes (North East Scotland) Ltd

Slains

Forvie Kirk, Sands of Forvie, Slains JC Murray Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services NK 0204 2661 A watching brief was maintained in February 2006 while the pathway on either side of the bridge that crosses Old Kirk Burn at Forvie was upgraded. In 2003 a watching brief was carried out while the bridge itself was replaced (*DES* 2003, 22). No archaeological features or finds were evident. Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Natural Heritage

Tarves

Haddo Moira Greig Rigs Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service NJ 881 345 An area of rig and furrow was recorded during winter aerial reconnaissance in the parkland to the E of Haddo House.

Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council

ANGUS

Arbirlot, Barry, Monifieth, Monikie, Panbride

A92 Road Improvements: Dundee to Arbroath, Angus I Suddaby, S Mitchell, M Cressey Watching brief, Excavation, CFA Archaeology Ltd Standing building survey

NO 454 321 to NO 620 395 A watching brief was carried out from September 2003 to April 2004 during topsoil stripping operations as part of a road widening operation along the A92. Several features were revealed which were subject to excavation and a standing building survey.

Elliot to Meadows Wood (Balcathie Farm): 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 postholes, pits and slots was located close to the palisade slot, although pattern was discernible. These negative features had been severely truncated in a soft sand subsoil. To the NW of the existing road, a shallow oval pit measuring 1.5 x 1m was revealed, filled with fine silt.

Ardownie Farm Cottages (Ardownie Farm): A souterrain terminus and a large sub-oval pit were revealed immediately N of the current A92, directly opposite the excavated Ardownie souterrain (*DES* 2002, 13-14). The souterrain terminus comprised a curvilinear ditch c 7.5m long and 2.5m wide. It 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, and was also filled with stony silt.

Salmond’s Muir (Hatton Farm): on the NW side of the A92 a single slot measuring 1m by 0.2m was revealed. A stone-built

field drain aligned N-S was also noted. To the SE of the road, on a slight knoll but protected by a buried ploughsoil, two groups of features were recorded. A partially paved sub-rectangular feature lay adjacent to a sub-circular pit containing a substantial assemblage of Carinated Bowl pottery mixed with fire-affected cobbles. Some 12m to the S, a post-circle with a diameter of 8m was overlain by two slightly curving features with a length of 5m and a width of 1-2m. Decorated flat-rimmed pottery was recovered from one of these features, which may therefore date to the Early Bronze Age.

Nether Kelly Farm: a total of 17 archaeological features were recorded to the S of the A92. With one exception, all lay either on the undulating sand adjacent to Nether Kelly Farm, or in the gently sloping area between the Dowrie Burn and the Hatton Water Treatment Works (WTW) access road. The exception was just SW of the Hatton WTW access road. They included field drains and furrows, several with ceramic drainpipes running parallel to the furrows. Other drains cut across the furrows and had fills of rounded beach cobbles or built channels formed from red sandstone, which may derive from the quarry at Pitskelly.

Mains of Kelly: a total of 101 archaeological features were recorded. Many had been truncated to varying extents by parallel rig and furrow agricultural remains and it was noted that these respected the existing A92. Otherwise, these features were firstly both artefact and ecofact poor, and secondly randomly distributed over level ground in sandy subsoil. The more significant features recorded at Mains of Kelly included a pit alignment and a pit, close to the 1998 discovery (*DES* 1998, 12) which also contained Grooved Ware. The pit alignment consisted of a series of four wide and shallow sub-circular scoops, 2.5-3m in width and 1.5-2m in length, with a depth of 0.2m. This alignment was close to N-S and continued to the N, under the A92. To the NE, a pit containing Neolithic Grooved Ware was recorded. The three fills were charcoal-rich, and apart from the decorated pottery also contained a hammerstone and lithics remains.

Pitskelly 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 there were four recesses of varying sizes. A string ledge was situated 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 and was buried during the 1950s. The building was subject to a Level 2 Building Survey.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Morgan Est plc

Arbroath and St Vigeans

James Street, Arbroath Robin Inglis Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group NO 642 413 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in March 2006 in advance of the construction of flats on the site of a previously demolished building on James Street, Arbroath. Two trenches totalling 31m² were excavated uncovering modern disturbance deposits and natural ‘C’ horizon. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were observed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Angus Housing Association Ltd

ANGUS

Barry

Carnoustie High School Donald Wilson Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group NO 555 350 A programme of archaeological evaluation works was undertaken in July and August 2006 at the proposed site of Carnoustie High School prior to the demolition of the original building and construction of a new one. 10 trenches were excavated. The evaluation was undertaken because there are a number of known cropmarks close to the site. A number of modern drains and services were recorded across both the site. No significant archaeology was identified. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Robertson Construction, Aberdeen

Woodlands Primary School Donald Wilson Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group NO 559 350 A programme of archaeological evaluation works was undertaken in July and August 2006 at the proposed site of Woodlands Primary School. Six trenches were excavated. The evaluation was undertaken because there are a number of known cropmarks located close to the site and known archaeology excavated immediately to the N. A number of modern drains and services were recorded. No significant archaeology was identified. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Robertson Construction, Aberdeen

Brechin

Bellfield, Little Brechin JC Murray Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services NO 5816 6257 A watching brief was carried out in February 2006 during the replacement of overhead electricity wire with an underground cable to new houses. A 57m long trench lay on the S side of a Roman road, alleged to have run from Menmuir to Aberdeen, that later formed part of a cattle drove road. No archaeological features or finds were evident. Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: SSE Power Distribution

Maison Dieu, Brechin C Fyles Watching brief SUAT Ltd NO59626031 Angus CouncilRoadsDepartment commissioned SUAT to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the site of a road improvement scheme adjacent to Maison Dieu, Brechin, in February 2006. The scheme involved the conversion of part of a school playground into a car park, and the widening of Maison Dieu Lane to afford better intervisibility for patrons of the car park and road users. The site was a tarmac-covered playground on the N side of Maison Dieu Lane, 20m W of a scheduled ancient monument comprising upstanding medieval structural remains representing a chapel (SAM 90040). Intervening between the site and the chapel was a private dwelling and garden.

A wall fronting Maison Dieu lane was demolished and re-located 1.64m further N, to facilitate widening of the lane. A trench 0.80m wide, 20.00m long and 0.45m deep was excavated for the reconstructed wall, on an E-N-E to W-S-W alignment. In addition, the concrete floor of a small outbuilding of the school was removed, prior to demolition of the building. These operations were monitored by an archaeologist, but no features of archaeological significance were exposed.

Archive deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Angus Council Roads Department

Maulesden, BrechinRachel Benvie
Findspot Montrose Museum

NO 575 596 Two lead flax seals were found by a metal detector at Maulesden, Brechin. These were identified as a Russian lead alloy bundle seal (date unknown) and a Russian mid-19th-century bundle seal from St. Petersburg.

Sponsor: Angus Council

Carmyllie**Back Boath**Peter Leeming
Cropmark Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service

NO 555 456 The faint trace of a sub-triangular enclosure with rounded corners is visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1946 by the RAF in a location where an early chapel and burial ground stood till the middle of the 19th century.

Cortachy and Clova**Cormuir, Glen Prosen**A Dick
Fieldwalking

NO 307 671 and NO 307 666 Two ploughed fields were fieldwalked. Both produced a few sherds of medieval redware pottery.

Wester Dalinch, Glen ProsenA Dick
Excavation

NO 3294 6509 Excavation was carried out on one of a number of small rectangular structures surviving as grass-covered foundations. The excavated example measured approximately 8.6 x 4.4m externally over stone-faced earth walls. It was aligned along the contours with the down-slope side built on a levelling platform of small stones. A possible entrance was located mid-way along the up-slope side. The interior was partially cobbled and displayed evidence of internal divisions but no hearth or area of burning. The only find was a small chip of flint. Map evidence suggests that the structure is pre-1800.

Forfar**Haugh Works, Forfar**John Gooder
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NO 461 506 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in August 2006 on the proposed area of a residential development on the site of the former Haugh Works, Forfar. We excavated 13 trenches totalling 882m² (10% sample size) over the 0.87ha site. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Webster Contracts Ltd

Glamis**Backdykes**Moira Greig
Long cists Aberdeenshire Archaeology Services

NO 384 466 Two long cists were uncovered during works for a new car park for a new office block at Glamis. They were both roughly 1.90m long by 0.60m wide. No capstones were evident but the infill remained undisturbed. The cists lay 15m apart. A large flat stone was noted to the S of the most easterly one, which could perhaps indicate another cist. Both cists lay on the same axis, WNW/ESE. The cists were left unexcavated, covered with a membrane, sand and then hardcore, and preserved in situ.

No others were noted but there is a high possibility that these are part of a larger cist cemetery.

Glenisla**Burn of Kilry**

Geophysical survey

NO 2125 5754 (centre) Magnetic gradiometry (5ha) and resistivity (0.6ha) surveys were carried out over a well exposed hut circle group and adjacent field system NO25NW 9 (scheduled as 'redlatches 1900m SSE of') in order to establish the value of geophysical surveying on more overgrown sites of this type. Resistivity was successful in defining the hut circles and main boundary walls but was affected by variations in soil resistance between heather- and grass-covered ground, with sheep and vehicle tracks showing up as significant features. Acquisition was also slow and awkward in the thick burnt heather stubble which covers the area. Magnetics successfully defined all visible structures which had a significant stone content and revealed several new field boundary features not otherwise seen, but failed to identify the one isolated hut circle of purely earth construction. In view of its relatively fast survey speed, however, it would seem to be the preferred initial geophysical reconnaissance tool for such settlement and field system sites in regions where the magnetic effect of the underlying geology is not a problem.

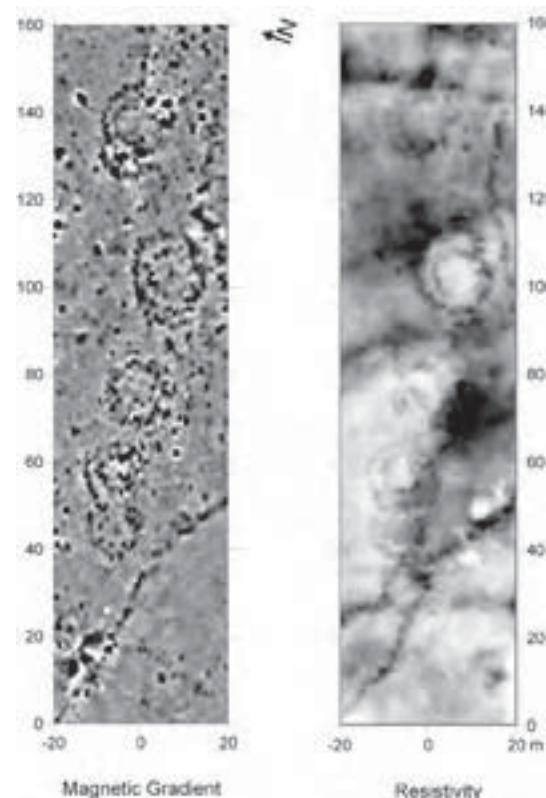


Fig 6. Burn of Kilry geophysical survey.

Inverkeilor**Railway Field, Inverkeilor**

Excavation

NO 666 491 SUAT were commissioned to undertake an archaeological excavation on the site of a housing development at Railway Field, Inverkeilor, in November 2005. The development area was a green field site 6ha in area on the S side of Inverkeilor village. The requirement was to excavate an area measuring 20

P Morris

x 15m in the southernmost corner of the site, an area which had been set aside for planting trees to screen the development from the A92 Montrose to Arbroath road. The requirement for excavation arose from an evaluation of the site undertaken by SUAT in August-September 2004, which identified a number of archaeological features of possibly prehistoric origin concentrated in this southern part of the proposed development. The site lay close to two areas of cropmarks, one indicating ring ditches, the other an enclosure, both likely to be of Later Prehistoric origin. The excavation exposed a palimpsest of features including probable rig/furrow, possible cord rig, numerous postholes and pits, and a fragmentary enclosure of possible prehistoric date. In addition, a fragment of a polished discoidal knife was recovered in a redeposited context at the interface between the topsoil and an early modern ditch feature. Unfortunately, soil samples proved negative for datable matter, and artefactual remains were virtually absent, preventing firm dating and identification of the features.

Archive deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Toprowan Ltd

Kinnell**Hatton Mill Farm**

Evaluation

C O'Connell
CFA Archaeology Ltd
Kirby, M and White, R 2005 *Hatton Mill Farm, Friockheim, Angus*. Cultural heritage assessment, CFA Report No. 1048.

NO 617 501 A proposed extension to sand and gravel workings resulted in the evaluation of an area of c 17.54ha during September-October 2005. We excavated 66 trenches, amounting to c 5% (8775m²) of the available development area. The work identified several undated pits and a ring ditch (previously known from cropmarks), a stone structure which may be a medieval kiln or bread oven, a curvilinear feature and a ditch. Rig and furrow was present across the site, and was clearly visible on aerial photographs, representing the remains of a medieval or later farming landscape. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these features.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS and Angus SMR.

Sponsor: Johnston and Co Architects

Kirriemuir**Coin Rocking Stone Field, Kirriemuir**Rachel Benvie
Findspot Montrose Museum

NO 383 546 Charles II copper turner (1663-8) found at Rocking Stone Field by metal detector. Returned to Angus Council by Treasure Trove with certificate disclaiming Crown Title.

Sponsor: Angus Council

East Lochside, Kirriemuir

Post-excavation analyses

M Johnson, T Bjarke Ballin
CFA Archaeology Ltd,
Lithic Research

NO 357 548 Post-excavation work has been undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on assemblages of prehistoric pottery and flint recovered from East Lochside, near Kirriemuir, Angus. Flint, pottery and a glass bead were collected through fieldwalking by Archie Dick during 2002 and 2003 across a natural knoll (DES 2003, 25). Following a desk-based assessment, further fieldwalking, and a contour survey of the knoll, the excavation of trial trenches amounting to 10% of the area was subsequently undertaken by CFA in February 2005 (DES 2005, 20). Three

small shallow pits were discovered during the trial trenching, one of which contained a few sherds of prehistoric pottery. No other features or deposits that could be related to the topsoil artefacts were found. The site is now substantially destroyed by cultivation.

Analysis of the flint assemblage was carried out by Torben Bjarke Ballin and of the pottery assemblage by Melanie Johnson. The glass bead has been catalogued by Dawn McLaren. We collected 95 sherds of pottery and 570 lithic artefacts. Full specialist reports and catalogues have been deposited with the site archive.

The assemblages of pottery and chipped stone found within the topsoil at East Lochside are primarily of Late Neolithic date, indicating that they were likely to have been associated originally with a site which no longer survives beneath the topsoil. The glass bead belongs to a period several millennia later and is likely to represent a chance find rather than to indicate the presence of an Iron Age site.

The decorative motifs identified within the pottery assemblage included fingernail impressions and stabbed decoration, typical of Late Neolithic Impressed Wares. The Impressed Ware pottery assemblage, although small, does help to extend the known northern distribution of this pottery type, although the poor condition of the assemblage does not allow any clear determination of vessel types and decorative motifs.

A range of tool types and production methods were found within the chipped stone assemblage, which included simple edge-retouched pieces, scrapers and arrowheads, cores, débitage, and burnt and unburnt pieces. The sources of the raw materials for the chipped stone tools indicate that material was procured some distance from the site (some types of flint, pitchstone and cannel coal). This material could have been brought to the site through long-distance trading links.

Small sub-assemblages of chipped stone dating to the early Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods, the possibility that some of the featureless body sherds could be of different periods, and some sherds of Early Bronze Age date, indicate a smattering of activity in the periods either side of the Late Neolithic. This may have been smaller in scale than the Late Neolithic activity, or its focus may have been away from the knoll site.

While no distribution analysis was possible for the pottery assemblage, the chipped stone's distribution suggests that the top of the knoll was the focus for the activity on this site, borne out by the excavation of three small pits, so shallow as to have been almost entirely removed by ploughing. This site was probably domestic. The finds are important because Late Neolithic flint and pottery assemblages of any size are not common in this part of Angus, the most recently published example being Dubton Farm, Brechin (Cameron 2002, TAJ 8). Although it may be that finds distributed through the ploughsoil by ploughing may have limited importance, the examination of this assemblage has proved that a considerable amount of information can still be retrieved and demonstrates the value of collecting artefacts through fieldwalking.

The archive will be deposited with NMRS, reports lodged with NMRS and the Angus SMR, finds allocated via the Finds Disposal Panel.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Hillend Plantation, Hill of Redhall

Medieval pottery

NO 398 582 Fieldwalking a ploughed field produced a few sherds of medieval redware pottery.

ANGUS

Lochlee

Glen Lee Peter Leeming Rigs Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service NO 403 796 Remains of a deep and intricate pattern of rig and furrow that extends almost the full length of Glen Lee, from the confluence of the Water of Lee and the Water of Unich, to Loch Lee. At the western end there is a small patch of rigs to the N of Inchgrundle. The main body of rigs is overlain by straight modern drainage ditches. Noted while studying RAF vertical aerial photography held by Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service.

Logie Pert

Schoolhouse, Logie, Angus George Geddes Archaeological evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd NO 698 635 Archaeological works were required in connection with the intended conservation, conversion and extension of the Logie Schoolhouse, Logie Pert, in May 2006. These works consisted of a limited programme of trial hand excavation, which may be supplemented by historic building recording or a watching brief in the future. The evaluation revealed a number of deposits that related to 19th-century groundworks and remedial drainage works to the schoolhouse building and cottages to the S. In addition, the foundations of an outhouse associated with the adjacent ruined manse were uncovered, which confirmed existing photographic evidence. The evaluation produced no direct evidence for an early date for the schoolhouse; pre-19th-century finds were found within redeposited contexts.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS, including digital photographs. Report and digital photographs lodged with the NTS. Sponsor: National Trust for Scotland

Montrose

2 Bridge Street, Montrose J Lewis Watching brief Scotia Archaeology NO 71280 57679 A watching brief was maintained in July 2006 during excavation in advance of the installation of vehicular access and a car port in the rear garden of 2 Bridge Street. Below 0.4-0.6m of topsoil was an extensive deposit of stone and brick rubble which included 19th-century artefacts. The only feature of interest was a flagged path but this is also thought to date to the 19th century. Sponsors: Mr and Mrs J Ewan

Coronation Avenue, Montrose Rachel Benvie Findspot Angus Council NO 716 600 This lead bale seal was found by the enquirer while out walking. It was identified as a Russian Flax Lead Alloy Bundle Seal of 1786. A coin was identified as a Charles II ‘Bawbee’ or Scots Sixpence. Sponsor: Angus Council

Duthie’s Ground, Montrose Rachel Benvie Find spot NO 716 600 This lead alloy seal was found by the donor while walking. It was identified as a Russian Empire Flax Lead Alloy Seal dated 1791. Sponsor: Angus Council

37 New Wynd, Montrose J Lewis Watching brief Scotia Archaeology

NO 7163 5795 A watching brief was kept in June 2006 during ground works associated with the construction of five flats on a site adjacent to another recent development (*DES* 2004, 22). The concrete floor of a recently demolished blacksmith’s shop was lifted to reveal its earlier floor of beach sand which was stained dark grey. No features of significance were observed at this level.

Sponsor: Zedhar Developments Ltd

Strathmore Place, Montrose J Lewis Watching brief Scotia Archaeology NO 71425 58207 A watching brief was kept in July 2006 during excavations in advance of the construction of new lock-up garages. An area measuring 15 x 13m was stripped of 0.3-0.4m of topsoil and other modern deposits before wall foundation trenches, up to 0.5m deep, were excavated around the perimeter of the site. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered.

Sponsor: Mr Bryan McComskie

Murroes

Ballumbie Castel Estate, Dundee C O’Connell Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd NO 444 343 Eight trenches covering a total of 1129m² were excavated in January 2006, in advance of the development of Area K of the Ballumbie Castle Estate. The site lies adjacent to the old chapel, castle and surrounding designed landscape. No archaeological features were found in the trenches. The remains of a possible brick path, which may be that depicted on the 1st Edition OS Map (1857) bisecting the garden on a N-S alignment, were recorded during the survey work.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS and Angus SMR. Sponsor: Miller Homes

Panbride

East Scryne Farm, Easthaven Rachel Benvie Find spot NO 583 370 Spindle whorl found by enquirer while walking near Bothy at East Scyrne Farm, Easthaven. Size 30mm diameter, hole 10mm diameter. Sponsor: Angus Council

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Ardchattan and Muckairn

Black Croft, North Connel Elizabeth Jones Watching brief Headland Archaeology Carter, S and Dalland, M, 2005 Bronze Age banks at the Black Crofts, North Connel, Argyll. A synthesis and reassessment, PSAS 135, 191-212 NM 9235 3490 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in July 2006 at a site proposed for housing development at Black Croft, North Connel. The site lies in an area of archaeological sensitivity comprising prehistoric landscape features. A number of Bronze Age field banks have been recorded on land adjacent to the site (Carter and Dalland 2005). A previous evaluation on the site (NM93SW 9: *DES* 2002) recorded a number of isolated, undated pits.

The watching brief recorded the remains of a possible prehistoric field bank, which appears to be roughly aligned with a previously recorded field bank (Bank A, Carter and Dalland 2005). Material from the bank did not produce sufficient quantities of charcoal for dating. A number of small pits similar to those recorded in the evaluation were also excavated. These are believed to have been dug for drainage during 19th-century peat cutting.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS. Sponsor: Paul McFatridge

North Connel Airfield Douglas Gordon Survey Rathmell Archaeology Limited NM 905 350 A desk-based assessment and walk over survey to determine the extent of archaeologically significant remains that may be impacted upon by the forthcoming renewal of North Connel Airfield (NM93NW 37) was undertaken in December 2005. Before these works the only known archaeology within the development area was the military aerodrome itself.

The works identified the known elements of the military aerodrome (runways, roads, structures etc), confirmed their current condition and considered how destructive the process of building the aerodrome was to the potential for currently unlocated archaeology. An extensive area of sand extraction from the raised beach was also recorded.

No extant structures or structure locations associated with elements of the military aerodrome will be impacted upon by the proposed development. Some portions of original roadway are likely to be lost.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS. Sponsor: Argyll and Bute Council (Transportation and Infrastructure)

Argyll and Bute

Chapel House, Ardchattan C Fyles Watching brief SUAT Ltd NM 971 348 SUAT undertook an archaeological watching brief on the site of a septic tank installation at Chapel House, Ardchattan. The site lay within the back garden of Chapel House and an adjacent field to the N. Chapel House stands on the N shore of Loch Etive and immediately N of a minor road linking North Connel to the W with Bonawe to the E. Adjacent to the field and NW of the site are the remains of the pre-Reformation Ardchattan Priory, a scheduled ancient monument of national importance. It was anticipated that burials or ancillary buildings might have lain outwith the scheduled area. The development site measured 147.12m² , situated to the NW of Chapel House. The work was undertaken in December 2005 in very overcast weather conditions. Special attention was to be paid to a track for a drain linking the septic tank with the house. No finds or features of archaeological interest were exposed Archive deposited with the NMRS. Sponsor: DM MacKinnon Estates Ltd

Arrochar, Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich

Maol Meadhonach and vicinity David Dorren, Nina Henry Summit walling, summit enclosure NN 25105 13701 On the summit of a hill at GPS altitude 568m, is a straight stretch of dry stone wall, 2.8m long and 1m (six courses) high. It is narrow, constructed of a single layer of medium-sized stones. The line of the wall is in the direction 340°

ARGYLL AND BUTE

E of N, so that it faces WSW, ie towards Loch Fyne. It is not part of an enclosure or a cairn.

NN 24553 14609 On the summit of Maol Meadhonach, altitude 608m, is an OS trigonometry point surrounded by the remains of a near-circular dry stone enclosure of diameter about 3m. The best-preserved section, on the W side, is about 3m long and up to 1m high (5-6 courses). It may have been constructed by the early OS surveyors as a windbreak; the present trig point column is not in the centre, but a little to the E. The remaining sides of the enclosure are broken, and there is much tumble in the interior. Among other summit enclosures we have located are those on Beinn Ime (*DES* 1998, 23) and on Meall an Fhudair (*DES* 2000, 17) where due to their location, the function of observation shelter was suggested.

Campbeltown

Glenramskill Clare Ellis Evaluation Archaeology and Mircromorphology NR 73729 19099 A 5% evaluation, carried out by machine-excavated trial trenches, was undertaken in February 2006 on a parcel of land in connection with planning permission for residential development. A cist containing an Irish Bowl Food Vessel was excavated next to the site in 1893. No prehistoric remains were uncovered during the evaluation. However, we exposed remnants of substantial, mortar-bonded old red sandstone walls that align with the main building of Glenramskill Distillery shown on a map of the area published in 1848. The distillery opened in 1828 and closed in 1852, but was extant in 1869 as it is also depicted upon the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of this date. Evaluation revealed that the distillery had been deliberately demolished and the site flattened and landscaped, presumably to make way for the construction of Kilmaree Cottage and Glenramskill House. Sponsor: Mr McPhee

Land east of Burnside Cottages Clare Ellis Evaluation Archaeology and Micromorphology NR 69750 19842 A 6.85% evaluation, carried out by machine-excavated trial trenches, was undertaken in June 2006 of a parcel of land seeking planning permission for residential development to the E of the village of Stewarton. A toppled standing stone is located in an adjacent field. Three plough-truncated postholes, some 0.22m to 0.28m wide and up to 0.11m deep, were located in a slight arc, some 2 and 3m apart. These are the possible remnants of a pre-1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1869) field boundary or perhaps the vestiges of a large diameter circular structure. No other archaeological features were recorded. Sponsors: Mr and Mrs Armour

Coll

Acha, Coll J Lewis Watching brief Scotia Archaeology NM 1909 5504 A watching brief was kept in December 2005 during groundworks for an access road to a new house plot, some 350m ENE of Acha Farm. The new 3m-wide track ran northwards for 150m from the B8070 up a relatively steep slope through heather, peat and bedrock. The site was a short distance from a hut circle (NM15SE 15) and several other monuments although nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during this work. Sponsor: Mairi Hedderwick

Breachacha House or Breachacha (New) Castle, Isle of Coll

Casual find NMS

NM 158 540 Part of the blade of a Late Bronze Age leaf-shaped sword was found by Mr N Cochran-Patrick beside the main entrance to Breachacha (New) Castle, where it lay under a few centimetres of grass and topsoil and above an earlier compacted stone path encircling the house. First constructed in 1750, the mansion was extensively remodelled in the second half of the 19th century and underwent further alterations in the first half of the 20th century. The circumstances of discovery indicate modern redeposition of an old find. There are records of two previous finds of bronze swords from the locality (NM15SE 3 and NM15SE 6) and the new fragment most probably represents a piece that has been overlooked, mislaid or discarded following one of these earlier discoveries. Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Glasgow Museums (TT 44/05).

T Cowie

numerous field drains, indicating traditionally damp ground that had been improved for grazing.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: Argyll and Bute Council (Transportation and Infrastructure)

Coll, Kilninian and Kilmore

Inner Hebrides Archaeological Project

Excavation School of Human and Environmental Sciences, University of Reading

During 2006 the Inner Hebrides Archaeological Project undertook short field seasons on the Isle of Coll (April) and Isle of Mull (August). The following sites were evaluated by test-excavation.

S Mithen, A Pirie, S Smith

Coll Community Council

NM 2215 5584 Caolas an Eilean Following the collection of 351 chipped stone from the surface of a potato patch at Caolas an Eilean by Mr Jim Hill, a resident of Coll, a test-pit survey was undertaken that retrieved a further c 1200 chipped stone artefacts. A geophysical survey was also undertaken, along with extraction of a peat core for palaeoenvironmental study. A piece of unidentified wood charcoal from a discrete band within one test pit gave an uncalibrated radiocarbon date of 3760 ± 40 BP (Beta 219965).

NM 2116 5494 Fiskary Bay Following the collection of 38 chipped stone artefacts from the inter-tidal zone at Fiskary Bay by Jim Hill, a resident of Coll, three small trial trenches were excavated and an extended surface collection undertaken. This resulted in a total assemblage of 337 chipped stone artefacts which had a significant bladelet technology and several microliths suggesting a Mesolithic date.

Mull Community Council

NM 4085 5316 Crait Dubh Following the collection of c 900 chipped stone artefacts by Mr Billy Smith, the resident of Crait Dubh, when digging his garden in 2000, a trial excavation was undertaken which recovered a further c 1800 chipped stone artefacts. Although some later prehistoric elements are present, the assemblage is dominated by a bladelet technology. A piece of unidentified wood charcoal from a pit gave an uncalibrated radiocarbon date of 7830 ± 80 BP (Beta 221402).

NM 5126 4585 Tenga Following a report by Kenneth and Fiona Weir that they they had observed chipped stone artefacts eroding from a track at Tenga Farm, a test-pit survey was undertaken which recovered 219 chipped stone artefacts. These primarily derived from a bladelet technology and included several microliths, suggesting a Mesolithic date.

NM 3634 4563 Reudle Cave, NM 34796 46120 Whisky Cave, NM 3856 5434 Croig Cave Each of these caves was planned and an electrical tomography survey was made in Reudle and Whisky Caves. In each cave a 0.5m test-pit was excavated to evaluate the cave deposits. All three caves contained shell midden, from which bulk samples were taken for study and dating at the University of Reading.

Colonsay and Oronsay

Colonsay Airfield Scott Macleod and Douglas Gordon Monitoring and Excavation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NR 359 930 A programme of archaeological monitoring works

were carried out in March and April 2006 observing all ground-breaking work associated with the development of Colonsay Airfield. Most of the monitoring works uncovered little more than relatively recent field systems, Area 8, however, produced a significant number of artefacts which appear to be associated with a core of archaeological activity. This comprised the remains of a circular drystone structure, revetted into the sand and a complex of pits to the N of this structure which are being viewed as contemporary. A small number of other associated features were also identified. A preliminary date in the later prehistoric period has been put forward pending further investigation.

Through the excavation process a large number of artefacts, including a large selection of both pottery and lithic material, were retrieved. A significant number of marine shell and animal bone deposits were also identified in relation to the main archaeological features. From these it is hoped that a number of questions about the site might be answered, particularly concerning issues of dating, subsistence and economy.

These excavations mark the end of the planned on-site monitoring and excavation at Colonsay airfield prior to the development of the existing air strip.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.

Sponsors: Argyll and Bute Council (Transportation and Infrastructure)

Dunoon and Kilmun

Ardnadam Forestry Car Park

Elizabeth B Rennie

Standing stone and possible stone setting

NS 1615 7975 A forestry and farm road leads off from the A885 almost opposite Sandbank School and 200m along the forestry road there is a car park. In the angle formed by the access to the car park with the forestry road there is a standing stone. The standing stone is triangular with a pointed apex. It stands 1.1m from ground level to the apex and at ground level it is 1.3m in breadth and in depth. This stone has been recognised though not recorded, for some years.

Recently, two other earthfast stones have been recognised and noted as possible monuments. One is pillar-shaped and 0.8m high. The other is broader but with a square 'head' and is 1.2m high.

There are also four fallen stones lying partially in the grass surface, three of them definite 'pillars'. Each of these is 1.3m long by approximately 0.4m in square section. The fourth is 'squat', 0.8m x 0.6m. The position of two of the 'pillar' stones which have fallen suggests that they may have had an association with the three earthfast stones; the fourth 'pillar' is about 17m away from the others.

There are also two stones whose shape is unknown, as they are lying nearly under the turf. Another single stone is standing but not earthfast. It is square in section but only 0.5m high.

The stones appear to form an oval shape, 26 x 20m, but this could be an illusion as the measurements and positions of most of the stones forming the suggested oval shape are arbitrary.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society

Balgaidh Burn

Elizabeth B Rennie

Settlement (on behalf of the late Alasdair MacDougall)

NS 1505 7695 250m W of the top of the reservoir where many tributaries join the Balgaidh Burn and it turns to flow SW, there is a working area and probable settlement. The ground on the N side of the burn forms a promontory enclosed by one of the tributaries. Here there is a large bloomery 5 x 7.7m. Over

the NE flow of the slag is the corner of a dry stone rectangular enclosure 14.00 x 5.00m. The enclosure has only three sides as the NW side has been left open. The walls are of rounded boulders. They stand about 1.3m high. 3.00m to the W of the open side a line of stones can be felt under the turf, with some stones breaking the turf. It can be measured for about 3-4m and extends in a westerly direction. The setting is enclosed by larch trees and any possible further walls would be masked and grown over by the trees. Nails about 50mm long, and an encrusted lump of nails, sherds of thick bubbly glass and an 80mm length of rounded iron like part of a spike were collected from this area.

On the S side, in the loop of the Balgaidh Burn, there is a broad terrace which is enclosed by two turf-covered dykes. One dyke stands 2m above the burn and appears to be an embankment to protect the flat ground from flooding. The other forms a lynchet at the foot of a steep gradient rising 25m above the terrace. The enclosed ground is D-shaped and measures 20m from N to S at the widest point. The ground is 'dished', being slightly lower in the centre. The dykes under the turf were composed of rounded boulders not set in courses. Divining rods were activated at particular points which formed a straight line crossing the terrace from N to S.

A modern forest road now runs between the two sections of the site.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society

Corlarach and Bachan Park

David Dorren, Nina Henry

House site, enclosure, other

NS 1221 7206, NS 1188 7346, NS 1218 7407 At NS 12212 72055 there is a long roughly rectangular mound 22 x 6m, covered with stones of very varied size, mostly sharp jagged flat rock, many quite large but containing all sizes down to gravel. In the interior are larger, more rounded boulders. A short section of walling is evident within, on the N side. The mound is about 1m high on the S side, lower on the N side. The 1:25000 OS map (2001) shows a rectangular structure at this position. To the S, the ground slopes away, at first gently, then steeply down to the Corlarach Burn. On the mound spruce trees appear to have been planted; the immediate area around the mound is clear of them. In and around the mound are pieces of china, parts of a sink, corrugated iron, and glass bottles. A few metres to the W is a 1.9m long rectangular sandstone gatepost, tapered at the top, with projecting iron flange. Between the gatepost and the mound is a small cobbled area of flat stones about 1m square, laid on edge and aligned. The mound is evidently a ruined house which has been demolished and the remains collected together in a heap.

Between the mound and the Forestry road to the N is an old road running E-W, with stone revetment on the S side 16m long, containing 4-5 courses and about 0.6m high. At the E end, the track turns downhill to the level of the house. At the W end, it disappears in ground disturbed by the Forestry. Within the forest, WSW of the mound, is a concrete water tank 2m by 1m and 1.1 - 1.6m high. It is fed by a broken pipe from the NE, water entering the pipe at its upper end from a shallow channel overgrown by trees. To the NE of the mound is a large pile of rusted corrugated iron and broken wood, probably a collapsed hut.

About 1.5km NNW of the house site, at NS 11882 73460 in the area of Bachan Park, is a subrectangular turf bank on flat ground E of the River Fyne, measuring 5.0 x 4.3m internally, rounded at the W end, but unclear at the E end, with central hollow 0.4-0.5m deep. The bank is spread to 1m.

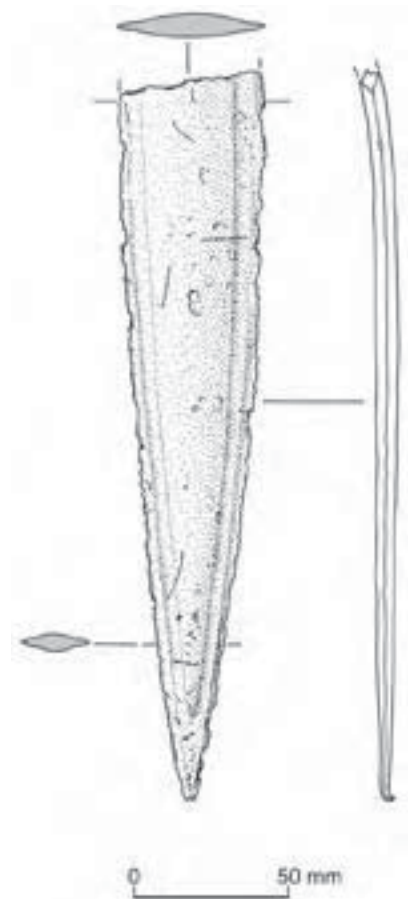


Fig 7. Late Bronze Age sword blade from Breachacha, Coll. Drawing by Alan Braby.

Coll Airfield

Douglas Gordon

Archaeological monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NM 166 549 A programme of archaeological monitoring took place during the ground-breaking works phase of the Isle of Coll Airfield between March and April 2006. One small ephemeral pit feature was recorded at the eastern end of the connector drain leading to the Allt Mhor Burn. A flint flake and piece of slag were recovered from this pit, suggesting a later prehistoric date. A further piece of struck flint was recovered from the monitoring. No further archaeologically significant features were exposed or recorded. The southern portion of the area showed signs of intensive modern ploughing, while the northern area contained

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Also on the E side of the River Fyne at NS 12181 74073 is a substantial near-circular dry stone enclosure, externally 8.3m N-S, and 8.8m E-W. It consists of 10-12 courses standing about 0.8m high, roughly built of large flat stones and some smaller stones, as well as rubble. There is a doorway 1.5m wide on the S side. To the W of the doorway the enclosure wall turns outward at 90 degrees for 0.5m, continues parallel to the original curve for 2m, then turns in again at 90 degrees.

Creag Mhor Wood, Gairletter David Dorren, Nina Henry, Shielings Allan Garner
NS 1704 8487 (vicinity) A group of three small circular and two rectangular structures was noted by J Kirby in 1974 near a large boulder on a hogback ridge below (N of) the Forestry track. The ridge is now covered by debris from Forestry felling, and the structures there cannot now be discerned, except for two hollows in the positions of two of the circular structures noted by Kirby. A rectangular structure was also noted above (S of) the track. This structure appears to be the still visible circular or rectangular group of large moss-covered boulders 2.5 – 3.0m wide and 2m long.

Above (S of) the Forestry track are two additional much eroded stone structures. The highest is about 20m above the Forestry track, just inside the N edge of the wood. This is a rectangular structure of moss-covered stone measuring 5.0 x 2.5m externally, with a central hollow. A small burn runs just outside the wood into the main Gairletter Burn.

Lower down, within the wood, is a low rectangular dry stone structure measuring 5.5 x 2.0m externally, long axis E-W, of insubstantial build of flat stones. The short W side is at least well preserved; the E wall has 1-3 courses up to 40m high. Adjacent to and outside the S wall is a flat conglomerate slab 1.0 x 0.8m. Immediately W is a stone-revetted bank.

Plots 7-11, The Meadows, Toward Clare Ellis
Evaluation Archaeology and Micromorphology
NS 13605 67875 A machine-excavated evaluation, by means of trial trenching, was undertaken in August 2006 of a parcel of land with planning permission for the residential development of five houses. No features of archaeological or historical significance were encountered.
Sponsor: Drimsynie Construction Ltd

Gigha and Cara

Ardailly Croft, Gigha Fiona Baker
Watching brief Firat Archaeological Services
NR 6429 5068 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken, on 3 November 2004, of the topsoil strip over an area of 135m² in advance of an application of a planning permission for a single house development. Two smaller trenches measuring 11 x 1.60m and 3 x 1m were also excavated over the proposed access track. No archaeological remains were present and two terracotta drains of early 20th-century date and a silted-up drainage ditch were the only archaeological features encountered.

Archive lodged with Firat Archaeological Services and to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr Lachlan Wotherspoon

Gigha Wind Farm Fiona Baker
Watching Brief Firat Archaeological Services
NR 6375 4702 (at location of Wind Turbine 1) Access Track

from NR 6409 4692 to NR 6360 4710 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken, on 16–18 September 2004, of the access track and three wind turbine sites. No significant archaeological features were discovered. One posthole of modern date and several rubble-filled field drains were the only archaeological features disturbed.

Archive lodged with Firat Archaeological Services and to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Isle of Gigha Heritage Trust

Inveraray

Drimfern, Inveraray Clare Ellis
Evaluation Archaeology and Micromorphology
NN 08100 14614 An archaeological evaluation, comprising a measured survey, level 1 building recording and hand-excavated trial trenching, was undertaken in May 2006 at Drimfern, near Inveraray. The southern portion of Drimfern was surveyed using a total station. This area of the township contains six rectangular buildings (S1 –S4, S6 and the extant ruin), three of which appear on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1874 and three which appear to pre-date it; the latter three (S3, S4 and S6) are clustered to the S of the site and survive to below 0.50m height. Two substantial earth and stone banks may be contemporary with these earlier structures. One of the later structures, the extant ruin, was threatened by demolition and so was subject to level 1 building recording and intrusive evaluation. The building would have originally had a hipped roof, supported by a cruck frame, the stands of which were visible within the interior. Within the single interior deposit a number of thatch stakes and a few pieces of metal were recovered; no pottery was observed. However, within the topsoil and backfill of the bedding trench of a wall immediately to the E of this building and which appears to be contemporary, was recovered a substantial assemblage of transfer-printed 19th-century pottery. Two substantial horse-shoe shaped structures lay adjacent and were cut into the south-facing hillside (F1 and F2); the easternmost one (F1) was overlain by a stone wall depicted upon the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. Intrusive evaluation of F2 revealed a stone and turf construction. A wall, faced only on the interior, was cut into the hillside forming an elongated rectangle. The floor of the interior was lined with large flagstones and cobbles. A metal beam, metal rivets etc and much degraded wood were found in association lying upon the floor. A turf wall overlay the stone revetment and a turf bank extend outwards, apparently forming a buttress to the stone and turf wall. 19th-century pottery and metalwork were recovered from the evaluation of F1, but the function of these structures remains unknown.

Sponsor: Mr A MacKay

Inveraray, Kilchrenan and Dalavich

An Suidhe Wind farm G Mudie, S Hickman
Archaeological assessment CFA Archaeology Ltd
NN 010 080 Five shepherd’s cairns and three dry stone field boundary walls were recorded during a reconnaissance field survey carried out in advance of construction of a wind farm development in May-August 2006. Three of the cairns and the three field walls are shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1869) and one other cairn is shown on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale map.
Archive to be lodged with NMRS.
Sponsor: NPower Renewables Ltd.

Inveraray, Kilchrenan and Dalavich, Kilmichael Glassary

Eredine and Brenechoillie Forests Roddy Regan
Archaeological Survey Kilmartin House Museum
Archaeological survey
The forest areas fall within three parishes, Inveraray, Kilchrenan and Dalavich, and Kilmichael Glassary.
Allt Nighinn NM90SE 1 (site 4 in Gazetteer), Ardary NM90NW 7 (sites 5 and 7), Loch Sithennach NM90SE 4 (site 10), Coire a Bhealaich NM90SE 3 (site 13), Carn Chailein NM90SE 2 (site 14), Drove Road NM90NE 3 (site 19)
See attached gazetteer.

NM 990 060 No definite prehistoric or medieval sites were noted during the survey in January-February 2006, but this does not preclude some structures covered by the survey from belonging to these periods. Settlements dating to earlier periods are likely to be located in and around the settlements occurring on the lower ground above the shores of Loch Awe and Loch Fyne. The remains of three abandoned settlements lie above Loch Awe at Ardary (NM 92338 05507), Kames (NM 98180 10560) and Balligowan (NM 98823 04809), while the settlement sites of Bravallich, Eredine and Durran are still occupied. The former settlement of Ardary is wholly within Forestry land while the settlements of Balligowan and Kames mostly lay outwith the present forest boundaries. The exception to this were a structure at Kames (NM 98240 10660), the enclosure walls and track lying to the NW of Durran (NM 96096 08117) and the kiln at Ardary (NM 92356 05543), these features no doubt linked to the respective settlements. It is also possible that some recorded upland settlement structures could belong to the medieval period, although without excavation this remains speculation.

Linking these settlements were tracks or roads on which several features were recorded. Running parallel to the shore of Loch Awe was an old track possibly linking the settlements of Durran and Kames. Where it was followed the track forded two burns by flagstone bridges (NM 98823 04809 and Altan Beag bridge NM 96208 708615). The Durran to Auchendrain drove road also had constructed fording places, bridge footings at Allt Nighinn (NM 98828 04756) and a revetted ford at NM 99760 03840. This road was also marked by a series of five cairns strung out along the track from Carn Chailein at the W (NM 98947 04533, NM 99112 04328, NM 99215 04215, NM 99271 04135, NM 99350 04058) towards Loch nan Breac Buidhe.

Two structures lying uphill and overlooking the settlements of Ardary and Bravallich/Durran may have been linked (NM 92463 05294 and NM 95790 06430), these structures possibly fulfilling some upland function on the edge of what appear to be former agricultural terraces. The structures probably lie too close to the larger settlements to be considered traditional shielings, but the function and period of the structures are open to question. Both structures appear oval in shape and if this appearance is not just the result of tumbled walling then it could be these buildings date to an earlier period than that traditionally ascribed to buildings of a more rectangular layout.

The overwhelming majority of the sites visited were related to upland settlement activity, namely shieling settlements. The majority of the structures recorded were single shielings or shieling groups. Single structures were recorded at sites NM 97067 05136, NN 00310 04030 and NM 99690 09924. Concentrations of buildings were recorded at sites NM 99370 03440, NN 00810 04380, NM 98823 04809, NM 96901 02710, NM 97360 03470, NN 00050 07960, NN 00930

ARGYLL AND BUTE

04450, NM 96982 03478 and NN 00010 07936. Similarities were noted in the siting of the shieling groups, which tended to be near a water source (by burns or lochs), with the majority at the base of S- or E-facing ridges. Where the areas had not been forested the shieling groups appear to overlook former grazing areas, usually sheltered and relatively level terraces at the base of glens. In most cases locally (and perhaps easily) available stone was used in their construction. However, within and between the shieling groupings were buildings that varied in size and shape. The reasons for this may vary, including different structural functions and/or different building traditions, the buildings no doubt meeting the varied requirements of the inhabitants/builders.

Other sites noted during the survey which suggest more permanent settlement than seasonal shieling activity were sites at NM 98730 04610, NN 00650 08980, NN 04200 08390 and NM 96926 05928. These sites all contained a building or groups of buildings suggesting larger rectangular structures than those typically associated with ‘shieling type’ settlement. Other upland structures recorded were a cairn at An Suidhe (NM 99904 06101) which appears to be part of a parish/district boundary alignment along with five other cairns that were previously recorded on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. An enigmatic site was recorded near the summit of Beinn Dubh Airigh, consisting of a modified natural rock crevice that has extensive views to the E (NM 95850 03530). As access to the site is not easy and the structure is difficult to see from the lower ground, it is hard to suggest a purpose for this unusual structure beyond a concealed shelter.

The archive will be deposited with Kilmartin House Museum and copies of the report lodged with WoSAS and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Forestry Commission Scotland

Site gazetteer

1) Arinacraig, Shielings. A group of 5 (possibly 6) structures
Structure 1
GPS 5m accuracy 356m AOD NM 99396 03471
Structure 2
GPS 5m accuracy 357m AOD NM 99396 03672
Structure 3
GPS 5m accuracy 361m AOD NM 99376 03441
Structure 4
GPS 5m accuracy 359m AOD NM 99376 03441
Structure 5
GPS 5m accuracy 358m AOD NM 99375 03428
Structure 6
(Possible) GPS 5m accuracy 355m AOD NM 99394 03475
2) Arivallichveg, Shielings. This settlement consisted of at least 11 structures
Structure 1
GPS 6m Accuracy 410m AOD NN00821 04384
Structure 2
GPS 8m Accuracy 409m AOD NN 00824 04391
Structure 3
GPS 6m Accuracy 408m AOD NN 00833 04398
Structure 4
GPS 6m Accuracy 401m AOD NN 00847 04395
Structure 5
GPS 6m Accuracy 409m AOD NN 00894 04403
Structure 6
GPS 6m Accuracy 408m AOD NN 00851 04406
Structure 7
GPS 6m Accuracy 408m AOD NN 00866 04402

Structure 8	
GPS 6m Accuracy	413m AOD NN 00844 04429
Structure 9	
GPS 6m Accuracy	413m AOD NN00844 04429
Structure 10	
GPS 6m Accuracy	413m AOD NN 00844 04429
Structure 11	
GPS 7m Accuracy	411m AOD NN 00878 04441
3) Eas nan Tarbh, Inscribed Stone/Well	
GPS Accuracy 9m	325m AOD NN 04210 08415
4) Allt Nighinn, Shielings A group of 8 shieling structures.	
Structure 1	
GPS 7m Accuracy	293 AOD NM 98888 04803
Structure 2	
GPS 12m Accuracy	297m AOD NM 98882 04817
Structure 3	
GPS 8m Accuracy	302m AOD NM 98876 04826
Structure 4	
GPS 7m Accuracy	298m AOD NM 98854 04849
Structure 5	
GPS 7m Accuracy	306m AOD NM 98855 04855
Structure 6	
GPS 7m Accuracy	309m AOD NM 98862 04854
Structure 7	
GPS 8m Accuracy	307m AOD NM 98835 04852
Structure 8	
GPS 19m Accuracy	297m AOD NM 98874 0476
5) Ardary, Kiln	
GPS 7m Accuracy	59m AOD NM 92215 05569
Structure,	
GPS 8m Accuracy	59m AOD 92279 05545
6) Ardary, Structure	
GPS 15m Accuracy	156m AOD NM 92475 05267
7) Ardary, Settlement	
Structure 1	
GPS 18m Accuracy	67m AOD NM 92340 05480
Structure 2	
GPS 12m Accuracy	53m AOD NM 92387 05520
8) Beinn Dubh Airigh, Rock Shelter	
GPS 8m Accuracy	404 AOD NM 96220 03574
9) Carn Chailein, Cairn	
GPS 5m Accuracy	327m AOD NM 98956 04542
10) Loch Sidheannach, Shielings. A grouping of 9 shieling structures	
Structure 1	
GPS 7m Accuracy	274m AOD NM 96887 02715
Structure 2	
GPS 7m Accuracy	275m AOD NM 96894 02706
Structure 3	
GPS 6m Accuracy	277m AOD NM 96905 02709
Structure 4	
GPS 8m Accuracy	278m AOD NM 96909 02705
Structure 5	
GPS 11m Accuracy	271m AOD NM 96111 02729
Structure 6	
GPS 10m Accuracy	273m AOD NM 96906 02716
Structure 7	
GPS 8 m Accuracy	285m AOD NM 96942 02659
Structure 8	
GPS 8m Accuracy	285m AOD NM 96939 02659
Structure 9	
GPS 8m Accuracy	286m AOD NM 96909 02705

11) Allt Criche, Bridge.	
GPS 6m Accuracy	50m AOD NM 96185 08524
12) Ardary, Structure.	
GPS 11m Accuracy	156m AOD NM 95798 06427
13) Coire a' Bhealaich, Shielings. A group of 3 structures	
Structure 1	
GPS 5m Accuracy	261m AOD NM 97359 03477
Structure 2	
GPS 5m Accuracy	259m AOD NM 97353 03485
Structure 3	
GPS 5m Accuracy	258m AOD NM 97348 03491
14) Carn Chailein, Structure.	
GPS 15m Accuracy	277 AOD NM 98745 04593
15) Kames, Structure.	
GPS 8m Accuracy	65m AOD NM98269 10658
16) Leac Nam Fuaran (Tom an t-Seallaidh), Shielings.	
Structure 1	
GPS 6m Accuracy	453m AOD NN 00056 07948
Structure 2	
GPS 6m Accuracy	455m AOD NN 00059 07954
17) Eredine (Lochan Dubh), Settlement. A group of 3 (possibly 4) structures.	
Structure 1	
GPS 6m Accuracy	366m AOD NN 00671 08948
Structure 2	
GPS 5m Accuracy	364m AOD NN 00658 08977
Structure 3	
GPS 5m Accuracy	360m AOD NN 00672 08980
Structure 4?	
GPS 5m Accuracy	364m AOD NN 00651 08993
18) Braevallich Structure.	
GPS 5m Accuracy	271m AOD NM 97084 05147
19) Loch Leacann, Ford/Drove Road.	
GPS 10m Accuracy	315m AOD NN 00085 03673
20) Allt Nighinn. Bridge footings.	
GPS 6m Accuracy	296m AOD NM 98828 04756
21) Allt nan Sgilleog, Structure.	
GPS 6m Accuracy	352m AOD NN 00312 04039
22) Kames, Track/Enclosure.	
GPS 6m Accuracy	65m AOD NM 96112 08113
23) Arivallichveg, Shielings. A group of 5 structures	
Structure 1	
GPS 6m Accuracy	401m AOD NN 00924 04417
Structure 2	
GPS 7m Accuracy	404m AOD NN 00928 04433
Structure 3	
GPS 6m Accuracy	400m AOD NN 00933 04444
Structure 4	
GPS 6m Accuracy	404m AOD NN 00944 04443
Structure 5	
GPS 6m Accuracy	403m AOD NN 00981 04444
24) Eas nan Tarbh, Settlement. A group of 5 structures	
Structure 1	
GPS 10m Accuracy	310m AOD NN 04211 08394
Structure 2	
GPS 10m Accuracy	307m AOD NN 04204 08386
Structure 3	
GPS 10m Accuracy	305m AOD NN 04213 08391
Structure 4	
GPS 6m Accuracy	307m AOD NN 04223 08423
Structure 5	
GPS 26m Accuracy	321m AOD NN 04198 08411
25) Ardary, Shielings. A group of 3 structures	

Structure 1	
GPS 7m Accuracy	275m AOD NM 96910 03497
Structure 2	
GPS 9m Accuracy	274m AOD NM 96987 03477
Structure 3	
GPS 9m Accuracy	262m AOD NM 96954 03450
26) Braevallich Burn, Settlement. A group of 3 structures	
Structure 1	
GPS 6m Accuracy	170 AOD NM 96819 06071
Structure 2	
GPS 6m Accuracy	169m AOD NM 96817 06067
Structure 3	
GPS 6m Accuracy	174m AOD NM 96852 06037
27) Leac Nam Fuaran (Tom an t-Seallaidh), Sheilings. A group of 2 structures	
Structure 1	
GPS 7m Accuracy	451m AOD NN 00005 07935
Structure 2	
GPS 7m Accuracy	452m AOD NN 00007 07939
28) Buachaille Mor, Shieling.	
GPS 14m Accuracy	261m AOD NM 99693 09933
29) An Suidhe, Cairn.	
GPS 8m Accuracy	452m AOD NM 99904 06101
30) Altan Beag, Bridge.	
GPS 7m Accuracy	40m AOD NM 96208 08615
31) Loch nan Breac Buidhe. An alignment of 4 cairns.	
Cairn 1	
GPS 7m Accuracy	345m AOD NM 99112 04328
Cairn 2	
GPS 5m Accuracy	357m AOD NM 99215 04215
Cairn 3	
GPS 5m Accuracy	357m AOD NM 99271 04135
Cairn 4	
GPS 5m Accuracy	373m AOD NM 99350 0458

Inverchaolain

Killellan Farm, Dunoon Amanda Gow and Alan Matthews
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 104 697 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken in April 2006 in respect of the proposed expansion to the Cowal Sand and Gravel extraction operation at Killellan Farm, Dunoon. An evaluation was carried out consisting of 13 trenches covering 5% of the total area. All trenches exhibited a common stratigraphic sequence; mid brown/grey silty loam topsoil up to 370mm deep overlying sand and gravel subsoil. The topsoil was consistently shallow over the extent of the proposed extraction area. Most of the area was well drained, due to underlying sand and gravel subsoil. Thus, only one field drain was encountered in the waterlogged SE area. This waterlogging ties in with the variation to more clayey subsoil in this area.

The archaeological evaluation revealed no features of archaeological significance although one area of burning on the subsoil surface was noted. In the absence of artefacts or significant archaeological features no further archaeological mitigation works are recommended should the extraction proceed.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: Cowal Sand and Gravel

Kilchoman; Killarow and Kilmeny parishes

Islay R Murdoch
Watching briefs Scotia Archaeology

Watching briefs were undertaken during the replacement and repositioning of poles carrying overhead 11kv power supplies at various locations on the W side of Islay. These routes were: NR 2057 6026 to NR 1746 5350 (Kilchiaran to Portnahaven); NR 2350 6970 to NR 2345 7035 (Braigo to Sanaigmore); NR 2969 6632 to NR 2726 6732 (Gruinart flats); NR 2921 6650 to NR 2974 6928 (Bun-an-Uilt spur); and NR 2773 6724 to NR 2840 7302 (Ardnave spur).

Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered at any of these locations.

Sponsor: Scottish and Southern Energy

Kildalton

Loch Indaal Alan Saville
Findspot National Museums Scotland

NR 219 467 Neolithic unpolished flint axehead (L 199 x B 60 x Th 25mm; weight 288 grams) of Irish flint discovered during scallop dredging of the seabed by Donald Williams in 2001. Reported via Margot Perrons at the Museum of Islay Life and claimed by the Receiver of Wreck (droit no. 004/06). Allocated by the Receiver to the NMS (reg. no. X.2006.1). See *History Scotland* 6.4 (July/August 2006), 10.



Fig 8. Flint axehead from Loch Indaal, Argyll and Bute. Photo courtesy Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland

Kildalton and Oa

Imeraval, Port Ellen, Islay Clare Ellis
Evaluation Archaeology and Micromorphology

NR 354 458 A 5% machine-excavated evaluation, by means of trial trenching, was undertaken in November 2006 of a parcel of land at Imeraval, Port Ellen. No features of archaeological or historical significance were encountered

Sponsor: Mr Porter

Land SE of Bay Lodge, Port Ellen, Islay Clare Ellis
Evaluation Archaeology and Micromorphology

NR 34422 45135 An archaeological evaluation, comprising level 1 building recording and trial trenching, was undertaken in April 2006 of a small parcel of land located immediately to the S of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Kilnaughton Chapel, Islay. A ruined stone-built croft of 19th- and probably early 20th-century date showed two phases of construction. No earlier structures survived beneath the ruined croft. A small section of earlier bedding trench, presumably the remnants of some form of organic fencing/walling, may have functioned as a boundary,

as it was at the top of a dune slope overlooking Kilnaughton bay. This boundary cut earlier buried wind-blown sands interbedded with cultivated buried soils and one thin, distinct midden layer; no finds were associated. Possible rig and furrow also survived buried beneath a great depth of hardcore to the N of the ruin; this buried soil was cut by at least two later pits. No structures associated with the midden deposit and earlier buried soils were found.

Following on from an archaeological evaluation a watching brief on the ground-breaking works associated with the erection of a new dwelling was undertaken. A series of buried wind-blown sands interbedded with cultivated buried soils containing midden material (bone, shell, peat ash and charcoal), but with no associated finds, were recorded within the sections of the foundation trenches. Two early modern pits were also recorded within these sections.

Sponsor: Mr A MacKinnon

Kilfinan

Middle Inens, Tighnabruaich Michael Kimber
Desk-based assessment, Walkover Headland Archaeology Ltd
NR 975 730 This desk-based assessment and walkover survey in March 2006 covered the site of a proposed housing development surrounding the farmstead of Middle Inens, Tighnabruaich. The purpose of the walkover was to identify any archaeological constraints to a proposed housing development within the development area. There were several known sites within the area, including a cup-marked boulder (NR97SE 21), some hut platforms (NR97SE 31), a late 19th-century burial ground and the farmstead of Middle Inens. In addition, a number of field dykes of probable 19th-century date were recorded in the course of the walkover.

The farmstead buildings all appeared to date to the 19th century or later, and it is possible that 'the hut platforms' are related to activities associated with the farmstead, such as charcoal burning. There appears to be a strong pattern of post-medieval land use within the development area, which is effectively a relict 19th- or late 18th -century farming landscape.

Report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Plot of Gold

Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon

Braigh Cottage, Bunessan George Geddes
Historic building recording, Headland Archaeology Ltd
Archaeological evaluation, Walk-over survey,
Desk-based assessment

NM 369 201 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken during October to November 2006 in advance of the restoration and extension of Braigh Cottage, a late 18th-century Highland cottage. This work included desk-based research, photographic and metric survey and the production of a detailed and illustrated report on all the standing buildings as well as a brief record of the buildings of the surrounding township.

The township of Knocknafenaig includes 15 buildings with examples of a corn kiln, longhouses (with later alterations), smaller houses, fanks and a later square longhouse. The township, occupied in the later 18th century and possibly before, appears to have been abandoned by the later 19th century. Braigh Cottage is one of a sub-group of buildings with internal dimensions of roughly 9 x 4m of varying orientations, most of which, according to census data, were occupied as houses.

The B-listed cottage has been significantly altered since its construction in the later 18th century. It is the only building in the township to have been re-occupied in the later 19th century and certainly by 1906. This early reconstruction phase included pointing of the original dry stone walls and probably re-roofing and raising of the wall heads. Further alterations in the 20th century included the insertion of additional windows, re-roofing, re-flooring and adding the extension. The roof was re-thatched in the 1970s or 1980s with local reeds over a turf substratum.

The archaeological evaluation around the building located a number of features, which, in the main, related to 20th-century extensions and alterations to the building including the construction of a kitchen/bathroom extension. The earlier features included a soakaway around the building, possibly from around 1906, and evidence that the site had been partly levelled with re-deposited natural. Finds were of 19th- and 20th-century date.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS, including digital photographs. Report lodged with WoSAS, to be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: J Knuckles

Iona Abbey Claire Shaw
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology
NM 2856 2446 A short period of archaeological monitoring was undertaken at Iona Abbey in February 2006 during the excavation of foundation trenches and postholes as part of works on the vehicular and pedestrian entrances into the Abbey grounds. In addition, the pedestrian entrance was to be widened to allow wheelchair access. The areas of work had clearly been subject to modern disturbance, such as the installation of services and the hard standing for the ticket office. Little of the work carried out encroached on undisturbed ground, therefore minimising the potential impact on any underlying archaeology. No features or finds of archaeological significance were found during these works.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

The Glebe Field, Iona K G McLellan
Watching brief GUARD
NM 2840 2426 GUARD undertook a 10% evaluation of a proposed housing development in the Glebe Field, Iona, in May 2005. The eight evaluation trenches exposed archaeological deposits, including burnt material, possibly from a midden. One trench contained some masonry rubble. No artefacts or datable evidence was recovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Simpson and Brown Architects

Kilmartin

Carnassarie South Cairn Paul Brown, Barbara Brown
Cup-marked rock

NM 8330 0077 Large earthfast boulder 2.40 x 2.07 x 0.5m to the side of a small knoll. Above a large cairn and S of the standing stones. Three cups one 90mm. Recorded in October 2004.

Creag nam Braithrean S Beckensall, B Brown, P M Brown
Cup-marked rock

NR 8205 9905 A flat slab of local schist 2 x 1 x 0.5m forms part of a dividing wall across a natural routeway. On flat upper

surface carvings consist of 13 cups, some 80mm diameter. Recorded May 2006.

Ford P M Brown, B Brown
Cup-marked rock
NM 8630 0373 An earthfast boulder 1.10 x 1.00 x 0.56m located on a level terrace between two cairns. The motifs consist of six faint cups each 40mm diameter. Recorded October 2005.

Ford, Lochgilthead Clive R Bowd
Cup-marked stone
NM 861 034 Earthfast flat-topped boulder of local schist measuring approximately 1.5 x 1.6m. The upper surface is covered with some 23 cups. The cups average 50mm in diameter with the depth being only 10mm at best on most of them. Recorded March 2005.

The stone is in a shallow valley terrace orientated NW to SW following the natural trend of the geology in the area. A little above the stone to the N on the 110m contour runs the line of a denuded turf and stone boundary dyke. Good views are to be had of Loch Awe and the nearby cup-marked rock at NM 864 037. Report lodged with NMRS.

Glennan, Kilmartin Heather F James
Watching brief GUARD

NM 8573 0106 A watching brief was carried out while trenching took place associated with water services for Glennan House, Kilmartin, in September 2006. This work took place within the scheduled area and continued to the SE within the unscheduled area, towards a stream. The remains of a late 18th- or early 19th-century field wall foundation, which had been recorded earlier through geophysical survey, were revealed in the scheduled area. A rough cobbled path, probably of similar date, was found within the unscheduled area. Two probable stone-built structures in the unscheduled area were avoided by the trenching.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Dr Hugh Willison

Old Poltalloch House Heather F James
Standing building survey GUARD
NM 8070 0102 The Forestry Commission commissioned GUARD to undertake a standing building survey of Old Poltalloch House, Kilmartin, as it had recently been cleared of undergrowth and overhanging trees. This predominantly photographic exercise supplements a survey undertaken by the Royal Commission in 1984 (RCAHMS 1992, 349-351).

The survey confirmed that the house was a three-story, Adam-style country house, with a part basement on one side, built at the beginning of the 19th century. This house replaced an earlier building that was the traditional home of the Malcolms. The earlier house was completely levelled when the new one was built, presumably in the near vicinity. It was built for George Malcolm, younger brother of Neill Malcolm of Duntrune Castle, but it was possibly never finished.

The building is now in a very ruinous condition with only the SE corner surviving to a height of 10.1m. The rest of the house does not survive above first floor height and the interior is filled to mid-ground floor level with tumble. The masonry of the SE corner is cracked, and although it looks quite stable is likely to fall within the next few years. Two outer structures are of similar date and are also in a ruinous, roofless condition. A fourth structure,

possibly a latrine or doocot, was identified between the two outhouses. Old estate tracks, which are shown on the 1st Edition OS map, can still be traced through the forestry plantation which surrounds the house. The remains of a small kiln, possibly a corn-drying or lime kiln, lies in the forestry between the walled garden and the main house.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Forestry Commission

Possible standing stone near Ford John Arthur
standing stone
Personal field-based MSc GUARD (MSc sponsor)
research work

NM 864 036 Found in August 2006 during work for an MSc dissertation in GIS, evaluating viewshed analysis with two GIS applications and two different commercially available digital terrain data sets. Archaeological sites around Kilmartin were used for a case study. Part of the research involved mapping real viewsheds relating to sites in the field. While mapping the viewshed for Ford standing stone, what appears to be the broken base of another standing stone was discovered at the view threshold for the Ford standing stone. Surveyed using sub-meter GPS equipment. The site/feature does not appear on Past Map.

Kilmartin, Kilmichael Glassary and North Knapdale

Mid-Argyll Medieval Rural Settlement Project HF James
Walkover survey and DGPS survey GUARD
James, HF, 2003 Medieval and later landscape and settlement in Mid-Argyll and Knapdale, 2003. GUARD Report 1416, 1446, and 1447. Glasgow University
Fieldwork was carried out in April 2005 and March 2006 as part of research into medieval settlement in mid-Argyll. This season's fieldwork concentrated in the following areas: Carnasserie, Glennan, Kilmory, Tayvallich, Fearnoch and Creag nam Fitheach in the parishes of Kilmartin, North Knapdale and Kilmichael Glassary. This work has substantially increased the number of known archaeological sites (deserted farmsteads, structures, shielings, rig and furrow, and enclosures) in the research area and enhanced 1st Edition OS data.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Kilmichael Glassary

Balaghoun near Balligowan Sharon Webb
Stray find Kilmartin House Museum

NR 989 975 Two worked flint flakes were found in the garden of Balaghoun, a private house 2 km SW of Kilmartin. One flake was found in 1999, the other in November 2006. Both are now in Kilmartin House Museum collections. Alan Saville (NMS) identified one as possibly Mesolithic.

Crarae Derek Alexander and Diane Gorman
Watching brief National Trust for Scotland

NR 9856 9727 A watching brief was undertaken in November 2006 during the construction of a new access path into the garden to the N of the visitor centre and immediately W of the chambered cairn. The foundation for the path was only 0.1 – 0.2m deep and simply removed the topsoil. Although no archaeological features were discovered a range of artefacts was

found including 19th- and 20th-century pottery and glass along with two flakes of flint.

NTS SMR and NMRS (intended).

Sponsor: National Trust for Scotland

Craræ Gardens, Furnace

Excavation

M Kirby

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NR 986 973 This programme of excavations involved local volunteers and was carried out in May and June 2006 at Craræ Gardens, Loch Fyne, in a field immediately to the W of the early church site of Killevin. It was undertaken following an archaeological evaluation carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd in September 2005 (*DES* 2005, 29), which uncovered at least two broad and shallow ditches and an area of rough cobbles. Further work carried out on the larger of the two ditches identified a possible stone bank running parallel with it on its western side. It is thought that this bank may have been part of the same feature identified by Derek Alexander (*DES* 2003, 34) to the N of Killevin burial ground and might represent a bank and ditch surrounding the early church site. Also identified were two parallel lines of postholes, which were set at a distance of c 3.5m apart and are thought to represent a rectilinear structure. A large quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from the two ditches, along with a number of other items including worked flint and an iron arrowhead.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Reports to be lodged with NMRS and SMR.

Sponsor: National Trust for Scotland

Dunamuck

Barbara Brown, P M Brown

Cup-marked stone

NR 8429 9159 A small square section of schist 170 x 140 x 30mm with a single cup mark 60 x 15mm discovered within a watercourse of a unnamed burn 650m due S of Dunamuck Farm. The slab appears to have been submerged for some considerable time, exhibiting signs of iron staining and algae growth. It is possible that it originated from a destroyed cairn within the locality or from quarried outcrop. Recorded May 2004.

East Kames

Barbara Brown, Paul Brown

Cup- and ring-marked stone

NR 9215 8978 Site positioned on slight rise 50m NE of field wall and NMRS NR98NW1. This earthfast boulder 1.58 x 1.30 x 0.38m has a series of motifs pecked on its surface. One cup with three rings; two cups, one surrounded by a single ring. The other cup exhibits two rings; both motifs are linked by a groove. The boulder also exhibits three faint random cups. Motifs highly eroded, rings visible only in low-angle light when wet. Recorded May 2005.

Millers Wood

Paul Brown, Barbara Brown

Cup-marked stone

NR 8398 9537 Large rectangular outcrop close to cairn, one single 80mm cup mark, exposure of the site due to tree felling within the area. Recorded October 2004.

Kilbridebeg

David Dorren, Nina Henry

Settlements.

NS 0217 8937 and NS 0223 8955 These two settlements are located some 100m apart at an altitude of 90-120m. They are approximately at the location of Kilbridebeg on Pont's map. Settlement 1

The first, more southerly settlement lies at an altitude of about

90m on the N side of a small burn that runs SE, and consists of the following structures A-F:

A At NS 02158 89381, adjacent to the burn on the N side, and parallel to it (long axis NW-SE), is a rectangular dry stone structure of medium-large boulders 6.8 x 4.0m externally, with walls 0.7-0.90m wide, of two to three courses and up to 0.5m high.

B A few metres downhill, also parallel to the burn, a rectangular dry stone structure of massive construction, of internal length 14.4m and internal width varying from 2.9 to 3.7m. The S wall is about 1m wide, consisting of four to five courses up to 0.7m high. On the lower side after an 0.8m gap, what may be a less clear, possibly earlier structure, a small enclosure with one side formed by a dyke and the remainder by stone walls 0.7m high.

C A rectangular dry stone structure 5m to the NE of B and parallel to it, 10.2 x 5.5m externally, with walls 0.7m thick and up to 1.5m (eight to nine courses) high, containing many long flat boulders. Near the N end of the SW side is a possible door 0.9m wide, and a window 0.9m wide SE of the door. There is a suggestion of a door on the more ruinous opposite side, adjacent to a 3m wide annex with walls 0.5-0.6m wide, projecting 1.9m from the SE corner of the main building.

D At NS 02192 89392 is a low stone foundation 12.0 x 4.7m internally, long axis NW-SE, with best-preserved walling at the SE end spread to 0.8m; elsewhere only larger boulders remain in place. The entrance cannot be discerned.

E About 7m N of D, and parallel to it, is a better preserved rectangular stone building 16.1 x 6.0m externally, with walls 0.8m wide up to 0.7m high, constructed of medium to large boulders. There is a possible entrance up to 1.5m wide in the SW wall.

F At NS 02216 89376 is a yard or enclosure of dry stone construction 18 x 10m internally. The N wall is good; the line of the S wall is marked by occasional boulders. The interior is subdivided 5.5m from the NE end by a wall 6.5m long and 0.5m wide. The enclosure is on the S edge of the terrace; the ground drops away steeply to the S.

Settlement 2.

There are 10 structures in this group. The main group of houses and associated structures lies in a line along a narrow terrace, the general orientation being with long axes NW-SE. At the SW end of this group is a corn kiln, and at a lower level are two additional structures.

A On the mound 90m NE of structure in settlement 1, at NS 02202 89500, is a corn kiln of massive stone construction 1.4m high and 5.4m in overall width. The walls are 1.5m wide and the circular central aperture is 2.5m in diameter; no flue is visible. On the W side is a stone wall 0.7m wide that curves out from the kiln then straightens for a distance of 5.6m. It encloses a possible ramp up to the kiln.

B At NS 02221 89521 is a rectangular stone foundation, part of which is formed by a massive dyke. Only a sparse line of stones delineates the E and S walls. The structure measures 4.2m by an estimated 7m. There is a gap in the NE corner.

C At NS 02233 89547, is a dry stone house ruin 7.8 x 9m externally, with an entrance 1.10m wide in the SW long wall. The walls are of six to eight courses, up to 1.8m high. Part of a gable survives in the SE wall. There are twinning pens in each corner of the NW wall.

D A small rectangular dry stone construction containing much tumbled stone. It extends 6.0m from the SE side of house C, and is 7m wide, possibly a shed.

E About 6m NE of C, a rectangular dry stone construction

measuring 2.2 x 3.0m internally, with thick stone walls up to 1m wide and surrounded by a turf bank. There is an entrance 1m wide in the SE wall.

F About 4m SE of E, a rectangular stone structure 6.8 x 5.8m externally with an entrance 1m wide in the NW wall, ie facing the entrance of structure E.

Houses G and H stand between two small burns.

G At NS 02260 89571, a dry stone house ruin, 5.6 x 4.4m externally with walls of 10-12 courses, up to 1.7m high. There are the remains of a gable in the SW wall; that and the NW wall are the best preserved. Attached to this on the NW is a rectangular dry stone structure, 8.0 x 6.0m externally, best preserved towards the SE end, adjacent to the gable end of the house. There is also much tumble at this end. The walls are 0.7m wide and stand up to 1.2m high. There is a gap in the middle of the structure where a track runs through.

H About 5m NE of G, a two-compartment dry stone house ruin 10.3 x 5.7m externally, best preserved towards the SE end. There is an internal subdivision 2.5m from the SE end and a possible doorway near the middle of the NE wall. The walls survive up to 0.9m in height.



Fig 9. Kilbridebeg, houses.

Below the main group are

J At NS 02317 89561, on the S edge of the more northerly burn, three sides of a rectangular dry stone foundation 7.0 x 4.4m externally, the side at the edge of the burn absent.

K At NS 02285 89537, a rectangular stone foundation lying N of the southern burn, 11.3 x 5.2m externally, with annex 2.8 x 2.6m at the W corner.

Kilbridemore Burn David Dorren, Nina Henry, Allan Garner Shieling huts, various structures

NS 0327 9317 and NS 0309 9297 This extensive site of mostly small, low oval or circular structures, of which several are mounded, was reported in 1991 by Mr I McFadyen. They occur in two groups, N and S, separated by some 200m. We found that the S group was significantly mislocated in the original report, and have resurveyed the site, noting additional structures.

N group: the following 6 structures lie on the W bank of the Kilbridemore Burn.

A At NS 03270 93173, 14m W of the Kilbridemore burn, and 4m S of the Forestry fence, a low oval turf bank measuring 5.60 x 4.80m externally, the bank 1.20m broad and 0.3-0.4m high, with gaps 0.4-0.5m wide on the E and W sides where a track runs through but no clear entrance.

B About 7m SSE of A, an indistinct near-circular turf bank of 3.0m external diameter, on a mound.

C About 22m W of the burn and 15m SW of A, a large circular turf bank of 12.0m external diameter, 0.5m high and 1.3m wide, with a 1m gap in the SE side.

D A few metres S of C, a sub-circular deep hollow of about 8m diameter bounded by a dyke on the W and a turf bank on the E side with possible internal walling.

E At NS 03234 93090, 12m W of the burn, in forest, a rectangular turf bank, 8.0 x 6.0m externally, 1m wide and 50cm high.

F About 8m NE of E, and 3m W of the burn, a more eroded low rectangular turf bank 4.0 x 3.5m externally.

The S group of 7-10 structures is in the vicinity of NS 0309 9297, on the N side of the Allt Tigh nan Sran, which runs due E into the Kilbridemore Burn.

A At NS 03092 92968, on the N edge of the river, a rectangular stone and turf bank 5.20 x 2.60m externally, with possibly rounded corners, on a mound, long axis parallel to the river, the bank 0.6m wide and up to 0.6m high with no clear entrance. Possibly the house (tigh) in the river name.

B A few metres NW of A, a circular turf bank 2.30m in diameter, on a mound, some stone evident.

C At NS 03076 92973, W of A, near the edge of the river bank where it rises steeply by a waterfall, a circular mounded turf bank 3.0m external diameter, and 0.9m wide.

D Above C, a circular turf bank, 2.50m externally, 1.0-1.20m thick, 0.4m high.

E Above D, a possible similar circular turf bank, 2m external diameter, on a mound.

F At NS 03065 92983, within forest, a circular mounded turf bank with poorly defined edges, about 3.50m external diameter, slight hollow within.

G A few metres NW of F, in a forest clearing, a low rectangular or oval structure of large turf-covered stones 5.8 x 3.5m externally, walls 80m wide, long axis E-W. Several large boulders lie within.

H On a broad mound at NS 03048 93011 with a steep drop to the N are two shallow circular hollows on low mounds. The feature to the N has diameter 3m, that to the S 4m with some stone within. Between them is a hollow 3-4m in diameter.

West Gallanach

Charles McLaughlin

Three stone cairns

NR 995 876 The sites are situated on the SSW slopes of West Gallanach on the 170m contour overlooking the Glendaruel strath to SSW.

Site 1

This is an elongated cairn of H 0.6m x B 5m x L 8m in a NNW/SSE orientation parallel to the slope contour 170m. Externally, it consists of small irregular schist rubble of average size 0.2m interspersed with like-sized quartz. A large schist boulder, dimensions H 0.7 m x B 0.4m x L 0.6m, has been placed as a part of the NW end.

Site 2

This is a circular cairn situated at 50m to the NW of site 1 on the same contour, 170m. It has a maximum height of 0.4m and diameter 3.5m, with similar properties in type, distribution and relative quantity of schist and quartz to site 1. There is no obvious orientation apart from the NNW-SSW natural stone.

Site 3

At 56m NNW of site 2 there is another elongated cairn, H 1m x B 7m x L 11m. It possesses similar stone properties to the previous sites apart from a more pronounced elongated form which accentuates a NNW-SSE orientation that is parallel, as

in Site 1, to the slope contour 170m. A significant boulder, dimensions H 1.2m x B 1m is incorporated into the NNW end as in site 1.

Kilmore and Kilbride

Dal na Breac Clare Ellis
Archaeology and Micromorphology
NM 88360 26490 A machine-excavated evaluation by means of trial trenching was undertaken in May and July 2006 on a parcel of land with planning permission for holiday cottages/residential development. No features of archaeological or historical significance were encountered.
Sponsor: Mr and Mrs MacKinnon

Ganavan, Oban John Gooder
Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group
NM 859 322 We excavated 29 evaluation trenches, amounting to 3,212 m², in advance of a proposed housing development of a 4ha site at Ganavan, near Oban, in February 2006. The development lay immediately to the S of the Braes of Ganavan rock shelter (NM83SE 27). No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: West Highland Housing Association

Kilninian and Kilmore

Cairn na Burgh More, Treshnish Isles H F James
Standing building survey and evaluation GUARD
NM 305 448 A standing building survey of the barracks, chapel and curtain wall on Cairn na Burgh More, Treshnish Islands, was carried out on behalf of the Hebridean Trust in August 2006. This project was undertaken in order to assist with the conservation and restoration of the structures and to assess the archaeological potential for further archaeological works. The work also included an evaluation of the site of a new light to be constructed by the northern Lighthouse Board at the southern tip of the island. The evaluation established that there were no archaeological features in the footprint of the light and so no further work was required. This survey has highlighted the important strategic position held by the Treshnish Isles, and Cairnburgh Castle in particular, until the mid-18th century and has recorded the state of preservation of the diverse types of monuments that survive on the island.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: The Hebridean Trust Ltd

Sewerage Scheme, Tobermory, Isle of Mull C O'Connell
Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd
NM 488 556 An archaeological watching brief was conducted from January to March 2006 on the site of a new sewage treatment facility. Previous evaluation (DES 2005, 33) had identified a deep area of basin peat, possibly the remains of an ancient lochan which had potential as a place for the practice of ritual deposition associated with 'wet places'. No archaeological features were identified during the peat stripping, and no artefacts were recovered by metal detector. On completion of the peat removal the revealed bedrock profile suggests that the peat basin was not the remains of an ancient Lochan.
Archive and report to be deposited with NMRS and WoSAS SMR.
Sponsor: Scottish Water Solutions

Lismore and Appin

Isle of Lismore Dr Simon Stoddart
Multi-period sites Department of Archaeology,
University of Cambridge

In 2000-2, the underlying reconnaissance of the island was undertaken: a 1:6,000 aerial survey of the island, a desktop analysis of the archaeology combining OS digital data and RCAHMS archaeological data. In 2004, the full research design was implemented by selective excavation of two sites, Tirefour broch and Park dun, significantly adding to knowledge of these two sites. A full digital survey was undertaken of Tirefour to allow reasoned conservation of the site. A selection of further sites was investigated by magnetometer and resistivity survey as well as detailed topographic survey of the central part of the island. In 2005, the second of two major field seasons, work was focused on five sites to assess a range of surface morphologies: the broch of Tirefour, a double enclosure near St Moluag's Chair, a later enclosure near St Moluag's Cathedral, a ditched enclosure and a fort near Coeffin Castle. The results, dating from the Neolithic to the post-medieval periods, have clarified considerably the histories of these sites.

A second season of work on the broch of Tirefour concentrated on the entrance to the monument. Intriguing structural details of the entrance were uncovered, including the dry stone foundations interwoven with the fissures of the bedrock and the probable pivot hole of the gate. A distinctive Roman fibula set in the foundations has provided an interim date for the remodelling of the entrance. Later bronze finds show that use of the monument continued well into the 12th century AD. The double enclosure of St Moluag's Chair appears to be a two-phase structure bridging the two millennia AD/BC. The later enclosure near the Cathedral appears to date principally to the 16th to 17th century AD. As a complementary fieldwork approach three sequences of pollen data from the three principal lochs of the island have been collected. The first provides the local context for the excavated sites; the other two will show regional variation within the island context.

For updates see: <http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/lismore/>

Lismore Heritage Centre John Wood
Watching brief Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
NM 855 428 In 2001, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD) carried out trial trenching of 10% of the site area, prior to the initial stages of the heritage centre development. A watching brief was carried out in May 2006 in response to a planning condition to identify and record the nature and extent of any archaeological features revealed or affected by excavations and development of a new heritage centre. A cobbled surface was found, probably belonging to a 19th-century byre. Shell deposits and fragments of iron cauldron, also apparently of 19th-century date, were noted.
Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.
Sponsor: Commann Eachdraich Lios Mòr

Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich

Allt Beinn an Lochain David Dorren, Nina Henry
Shielings
NM 2065 0744 (vicinity) On the E bank of the Allt Beinn an Lochain is a group of two (and a possible third) rectangular dry stone house ruins and two circular or oval structures.

A At NN 20653 07435 is a near-rectangular dry stone structure measuring about 9 x 4m externally, long axis N-S. The walls stand up to three to four courses high. There is a possible division 5m from the N end and much tumble in the SE corner. The W wall is convex outwards. The NE corner is well preserved.
B To the N of A and aligned with it is a rectangular dry stone structure about 3 x 2m with possible annexe extending 1m from the S end.
C Between A and B are two small circular or oval low turf and stone structures about 2m broad. In the object to the W the stone is more clearly visible.
D To the N of B is a much-tumbled probable rectangular structure at right-angles. It appears to be of similar size, but was not measured.

Clachan Flats Wind Farm K McKee
Walkover survey CFA Archaeology Ltd
NN 185 145 A one-day reconnaissance field survey was undertaken in March 2006 over the Clachan Flats in order to provide information on the archaeological potential of the area and to assess the topography and geomorphology of the study area. This was in order to comply with a planning condition for a windfarm application. No sites or features of archaeological significance were identified in the area, which is predominantly covered with blanket peat moss.
Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: AMEC

Coilessan Burn David Dorren, Nina Henry, Allan Garner
Shieling huts
NM 2406 0191 (vicinity) The OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire Series 1924, sheet cxlii) shows two rectangular structures near the head of Coilessan Glen. At NN 2406 0191, in a fork of the Coilessan Burn to the E of the old track that crosses the burns on two bridges, is a rectangular stone foundation of external width 3.5m and length 6-7m, long axis approximately E-W. The W wall is largely absent; the N wall is clearly defined, and up to 3 courses remain of the E wall. Much of the S wall is missing but a rough cairn has been formed near its W end. There is an oval pile of stones 2.3 x 1.5m with no evident structure 4m from the SE corner.
Near NS 2407 0192, on the W bank of a narrow tributary of the main Coilessan Burn and N of the old track, is a second rectangular structure of turf-covered large boulders 5.6 x 4.2m externally, with walls 0.5m wide and up to 0.6m high, with its long axis at 340°.

Upper Glen Fyne David Dorren
House ruin and associated structures, possible cairn
NM 2334 2177 (vicinity) On the N side of the River Fyne at NN 23337 21770 is a dry stone house ruin (A) where the Canmore record, taken from the OS 6-inch map (1874), shows a single two-compartment unroofed building. Nearby are several small structures.
A The N compartment of the house is rectangular, 9.0 x 5.0m externally, long axis N-S, with walls standing up to 1m high and spread to 0.8-0.9m. There is an entrance 0.7m wide in the E wall. A second entrance in the S wall, broken on the W side, gives access to the S compartment. This second compartment is 8.50m long externally; its external width at each end is 5.0m but whereas the E wall is a straight continuation of the wall of the N compartment, the W wall curves outwards to a maximum external width of 6.80m. The walls are 0.7m wide and stand

up to 1m high. There is a broad 1.10m entrance at the S end, flanked by large flat stone slabs. It may be a later modification of a two-compartment house, or a single chamber house with attached yard to the S. To the W, a small burn runs into the River Fyne.

The following structures lie to the N and W:
A NN 23321 21820. An oval pile of stones 4.0 x 5.0m at the W end of a low rocky ridge, with a hollow in the SW quadrant and sparser coverage in the N half. It may be a collapsed dry stone structure, but has more the appearance of a cairn.
B NN 23334 21882. E of a small burn, a low oval or rectangular dry stone foundation 4.5 x 3.3m externally, with walls spread to 0.90m wide.
C NN 23326 21890. W of the above small burn, a rectangular dry stone foundation 4.6 x 4.0m externally, more substantial than C, with walls up to 0.8m high spread to 0.7m.
D NN 23331 21907. A less clear structure consisting of a line of stones round a hollow backed by a large rock with flat vertical face. The hollow is 3.0m wide and extends 2.70m from the rock.

North Bute

Inchmarnock, Northpark, cist 3 Dr Alison Sheridan
Re-excavation NMS
Marshall, DN, The Queen of the Inch, *Trans Buteshire Nat Hist Soc* 15, 5-14
NS 0201 6124 Anne Speirs of Bute Museum, Jessica Heriot and I re-excavated this cist, with the assistance of Jock Turner and Fram Murray, in order to retrieve and study the human remains that Dorothy Marshall had re-buried in 1960. This young adult female had been buried wearing a spacer-plate necklace. Analysis of the necklace in advance of restringing by the author and colleagues at NMS revealed that it was mostly of Whitby jet, and had been put together from parts of at least five necklaces. After excavation Dr K McSweeney and colleagues at Edinburgh University re-examined the somewhat weathered bones and a sample of bone was submitted to Groningen University for



Fig 10. Spacer-plate necklace from Inchmarnock cist 3.

radiocarbon dating. The rest of the remains have gone to Bradford University for isotopic analysis, which will reveal information on diet and whether the woman had been brought up in the area where she was buried. We plan to undertake facial reconstruction in 2007. During the excavation we found four jet fusiform beads, bringing the necklace's total to 139 – the largest number of any jet or jet-like spacer plate necklace in Britain.

Archive to NMRS; proposed publication of results in a booklet published by Bute Museum. Newly-discovered beads on display in Bute Museum following notification of Treasure Trove.

Sponsor: Sir Robert Smith

North Knapdale

Dalriada Project – Balure Evaluation 2006

Roddy Regan

Archaeological evaluation Kilmartin House Museum
 NR7827 0 85750 This site was recently discovered during forestry operations and trial work in September 2006 was designed to confirm the status and preservation of the site as a dun fortification along with further survey of any other previously unnoticed features. Trial excavation, within five trenches across the site, established the position of wall lines and the entrance-way to this interesting dun structure, while further survey work brought to light a series of outworks and enclosures to the S of the central/upper enclosure, with further outworks to the N. While the structure had possibly been robbed in the past, with further damage from recent forestry, the evaluation work would seem to indicate the preservation of internal surfaces. Given the relatively accessible nature of this structure excavation of the dun would considerably add to the existing body of knowledge of this type of structure in Argyll.

The archive will be deposited with Kilmartin House Museum and copies of the report lodged with WoSAS and the NMRS.

Sponsor: The Dalriada Project

Dalriada Project – Barnagad Evaluation 2006

Roddy Regan

Archaeological evaluation Kilmartin House Museum
 NR 79866 86794 The evaluation in September 2006 work was intended to establish the extent and preservation of this recently uncovered site. The trial trenches showed that this enclosure was defensive in nature and confirmed the position of an original entrance-way. The work also showed that the walls of the enclosure, while collapsed, were substantial in nature and confirmed the existence of an outwork to the S of the main enclosure circuit. Clearance of rubble from around the wall indicated the presence of internal surfaces and possible structures while a trench against the external face of the main circuit revealed what may be the remains of midden/hearth deposits. Further excavation within the site would be merited given the relatively well preserved nature of the site and its unusual 'open' apparently undefended northern side. The site, however, is relatively inaccessible, surrounded by forest and on top a steep summit.

The archive will be deposited with Kilmartin House Museum and copies of the report lodged with WoSAS and the NMRS.

Sponsor: the Dalriada Project

Dalriada Project – Barr Ban Evaluation 2006

Roddy Regan

Archaeological evaluation Kilmartin House Museum
 NR 78245 93085 Trial work in September 2006 was designed

to establish the nature of this possible cairn site. The evaluation work revealed that the site was not a cairn as previously thought but appears to represent a ring or berm of mounded rubble set around a central pit, the latter possibly capped with a large placed stone. What was thought to be cairn material around the lower slopes of the 'mound' would appear to be an artificially enhanced natural ridge, this consisting of a mixture of stones and upcast material. This interesting monument warrants further investigation to understand more fully what may be an unusual or previously unrecognised type of burial monument for this area.

The archive will be deposited with Kilmartin House Museum and copies of the report lodged with WoSAS and the NMRS.

Sponsor: the Dalriada Project

Dalriada Project – Dounie Survey 2006

Roddy Regan

Archaeological evaluation Kilmartin House Museum
 NR 76391 92882 Work at this recently discovered rock art site in September 2006 concentrated on photography and illustration of the site with view to opening the site to public display. Clearance of moss cover from this large flat-topped glacially deposited rock revealed up to 30 cups pecked into its upper surface with a further single cup pecked into its western vertical side. This site is close to the Crinan Cycleway and as with Site 6 would make an interesting site for the public to visit.

The archive will be deposited with Kilmartin House Museum and copies of the report lodged with WoSAS and the NMRS.

Sponsor: the Dalriada Project

Dalriada Project – Lagan Evaluation 2006

Roddy Regan

Archaeological evaluation Kilmartin House Museum
 NR 79600 87140 Trial work at Lagan in September 2006 showed that while the settlement was at least partially occupied by the late 19th early 20th century, and one building possibly used as a forester's bothy until quite recently, the potential for earlier structures exists. This was shown with the existence of floors and walls pre-dating a later upstanding excavated structure. The earlier building, however, was poorly dated because of the paucity of datable artefacts recovered from the evaluation trenches. While further excavation would no doubt enhance the picture of settlement development, the complicated nature of the archaeology and the sheer logistical problems of removing later deposits to access earlier levels perhaps makes this beyond the scope of the proposed excavation programmes.

The archive will be deposited with Kilmartin House Museum and copies of the report lodged with WoSAS and the NMRS.

Sponsor: the Dalriada Project

Dalriada Project – Losgunn Evaluation 2006

Roddy Regan

Archaeological evaluation Kilmartin House Museum
 NR79725 89744 As with the abandoned settlement at Lagan work in September 2006 was intended to establish a date for the establishment of this unnamed settlement near Loch Losgunn. Three buildings existed within the site as previously identified from a previous survey. Of particular interest was a building not depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey that appeared to have rounded corners and was thus potentially 'early' in date. The trial work, however, failed to recover any associated artefacts from this building, although gun flint recovered from the plough/till soil over which this building was constructed suggests it dates to no earlier than the 18th century. A larger structure to the S of this was also investigated and while a scorched/burnt clay floor was noted within the building no artefacts were recovered from

its surface. Fragments of glass were, however, recovered from the sealing layer above this floor, from a bottle, a wine cup base and possible lantern glass. These suggest a late 18th- to early 19th-century date for this deposit. The evaluation has shown that these buildings were established in the post-medieval period and further archaeological investigation would be of moderate value.

The archive will be deposited with Kilmartin House Museum and copies of the report lodged with WoSAS and the NMRS.

Sponsor: the Dalriada Project

Dal Riata Dun, Community Archaeology Project – Barnluasgan excavation 2006

Roddy Regan and

Sharon Webb

Archaeological excavation Kilmartin House Museum

NR 787 911 In total six trenches were examined by excavation in April 2006, and turf was removed within four small sondages to establish the survival and lines of walls. With the permission of Historic Scotland other areas were cleaned of pine needle cover to enhance the understanding of the underlying archaeology. The earliest evidence of human activity on the site came with a group of cup marks incised on natural rock panels at the N end of the dun site. The results of the initial phase of excavation at Barnluasgan have shown that while both dun and enclosure have suffered much in the past and are badly denuded, they still have much to reveal. Excavation has shown that internal occupation sequences are still preserved and may shed further light on the age and function of this type of monument. The sequence of occupation for the upstanding structures is, however, still poorly understood and requires further investigation. The 'cairn' structure to the N of the dun/enclosure complex still defies interpretation although its function as an outwork to the defensive structures can be ruled out. Another positive result of the excavation was the uncovering of a possible curvilinear structure lying within the terrace below the dun/enclosure. Here again, however, assigning it an age and function would require further work. Finds were limited but the presence of charcoal and burnt bone within a dumped 'midden' sequence will help to date the structures.

The archive will be deposited with Kilmartin House Museum and copies of the report lodged with WoSAS and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Forestry Commission, Kilmartin House Museum, Historic Scotland

Dal Riata Dun Community Archaeology Project – Barnluasgan walkover 2006

Roddy Regan and

Sharon Webb

Archaeological walkover survey Kilmartin House Museum

Area centred NR 790 917 In total 90 sites were recorded in March 2006 by the North Knapdale Archaeological Survey for the Forestry Commission. The most significant are summarised below, followed by a gazetteer of smaller features.

NR 79184 91493 Lying N of Barnluasgan were the remains of a possible burial cairn,. The stone spread was over an area 20m in diameter and appeared to have been robbed on the eastern side. The cairn occupies the highest point of a relatively flat terrace lying above Loch Barnluasgan. This site also enjoys views over Loch Choillie Bharr at the S and Loch Crinan at the N.

NR 78685 92066 A rock-cut basin was recorded just to the W of Leac na Ban farm. No other rock markings were located in the vicinity. Although there is the possibility that this is of natural origin, it does appear to have been used as a mortar for grinding or pounding material and is probably associated with the nearby settlement.

NR 78685 92066 The slightly raised area of a possible charcoal stance was located within open grazing ground. The dark ash/charcoal rich soil was revealed by the upcast of molehills.

NR 78747 92098, NR 78727 92067 Two ruined structures at the settlement of Leac na Ban were recorded. The northern structure appeared to be a barn, with the second structure a domestic building attached to an enclosure.

NR 78922 92202 A smaller oval-shaped structure was recorded on a natural terrace overlooking Leac na Ban farm to the SW. Its proximity to that settlement makes it unlikely to be a shieling and its function remains elusive.

NR 78684 92029, NR 79654 91800 Two kilns were noted during the survey associated with the settlements of Leac nan Ban and Barrrendamph respectively.

NR 78812 91714 The line of a drove was noted running E of Leac na Ban farm. Several features were recorded along its passage through the survey area these included two culverts, a flagstone bridge and revetted stone terrace.

NR 78749 92061 A natural rock fall has been used as a shelter. This was probably associated with Leac na Ban farm. A second structure was recorded at NR 79765 92230, previously recorded by Marion Campbell but subsequently lost in sitka plantation (Campbell and Sandeman 1964, NR79SE 16, WoSASPIN 3758).

The majority of other recorded features were clearance cairns along with walls, quarries and areas of rig and furrow.

Gazetteer

Clearance cairns have been grouped by size

Small: cairn spread up to 2m

Medium: cairn spread between 2-4m

Large: cairn spread over 4m

- 1) NR 78845 92333 Agricultural terrace GPS Accuracy 11m 129m AOD A relatively level terrace surrounded by clearance cairns
 - 2) NR 78850 92204 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 9m 103m AOD
 - 3) NR 78849 92212 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 9m 105m AOD
 - 4) NR 78862 92206 Clearance cairn, medium GPS Accuracy 7m 109m AOD
 - 5) NR 78905 92318 Clearance cairn, medium GPS Accuracy 7m 110m AOD
 - 6) NR 79017 92255 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 7m 124m AOD
 - 7) NR 78999 92228 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 7m 125m AOD
 - 8) NR 78922 92202 Structure GPS Accuracy 7m 127m AOD
- An oval moss/grass-covered mound with central hollow measuring 5.70m by 4.50m and standing 1.3m high.
- 9) NR 79015 92204 Animal pen? GPS Accuracy 7m 129m AOD
- A stone alignment against western scarp of slope could also be the result of field clearance.
- 10) NR 79090 92312 Wall GPS Accuracy 7m 107m AOD

A stretch of walling curving NW from the S.

- 11) NR 78763 92099 Wall GPS Accuracy 7m 106m AOD

A stretch of walling probably marking a boundary between the SW of Building 12 and a near vertical scarp.

12) NR 78727 92067 Structure GPS Accuracy 7m 118m AOD A ruined house, part of the settlement of Leac na Ban. This building was badly denuded, with only the northern end surviving to any extent. Here there was what appeared to be a northern room, square in shape and measuring 4.70m wide internally with walls 0.70m thick. The northern gable contained a large lintelled fireplace and storage recesses within its fabric. A subdivided rectangular enclosure was attached to the building on the W.

13) NR 78747 92098 Structure GPS Accuracy 6m 122m AOD A ruined barn, part of the settlement of Leac na Ban. Rectangular in shape, the building measured 13.5m NW-SE and was 6m wide with walls up to 0.60m thick. The building had two opposing doors in the longer sides, the doors 1m wide. Four triangular ventilation slots had also been built into the long sides. The building is attached to a rectangular enclosure to the W.

14) NR 79056 92110 Quarry GPS Accuracy 7m Situated on E side of a ridge above former drove road.

15) NR 78957 91986 Culvert GPS Accuracy 7m 77m AOD This was a flagstone culvert built to channel a burn beneath a former drove road. The culvert stood 0.50m high and was 0.60m wide capped at the eastern side by a flagstone 1.20m in length.

16) NR 78749 92061 Rock shelter GPS Accuracy 7m 98m AOD A large rectangular boulder has split from the nearby cliff face, falling onto other weathered rocks to create a roofed space that has been used as a shelter.

17) NR 78684 92029 Corn-drying kiln GPS Accuracy 7m 119m AOD A heaped mound of ruined kiln with a central hollow. The presence of feeding cattle meant that access to take measurements was restricted.

18) NR 78683 91538 Clearance cairn, medium GPS Accuracy 8m 83m AOD

19) NR 78675 91563 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 8m 59m AOD

20) NR 78717 91563 Clearance cairn, large GPS Accuracy 8m 65m AOD

21) NR 78699 91588 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 8m 80m AOD

22) NR 78812 91714 Drove and wall GPS Accuracy 5m 68m AOD A break in an enclosure wall to provide access for a drove road.

23) NR 78821 91747 Clearance cairn and revetted terrace GPS Accuracy 5m 74m AOD This was a dry stone revetment situated on the W side and above the former drove road. The revetment delineates the edge of fields to the W and has clearance heaps along its upper edge.

24) NR 78829 91753 Clearance cairns, small GPS Accuracy 6m 69m AOD A closely spaced row of three cairns along edge of rig and furrow.

25) NR 78833 91812 Clearance cairn, large GPS Accuracy 6m 79m AOD

26) NR 78895 91850 Flagstone bridge GPS Accuracy 6.5m Partially collapsed flagstone bridge crossing burn at base of the glen and formerly carrying the passage of the old drove road.

27) NR 78820 91753 Ridge and furrow GPS Accuracy 6m 71m AOD Rig and furrow earthworks aligned NW/SE.

28) NR 78672 91475 Culvert GPS Accuracy 9m 71m AOD Narrow stone-built culvert channelling small burn under former drove road.

29) NR 78672 91475 Rig and furrow GPS Accuracy 9m 119m AOD Remnants of rig and furrow earthworks running aligned NW/SE.

30) NR 78685 92066 Rock-cut basin GPS Accuracy 7m 126m AOD Oval basin cut into upper face of a SW-facing natural outcrop overlooking the farmstead of Leac na ban. The basin measured 0.27m by 0.24m and was 0.15m deep.

31) NR 78609 91012 Field area G PS Accuracy 9m 63m AOD A relatively even terrace on the western side of Barnluasgan ridge that may have been formerly used as a field area, now within mature sitka plantation.

32) This was a wall numbered during the survey, but it appears on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey.

33) NR 79087 91345 Quarry/spring GPS Accuracy 14m 47m AOD

34) NR 79122 91382 Two clearance cairns lying 2m apart, large and small GPS Accuracy 4.5m 49m AOD

35) NR 70137 91422 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 9m 57m AOD

36) NR 79156 91425 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 4.2m 57m AOD

37) NR 79171 91417 Wall GPS Accuracy 6m 55m AOD NW/SE aligned wall line, running from steep rock scarp to modern road line.

38) NR 79183 91427 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 6m 56m AOD

39) NR 79165 91472 Clearance cairn, medium GPS Accuracy 6m 62m AOD

40) NR 79179 91457 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 5.4m 56m AOD

41) NR 79184 91493 Burial cairn? GPS Accuracy 6m 57m AOD Large oval? mound of stones partially covered by scrub and grass. Partially denuded on its eastern side. The cairn measures at least 20m by 14m and stands over 1m high.

42) NR 79193 91471 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 6.6m 55m AOD

43) NR 79206 91469 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 6.7m 56m AOD

44) NR 79231 91525 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 4.2m 62m AOD

45) NR 79245 91543 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 6m 50m AOD

46) NR 79189 91556 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 8m 80m AOD

47) NR 79207 91578 Quarry GPS Accuracy 8m 76m AOD

48) NR 79284 91696 Platform and quarry GPS Accuracy 8m 66m AOD This appeared to be a level artificial? terrace lying against the eastern face of a near vertical scarp. The platform measured

18m across and may be banked on its northern edge. Just to the N the cliff face has been quarried.

49) NR 79344 91809 Quarry GPS Accuracy 7m 78m AOD

50) NR 78400 91916 Linear cairn GPS Accuracy 8.9m 80m AOD Heaped stones were seen lining the western side of the open field area for 30m.

51) NR 79421 91949 Rig and furrow GPS Accuracy 8m 81m AOD Rig and furrow earthworks running SW/NE.

52) NR 79478 92088 Quarry GPS Accuracy 8m 55m AOD

53) NR 79492 92129 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 9m 55m AOD

54) NR 79551 92242 Large quarry GPS Accuracy 7m 53m AOD

55) NR 79595 92316 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 9m 51m AOD

56) NR 79557 92312 Wall GPS Accuracy 9m 42m AOD 6-10m wall fragment situated along the upper terrace of a E-facing ridge, 0.60m high.

57) NR 79491 92203 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 8m 68m AOD

58) NR 79654 91800 Kiln GPS Accuracy 7m 66m AOD Small stone built triangular shaped cairn belonging to the former settlement of Barrandaimph. The kiln is well constructed with a central chamber and a flue on its eastern side. Internally the chamber measures 1.90m by 1.30m, the kiln standing 1.20m high.

59) NR 79199 91779 Rig and furrow GPS Accuracy 5m 97m AOD Rig and furrow earthworks aligned N/S along the upper terrace at the northern end of Barnluasgan ridge.

60) NR 79284 91903 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 6m 90m AOD

61) NR 79292 91910 Rig and furrow GPS Accuracy 6m 87m AOD This was quite an extensive area covered with rig and furrow earthworks, following the natural contours of the terrace.

62) NR 79405 92270 Wall GPS Accuracy 6m 92m AOD A ruined wall line running N/S across the upper western slope of a terrace on which are situated two circular enclosure structures.

63) NR 79431 92228 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 6m 67m AOD

64) NR 79372 91755 Field ditches GPS Accuracy 9m 52m AOD Two linear sunken hollows run 13m apart are evident in this part of the field. As these run SW/NE and counter to the natural slope of the land they probably represent old field boundaries.

65) NR 79311 91589 Clearance cairn, medium GPS Accuracy 7m 51m AOD

66) NR 79338 91666 Rig and furrow GPS Accuracy 7m 41m AOD Remnants of rig and furrow earthworks aligned SW/NE

67) NR 79375 91755 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 7m 50m AOD

68) NR 78685 92066 Burnt mound GPS Accuracy 5m 40m AOD

Circular slightly raised area 8-10m in diameter, mole hills revealed dark grey soil with occasional charcoal flecks and burnt stones.

69) NR 79524 92001 Culvert GPS Accuracy 5m 51m AOD Partially collapsed stone bridge/culvert over small burn

70) NR 79543 92113 Culvert GPS Accuracy 5m 46m AOD A stone culvert over ditch/burn.

71) NR 79545 92086 Clearance cairn, medium GPS Accuracy 5m 57m AOD

72) NR 79540 92082 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 5m 55m AOD

73) NR 79523 91994 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 10m 59m AOD

74) NR 79493 91918 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 9m 48m AOD

75) NR 79434 91854 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 5m 47m AOD

76) NR 79430 91789 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 5m 52m AOD

77) NR 79412 91765 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 12m 53m AOD

78) NR 79399 91728 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 8m 52m AOD

79) NR 79399 91721 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 12m 58m AOD

80) NR 79391 91683 Wall? GPS Accuracy 7m 53m AOD Possible footings of a wall, only a row of large boulders remain.

81) NR 79376 91669 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 8m 47m AOD

82) NR 79370 91639 Clearance cairn, large GPS Accuracy 7m 49m AOD

83) NR 79368 91633 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 7m 48m AOD

84) NR 97259 91400 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 9m 42m AOD

85) NR 79227 91345 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 9m 42m AOD

86) NR 79193 91311 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 9m 41m AOD

87) NR 78879 90983 Track and cairn GPS Accuracy 8m 45m AOD Medium-sized cairn heaped at side of or over a former track..

88) NR 78838 90942 Clearance cairn, small GPS Accuracy 9m 17m AOD

89) NR 79211 91221 Clearance cairn, large GPS Accuracy 8m 13m AOD

90) NR 79765 92230 Rock shelter GPS Accuracy 8m 106m AOD

Previously noted by Marion Campbell as a possible enclosure. The site is a semi-circular wall built up against almost sheer NW-facing natural rock outcrop. The structure measured 2.5m by 1.5m internally with walls standing 0.80m high. An entranceway is provided in the western side. No evidence of other structures also noted by Campbell were apparent in this recently cleared area (Campbell and Sandeman 1964). The archive will be deposited with Kilmartin House Museum and copies of the report lodged with WoSAS and the NMRS. Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Forestry Commission, Kilmartin House Museum

Kilmahumaig, CrinanJ Lewis
Evaluation Scotia Archaeology

NR 7896 9358 In February 2006, a series of trenches were opened in advance of the construction of a new domestic residence adjacent to Kilmahumaig Cemetery which, although unproven, may date from the early Christian period. However, no structures, features or artefacts pre-dating the 19th century were uncovered on the site.

Sponsors: Douglas McGavin and Janet Thorpe

Rosneath**Silverhill, Rosneath**Maureen Kilpatrick
Evaluation GUARD

NS 2576 8344 In June 2005, GUARD undertook an evaluation in an area proposed for redevelopment in Silverhill, Rosneath. The evaluation was carried out on behalf of Dunbritton Housing Association and comprised an assessment of 5% of the total area planned for redevelopment. No archaeological deposits were discovered during the evaluation.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS, SMR, and NMRS.

Sponsor: Dunbritton Housing Association

Saddell and Skipness**Carradale, Kintyre**Alan Saville
Findspot National Museums Scotland

NR 802 373 Neolithic polished stone axehead (L 163 x B 70 x Th 43mm; weight 642 g) found by Ewan Murray to the N of the mouth of Carradale River. Reported via Frances Hood, claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.38/06), and allocated to Kilmartin House Museum.

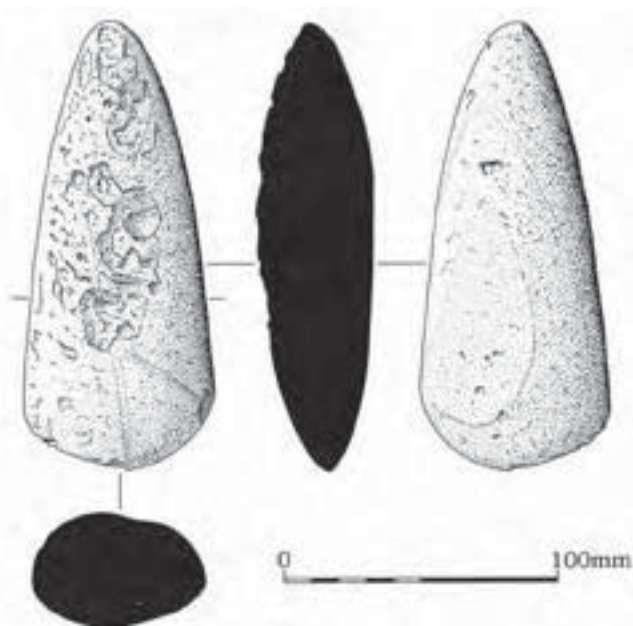


Fig 11. Neolithic stone axehead from Carradale, Argyll and Bute (TT.38/06). Drawn by Alan Braby

South Knapdale**Ardnaw, Kilmory Knap**H F James
Standing building survey, reconnaissance survey and watching brief GUARD

NR 701 752 A standing building survey and field reconnaissance

survey were carried out at Ardnaw Farm, Kilmory, between October 2004 and February 2005, in response to a planning application for the proposed renovation of three farm structures into a dwelling and a garage. Three possible phases of building were identified, possibly dating to the period from the late 18th to the late 19th century. A circular feature, consisting of a rough rubble wall, was partially uncovered during a subsequent watching brief, but not fully examined, as it was not to be destroyed by the development.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS, SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Mrs Margaret Douglas (Lewis)

Dalriada Project – Robber's Den Evaluation 2006Roddy Regan
Archaeological evaluation Kilmartin House Museum

NR 848 865 Folklore and previous work on Robber's Den have suggested various forms and functions for this site, from an Iron Age fort to a medieval defence or the hideout for a cattle thief, hence its name. Evaluation was undertaken in September 2006 on the two known structures on the site and within the 'ditch' lying to their W. The work seemed to indicate that the 'ditch', while rock-cut, would appear to be a strip quarry, given that its fill mainly consisted of fragments of smaller 'discarded' natural stone, presumably quarried from the natural bedrock which it resembles. No natural silting was noted in the excavated lower ditch profile, as would perhaps be expected if the ditch were defensive and/or ancient. The date and function of the buildings, however, remain enigmatic. The only recovered artefacts came from post-abandonment deposits, a piece of late 19th-century pottery, a clay pipe bowl and a piece of unidentifiable iron. Beyond this the larger of the two structures appeared to be substantial in construction, suggesting a use or function beyond the typical domestic unit. This building had at some stage been deliberately demolished, the amount of 'clean' masonry material within the building itself suggesting rapid decline. Lime mortar had also been used in a possible drain addition in the northern wall, possibly suggesting a building of status if it was of early date. Alternatively, and more probably, it may have been a building of later, possibly early 19th-century, origin. The age and function of the buildings on the site still remain elusive and further excavation might resolve this. However, in the larger of the two structures this would mainly involve massive rubble clearance with the added problems of storage, consolidation and re-establishment on this naturally constrained site.

The archive will be deposited with Kilmartin House Museum and copies of the report lodged with WoSAS and the NMRS.

Sponsor: the Dalriada Project

Southend and Campbeltown**Southern Kintyre Project: interactions across the Irish Sea from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age**Vicki Cummings
Research: fieldwalking, University of Central Lancashire (VC) and Gary Robinson
survey and excavation and University of Wales, Bangor (GR)

We fieldwalked a total of 20 fields in southern Kintyre between April and September 2006, principally in the area between Southend and Macharoch, but also two fields between Campbeltown and Stewarton, and three fields S of Peninver. All fields were walked at 2m intervals, so that the total collection of material was possible. All fields produced flint debitage. Some fields produced artefacts. Field 2 at Macharoch produced a

number of cores and scrapers. Field 4 at Coledrain produced part of a leaf-shaped arrowhead as well as scrapers. Field 18 at Langholm produced a barbed and tanged arrowhead and a piercer. Field 19 at Langholm produced two scrapers and a knife. Field 16 at Brunerican produced most artefacts: a leaf-shaped arrowhead, a barbed and tanged arrowhead, two knives, cores and scrapers. All of these sites are probably the remains of short-term settlement camps dating from the early Neolithic through to the early Bronze Age. The flint used at these sites was a combination of beach flint, probably from the local area, and terrestrial flint, imported from elsewhere (probably Antrim). Some worked quartz was also found. Full details of the finds can be found on our website: www.uclan.ac.uk/kintyreonline

We also found a lithic scatter at Macharoch Field 1, which had already been previously identified by Mr Angus Martin. Mr Martin's lithics have been analysed by Dr Alan Saville (NMS) who identified a number of diagnostic Mesolithic pieces. In September, we excavated a trench at Macharoch over the known lithic scatter. The trench measured 8 x 3m and we found 500 flint pieces as well as a quartz assemblage. Underneath the ploughsoil we found the remains of an ephemeral structure, which may once have held posts or a palisade. No datable material was found in association with the structure. We also excavated a series of test pits at Macharoch, and one contained part of a polished stone axe (possibly of Group IX stone – Tievebulliagh and Rathlin Island). Further fieldwalking and excavation planned for 2007. Dr Richard Tipping conducted some preliminary work and uncovered a 5m peat sequence at Langholm which would be suitable for reconstructing the prehistoric environment.

Fieldwalking

Field 1: Macharoch NR 73883 09417
Field 2: Macharoch NR 73743 09301
Field 3: Macharoch NR 74116 09189
Field 4: Coledrain NR 72663 08529
Field 5: Kilmashenachen NR 71780 08319
Field 6: High Machriemoor NR 69136 09280
Field 7: Smerby NR 75364 23399
Field 8: Smerby NR 75289 23274
Field 9: Smerby NR 75796 23511
Field 10: Campbeltown NR 71012 21050
Field 11: Glenrioch NR 69509 19467
Field 12: Aucharua NR 70454 08347
Field 13: Brunerican NR 70154 08169
Field 14: Pennyland NR 71009 09351
Field 15: Eden Farm NR 71204 10231
Field 16: Brunerican NR 70312 07795
Field 17: Kilblaen NR 70166 10025
Field 18: Langholm NR 71863 09918
Field 19: Langholm Field 2 NR 72015 10080
Field 20: Coledrain Field 2 NR 72553 08812

Excavation

Macharoch Field 1 NR 73879 09413

Archive to be deposited in NMRS

Sponsors: University of Central Lancashire, Prehistoric Society, Cardiff University

Strachur**Cambusdhu** Nina Henry, David Dorren, Allan Garner

Settlement, corn kiln

NS 132 966 (vicinity) As noted by J Kirby in the 1970s, there is a corn kiln at NS 13185 96574, a few metres below

the Forestry road on the NW side of a burn that runs from NE to SW, and farther downhill is a settlement on both sides of the burn. The site is near the location named on the Langlands map of the late 18th to early 19th century as Coulich or (more probably) Conlich.

The settlement contains the following structures:

A A dry stone house ruin 21m NW of the burn, 9.1 x 5.5m externally, long walls parallel to the burn. The walls stand up to 1.30m high, and are 0.5m wide. There is a doorway in the shorter SW wall leading into a yard enclosed by a dry stone wall, and a possible doorway in each of the long walls. No windows are evident. The yard measures 8.6 x 6.5m externally, and is attached on the SW side with its long axis perpendicular to that of the house. The walls are well built, standing 1.20m high and 0.5m wide, with rounded corners. There is a gap 1.10m wide adjacent to the house on the NW side. Adjoining both house and yard on the NW side is a large rectangular enclosure 15.0 x 11.5m bounded by a massive broad dry stone wall.

On the SE side of the burn are three houses – B nearest the burn, and perpendicular to it, C and D parallel to the burn:

A A much-tumbled dry stone rectangular structure, 10.5 x 4.5m externally, walls 0.7m wide, with the remains of a dividing internal wall 5m from the NW wall spread to 1.80m.

B About 9m NE of B is a dry stone rectangular structure 8.0 x 4.5m externally, much ruined and disturbed by a large tree in the interior. The NE wall contains large boulders, and there is a possible subdivision 2.30m from that wall.

C A dry stone house ruin 7.8 x 6.0m externally, with walls best preserved at the SW gable end, where they stand up to 1.40m high, 12 courses, width 0.8m.

D Attached on the SW side of D is a rectangular stone structure 6.0m external width, 7.4m internal length. Wall tumble spread to 1.20m separates this structure from F.

E Attached to E at the SW end, a wall forming a rectangular enclosure 4.8 x 3.7m externally, with a 1.10m gap in the SE wall adjacent to F.

F The corn kiln at NS 13185 96574 is on a circular mound 4.40m broad at the top, with an aperture of diameter 1.40m at the top, 1.10m at the base, and 1.20m deep. Inside is a flue of width 0.4m on the S side, surmounted by a large flat rectangular stone 0.6m long and 0.4m high. The external exit was not found.

The presence of iron slag in the burn below the settlement was noted by Kirby. We confirmed its presence in the burn near NS 13164 96499, 25-30m downstream from a plank bridge. No bloomery mound was found.

StrathlachlanDavid Dorren, Nina Henry, Allan Garner
Mill, settlement, corn kiln

NS 0223 9583 (centred on) The main structures of this group are a mill with associated corn kiln, a house, and a barn. They lie to the SE of the Strathlachlan River and are:

A A rectangular dry stone mill house 10.5 x 5.9m externally, long axis SW-NE. In the middle of the SW wall is an aperture for the mill shaft 0.5m wide and 0.7m high, with remains of the wooden shaft within. It is flanked on the left by a long vertical niche 0.2m wide, and on the right by a similar niche 0.13m wide. At the roof level is another niche with a stone lintel at the top. Within the building is stone grinding wheel 1.4m in diameter, central aperture 0.2m in diameter, and 0.15m thick, bound with an iron band. Behind the SW wall is a parallel stone wall 1.20m

high and 1.6m long. This was evidently an overshot mill: the mill wheel would have been in the 0.6m gap between these two walls, and the high-level mill lade of 2.7m outside width can be followed from a large pond to the SE.

A On a mound outside and adjacent to the SE wall of the mill is a corn-drying kiln of overall dimensions 2.7 x 2.9m; internally it is 1.7 x 1.5m. The flue is visible on the NE side.

B About 21m NNE of A is a ruined house 9.50 x 5.80m externally, orientated SW-NE, with gable including a chimney at the SW end. This wall is the best preserved; the height up to roof level is 2.2m. It contains a fireplace 1.10m wide and 1.0m high, topped by a large stone lintel. To the right is a niche 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep. The NW wall has a central door 1m wide; on the SW side of it is a window 1m wide, and there is a ruined probable window on the other side of the door. The NE wall contains a window 0.8m wide. The SE wall is featureless apart from a narrow drain at floor level.

C About 13m WSW of C is a structure consisting of low stone walls of different widths forming three sides of a rectangle measuring internally 5.0 x 2.6m. The longer parallel walls are 0.55m and 1.5m wide and are aligned WSW. There is a possible entrance of uncertain width in the SE wall.

D Of the large structures, the farthest E is a rectangular mortar-built building, 11.8 x 5.8m externally, long axis aligned WSW, 21m SE of C. A gable about 3.2m high survives at the E end. The walls are 0.6m wide, and apart from the gable, up to 1.7m high. In the N wall are two doors 1m wide; in the S wall two iron holdfasts are embedded. There is no internal dividing wall, no obvious windows, and no fireplace. It is probably a barn.

E About 15m S of E is a broad horseshoe-shaped turf and stone bank 1.5m wide and 0.8m high, measuring 4.0 x 2.7m internally.

Tiree

Baugh, Tiree

NM 02240 44082 The remains of possible cultivation rigs, approximately 5m apart, were noted to the immediate E of the road between Baugh and East Baugh during a walk-over survey, undertaken prior to the refurbishment of overhead power lines from Kirkapol to Baugh and Kenovay to Heylipol in September 2006. The rigs lie in a relatively well-drained field with no indication of pre-modern structures nearby.

Sponsors: Scottish and Southern Energy

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

Alloa

Stirling-Alloa-Kincardine Railway

Watching brief, excavation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 902 927 A watching brief conducted between September 2005 and January 2006 in advance of a transport infrastructure development revealed significant archaeological remains and led to an excavation. The work was conducted on an area of land formerly occupied by a designed landscape. The excavation revealed 133 separate features, mostly pits, some of which formed possible structures. These were: two squareform structures each defined by four pits; a rectangular structure formed by six pits;

part of a curvilinear segmented ditch; a curvilinear post-setting; a possible urned cremation; a modern ditch possibly associated with a former designed landscape.

Most features appeared to be of prehistoric origin, although it is not certain whether they are contemporary. The depth and profile of many of the pits suggest they may be postholes, indicating that there was a significant structural element to the site. Many features contained significant quantities of Bronze Age pottery, flint, burnt bone and charcoal. Several large pits close to the possible cremation contained evidence of burning and burnt bone, although there was no clear evidence of funerary activity in them.

Report lodged with Stirling SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: IKM Consulting Ltd on behalf of Stirlingshire Council.

Clackmannan

Kennet

Treasure Trove

Stuart Campbell

NMS

NS9189 A gold finger ring of mid-16th-century date with an empty setting for a circular gem. The shoulders and the rear of the bezel are both ornately engraved and retain traces of green and white enamel. The decorative features can be paralleled on a large number of W European examples all of which illustrate a taste for increasingly ornate finger rings from 1500 onwards. In this case, however, the bezel is highly unusual, as the majority of European examples were shaped for a rectangular table-cut gem. A useful parallel can be made with an earlier find of a similar date (TT.10/05) which was set for two cabochon agates, and both rings suggest a European form adapted for locally procured gemstones. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.48/06) and allocated to Alloa Museum.

Upper Forth Crossing

Excavation

Elizabeth Jones

Headland Archaeology

A programme of site investigations along the route of the New Kincardine Crossing was undertaken between November and December 2005. As mitigation, two set-piece excavations were carried out between January and April 2006.

NS 9261 9012 The first programme of excavation and building recording was undertaken at the remains of the 17th-century laird's house and associated buildings at Garlet, Kilbagie. The initial evaluation identified archaeological remains that possibly pre-dated the existing house and associated structures, which were largely demolished in the 1960s. Upon further investigation however, it was evident that significant structural remains survived below ground. The buildings survey established a number of phases relating to the main house and later extensions and buildings that make up the building complex at Garlet. Further excavation in the vicinity of the house also established the presence of surfaces and structures associated with the main house but no archaeological remains that pre-dated the 17th-century house.

NS 928 904 The second excavation was at Meadowend Farm, near Clackmannan. In total, an area of some 4ha was stripped and features excavated. Over 2000 fragments of Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery were recovered. Most of the pottery came from two groups of shallow pits and postholes.

Prehistoric features

The first group of features contained over 100 pits, some of which contained layers rich in charcoal. A number of heat-affected sandstone slabs, probably used as hearths, were also found in the area. Pottery was recovered from over a third of the

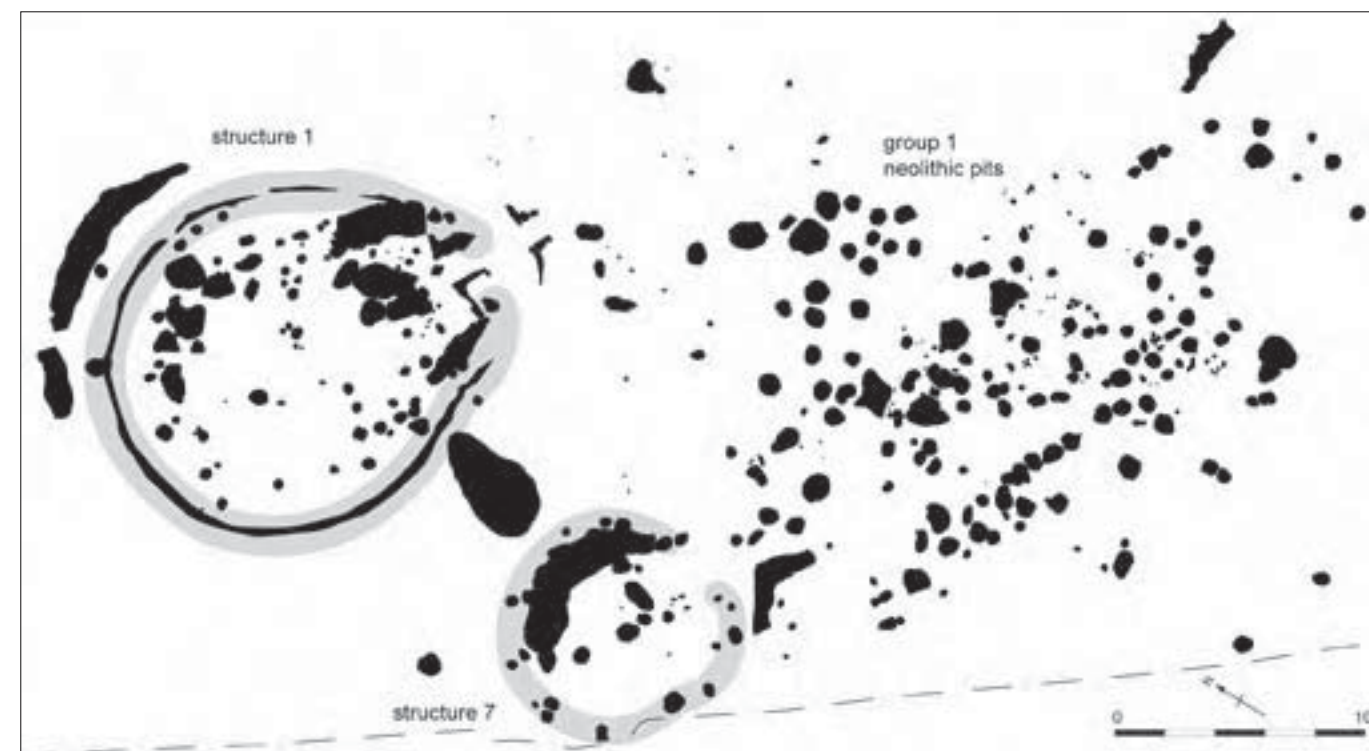


Fig 12. Upper Forth Crossing, site plan.

pits. This largely consisted of rims and body sherds of middle/late Neolithic Impressed Ware. They showed a wide variety of decoration techniques including stab-and-drag ornament, fingernail impressions and finger pinching. A small number of early Neolithic sherds were also recovered.

The second group included a number of postholes with clear post-pipes and packing stones, but no structures were identified. This area contained around 40 pits, almost half of which contained Neolithic pottery. A small polished stone axe was found in the area of the first group of pits and a rough-out for a larger axe was recovered from one of the second group. Both axes are made from similar igneous stone. The finds from these groups of pits date make this the earliest part of the site, dating to the later 4th/earlier 3rd millennium BC.

Structures were associated with each of the two pit groups. Near the first pit group was a substantial roundhouse (Structure 1), 17m in diameter with an outer ring-groove and an entrance to the SE with an extended porch. Inside was a stone-lined hearth, immediately opposite the entrance. Prehistoric pottery was recovered from deposits within the hearth. Approximately 500 fragments of plain bucket-shaped middle/late Bronze Age pottery came from a single pit that truncated this structure.

Two large post-built roundhouses were found in the area near the second group of pits. These both had long porches, one with an entrance to the SE, the other to the NW. A third post-built structure was associated with a hearth pit immediately outside the NE-facing entrance. This had been filled with fire-cracked stones and charcoal. Only very small amounts of pottery were recovered from these and other structures on site, and most of it was undiagnostic of date. It is hoped that radiocarbon dating will enable the structures to be more precisely dated.

Medieval features

Two grain-drying kilns were found on site. These were both roughly keyhole-shaped in plan and each had a stone-lined bowl and flue. The bowls of both kilns were partly dug into an old stream channel, with the fire-pits at the lower end. Large quantities of

burnt grain were recovered from thick charcoal deposits in the bowls of both kilns. We recovered 12th- to 15th-century white gritty ware from the fills of both kilns. A possible rectangular structure was found to the SE of the kilns. Its postholes contained similar pottery and it may be associated with crop-processing activities.

Broad rig cultivation was found across all areas of the site. Several field systems were evident from the changes in furrow alignment and at some point a larger area was taken in to cultivation once the grain-drying kilns and associated structures went out of use.

NS 905 858 A series of possible glider traps were identified in the course of the evaluation to the S of the Forth.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Executive

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Borgue, Kirkbean, Kirkinner, Minnigaff

Dumfries Museum -

A Nicholson

Barri Jones Collections

Desk-based assessment Dumfries and Galloway Council

Re-examination of the collection of photographs held by Dumfries Museum has revealed a number of new sites, including:

Camp Hill, Twynholm NX 6437 5271 Fort, Roman temporary camp.

Kirroughtree, Minnigaff NX 4215 6571 Palisaded enclosure, linear cropmarks.

South Balfern, Kirkinner NX 439 508 U-shaped univallate enclosure.

Airdrie, Kirkbean NS 9705 5810 to 9694 5835 Trackway.

Archive deposited at Dumfries Museum / DGC SMR.

Caerlaverock**Caerlaverock Castle**

Paul Fox, Thom Whalley
Kirkdale Archaeology

Watching brief
NY 025 656 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the digging of five trenches to establish the nature of the ground make-up to the N of the castle. This work was carried out in June 2006 in advance of the potential installation of a new drainage system. New drains were considered necessary since sustained periods of rain had been seen to leave areas waterlogged.

This trenching activity allowed a profile to be established in the proposed route of future drainage, and that there is a variation in the ground make-up from natural deposits to various road phases to modern landscaping. Partially revealed, unmortared masonry may be a reduced field wall. There were no other finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Caerlaverock Castle

Angus Mackintosh
Kirkdale Archaeology

Watching brief
NY 025 656 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in August 2006 during the digging of five small trenches to hold the poured-concrete foundations of new information boards. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Colvend and Southwick**Mote of Mark, Rockcliffe**

M Brann

Watching brief

NX 845 539 A watching brief was undertaken on 30 August 2006 on the ground works associated with the installation of a cattle grid on the track leading to Ashlands and the Mote, Rockcliffe. The excavations were at the foot of a rocky knoll surmounted by the remains of a 6th- to 7th-century AD fort known as the Mote of Mark, a scheduled ancient monument in the care of the National Trust for Scotland. No archaeologically significant deposits or finds were encountered in the course of the work.

Sponsor: Mr Smith Syme

The Newbarns Project

Elizabeth and Alastair Penman
Excavation

NX 8815 5498 A fifth season of excavation on two adjacent sites, Newbarns South Cairn and Newbarns North Cairn, both set into the bottom of an ancient loch, has confirmed several additional Early Bronze Age cremation burials consisting of depressions lined with small stone cobbles interlaced with broken stone tools of various types. The cremation pits vary in size, but no human remains have been found in place. The actual repository for the cremated remains, set within each burial pit, is in the form of a depression, scooped out of the underlying boulder clay, approximately the size of tea-cup, into which, it must be hypothesised, only a representative sample of burnt material enclosed in a biodegradable material has been deposited. After completion each pit was covered with a capstone varying in size in relation to the burial, the largest being 3 tons in weight, the smallest only 3 to 4kg.

To date 12 burials have been exposed on the South Cairn, 2 of which have been damaged or robbed out in antiquity when the medieval monks who occupied the site dug three stone-lined

parallel field drains across the cairn and reused much of the stone. One burial, a boat-shaped cut from the edge of the old loch, was cut directly into the stone of the cairn and was then carefully lined, but not cobbled, with suitable stone material. It was left unfloored, exposing the boulder clay surface. It had been dug directly into the clay and then the whole was covered with an enormous capstone which had to be moved with a JCB. Due to site flooding towards the end of the season excavation of this feature had to be halted until 2007.

The North Cairn has revealed 14 further EBA burials, 3 of which were set into large boat-shaped cuts. Dating of c 2200-1800 BC has already been established by the finding of a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead in the first burial to be excavated.

The remains of a Neolithic passage grave set into the edge of the cairn have been further examined and dated from the artefacts recovered. Work will continue in 2007. Surveying has revealed another small cairn to the NE of the main one and there is further evidence of burials. This cairn will be exposed next season along with an extension of the cobbled floor of a medieval stone-founded building which may overlie further prehistoric features.

Sponsors: Dumfries and Galloway Council, Stewartry Area Committee, the Robert Kiln Trust, Council for British Archaeology, Challenge Funding

Dalry**St John's Town of Dalry**

Stuart Campbell
NMS

Treasure Trove
NX6380 A silver gilt brooch with applied rosettes and knobs, a type which is particularly prevalent both sides of the Anglo-Scottish border. On grounds both of visual similarity and the tools and craft methods used in the construction of the brooch the find is virtually identical to two from the late 13th- early 14th-century Canonbie hoard found some 80km away and it is likely that all three brooches are the product of the same workshop. Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Dumfries and Galloway museums service. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.39/06) and allocated to Dumfries and Galloway Museum Service.

Dryfesdale**Lockerbie WWTW**

Rebecca Shaw
Rathmell Archaeology Limited

Monitoring works
NY 115 815 Archaeological monitoring works were carried out in July 2006. These works were required by Alfred McAlpine Capital Projects on behalf of Scottish Water Solutions, in respect of the construction of a pipeline in support of the Lockerbie WWTW. No features of archaeological significance were noted along the route of the wayleave.

Report to Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: Alfred McAlpine Capital Projects

Smarter Schools PPP Project, Land at Broomhouses, Lockerbie

M Kirby

Evaluation and excavation
CFA Archaeology Ltd

NY 134 827 An archaeological evaluation carried out in January 2006 at Broomhouses, Lockerbie, uncovered four concentrations of archaeological activity (Areas A-D). Further soil stripping was undertaken to identify the full extent of the features and they were then subjected to a programme of archaeological excavation.



Fig 13. Broomhouses, Neolithic structure.

Area A contained a large timber structure measuring c 27m N to S by 8m E to W. It was broadly rectilinear in plan with slightly curving ends at the N and S. The structure was divided into seven compartments by internal walls, which ran at right-angles from the external western and eastern walls towards the centre of the building, leaving a broad central aisle running almost the length of the building from N to S. The walls of the structure were defined by a combination of postholes, beam slots and bedding trenches. Neolithic pottery and lithics were recovered from a number of features. This structure is on a similar scale to the large Neolithic halls excavated at Balbridie (Aberdeenshire) and Claish Farm (Stirling).

Area B contained a segmented ditched enclosure with a diameter of c 25m. It consisted of four separate segments. The ditches were very superficial, only surviving to a depth of c 0.1m. A large gap on the NW side of the enclosure suggests that there may have been a fifth segment, which has now been ploughed out. Within the enclosure, there was a single small pit. There were no finds from this area.

Area C contained the remains of a large timber structure measuring 19m N-S by 8m E-W. This consisted of a main rectangular structure measuring 14 x 8m with a small annexe



Fig 14. Broomhouses, Anglian Hall.

measuring 5 x 5.8m to the N. The annexe had been built over an earlier back-filled ditch, running E to W across the site. The walls of the structure were defined by a series of bedding trenches, with larger postholes defining the corners and entranceways. Two entranceways were identified in the main structure, one placed in the centre of the western wall and the other placed in the centre of the eastern wall. A doorway was also identified in the eastern wall of the annexe. Within the bedding trenches, there was evidence of post-pipes which would have held timber uprights. There were no datable finds within a secure context from this structure, but the ground plan suggests that it is of Anglian origin and probably dates to the 7th century AD.

Area D was situated at the top of a small knoll and contained a small Bronze Age cemetery and a medieval/post-medieval corn kiln. The Bronze Age cemetery consisted of three cremation pits and two probable inhumation pits. One of the cremation burials was in a collared urn, but the other two, one of which contained an archer's wrist protector, had been placed directly into small pits. The larger of the two probable inhumation pits measured 2.7m by 1.4m and had a very large stone in the top of the fill. A bronze dagger of the 'butterwick' type (A Sheridan, pers comm) and a barbed arrowhead were recovered from this pit, but no visible trace of human remains was identified.

The corn kiln had been cut into the top of the knoll and consisted of a stone-lined conical pit with a depth of 2.14m. It had an internal top diameter of 2.7m, narrowing down to c 1m at the base. To the S of the kiln was a large teardrop-shaped pit measuring 4.5 x 3m, which contained the fire pit and associated debris. The kiln was connected to the fire pit by a 3.5m long stone-lined flue, which had a height of 0.8m and a width of 0.5m.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council

Dumfries**Midsteepie, Dumfries**

Graeme Cavers
AOC Archaeology Group

Survey
NX 9724 7614 A laser scan survey of the 18th-century Midsteepie in Dumfries was carried out in October/November. Scanning was carried out at an effective resolution of less than 10mm, allowing the production of a three-dimensional model and a series of stone-by-stone elevation drawings. (See Fig. 15 overleaf.)

Archive to be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

Durisdeer**Durisdeer parish**

T Cowie, J Tate, L Troalen
Metal detector find
National Museums Scotland

Mr D Bartholomew found a penannular gold ring while metal detecting. The ring is an example of the type known variously as hair-rings or ring money; they range from examples with a lead or copper alloy core covered by gold foil to more complex 'striped' rings, as in this example. This is the first known example of the striped variety to have been found in Scotland and will be published in detail elsewhere. Preliminary examination has shown that this example is composed of a solid gold rod around which a series of silver-rich gold stripes has been wound and then metallurgically bonded to the core. Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Dumfries and Galloway Museums (Dumfries) (TT 57/05).

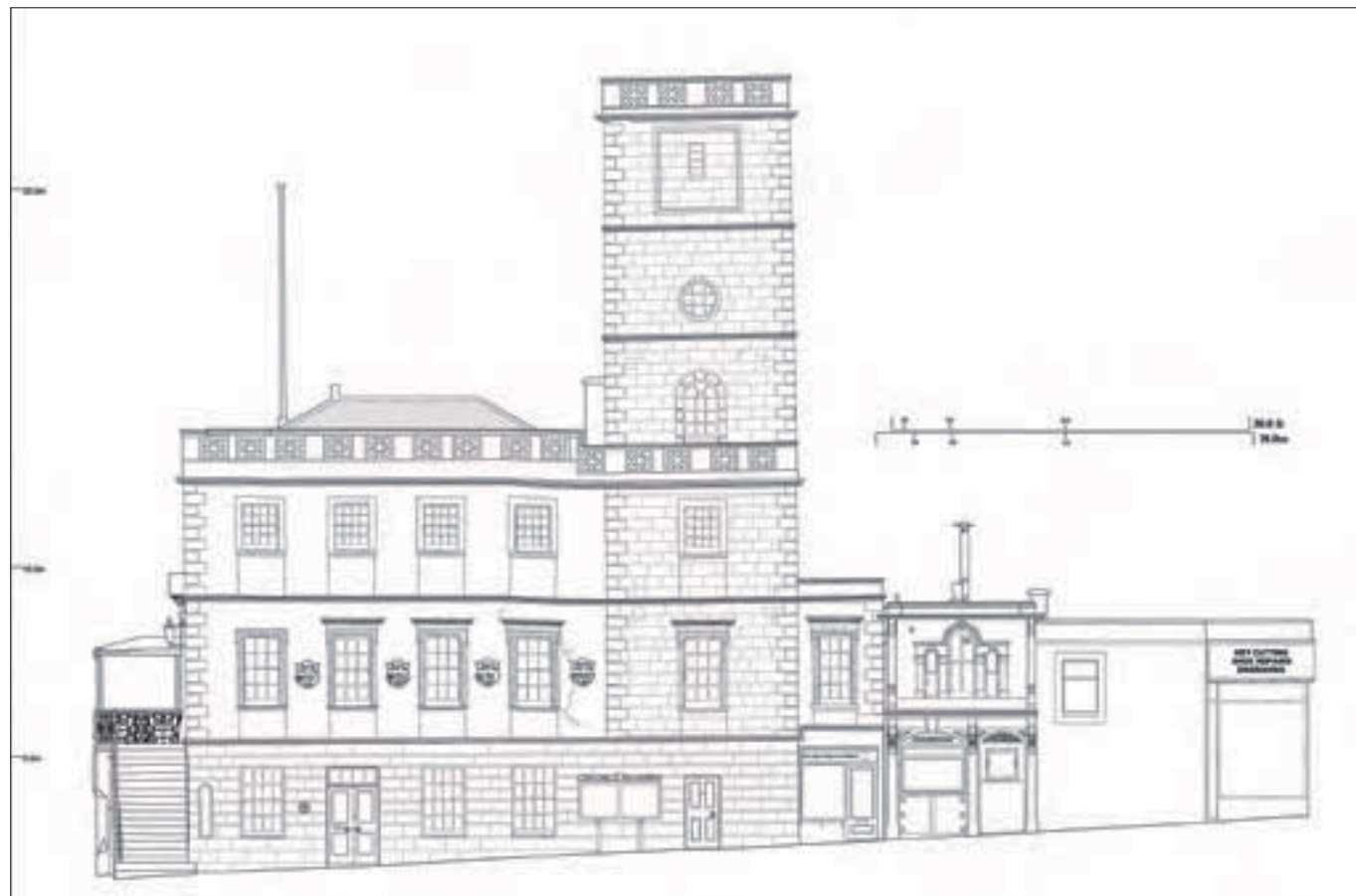


Fig 15. Midsteeple, Dumfries.

Glasserton

Carleton Fell John Pickin
Survey Stranraer Museum
NX 394 376 Unfinished millstone, 0.98m diameter, worked into sloping side of N-facing outcrop above Carleton farm. One side has been pecked out to a depth of 0.14m. No other quarry features were identified on the outcrop or in the surrounding area. This part of Carleton Fell is marked Mill Stone Howe on the 1st Edition OS map and the area of the outcrop is named Machermore's Mill Stone. Local tradition, related by Mr W McCrae of Carleton, maintains that the millstone was carved in the late 19th century by workmen rebuilding Carleton farm.

Fell of Barhullion George Currie
Cup-marked rock
NX 37604 42476 25m N of the ruined farmhouse of Fell of Barhullion an outcrop 1.8m high, supporting a dyke, has a cup mark 40 x 15mm.

Glasserton Mains George Currie
Cup-marked rock
NX 40913 37855 380m SW of Rouchen Pond, a whaleback with one cup mark 50 x 12mm.

Gretna

Gretna Trevor Cowie
Metal detector find National Museums Scotland
NY 31 66 A flanged axehead was found by Mr D Hayton while metal detecting near Gretna. Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Dumfries and Galloway Museums (Annan) (TT 28/06).

Kelton

Ingleston Motte Excavation Robert McCubbin and
Excavation Alastair Penman
NX 774 579 A ninth season of excavation on private land by experienced diggers and selected student volunteers further exposed the outer defence line of this timber defensive tower site of the era of the Lords of Galloway (c AD 1100-1235). Evidence of the destruction by fire of a timber tower on at least two occasions was apparent. Although there is not so much burning evidence in the area of the palisaded and towered defences encircling the summit of this site, it can be hypothesised that these were destroyed at the same time.

More evidence of a paved area between the tower base and the defence line was exposed and evidence of burning over this feature was observed. To date about 70% of the encircling defences have been excavated and on the outer side to the N, at a depth of 1.5 metres below the surface, there was evidence of a furnace overlying sherds of early medieval pottery.

Dating evidence has been recovered for two distinct phases of occupation below the artificial levels of the summit of the motte hill, signifying the destruction and rebuilding of the defensive feature c AD 1175-1235. Galena-glazed pottery, iron nails and rivet heads have been found in profusion in addition to a quantity of amethyst and items of polished quartz and granite in the shape of rounded cobbles.

Excavation of the defences and the remaining part of the timber tower will continue in 2007.
Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council, Stewartry Area Committee.

Kirkcudbright

Grange 1, A- G Brian Kerr
Cup and ring
NX 68772 47100 This site was previously recorded by RCAHMS, but in the wrong location, 0.25 mile from the correct position as given here.

Grange 3 Brian Kerr
Cup and ring markings
NX 68839 47526 Panel measured at 18m from Grange House. While doing research in the Kirkcudbright area, I visited Grange House. After speaking to the owner, Mr Donald Henry, I started working in the garden area at the S side of the house. After clearing garden material, a large outcrop on the summit of the area was exposed and I was able to identify the following carvings on a panel measuring 3.05 x 1.57m: 53 x single cups. 20 x cup and 1 ring. 7 x cup and 2 rings. 4 x cup and 3 rings. 1 x single ring - no cup. A special motif based around 4 teardrop cups linked and surrounded by rings could be identified in a 'Cartouche' design.



Fig 16. Grange 3, cup and ring markings.

Kirkcudbright WWTW Rebecca Shaw
Archaeological monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited
Area A - NX 675 448 to NX 679 454
Area B - NX 677 450
Area C - NX 677 507 to 677 508, NX 677 551, NX 677 509, and NX 678 509

An archaeological watching brief was carried out between July 2005 and December 2005. These works were required by Alfred McAlpine Capital Projects on behalf of Scottish Water Solutions in relation to the construction of a pipeline in support of the Kirkcudbright WWTW. The first two areas (Areas A and B) went across a stretch of open country, passing close to a number of cup and ring marked rock sites. The third area (Area C) was situated around the medieval burgh of Kirkcudbright near the remains of Kirkcudbright Castle (MDG 3658). Within Area A two features were located; a small slab-lined pit and a large clay-lined ditch. No archaeological features were noted within Areas B or C.

Report to Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service and archive to NMRS.
Sponsor: Alfred McAlpine Capital Projects

Kirkmahoe

Carzield Fraser Hunter
Casual finds NMS
NS 96 82 A range of Roman material was recovered from the vicinity of the Roman fort at Carzield, part of a halo of extra-mural activity and rubbish dispersal around the fort. It includes coins ranging from Trajan to Antoninus Pius (which will be published in detail elsewhere) and a biconical lead weight. The weight has a punched inscription "S" for semis, half a Roman pound; its surviving weight (127.4g) is somewhat under this. The material was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 104/05) and allocated to Dumfries Museum.
Sponsor: Dept of Archaeology, NMS

Kirkpatrick-Juxta

Main Street, Beattock Laura Scott, Alan Duffy
Archaeological excavation AOC Archaeology Group
NT 081 023 An excavation prior to a proposed housing development in June 2006 identified a series of ditches which had been recognised as a cropmark complex, first recorded by aerial photography in 1977 (NT00SE 43) as a possible Iron Age settlement and field system. A series of pits, postholes, ditches and a stone-lined well were also encountered during the excavation. The only finds recovered from the excavated features were 19th-century.
Archive to be deposited with the NMRS.
Sponsor: Ashleigh (Scotland) Ltd

Proposed Substation and Grid Connection, Bearholm Steading, Moffat S Hickman
Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd
NT 0936 0166 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in June/July 2006 near Bearholm Steading, to the S of Moffat, the proposed location of an electricity substation. Twenty-nine trenches were excavated amounting to c 3400m². A linear ditch measuring 1.7m wide and 0.56m deep was found. No other features of archaeological interest were identified.
Archive to be deposited with NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Power plc

Leswalt

Lochnaw Castle, Leswalt Rebecca Shaw
Archaeological monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited
NW 991 628 A programme of archaeological investigative works has been undertaken at Lochnaw Castle, Leswalt (DES 2005, 46). This final phase of works in February 2006 revealed the entire footprint of the 1704 chapel within the western half of the courtyard. The eastern side of the courtyard contained a fairly large concrete coalbunker, which had been infilled with a brownish yellow friable gravelly sand containing a moderate amount of pebbles as well as much larger rounded cobble-like stones. There was also a large quantity of building debris, including shaped sandstone blocks (some partial pillars), within this deposit, which probably came from the demolition of the chapel c 1953. The courtyard was therefore probably built up at the time of this demolition to the level it was at before the present works began.
Report to Dumfries and Galloway Sites and Monuments Record and archive to NMRS.
Sponsor: Cumming and Co Ltd

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Mochrum

Airyolland Homestead I

Graeme Cavers (AOC);
George Geddes (Headland)
AOC Archaeology Group;
Headland Archaeology Ltd

Excavation

NX 308 477 A short season of exploratory excavation was carried out at Airyolland homestead I in May 2006. Two trenches were excavated. The first of these was a slot across the rampart to the S of the site, which encountered a massive stone-built wall 3m thick, with well built facing stones and a rubble core. The second trench encountered the rubble and stone footings of internal structures, as well as large boulders which may have been incorporated into these buildings. Finds were sparse, but included metalworking slag and worked coarse stone, as well as a range of post-medieval pottery sherds. Further work is planned for 2007.

Archive to be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society; Russell Trust; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; Mouswald Trust

Gargie

John Pickin
Survey Stranraer Museum

NX 2871 5279 Hut circle, incomplete, 9.20m internal diameter; orthostatic entrance to SE with stones up to 0.95m high. Later sheep pen within hut circle.

NX 2874 5281 to NX 2876 5282 Wall, sinuous and peat-covered, possibly NW side of irregular enclosure.

NX 287 527 Clearance cairns.

Moffat

Frenchland

Dr Thomas C Welsh

NT 1000 0527 A possible early enclosure with scooped interior, internally 35 by 23 metres, sub-oval within 7 to 9 metre spread bank.

Note deposited with Dumfries and Galloway SMR, NMRS (Acq No 2006/135) and Moffat Museum.

Frenchland Tower

Dr Thomas C Welsh

NT 1016 0534 An assessment of the earthworks surrounding the tower, previously described in NMRS as 'peripheral to the tower there are traces of an enclosure, and on SE, what may be an outbuilding'. These include a moat or aligned ponds on NW, 70 x 10m and 40 x 10m, and a shallow, possibly backfilled ditch at right-angles on SW 40 by 10m, forming a triangle against the Frenchland Burn ravine 85 x up to 55m. S of the tower, on higher ground, are remains of an enclosure 30 x 21m with over 3 to 5m wall footings with a structure in the SE corner, at the highest point, which might have been an earlier tower. A wall continues for 30m N of the NE corner to a small rectangular foundation NE of the present tower. The question is raised why the present tower is in a lowly position close to the moat floor and outside the enclosure on the elevation.

Report and plan deposited with Dumfries and Galloway SMR, NMRS (Acq No 2006/135) and Moffat Museum.

New Abbey

New Abbey Corn Mill

Claire Shaw
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology

NX 962 662 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in

February 2006 during the excavation of a drainage track, tree holes and gate posts in advance of new car parking facility currently being constructed opposite the Corn Mill. The archaeological monitoring of the drainage track suggested that this area, beside the ceramic drain, has seen little or no disturbance, but this area may have been significantly altered when the fishpond and its associated workings were constructed. It is likely that the watercourses were redirected to serve the mechanisms of the pond and mill, possibly indicated by a buried gravel deposit.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Old Luce

Craignarget Fell

John Pickin
Survey Stranraer Museum

NX 259 514 Field survey was carried out in March 2006 on the S edge of Craignarget Fell. The ground examined was an unplanted and ungrazed section of a commercial forestry plantation with a thick ground cover of bracken and heather. The following archaeological features were identified:

NX 2586 5145 Clearance cairn
NX 2588 5146 Clearance cairn
NX 2589 5147 Clearance cairn
NX 2591 5149 Clearance cairn
NX 2592 5154 Structure, stone walls, 3 x 7m
NX 2593 5154 Clearance cairn
NX 2590 5153 Clearance cairn
NX 2587 5150 Structure (?animal enclosure), stone walls, 8 x 9m
NX 2577 5146 Oval enclosure, 27m x 33m, with boulder footings; traces of rig cultivation in E section. Overlain by stone dyke.

NX 2591 5156 Clearance cairn

NX 2592 5157 Clearance cairn

Dorman's Island, Whitefield Loch

Graeme Cavers
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NX 238 550 An evaluatory excavation was carried out at Dorman's Island crannog in Whitefield Loch in November 2006. Three trial trenches were excavated on the dry area of the island, to the S, W and N. Beneath a layer of large stones, the S trench encountered large horizontal timbers in an organic matrix containing roundwood fragments, hazelnut shells and woodchips. The N trench encountered similar deposits, but these were overlain by a layer of blue-grey clay, possibly deposited as a hearth foundation in a similar fashion to other south-western crannogs. The W trench was the most productive, where four upright stakes were discovered in association with horizontal hazel rods and compact organic deposits which may represent occupation levels. Further work would be required to establish the extent and character of these structures, however. Finds from the trenches included two small fragments of blue and yellow glass bracelet, a hammer stone and several pieces of worked wood.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Whitcreek Quarry, Glenluce

Alan Matthews, Amanda Gow
and Douglas Gordon
Evaluation, monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited
and excavation

NX 172 567 A programme of archaeological investigative

works was undertaken in respect of the proposed extraction on two parcels of land adjacent to Whitcreek, Glenluce. An evaluation was carried out in March 2006 consisting of 12 trenches covering 5% of the total area, supported by a metal detector survey.

Most trenches exhibited a common stratigraphic sequence with a topsoil up to 600mm in depth overlying either a fine pale yellow to orange sand or a compact orange-red sand. Occasional subsoil consisting of light brown/grey sandy gravel with small-medium sized rounded stones or mottled grey/brown clay and black (humic) and grey sandy clay was also encountered. Numerous field drains indicate an attempt to improve drainage on the lower ground.

There were 13 significant archaeological features, namely pits and postholes. These were concentrated in two groupings on the western higher ground. A flint flake [01] and probable saddle quern and rubbing stone [02] were recovered from these features, giving a probable prehistoric date for the feature groups.

Subsequent monitoring and excavation were carried out in August 2006, observing ground-breaking work associated with the Phase 1 and part of Phase 2 development of Whitcreek Quarry.

The monitoring works revealed substantial evidence of possible later prehistoric occupation, in the form of a palisade enclosure, a ring groove structure and numerous pits and postholes across the site. A substantial amount of pottery and lithic artefacts were also recovered, from closed contexts and from unstratified scatters across the site.

It is suggested that two distinct types of activity occurred on the site, namely domestic activities (represented by the roundhouse and associated features) and pastoral activities in the form of stock control (represented by the palisade enclosure and possible fence).

Report to Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: ASH on behalf of Barr Quarries

Portpatrick

Craigenlee Fell

John Pickin
Survey Stranraer Museum

NX 022 571 Turf-covered foundations of rectangular building, 15.20 x 4.60m, divided into three compartments and constructed against slope beneath embanked trackway. Possible annexe or yard, 3 x 3.90m, terraced into slope at N end of building. Building abuts earth field bank to N and is associated with field system between NX 023 571 and NX 021 570.

Rerrick

Dundrennan Abbey

Mary Márkus
Inventory of carved stone

During 2004-5, the inventory of a large collection of carved stone at Dundrennan Abbey, begun in 2003, was continued and completed by late November/early December 2006. This collection is presently stored in various locations at the abbey. Most of the stones recorded this year were retrieved from a sheeted area to the SE of the cloisters, but also included some that were set out in the vaulted cellars on the W side of the cloisters. Almost all the stones catalogued during 2006 were found during archaeological investigations by Kirkdale Archaeology during the early 1990s. A large number of these are vault ribs and their springs dated to the late 12th to early 13th century, together

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

with one or two related keystones. As mentioned in last year's report (DES 6, 2005, 47-8), the ribs are very simply moulded with chamfers, and from the remains of the monks' day room with its octagonal column, vault ribs of this type were probably used here and in neighbouring areas. This large group of ribs can be subdivided, according to variations in the basic dimensions of width and depth, into four groups, and, perhaps surprisingly for such relatively simple carved stones, they present a plethora of masons' marks.



Fig 17. Dundrennan Abbey vault rib - mason's mark.

In addition, a significant group of stones has emerged which are now believed to be part of a choir screen. These stones are large, and had previously been thought to have come from the cloisters, but when the group is examined as a whole the screen function becomes much clearer.



Fig 18. Dundrennan Abbey screen fragment

A large stone with decorative carving probably came from the upper section of an arched opening. The outer face is carved with four fleurs-de-lis contained within a circle. The stone has tapering sides and could therefore have occupied the spandrel of a window arch, as can be seen in situ, in the two (rebuilt) W window arches of the chapter-house, dated mid-13th century.



Fig 19. Dundrennan Abbey arch spandrel



Fig 20. Dundrennan Abbey jamb fragment?

Another, smaller fragment also has a decorative outer face, being carved with a single four-petalled flower motif. [fig 4] The sides, and upper and lower faces are roughly worked flat, though damaged, and the back surface is roughly finished. The most likely position for this fragment would be in a door or window jamb, but there is nothing resembling this remaining in situ, so its precise original location cannot be determined. Historic Scotland has allocated funding this year for the publication of a paper on the fragments by the author, with an anticipated publication date of 2007. This and other inventories of carved stones at Historic Scotland's properties in care are held by Historic Scotland's Collections Unit. For further information please contact hs.collections@scotland.gsi.gov.uk
Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Sanquhar

Whing Burn A Nicholson Building Dumfries and Galloway Council
NS 764 073 Much reduced, grass-covered remains of a rectangular building, measuring approximately 9 x 4m, and aligned NW-SE. The building is situated on the eastern bank of the Whing Burn, at a point where the banks are precipitous, and surround the building on the SW and NW sides. A large slab with a slightly concave face, set centrally in the interior face of the NE wall may indicate the location of a fire. The building does not appear on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of around 1860, so it must be assumed that it was reduced to near its current state by that date.

Stranraer

Castle Green, Stranraer John Pickin
Watching brief Stranraer Museum
NX 061 608 A watching brief was undertaken in October 2006 during the removal and resetting of a modern cobbled surface close to the NE corner of the Castle of St John. Construction work involved the emptying of a stone-walled cellar, 4.80 x 4.60m, to a depth of 1m. The S wall of the cellar was built against but did not incorporate the N wall of the castle. The cellar forms part of a post-medieval (?18th-century) building which was demolished during the 1960s. The E wall of the cellar was observed in a service trench in 2003 (DES 2003, 51).

Whithorn

Boyach Farm Brian Kerr
Cup and ring markings
NX 4713 3640 The owner of Boyach Farm, Mr David Brown, advised me of the possible presence of carvings on his land. Behind Boyach Farm house next to one of the farm sheds was a gorse-covered flat outcrop, fractured in places. Careful cleaning revealed the carvings. The main carving on the panel is a cup with two rings. Next to the rings is a single cup 65mm in diameter. Also located on the panel are a single much weathered cup, a possible cup and groove, and partial circular grooves on two separate parts of the panel. The panel was recorded and covered for protection.



Fig 21. Boyach Farm, cup and ring markings.

Wigtown

Old Bank Building, Wigtown Rebecca Shaw
Archaeological monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited
NX 434 552 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in March 2006 on behalf of David and James Griffiths in respect of the construction of two new dwellings to the rear of the Old Bank Building, Wigtown. The watching brief identified no archaeological material during the stripping of the turf or during the excavation of the foundation trenches.
Report to Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service and archive to NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr Griffiths

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY/ EAST AYRSHIRE

Kirkconnel / New Cumnock

Glenmuckloch OCCS Conveyor Route M Johnson
Evaluation, Survey, Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd
NS 6161 1422-NS 6784 1508 A programme of archaeological work was conducted between July and September 2006, before and during the construction of the Glenmuckloch Coal Conveyor Route; desk-based assessment had taken place in December 2005. The conveyor had been found to follow the apparent route of Sir James Menteith's Inclined Plane of c 1804-20, a horse-drawn wagonway that carried coal from Mansfield Colliery (NS61NW 19) around Craigdullyear Hill to the former Guelt limeworks (NS61NE 11) before continuing E to Sanquhar. The Coal Conveyor Route also crossed over these extensive limeworkings. The archaeological work consisted of marking off sites identified during the desk-based assessment, topographical survey of the limeworks, photographic records of the limeworks and wagonway, evaluation trial trenching and watching briefs. The results have provided a baseline condition record of the wagonway and the limeworks at Craigdullyear Hill and a record of the nature of a separate trackway. The watching brief did not uncover any features or deposits of archaeological interest.
Archive to be deposited with NMRS.
Sponsor: ATH Resources Ltd

DUNDEE CITY

Dundee

Balgarthno Stone Circle Damian Hind
Watching brief SUAT Ltd
NO 353 316 A watching brief was conducted in December 2005 on the excavation of postholes for a security fence surrounding Balgarthno Stone Circle. No finds of antiquity were noted.
Report deposited with NMRS.
Sponsor: McManus Galleries

Dundee Central Waterfront David Bowler
Watching brief SUAT Ltd
NO 4018 2990 The City of Dundee Council City Engineer's Department commissioned SUAT to undertake an archaeological watching brief on road and service works for the Dundee Central Waterfront Development. This was undertaken between 4 May and 15 September 2005. The present phase of works was largely confined within fairly recent deposits related to reclamation and demolition, and the insertion of 19th- and 20th-century services. The interesting exception was the junction of Nethergate and Marketgait, where an earlier gravel road surface may survive just 0.5m below the present road.
Report deposited with NMRS.
Sponsor: City of Dundee Council

Panmure Buildings, City Quay, Dundee M Cressey
Standing building survey CFA Archaeology Ltd
NO 4090 3016 A Level 2 historical standing building survey was carried out at the former Panmure Harbour Workshops in

April 2006, in advance of refurbishment and development. The office and factory of the former WR Stewart Ltd (Hacklemakers) was also examined. The old harbour workshops are associated with shipbuilding and repair and the harbour was the launch site of RSS Discovery. Part of the slip that launched this vessel is still visible and also formed part of the survey. The work showed that a blacksmith's shop owned by the former company of Nicoll and Jack (blacksmiths and lifting gear) still contained several features of historical interest, including forges and engine plinths. Within part of the loft of the hacklemaking factory, original 19th-century queen-post roof trusses were also recorded. Historical research showed that the buildings have had a protracted history of use dating from the early 19th century through to the early 1990s, when they were abandoned.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Unicorn Property Group.

EAST AYRSHIRE

Auchinleck

Laigh Glenmuir Colin Hewat
Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd
NS 621 210 Trial trenching was carried out at a proposed open cast coalmine site at Laigh Glenmuir between July and September 2006. Map evidence showed no significant development over the last century and a half, and most recently the area has been within enclosed farmland. The trenches sampled 5% of the area and the only features encountered during both phases were modern agricultural and drainage features.
Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.
Sponsor: ATH Resources Plc

Dunlop

Dunlop House, Dunlop Claire Shaw and Claire Williamson
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited
NS 4273 4931 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken in respect of the new residential development within the grounds of Dunlop House. An evaluation was carried out in July 2006, with 12 trenches throughout the development area for the new residential units. Most of the trenches exhibited a common stratigraphic sequence of turf on a layer of topsoil overlying the natural boulder clay. The evaluation revealed two archaeological features of note: a linear feature consisting of compact red bricks covered with type 2 material, concluded to be the in situ remains of a 20th-century path; and the in situ stony base of an access road leading to Hunthall mapped on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. Neither of these features is considered to be significant.
Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.
Sponsor: McTaggart Construction

Newmill Road, Dunlop C Dalglish
Evaluation GUARD
NS 411 492 The archaeological evaluation at Newmill Road in April and May 2006 related to the site of Haplund Mill, a 19th-century woollen mill which continued in operation to the 1980s, and its immediate vicinity. The evaluation was undertaken in part-fulfilment of a planning condition on housing development.

EAST AYRSHIRE

A total of 25 individual trenches were opened. No significant archaeological remains were encountered in 18 of these trenches.

Two trenches were excavated across the mill lade and sections of that feature were recorded. The lade had been constructed as an earth-cut ditch, with a stone revetment wall on the upslope side.

Five trenches targeted the site of the mill complex itself. Two of these trenches targeted the earliest part of the complex, first documented in 1837, and three trenches targeted a later 19th-century extension. In all five trenches, in situ remains of the mill buildings were found to survive at foundation or below-floor level. Within the interior of the earliest part of the mill, in situ brick-built features relating to the operation of the mill were also identified, although their date and function remain uncertain.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Dickie and Moore

<i>Galston</i>	
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Laigh Newton Martin Carruthers
Excavation GUARD
NS 5982 3693 At the site of a proposed extension to the Loudoun Hill Quarry, archaeological features in the form of pits and postholes were identified and excavated across a rectangular trench measuring 60 x 40m in area. The work was undertaken between 27 June and 29 July 2005. Most features were located in the northern part of the trench. In the NW, a cluster of large pits contained prehistoric pottery, some lithic artefacts and possibly environmental remains, and may have been originally located within a building. In the central W area a set of three pits, identified during previous evaluation work, yielded possible Early Neolithic pottery, lithic artefacts and charred hazel nutshells. To the NE a small rectilinear gully-formed feature, possibly a building, was excavated. Accompanying this feature was a large fire-pit.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Tarmac Northern Ltd

<i>Kilmarnock</i>	
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Rowallan Castle Donna M Maguire
Archaeological geophysical survey GUARD
NS 434 424 An archaeological geophysical survey was carried out in November 2005 within the grounds of Rowallan Castle, East Ayrshire. A resistivity survey was carried out in the immediate area surrounding the old castle and several geophysical anomalies were detected that may represent the remains of stone walls and structures.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Duffield Morgan Ltd

St Joseph’s Campus, Kilmarnock Malcolm Corney
Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd
NS 437 386 An evaluation was undertaken in March 2006 in advance of the re-development of the school campus. The site is just below the crest of a ridge overlooking the Kilmarnock Water and an initial desk-based assessment indicated the land had previously been farmland and had not been developed until the mid 20th century. Due to the size of the area being developed, approximately 7ha, the local planning authority recommended a

program of test trenches.

A series of test trenches, totalling 3500m and equating to a 5% sample, was excavated across the campus playing fields. Except for modern field drains no features or artefacts of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: East Ayrshire Council

The Dick Institute, Kilmarnock C Francoz and Adriel Consultancy
Building survey GUARD
NS 4327 3778 The Dick Institute is a Grade B Listed Building. A standing building survey of the exterior of the building was undertaken between January and April 2006 to show existing repairs, to guide future repairs, and to produce accurate elevations. A specification for repair works was drawn up by Adriel Consultancy and GUARD.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS. Final reports to be sent to NMRS and WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: East Ayrshire Council

<i>Kilmaurs</i>	
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Crofhead Road, Kilmaurs Ray Cachart
Combined walkover and evaluation SUAT Ltd
NS 4045 4120 SUAT Ltd was commissioned by Hope Homes (Scotland) Ltd to undertake a walkover followed by evaluation on a greenfield site for new housing at Crofhead Road, Kilmaurs, Kilmarnock. The work took place in July 2006. The site had previously been stripped of topsoil. The walkover revealed a limited area of burning on the subsoil and natural which was investigated but failed to produce any conclusive evidence of date or function. Three trial trenches, a combined total of 150m in length, were excavated in areas that still had remains of subsoil, possibly masking underlying archaeological features that may have been cut into the natural. One trench across the S part of the site produced evidence of medieval/post-medieval rig and furrow cultivation aligned N-S. The other two trenches produced no significant archaeological features or deposits, only modern field drains. One unstratified sherd of medieval pottery was found on the site surface.

Archive deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Hope Homes (Scotland) Ltd.

<i>Mauchline</i>	
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Mauchline Primary School Malcolm Corney
Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd
NS 501 273 Headland Archaeology Ltd undertook an evaluation in March 2006 prior to the redevelopment of Mauchline Primary School. An initial desk-based assessment had identified the possible site of the grave of a group of Covenanters on the southern edge of the site and a grange within the vicinity of the school. Four trenches totalling 54m², which equates to a 10% sample, were excavated on the grass verge on the northern edge of the school. The remains of the former dining hall (19th to 20th century) were found.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: East Ayrshire Council

<i>Ochiltree</i>	
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27 Mill Street, Ochiltree Rebecca Shaw
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 509 212 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken on 31 August 2006. These works were required by Michael AJ Boston Architectural Services Limited in respect of a proposed dwelling house on land at 27 Mill Street, Ochiltree. The evaluation consisted of three trenches covering approximately 32.56m² of the development area. These were opened to a depth of between 280mm and 500mm. Across the area to be developed there were a number of walls, which from their alignment appear to represent the back wall of the structure shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1860). The walls that were located more to the N of this are the back wall of the annexe (also visible on the 1860 map) and a wall possibly related to either sub-division within the garden or backlands or part of some form of lean-to structure.

Report to W of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: Michael A J Boston Architectural Services Limited

<i>Sorn</i>	
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Gilmilnscroft Colliery and Glen Logan Ironstone Works K Seretis
Trial trenching GUARD
NS 558 258 and NS 568 253 GUARD undertook archaeo-logical trial trenching of sites related to the extractive industries of East Ayrshire in May to June 2006. The project was jointly funded by Historic Scotland and GUARD. Nine trenches were excavated across two sites. These trenches uncovered a variety of features, including walls, floors and domestic deposits, relating to two occupation sites dating from the mid-18th to mid-19th centuries

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Historic Scotland, WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

<i>Stewarton</i>	
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6-8 Brown Street, Stewarton Douglas Gordon
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited
NS 419 459 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken in January 2006 on some 0.045ha of ground to be developed for houses. The evaluation comprised five trenches covering approximately 14% of that portion of the development area that had been unaffected by cellarage. The trenches were opened to a depth of between 370mm and 660mm. A representative sample of all of the uncovered features with archaeological potential was investigated. A number of relatively recent or modern features of no archaeological significance were recovered or identified. These features included field drains, modern services and 19th-century wall foundations.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: LPM Limited

Lainshaw House, Stewarton Douglas Gordon
Evaluation, Historic Rathmell Archaeology Limited
building recording
NS 410 452 A programme of targeted archaeological investigative works was undertaken between October 2005 and January 2006 on the grounds of Lainshaw House in respect to proposed development by Travis Homes Ltd. The evaluation consisted of 12 trenches targeting areas of interest within the

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

grounds of Lainshaw House. A representative sample of all of the uncovered features with archaeological potential was investigated. A number of relatively recent or modern drainage features of no archaeological significance were recovered or identified. These features included tile and rubble drains and drainage ditch.

In addition, a programme of historic building recording was undertaken on the remains of a late medieval tower house within the fabric of Lainshaw House. The remaining fabric of the tower house includes most of the ground floor walls and the SE wall face to a height of over 11m. Various architectural features are still visible, especially two small ground floor windows and a larger third floor window with roll moulding.

The tower house had been extensively disturbed through various building works from the 17th to the 20th centuries. Several doorways have been forced through the surviving walls, providing access to later structural additions, with those that latterly became redundant being blocked off. Three different rooflines are also evident on the remaining SE wall face. There is little sound dating evidence for the origin of this structure, but it most probably dates from between the late 15th to early 16th century. The remains of the tower house will be preserved in situ within the remodelled Lainshaw House.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: Travis Homes Ltd

<i>Kirkintilloch</i>	
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Alloway Grove, Kirkintilloch John Gooder, Mike Roy
Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology
NS 669 747 Archaeological trial trenching, amounting to 1,104m², was undertaken prior to a 1.1ha residential development at Alloway Grove between December 2005 and November 2006. A section of the Antonine wall (SAM No. 90324, Antonine Wall, Hillhead, Kirkintilloch) lay immediately N of the development area. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered. A watching brief was subsequently conducted on an area of 600m². No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered here either.

Archive deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cruden Estates Ltd

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

<i>Kirkintilloch</i>	
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Frontiers of the Roman Empire Project: Roman fort environs project Richard Jones
Geophysical survey Glasgow University
Auchendavy Roman fort Archaeology Department
NS 6775 7493 A magnetic survey of 2.8ha to the E and W of the fort in May 2006 continued previous work at the site. Anomalies detected to the E of the fort were unlikely to be Roman in origin, but those abutting the NE corner were more encouraging. On the W side further detail was obtained on the area enclosed by the fort’s ramparts and a possible second, more westerly, line of defences. Conductivity was used on an experimental basis.

Location of archive to be determined.

Sponsor: EU Culture 2000

Frontiers of the Roman Empire**Project: Roman fort environs project**

Richard Jones
Geophysical survey Glasgow University
Bar Hill Roman fort Archaeology Department

NS 7073 7592 A magnetic survey of nearly 3ha was conducted to the W, S and E of the fort in May 2006. Weak anomalies appeared immediately W of the fort which are unlikely to relate to Roman structures. From the SW corner of the fort a ditch continued westwards, following the course of the modern pathway to the site. In the field to the S and SW of the field several anomalies were detected, some of them due to 19th-century industrial workings, others perhaps relating to the fort. Two small areas were investigated in wooded land on the E side of the fort.

Location of archive to be determined.

Sponsor: EU Culture 2000

Peel Park Geophysical Survey

C Rennie
Geophysical survey GUARD

Anon, 1899 *Kirkintilloch Peel and the Roman Wall*, *The Scottish Antiquary* 54, 112-3

MacDonald, G, 1925 Further discoveries on the line of the Antonine Wall, *PSAS* 59, 270-95

Robertson, AS, 1964 *Miscellanea Romano-Caledonica*, *PSAS* 97, 180-201

Keppie, LJF, 1982 *The Antonine Wall 1960-1980*, *Britannia* 13, 91-111

Stevenson, R unpublished MS of 1979 excavation report and historical research report (photocopy)

McBrien, H unpublished MS of 1988 and 1989 excavation report (photocopy)

Swan and James, 2003 *Peel Park, Kirkintilloch* (unpublished GUARD report)

NS 6513 7396 GUARD conducted a geophysical survey on behalf of Historic Scotland in Peel Park, Kirkintilloch, in February 2006 to try to determine the precise character of the Roman remains known to be present there and, more generally, to assess the condition of any other archaeological remains within the scheduled area. Although the survey was unable definitively to determine the character of the Roman remains, it did produce some intriguing anomalies. The survey also recorded the remains of the SW corner of a large earthwork, assumed to be part of the medieval castle of Kirkintilloch, as well as a number of other anomalies which may prove to be of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS. Reports lodged with Historic Scotland and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

New Kilpatrick**Cairn Hill, Canniesburn**

Dr Thomas C Welsh
Survey

NS 543 708 There are traces of a rectangular enclosure internally 80m E-W by 50m, on the summit of Cairn Hill, 73m OD, at the northern end of Cairnhill Wood, in very disturbed ground covered by rhododendrons and scrub. The enclosure has rounded angles, and is formed by two banks or scarps with a ditch between. It overlaps the Garscube Estate boundary in its NW angle, and is visible on Roy's Military Map of 1747-55. It is out of alignment with post-medieval boundaries that cross the site. It is also crossed N-S by a regular pattern of small banks and ditches, either for drainage or cultivation. Cairn Hill is 4km WSW from Balmuidy Fort (NS 582 717) on the projected alignment of

the Antonine Wall from Glasgow Bridge (NS 634 730) through Balmuidy, and is 1km S of the Bearsden Fort.

Archive deposited with NMRS.

EAST LoTHIAN

Aberlady**Aberlady**

15th-century silver gilt figurine

NT 45 79 A very small (22 x 10mm) 15th-century cast silver gilt figurine of the Virgin and Child. The detail in relief depicts the figure of Mary wearing a full gown gathered at the waist by a belt. The gown has closely fitting cuffs and a floor-length mantle and on her head the figure wears a veil surmounted by a coronet. Comparisons with a late 15th-century drawing of Cicely, Duchess of York, dressed in an identical style, confirm the date for the piece. The findspot is close to the site of the medieval church dedicated to St Mary at Aberlady at a time when the cult of the Virgin was at its peak. The plain back of this figurine suggests it belonged to a composite piece and may have been applied to a portable shrine, casket or other larger object. Metal detected find.



Fig 22. Aberlady 15th-century silver gilt figurine

Unit 3, Wagon Inn, Aberlady

M Kirby
Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 4634 7998 A watching brief was carried out in August 2006 during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new house. A previous evaluation (*DES* 2005, 50) had demonstrated the presence of the remains of potentially medieval walls at a depth of up to 1.25m below ground level. The watching brief demonstrated that the building foundations were not of a sufficient depth to affect these walls and no features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS, report with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Fermtown Ltd

Athelstaneford**East Fortune Hospital**

Dan Atkinson and Mike Kimber
Evaluation and building survey Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 555 793 A pre-determination assessment was carried out in January-February 2006 in relation to a proposed housing development at East Fortune Hospital. This consisted of a desk-based assessment, an intrusive evaluation and a rapid photographic and written survey of buildings/structures of historical interest. The hospital complex comprises a series of standing buildings and structures located along the northern boundary of East Fortune Airfield.

The evaluation was focused within a 100m radius of two long cists discovered within the hospital complex in the 1940s. The area was split into two zones:

- Zone 1 (approximately 15250m²) was an area to the N of long cists within an area of existing buildings. Trial trenching of a 2% sample of this area was undertaken.
- Zone 2 (approximately 9560m²) was an area to the S of the long cists and concentrated on areas of new build, infrastructure and sample 'gap sites'. Trial trenching in this area consisted of a 5% sample.

Most of the archaeological features discovered in the course of the evaluation were at the western edge of the evaluation zone. These consisted of isolated features including some narrow ditches likely to relate to cultivation or drainage. Rare examples of medieval and post-medieval pottery were encountered.

Most of the upstanding buildings within the hospital complex relate to the site's use as an airbase and included several listed buildings and a bomb-dump.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with East Lothian SMR.

Sponsor: John G Gray (Homes) Ltd

Dirleton**Archerfield Estate**

Erlend Hindmarch
Evaluation and excavation AOC Archaeology Group

NT 406 841 Due to the proximity of known archaeology and following the results of a Designed Landscape Survey (*DES* 2005, 50), an archaeological evaluation was carried out by AOC Archaeology Group between January and October 2006 in advance of a golf course development. The evaluation identified the buried remains of walls relating to 18th-century and later landscape division which can be seen to relate to upstanding walls recorded during the Designed Landscape Survey. The evaluation also revealed the remains of buildings and walls.

Subsequent excavation in this area revealed the remains of up to eight buildings and associated field boundaries. At least two settlement phases, separated by layers of wind-blown sand, were observed. What appears to be the earliest phase was dominated by long-house-style buildings, one of which contained stone furniture and had settings within the walls for a possible cruck frame. Later buildings by comparison were much larger with only the foundation courses surviving. All building phases were constructed from clay-bonded rubble stonework. Ceramic finds from the site included white gritty ware and green glazed pottery. Animal bone was also recovered, most of it from overburden, as well as a small assemblage of metalwork.

The excavation was limited in its scope in order to support interpretation of the archaeological remains while preserving in situ the structures beneath the 16th and 17th holes of the proposed golf course.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Renaissance Golf Club at Archerfield

Manse Field

Candy Hatherley and Julie Franklin
Evaluation Headland Archaeology

NT 5140 8423 A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the Manse Field, Dirleton, in September 2006, prior to the redevelopment of the site. This consisted of trial trenching 5% of the application area. Two undated linear features, possibly representing field or hedge lines, were identified in two of the trenches. No further archaeological features were recovered within the evaluation. The pottery recovered from the topsoil was all White Gritty Ware dating to the 13th/14th century. This assemblage probably represents midden disposal from medieval Dirleton.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with East Lothian Council SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Cala Homes Ltd

Dunbar**Bellevue Hotel, Queens Road, Dunbar**

M Cressey
Pre-demolition standing building survey CFA Archaeology Ltd

Suddaby, I, 2005 *Bellevue Hotel, Dunbar*, *DES* 2005, 51

NT 682 785 A standing building survey was carried out in February 2006 prior to the demolition of the former Bellevue Hotel. The building was designed by Dunn and Findlay Architects in 1895 and incorporated both Scottish Baronial and Arts and Crafts Movement styles. The hotel was destroyed by fire in 1989 and has stood as a ruin ever since. The building is being demolished to allow redevelopment of the site.

The survey included the revision of existing drawn elevations and the creation of an inventory of all features of architectural interest. The survey brought to light various structural elements that were hitherto masked behind plasterwork. These included a cavity flue made of ceramic pipes, exposed ashlar work on the building's interior and the position of floor joist sockets. Original design plans, elevations and existing photographs from various archives were included in the final report.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS, reports lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: CgMs.

Broxburn House and Stables

George Geddes
Historic building recording, Headland Archaeology Ltd

Archaeological evaluation, Walk-over survey, Desk-based assessment

NT 700 775 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken during February 2006 in advance of the extension of Broxburn House and the conversion of the stable buildings. This work included desk-based research, photographic and metric survey of the stables, and evaluation behind the house.

Cartographic evidence shows the existence of Broxburn House from the late 17th century, and there was certainly a large house in 1774, rebuilt and re-orientated in 1777. A N-S extension added to the rear in the 1830s was later demolished and the evaluation was undertaken in the footprint of this building.

The three evaluation trenches exposed the N and E footings of the 1830s extension and the contemporary soakaway and ceramic drainage pipe system. Additional walls N of the main block probably relate to later alterations and extensions, some of which are visible on later Ordnance Survey mapping.

The survey of the stable courtyard concluded that the S and E

EAST LOTHIAN

ranges had a complex history, with 18th-century origins. They were probably stylistically drawn together by the rebuilding of the mid 19th century, which included the insertion of new and more regular fenestration. This was probably roughly contemporary with the building of the cartshed and the gate piers.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS, including digital photographs. Report and digital photographs lodged with East Lothian SMR. Sponsor: Flame Estates

Castle Park, Dunbar M Kirby Watching brief/ recovery of human bone CFA Archaeology Ltd NT 6785 7916 Human remains were uncovered during the excavation of two slot trenches for the replacement of lampposts at Castle Park (NT67NE 141) in June 2006. This was brought to the attention of East Lothian Council Archaeological Service and Historic Scotland, who requested the hand-sieving of the loose soil from the slot trenches in which the human remains were uncovered and a watching brief on all subsequent ground-breaking work. The watching brief led to the recovery of two additional fragments of bone.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS and East Lothian SMR. Sponsor: CableCom Electrical Ltd

Dunbar Waste Water Treatment Works, West Barns S Mitchell Desk-based assessment, CFA Archaeology Ltd Watching brief, Evaluation NT 643 777-NT 657 784 A watching brief and evaluation were carried out prior to the construction of a waste water treatment facility and rising main pipe in November 2006. No archaeological deposits or remains were revealed.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS, report with NMRS and East Lothian SMR. Sponsor: Scottish Water

Myreside, Dunbar Richard Heawood Archaeological monitored strip Abercorn Archaeology LLP NT 6607 7714 The stripping of topsoil from the footprint of a proposed new kennels building was monitored. The site lies in close proximity to the W end of a probable prehistoric pit alignment, but the only features revealed by the soil strip were of modern origin. They comprised the terminal of a probable drain, three stone holes, and two plough scars. The pit alignment probably lies a short distance to the S of the proposed building footprint.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Sponsor: Ms Isobel Taylor

The Brunt Steading Tom Addyman Historic building survey Addyman Archaeology NT 6856 7373 We undertook a historic building survey of this extensive and well preserved farm complex between July and September 2006. The steading complex originally comprised a two-storied farmhouse with single storied ranges on either side of a court that had been open to the S. The farmhouse retained three exterior walls and its original roof structure; its internal planning was recoverable from internal evidence. These early ranges, datable to the later 18th century, incorporated numerous moulded stones from an earlier building. These were finely dressed and generally detailed with a rounded aris.

The early complex was successively developed, firstly with the early 19th-century addition of a cattle court complex and cart shed ranges to the NE and SE respectively. Following the relocation

of the principal dwelling in the mid 19th century, the original farmhouse was converted into a granary and processing area, with mechanised mill and associated structures to the NW. The original W range retains part of a well preserved stables interior and poultry house. Early roof structures remain throughout the complex.

Sponsor: Ardmarnock Forestry Ltd

Haddington

Alderston House, Haddington John Gooder Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group NT 500 745 We excavated 11 evaluation trenches, amounting to 1,001m², in May 2006 in advance of a proposed office development of a greenfield site lying to the E of the A-listed Alderston House (HB 10834). No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: McInroy and Wood Ltd

Haddington Gas Pipeline Reinforcement Andrew Jones Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd NT 469 733 I conducted an archaeological watching brief in June 2006 during the excavation of a central pipeline trench in the wayleave for the Haddington Pipeline Reinforcement. Four pits were identified and recorded in the course of the watching-brief. Modern pottery was found in two of the four pits, with one also containing modern red brick. The nearby location of the abandoned Gladsmuir Tile and Brick Works, and the pottery and bricks found association with two pits, suggests that the features may have been related to this site.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with East Lothian SMR.

Sponsor: J Murphy and Sons Ltd

Inveresk

Inveresk Fraser Hunter Casual finds NMS NT 342 720 Stray finds from fields around the Inveresk fort site were not claimed as Treasure Trove and donated to NMS; a sherd of samian stamped CINNAMUS; a mortarium with a herringbone stamp (FR 1173-4); and a tapering cylindrical dark blue glass bead with ill-formed segments (as yet unregistered).

Inveresk Brae Christopher A Kelly Carved stones NT 3465 7216 – 3466 7206 In the retaining wall on the east side of Inveresk Brae, from the entrance to Lewisvale Park, at least 20 stones with rolled edging are visible. The rolls are uniformly of a diameter of around 0.08m, although some are of a more flattened roll than the others. They appear to have been of door jambs or lintels, possibly of two or more doors, as two blocks had rolls on either side of a block 0.3m wide, of two adjoining doors of similar decoration.

At the base of the wall, where it is up to 6m in height, there are some large blocks, up to 1m in length, with dressing different to the other blocks in the wall.

Wallyford Settlement Expansion Project C O’Connell, S Anderson Evaluation; fieldwalking CFA Archaeology Ltd NT 371 725 CFA Archaeology Ltd carried out an evaluation

in June 2005 in advance of development. The evaluation demonstrated that one of the possible enclosures (NT37SE 103), recorded as a cropmark on aerial photographs, was probably a backfilled mineshaft with the remains of associated sandstone structures. It was demonstrated that the cut for the shaft was revetted on its SE side. The dimensions of the shaft (28m by 23m) equate with the dimensions of the cropmarks as seen on the aerial photographs, and subsidence has left a notable depression on the surface. It was not possible to determine the exact nature of the mineshaft, (ie drift mine, bell-pit or stair-pit), as its profile could not be ascertained from the section due to the deeply stratified nature of the deposits.

A 7.5% archaeological evaluation within a 50m corridor around the scheduled ancient monument (5686; NT37SE 63) was conducted. Results suggest that the area has been heavily mined for coal, with both large backfilled pits or possible mine shafts, and sandstone and brick built structures to the E and W of the SAM. There was rig and furrow S of the SAM.

In February 2006 a metal detecting and fieldwalking survey was carried out over three fields S of the site of the Battle of Pinkie. All finds, including those potentially associated with the battle and any significant earlier or later artefacts, were recovered. The majority of finds were domestic and agricultural waste dating between the 18th-20th centuries. Two objects, however, may be late medieval and therefore broadly contemporaneous with the Battle of Pinkie. These were a star-shaped mount and a possible lead token.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Miller Homes Ltd

Morham / Whittingehame

Standingstone Water Main Richard Heawood Archaeological watching brief Abercorn Archaeology LLP NT 5637 7293-NT 5885 7441 The excavation of the pipe trench for a new water main was subject to archaeological monitoring on account of its proximity to Traprain Law and several other known archaeological sites. Several stone culverts were recorded, but despite the archaeological potential of the area, no significant archaeological remains were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Water

North Berwick

Castle Hill, North Berwick Hamish Donald Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group NT 560 851 AOC Archaeology Group carried out an archaeological watching brief in July 2006 during ground-breaking works associated with the laying of an electricity cable to Glen Golf Club clubhouse, North Berwick. Work was undertaken within the vicinity of Castle Hill. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Power Systems

Glenorchy Road, North Berwick Hamish Donald Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group NT 546 850 Archaeological monitoring of a topsoil stripping operation was carried out in November 2006 during ground-breaking works associated with construction of a new dwelling at Copper Beach, Glenorchy Road, covering an area of 18 x 7m. The site lies in the vicinity of North Berwick Priory. No significant

archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Kingston Developments

Oldhamstocks

Ferneylea, Oldhamstocks Richard Heawood Archaeological monitored strip Abercorn Archaeology LLP NT 7490 6995 The stripping of topsoil from the footprint of a proposed new stables and garage building was monitored. The site lies in close proximity to the W side of a probable Iron Age or early historic enclosure, but the only feature revealed by the soil strip was a modern rubble-filled drain.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Brian Macdonald

Prestonkirk

Traprain Law Fraser Hunter Excavation NMS NT 580 747 The final stage of rescue work after the 2003 fire took place in June 2006 (for earlier work see *DES* 2005, 55-6).

Work focused on two areas:

- the completion of area P, a small rectangular building on the southern edge of the summit, some 50m WSW of the medieval building investigated in 2004-5

- area Q, one of the terraces to the SW of the inner rampart, above the end of the Cruden Wall

The area P building proved to be a single-phase structure terraced into an earlier midden. Surface indications suggest around half of it was exposed, giving overall dimensions of some 12 x 4.5m, with a door in the centre of the N side and a central hearth. Other internal features were a possible post-pad near the W end and a small pit. There was a laid cobble floor, but no occupation deposits survived. However, a terminus post quem was provided by a late Roman glass bead in the wall core. Under the southern wall was a cache of 75 cattle and horse teeth, mostly molars, which is likely to be a votive foundation deposit.

The building had been terraced into an earlier midden which produced large quantities of pottery and bone, and (in contrast to much of the site) had seen little rabbit disturbance. Initial indications from mould fragments are that this is likely to be Late Bronze Age in date. In the area where the N wall of the building later lay, a pit was cut into the top of the midden and lined with stones.

Area Q appeared on the surface as a terrace defined by a tumbled line of stones. Excavation revealed most of a sub-rectangular building with a cobbled surface upslope which was probably a yard. A hearth was set into this. The building had turf walls on stone foundations; those on the downslope side had slumped, but the others were readily traced. Rabbit activity had caused considerable damage, but an internal floor surface and hearth were located. The centre of the building had a levelled cobbled surface; at the ends the surface was more uneven, with cobbled patches among exposed bedrock. No occupation deposits survived and the date is uncertain, although the building’s morphology is similar to others from the latest phases on the hill. Within the collapsed remains of the building, a later hearth was built, apparently representing a temporary reoccupation. Finds from hillwash included a complete lower stone of a rotary quern, late Roman pottery and a late Roman glass bead.

Both trenches suggest that in the late phases of the site,

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around the late Roman period, there was pressure on space, with buildings being constructed in areas previously avoided or used for rubbish disposal.

Archive to be deposited with the NMRS; finds in NMS.
Sponsor: National Museums of Scotland

Prestonpans

Historic Scotland Human Remains Call-off; Cockenzie Power Station

Donald Wilson

Archaeological excavation AOC Archaeology Group
NT 395 753 Human remains were unearthed near Cockenzie Power Station in April 2006 during excavation for a new service pipe. Following a request for assistance from the contractors on site, AOC Archaeology undertook a small rescue intervention under the terms of the Historic Scotland Human Remains Call-off Contract. The skeletal remains recovered represented at least a single human burial. These remains were recovered by the workmen on site and archaeologist retrieved further bones from unstratified deposits. The trench had been truncated by three service pipes, leaving the deposits within the trench heavily disturbed. We did not establish a conclusive date for the burial, although it was not recent.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project

M Cressey

Ground Penetrating Radar Survey (GPR) CFA Archaeology Ltd carried out by local volunteers

NT 372 736 The Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project (PCAP) has completed its second season of work at the Prestongrange Industrial Museum (www.prestongrange.org/pcap; NT37SE 271; *DES* 2004, 46; *DES* 2005, 57). A programme of ground-penetrating radar survey (GPR) was carried out by CFA, PCAP and Utzi Electronics in April 2006. Three areas were surveyed as part of on-going investigations to identify the remains of a Cromwellian Fort, tidal mill and pottery remains. The GPR failed to find anything conclusive that could be attributed to the remains of the fort and tidal mill. The sheer depth of demolition material within the target areas appears to have resulted to confusing radar signals. Towards an area previously investigated near the site of a glass works, the results appear more promising and were interpreted as possible building remains and enclosure walls, perhaps associated with the late 19th-century Gordon's Pottery. PCAP hopes to investigate the survey area in 2007.

Interim reports are lodged with East Lothian Council; archive to be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Heritage Lottery Fund

Saltoun

East Saltoun Farm

Mike Roy/Diana Sproat

Archaeological evaluation, AOC Archaeology Group
Historic building recording

NT 475 679 A programme of historic building recording and archaeological evaluation was undertaken in January 2006 in advance of the conversion of the buildings that made up the steading ranges at East Saltoun Farm, East Saltoun near Pentcaitland, to form residential accommodation. We opened five evaluation trenches covering 318m² (8%) of the development area. A number of shallow pits containing bone, shell and late

medieval/early post-medieval pottery fragments were recorded in the NE of the site. The building recording identified at least six phases of development of the steading, dating back to the late 18th/early 19th century.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Whitekirk Developments

Tranent

Alder Road, Port Seton

S Badger

Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd
NT 411 754 CFA Archaeology Ltd carried out a watching brief in February and March 2004 during ground-breaking works in connection with the construction of three houses on Alder Road, Port Seton. The work was requested due to the proximity of two Iron Age settlements (NT47NW 21 and 24). No archaeological remains were revealed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS; reports lodged with SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Richard Allen Architectural Design

23-25 Bridge Street, Tranent

Martin Cook

Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group
NT 4040 7278 An archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of two trenches, amounting to 40m², was completed on the site of a proposed residential development in the centre of Tranent in October 2006. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were unearthed by this work.

Archive deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Tom Aitken

Seton Sands

Andrew Dutton

Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd
NT 421 753 An archaeological desk-based study and field evaluation on land adjacent to Seton Mains was undertaken in May 2006 in advance of a planning application. The key archaeological feature within the site boundary is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 6191: NT47NW 19), a cropmark enclosure adjacent to Seton Mains. Two other non-scheduled areas of cropmarks (NT47NW 58 and 63) have been recorded within the study area.

We excavated test trenches in the area surrounding the scheduled cropmark and over the locations of the non-scheduled cropmarks. Trenches at one cropmark location (NT47NW 58) yielded no archaeological features and we concluded that this cropmark did not reflect the presence of an archaeological site. A small number of probable archaeological features of unknown date and significance were encountered at the other non-scheduled cropmark and adjacent to the scheduled cropmark.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with East Lothian SMR.

Sponsor: Bourne Leisure

Seton Sands

Fraser Hunter

Casual find NMS
NT 42 76 An Iron Age copper alloy spiral finger ring was found on Seton Sands, in the same general area where a similar ring and two massive terrets were found some years ago (*DES* 1992, 50, with incorrect NGR). This is likely to represent a dispersed hoard or a series of linked deposits. It was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 40/05) and allocated to NMS (reg no FA 133).

The Former Saltworks, High Street, Cockenzie

George Geddes

Historic building recording and Headland Archaeology Ltd
Watching brief

NT 399 756 An evaluation including desk-based assessment, trial trenching and historic building survey was undertaken on this site in 2002 (NT37NE 10; *DES* 3, 43). Up to 2.5m of levelling deposits were discovered along with 18th - and 19th-century buildings and foundations. In addition, evidence was found for features not mapped by the Ordnance Survey and the standing building (NT37NE 8; C (S) Listed) was dated to the 17th century. East Lothian Council required two additional phases of work because the site is to be re-developed for housing, a project that includes the demolition of the standing store.

Headland Archaeology undertook a Level 3 RCHME survey of the store building and a Level 1 RCHME survey of the perimeter wall in July 2005. We concluded that the store was probably an 18th-century extension to a now demolished 17th- or 18th-century store building to the NW, subsequently raised and altered in the 19th and 20th centuries. Additional desk-based assessment suggested that the site was active from the early 17th century and that production had been erratic with many changes in ownership.

The perimeter wall was built in the 20th century using elements of four earlier sandstone buildings. One of these (Building 3), at the N corner of the site, formed the subject of additional survey. This building was probably an 18th-century two-storey store associated with the salt works.

We maintained a watching brief during groundworks. The results of the watching brief confirmed the cartographic evidence for buildings from 1854 to 1933. Some of these buildings probably had 18th-century origins, though we did not discover floor deposits or significant finds. The site and the early buildings had been fairly comprehensively levelled and demolished in the early 20th century.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS, including digital photographs. Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Smith Architects for Hart Builders (Edinburgh) Ltd

Whitekirk and Tynninghame

Lawhead steading

Tom Addyman

Historic building survey Addyman Archaeology
NT 6001 7935 A historic building survey of this extensive farm steading complex between January and September 2006 identified probable early to mid-18th-century origins, likely to have related to early improvement activities on the Tynninghame estate relating to the laying-out of Binning Wood immediately to the N. Repeated subsequent redevelopment included a major reorganisation as a model farm. The latter involved the erection of a S-facing set-piece frontage whose entrance gateway bears the date 1858. The complex was further modified in the early 20th century, and suffered from late 20th-century demolitions and modification including the scouring away of much of the interior of the courtyard area.
Sponsor: Tighmor

Whittinghame

Whittinghame Tower, Stenton

I Suddaby

Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd
NT 602 732 A watching brief was carried out in January 2006 at the site of a new barn to the SW of Whittinghame

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Tower during the excavation of foundations. The work was requested due to the proximity of the Tower (NT67SW 2.00) and Tower Cottage (NT67SW 2.01). No archaeological remains were found.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS; reports lodged with SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Whittingehame Farming Company.

EAST LOTHIAN / MIDLOTHIAN

Cranston, Dalkeith, Inveresk, Newbattle, Newton

A68 Dalkeith northern Bypass

I Suddaby, M Cressey,

S Mitchell

Evaluation, Excavation, Survey CFA Archaeology Ltd
Cameron, K, Cressey, M, Dunwell, A, Rees, A and Strachan, R, forthcoming Excavations on the route of the proposed Dalkeith northern Bypass, 1994-5, *SAIR*
Rees, A, 2002 A first millennium AD cemetery, rectangular Bronze Age structure and late prehistoric settlement at Thornybank, Midlothian, *PSAS* 132, 313-55

NT 336 695 to NT 375 670 A programme of archaeological evaluation, excavations and recording took place within the corridor of the proposed A68 Dalkeith northern Bypass, between the A720 Edinburgh City Bypass and the existing A68 close to its current junction with the A6124 during December 2005 to July 2006. Further excavation work was undertaken at Smeaton Roman Temporary Camp, a site partially excavated during previous archaeological work in the mid 1990s (*DES* 1995, 55-6). Excavations also focused at Langside and Newfarm, two sites discovered during the evaluation. Built elements of Dalkeith Park Designed Landscape that will be disturbed by the construction of the by-pass were also recorded.

Smeaton Roman Temporary Camp

NT 343 693 Excavation of a 52m stretch of the Smeaton Roman Temporary Camp (RTC) ditch just to the NE of Pickle Dirt within Dalkeith Park was undertaken. The deposits within the western perimeter ditch were generally as described by Dunwell during the 1994-5 excavation. The ditch excavated during 2006 had a more regular profile than that described previously. A clear but slight change in the centreline of the ditch was noted 13m from the northern end of the trench and was interpreted as evidence that the ditch was dug in segments, the linking of these being slightly inexact. One unstratified find was a sherd of samian which included a complete representation of a Roman god, possibly Jupiter (Lawson pers comm).

Newfarm

NT 347 688 The area of the excavations at Newfarm lies on the route of the slip road linking the re-aligned A6094 (Salters Road) with the A68 Dalkeith Bypass. This passes to the S of Newfarm and cuts through the northern end of a slight ridge on which lay the Early Christian long cist cemetery (NT36NW 5) excavated in 1996. Two trenches were excavated.

Trench 1 measured c 24m by c 9m and was aligned N-S. It was parallel with the eastern side of Salters Road. Two conjoined buildings were revealed. The first was of mortared sandstone rubble. Only one substantial N-S aligned perimeter wall was exposed but fragments of a second wall of less substantial but similar construction were aligned E-W towards the southern extent of the trench. Associated features included a stone-lined

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drain, a brick hearth and paved surfaces. The second structure was brick-built and better preserved. It measured 5.6m N-S, but E-W dimensions were not obtained. Pits and a hearth within the structure may be associated with smithing.

Trench 2 (c 1800m²) contained 26 features. These were concentrated on the highest part of the ridge but were widely distributed within the trench. Datable remains ranged from the Early Bronze Age to post-medieval and included areas of paving, ditches, pits and postholes, and partial animal burials. Finds included prehistoric pottery and lithics.

Langside

NT 356 683 To the SW of Langside Farm the evaluation revealed the remains of an alignment of pits. The subsequent excavation trench measured 35 x 7.5m and revealed six sub-rectangular pits. They were all of comparable size, on a NE-SW alignment, and with multiple fills suggestive of post-abandonment natural silting processes rather than deliberate backfilling. They appear to represent the truncated remains of a pit alignment of the type excavated at Castlesteads (*DES* 1995, 56) and Thornybank (*DES* 1997, 53-4). Four worked lithic items were collected, including a possible scraper. The worked stone included a possible hammerstone.

Dalkeith Park

A programme of standing building survey was carried out on sections of the category B listed Dalkeith Country Park boundary wall, prior to its removal as part of construction works. A section of wall measuring c 400m that fronts the A6094 from Whitecraigs to Dalkeith was photographed at 50m sample intervals. The wall stands to a height of 2.5m and is constructed of lime mortared random rubble with semi-circular coping stones, containing only occasional blocks of re-used material. Many repairs have been carried out, evident by the use of different coloured sandstone and mortar.

On the N side of the park another section of boundary wall was recorded at three locations. The random rubble wall was 2.5m in height with square coping stones. The only feature worthy of note was a 7m-long break in the wall forming a distinct curve that deviates from the main wall alignment. This has formed a curvilinear recess that is considered to be an ornamental feature, perhaps for a sheltered gazebo or seating area. Before a nearby mature stand of trees was planted, the site overlooked the River North Esk and the panoramic landscape beyond.

Castlesteads Plantation boundary ditch and wall forms the boundary between the woodland on the edge of the Park and the fields to the SE. Trenches were excavated in order to evaluate the feature. The cut for the wall and ditch was 4m wide and 1m deep. The wall stands 1.1m high with the upper stones protruding slightly above the level of the topsoil to the NW. The stone forming the wall is similar in type to that used in the perimeter wall but the blocks are larger and more regular in shape. The wall width is 0.4m and the facing stones (which are vertical) do not line the sloping cut; a packing deposit of smaller stones fills the gap. The ditch contained two fills: a primary dark brown silt underlying a lighter brown upper fill. Although resembling a ha-ha, there are clear differences from such structures, both in the scale of the wall and ditch, and in its relationship with buildings within the Park. No house within the Park has a view over the wall and ditch; its purpose was to exclude animals from the woodland.

A substantial boundary feature runs from Pickle Dirt eastwards towards Salters Road. It appears as a broad ditch with a S-facing wall retaining its N side. The feature could represent part of the original medieval park boundary (T Addyman, pers comm). Trench excavations within the road corridor, where the boundary

feature was not visible on the surface, revealed two archaeological features. One appeared to be the destroyed continuation of the boundary on the same alignment as that depicted on Roy's Military Survey map (c 1750), but the other was more recent and is likely to be the remains of a slightly curving field boundary shown on the OS First Edition of 1854.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS, reports with East Lothian and Midlothian SMRs.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

EAST LOTHIAN/SCOTTISH BORDERS

Various

East Lothian and Scottish Borders Survey H Moore and G Wilson

Coastal Zone Assessment Survey EASE Archaeology
NT 585 851 to NT 975 579 A coastal survey was conducted between North Berwick and the English border. A total of 285 sites and site complexes were noted, of which 59 sites represent hitherto unrecorded remains. Of these, some 71 sites were judged to be suffering from coastal erosion, the majority of these being located along the softer, low-lying coasts in East Lothian.

A full report has been deposited with the SCAPE Trust.

Sponsor: The SCAPE Trust/Historic Scotland

EAST RENFREWSHIRE

Cathcart

Willamwood House, Netherlee Rebecca Shaw
Archaeological monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 573 586 Rathmell Archaeology Limited carried out an archaeological watching brief in March 2005 in respect of extension works at Willamwood House, Netherlee. The watching brief did not identify any archaeological material during the excavation of the foundation trenches for the extensions.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: Anderson Bell and Christie

Eaglesham

Floors Farm, Windhill Farm and the farmlands of Brackenrig Robin and Susan Hunter

Various sites ACFA
Hunter, R and S, *An archaeological aurvey of Floors and Windhill Farms and the farmlands of Brackenrig (now Linn Products Ltd), Eaglesham Parish, East Renfrewshire*, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (Glasgow University) Occasional Paper No.87

NS5609 5391 Floors Farm almost circular cropmark identified from aerial photograph 4045 106.G/SCOT/UK84.10.MAY.46. F/3611540.5QDNG.

NS5494 5435/5566 5445/5590 5465/5629 5390/5585 5350 The farmlands of Floors Farm were fieldwalked and various agricultural and water management features were recorded.

NS5552 5458/5652 5483/5630 5418/5675 5448-

The farmlands of Windhill Farm were fieldwalked and various agricultural, water management and quarry features were recorded.

NS5700 5380 Brackenrig farmlands Upstanding ruinous remains of EAST Lodge were surveyed by Scott Wood (ACFA).

NS5650 5375 Gilmour Monument, photographed, measured and recorded.

NS600 5372/5682 5330/5705 5360/5702 5388 Part of the farmlands of Brackenrig were fieldwalked and various agricultural and water management features were recorded.

Paper deposited with RCAHMS and WoSAS.

Low Hill Farm, High Hill farmlands, Woodhouse Farm, Stepends and Broadflatt farmlands Robin and Susan Hunter

Various sites ACFA
Hunter, R and S, *An archaeological survey of Low Hill and Woodhouse Farms including the farmlands of High Hill, Stepends and Broadflatt, Eaglesham Parish, East Renfrewshire*, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (Glasgow University) Occasional Paper No. 85

NS5773 5142 Low Hill Farm and High Hill Farmlands Remains of gin mill turning area.

NS5742 5145/5824 5185/5727 5088/5800 5117/5830 5157 The farmlands of Low Hill and High Hill were fieldwalked and various agricultural and water management features were recorded.

NS5833 5089 The scant remains of Broadflatt farmstead and yard were surveyed at 1:200.

NS5783 5105/5830 5168/5800 5068/5850 5089 The farmlands of Stepends and Broadflatt were fieldwalked and various agricultural and water management features were recorded.

NS5727 5088/5796 5076/5715 5032/5790 5030 The farmlands of Woodhouse Farm were fieldwalked and various agricultural and water management features were recorded.

Paper deposited with RCAHMS and WoSAS.

White Cart Water Flood Prevention Scheme 2006: D M Maguire, D Sneddon and D Lynn

Mains Farm,Eaglesham GUARD
Watching brief
Shearer, I, 2003 *White Cart Water desk-based assessment*. GUARD report 1272

NS 584 519 A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of four test pits in September 2006, prior to the development of the White Cart Water flood prevention scheme.

No archaeological features were observed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Glasgow City Council

Eaglesham, East Kilbride, Fenwick, Loudoun

Whitelee Wind Farm Sites 2-14, 17, 19, 21-22, 29, 37, 40-41, 57, 74, 79, 88, 92, 96-97, 104, 138, 148 and 151 M Hastie, P Richardson

Archaeological survey and Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd
An archaeological survey and evaluations were carried out in June-August 2006. Detailed photographic recording and survey were carried out on 30 sites that had been identified by the Environmental Statement for Whitelee wind farm as being potentially affected by the proposed development. These included a number of post-medieval settlements (Sites 2, 3, 5, 9-11, 12,

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17, 41), quarries (Sites 4, 7, 19, 21, 29), fort (Site 6), a boundary bank (Site 8), enclosures (Sites 13, 40), field banks (57, 74, 97), a mound (Site 14), trackways (Sites 37, 104, 151), a well (Site 96), cairns (Site 148), radar stations (Site 79, 138), a boat house (Site 92) and a reservoir dam (Site 92). Survey was carried out using a GS50 GPS and Leica Total Station TCR307 with Penmap.

NS 542 493 Site 2: an abandoned post-medieval settlement, consisting of two unroofed structures, associated field banks and poorly preserved sections of trackway. NS54NW 88.

NS 545 493 Site 3: an abandoned post-medieval settlement, consisting of two unroofed structures and associated enclosure of drystone construction. NS54NW 26.

NS 545 492 Site 4: a circular quarry with a 20m diameter and depth of 1.5m located in an area of improved land. NS54NW 82.

NS 546 491 Site 5: an abandoned post-medieval settlement consisting of two unroofed dwellings, with a number of associated drystone dykes and enclosures set in open moorland. NS54NW 20, 83.

NS 546 489 Site 6: a fort of presumed later prehistoric date occupying Dunwan Hill. Field survey identified the remains of a possible rampart consisting of a poorly defined turf bank surrounding the edge of a flat plateau at the summit with a possible entrance to the SW side of the hill. NS54NW 1, 84.

NS 544 487 Site 7: a V-shaped turf covered quarry of dimensions 15 x 11 x 1.5m deep, located in an area of improved pasture.

NS 549 484 Site 8: a sinuous turf and stone bank running around the base of Dunwan Hill. The bank consisted of an exposed stone dyke that was probably originally covered in turf. NS54NW 21.

NS 548 483 Sites 9-11: an abandoned post-medieval site consisting of an unroofed dwelling with associated enclosures (Site 11) and mound (Site 10). NS54NW 13, 22, 27, 98, 99, 102, 103.

NS 536 483 Site 12: an abandoned post-medieval settlement consisting of an unroofed three-roomed structure attached to a stock enclosure. NS54NW 8.

NS 534 483 Site 13: a circular enclosure consisting of a drystone dyke surrounding a mound was recorded in open moorland. The enclosure measures 20m across with an entrance visible in the SE quadrant. NS54NW 8.

NS 534 482 Site 14: a grass-covered circular earthen mound set in rough pasture and with a diameter of 6m. NS54NW 12.

NS 536 492 Site 17: an abandoned post-medieval settlement consisting of an unroofed two-roomed building and associated enclosure. The settlement is set in an area of rough pasture. NS54NW 25.

NS 517 484 Site 19: a circular quarry with dimensions 15m x 20m x 2m deep was situated next to the Lochgoin Farm access road.

NS 532 477 Site 21: an irregular shaped quarry, consisting

- of three scoops cut into the SE facing of a hill adjacent to Lochgoin Reservoir, covered in grass and scrub, with overall dimensions 50 x 30 x 1.5m deep.
- NS 530 468 Site 29: a circular quarry, turf-covered and set in rough pasture, with a diameter of 20m and depth of 5m. No visible working face, but entrance appears to be on N side and it is accessed by a trackway (Site 104).
- NS 572 455 - Site 37: section of linear trackway identified
NS 571 456 aligned SE to NW with parallel ditches on either side. Trackway section is 2m wide and raised to a height of 0.2m, surviving to a length of 180m. NS54NE 39
- NS 584 461 Site 41: an abandoned post-medieval settlement consisting of an unroofed drystone structure with an area of improved pasture surviving to the W of the building. The remains of an associated enclosure (Site 40; NS54NE 4) survive in a poor state to the N. NS54NE 46.
- NS 599 438 Site 57: three stone and turf banks and an irregular mound set in pastureland to the N of the current farm at High Alderstocks. These may be the remains of old field boundaries.
- NS 534 480 Site 74: a denuded section of field bank measuring 2m wide and surviving to a height of 0.4m was located running across a summit ridge of Topfaulds Hill. NS54NW 97.
- NS 524 478 Site 79: the poorly preserved concrete foundations for radar station measuring 17m in diameter and with a central concrete plinth measuring 8 x 10m. NS54NW 81.
- NS 534 472 Site 88: a boathouse constructed of corrugated sheets on the SW side of Lochgoin Reservoir. Boathouse is in good condition and currently used to berth a boat. NS54NW 105.02.
- NS 535 472 Site 92: a large dam measuring 4m wide and c 250 m in length forming part of Lochgoin Reservoir. NS54NW 105.01.
- NS 536 482 Site 96: a small circular well or a natural spring, 1m in diameter and 0.2m deep was recorded on a SE facing slope. The source of the spring has been built up with a number of large stones and turf. The spring empties down hill into Lochgoin Reservoir.
- NS 536 482 Site 97: the remains of a stone and turf bank measuring 2m wide by 0.3m high running along contours of raised ground N of Lochgoin Reservoir. NS54NW 96.
- NS 542 472 Site 104: a turf-covered trackway measuring 2m wide and raised by 0.3m was identified starting at a disused sheepfold and running NE to terminate at the entrance of a quarry (Site 29).
- NS 598 464 Site 138: a radar office and meteorological centre is present on the summit of Corse Hill, consisting of a rectangular concrete structure with radar and meteorological equipment suspended above on steel poles. The radar office is currently in use and is surrounded by a barbed wire fence. NS54NE 51.
- NS 583 475 Site 148: the remains of two large denuded, irregular cairns, measuring 15m in diameter

and 2m high, located in a forest clearing. The incorporation of very large angular boulders in both cairns and the lack of any internal structures would suggest that these features are not prehistoric cairns and may be features of more recent origin, possibly stone dumped when the land was prepared for forestry plantation.

- NS 539 501 - Site 151: sections of a trackway consisting of
NS 543 483 a 2m wide hard metalised surface covered in turf and reeds, running from Blackwood Hill to Greenfield farm.

We also carried out an evaluation to record one boundary bank, Site 8, at its intersection with two proposed access roads. The bank was in a poor state of preservation, having been truncated by numerous drainage ditches. It consisted of a single course of irregular boulders covered with a thin deposit of turf and topsoil. No finds were recovered however the bank is probably associated with the settlement to the N of Dunwan Hill (Site 5) and is probably post-medieval in date.

Another evaluation was carried out in August 2006 to record two field-banks (Sites 9A and 97) at their intersection with a proposed access road. The field-banks were of simple earth and stone dyke construction, with one of them, Site 9A, having an adjacent drainage ditch. They are probably post-medieval.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS and WoSAS SMR. The archive is intended for deposition in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Power

Eastwood

Speirsbridge Business Park K McLellan and C Miller
Desk-based assessment, Watching brief GUARD

NS 5461 5924 (centred on) Watching brief between September 2004 and February 2005 of proposed development of industrial unit in which a dye, bleach and print works had once stood, before demolition in 1975. Although demolition had removed most of the structural remains across the site several sections of walls and concrete floor surfaces survived along with materials indicative of later use of the site by the MOD as a storage depot. Geotechnical test pitting revealed structural remains below the present ground surface relating to surface and sub-surface remains of the dye works. These remains consisted of floor deposits, and segments of the culverted Auldhouse burn. The upstanding remains consisted of an embanked railway incline, and a probable junction with sidings. Parts of the site were heavily contaminated and access to these areas was prohibited.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: MCM Architects

Neilston

Chapel Bleachworks Stuart Nisbet
Dam, lade and buildings
NS 4952 5887

NS 49325878 remains of dam on Lavern Water c 20m long x 4.1m high, triangular in cross-section. N half survives, including sluice 2.4m wide x 1.5m high with vertical slots in stone for gate. First 25m of lade infilled, but continues through woodland, rubble-lined c 3m wide, to rectangular settling/storage ponds above bleachworks.

NS 49525887 3-bay roofless sandstone masonry building with many alterations. Further ruined buildings. Chapel Bleach and Printworks founded pre-1796, incorporated mill for grinding dyewoods.

Fereneze Cotton Mill Stuart Nisbet
Dam

NS 4875 5824 Masonry dam c 15m long by 6m high immediately upstream of arch of railway bridge. Remains of stone-lined lade on N bank and second lade arch in bridge. Third lower arch on downstream side of bridge served overflow from lade. Lade continued through second railway arch to Fereneze Cotton mill NS 4887 5827. Source of water power for Fereneze Cotton Mill (1800), formerly a lint mill, redeveloped by housing late 1990s. Later incorporated a bleachworks, but not to be confused with Fereneze bleachfield on another site. Site also confused with Gateside (NS45NE 35).

Gateside Cotton Mill Stuart Nisbet
Dam lade and mill site

NS 4818 5782 Rubble dam 10m wide by 5m high on Lavern Water, curved in plan, directly bounding retaining wall supporting railway on S. Lade on W bank, with rubble overflow 4m wide just downstream from dam. Lade 8m wide intact for 100m, then continues for 350m, partly covered by tipping, to site of mill NS 4855 5811, now cleared and landscaped. In N bank of Lavern below mill site, arched opening marking tailrace. Source of water power for Gateside Cotton Mill, founded 1789, later Gateside mill printworks and waterproofing works.

Gateside Printworks Stuart Nisbet
Dam

NS 4880 5847 Ruined rubble dam (1) on crest of Killoch Glen falls at NS 4770 5804 supplying rubble-lined lade 1.5m wide on right bank. Lade continues, hugging top of steep bank, to rubble chamber NS 4786 5803 with overflow, from where lade continues in fireclay pipe to NS47985803. Lade then follows field boundaries for 700m to where formerly entered bleachfield reservoir at NS 4855 5832 retained by 80m long dam (2) centred on 48805847 above bleachworks, later tannery. Bleachfield site redeveloped with housing 2005/6. Lower concrete dam (3) on Killoch water at NS 4788 5793 (now breached) supplied small bleachfield at Low Auchentiber.

West Arthurlie Cotton Mill Stuart Nisbet
Dam

NS 4892 5823 Dam on Lavern Water on SE boundary of Fereneze cotton mill site c5m high. Lade continues on S bank to reservoir 200m long at NS 490 584 above mill site at NS 4910 5856. Source of water power for West Arthurlie Cotton Mill (1795). Not to be confused with various other Arthurlie textile works including High, Cross, Mid, West and Low Arthurlie bleach and printworks.

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City Parish of Edinburgh

Blackfriars Street Elizabeth Jones
Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 260 736 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May 2006 to provide information ahead of a forthcoming planning application. Three trenches were excavated covering 20m, 10% of the available area. All contained modern make-up and demolition deposits; natural clay was reached in one trench at 2.7m below the ground surface, 63.66m OD. The results of the evaluation suggested that cellars associated with previous building on the site have removed any earlier medieval or post-medieval archaeology that may otherwise have been expected.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with CECAS.

Sponsor: Franklin Andrews on behalf of Ashford Property Group

Calton Road Victoria Clements, Laura Scott
Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group

NT 264 739 We carried out an archaeological watching brief in June-July 2006 during ground investigation works on both the N and S sides of Calton Road, within the former burgh of Canongate. The watching brief revealed four fragments of disarticulated human bone within the area to the S of Calton Road, in an area previously evaluated (*DES* 1999, 35) and probably associated with the former graveyard surrounding the Canongate Kirk in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. One fragment of post-medieval pottery was also found in association with the disarticulated bone.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Mountgrange (Calton Gate) Ltd

Castle Gogar, Glasgow Road George Geddes
Historic building recording, Headland Archaeology Ltd
Evaluation, Watching brief

NT 165 730 Castle Gogar is a 17th-century tower house on the outskirts of Edinburgh associated with a walled garden, stables and cottage. The buildings are Grade A listed as a group including the gate lodge, piers and a 17th-century bridge on the approach drive. The castle is being fully renovated and elements of the walled garden, stables and cottage are being altered. The current programme of archaeological work was undertaken between May 2005 and September 2006 as a condition of planning consent. It included historic building survey, evaluations of the gardens and the castle interior and a watching brief during the excavation of foul and storm water drainage. Together with the historical research undertaken recently for the medieval settlement of Nether Gogar this work has provided a clearer picture of the castle, its development and context.

Evaluation

The evaluation in the walled garden and areas W of the stables uncovered evidence for previous garden buildings and 19th-century garden features. The evaluation within the castle did not uncover any depth of archaeological deposits, in contrast to many medieval castles. The implication is that the floors were cleared of material and possibly lowered during the laying of any flagstones and during major phases of rebuilding. The watching brief showed that features do survive in the N garden, though nothing of apparently early date. The area immediately around the castle has been disturbed by services from the 19th century, though some earlier drainage survives.

Castle

In summary, the combination of evidence suggests that a castle was probably built on the site in the early 16th century. This was almost certainly a high square tower possibly with ancillary

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buildings and boundary, probably built by the Logans of Restalrig or their tenants. The building was expanded and altered by the Couper family around 1625, possibly using the architect William Aytoun. His alterations, though greatly changing the nature and appearance of the building, incorporated much of the earlier fabric in an offset L-plan. Since then, the buildings at Gogar have been expanded and altered as the need for comfort increased. The Level 2 RCHME analysis, though supplemented by phased plans, can only begin to look at the detail of the alterations and history of this complex building.

Stables cottage

The cottage, SW of the castle itself, has areas of random rubble which are probably remnants of an 18th-century building that may have been part of the stables or a tack room or bothy. It was converted for accommodation in the later 19th century and has had limited alterations, mainly decorative, in the 20th century.

A watching brief during the demolition suggested that the foundations were fairly insubstantial, reaching a maximum depth of 0.6m at the W and the N faces. The E elevation of the building had a very insubstantial foundation. No further features were found.

Stables and walled garden

These ancillary structures were subject to a Level 1 survey. Both provide evidence of a complex history: the walled garden had been heightened at least twice and possibly enlarged with changed entrances; the fenestration and layout of the stable block had clearly been significantly altered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS, including digital photographs. Report and digital photographs lodged with Edinburgh City Council.

Sponsor: Mr Scott Seath and Dennis Developments (Castle Gogar) Ltd

Coalhill 2, Leith Mike Roy
Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NT 268 763 We undertook an archaeological watching brief in January 2006 during the capping of a historic well in the area adjacent to a proposed residential development on open land to the S of the Water of Leith.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Bureidi Ltd

Coburg Street Patrick Ray
Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NT 267 765 A watching brief undertaken in May-August 2006 during groundworks for a residential redevelopment unearthed a stone-built well of undetermined date. The well was subsequently protected from any adverse impact from the development by rafting measures. Any association with Cromwell's Citadel is undetermined. No other deposits or features of archaeological significance were observed by the watching brief.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Southglen Developments (Coburg) Ltd

Cowgate Fire Site Victoria Clements
Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NT 260 735 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in June-July 2006 on the ground-breaking works at the Cowgate Fire Site, in the World Heritage Site of the Old Town. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Whiteburn Cowgate Limited

Craigmillar Care Home Patrick Ray
Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NT 298 713 A watching brief was undertaken in July-August 2006 on topsoil stripping works associated with the construction of a residential care home adjacent to the C-listed cemetery at Greendykes Road, Edinburgh. No significant archaeological feature or artefacts were observed.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Thomas and Adamson

Craigs House, 82 Craig's Road Donald Wilson, Alan Duffy
Historic building recording and AOC Archaeology Group
Archaeological evaluation
NT 182 735 Listed building HB Number 28069 A programme of building recording and archaeological evaluation was required in advance of a proposed development at the former site of the Scottish Agricultural Science Agency, East Craigs. The works in March-June 2006 comprised a level 3 record of the C-listed building Craigs House and a Level 2 record of the farmhouse and garage, plus the S-facing front façade of the Thomas Mackintosh Building. The evaluation works encountered no archaeological features or artefacts.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Cala Homes Ltd

Cramond Fraser Hunter
Casual find, Roman pottery NMS
NT 1888 7682 A large fragment of a small Roman pottery flask (similar to Gillam types 37/39), found casually in the 1950s just outside the western defences of the Roman fort, was recently reported, claimed as Treasure Trove (TT106/05) and allocated to City of Edinburgh Museums Service.

1 Cramond Glebe Gardens, Cramond Samantha Hickman
Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd
NT 195 764 A watching brief was undertaken in July 2006 during the excavation of foundations for a housing extension in Cramond. No features of archaeological interest were uncovered.
The archive will be deposited with NMRS.
Sponsor: Colin Thom

Cramond Management Plan Martin Cook
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group
Three areas centred around NT 1903 7702; NT 1902 7688 and NT 1903 7679 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken in May-June 2006 on behalf of the Cramond Management Group and the City of Edinburgh Council to inform an appropriate mitigation strategy for the future protection, conservation and interpretation of the known Roman remains and 19th-century kennels. The works consisted of evaluation trenching across the area of Cramond Roman Fort, the Roman bath-house and the 19th-century kennels.
Before the trenching within the Roman fort, a geophysical survey was carried out over the area previously investigated by the Raes in the 1950s, revealing linear features thought to relate to the fort. Trenching within the Roman fort identified remains associated with the latrine, barracks and principia.
Test-pits were opened within the Roman bath-house in order to reveal the surviving structure for a conservation assessment to be carried out. The bath-house proved to be in good condition.
Trenching within the kennels revealed a suite of post-medieval features associated with the industrial use (tanning) of the area, as

well as features contemporary with the structure.

A number of small finds consisting of Roman and medieval ceramics and Roman masonry were recovered from the kennels and the fort areas.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council

42-44 Cramond Road North Colin Hewat, Andrew Dutton
Evaluation, Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd
NT 191 765 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken between December 2005-June 2006 as a condition of planning consent for the redevelopment of 42-44 Cramond Road North. The current interpretation of Roman Cramond places the development at the southern edge of the civilian settlement (vicus) that existed outside the Roman fort, which is some 150m to the NW of the site. No demonstrably Roman deposits or features were encountered during the evaluation although a number of post-medieval features, evidence of rig, drains and a number of modern linear features were recorded. Local information had also suggested that a WW2 air-raid shelter was located beneath the patio of a standing building at No. 44 and a subsequent watching brief located the air-raid shelter and encountered further post-medieval rubble drains.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Gemcross Homes

Dalry House Diana Sproat
Historic building and AOC Archaeology
archaeological watching brief
NT 239 729 Historic building recording and an archaeological watching brief were carried out between July 2005-April 2006 during the renovation of Dalry House. No archaeological remains were uncovered during the excavation of two main service trenches. The original stonework in some areas of the house was exposed during the renovations and these revealed former fireplaces and blocked openings. shedding some light on the phasing of the house.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Norma Grey and Partners

Duddingston Church Hall, Duddingston Village M Kirby
Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd
NT 2852 7266 A watching brief was carried out during ground-works for an extension to Duddingston Church Hall in August 2006. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were uncovered.
Archive to be deposited with NMRS and CECAS.
Sponsor: the Congregational Board of Duddingston Kirk

Edinburgh Castle Gordon Ewart, Alan Radley
Standing Building Recording Kirkdale Archaeology
NT 251 734 In advance of renovation and repairs within the Lower Cacheau prison and later ammunition store under the Great Hall, a short programme of standing building recording was completed in January-February 2006. The survey covered parts of the S end of the chamber, the stair and the garderobe
Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Edinburgh Castle, 52 Infantry Brigade Museum Diana Sproat
Historic building recording AOC Archaeology Group
NT 251 735 A programme of historic building recording

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was required as a condition of Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent by Historic Scotland along two walls of the fourth floor of the 18th-century 52 Infantry Brigade building or 'New Barracks' at Edinburgh Castle during the knocking through of an original wall to accommodate facilities for a new museum in the building (*DES* 2004, 53). An area to the E in the fire escape stair was also removed to accommodate a new lift shaft for the same purpose. No original features were exposed, but a written and photographic record was taken of the exposed wall during and after its removal between November 2005-May 2006. All areas were removed by hand.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Campbell and Arnott Ltd

Edinburgh Castle Visitor Reception Project Dr Stephen Lancaster
Geoarchaeological coring Headland Archaeology Ltd/
Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 252 735 Six boreholes were drilled in the area known as the Coal Yard in October 2006 in advance of the installation of six pilings to support a new ticket office at the castle (*DES* 2005, 64). The boreholes confirmed the presence of two ditches, but demonstrated that these were deeper than previously thought, with the inner ditch being approximately 9.6m deep and the outer ditch being over 10.7m deep. The infilling of the lower fills of both ditches appears to have been through alluviation, with the upper fills being the result of the dumping of clay and rubble
Archive to be deposited in NMRS, report to be lodged with Historic Scotland and NMRS.
Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Edinburgh Old Town Ben Savine
Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd
NT 255 734 A watching brief was carried out between April-July 2006 during the renewal of mains water pipes in Edinburgh's Old Town. It was focussed on the valley to the S of the Castle and the Royal Mile and included Candlemaker Row, Cowgate, Cowgatehead, Grassmarket, Greyfriars Place, Victoria Street and West Bow Street (*DES* 2005, 65). A series of open cut trenches and smaller interventions were excavated with a mini digger. These have provided some information on the nature and depth of archaeological deposits and structural remains.

Parts of walls were encountered at the W and E ends of Grassmarket, as well as at the N end of West Bow Street, all of which appear to be of a fairly typical late medieval form and construction. A cobbled road surface was also found towards the N end of West Bow Street. A dark soft silty midden-like deposit was revealed along Cowgate, but no dating evidence was recovered. All of these deposits and features were overlain by up to three successive layers of made ground.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: GMJV on behalf of Scottish Water Solutions

Edinburgh Tram Scheme Magnar Dalland
Geoarchaeological coring, Headland Archaeology Ltd
Metal-detecting, Walkover survey
NT 168 726 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken in August-October 2006 in relation to the Edinburgh Tram Network. Historical map data, geological work and geotechnical borehole data indicate the existence of a loch at Gogar. In order to assess the survival and nature of loch deposits along the proposed tramline, four boreholes were drilled and the resulting cores carefully described. The evidence of the boreholes

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indicates the presence of the loch from the late Pleistocene, when it was partially infilled. Over the course of the Holocene the loch continued to infill intermittently. Although some deposits of palaeoenvironmental significance were found and sampled, much of the Holocene sequence of deposits has been destroyed as a result of previous development, particularly in the vicinity of Glasgow Road. A topographical survey followed by a metal detector survey was later carried out over the western parts of the proposed route of the Edinburgh Tram Network between Gogar and the Edinburgh Airport Park and Ride site. The walkover established that most of the area of the topographical survey was covered by recent landfill. The metal detector survey did not produce any significant finds.

Archive will be lodged with NMRS. Reports will be lodged with NMRS and CECAS SMR
Sponsor: Halcrow

Edinburgh Zoo George Geddes
Historic building recording Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 209 730 A historic building survey was undertaken in September-October 2006 of a walled garden, formerly in the grounds of Corstorphinehill House and now part of Edinburgh Zoo. The area is being altered and redeveloped as part of continuing improvement of the zoo facilities. Map evidence suggests that there has been a house on this site since at least the early 18th century. The current walled garden is related to Corstorphinehill House, built or re-built in 1793 and later altered. The garden is shown on an estate plan of 1826 and the Ordnance Survey of 1855 in some detail. The walled garden itself retains its square plan and some of the original detailing to the entrances and the NE corner. The original walls, which show no evidence for having been raised, have been capped with decorative dressed projecting copes. The E and W walls, which run downhill, are stepped down with swept stages. The E and W original entrances survive along with the central walkway. Additional buildings to the E are almost contemporary; those inside the walled garden and at the corners are early 20th-century, related to the Zoo conversion.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS, including digital photographs. Report and digital photographs lodged with Edinburgh City Council.

Sponsor: Turner and Townshend

Edmonstone House R Will and Alan Radley
Trial trenching GUARD

NT 299 699 The evaluation, undertaken between August and September 2006, involved opening eight trial trenches to identify the location and level of survival of the now demolished mansion house. Substantial stone-built walls were uncovered in four of the trenches, enabling the extent of the surviving ground plan to be determined. The remaining trenches were in the grounds to the S and E of the house but no archaeological remains were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report to be lodged with City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Boskabelle Ltd, through their agents Allan Murray Architects

Farl O' Cakes Field, Lauriston HMD Jones
Geophysical survey Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

NT 200 762 An area ground resistance survey of 9600m² was made in the field to the NW of Lauriston Castle grounds. A baseline was set up with its origin at the Castle ground wall running 160m approx NW and parallel to the wall of Cramond

Road South. The survey extended 60m E into the field and 20 by 20m squares were triangulated out from this baseline.

In his book on Cramond dated 1794 Wood writes of a 'sepulchre' in this field, and Collard and Hunter (PSAS 130) accept it as a possible Roman burial ground.

The N end of the survey extends over the old 100ft raised beach level and amorphous high and low resistances on this line suggest geological origins.

The six squares that lie at the S end of the survey show a variety of low resistance annuli with high resistance spots at their centres. The one confirmed Roman cremation burial at Cramond is described as a pot covered by a flat stone within a 5.5ft square area of darkened earth, the remains of the pyre. The resistance measurements of a high resistance centre with a low annulus could represent a similar burial. A brief magnetometer survey that appears to show magnetic anomaly over the low resistance annuli will be repeated in more detail in 2007.

Copies of a preliminary report are lodged with RCAHMS, Edinburgh SMR and Historic Scotland.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland, City of Edinburgh Council, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

Former New Street Bus Station, Edinburgh Rob Engl, Edward Bailey, Laura Scott
Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group
and Watching brief

NT 262 738 We carried out an archaeological evaluation ahead of ground remediation works within the N basement of the former New Street Bus Depot, Edinburgh. The evaluation revealed the existence of probable post-medieval/medieval deep buried soils of the Canongate backlands. These had been truncated by the construction of a 19th century gasworks on the site.

AOC Archaeology Group subsequently carried out an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation works within the southern area of the former New Street Bus Depot. The evaluation revealed substantial remains of the former 19th-century gasworks.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Mountgrange (Calton Gate) Ltd

92-98 Fountainbridge George Geddes
Archaeological evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 246 729 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 92-98 Fountainbridge in December 2005-January 2006. A car park occupies the site where the Union Canal previously continued to the city basins. Two linear evaluation trenches were excavated and deposits identified as the banks of the canal were recorded. No archaeological evidence was found for the lining of the banks, or the absence or otherwise of ancillary structures. The entire open area of the site was covered by aggregate dumps and the canal was filled with a mixed clay deposit.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS, including digital photographs. Report and digital photographs lodged with Edinburgh City Council.

Sponsor: Scotmid-Bett Properties (Fountainbridge) Ltd

Greyfriars Community Project, 84-92 Candlemaker Row George Geddes
Historic building recording, Headland Archaeology Ltd
Archaeological evaluation

NT 2557 7337 An historic building appraisal was undertaken in September-November 2005 as part of an archaeological

programme in advance of redevelopment at 84-92 Candlemaker Row. The standing buildings, all scheduled for demolition, comprise four units, three parallel warehouses at the rear of the site and a single two-storey former public house facing the street. The combination of basic desk-based survey and a walkover survey suggests that elements of all the standing buildings are of 18th- and 19th-century date. The Kirkhouse, facing the street, is probably the final incarnation of a building of around 1800, though the cellars are perhaps earlier. The warehouses at the rear are 20th-century rebuilds of early 19th-century structures, which retain some masonry in their lower stages. The elevation formed by the S gable of the Cowgatehead tenement is also of around c 1800, but altered and incorporated into the listed tenement build of Calvert in 1871. Similarly, the cemetery wall, ostensibly of 16th-century date, forms the S boundary wall of the site.

The front of the site, where a 19th-century tenement stood until c 1950, is covered by demolition rubble to a depth of least 1.2m. This probably fills cellars from the tenement buildings; the back (W) wall of the tenement survives as a foundation running into the Kirk House. These cellars may originate from pre-19th-century buildings depicted on the street frontage from the 17th century (and probably before). Elsewhere, thinner layers of demolition material overlay possible ground surfaces particularly to the W. Natural was uncovered at a depth of between 0.35 and 1.3m, averaging around 0.6 m; bedrock was found at about 3-4m. The results suggest that the site has been terraced, perhaps when the Greyfriars Kirkyard was founded in the 16th century or possibly before. Since then, levelling material throughout the site represents phases of construction and demolition. It is possible that remnants of earlier building may survive, though 19th- and 20th-century building work may have removed most of this.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS, including digital photographs. Report and digital photographs lodged with Edinburgh City Council.

Sponsor: Hillcrest Housing Association

Holyrood Park: Duddingston Loch Sarah Hogg
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 2824 7230 An archaeological watching brief was maintained on the S shore of Duddingston Loch in March 2006, within the nature reserve managed by the Scottish Wildlife Trust, during excavations to extend the reed bed habitat for the birds in the reserve (*DES* 1996, 39). There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Lady Wynd, Grassmarket David Bowler
Watching brief SUAT Ltd

NT 2526 7330 A watching brief on a building conversion close to the Grassmarket in January 2006 showed that the development had successfully avoided disturbance of this very sensitive site. The standing building was of late 19th- to early 20th-century date, and did not incorporate earlier features

Archive deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Abbey Road LP

Leith Open Spaces Project (Leith Siege Works) T Pollard
Geophysical survey, GUARD / Centre for Battlefield
Trial trenching evaluation Archaeology, University of Glasgow

NT 264 758 (Pilrig Park); NT 274 760 (Leith Links)

CITY OF EDINBURGH

Geophysical survey in Pilrig Park and Leith Links revealed a complex series of anomalies, some of which may be associated with siege works dating to the investment of the French citadel of Leith in 1560. Further anomalies may relate to the gardens associated with Pilrig House and a Second World War air raid shelter, which cuts through the earlier remains of an artillery fort in Pilrig Park.

Following on from this, a programme of trial trenching was carried out in November 2006 in Pilrig Park in order to 'ground-truth' geophysical anomalies and to investigate topographic features. Five trenches were opened, four of which were found to contain archaeological features and deposits beneath a substantial layer of garden soil.

Trench 1 contained a wall related to a building associated with nearby Pilrig House, which was built in the 1630s. This building appears to have been demolished some time in the 19th century. Also within the trench was a road made of various deposits of recycled stone and various midden deposits which included 18th-century bottles and ceramics, again probably related to the house.

Trench 2 contained probable remains of Somerset's Mount, an artillery fort constructed by the English besiegers of the French citadel of Leith in 1560. The remnants of a slighted ditch contained a number of features, including what appears to be a blacksmith's forge and a linear slot which may relate to a building. Sherds of 16th-century pottery were recovered from both features and also from various mixed contexts above them.

Trench 3 contained evidence for a WWII air-raid shelter which showed up very clearly in the magnetometer survey. The shelter had been demolished, and the concrete uprights and roof supports now lie against one another like toppled dominoes. Local people had no knowledge of this feature, though there was reputedly an air-raid shelter elsewhere in the park (evidenced by a photograph taken in the 1950s/60s).

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with CECAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: City Development, City of Edinburgh Council

Lennie Mains, Cammo Road Donald Wilson
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NT 165 745 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in May 2006-June 2006 on a topsoil strip of the development area at Lennie Mains Steading. The evaluation was required due to a previously recorded steading depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. The overlying deposits were between 0.30m and 0.40m deep and revealed alluvial sandy clay and modern disturbance. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Cairns, Ford and Yuill

Liberton Kirk B Glendinning
Test-pitting, Excavation of cable trench CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 2751 69526 A programme of archaeological work was carried out in June-July 2006 prior to and during the excavation of a trench to allow an electrical supply to be taken from Liberton Kirk (NT26NE 134.00) across the cemetery to the Counting House. Four test-pits (0.5 x 0.5-1.0 x 0.4m) were excavated on the proposed line of the cable trench to determine the depth of articulated skeletal remains. The soil profile consisted of a deposit of thin topsoil, containing the occasional fragment of disarticulated human bone, overlying a mixed subsoil containing a slightly higher concentration of disarticulated human bone.

Disarticulated human bone was found in three test pits and pottery of 14th/15th- and 19th-century date was recovered from disturbed silty soil in TP1. No articulated human remains were identified within the first 0.4m of the graveyard soils. All the disarticulated remains that were recovered were reburied, with a short ceremony, in TP2 to the side of the cable track.

The archive will be deposited with NMRS and CECAS.
Sponsor: the Kirk Session of Liberton Kirk

Link Road, North Shore, Granton A Curtis
Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 225 772 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in January 2006 during ground-breaking works between Waterfront Broadway and West Shore Road, Granton. A stone culvert was recorded running E-W across the site. No other features of archaeological interest were uncovered.

The archive will be deposited with the NMRS.
Sponsor: Waterfront Edinburgh Ltd

20-22 Lochrin Place Richard Heawood
Excavation Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 2480 7283 Area excavation revealed the remains of six circular stone and brick structures which are interpreted as probable still bases. Passages leading into the structures contained deposits of cinders that are likely to have derived from the burning of coal to fire the stills. The stone supports for a large vat or barrel were found nearby, probably either a washback or spirit vat. The N and S walls of a building which housed these remains were also revealed, together with a large basemented structure to the N. The distillery had fallen into disuse by the mid 19th century, and by the 1890s had been replaced by a range of slaughterhouse buildings which were not cellared, allowing the survival of the earlier remains. During a subsequent watching brief conducted between January and May 2006, fragments of one more still base were recorded, together with several drains and additional elements of the Edinburgh slaughterhouses

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Teague Developments Ltd

Lothianburn Golf Club, Biggar Road Robin Murdoch
Excavation Scotia Archaeology

NT 249 673 Ground clearance for the insertion of a new car park and access road for Lothianburn Golf Club was monitored because of the discovery of three cist burials during the construction of the clubhouse in 1909. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered, only topsoil and bedrock in the car park trench and the foundations of a cottage, identified from photographs and the 1890 Ordnance Survey map, in the access road trench.
Sponsor: Lothianburn Golf Club

Mitchell Street, Leith S Hickman
Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 2735 7626 A watching brief was undertaken in November 2005 during test pitting on waste ground. No features of archaeological interest were uncovered. A further watching brief was carried out in April-May 2006 during ground-breaking works for a development. A red brick well was identified, measuring 1.4m in diameter. No other features of archaeological interest were uncovered.

The archive and report will be deposited with NMRS and CECAS.
Sponsor: Places for People Group

Oaklands School Rob Engl
Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NT 220 756 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in January-February 2006 on the topsoil stripping of a proposed development area at Oaklands Special School, Ferry Road. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: McLaren, Murdoch and Hamilton Chartered Architects

Old Schoolhouse, Cramond Rob Engl
Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NT 189 768 During the demolition and re-building of an extension to the Old Schoolhouse, Cramond, an archaeological watching brief, carried out between March and April 2006, recorded several sandstone foundation walls relating to the original layout of building. These walls truncated an underlying, buried soil. Two stones of Roman origin incorporated within the existing Old Schoolhouse walls were recorded in situ. No other significant archaeological features or artefacts were observed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Hardies Property and Construction Consultants

Orrok Park SUDS drainage scheme A Curtis
Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd
NT 273 706 January 2006.

A watching brief was carried out in January 2006 during ground-breaking works as part of the Orrok Park drainage scheme during January 2006. The work was carried out to insert a SUDS drainage scheme to assist with the prevention of flooding. No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered during the watching brief.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS; report lodged with SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Stewart Milne Homes

Palace of Holyroodhouse Gordon Ewart, Dennis Gallagher
Documentary research, Standing Kirkdale Archaeology
building recording, Watching brief

NT 269 738 As part of the final stage of the services upgrade programme for the palace, elements of the NW Tower of James V were recorded in advance of new service track installation between October and December 2005. The recent survey work and documentary research has reviewed the original layout of the tower and its later history.

The tower was conceived of as a free-standing structure, to the NW of and slightly detached from the pre-existing palace. Its ground floor consisted of two chambers with stone barrel-vaults, the western of which still survives. In August 1529, when the surviving documentation begins, the vaults were already in place and work had started on the upper walls.

The internal space of the tower consisted of two principal rooms on each floor, with smaller rooms in the western rounds. These rooms on the first and second floors formed the outer and inner chambers of the stacked royal lodging. Each of these apartments had separate access. The continued rebuilding of the palace by James V saw the integration of the originally freestanding tower with adjacent structures.

Access to the gardens to the N was by means of a raised timber gallery entered from a new door in the N wall of the outer chamber. This gallery was demolished in 1676 and replaced with a stone-built wing intended as an extension of the royal apartments.

The stair in the NE round was extended upwards to give access to both the upper floor of the tower and the E quarter. This made the smaller stair within the wall of the tower redundant.

The two straight stairs connecting in the N wall of the inner chambers were replaced by a turnpike stair that rose from the ground floor. This is likely to have been inserted when the northern extension was created in c 1676.

After the demolition of the northern extension in the early 19th century, the N wall was refaced and new narrow slit windows placed to light the stair. The doorway from the first floor was sealed and the inner part of this aperture converted into a cupboard.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Palace of Holyroodhouse – Gardens Gordon Ewart, Alan Radley

Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology
NT 269 7381 In advance of the installation of new service tracks two trenches were excavated in the S garden area of the palace in February-March 2006. One trench (measuring 5 x 1m) lay immediately E of the present path, 33m S of the S wall of the palace block. The second trench (5 x 1m) lay 40m N of the South Gate. Both the trenches showed evidence of a sequence of up to three separate garden phases – each laid above the other and up to 1m deep in the S trench. The earliest garden featured clear planting holes and beds, possibly of 16th-century date, associated with the palace of James IV and V.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Palace of Holyroodhouse: the Big Royal Dig
Documentary research, Kirkdale Archaeology
Geophysical survey, Excavation

NT 26 73 Large areas of the gardens to the E, S and N of the present palace block were examined via geophysical survey in August 2006. In the light of these findings and historic map evidence, a total of 7 small trenches were excavated over 4 days.

Trench 1: This cutting opened a slot across a low earth mound in the East Garden. The mound was a garden feature constructed over two periods, the earlier ascribed to the mid 16th century. The mound was built over the levelled remains of the N side of a building within the monastic East Range (late 12th century).

Trenches 2/3: These two trenches were laid together and cut across the line of the monastic East Range and the possible South Range. Evidence of the conversion of monastic plan into parterre garden over 2 periods was found as well as the recycling of the S range as part of the undercroft of a hall and later part of a parterre design..

Trench 4: This trench revealed a large stone-lined drain and associated building of post-1675 garden layout. It overlay infilled monastic features.

Trench 5: This identified the conjunction of the South Tower of James IV and the Chancellor's Lodging of James V. Evidence was found of the destruction of the latter, possibly in the riots of 1688.

Trench 6 : This trench cut across the E wall of the South Tower of James IV.

Trench 7: This trench was excavated over the site of the tennis court, lying towards the S side of Abbey Mount, immediately N of Abbey Strand. No evidence of the tennis court was found, only the sub-ground floor features from 19th-century tenements.

In addition a full 3D survey was completed on the outside elevations of Queen Mary's Bathhouse and the main structural phases were defined, showing its conversion from a defensive, mural tower associated with the late abbey precinct, to a small banqueting house associated with the royal formal gardens to the N and W of the palace of late 16th-century date.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Wildfire Television Ltd

Potterrow Car Park, Edinburgh Candy Hatherley
Watching Brief Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 2599 7300 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in October-November 2005 at Potterrow Car Park, following an archaeological evaluation of the site. The evaluation had identified a possible 'garden soil' overlying the natural clay in the SE corner of the site. This soil was undisturbed by the late 18th- to 19th-century buildings which formerly ran diagonally across the development site and it is possible that earlier medieval deposits could survive sealed beneath it. In particular there is a tradition of pottery manufacture in the area. The archaeological monitoring identified no archaeological deposits.

Report lodged with City of Edinburgh SMR and NMRS.
Archive to be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Balfour Beatty

Spring Gardens, Holyrood Park A Curtis
Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 274 742 A watching brief was carried out in March 2006 during groundworks prior to development of the site for housing. Previous evaluation (*DES* 2005, 67) had revealed 19th-century garden features. Two structures were identified, the truncated remains of a possible coldframe and greenhouse, both depicted on the Edinburgh Town Plan of 1876-7.

Archive and report to be deposited with NMRS and CECAS.
Sponsor: Carronvale Homes Ltd

35 St Andrews Square George Geddes
Historic building recording, Headland Archaeology Ltd
Watching brief

NT 256 741 Refurbishment works to the Royal Bank of Scotland property at 35 St Andrew Square uncovered two previously unrecorded structures below the basement floors, a well and a flight of steps leading to a sub-basement chamber. A programme of recording was requested by the planning authority and carried out in February 2006.

The position of the well shaft suggests that it was built as an external feature to the original building (1769), and subsequently modified for use inside the later extension (1819). The sub-basement chamber and access passage were constructed before the rest of the original building. Nine storage compartments occupy one wall of the chamber and it is likely that the chamber was used for storage and relates to the original 1769 building.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS, including digital photographs. Report and digital photographs lodged with Edinburgh City Council.
Sponsor: Mace/Sharkey

St Giles Cathedral Laura Scott
Archaeological watching brief, AOC Archaeology Group
Excavation

NT 257 736 We undertook a programme of work in St Giles between March and July 2006. A watching brief was carried out on the excavation of an area in the W wing. Several features of

archaeological importance were encountered during the works. A 0.40m wide sandstone wall, 2.6m long and aligned E to W was observed at a depth of 0.50m in the W edge of excavation. Remains of a semicircular wall composed of rough unbonded sandstone blocks were observed at a depth of 0.35m, 2.10m E of the W door. This overlay large, rectangular sandstone foundations in a semicircular formation. A large pit was excavated in the SW corner. It contained fragments of moulded masonry, occasional iron nails and a cache of charnel.

Archaeological features were also observed in two trenches during external excavations on the W side of the Cathedral. A sandstone wall was observed in the N trench, to the E of the Cathedral. It is possible that this was the remains of a building, possibly related to the Tolbooth and perhaps contemporary with the construction of the Luckenbooths. It is also likely that this structure was demolished in 1817 during the widening of the High Street. A wall was also observed within the southern trench.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Peter Moran Ltd

St Mary's Star of the Sea, Leith R White
Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 271 762 A watching brief was undertaken in February 2006 in Area B during site clearance and ground reduction at St Mary Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church in Leith. The work uncovered two vaulted, brick-lined cellars, probably contemporaneous with one uncovered during an earlier evaluation. These features are thought to date from the 18th/19th century. Area A of the site was excavated in 2004 and uncovered evidence of medieval activity and human remains (*DES* 2004, 57).

The archive will be deposited with the NMRS and copies of the report have been deposited with the NMRS and the City of Edinburgh SMR.

Sponsor: Gregor Properties Ltd

Sunbury House Kirsten McKee
Building Survey CFA Archaeology

NT 238 739 A standing building survey was conducted in May 2006 in advance of conversion of the structure into 15 residential apartments. A Level 1 record was carried out on the property. All internal and external elevations were photographed. A descriptive written record was made of the materials used in the building's construction and any significant features were also noted. The former cabinet-making works was constructed in the early 20th century. There has been internal modification over the years to accommodate craft production, with an open plan and space for machinery. Later developments include modification to suit the needs of a showroom and factory. A watching brief and report on any findings at Sunbury House will be carried out at a later date to fulfil planning recommendations.

The report and archive will be lodged with CECAS and NMRS.

Sponsor: Gregor Properties Ltd

Swanston Golf Course Richard Conolly
Desk-based assessment, Headland Archaeology Ltd
Evaluation, Watching brief

NT 245 675 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken between June and August 2006 as a condition of planning consent for a golf course near Swanston. The programme comprised a desk-based assessment, targeted evaluation and

watching brief. The desk-based assessment demonstrated that there were two cropmark sites within the proposed development area (NT26NE 29 and NT26NE 33). These features were recorded on oblique aerial photographs and evaluation trenches were targeted on them in order to locate them accurately, so that they might be preserved in situ. Trial trenches targeted on the larger of the cropmarks (NT26NW 29) established that the circular enclosure ditch visible on the aerial photographs had a broad flat base and was approximately 4m wide and 0.65m deep. No artefacts were recovered and environmental samples yielded little.

The second cropmark (NT26NE 33) was very poorly preserved, surviving as a shallow spread rather than a cut feature. The fields the cropmarks were in have been under constant cultivation since they were identified and, given the shallowness of the topsoil, the features will have suffered plough-truncation. Trenches were also excavated across a palaeochannel and next to a 'spring.' The spring was found to be artificial.

Following the findings of the evaluation the cropmarks were preserved in situ. No archaeological features or finds were identified in the course of a watching brief on landscaping works.

Archive and reports to be deposited in NMRS. Reports lodged with CECAS SMR.

Sponsor: Swanston Farm Ltd

The Pottery, 41 Ravenscroft Street, Gilmerton K McKee

Standing building survey CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 291 684 A Level 1 standing building survey was conducted in June 2006 in advance of the alteration and extension of the the Pottery. The buildings that required survey were two annexes to the rear of the main property identified as a kiln/workshop and a drying area. All internal and external elevations were photographed, a descriptive written record was made of the materials used in the buildings' construction and any significant features were also noted.

The report and archive will be lodged with CECAS and NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Kenny Bullen and Mr Ralph White

Viewcraig Gardens, Dumbiedykes Colin Hewat
Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 263 734 An archaeological watching brief was maintained in February 2006 during the excavation of several trial pits along the W side of Viewcraig Gardens, directly behind the Pleasance Sports and Exercise Centre and Sports Union of the University of Edinburgh. The trial pits were excavated in advance of a proposed development. The site was occupied by two breweries in the 19th century. In total eight trial pits were excavated. Most revealed heavily mixed and disturbed deposits but suggested potential for some undisturbed deposits surviving beneath them.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with CECAS SMR.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council

31-33 Water Street, Leith Elizabeth Jones, George Geddes
Historic building recording, Headland Archaeology Ltd
Excavation
NT 271 764

Historic building survey

The building is a substantial five-storey L-plan warehouse designed by James Simpson, built in 1891 and extended by four

bays in 1899. Both blocks share an impressive classical façade. Survey and analysis of cartographic evidence indicates that the warehouse incorporated the single-storied Queens Tobacco warehouse standing in the 1850s. The S block, which extends further back from Water Street, incorporates this earlier building. A contemporary two-stage wall screens the open courtyard at the rear.

The main phases are both of the 1890s and each block appears to have operated independently in the first instance (with separate lift shafts). The interior details of design including the columns, floor and roof structure are identical in both. Little internal detail remains to indicate the nature of the original use, though the structure itself, built to carry a heavy load, is interesting in its own right. A 19th-century brick chimney, related to a boiler in the rear courtyard, was recently removed. The boiler probably heated the warehouse buildings.

Excavation

Evaluation of the site in 2002 (*DES* 2002) revealed that medieval and post-medieval deposits survived within the warehouse building. In April-June 2006 we therefore excavated 18 foundation pits in the present car park and 3 trenches inside the warehouse. In addition, the removal of the backfill of 24 column bases and the excavation of 2 pits inside the hoist shaft, within the building, were monitored and recorded.

The results of the excavation give a picture of the development of Water Street from the medieval period onwards. The earliest phase comprised backland middens, possibly relating to Quality Street burgage plots, before the insertion of Water Street/Rotten Row. A number of small backlands buildings were then constructed, before going out of use, possibly when the streetscape was remodelled to allow for the insertion of a back lane (Water Street) in the 14th century. While there was no evidence for the early development of the Water Street frontage in the way of wooden structures, there were a number of possible medieval walls on the site, giving evidence for the development of the street frontage from the 15th century. No such structures were evident beneath the warehouse, suggesting that this part of the site may have remained undeveloped until later, or that later deposits had been truncated.

The medieval walls appeared to have been robbed and/or re-used in the post-medieval period. This layout continued into the 19th century, as shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Reports lodged with Edinburgh City Council.

Sponsor: FairMuir

Westfield Bonded Warehouses, Gorgie M Cressey
Building survey CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 226 724 A standing building survey was undertaken at the disused Westfield Bonded Stores in April 2006 in advance of their demolition. A comprehensive photographic survey was carried out along with selective elevation recording. Analysis of the cartographic and documentary record has provided a better understanding of the history of the site. The area was a greenfield site in 1896. The first main development occurred in the early 1930s with the erection of a tram depot, and by the mid 1930s the brick-built A Bond had been constructed. The tram depot was converted into bonded stores during the late 1950s. From this period onwards, development of the site continued with the erection of pre-cast concrete bonded warehouses B, C and D. The last building to be erected within the proposed development area was the HGV garage constructed in 1967.

The use of the steel-framed racking systems within the buildings maximised the whisky storage capacity. The risk of explosion and resulting fire must have been considered high, judging by the number of fire escapes and safety doors distributed throughout each floor of the buildings. The results have shown that even relatively recent industrial buildings are worth recording, especially when they were an integral part of the social fabric of the local community. Many local people were traditionally employed in the brewing and distilling trades that have been at the industrial heart of the Gorgie district since the mid-19th century.

Report lodged with CECAS and NMRS.

Sponsor: Forrest Developments Ltd

Currie

Cockburn House, Balerno Diana Sproat, Tanja Romankiewicz

Historic building recording, AOC Archaeology Group
Archaeological watching brief

NT 3144 6642 A programme of historic building recording and archaeological watching brief was undertaken after the start of renovations to the house, from December 2005 to January 2006. The building recording programme identified at least seven phases of building on the site, beginning in the late 17th century. No archaeological remains were uncovered during the watching brief to the W of the house.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr G O'Connell

Dalmeny

Dalmeny Estate H M D Jones
Excavation Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

NT 1870 7670 This excavation follows the analysis of the finds from two arable fieldwalking exercises (*DES* 1998, 33-4 and 1999, 43). Over 20 test pits measuring 0.5 x 0.5m were dug with the majority at 5m spacing in the 20 x 20m square, L 12, from which the largest number of lithics had been collected during the fieldwalking. Two pits, one well to the S and the other to the W, produced a few lithics, suggesting that Mesolithic activity had been concentrated on the raised ground on the W bank of the River Almond. Lithics similar to those found in the fieldwalking, cores, blades and microliths, were recovered from most pits to a depth of about 0.4m. Carbonised hazelnut shells were found in only one pit on the N side of square L 12 towards the edge of the old raised beach level.

Sponsor: The Rt Hon The Earl of Rosebery, Department of Archaeology University of Edinburgh, the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeological Service, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

Kirkliston

4 Bridge Street, Newbridge R White
Watching brief

NT 119 727 A watching brief was carried out in December 2006 in advance of the development of a new house. The footprint of the new build was stripped to the formation level. No artefacts or features of archaeological significance were encountered.

The archive and report will be deposited with NMRS and CECAS.

Sponsor: Mr Adam Dzierzek

Bridge Street, Newbridge Laura Scott
Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NT 123 727 Due to the proximity of significant prehistoric archaeology within the vicinity of Newbridge, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken in June 2006 on the western part of a commercial development at Bridge Street, Newbridge. No features, deposits or finds of any archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Eastern Holdings Ltd

Edinburgh Tram Scheme, Gogar D Sneddon
Evaluation GUARD

NT 175 727-NT 153 730 A total of 71 archaeological evaluation trenches were opened within the construction corridor for the proposed Edinburgh Tram Scheme between Gogar roundabout and Edinburgh Airport in September- November 2006. Four trenches revealed potentially significant archaeological remains. Trench 6 uncovered a metal surface, associated with sherds of medieval pottery potentially dating to the 14th to 15th centuries. This feature may relate to the medieval village that once occupied the area around Gogar Church. Trench 7 revealed shallow curvilinear ditches, containing sherds of medieval white gritty ware pottery, potentially dating to the 12th or 13th centuries. Trench 101 further to the W uncovered the scant remains of a possible wall foundation of unknown date, while trench 124 revealed several possible postholes and pits. The archaeological remains within trench 124 may relate to previously recorded nearby cropmarks of potentially prehistoric date. No artefacts were recovered from trench 124 and the features are presently undated.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with CECAS and NMRS.

Sponsor: Transport Initiative Edinburgh, Halcrow Group Ltd

Kirkliston Distillery Alan Hunter Blair
Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NT 123 742 An evaluation of the site of the former Kirkliston Distillery was carried out between August and October 2006. Numerous components of the site were recorded during the evaluation, widely dispersed across the study area. These included a possible wooden lade, truncated sandstone walls, brick- and concrete-founded structures including part of the long-since demolished whisky bond on the W part of the site and the remains of a circular brick built base probably associated with a Coffey still built during the 1880s towards the central part of the site. A small partially enclosed cobbled courtyard was found immediately S of the main distillery complex. The only possible pre-modern feature, part of a crude dry stone kerb built from sandstone rubble, was recorded towards the NE part of the site adjacent to the Kirkliston Parish Church cemetery which originated in the 12th century as a Templar Church, Temple Liston.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Melford Developments, Edinburgh

M9 Spur Extension and A90 Upgrading C O'Connell, A Curtis

Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 130 757 A watching brief was carried out during soil stripping on the road corridor between the existing A8000 and the Echline Interchange during June and July 2006. Previous work was reported in 2002 and 2005 (*DES* 2002, 53; *DES* 2005, 69). No features or deposits of archaeological interest

were encountered. No further work required.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS; report lodged with SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council

Main Street/Station Road Mike Roy
Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NT 126 745 We undertook a 5% sample archaeological evaluation in December 2006 of the site of a proposed development on land behind the frontage buildings at the junction of Main Street and Station Road, Kirkliston. Evaluation of the area identified no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Scotia Homes Ltd

Ratho

Bonningham House Steadings George Geddes
Historic building recording, Headland Archaeology Ltd
Watching brief

NT 110 691 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken during February 2006 in advance of the extension and conversion of the stable buildings. This included an archaeological watching brief on ground works and a Level 2 historic building record. Bonnington Steading includes two ranges, both with origins in the 18th century or earlier. Both began as rubble buildings, perhaps a barn and a byre, or stables for the nearby house. The plan of the steading may originally have been different, with the western range extending further to the S, and the principal façade of the southern range facing S. The steading was altered in the 19th century, with the addition of dressed openings, levelling of wall heads and ridges, blocking of openings facing away from the courtyard (possibly for security), and the addition of crow steps at the skewers.

Groundbreaking work was monitored in the area surrounding the steading and in undisturbed ground. The only archaeological features identified were rubble footings of walls that used to be part of the steading.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS, including digital photographs. Report and digital photographs lodged with Edinburgh City Council.

Sponsor: Ben Tindall Architects

Craigpark Estate Walled Garden Donald Wilson
Historic building recording AOC Archaeology

NT 130 705 A historic building record was required prior to the demolition of a Victorian walled garden that formed part of the Craigpark Estate, Ratho, Midlothian. All that remained was an octagonal stone- and brick-walled garden that had been overgrown with trees and bushes. Most of the walls were in a poor state of repair. A measured survey of the walls and the ornate doorways was undertaken in April 2006 and a descriptive record was made of all the features still upstanding. Nothing of the glasshouse remained although a number of features including construction lines on walls and foundation walls indicated that a glasshouse did exist.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS

Sponsor: Yeoman McAllister Architects

Norton House Hotel D Sneddon
Desk-based assessment, Evaluation, GUARD
Excavation, Watching brief

NT 1355 7201 The opening of two machine-excavated test trenches was monitored in December 2005 due to their close proximity to the remains of 12th - to 13th-century buildings, probably part of a medieval fermtoun settlement. Trench 1 revealed only a modern field drain, but Trench 2 revealed a layer of cobbles and boulders lying directly on top of the natural clay. The stones were apparently randomly piled in a layer approximately 0.2 - 0.3m deep. Three small sherds of 12th- to 13th-century white gritty ware pottery were recovered from among the stones. The purpose and derivation of this deposit remain obscure. The stone layer was seen in section to extend beyond the limits of the trench to the N and S.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with CECAS, SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Hand Picked Hotels Ltd

Norton House Hotel David Swan, Martin Caruthers
Evaluation, Excavation and Watching brief GUARD

NT 1355 7201 The excavation was undertaken between September and October 2005 to investigate more fully the remains of a wall found in association with medieval pottery during an earlier programme of archaeological evaluation. In addition to establishing the full extent of the wall, which ran for a distance of c 24.2m, the remains of several structures were revealed. One of these appeared to have coexisted with the long wall, and ran axially across the end of the long wall. This latter structure may have undergone several constructional phases. Initial inspection of the pottery assemblage retrieved from the site suggests that the features recorded were constructed in the late 12th to early 13th century. The most likely interpretation of these features is that they represent the remains of a medieval burgage plot in the context of a small rural settlement or fermtoun, most probably the historically attested site of Norton. Following the excavation a watching brief was carried out during groundbreaking works associated with the development.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with CECAS, SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Hand Picked Hotels Ltd

FALKIRK

Bo'ness and Carriden

Blackness Castle Claire Shaw
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 0538 8009 and NT 0544 8014 A watching brief was maintained in January 2006 while contractors excavated small exploratory trenches to assess the make-up of the current access road and any potential impact on underlying archaeological deposits. It was evident from the condition of the road that over the years it had been subject to extensive ground works through the insertion of services, drains and more recently streetlights along its southern edge. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Bower

Tister Farm, Thurso, Caithness Donald Wilson
Archaeological walkover survey AOC Archaeology Group
ND 1926 6133 Fragments of human bone were recovered

from a field close to Tister Farm after ploughing. Following a request from Highland Council Archaeology Unit, we undertook a small walkover survey in June 2006 under the terms of the Historic Scotland Human Remains Call-off Contract. The skeletal remains recovered represented both human and animal bones. The remains were recovered by the landowner with further bones retrieved by archaeologists from un-stratified deposits. The site lay on the summit of a low hill in a prominent position in the landscape. It was noted that the topsoil in the area of the finds incorporated significantly more stone than that of the lower areas of the field, suggesting the site of a ploughed-out cairn. A number of chambered cairns and long cairns are located within a 3km radius of the site.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Carriden Jenny Shiels and Philip Bennet
Treasure Trove NMS

NT 03 80 Dimensions: Dia 26mm, Th 1.5mm, Wt 2g. Metal-detected find. Gold annular brooch with engraved inscriptions on both sides; complete with intact pin. The brooch has a flattened slightly sub-circular frame and a tapering pin which is hammered flat at the tip. This brooch, in common with the Doune brooch in NMS, bears an inscription in keeping with contemporary medieval notions of courtly love. It was a common practice in the medieval period to melt down precious metal coinage to make into jewellery as this was the most readily available source of bullion. Analysis of this brooch indicates a gold content of only 61%. The brooch is likely to have been a casual loss at some point shortly after its manufacture, being in fine condition with little sign of wear.



Fig 23. Carriden, gold annular brooch

The inscription has been translated from the Anglo-Norman French by Philip Bennet and reads:

Front: + OR ME NE (mistakenly inverted for NE ME) VBLIE NI DEV = 'don't forget me or God'

Back: + JE SVI : ICI EN LV DE AMI = 'I am here in place of a lover'. The inscription suggests an early 14th-century date although the form of 'sui' survives into the 15th century. The person commissioning the brooch and the person receiving it were probably speakers and readers of Anglo-Norman French and a date in the early 1300s would be likely. After this date an inscription in continental French would be more likely for a high-class object like this.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.02/06) and allocated to NMS. Sponsor: Treasure Trove

Carriden Estate Sawmill

G Bailey
Building recording, Excavation Falkirk Local History Society
and Edinburgh Field Studies

NT 023 807 A water-powered estate sawmill was recorded in August 2006 after the removal of vegetation and some overburden. The water was diverted from the adjacent valley at a dam and fed into the mill by a stone culvert, one of whose capstones was a reused gravestone. A header pond near the mill was lined with cement and the sluice operated via chains and counterweights from inside the building. The cast iron overshot water wheel was still in situ in a substantial stone-lined pit. It was 16ft in diameter. Part of the saw bench remained along with a pit for the circular saw, but details of the drive mechanism had been lost.

The NW corner of a Roman bathhouse was found in the stack yard. The stone walls were substantial, with three courses surviving in places. Numerous broken flue-tiles and fragments of opus signinum lay in the debris. The building had been reused at some time in the 2nd century for ironworking. Later still a large defensive ditch had been dug through it.

Archive lodged with Falkirk Museum.
Sponsors: Falkirk Local History Society and Edinburgh
Field Studies

Frontiers of the Roman Empire Project: Roman fort environs project - Carriden Roman fort

Richard Jones
Geophysical survey Glasgow University
Archaeology Department

NT 0255 8078 Magnetic survey to the E of the fort in October 2006 indicated useful detail, not visible on the air photographs, that may relate to civilian settlement. A structure with a ditch appeared immediately S of the fort. The survey also examined the area to the immediate W of the fort towards the Steadings. Interpretation is still in progress.

Archive location not yet known.
Sponsor: EU Culture 2000

Frontiers of the Roman Empire Project: Roman fort environs project - Kinningars Park

Richard Jones
Geophysical survey Glasgow University
Archaeology Department

NT 0140 8128 Magnetic survey was carried out across the Park (as a 200m transect) in October 2006 to try and detect a possible continuation of the Antonine Wall and Ditch from Bridgeness to Carriden. The results were negative.

Archive location not yet known.
Sponsor: EU Culture 2000

Denny

Broad Street, Denny Housing Development

S Philips and B Ballin Smith
GUARD

NS 812 827 An open-area excavation and trial trenching were undertaken between January and February 2005 at a site close to the town centre in Denny. The results of the investigation indicated that the proposed development area had been subject to much demolition and rebuilding. The structural remains that were encountered across the site included mainly brick and stone foundations from houses and gardens. It is unlikely that the earliest remains pre-date the 19th century.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Bracewell Stirling Architects.

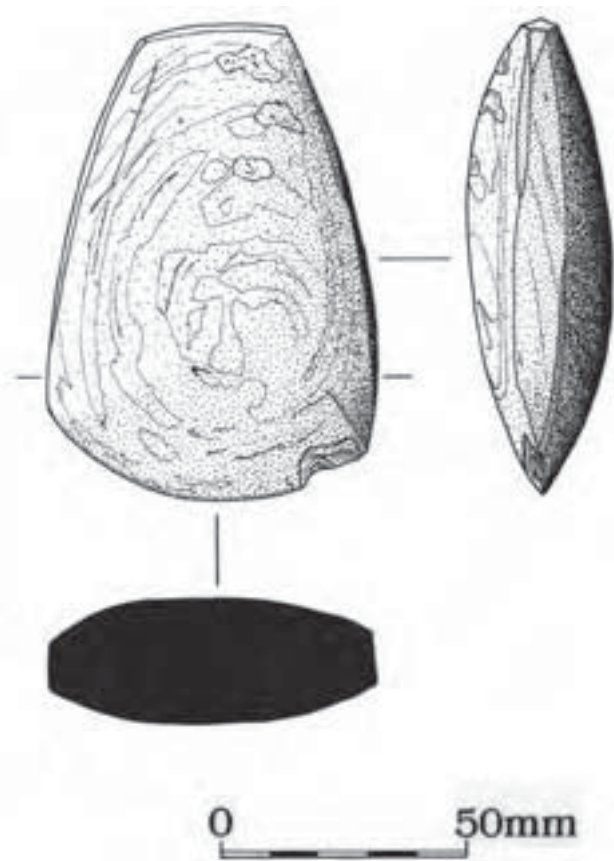


Fig 24. Neolithic stone axehead from Larbert, Stirling (TT.01/06).
Drawn by Alan Braby.

Dunipace

Househill Farm, Larbert

Alan Saville
Findspot National Museums Scotland

NS 822 842 Neolithic polished stone axehead (L 177 x B 78 x Th 47mm; weight 966g). Surface find by Colin Irvine in February 2006. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.01/06), and allocated to the Smith Gallery and Museum, Stirling.

Falkirk

Antonine Wall - Bantaskin (Blinkbonny Road to Frobisher Avenue, Falkirk)

Paul Fox, Thom Whalley
Archaeological evaluation Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 873 799 An archaeological evaluation consisting of desk-based research followed by trial trenching was undertaken during November 2005 on a small area at Bantaskin, Falkirk, to establish the depths of, and the relationship between, a N-S aligned earthen bank and the upper deposits of part of the Antonine Wall. The earthen bank forms part of a designed landscape in the grounds of the now demolished Bantaskin House and is probably between 18th- and 19th-century in date. Its extent was shown to be greater than had been expected.

This short evaluation showed that the N-S earthen bank does not form part of the Antonine Wall fortifications and overlies the upper deposits in the Roman ditch. Cartographic evidence strongly suggested that this N-S feature was originally constructed between 1747 and 1780, most probably in the late 1770s after the construction of the Forth and Clyde canal, as part of the Bantaskin estate boundary. A further visit was required in February 2006 to monitor minor excavation and landscaping.

These works caused no disturbance to Roman period features, and there were no finds of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Antonine Wall: Rough Castle

Claire Shaw

NS 8384 7979 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in November 2005 near Rough Castle on the Antonine Wall while fencing contractors excavated four postholes for a new gate for the access road. The work area consisted of an opening in the wall across the access road to Rough Castle, with an existing gate and cattle grid. Despite the proximity to extensive Roman structures, there were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Antonine Wall: Rough Castle

Claire Shaw
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 8425 7990 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in January 2006 at Rough Castle on the Antonine Wall while Historic Scotland personnel undertook minor excavations to investigate the location and condition of drainage channels installed during the 1950s and 1960s. The area of the fort subject to this exploratory work was near the NW corner of the fort and the defensive ditch of the wall. No features or finds of archaeological significance were encountered during these works.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Antonine Wall: Rough Castle

David Murray
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology

MacIvor, I, Thomas, M,C and Breeze, DJ, 1981 Excavations on the Antonine Wall fort of Rough Castle, Stirlingshire, 1957-61, PSAS 110, 230-85

NS 8425 7990 This work comprised the uncovering and recording of a stone-lined pit accidentally uncovered when railway sleepers used to cover it had given way. This Roman fort was excavated in 1957-61, and it was the stone-lined pit discovered during that excavation in the via principalis that was to be examined during these new works. The pit was recorded and photographed in June 2006 and was found to have survived much as described as in the 1981 report.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Antonine Wall, Rough Castle to Lime Road, Falkirk

P Richardson
Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 8522 7971 A watching brief was undertaken in September 2006 during the excavation of a cable trench along a track running into the scheduled area of the Rough Castle to Lime Road portion of the Antonine Wall (NS87NE 57.01). No features or deposits of archaeological interest were uncovered.

The archive will be deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Power Systems

Callender Park Heating Pipeline

Geoff Bailey
Watching brief Falkirk Museum

NS 892 795 During the watching brief on a pipeline to provide heated water to the high rise flats in Callendar Park during May 2006 a spread of gravel was noted in the sides of the trench. It

lay 0.1m above the natural, but 0.4m below the present surface. Its location is consistent with it having been the Military Way behind the Antonine Wall. The trench also cut a large pit, 3.8m long and 1m deep, containing charcoal. A single piece of Roman pottery was retrieved from the spoil.

Archive lodged with Falkirk Museum.

Frontiers of the Roman Empire Project: Roman fort environs project - Castlecary Roman fort

Richard Jones
Geophysical survey Glasgow University
Archaeology Department

NS 7900 7830 Electrical (and some magnetic) survey of 3ha to the SE and W of the fort in June 2006 revealed a wide range of anomalies, linear, rectangular and circular in shape. Some of these anomalies may represent features associated with the Roman civilian settlement, others are of later, even recent date. Interpretation of the results continues. Conductivity was used experimentally.

Archive location not yet known.

Sponsor: EU Culture 2000

Roman Road, Bonnybridge

D Sneddon
Archaeological evaluation GUARD

NS 823 796 Trenches representing 6.33% of the area proposed for development were opened and examined for archaeological remains in July 2006. Part of the area to be evaluated had previously been noted on CUCAP APs as containing cropmark features (NS87NW 71) of indeterminate date and character. Evaluation revealed two features in the SE corner of the site: a shallow, well defined pit with a large fragment of burnt wood in the centre and a charcoal-rich fill, and a curvilinear ditch (visible on the APs) which ended in a large poorly defined silt deposit. A possible prehistoric flint implement was recovered from this deposit, along with modern ceramics. The lower fill of the ditch also contained modern ceramics. Neither feature is considered to be of any antiquity. The southern parts of the site contained dumped material, presumably in an attempt to infill what was boggy ground close to a burn. This dumped material included a large quantity of relatively modern ceramic tiles. These dumps, some of which are cut into the ground, could explain some of the cropmarks visible on the aerial photograph. Despite opening trenches over the locations of the cropmarks noted on the CUCAP AP, no archaeological features which might explain these cropmarks were discovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Falkirk SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Persimmon Homes

Rosehall Terrace, Falkirk

Geoff Bailey
Excavation Falkirk Museum and

Falkirk Local History Society

NS 887 797 Foundation trenches for an extension to 12 Rosehall Terrace were dug in March 2006 by Falkirk Museum and the stratigraphy recorded. The trenches projected 4m N of the existing building over a 5m frontage and were 0.8m wide. The site lies within the annexe to the fort at Falkirk, just to the S of the Military Way as it emerges from the E gate. A N/S metalled road, 2.6m wide with a slight camber, lay central to the excavation trenches. Two postholes of a timber structure on the same alignment bordered it on the W. On the E side of the road there was a gully or beam slot, butting onto which was a stone paved hearth. 0.8m S of the hearth an E/W slot may mark the back wall of a building fronting the Military Way. Roman pottery

was associated with these levels.

A curving flat-bottomed gully/ditch, 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep, cut into these levels S of the latter building. It contained broken sandstone and a small deposit of quartz pebbles, as well as Roman pottery. Unfortunately its function and date are uncertain. All of these features were cut into by 18th-century cultivation beds belonging to a nursery. There was 0.8m of material overlying the Roman horizon.

Archive lodged with Falkirk Museum.

Rough Castle Woodlands Douglas Gordon
Archaeological monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 843 798 Archaeological monitoring was carried out in April 2006 for Central Scotland Forest Trust in respect to upgrading and alterations to footpaths in the Rough Castle Woodland. These works lie in and around the Antonine Wall and Rough Castle Roman Fort, both scheduled ancient monuments. The monitoring was undertaken within the terms of the issued Scheduled Monument Consent. No archaeologically significant material was identified during the topsoil stripping and hand-digging of chicane postholes.

Report to Falkirk Archaeology Service, Historic Scotland. Archive and to NMRS.

Sponsor: Central Scotland Forest Trust

Larbert

Old Bellsdyke Road, Larbert S Mitchell
Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 854 833 An evaluation was carried out in February 2006 in advance of a proposed housing development on land previously occupied by North Broomage Farm, which is depicted on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map. There was evidence of previous buildings and structures in the eastern half of the development area including a brick wall footing and associated demolition debris, a circular drainage sump and the rotted remains of a surface constructed from railway sleepers. All of these correspond to the location of former buildings and yards associated with North Broomage Farm.

Report lodged with Stirling SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Persimmon Homes Ltd.

FIFE

Abdie

Clatchard Craig, Fife Douglas Gordon
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NO 242 177 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken in May 2006 in respect of the proposed extension of Clatchard Craig Quarry, Newburgh. The evaluation comprised ten trenches covering 5% of the total area of the southern extension and six test pits in the northern extension.

The stratigraphy could be split up into two areas. The western trenches were topsoil over a light to mid brown silt hill wash which in turn lay over bedrock and a orange brown silty gravel. The eastern trenches exhibited a reversed stratigraphy due to the lower field being stripped in its entirety then reinstated. Only two features of possibly archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 8. These features were areas of burning of indeterminate

age. No artefacts were recovered during the evaluation, although modern detritus of white glaze and other modern wares were noted in the topsoil of most of the trenches.

Report to Fife Council and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: Dalgleish Associates on behalf of Ennstone Thistle Ltd

Parkhill Farm, Newburgh T Cowie

Metal detector find National Museums Scotland
NO 25 18 A socketed bronze hammer was found by Mr D Simpson while metal detecting. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 58/05) and allocated to Fife Museums (Newburgh).

Abernethy

North Colzie, Auchtermuchty Alan Saville
Findspot National Museums Scotland

NO 207 147 Neolithic polished stone axehead (L95 x B 66 x Th 29mm; weight 268g). Surface find by Russ Brown in February 2006. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.03/06), and allocated to Fife Council Museums.

Beath

St Ninian's Opencast Coal Scheme, Thornton Wood S Mitchell

Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 128 933 Two features associated with agricultural land use were revealed during an evaluation in September 2006 in advance of an extension to an opencast coal scheme. A shallow ditch measuring c 1m wide was interpreted as either a rig furrow or more probably a former field boundary. It did not appear in adjacent trenches. A footing of a dry stone wall was also revealed, with associated fragments of 19th- to 20th-century pottery.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

Crail

Crail Airfield M Cressey
Standing building survey CFA Archaeology Ltd

NO 6232 0872 Crail Airfield is the best surviving example of a WW2 Fleet Air Arm airfield in the United Kingdom and is designated a scheduled ancient monument. The airfield was originally established during the First World War but none of the structures associated with that phase of its use are thought to



Fig 25. Crail Airfield, hangars.

survive. Formerly known as HMS Jackdaw, the present Crail airfield was constructed in 1939 and functioned throughout the war as a naval training base. Naval air operations ceased in 1947, but the site continued as HMS Bruce, a naval training unit. During the Cold War, military use continued between 1952 and 1960 as the Joint Services and Language School. Since 1960 part of the airfield has been a pig farm.

The airfield is clustered into two groups of buildings. The western group consists of the non-operational sector (barrack blocks, church and cinema) and the eastern group was the operational sector (control tower, hangar, dispersal bays, runways, engine and aircraft armament repair shops). Historic Scotland selected 48 buildings to represent the range and types of buildings that still survive. These were surveyed to Level 2 in February 2006. The survey confirmed that the airfield buildings have undergone a number of modifications to adapt them to housing livestock. The survey report also included the results of a previous condition survey on each of the buildings.

The archive will be deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Dorenal Chemical Works Douglas Gordon
Archaeological monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NO 626 095 The archaeological watching brief in March 2006 failed to identify any significant archaeological features or recover artefacts during the excavation of a trench around the perimeter of Dornenal Chemical Works, Crail Airfield. Consequently the works were conducted in a manner that did not significantly impinge on the archaeological sensitivity of this site.

Report to Fife Council and Historic Scotland and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: EnviroCentre

Cupar

Hill of Tarvit Richard Heawood
Archaeological evaluation Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NO 3791 1167 A small-scale investigation was conducted after a length of mortared masonry was discovered during works preparatory to the reinstatement of a historic hickory golf course. Two drainage features on the same alignment were revealed, a buff-coloured ceramic pipe to the W and an unbonded stone culvert to the E, the ceramic pipe feeding into the culvert. A stamped date on the ceramic pipe indicates that it was laid in or after 1951, whereas the culvert would appear to be an earlier type of drainage feature. Although the mortared masonry was aligned with the N wall of the culvert, the use of mortar suggests that it probably derives from repair work rather than the original unbonded structure.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the National Trust for Scotland

Tarvit Home farm Tom Addyman
Building appraisal Addyman Archaeology

NO 3854 1396 Building appraisal was undertaken in November 2006 to inform proposals for redevelopment of this partly derelict steading complex. The U-shaped complex has a 'presentation front' oriented to be viewed from the now-demolished Tarvit House and gardens. The principal frontage contains a pedimented entrance surmounted by a spire, with flanking two-storied ranges and end pavilions. Less substantial ranges, both originally single-storied, run upslope behind the frontage range. One of these retains evidence for an early

stables interior of some pretension. A sequence of secondary modifications and extensions were also recorded.

Sponsor: Simpson and Brown, Lomond Homes

Dunfermline

Dumfermline R Watt and A Calder
Burgh survey

NT 089 873 A burgh survey of Dunfermline is being prepared in keeping with the Third Series of Scottish Burgh Surveys. The main authors will be Dr E Patricia Dennison of the Centre for Scottish Urban History and Simon Stronach of Headland Archaeology Ltd. However, this burgh survey will differ from previous Scottish Burgh Surveys by being community-based.

Early in 2005, Dunfermline Heritage Trust and Dunfermline Local History Study Group embarked on a new initiative to produce a burgh survey of Dunfermline. This would be a totally new approach to a burgh survey, as Historic Scotland had commissioned all previous reports in the Scottish Burgh Survey series. However, Historic Scotland agreed to support the project in principle.

Fortunately, early funding was obtained from the West Fife Area Common Good Fund and more significant funding was obtained from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF). Historic Scotland, Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, Dunfermline Historical Society and Central Dunfermline Community Council have also contributed to the project. The management group was able to seek tenders from archaeology/history professionals to lead volunteers in a burgh survey compatible with Historic Scotland's third series, with associated broadsheet.

Although one of the early burgh surveys was of Dunfermline, this was produced in the 1970s. Since then many changes had been made to the centre of the town, and many more are proposed. The first series of burgh surveys was restricted to secondary sources and a great wealth of records relating to the burgh and the Abbey had not been fully researched. The survey has therefore considered a wide range of sources including documentary research, cellar survey, listed buildings, medieval water supplies, industrial heritage and re-use of stone from the old Abbey. An educational dig for local schoolchildren has been conducted in Pittencrieff Glen.

Sponsors: Heritage Lottery Fund, Historic Scotland, West Fife Common Good Fund, Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, Dunfermline Historical Society and Central Dunfermline Community Council

Urquhart, Dunfermline Fraser Hunter
Casual find NMS

NT 09 87 A plain Romano-British trumpet brooch, recovered during metal-detecting, was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 103/05) and allocated to NMS (reg no FT 134) in the absence of a local museum bid.

Kirkcaldy and Dysart

Sailors' Walk, 445-453 High Street, Kirkcaldy T Addyman, K Macfadyen,
F Boisserie

Building record and analysis Addyman Archaeology

NT 2844 9205 Drawn survey and analytical record of the complex roof structure of this 17th-century building was undertaken between March and December 2006 in advance of and during repairs; general reassessment of the analytical history of the building. The reappraisal of the building, hitherto dated

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variously between the 16th and early 18th centuries and often thought to be multi-phase, concluded that it was of a single general period – the late 17th century (1670s). This was based upon stylistic details, a dated fireplace of 1676, the arms of Charles II relief-moulded in plaster, general stratigraphic analysis of the masonry fabric, and the homogeneity of the roof structure.

A principal conclusion of the analysis was that five of the six individual roof structures were of the same construction programme and that the remaining one, over a rear jamb to the NW, was erected shortly thereafter. The six individual structures are essentially complete, with each frame in correct numbered order. Together they represent a wide repertoire of carpentry detailing, addressing a variety of individual constructional needs. It was concluded that the erection of the roof structures, following on from the mason work, constituted a discrete (presumably contractual) episode carried out by a single team.

It is suggested that, though built in a single operation, the building was originally intended as two properties for individual proprietors, a suggestion supported by the absence of evidence for intercommunication between the E and W parts of the structure. This might also explain the considerable contrast in the detailing of the two gabled street-facing jambs – one jettied-out on stone consoles and crow-stepped, the other originally flat-skewed with scrolled skew-putts.

The fitting out of the interiors appears to have been a separate operation undertaken by different craftsmen. In contrast to the homogeneity of the roof structures there is a clear division between interior schemes in the E and W parts of the building. To the E there was a principal second floor chamber that extended up into the roof structure (now subdivided). The combing of the roof structure was refurbished with lining boards and decorated with bold false panelling in tempera (there is an exact parallel at Law’s Close, Kirkcaldy). However, the collars were finished as an open beam-and-board ceiling, the soffits of the boards decorated with a freehand ‘scroll-like’ scheme similar to the existing one on the floor below (also with an exact parallel at Law’s Close). This decorative scheme necessitated the removal of the original, irregularly aligned roof collars and the insertion of new evenly set collars at a lower level. The rare remains of two early skylights survive in this roof area.

In the W part of the building attic rooms were formed by the laying of common joists upon the wall heads; these were unconnected to the roof structure. The ceilings thereby created were of open beam-and-board form, apparently undecorated. Wall plaster onto the hard incorporated moulded plaster motifs – thistles, roses, vines, etc.

It was possible to identify many direct parallels and contrasts between the constructional details and decorative schemes of Sailors’ Walk and other such buildings in Kirkcaldy and further afield.

Archive to be lodged with NTS and NMRS.

Sponsor: The National Trust for Scotland

St Andrews and St Leonard’s

St Andrews, South Street, The Pends

Watching brief Angus Mackintosh Kirkdale Archaeology

NO 5141 1668 A watching brief was undertaken in August 2006 during the removal of four stone bollards and excavation of foundations for six new cast iron bollards. The removal of the stone bollards partially revealed possible flagged surfaces and the footings of the stone columns of the West Precinct wall. The

works caused no disturbance to these features. There were no other features of archaeological significance and no finds were retained.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Wemyss

Wemyss

John Gooder AOC Archaeology Group

Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group
NT 320 958 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in July 2006 on the proposed area of a residential development within the Wemyss Estate on the northern side of Coaltown of Wemyss. Trial trenching totalling 2,370m² over 4.6ha of former farmland recorded significant medieval features relating to a pottery kiln site dating to the 13th and early 14th century in five trenches in the northern/central part of the evaluation area.

Nearly all the pottery (457 sherds) from this site was in a Scottish white gritty fabric in a range of vessel forms. Fragments of kiln props and the upper kiln structure were recovered. The other 18 trenches proved to be archaeologically sterile.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Savills

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Cadder

Summerston, Maryhill Claire Shaw and Maureen Kilpatrick
Evaluation, Excavation GUARD

NS 5697 7057 Between August and September 2005, following a 5% evaluation of the proposed development area, an archaeological excavation was undertaken to investigate the remains of an 18th-century kiln. The kiln was linear and measured 9.90m in length with a maximum width of 2.10m, tapered into a bottleneck shape at the flue end. It was constructed of both industrial and handmade bricks and was built into the surrounding sandstone bedrock, which had been cut to contain the structure. Two phases of use were uncovered although the function for the kiln could not be securely ascertained.

A small oval pit containing charcoal and burnt stone was found during the evaluation a small distance from the kiln. This appeared to be an isolated feature, probably a fire pit of unknown date.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow (Taylor Woodrow Developments)

Wester Balmuildy Farm, Glasgow

Martin Carruthers
Watching brief GUARD

NS 5805 7157 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in November 2005 by GUARD at Wester Balmuildy Farm, Balmore Road, to monitor the opening of eight small test-pits, excavated to test for the presence of ground contaminants prior to a proposed development on the site, in an area just outside the SW corner of the Roman fort at Balmuildy. No archaeological remains were encountered in any of the test-pits, confirming the results obtained in an earlier evaluation.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS and NMRS.

Sponsor: Johnson, Poole and Bloomer

Cathcart

White Cart Water Flood Prevention Scheme 2006: D M Maguire, D Sneddon and D Lynn

Snuff Mill Road, Cathcart

Watching brief GUARD

NS 5845 6018 A watching brief was maintained in September 2006 during the excavation of two test pits, prior to the development of the White Cart Water flood prevention scheme. No archaeological features were observed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Glasgow City Council

Eastwood

Darnley Mains

Sophie Nicol
Archaeological evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 533 587 Archaeological field evaluation was carried out in October 2006 in advance of a proposed development at Darnley Mains, near Glasgow. We excavated 99 trial trenches (totalling 6200 linear metres) in the proposed development area, a 5% sample of the total area. The evaluation succeeded in identifying some structures, services, a trench and trackway associated with a building complex connected with a military rifle range dating from at least the late 19th century to the middle of the 20th century. The evaluation also recorded the base of a truncated limekiln.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Meridian Developments Ltd

Glasgow

British Waterways, Scotland: Forth and Clyde Canal – Port Dundas

Survey Paul Fox, Tom Whalley Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 59 66 On behalf of British Waterways, and at the request of Historic Scotland, Kirkdale Archaeology were asked to undertake an archaeological survey at Port Dundas to create a record of the archaeological features and record the various interventions affecting these features. The survey work undertaken in April to May 2006 recorded and interpreted a variety of alterations that had been made to the fabric of the canal walls from their original construction to the present. Two large industrial buildings were also recorded photographically during this work.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: British Waterways Scotland

British Waterways, Scotland: Forth and Clyde Canal – South Spiers Wharf

Watching brief Paul Fox, Tom Whalley Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 590 665 On behalf of British Waterways, and at the request of Historic Scotland, a watching brief was maintained in April 2006 on the S bank of Spiers Wharf, Glasgow, during trenching to insert services. Telecom, water and electrical conduits were all to be installed in a trench 0.6m wide by 1.0m deep and 210m long, running E-W from the delineating fence SW of the new lock gates. The work was carried out using a mechanical digger and additional clearance, where appropriate, was carried out manually. We found laid granite setts below the existing ground level, which in turn lay on levelling sand and a

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lower layer of water-proof boulder clay. There were also various modern features such as water pipes and electricity cabling.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: British Waterways Scotland

College Lands, Duke Street Thomas Rees, Douglas Gordon and Rebecca Shaw

Watching brief Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 601 651 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in September 2005 during selected elements of the geo-technical investigation undertaken in support of the proposal to develop College Lands, Duke Street. The watching brief identified no archaeological material during the excavation of test pits.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: Dawn Developments

Custom House Quay

D Lynn
Watching brief GUARD

NS 590 640 GUARD was commissioned to monitor a programme of test pit excavations in February 2006 on Custom House Quay, a linear riverside strip on the N bank of the Clyde in central Glasgow proposed for light redevelopment as a public amenity area. No significant discoveries were made.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: RMJM Architectural Engineers

Gartloch Road

Don Wilson
Walkover survey, AOC Archaeology Group

Archaeological evaluation

NS 669 669 A walkover survey and evaluation were undertaken in February 2006 prior to the development of existing pasture and scrub land at Gartloch. The walkover survey identified the location of Gartsheugh Farmstead and another four sites of possible significance. These comprised an area of rubble at the location of a known mine shaft, an embankment, an area of brick rubble and a long brick wall. The evaluation targeted the area of Gartsheugh farmstead, revealing substantial cobble floors and upstanding walls associated with the farmstead marked on the 1st Edition OS map.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Atkins Highways and Transportation

Glasgow Cathedral

Angus Mackintosh, Claire Shaw
Minor excavation Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 602 655 Four periods of work required monitoring and recording at Glasgow Cathedral between February and September 2006. As part of a staged survey of the external elevations, the E elevation was drawn, photographed and recorded. The work was intended to complete existing survey data and to identify significant archaeological features. To this end, all relevant alterations and repairs to the monument, both historical and recent, as well as records of original architectural details, were completed.

Flooring slabs were removed in three separate areas on the northern and southern side of the lower church. The slabs were lifted to assess the thickness of the slabs and the underlying ground conditions and also to allow cables to be laid to provide power to the lights on the handrails. At the base of each of three sets of stairs, secure fixing points were required to bed the handrails and where possible small foundation pads were to be excavated to accommodate these.

The first trench was on the northern side of the lower church at the foot of the steps from leading from the treasury. This area

was of particular interest as most of the area concerned had not been disturbed. In this trench a possible grave marker with an E-W alignment was seen. The slabs in the other two trenches (at the NE corner of the lower church at the base of the stairs near the chapter house, and at the SE corner of the lower church) clearly had been lifted and re-set during the excavation and installation of the heating system in the 1990s.

We recorded a gargoyle and its setting after its removal from the SE corner of the cathedral. The gargoyle was carved from blond sandstone, now so heavily weathered that its form was unrecognisable.

Finally, paving slabs and cobbles outside the W and S doors were removed. A subsequent, shallow excavation in the area beneath the cobbles near the S door was monitored. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted and no finds were retained.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Nether Pollok

Stuart Nisbet

Ditch and bank boundaries, track

NS 5541 6239 Ditch and bank boundary forming rough circle c 130m radius. Ditch 1.5m wide by 1m deep with outer bank 1m high. Commences at path at NS 5531 6225 heading NW in arc to N extremity at 5533 6254. Continues E, then curves S, terminating at NS 5555 6234, W of prominent ringwork (NS56SE59).

Boundary of Roadhill Meadow shown on survey by Ogilvy (1741).

From modern road at NS 5536 6203, former track visible heading W across open meadow with faint rig and furrow. Track crosses hollow way from old barn (NS55176208) down to Pollok House approach road, continues W to rubble-strewn site of West Mains steading (pre-1741) NS 5504 6208.

Most prominent of a network of ditches, banks and early tracks recorded in fieldwork and documentary research on Pollok Estate.

Report to be submitted to NMRS.

New Rotterdam Wharf

Victoria Clements

Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group

NS 587 666 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in March 2006 on the groundbreaking works associated with ground condition investigations for a proposed redevelopment, New Rotterdam Wharf, in South Speirs Wharf Industrial Estate at South Speirs Wharf, Glasgow. The cobbled surface of the Forth and Clyde Canal towpath was found to survive beneath a modern gravel footpath in some areas. No other significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: ISIS Waterside Regeneration

Regent Mills

Stuart Nisbet

Dam and lade

NS 5670 6645 At S end of weir on River Kelvin, sluice gate structure built of sandstone ashlar. Overflow parallel to river with three timber sluice gates. Sluice perpendicular to this on lade with six sluices. On central ashlar post, panel with inscription 'John Beath Deacon, James Scouller Collector 1833', marking improvements by mill owner, Glasgow Incorporation of Bakers. Lade continues W through purpose-built arches in old and new Partick Bridges to site of Regent Mills, now Museum of Transport Car Park NS 56456636.



Fig 26. Regent Mills inscribed stone.

31 St Andrews Street, Glasgow

M Kilpatrick

Watching brief, Evaluation GUARD

NS 596 647 In April 2006, we carried out an archaeological evaluation and watching brief in advance of a proposed development at 31 St Andrew's Street, Glasgow. The work involved the monitoring of the demolition of a concrete floor and a 10% evaluation within the development area. Eight trenches were excavated across the site but no archaeological deposits were encountered, although several features which could relate to a palaeo-channel of the Molendinar Burn were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Alba Town Ltd

Govan

Govan Ironworks

Robert Will

Archaeological evaluation GUARD

NS 590 631 Two phases of evaluation were carried out on the site of Govan Ironworks on the S side of Glasgow. During August 2004 16 trial trenches were opened across the site, to test for the level of survival of the foundry and its associated workshops and residential accommodation. This revealed substantial sub-surface surviving remains of the ironworks and of the workers' accommodation, known as the Lower English Buildings. In July 2005 further very small-scale evaluation was conducted, in conjunction with SASAA, mainly in the area of the foundry, as part of a fine-grained sampling exercise to examine and identify deposits relating to the metallurgical processes being undertaken on the site.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS and NMRS.

Sponsor: Glasgow City Council

Water Row

Magnar Dalland

Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 554 659 An archaeological watching brief was carried out between December 2005 and September 2006, during the drilling of boreholes at Water Row as part of environmental monitoring of the site. The watching brief took place due to the proximity of the site to Govan Old Parish Church, which lies immediately to the W. The existing church was built in the 19th century, but the churchyard has Early Christian origins.

The watching brief involved monitoring two phases of fieldwork. The drilling of 17 boreholes and the excavation of 7 trial pits was carried out on December 2005 while a further 4 boreholes and 18 shallow test pits were excavated in September 2006 within the same site.

The profiles showed that there has been substantial disturbance over much of the site. The W half of the site had been part of a shipyard from the mid 19th century until the 1960s, and the E half had been disturbed during the construction of the Glasgow District Subway in the 1890s. However, it was also established that there are specific areas where there is the potential for archaeological deposits to survive relatively undisturbed.

Report lodged with WoSAS and NMRS. Archive to be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Glasgow City Council

Old Monkland

Lochwood Farm, Lochend Road, Coatbridge

S Mitchell

Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 6899 6650 A controlled topsoil strip was carried out during the excavation of a cable trench and tower base for a mobile phone telecommunications mast in April 2006. A stone built cundy drain was revealed crossing the cable trench close to a watercourse, beneath the level required by the development. No other archaeological remains were discovered.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS and WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Daly International on behalf of T-Mobile

GRAMPIAN

Auchendoir and Kearn

Brawland BW 1-2

George Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NJ 47074 27132 In improved pasture 150m N of Brawland farmhouse a stretch of bedrock under turf bears 11 cup marks, the largest being 60 x 25mm and 50 x 20mm. In the same field to the S at NJ 47126 26950 an outcrop 3.6m long and 0.4m high bears 10 cups. A group of five average 60 x 20mm and a further five 18 x 8mm.

Brawland BW 3-6

George Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NJ 46994 26598 In the boulder-strewn fields to the W of Brawland Farm, a boulder 2.2m x 1.5 x 0.7 with a possible cup mark 50mm x 12.

NJ 46769 26657 A slab of rock bears at least one cup mark 50 x 10mm. 6m NE of the slab at NJ 46777 26658 a boulder with one cup mark 50 x 15mm.

NJ 46895 26586 bedrock under turf has two cup marks 60 x 20mm and 50 x 8mm.

NJ 46827 26834 a boulder with two cup marks 50 x 18mm and 30 x 10mm.

Tonburn TB 1

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NJ 46574 26748 On the N side of the Burn of Tonburn between the farms of Tonburn and Brawland, a boulder 2.2 x 1.7 x 0.6m bearing two cup marks 60 x 20mm and 60 x 18mm.

Rhynie

Templand TP 1-3

George Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NJ 47920 27325 Outcrop bearing two cup marks, both of 50 x 12mm, with a possible third of the same dimensions.

NJ 47850 27697 An outcrop 2.4 x 2.0 x 1.0m bears two cup marks, both 50 x 12mm.

NJ 47308 27211 A granite outcrop 2.7 x 1.1 x 1.0m bears five cup marks 50 x 15mm, 50 x 12mm, 35 x 12mm and two measuring 25 x 8mm.

Templand TP 4-5

George Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NJ 47084 27185 On the N bank of the Burn of Balhinny 500m W of Templand farmhouse a granite boulder 4.0m wide and 0.7m high bearing at least 43 cup marks. A cluster of the deepest cups are found at the southern edge, the largest measuring 85mm x 20. On the opposite side of the burn at 47056 27174 another large boulder bears a single cup mark.

Tonburn TB 2-3

George Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NJ 46547 26961 On the N side of the Burn of Tonburn between the farms of Tonburn and Brawland a stretch of bedrock bearing three cup marks 55 x 15mm, 50 x 15mm and 40mm x 8mm

Approximately NJ 4667 2702 on the south-facing slope of Shiel Hill an area of exposed bedrock bears one cup mark 50 x 12mm.

HIGHLAND

Alness

Wyvis Lodge

Catherine Dagg

Survey

NH 485 742 A desk-based assessment and walk-over survey were carried out in advance of SFGS planting in the vicinity of Wyvis Lodge at the E end of Loch Glass. A head dyke and cultivation features such as banks, field edges and field clearance piles indicated a settlement N of the Abhainn Beinn nan Eun which is not recorded on early maps, but no buildings were located.

Sponsor: UPM Tilhill Forestry

Applecross

Applecross Mains

John Wood

Community archaeology project, Excavation for site presentation Highland Archaeology Services Ltd and Applecross Archaeology Society

NG 7118 4433 Two quadrants were opened in October 2006 to reveal the plan of the broch, follow up the work of the Time Team and clarify any subsequent activity on the site. With poor weather it proved impossible to do more than take off the turf and record the rubble spread overlying the site.

The project gave an opportunity to local people to take part in archaeological excavation alongside professional archaeologists.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: National Lottery Awards for All; Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

HIGHLAND

Ardnamurchan

Ardnamurchan Transitions Project

P Richardson and H Cobb

Archaeological Research Field School University of Newcastle NM 547 707 A small-scale evaluative survey of Swordle Bay was undertaken during July and August 2006 by the Ardnamurchan Transitions Project, including detailed survey at the site of Cladh Aindreis, and excavation of the tomb forecourt, outside the scheduled area. This work was undertaken for two reasons: to assist in developing a detailed excavation strategy for future seasons and to provide a preliminary contribution towards the wider project aims of establishing the date, form and chronological sequence of the cairn and chamber. An additional objective was to begin to define the boundaries of the monument, its relation to other sites within a 2km radius, and to record the palaeoenvironmental setting of the site. At Cladh Aindreis, we removed all vegetation from the cairn and surrounding area, planned the cairn and photographed relevant parts of the structure. In the forecourt of the tomb, outside the scheduled area, we opened a trench (Trench 1) in which robbed material from the cairn was identified in the upper subsoils. Beneath these upper deposits we found a stained gravel surface into which two pits were cut. One was amorphous in shape, and possibly represented two pits. It disappeared into the trench edge towards the scheduled area, and so its extent was not established. Another was sub-oval and had been repeatedly recut and subjected to burning activity. A compact stained and humic layer at the base of this pit suggested that it may have been lined with turf or other organic matter. A sample of carbonised wood was recovered from this pit and has been sent away for radiocarbon dating. No diagnostic finds were noted within Trench 1, although a broken flint blade was found in the upper subsoils, with retouch on both sides of its proximal end. Large quantities of quartzite, both in chipped form and as river-rolled pebbles, were found within all contexts. Some tiny flint waste flakes possibly representing debitage were also found.

We opened another trench to the WNW of the cairn, on a lower terrace of the Swordle River. Here a small area of rig and furrow field system was observed to be respecting a discrete circular stone structure, which appeared to be artificially raised above the natural lay of the land on its western (river-facing) side. Excavation suggested that this was a small circular structure set into the beach gravels, and respected by the rig and furrow. However, only _ of the structure was revealed in an area that may have been subject to more recent robbing activity.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS and Highland SMR. The archive is intended for deposition in the NMRS.

Sponsor: The Prehistoric Society; the Council for British Archaeology Challenge Fund; the University of Manchester Students as Partners Fund; the School of Historical Studies, University of Newcastle; the University of Manchester

Arisaig and Moidart

A830: Loch nan Uamh to Arisaig

I Suddaby

Evaluation, Excavation

CFA Archaeology Ltd

The A830 between Loch nan Uamh and Arisaig in Lochaber is the last remaining single-track trunk road in Scotland. A desk-based assessment undertaken by ASH in 2003 was updated by a walk-over survey in early June 2005. CFA Archaeology Ltd then investigated those remains that would be affected by the

planned upgrading of the road between June and November 2005. The known features comprised old road alignments, estate infrastructure and a listed bridge. These were subjected to written and photographic survey and recording during the evaluation in late June and July. This also involved programmes of test-pitting and trial trenching and was followed by selective excavation..

NM 667 865 At Arisaig, a trench measuring c 13 x 12m was excavated by machine, revealing a weathered spread of reddened fire-cracked stones with intermittent charcoal covering an area of 11 x 6m. Although damaged by the later excavation of a ditch and field drain, it appeared the burnt mound lay on low banks of sand, which may have been natural or introduced to the site. There was a stream on one side and a marshy area on the other. The sand banks sealed an underlying primary deposit of burnt material containing stones that were not similarly reddened and this was associated with a stake-hole. There was no sign of either a hearth or of a trough.

NM 694 852 At Borrodale, an L-shaped trench measuring 60 x 40m was excavated by machine. This covered both a level area and a slope down to a former palaeochannel. Unusually deep topsoil deposits (for the Highlands) of up to 1m were testimony to damaging ploughing in the past, although the area has not been cultivated since the Second World War. Two cairns of differing nature were exposed on the slope, one with dimensions of 7 x 5m composed of small stones and the other of 6 x 4m, composed of larger stones and boulders. Several lithics, including two thumbnail scrapers, were recovered from the topsoil. On the more level area, several linear gullies suggested strip cultivation in the past and a series of shallow pits contained quartz lithics and charcoal.

NM 677 858 At Lochan Torr Na Nighinn (Brunary Burn: NM68NE 42), both structures were cleared of vegetation and debris. An area around them was deturfed and excavated. The more substantial building was 8m by 3.5m internally, within a drystone wall featuring rounded corners and splayed windows on either side of an entrance in the long side. Only the central area was paved and this surrounded a central hearth. A network of drains ran under the floor. Finds dating to the 19th century were recovered. The smaller building measured 6m by 2m internally, within a wall of similar construction but without obvious windows. Neither paving nor a hearth were recorded and the finds were of a less domestic nature. There were nevertheless no drains to suggest its former use as a byre. External features included a crudely paved area, an external hearth and a further series of drains. These structures would appear to have been built as part of the land improvements made in the area following the 1745 rebellion but are within an estate that was not forfeited and therefore are unlikely to have been built to house incomers, as was the case on many forfeited estates.

Other recording work took place at Rose Cottage, a brick-built building with piped services within a road-side quarry which appears on the 1st Edition OS map (1876) and was abandoned around World War II. Test pitting on what may be a raised beach at the mouth of the Beasdale Burn recorded no archaeological remains.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS, report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Eileanan Comhlach, Gaskan, Loch Shiel

P J Madden, J E Kirby,

M Gascoigne, J Dye and C Friend

Vitrified fort

NM 8036 7250 The summit of this small rocky islet is

occupied by a vitrified fort, roughly triangular on plan, measuring 11.5m NE/SW and narrowing to a point 17m to the SE. The summit is level and 4 to 5m above the surface of the loch. There are no ramparts and little in the way of tumble, but four sections of heavily vitrified rocks suggest the possibility of a former timber palisade with a stone-built timber-laced wall walk supporting imported soil (?) used to level off the interior.

The boat-landing on the NE side is paved with flat slabs on which lie four large chunks of vitrified rock. A V-shaped rocky gully leading from the SW side of the boat landing probably formed the entrance to the fort but now leads into the semi-subterranean antechamber of a corn-drying kiln, with a well preserved flue and bowl occupying the centre of the fort.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group

Assynt

Loch Borralan

Catherine Dagg

Watching brief

NC 2610 1120 A watching brief was carried out in October 2005 on ground-breaking work associated with the construction of a new house to the N of Loch Borralan and close to a chambered cairn. The house site was identified as being immediately outside the old arable land of Ledmore Farm, and the head dyke was broken through by the driveway to the house. No archaeological features or deposits were otherwise noted.

Sponsor: R Houldsworth

Auldearn

Auldearn, Nairn

T Cowie

Metal detector find/Casual find National Museums Scotland

NH 91 54 A heavily worn Early Bronze Age flat axehead was found by Mr T McLeod while metal detecting in woodland. Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Inverness Museum and Art Gallery (TT 11/06).

Baleskine and Abertarff

Fort Augustus Abbey

John Wood

Photographic record,

Highland Archaeology

Watching brief

Services Ltd

NH 3818 0914 An extensive pre-alteration photographic record, and a watching brief on engineering test pits, were undertaken in 2004-5. A photographic record is being built up of the changes in progress at Fort Augustus Abbey during its conversion to luxury flats. This is being done in response to a planning condition. In 2006 it included the demolition of the 20th-century Brothers Block which stood within the surviving NE bastion of the fort. A watching brief was also maintained on excavations for drains and services in the grounds. There are no discoveries to report.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service and NMRS; archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Raven Highlands Ltd

River East Hydro

John Wood

Exploratory excavation,

Highland Archaeology

Watching brief

Services Ltd

NH 533 159 Exploratory excavation and a watching brief were undertaken within the area of a hydro-electric scheme currently under construction at River East, Foyers, Loch Ness. The work was started in July 2006 in response to a planning

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condition and followed a desk-based assessment and walk-over survey by Stuart Farrell in 2002. No archaeologically significant finds or features have been found so far.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service and NMRS; archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: RWE Npower

Bower

Stemster

Andrew Heald

Casual find

NMS

ND 18 60 A sandstone lugged vessel of indeterminate date was found in a ploughed field in Stemster. The object was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 44/05) and allocated to Dunbeath Heritage Centre.

Bower, Halkirk, Watten and Wick

Caithness Crannog Survey

G Cavers

Survey AOC Archaeology Group

ND 2443 5585; ND 1847 5969; ND 3114 4116; ND 3083 4349; ND 0661 6119 The sites of four documented crannogs in Caithness were dived on and surveyed in June 2006.

ND 2443 5585 Loch Watten crannog (ND25NW 11) was found to consist of a large stone mound 35m in diameter and 2.8m from its lowest to highest points. No timbers were noted though several areas of vertical stones may represent ruinous walling.

ND 1847 5969 The reed-covered island in Loch Scarmclate (ND15NE 4) was seen to consist of a silt-covered scatter of stones, though with little indication of occupation, and no structural remains were noted. The classification of this site as a ‘crannog’ is therefore dubious.

ND 3114 4116 The artificial islet in Loch of Yarrows (ND34SW 37) is a stone mound with a basal diameter of c 25m resting on a bedrock reef 45m in length, though the stone scatter extends to cover an area of c 35m. No timbers were noted, though vertical stones similar to those noted in Loch Watten were observed. The stone causeway depicted on the Yarrows first edition estate maps was found in c 2m of water running between the islet and the shore.

ND 3083 4349 Diving around the submerged stonework in the loch adjacent to Yarrows broch (ND34SW 1) recorded two large linear stone structures. The first of these ran parallel to the current shoreline and consisted of horizontally coursed stonework which appeared to act as a revetment to the rubble behind. The exact purpose of this feature is unclear but it is possible that it acted as a dock or harbour. The second structure was in c 2m of water at the time of survey and was built from edge-set stones extending into the loch as a pier or jetty. Both features were recorded.

ND 0661 6119 The islet known as ‘Big Island’ in Loch Calder (ND06SE 15) could not be located during the survey.

Archive to be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Clyne

The Extractive Industries of Brora,

S Badger

Brora Back Beach

Excavation, Field survey

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NC 905 034 In October and November 2005 CFA Archaeology Ltd assisted local volunteers and members of the North of

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Scotland Archaeology Society (NoSAS) in the investigation of remains on Brora Back Beach. Building remains had previously been recorded eroding out of the sand dunes and a small-scale excavation of these remains in 2004 by the SCAPE Trust and local volunteers demonstrated the extent and potential importance of the site. Historical background research had also been carried out by local enthusiast Jacqueline Aitken, and provided information on the development of the site as a whole. The aim of the current phase of work was to carry out a full survey of the area, train the local volunteers in basic archaeological skills, and carry out further small excavations. The information collected will be used to inform further work in the area.

A full field survey was carried out of the whole area from Lower Brora in the NE to just before the firing range in the SW. It recorded 36 sites of interest including the radio station and associated aerial bases, 9 coal pits, 4 boundary walls, 5 buildings, 5 middens, a harbour, trackways, clearance heaps, and a findspot. A total station survey was carried out to plot all the features onto a base map. Photographs of all features were taken. Small-scale excavation was carried out at the sites of two buildings and an extensive industrial midden. This involved the exposure and recording of eroding material visible in the sand dune section. Map evidence has suggested that these remains could be that of a saltworks dating to the 18th century. A flagstone floor and the E wall of a building were revealed as well as the possible back wall of a building and a large industrial midden comprising primarily of burnt coal, ash and shale.

Auger surveying was carried out next to the ‘Saltman’s House’, where a midden had been identified eroding out of the coastal section. The survey showed that the midden was quite extensive and mostly comprised demolition material. An auger survey was also carried out over the old golf course within the eastern section of the study area. Little archaeological material was uncovered in this area but this may be due to the landscaping of this area for use as a golf course. Further auger survey was carried out over the eroding building remains on the coastal edge to determine their extent. This survey demonstrated that one of the buildings extends back into the dune whereas the other does not, showing the latter has almost completely eroded away.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Contin

Carnoch Church, Strathconon Catherine Dagg Building survey NH 2921 5387 An archaeological building survey of the parliamentary church was carried out in May 2006 in advance of conversion to a private dwelling. The evaluation concluded that, while the exterior of the building retains all the original 1830 features, the interior underwent a major recast in 1899 and the only surviving feature of the original Telford design is the S lobby. Recommendations were made for further investigation when conversion work is underway. Sponsor: Mr R Willson

Creich

Bonar Bridge/ Ardgay Golf Club Claire Herbert Desk-based assessment, Alba Archaeology Ltd Walkover survey, Evaluation NH 618 915 A desk-based assessment and evaluation was carried out at Bonar Bridge Golf Club in advance of the

construction of a new greenkeeper’s hut. The sites lies in a landscape rich in prehistoric remains, including the remains of hut circles (NH69SW0033) and a burnt mound (NH69SW0054) recorded on the golf course itself. Two possible archaeological features were identified during the walkover survey, in the form of two small mounds of stones located to the NW of the development site (NH 6182 9159). Neither of these sites is at risk from the proposed development. For the evaluation, four trial trenches were excavated across the development (equal to 5% of the total site area). However, no features or finds of archaeological significance were encountered during the evaluation.

Full report deposited with Highland Council Archaeology Unit and NMRS.

Sponsor: Bonar Bridge/Ardgay Golf Club

Linsidemore Water Main John Wood Desk-based, Walk-over assessment, Highland Archaeology Watching brief Services Ltd NH 544 991 An archaeological desk-based assessment and walk-over survey, followed by a watching brief, were carried out between September and December 2006 in advance of construction of a new water main at Linsidemore, Sutherland. The walkover survey revealed a number of stone wall and building remains, some of which are not featured on current maps. These and their locations were noted. Selected sections of the water main construction were watched but no archaeologically significant features were affected.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Halcrow PLC

Cromarty

Cromarty Kitchen Garden John Wood Community archaeology project (excavation) Highland Archaeology Services Ltd NH 792 671 In September 2006 two trial trenches were cut to test a hypothesis that Church Street, Cromarty, formerly continued along the foot of the raised beach and was diverted by the Laird of Cromarty in the late 17th or 18th century to enable land to be taken into the policies of the house. In the event, no archaeology was found apart from evidence of former gardens belonging to Cromarty House. However, it may be that the trenches were incorrectly located and further work is planned for 2007. The project gave an opportunity to local people to take part in archaeological excavation alongside professional archaeologists.

Report in preparation. This will be lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

Cromarty Townlands Barn John Wood Exploratory excavation Highland Archaeology Services Ltd NH 787 674 An exploratory archaeological excavation was undertaken in July to August 2006 to inform development proposals for the restoration of Townlands Barn, Cromarty. The building, which is Grade A listed, is currently a derelict barn but was originally built as a laird’s house in the 1690s. Six trial trenches were cut, of which two were inside the building. Townlands Barn seems to have been newly built on clean sands and gravels. No evidence could be found for gardens in front of the house (on the S side,away from the road). Two successive

horse-wheels, apparently late 19th-century or early 20th-century in date, were found on this side, for which the ground had been raised by approximately 1m over the original level, obscuring much of the building’s original front elevation. The horse-wheels are an important discovery, especially as so little research has been undertaken into these features. The structure of the latest one has been well preserved beneath a concrete slab and further excavation and recording are needed to provide indicative dates for its construction and use. The drive shaft running through to the building may survive, as well as other details. There is also a need to clarify the apparent remains of a predecessor and the relationship between the two.

On the N (street) side of the building, no evidence of any substantial former buildings was found on the site of the modern eastern wing, and conditions prevented investigation of the western wind facing the street, but a cobbled surface (not removed, and undated) was found in the yard between.

Inside the building, evidence was found of a stone slab floor in the kitchen, and wooden floors in the parlour. Beneath the present floor there was also evidence of shoemaking and shoe-mending which had apparently taken place during a period when there was only an earth floor. No firm conclusions can be drawn yet regarding the upper floors until a fabric survey has been completed.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Highland Historic Buildings Trust

Croy and Dalcross

Clava Old Schoolhouse John Wood Watching brief Highland Archaeology Services Ltd NH 757 439 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in July 2006 to record the nature and extent of any archaeology revealed during excavations for a new house adjoining Clava Old Schoolhouse. The site had been levelled and gravel extracted before the watching brief and no features or artefacts of archaeological significance were found.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Mr N Alexander

Culloden Battlefield T Pollard Metal detector survey, GUARD/Centre Radar survey, Watching brief for Battlefield Archaeology NH 741 447 As part of the continued archaeological works related to the construction of a new visitor centre and reinterpretation of the 1746 battlefield, the National Trust for Scotland commissioned GUARD to continue the metal detector survey begun in April 2005. In December 2005, the areas corresponding to the new building footprint and the associated car park were surveyed. Low densities of buttons and musket balls were recovered, suggesting that sporadic fighting took place behind the main Government Left, possibly in mopping-up operations involving Jacobites who had broken through the Government line. Lead casting debris and a silver King’s Shilling dated to the 1690s may represent evidence for the site of the temporary Government camp established on the field after the battle.

In April 2006, a programme of ground-penetrating radar survey was carried out over the Jacobite Graves in the Clan cemetery. As suggested by earlier work, this indicated pits beneath each of the mounds.

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In June 2006, the Field of the English was subject to further metal detector survey in order to define the location of the Government left flank. This resulted in the recovery of a number of musket balls, buttons and other battle debris.

In August 2006, work began on the construction of the new visitor centre. Works were monitored as part of an archaeological watching brief. Thus far, one undated stone-packed pit has been recorded. Other than small amounts of metal detector finds, no archaeological features associated with the battle have been identified. The watching brief continues.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: National Trust for Scotland

Rosebank, Croy Sarah-Jane Haston Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd NH 7933 4974 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in October 2006 in advance of a proposed housing development at Rosebank on the eastern margins of the village of Croy, a sample equivalent to just over 5% of the available 4.4ha development area. We excavated 21 trenches. The evaluation identified a number of different features that are representative of differing types of agricultural field improvement. Rubble field drains were recorded running in both NE-SW and E-W directions. Two large stony patches recorded in Trench 2 may have been deposited as the field was cleared of stone for agricultural purposes and may have also been deposited to fill in pools of water. A large pit recorded in Trench 1 appears again to have been a form of stone clearance. Here, the stones were deposited in a large pit cut into a NE-facing slope. Given the abundance of 19th-century domestic refuse the pit was also being used as a waste pit. These features are not considered to be archaeologically significant.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Scotia Homes Ltd

Daviot and Dunlichity

Balnafoich George Currie Cup-marked rock NH 68389 35100 50m N of the easternmost stone recorded in NH63NE47, a boulder 2.8 x 1.2 x 0.9m bearing seven cup marks the largest being 50 x 20mm.

Farr Wind Farm G Mudie Archaeological monitoring; CFA Archaeology Ltd Palaeoenvironmental study NH 730 290 Three monitoring visits were carried out from June 2005 to February 2006 during the construction phase of the Farr wind farm to observe excavations for turbine bases and crane stances. No finds or new discoveries were made and development works avoided all previously identified sites. These included an old estate track and three groups of shooting butts. Results of a palaeoenvironmental study are forthcoming.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Bonus Energy A/S on behalf of Npower Renewables Ltd

Dores

Abersky John Wood Trial trenching evaluation Highland Archaeology Services Ltd NH 5795 2724 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May 2006 in response to a request by the planning authority

for information to assist them in deciding a planning application for the construction of two houses. Desk-based background research was followed by trial trenching. Six trial trenches were opened by back-acting mechanical excavator to provide a 10% sample. Most of the site was clearly free of any archaeological interest. A group of apparent postholes was found but this lacked any pattern or dating evidence. Some of the features may be prehistoric, especially as there is a strong presence of prehistoric archaeology documented in the surrounding hills, but no conclusive evidence could be found to support this.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.
Sponsor: AG Contractors Ltd

Dornoch

Dornoch Business Park, Dornoch Amanda Gow and Douglas Gordon
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NH 796 894 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken during June 2006 in respect of the proposed commercial development at Dornoch Business Park, Dornoch. The evaluation consisted of 12 trenches covering 10% of the total area, supported by a metal detector survey.

Overlying the development area was light brown silty sand topsoil up to 800mm in depth. Several of the trenches contained dark brown silty sand with frequent shell inclusions and bone fragments, a possible medieval cultivation soil, underlying the topsoil. High water tables due to close proximity of the sea and Black Burn had resulted in the build-up of organic deposits in the central naturally lower section of the area. The exposed subsoil was sandy, with colour varying from pale yellow to grey/brown. Nine possibly significant archaeological features were identified, comprising a possible truncated posthole, seven rectangular pits and a possible ditch/pit feature. These were concentrated in the NE and part of the SE section of the development area and were therefore associated with the area of cultivable ground. However, the lack of any diagnostic material from these features makes the interpretation of date and function problematic.

Report to Highland Archaeology Service and archive to NMRS.
Sponsor: Highland Council

Dornoch Joiners Yard John Wood
Trial trenching, Evaluation Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
NH 794 896 An archaeological evaluation was carried at the Joiner's Yard, Dornoch in July 2006 in advance of the demolition of a joiner's workshop and construction of a house. Two trenches were cut with a back-acting excavator in a very confined area, to provide the specified 20% site sample. The area was found to be a former peat bog with a high (and apparently tidal) water table. No archaeological features or finds were found.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.
Sponsor: N Leslie and A Mackay

Londornoch Water Main Renewal John Wood
Desk-based assessment Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
NH 747 925 An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out during May to June 2006 to inform the construction of a water main at Londornoch, Sutherland. No recorded archaeology was affected but attention was drawn to the general archaeological potential of the area.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.
Sponsor: Halcrow PLC

Duirinish

Ben Aketil, Skye Richard Conolly
Walkover survey; Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd
Walkover: NG 321 497 Watching brief: NG 324 511 to NG 324 492 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken between July and November 2006 in connection with the construction of Ben Aketil wind farm. This involved walkover survey of a proposed borrow pit location and a watching brief during ground-breaking works for the lower part of the main access track.

The walkover survey took in the area of a borrow pit and was principally concerned with accurately locating four sites that had been recorded previously in the course of a pre-forestation survey (NG34NW 19, NG34NW 20, NG34NW 24 and NG34NW 25). The recorded coordinates of these sites were found to be inaccurate and their locations were re-recorded with hand-held GPS. A fourth feature was located in the course of the survey, possibly a small shieling. There were no features within the borrow pit, the location of which is covered by commercial forestry. None of the sites will be affected by the borrow pit.

The watching brief monitored ground-breaking works during the construction of the access track leading from the A850, near Red Burn, through Coishletter forestry plantation. A longhouse (NG35SW 7) was marked out on the ground to prevent accidental damage. No archaeological features were disturbed in the course of the watching brief.

Reports lodged with Highland SMR. Report and archive to be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Ben Aketil Wind Energy Ltd

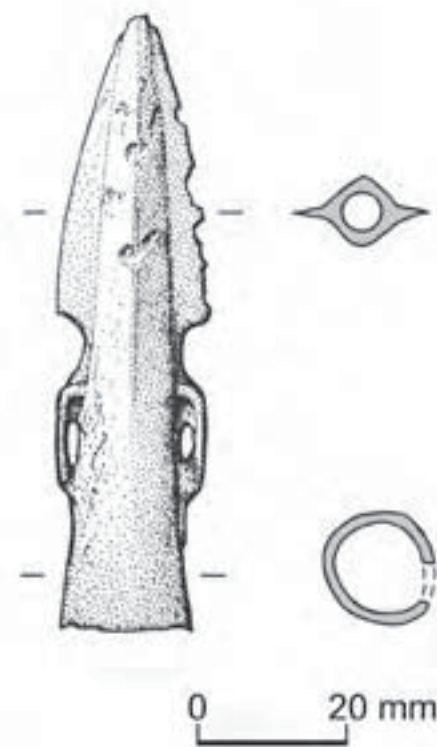


Fig 27. Middle Bronze Age spearhead, Glendale, Skye.
Drawing by Marion O'Neil.

Fasach, Glendale, Skye Trevor Cowie
Metal detector find/casual find National Museums Scotland
NG 18 49 A small Middle Bronze Age side-looped socketed spearhead was found by Mr Donald Anderson in ground disturbed by pigs at the site of a small spring. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 10/06) and allocated to Inverness Museum and Art Gallery.

Dunnet

Dunnet Bay Caravan Site and Footpath Works, Caithness John Wood

Watching briefs Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
ND 219 705 An archaeological watching brief was carried out between February and April 2006 to record the nature and extent of any archaeology revealed during a proposed development of the caravan site at Dunnet, Caithness. A further watching brief took place immediately afterwards on adjoining path-works by the Highland Council's Countryside Ranger Service, and both have been brought together into a single report. Despite the known evidence of Norse settlement in the area, no significant archaeological features were discovered.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: the Caravan Club and Highland Council

Duthil and Rothiemurchus

High Burnside Aviemore Dan Atkinson
Site evaluation Alba Archaeology Ltd

NH 892 141 A site evaluation was undertaken in September 2006 in advance of a proposed housing development at High Burnside, at the NE end of Aviemore. A number of upstanding structural remains were previously known, all late 19th or early 20th century in date. These included buildings, dykes and a mill complex. Other than the upstanding structures noted above, no significant archaeological remains were identified during the walkover survey or trial-trenching.

Archive will be lodged with NMRS. Reports will be lodged with NMRS and Highland Council SMR.

Sponsor: Aviemore and Highland Developments Ltd

Edderton, Kilmuir Easter and Rosskeen

Strathrory Bridge Recording, Wind Farm Walkover Survey and Construction Monitoring, Beinn Tharsuinn S Philips, D Lynn and B Ballin Smith

Monitoring/watching brief GUARD
NH 620 810, NH 6603 7756 (bridge) Between March and September 2005 the structure of the Strathrory Bridge was recorded during strengthening works. In addition, a desk-based assessment, a walkover survey and monitoring of topsoil stripping were carried out across the wind farm development at Beinn Tharsuinn. Eighteen new features were recorded, including boundary stones, enclosures, a farmstead complex, a whisky still and a walled mound.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Shetland Amenity Trust SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power

Eddrachillis

Abhainn an Loch Bhig, Sutherland Jill Harden
Still

NC 2875 2730 Around 80m above the E side of the Abhainn

an Loch Bhig, on the S side of a small burn, are the ruined remains of a structure, interpreted as a still. The main part of the structure is set on a platform, cut into the hill slope towards its upward ESE end and built up at its WNW end. It measures some 4m WNW-ESE by 2m NNE-SSW over walls now consisting of boulders up to 0.4m maximum dimension and smaller ones set up to two courses high. Both ends of the structure are rounded. The WNW end consists of a dry stone revetment some 1.5m high externally, standing around 0.2m high when measured from inside the structure. The ESE end consists of a dry stone revetment up to 0.6m high internally. Against the external NW corner of the structure is a small sub-circular setting of large boulders, c 1.5m in diameter overall. Against the external ESE end of the structure is a similarly sized sub-circular boulder setting. A cut appears to have been made to divert some or all of the burn into this structure from about 2m upstream.

Gleann Scourie Catherine Dagg
Survey

NC 176 442 A desk-based assessment and walk-over survey were carried out in advance of SFGS planting in Gleann Scourie, E of Scourie village. The survey located 18 shieling structures, with associated banks, dykes and field clearance cairns, distributed around the sides of the glen, but concentrated on the S-facing slope.

Sponsor: UPM Tilhill Forestry

Handa Island Catherine Dagg
Watching brief

NC 1450 4782 A watching brief was carried out in April 2006 on ground-breaking work associated with the construction of an extension to the SWT bothy on Handa Island. This building had been identified in an earlier evaluation (C Dagg 2003) as one of the original pre-Clearance houses, converted to a shepherd's bothy after 1848. The watching brief found inconclusive evidence, in the form of rubble footings, for the building having originally extended northwards. No contemporary small finds were recovered.

Sponsor: Scottish Wildlife Trust

Scourie Water Treatment Works Claire Herbert
Desk-based assessment, Alba Archaeology Ltd
Walkover survey

NC 162 455 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out in November 2006 on the site of a proposed water treatment works. Two new sites were identified through the desk-based assessment, a sheepfold shown on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps at NC 158 454 and a small area of rig and furrow at NC 161 453. Neither of these sites is at risk from the proposed development.

Only one site identified through the desk-based assessment. The remains of a hut circle (NC14NE0003, NC 1613 4545) were deemed to be at risk from the development. The site was located during the walkover survey, but its condition had deteriorated since it was last recorded. The area was much disturbed, with two tracks running upslope through the E and W edges of the site towards the existing CWT structure. It would seem that much of the hut circle had already been destroyed during the earlier phase of construction for the CWT structure. No other archaeological features were identified.

Full report deposited with the Highland Council Archaeology Unit and NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Water Solutions

Farr**A8836 Melvich to Strathly Road Improvement**

D M Maguire

Archaeological evaluation, Excavation GUARD
 NC 845 653; NC 852 652; NC 860 653 We evaluated several areas of archaeological potential along the construction route of the new A836 Melvich to Strathly Road, Sutherland, during August 2006. Three areas were subject to a 5% evaluation: an area of quarrying with tracks and linear earthworks at NC 845 653, an area of field clearance cairns at NC 852 652, and possible lazy beds at NC 860 653. A stone-lined field drain was uncovered and recorded within the quarry area, possibly forming part of the 19th-century road, and a 20th-century midden was uncovered among the field clearance cairns. No lazy beds were observed within the evaluation area.

Four sections were excavated across linear features along the construction corridor, with three across the line of the old road (NC 857 653, NC 868 652 and NC 872 652) and the fourth across a mill lade (NC 871 651), to reveal their form, construction and level of preservation. Most of the old road had been robbed out and little survived of it, but the mill lade was built of stone and well preserved.

The possible Bronze Age kerbed cairn (NC 86 NE 31) and the earthworks to the E of Allt Na Cleite Burn were fenced off with a 2m buffer zone in order to protect them from damage during the construction of the new road.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Highland Council SMR and NMRS.
 Sponsor: Highland Council planning and development service, Archaeology Unit

Klibreck, Strathnaver

O Lelong

Archaeology survey, Trial trenching GUARD
 NC 5908 3375 Walkover survey in April 2006 recorded 95 features within the head-dyke that defines the township, including the remains of longhouses, kailyards, outbuildings, cultivation rigs, enclosures, at least one mill, a kiln barn and several possible shieling structures, as well as the site of the early Christian chapel and a previously unrecorded boulder bearing 114 cup marks. On the basis of the survey results, it has been possible to propose a sequence for the township's development. The trial excavations targeted several potentially early structures identified during the walkover survey, with trenches opened over the interior and walls of four buildings. The results showed that while three of the buildings had gone out of use at some point during the township's occupation, one (46) contained evidence of long-term use that may have begun in the medieval period and appears to have continued until the township's clearance in 1807. This included three phases of hearth, the second of which was associated with coarse pottery, and evidence for the destruction and rebuilding of one wall.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Highland Council SMR and NMRS.
 Sponsor: Historic Scotland, the Russell Trust, the Hunter Trust, Glasgow University, Assumption College

Strathly Cemetery Extension, Sutherland

John Wood

Trial trenching evaluation Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
 NC 838 656 Three trial trenches covering approximately 64m² were excavated in December 2006 using a back-acting mechanical excavator, then any archaeological areas or features were cleaned by hand. The evaluation provided a sample of

7% of the site. This was undertaken in response to a planning condition. Although it was believed there was potential for Norse material in this area near the beach, in the event no features or artefacts of archaeological significance were found.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.
 Sponsor: the Highland Council

Fearn**Hill of Fearn, Tain**

Claire Herbert

Desk-based assessment, Evaluation Alba Archaeology Ltd
 NH 832 780 A desk-based assessment and evaluation were carried out in October 2006 on Phase 1 of a proposed housing development. No new sites were identified through the desk-based assessment. Because work had already begun on site before an archaeologist was present, only c 6.72% of the required 10% of the site could be excavated, in the form of seven trial trenches. No features or finds of archaeological significance were revealed during the evaluation. A large amount of building rubble and 19th- to 20th-century debris suggested the area has been repeatedly used as a rubbish dump in recent times.

Full report deposited with the Highland Council Archaeology Unit and NMRS.
 Sponsor: J Scott and Partners

Hilton Burnside

John Wood

Watching brief Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
 NH 8729 7674 An archaeological watching brief was implemented on 27 April 2006 to record the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected by a house extension at 4 Burnside, Hilton of Cadboll. Although this site adjoins the Hilton of Cadboll chapel site, no archaeological finds or features were discovered.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.
 Sponsor: WPA Design acting for Mr and Mrs Joy

Hilton of Cadboll Chapel Site (Lighting cabling)

John Wood

Watching brief Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
 NH 872 768 Cabling for lighting the new Hilton of Cadboll stone carved by Barry Grove required some excavations within the Guardianship area of the Hilton of Cadboll Chapel site. This was subject to a watching brief carried out on 13 March 2006 as a requirement of Scheduled Monument Consent. No archaeological evidence was found, however, and the affected area is believed to have been within the extent of the trench excavated by GUARD in 2001.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.
 Sponsor: Historic Hilton Trust

Firth**Orkney Burgir Hill Water Main Renewal**

John Wood

Desk-based assessment Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
 HY 372 178 A rapid archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out between September and October 2006 in advance of construction of a new water main between Redland Farm and Cruanbeck, Orkney Mainland.

Report to be lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.
 Sponsor: Halcrow PLC

Gairloch**A832 Achnasheen to Kinlochewe Road Upgrade. Phase 3: Glen Docherty**

S Hickman

Viewpoint to Kinlochewe A832
 NH 0577 6017 (scoops) and NH 0367 6182 (kiln and hollow)
 Post-excavation analysis was carried out on samples collected during the evaluation of two sites, a scoop site close to Glen Docherty Burn and a kiln and hollow site near Kinlochewe (DES 2005, 81). Magnetic susceptibility analysis revealed that burning had occurred in situ at the scoop site and the kiln site but not in the hollow. Radiocarbon dates obtained for the scoop site date it to the 15th to 17th centuries AD. Dates for the hollow indicate it was in use between the 14th and 15th centuries AD. Analysis of the archaeobotanical remains revealed roundwood charcoal from the samples from the bases of the scoops, kiln and hollow. The charcoal was predominantly from hazel and birch with some pine and vitrified wood.

The post-excavation process has allowed conclusions to be reached concerning the function and date of these features. The scoop site was used for charcoal burning which in turn would have been used in the numerous small-scale industries in this area. The kiln was used for burning lime which would probably have been used in agriculture as a soil fixer. The hollow was used as a receptacle for burnt lime from the kiln after it had been fired.

The archive is intended for deposition in the NMRS.
 Sponsor: Highland Council, Transport, Environmental and Community Services

Coppachy, Loch Maree

Catherine Dagg

Desk-based assessment
 NG 9815 6889 A desk-based assessment was carried out in April 2006 in advance of fencing to allow woodland regeneration of part of the ancient oak woodlands on the NE shore of Loch Maree. Before the area was cleared at the beginning of the 19th century the settlement pattern of Coppachy appears to have been four separate farmsteads, with one centrally located corn kiln, and extensive areas cleared for cultivation. These may already have been under cultivation when the exploitation of the oak woods on a commercial scale for iron smelting began in the 17th century.
 Sponsor: Letterewe Estate

Londubh Burial Ground, Poolewe

John Wood

Watching brief Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
 NG 8603 8096 A watching brief was carried out in June 2006 to identify and record the nature and extent of any archaeological features revealed or affected by trench digging for the installation of the new drainage system at Londubh Burial Ground, Poolewe. It was requested because this is an ancient graveyard of circular form, containing a Pictish symbol stone. There was therefore a possibility that further buried archaeology could lie in the area. The burial ground is aptly named Londubh, Scottish Gaelic for 'black pool', as the site is boggy and often floods. The empty, SE part, on the left just after entry, is used for modern burials. It is reported to be particularly wet, and the new drainage system would require the excavation of trenches through this area. In the event, no archaeologically significant discoveries were made. Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.
 Sponsor: Highland Council

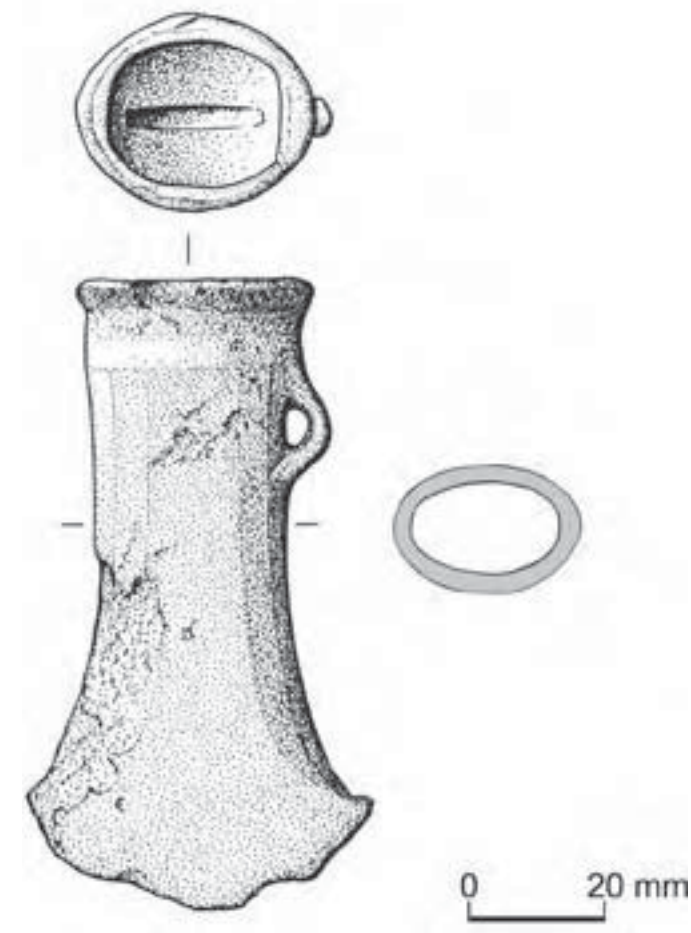


Fig 28. Late Bronze Age socketed axehead from Bernera Glenelg. Drawing by Marion O'Neil.

Glenelg**Benera, Glenelg**

T Cowie

Casual find NMS
 NG 800 209 A Late Bronze Age socketed axehead was found by Mr GJ Stoddart about 1995 among fallen scree in a roadside gravel quarry. The axehead belongs to the so-called Meldreth type characterised by their slender proportions and faceted bodies. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 12/06) and allocated to Inverness Museum and Art Gallery.

Littleferry Pilot's House

John Wood

Watching brief Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
 NH 806 956 A watching brief was carried out in December 2006 to identify and record the nature and extent of any archaeological features revealed or affected by excavations and development of extensions and alterations to the Pilot's House, Littleferry, by Golspie. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were found.
 Report to be lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.
 Sponsor: Ms A Hoare

Littleferry Plot A

John Wood

Watching brief Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
 NH 805 958 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in July 2006 to record the nature and extent of any archaeology revealed during excavations for a new house at Littleferry,

Sutherland, in response to a planning condition. A pit was identified as a natural feature. A scatter of redeposited lithic artefacts was noted, mixed with modern debris. The source of the material was unclear. No other features or artefacts of archaeological significance were found.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Mr and Mrs D Steadman

Halkirk

Dirlot

Andrew Baines, Kenneth Brophy

Stone rows (possible)

ND 1216 4842 A possible set of multiple stone rows was identified during a visit to the multiple stone rows at Dirlot (ND14NW6, ND 1228 4856). This new site is on a low knoll, about 150m to the SW of the known rows. Six stones are visible, protruding no more than 0.1m above the surface in perhaps three rows running NE-SW, although this remains a provisional identification. Closer examination of one stone established that it is indeed an in situ small standing stone with packing stones also visible at its base. It is not unusual for multiple stone rows to occur in such close proximity (eg the Watenan/Garrywhin landscape in Caithness, and Learable Hill in Sutherland). It would appear that most of this newly identified site is now completely buried by peat.

Sponsor: John Robertson Bequest (University of Glasgow).

Inverness

Slacknamarnock, Inverness

John Wood

Desk-based assessment, Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
Walk-over DGPS survey

NH 658 417 An archaeological desk-based assessment and walk-over survey were carried out in August 2006 at pre-application stage to inform proposals for housing development. The site is within an area of considerable archaeological interest, close to other developments where there have been major discoveries, and although it is covered with dense scrub and trees, and contains a former gravel quarry, it is likely that it contains archaeological features and/or finds in the unexcavated parts. Uneven ground in many parts of the site suggests dumping of material, no doubt associated with the former quarry. This could cover buried archaeology.

A cist burial dating from the Bronze Age (c 4400-2400 years ago) found on the edge of this quarry in 1970 could not be located during the fieldwork. It was probably backfilled and its location is now hidden beneath impenetrable gorse bushes. A substantial bank running down the E side of the site appears, on the basis of the old maps, to pre-date the quarry.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Aviemore and Highland Developments Ltd

Inverness and Bona

136 Anderson Street, Inverness

Victoria Clements

Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NH 661 463 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in September 2006 in advance of a proposed residential development at 136 Anderson Street, Inverness, in the N of the city of Inverness, on the bank of the River Ness. Twelve trenches (covering an area of 300 m², 10% of the proposed development area) were opened. A 19th-century drain filled

with broken stoneware jars and glass bottles was discovered. No other significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Springfield Properties PLC

Craig Phadraig, Inverness

John Wood

Watching brief Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 640 452 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on 11 September 2006 at Craig Phadraig, Inverness, during construction of a footpath. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were found.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Forestry Commission Scotland

Culduthel Farm, Inverness

Ross Murray

Excavation Headland Archaeology Ltd

NH 664 414 In May 2005, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on Phase 5 of a proposed housing development at Culduthel Mains Farm on the southern outskirts of Inverness. The main objective of this was to locate and investigate a palisaded enclosure (NH64SE 241) that was visible as a cropmark. The evaluation confirmed the location of the enclosure and uncovered a variety of features that proved some settlement activity was present inside the enclosure and across the whole evaluated area. This led to a full topsoil strip that uncovered the remains of a substantial Iron Age settlement and industrial centre to the NE and NW of the enclosure.

The oval enclosure measured 51 x 42m and had a 1.75m wide entrance that faced SW. Preservation was good and it survived to a depth of up to 0.8m. Packing stones were abundant throughout with two tiers of edge-set slabs forming packing at the terminals. Internal features consisted of a few truncated pits and postholes.

A 'four-poster' was the only obvious structure.

As well as the enclosure, the site contained 17 roundhouses. Several of the buildings were preserved to an exceptional degree where hillwash had sealed a large area of Iron Age ground surface. The roundhouses formed an unenclosed settlement and varied in construction technique. All were constructed with an internal post-ring and most had an entrance porch facing NE. Two of the buildings had a ring-groove forming the outer wall and a penannular ring-ditch that contained the carbonised remains of the wooden superstructure and floor. The largest of these roundhouses measured 20m in diameter.

Eight iron-smelting furnaces were found within five buildings, identifying them as workshops. The furnaces comprised a base of large edge-set stones fused together with iron slag; all contained the remnants of the last firing. Some had the remains of a baked wattle and daub superstructure. Metalworking debris was abundant, particularly in the area of preserved ground surface, where many spreads of industrial waste had accumulated over a cobbled yard associated with the largest and most elaborate roundhouse. A total of 250kg of ferrous metalworking debris was recovered from across site, much of it in situ, making it the largest assemblage of Iron Age slag from mainland Scotland. Non-ferrous metalworking debris (copper alloy and lead) was present in much smaller quantities, along with crucible and clay mould fragments. A cobbled work surface measuring 50 x 12m was located in a long hollow c 100m E of the settlement. This was also littered with ironworking debris.

In total 171 iron objects were found, and were very well preserved. These included several ritually deposited weapons, a

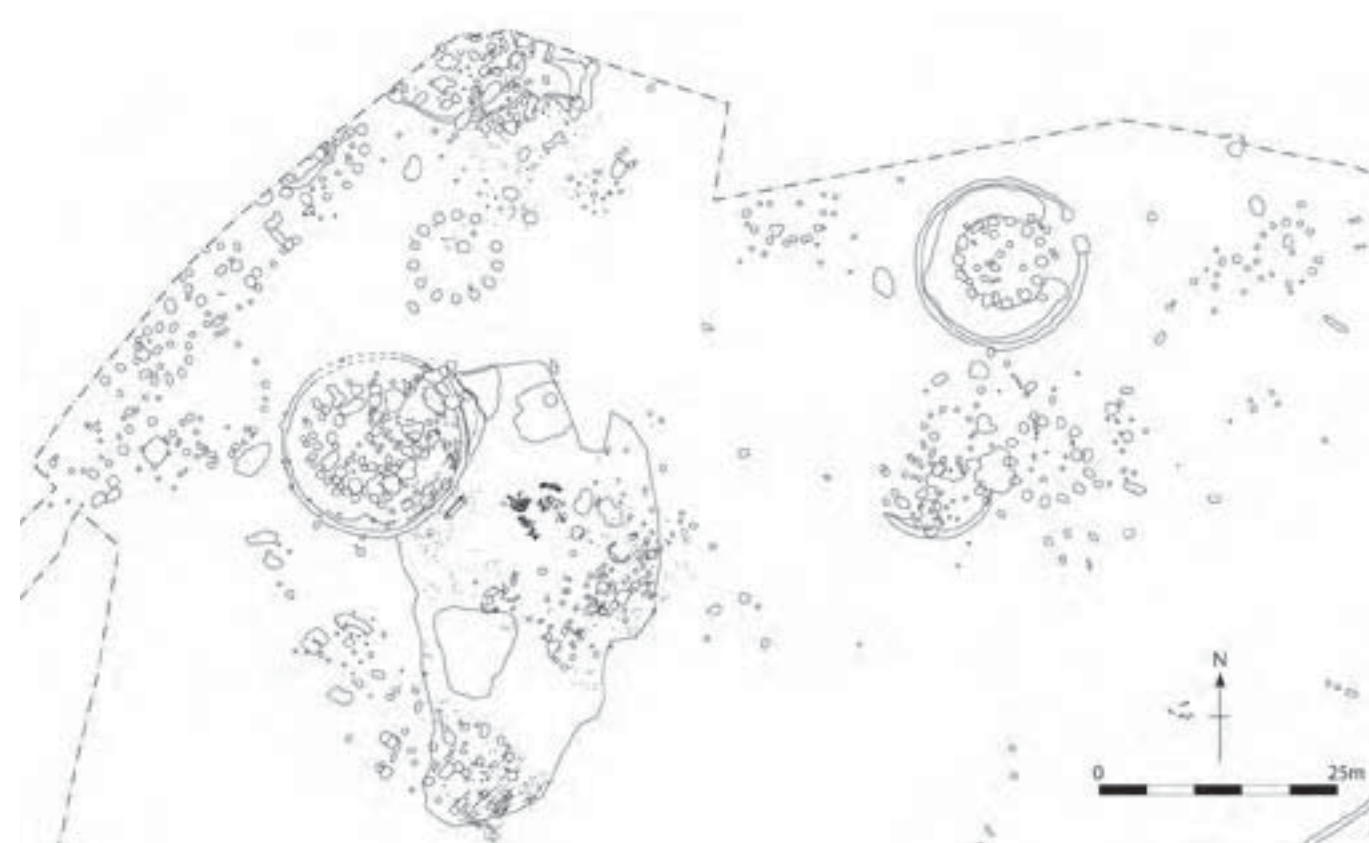


Fig 29. Culduthel Farm, site plan.

short sword, a spearhead and a dagger. Also present were tools used for working wood, metal, and leather as well as two sickles and a number of decorative objects. While copper alloy objects were less abundant, many were high status, such as an enamelled Romano-British bow and fantail brooch, an intricately decorated cruciform harness mount, a decorated sword-hilt guard and two Roman coins. These artefacts provisionally date this part of the settlement to the late 1st to early 2nd century AD.

Several types of glass bead were also recovered, as well as fragmented remains of a fine glass, possibly Roman, vessel. Evidence for the on-site manufacture of glass and enamel was found in the form of glass waste and small fragments of enamel waste. This is the first secure evidence of Iron Age glassworking from any Scottish site.

Another layer of hillwash beneath the Iron Age ground surface sealed two small cairns with a central pits that had been robbed out and backfilled during antiquity. One had been incorporated into the cobbled yard. The date of the cairns is not known at present, though they are likely to be Bronze Age. Flint tools and flakes were present in many contexts across site and are thought to residual evidence of earlier prehistoric activity. Several features were obviously earlier prehistoric based on artefactual evidence.

Two additional areas in the field S of Phase 5 were topsoil stripped for borrow pits. A total of 48 pits and postholes were uncovered. No structures were immediately obvious. Two pits contained Late Neolithic Grooved Ware. The majority of features contained flint flakes.

In addition to this a 5% evaluation was undertaken of Phases 7 and 8 as well as two small area strips; one during the excavation of phase 5, the other in September 2006. Two possible prehistoric structures were identified in the evaluation, the remains of a post-built structure in Trench 3 and a possible ring-groove in Trench 14. A large feature containing charcoal and fire-cracked stones

was identified in Trench 8, and is thought to be the possible remains of a kiln. Prehistoric pottery, charred grain and apple pips were recovered from some of the postholes and the possible kiln. The majority of other features are undated isolated pits and postholes. Although no pottery was recovered from these features, the presence of a small amount of worked flint coupled with the nature of the charred plant remains indicates a Neolithic to Iron Age date.

The first area strip contained 30 pits and postholes forming no obvious structures. One pit contained several possible furnace bases, suggesting that the Iron Age industrial activity extended into this area. The second contained a small building consisting of a partial post-ring and two narrow gullies that formed the SE-facing entrance. A small curvilinear enclosure ditch was present 40m to the NE. This too had a SE-facing entrance. Approximately 50 pits/postholes were scattered across the remainder of the site; two contained pottery of Early Bronze Age and Mid Neolithic date. A small leaf-shaped arrowhead, the tip of a larger arrowhead and a scraper were the best examples from the lithic assemblage.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report to be lodged with Highland Council SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd

Longman Drive, Inverness

John Wood

Trial trenching, Evaluation Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 664 467 A site at Longman Drive, Inverness, was evaluated in February 2006 for possible archaeological evidence in response to a planning condition. The site is within the Lotland Industrial Estate, N of the site of Cromwell's Fort, Inverness. On early maps this area is shown as open fields and unenclosed carse land along the shoreline. In 1874 it was used as a rifle range. Development started in this area with the creation of the

HIGHLAND

Longman Airfield during the Second World War, which was later converted into a general industrial estate after being superseded by the present Inverness Airport. However, it had never been satisfactorily assessed archaeologically.

Nine trial trenches were excavated representing a 7% sample of the planning application area. The site was found to have been stripped of contamination and covered with a layer of imported stone and clay material. No archaeological evidence was found.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Ennstone Thistle Ltd

Phases J, K, L, N and P, Upper Slackbuie, Inverness

Evaluation, Excavation Andrew Dutton Headland Archaeology Ltd

NH 670 415 We undertook the archaeological evaluation of five fields (Phases J, K, L, N and P) to the S of Inverness during February and March 2006. The work followed a condition of planning consent for their development for housing. Trenches equivalent to a 5% sample of the area were excavated. Archaeological features were identified in Phase P and one feature was found in Phase N. Further work was undertaken in Phase P.

The excavations revealed a variety of features presumed to date to the prehistoric period. The site probably contained a burnt mound, although only the central trough has survived later agricultural activities. The trough appeared to have been wood-lined and hearths lay adjacent. In addition, there were the truncated remains of numerous small pits or postholes that suggest some form of contemporary associated structure.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd

Kildonan

Baile an Or, Strath of Kildonan

Former 19th-century gold rush township

Dr R M Callender
NC 912 215 Good progress was maintained in the fourth year of the project, with equal attention being given to the six major activities – archaeology, reconstruction, geology, applied photography, local history and tracing families of the prospectors. A supervised investigation, based on metal detecting, was carried out in an area where four miners’ huts were formerly sited.

A reconstruction in situ of a hut from the days of the gold rush was equipped internally in the style of the 19th-century occupancy, which provoked questions and answers that contributed to a better understanding of the lifestyle of the gold miners. Experiments with a ‘rocker’ also provided valuable information during the practical tests in recovering gold particles from the Kildonan Burn. Separately, a decorated disk was made from 5g of gold using techniques analogous to those available to metal smiths in c AD 500.

Biographies of specific gold miners are now being assembled from the data bank of information gathered from newspapers, family records, and manuscripts in the National Library of Scotland. A manuscript, *The Scottish gold rush of 1869*, has been accepted for publication in 2007 by the Northern Mine Research Society, as a monograph in the society’s *British Mining* series.

Following a submission to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel, the assemblage is housed at Timespan, Helmsdale’s heritage centre.

Sponsor: Kultamuseo (Finland), Northern Mine Research Society, Suisgill Estate and the Heritage Lottery Fund.

Kildonan, Latheron

A9 Helmsdale

John Gooder
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group
ND 0365 1570 to ND 0467 2192 An archaeological evaluation was carried out during August 2006 on the area subject to compulsory purchase order (CPO) for the proposed A9 Helmsdale Phase 2 roads scheme. Fifty-four trenches amounting to 8,455m² of the 11ha CPO area revealed no significant archaeological features or artefacts.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Executive Development Department: Trunk Roads Design and Construction Division

Kilmallie

Alltshellach Hotel

R White
Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd
NN 056 601 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of an extension to the Alltshellach Hotel in October 2006. Three trenches were opened within the footprint of the new build. A rubble drain was identified running approximately E-W in one of the trenches, representing the remains of mid-19th-century efforts to improve the land. No other finds of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS and Highland Council SMR.

Sponsor: HF Holidays Ltd

Kilmuir Easter

Strathrory Glen

John Wood
Desk based assessment, Highland Archaeology
Walkover survey,Watching brief Services Ltd

NH 690 767 An archaeological desk-based assessment, walk-over survey and two watching briefs were carried out between June and October 2006 to inform the development of a walking trail through Strathrory, Ross-shire, and to record any features or finds affected by car park works at Strathrory and Dalnaclach. This was in response to a planning condition and also commissioned to provide information for possible use in interpretation for the trail users.

It is an area of some archaeological potential, where only limited previous field survey has been carried out. No features of archaeological importance were affected by trail works or car park constructions, but a section of drystone dyke uncovered during construction has been preserved within the car park at Dalnaclach. The main interest focussed on the past use of Strathrory as a droving route. There is a wealth of archaeological evidence in Strathrory, but much of it is not visible to the average visitor, or requires a detour to see.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Fearn Peninsular Partnership

Kiltarlity and Convinth

Woodlands, Boblainy, Beauly

John Wood
Trial trenching, evaluation Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 492 396 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in July 2006 to record the nature and extent of any archaeology revealed during excavations for a new house at Woodlands, Boblainy, by Beauly. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were found.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Mr and Mrs P McLellan

Kincardine

Rosebank Culrain

John Wood
Desk-based assessment, Resistivity, Highland Archaeology
Metal detector survey, Services Ltd
Trial trenching evaluation

NH 570 945 A site proposed for a house at Rosebank, Culrain, Sutherland, was evaluated for possible archaeological evidence to fulfil a planning condition. The evaluation, undertaken between October 2005 and March 2006, included desk-based assessment, resistivity and metal detector survey, and targeted trial trenching. No trenches contained archaeological evidence. The main archaeological interest here is the site of the Battle of Carbisdale (NH 59 SE 3), which is believed to centre at NH 563 958, but could extend over a wide area. This was the last battle of the Marquis of Montrose in April 1650.

Eight trial trenches, covering approximately 376m², were excavated in February 2006 using a small back-acting mechanical excavator. This provided a sample of approximately 10% of the whole application area, targeted on anomalies identified by the geophysical survey undertaken in November 2005. They were then selectively hand-cleaned using hoes and/or trowels as appropriate to clarify any archaeological features. In the event no significant archaeological results were obtained. There were (apparently post-medieval) field clearance heaps outwith the development area and the whole site, though now in rough grass, had formerly been under cultivation.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Mr and Mrs Milne

Kincardine

The Bungalow, Culrain Sutherland

John Wood
Desk-based assessment, Photographic Highland Archaeology
record, Trial trenching evaluation Services Ltd

NH 574 947 A programme of archaeological recording was carried to fulfil an archaeological planning condition at the Bungalow, Culrain, Sutherland in April 2006, prior to demolition and replacement of the existing house. The bungalow was photographed, and five trial trenches were excavated to uncover a 10% sample of the site. An archaeological investigation was requested in this case because the site lies in the vicinity of the site of the Battle of Carbisdale, the last battle of the Marquis of Montrose in April 1650.

The Bungalow itself appears to have been built in the mid 20th century on a previously unoccupied site. There has been considerable disturbance, however, over much of the site, with the creation of a rough driveway, dumping of material, the excavation of a soakaway, and the western edge of the site has been built up to form a platform for the adjoining house. All finds were apparently of 20th-century date. The area had apparently been much disturbed by the creation of a soakaway and the dumping of materials at various dates, but there was no apparent residual

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material from earlier occupation.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Mr S Bayliss

Kirkhill

Land adjacent to Wardlaw Church, Kirkhill, Inverness

Candy Hatherley
Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd

NH 552 454 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the land adjacent to Wardlaw Church, Kirkhill to satisfy a planning condition. In April 2006 eight trenches were excavated across the proposed development area, forming a 5% sample of the site. No archaeological features were identified.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS. Archive to be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Bracewell Stirling Architects

Lower Achnagairn

James S Bone
Linear cropmarks and pits

NH 550 442 During private flights in the summer of 2006, a cropmark site was observed 12km W of Inverness. The cereal crop revealed a number of linear features, some indicating probable field drains, but two of the ditches converge at an approximate right-angle, and are connected by a radiused corner. The site has a heavily ‘pock-marked’ appearance from the air, suggesting numerous pits in the area.

Wester Lovat Farm to Kirkhill Water Main Renewal

John Wood
Desk-based assesement, Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
Watching brief

NH 543 456 An archaeological desk-based assessment and watching brief were carried out by John Wood of Highland Archaeology Services Ltd in May to June 2006 for the construction of a water main. Following the initial desk-based assessment the water main was re-routed to avoid the area around Wardlaw churchyard, although a spur was put in to serve nearby houses. Excavations along the overall route were inspected where possible, but most of the new main was bored rather than laid in open cut trenches. The end of the water main at Wester Lovat farm was excavated as an open trench which could be examined, however. No archaeological finds or features were noted, and it seems clear that farm activity has been such over the last century that any remains of the former castle must be either destroyed or at least deeply buried beneath levelling materials.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Halcrow PLC

Lairg

Savalmore

John Wood
Watching brief Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NC 5905 0833 An archaeological watching brief was carried out to record the nature and extent of any archaeology revealed by excavations for a new house at Savalmore, Lairg, Sutherland. The work was in response to a planning condition. Six features were noted, but all of them were apparently either modern or natural. No archaeologically significant features or finds were identified during fieldwork in June 2006. It seems that part of this site had been used very recently as a midden and there was

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much evidence of past disturbance. However, this activity did not appear to have removed or damaged archaeological material.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Mr A Marshall

Lismore and Appin

Kinlochleven Water Treatment Works John Wood Watching brief Highland Archaeology Services Ltd NN 1893 6191 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in July 2006 in response to a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent to record the nature and extent of any archaeology revealed during construction of a water treatment facility at Kinlochleven, Lochaber. A section of water main cut through the tailrace of the power plant. A photographic record was made. No other archaeology was revealed.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Edmund Nuttall Ltd

Lochbroom

Braemore Square Anna Welti, Jackie Wilson, Survey Gordon Sleight NH 196 788 Survey continues over this multi-period site S of Braemore Square described in *DES* 2004 and 2005. The northern area of the site has been investigated by plane table survey, including the stone-walled roundhouse (NH 19485 79077) and associated clearance heaps. Further clearance cairns, hut circles and other features were identified, and this area of the site is believed to date from the Bronze Age. Plane tabling of the central area of the site has started, with the identification of possible pre-clearance structures, banks and dykes. This survey is well advanced and will be completed by early 2007. Work will continue in 2007 on the S area of the site in the vicinity of the dry stone oval structure (NH 1956 7885) with the aim of completing a 1:500 plan of the whole site by the end of 2007, with 1:100 plans of notable features. A preliminary walkover survey has been undertaken of Strone Wood, the area immediately across the Abhainn Droma from the site. A mound has been identified with ambiguous features on top, and further investigation is planned when the tall bracken has died back.

Sponsor: OFARS, Mr and Mrs Hughes, Braemore Square

Morvern

Achleek 1 J E and O J Kirby Recessed platform NM 7924 5976 Set within an area of ancient wood pasture dominated by alder scrub, a single recessed platform at the side of a small, unnamed burn. Now eroded to a roughly pear shape, it measures 8.0m from side to side and 7.2m front to back, recessed into the hillside 0.6m, with a turf front to 0.6m.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group

Achleek 2 J E and O J Kirby Depopulated settlement NM 7941 6001 Immediately above and to the E of the tacksman’s house of Achleek, built c 1807, is a group of four buildings. A dwelling house measuring 8.7 x 3.9m internally is orientated SW/NE, with a door and two blocked windows facing NW. The corners are square inside, rounded externally and stand

to a maximum height of 2.3m.

Immediately to the E is an L-shaped structure 4.6 x 6.7m, and 6m to the E, a probable byre set against the contour, with one gable end recessed into the hillside, 9.3 x 4.4m internally. Recessed into the hillside 7m above is a rectangular structure, apparently of turf, c 7 x 3m. Between this structure and the byre is a well constructed road 1.8m wide which crosses the burn on a stone-built culvert and traverses the hillside in a NE direction.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group

Nairn

Lochloy Phase 3 Stuart Farrell Evaluation, Testing NH 901 569 The final phase of fieldwork was undertaken at Lochloy Nairn in October – December 2006 prior to housing development. This follows on from previous investigations (*DES* 2001, 60; 2002, 75; 2003, 90). Work revealed one main area of settlement of pits and postholes of a probable Bronze Age date with a second area of a house of an Iron Age date. Other features revealed included a corn-drying kiln, hearths and other associated pits.

Full report to be deposited with HSMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: John A Jack Contracts Ltd

Nigg

Bishops Walk, Nigg John Wood Desk-based assessment, Highland Archaeology Services Ltd Walk-over survey NH 8049 7172 - NH 7972 7207 A desk-based assessment and walk-over survey were carried out during October 2006 at Bishop’s Walk, Nigg, in advance of the construction of a footpath. The route may be an ancient one, following the valley of the burn. A substantial causeway of uncertain date was noted, running along the side of a natural valley towards the sea.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Nigg and Shandwick Community Council

Nigg Old Church John Wood Watching brief, Highland Archaeology Services Ltd Photographic survey NH 8045 7171 An archaeological watching brief and rapid photographic survey were carried out in October 2006 during repairs and renovations to Nigg Old Church in the autumn and winter of 2005. Drainage works within the churchyard revealed no archaeological features or finds of significance, since they took place within areas of previous disturbance. Some details of the fabric of the church became visible with the removal of small areas of harling, and these were photographed.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Nigg Old Trust

Petty

Castle Stuart Golf Links, Old Petty, Inverness M Johnson, C O’Connell, M Cressey Evaluation, Building survey CFA Archaeology Ltd

NH 743 507 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in February and March 2006 in advance of development as a golf course complex. We excavated 101 trial trenches, amounting

to 20,711m² (c 5%), across the findspots of medieval artefacts (NH75SW 25), buildings recorded on historic maps, and an area of former crofts. A scatter of isolated pits was recorded within the area of crofts, one of which contained sherds of Early Neolithic pottery. It is possible that some of the other pits are also of prehistoric date. However, no concentrations were recorded which could indicate the former focus of settlement or other activity.

A further trial trenching evaluation was carried out in August 2006. Eight trenches totalling 299m² were excavated at the location of five previously recorded sites. Two wells recorded on 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps were not found, but a possible natural spring in the vicinity of one was identified. An enclosure depicted on the 2nd Edition OS map was found to be a dry stone wall construction, with a stone and concrete ramp leading into it, interpreted as a stock enclosure. The remains of a possible farm steading were also found, although preservation was poor and a plan of the original building could not be determined. Another steading was not found during the evaluation, although there were remains of masonry in the area.

A Level 1 building survey was carried out at Balnaglack Steading in advance of its proposed demolition. The site has a formal courtyard plan with a barn and grain store forming the N range. A large byre occupies the E range and a stable and tractor shed are present on the W range. The S range has a two-bay cart shed, small stable and a passage though to the courtyard. The buildings display several phases of conversion from the early 19th century. Smaller internal units underwent major alterations to suit the requirements of mixed farming in the mid 20th century.

Report to be submitted to NMRS and Highland SMR; archive to be submitted to NMRS.

Sponsor: Cornerstone Golf Development International

Portree

An Lón Bán, Isle of Raasay J Macdonald and J Scott Wood Township plus a survey of the coast ACFA from An Lon Ban to Oskaig NG 5645 3404 and NG 5630 3367 to NG 5455 3805 The survey of the township of An Lon Bann and a coastal strip from An Lón Bán to Oskaig was carried out by ACFA in April 2006 as part of a continuing programme of recording the physical remains of human activity on the Island of Raasay.

NG 5645 3404 The remains of the cleared township of An Lón Bán lie some 3km S of the village of Inverarish. It is situated on either side of the public road and is bounded by the sea at Rubha na Cloiche to the S, by the remains of the 19th-century post and wire fence to the N, by the Eyre burn to the E and modern enclosed fields to the W. The township consists of some 20 structures comprising of houses, barns/byres plus a possible hut circle. Also lying within the area surveyed are a small dun or defended homestead and a large cairn, both first reported in ACFA Occasional Paper No. 43 (1999) Appendix 1. The township is surrounded by an extensive field system comprising of field banks, enclosures and the remains of rig.

NG 5630 3367 to NG 5455 3805 The coastal area from An Lón Bán to Oskaig was bounded by the public road on one side and the sea on the other side. The remains consist of some 17 structures of dwellings/stores and boat noosts. It also includes the 19th-century fortification known as the Battery, plus a target structure for a rifle range which may be of a similar date. The Battery, which consists of five guns only one of which remains in situ, does not appear to have been a serious defence and is more

likely to been some flight of fancy on the part of the then owner of Raasay House.

The full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Glasgow Archaeological Society and CBA Challenge Funding

St Moluag’s Chapel and Graveyard JS Wood and J Macdonald Survey ACFA NG 5486 3664 As part of ACFA’s continuing survey of the Isle of Raasay the remains of the 13th-century chapel were surveyed and recorded. The different style and construction of the window opening in the W wall from those at the E of the building were noted and it is suggested that the W end is a second, later stage of development and that the original eastern part could be of an earlier date than previously thought.

An inventory was made of the stones and markers surrounding the chapel and the other structures in the graveyards were recorded. The Lady Chapel (Macleod Mausoleum) adjacent to the S wall of the chapel, previously thought to date from 1839, was found to have been described by James Boswell in 1773 during his visit to Raasay with Dr Johnson.

Other stones and monuments on Raasay were surveyed and also recorded:
NG 5532 3543 the Raasay War Memorial
NG 5503 3700 German Stone
NG 5466 3676 Pictish stone
NG 5457 3630 Pictish carving
NG 5475 3675 Kit’s Stone
NG 5454 3638 and NG 5480 3675 medieval cross bases
Reports with drawings and photographs have been lodged with NMRS and Highland Council.

Sponsor: Glasgow Archaeological Society and CBA Challenge Funding

Reay

Keoltag Drive, Reay, Caithness Catherine Dagg Watching brief NC 9735 6497 A watching brief was carried out in September 2006 on ground-breaking work associated with the erection of a house adjacent to the site of a stone circle. This monument is now reduced to one stone in situ, the rest having been removed through the 19th and 20th centuries during road widening and field improvement. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Sponsor: Mr M Alexander

Resolis

Kirkmichael Church, Resolis, Highland George Geddes Historic building recording Headland Archaeology Ltd NH 705 658 Kirkmichael is a partly ruined and shortened church with possible origins in the 15th or 16th centuries. Ongoing works are aimed at informing a conservation strategy that will save the building from collapse. This phase of work in October – November 2006 was concerned with interrogating the nave E gable and chancel for evidence of roofing. The chancel of Kirkmichael (possibly dating to 1500), now an unroofed mausoleum, was almost certainly roofed during the early history of the building; evidence for this is plain in the detail of the E gable, the side walls and internal finishes. The nave E gable is uniformly

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sneck-harled with a shell-rich rough lime-based mixture, showing no evidence of an early abutting roof. This harl extends across the blocked doorway that formerly provided access between the nave and chancel. Burial monuments dating to the 18th century are set into this finish, suggesting that the chancel was blocked off and unroofed sometime in the 18th century. This assertion is supported by the general trend towards the alteration and changing use of chancels after the Reformation summarised by Richard Oram (2003) in his history of the parish

Archive to be deposited in NMRS, including digital photographs. Sponsor: the Kirkmichael Trust

Rogart

Kilbraur Wind Farm, Strath Brora Alistair Robertson Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd NC 770 071 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in June 2006 at the site of the Kilbraur Wind Farm, Strath Brora, to satisfy a planning condition set out by Highland Council. The work consisted of marking out the main access track to avoid damaging archaeological remains in the vicinity, as well as identifying temporary access routes for various parts of the development. In addition, the site of the proposed anemometer was monitored and nine test pits excavated under archaeological supervision. No archaeological features were identified in these pits.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Strath Brora Wind Energy Ltd

Rosemarkie

Fortrose Cathedral Susan Ovenden Geophysical survey Orkney College Geophysics Unit NH 727 565 A Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey was carried out in February 2006 within the surviving South Aisle building (c 2 x 25m) of Fortrose Cathedral, which is situated on the Black Isle approximately 15 miles N of Inverness. The vaulted ceiling of the South Aisle will need to be supported during replacement of the building’s existing wall ties. GPR was undertaken with the aim of identifying any large voids beneath the floor to assist with the placement of equipment when propping the ceiling.

Survey was undertaken using a GSSI 3000 GPR system with a 400MHz antenna. The near data are dominated by responses from the paved surface of the floor of the South Aisle with coherent reflections corresponding with tombstones visible on the floor. In the deeper time-slices several reflections suggesting subterranean changes are apparent. The primary area of concern is at the gated entrance of the cathedral, with strong reflections suggesting possible voids or at least potentially disturbed ground/unconsolidated material. Two possible ‘coffins’ have been located. However, both of these lie beneath tombstones, which will not be used to prop the roof. There are also indications of a possible structure along the southern limit of the survey area, adjacent to the cathedral wall.

Archive lodged with the Geophysics Unit, Orkney College, Kirkwall, Orkney, KW15 1LX. Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Fortrose Cathedral – Chapter House Paul Fox, Claire Shaw Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology

NH 727 565 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during two phases of work, December 2005 and March 2006. The first phase was carried out to locate existing electrical services, while the second involved the digging of a trench for the installation of a new power supply for the Chapter House. No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered during these works.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Fyvie, High Street, Rosemarkie John Wood Desk-based assessment, Photographic Highland Archaeology survey, Controlled excavation Services Ltd NH 7365 5757 A programme of archaeological recording was carried at Fyvie, High Street, Rosemarkie, between July and October 2005 during reconstruction of the house. The present house seemed to be of mid to late 19th-century date, stone-built with timber internal divisions forming two rooms up and down with a central staircase. A small rear extension containing a sink and WC appeared to be associated with the provision of mains water and drainage in the mid-late 20th century. The removal of the floors revealed a mixed and disturbed deposit which included evidence of substantial past root action, even in the middle of the building, perhaps confirming the local tradition that a ruined, roofless house had stood on this site in the late 19th century before the present house was built. Rubble footings were noted of a former house, on a slightly different alignment to the present walls. All finds were of 19th- or 20th-century date. Outside, at the back of the house, observation of site clearance and the foundation and drainage trenches for a new extension did not reveal any archaeological features.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: D Granville

Learnie Caves Rosemarkie John Wood Community Archaeology project Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 7566 6075 10 amateur and professional archaeologists worked together in September 2006 to carry out a preliminary excavation of a cave at Learnie, near Rosemarkie on the Black Isle. The project objective is to identify and record any evidence of past occupation within the group of caves, and to offer an opportunity for local people to participate actively in archaeological fieldwork.

The cave is at about 4m above the present high water mark, and faces SE (towards the open sea). It is mostly dry. It was chosen because it had the remains of two stone walls across the entrance, suggesting it may have been lived in or used in some way at some time in the past.

The cave had been used for sheltering cattle and the floor was covered with a layer of trampled cattle dung. Below this were thin floor levels. Finds were all post-medieval, mostly 19th- and 20th-century pottery and fragments of shoe leather including off-cuts. Only one complete shoe was found, that of a small girl. Among many metal objects were two farthings of uncertain date, and a 1916 halfpenny. There was plenty of 20th-century debris including wire, parts of tin cans, and a sickle. The substantial outside wall overlay a shell midden, apparently also post-medieval in date although this is not yet fully clear. The bones were nearly all from mammals, including cow, sheep and possibly seal, with very few fish bones.

It was clear that only limited investigation was possible in a

long weekend, even with the huge enthusiasm of those who took part. Further seasons are planned for this cave and others to discover more of their archaeology. A small display about the project and its results was mounted in Groam House Museum, Rosemarkie, during Highland Archaeology Fortnight.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Cromarty Archaeology Field Group;

Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

Rosskeen

Dalmore, Alness John Wood Trial trenching evaluation Highland Archaeology Services Ltd NH 662 688 Work was undertaken between October and December 2005. The site consists of three large fields which have been allocated for housing development. We opened 37 trial trenches, covering approximately 2.5 acres, to provide a site sample of over 10%. Four of these produced possible archaeological evidence. The first of these, Trench 4, contained a group of possible pits. An extension was made to the western end of this trench to clarify this. However, these features appear to be the result of the action of root systems and burrowing animals, and none of them produced any dating evidence. Trench 11 in the same field contained a large number of pits, including an apparent circle approximately 9m in diameter of regularly spaced pits. Trench 17 in the second field examined contained an area of burnt stones which was cut by the trench’s western edge. Trench 35 in the third field contained a large number of pits, some of which contained fragments of black hand-made pottery. These were examined by Beverley Ballin Smith of GUARD and most were identified as Early Bronze Age. There may be at least three different collared urns, to judge by the decoration. There is a significant portion of one vessel; another, with piercing and fingernail decoration is very unusual, and a third has vertical finger dimple decoration. There is also an isolated sherd with stab and drag decoration. The pits were all ill-defined and apparently disturbed by former root action. No other trenches produced significant archaeological results.

Interim report supplied to client. A revised Data Structure Report will be lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Alex Ross Contractors

Mossfield Croft, Invergordon John Wood Desk-based assessment Highland Archaeology Services Ltd and walk-over survey

NH 6782 7094 An archaeological desk-based assessment and walk-over survey were carried out between November and December 2006 at Mossfield Croft, Invergordon, Ross and Cromarty. This was a pre-application survey carried out at the request of the planning officer. The site was found to be a former gravel quarry and there was no evidence of earlier activity.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Howard Brindley Consulting

Stittenham Wood, Ardross John Wood Trial trenching evaluation Highland Archaeology Services Ltd NH 6507 7444 Two house sites were evaluated by trial trenching for possible archaeological evidence in October 2005. Six trenches were opened to provide a sample of over 10% of the site area. A cairn recorded by the RCAHMS within the

area (NH67SE33) was found to have been incorrectly located; another, not previously recorded but noted on site, was excavated and interpreted as a modern heap of stones, probably a cartload intended for dry stone dyking

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Mr and Mrs R Smith

Small Isles

Beinn Tighe, Canna Jill Harden Trial trenching The National Trust for Scotland NG 2441 0593 In September 2006 an NTS Archaeological Thistle Camp investigated a rabbit-infested site where sherds of Neolithic pottery had been collected in the 1980s and 1990s. Trenches 4 x 1m and 4 x 2m were located on the slopes below a terrace where any structure might be expected to have been sited.

Rabbit damage was extensive throughout the layers in both trenches, with over 60% of all of the deposits being burrowed. Nevertheless, it was clear that although the lazy bed cultivation that was visible across the area had also affected the stratigraphy to a depth of 0.4m, there were some surviving deposits below these soils. These consisted of a thick layer of orange-red clay-silt, some 0.1m thick, overlying a brown clay-silt, some 0.2m thick. Both of these layers contained significant quantities of large sherds of Neolithic pottery, as well as some worked flake tools and debitage of bloodstone, quartz and other stone types. Under the brown clay-silt was what appeared to be an old ground surface, some 0.1m thick, which overlay the undisturbed natural grey-yellow clay-silt and broken bedrock. There were no finds within the dark brown-black OGS.

Archive lodged with NTS SMR and NMRS (intended).

Sponsor: The National Trust for Scotland

Snizort

Lon Mhic Ibheir, Glen Hinnisdal Sarah Thomas Survey

NG 4373 5877 A survey of the chapel site at the head of Glen Hinnisdal was carried out in March 2006. 1:100 scale plans were drawn of the chapel and the shieling. The chapel is orientated E-W and consists of turf-covered foundations with visible courses of walling on the exterior of the W wall and the interior of the S wall. A 1:500 scale plan was drawn of the surrounding area. Immediately to the NW of the chapel, there is a large mound with three sub-circular cellular structures built into it. A similar structure lies to the SE of the chapel. Seven hut circles were identified and planned in the immediate vicinity of the chapel. These hut circles were visible only as turf foundations. Sponsor: the Carnegie Trust and the University of Glasgow’s Faculty of Arts Graduate School Research Support Fund

Skeabost Island Sarah Thomas Survey

NG 4182 4850 A topographic survey of the bishop’s seat of Skeabost Island in the River Snizort was undertaken in March 2006. There were two elements: a total station survey of the entire island and a 1:200 scale plan of the cathedral. The cathedral appears to have a S transept and there may have been structures on the exterior of the N wall of the cathedral. Interpretation of the remains of the structure of the cathedral is complicated by

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later burial enclosures. Although there is little visible evidence for other buildings, the mounds on which the Nicolson Aisle and the MacQueen enclosure sit (at the W and E ends of the island respectively) suggest continuity of occupation.

Sponsor: the Carnegie Trust and the University of Glasgow's Faculty of Arts Graduate School Research Support Fund

Strath

Uamh an Ard Achaidh (High Pasture Cave), Isle of Skye

Excavation/Landscape Project Steven Birch and Martin Wildgoose West Coast Archaeological Services and Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey

NG 594 197 Excavations at High Pasture Cave continued in 2006, resulting in the clearance of the fine, stone-built stairwell discovered in 2005. Excavations within the cave (trench 6) showed that multiple votive deposits (pins, needles, spindle whorls, querns and beads) had been placed at the foot of the stairs. Activity within the cave was shown to be occasional in the Neolithic and Bronze Age (pottery and lithics) with increased activity and ritual use from the Later Bronze Age into the Iron Age. Work on the surface included excavation of sections (trenches 5, 9 and 11) across a massive burnt mound which surrounds the cave entrance, sections through landscape features (walls and boundary dykes) and excavation of a major part of the possible round house lying to the NW of the site (trench 7). A series of test pits were dug to evaluate features during extensive geophysical surveys. A fuller description of the 2006 work will be made available through a DSR in April 2007 and through updates of the High Pasture Cave Web Site @ www.high-pasture-cave.org.

Excavation archive held in the Archives of WCAS and AALS c/o Steven Birch and Wildgoose and with the RCAHMS. Finds deposited with the NMS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland, Highland Council, Skye and Lochalsh Enterprise/Leader+, Highland 2007 Fund, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

Tain

1 Chapel Street, Tain

Desk-based assessment, Photographic record, Controlled excavation John Wood Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 7810 8215 A programme of archaeological recording and monitoring work was carried out in response to a planning condition at 1 Chapel Street, Tain, in the autumn of 2005 in advance of construction of a new house. The site was cut into the slope of the raised beach, on the top of which is the reputed site of Tain Castle. A great depth of hill-wash material was encountered, which required much deeper foundations than had been originally planned. The whole project was put on hold while a decision was made by the clients and their advisors about how best to proceed. The existing garden retaining wall was considered inadequate and a new retaining wall was constructed to hold back the hillside. Trenches over 3m deep (from the pre-existing ground surface) were then cut and filled with concrete to provide a secure foundation for the new house. Apart from small amounts of abraded shell, which were widely scattered within the soil and had apparently come down by gravity from further up the slope, no finds or features were observed. This was slightly surprising, given the supposed importance of the 'Tain Castle' site at the top of the slope.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Mr and Mrs R Cannon

Tarbat

Highland, Portmahomack

Archaeological watching brief Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd NH 915 850 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in May-June 2006 prior to the construction of two dwellings at Highfield, Portmahomack, immediately adjacent to the site of the early medieval settlement currently under excavation by the Tarbat Discovery Programme. Works were designed to have minimal impact on potential archaeological deposits, and only stone-lined post-medieval features and the modern foundations of recently demolished barns were encountered.

The project archive is to be subsumed into the wider archive of the Tarbat Discovery Programme, which is currently in the care of the Department of Archaeology, University of York, the National Museums of Scotland and Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd, York. All finds are reported to the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel, and all excavated material has been awarded to the NMS.

A report on the watching brief has been deposited with the Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Richard M Mackenzie Ltd

Tarbat Discovery Programme 1

Research excavation Martin Carver and Cecily Spall University of York and Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd

NH 914 839 Four further seasons of archaeological excavation were undertaken at the site of St Colman's Church, Portmahomack, during the summers of 2002 to 2005 inclusive (*DES* 2001, 64-5, *PSAS* 134, 2004, 183-200, *Med Archaeol* 48, 2004, 1-30). The 2002 to 2004 seasons saw the completion of the southern area of excavation, specifically the investigation of the 'bag-shaped' building and associated features. A radiocarbon date from the hearth of the building returned a date in the 18th century, and a nearby structure, reported previously as a souterrain, was revealed to be a wood-lined well.

Between 2003 and 2005, the investigations of the layout and character of the craftworking area to the N of the site continued. During the 2003 season, the central road was found to have been flanked by a stone-built flue and culvert, associated with a succession of large road-side ditches. To the E of the road, evidence for non-ferrous metalworking was revealed, in the form of clay- and stone-built hearths, associated with an assemblage of crucibles, moulds, metal droplets and stone tools. The craftworking area is situated on a terrace adjacent to the mill dam, and evidence for a burnt wattle revetment, associated with a site-wide fire, was excavated. Stratigraphic evidence suggested that metalworking had occurred both before and after the major episode of burning across the craftworking zone.

To the W of the road, work continued in the leatherworking area, and in 2005 the remains of a turf- and timber-built structure with associated yard and tanning area were defined. A stone-built hearth was excavated inside the structure, and thought to relate to leatherworking.

In the northern part of the craftworking zone, excavation of a rectangular feature revealed a long cist, containing the well preserved remains of an adult male, orientated W-E.

The project archive is currently in the care of the Department of

Archaeology, University of York, the NMS and Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd, York. All finds are reported to the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel, and all excavated material has been awarded to the NMS. Data Structure Reports for 2003, 2004 and 2005 have been deposited with the NMR and with Historic Scotland, and can be found online at www.york.ac.uk/depts/arch/staff/sites/tarbat.

Sponsor: National Museums of Scotland, Historic Scotland, Ross and Cromarty Enterprise, University of York

Tarbat Discovery Programme 2

Research excavation Martin Carver and Cecily Spall University of York and Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd

NH 914 839 The 2006 season consisted of eight weeks' excavation between May and July, concentrating on the northern zone of Sector 2, the area closest to the churchyard of St Colman's Church. Investigation of a leatherworking building (Structure 9) identified in 2005 continued and several postholes were identified and excavated as well as the final excavation and recording of the building's central hearth. A possible threshold was identified made of layered linear sandstone slabs suggesting an entrance from the NE. The threshold was associated with an area of metal surface, kerbed with small Old Red Sandstone detail.

To the S of Structure 9, work continued to concentrate on the excavation of two roadside ditches and associated features. To the W, a stone baffle had been set into the terminus of the western ditch, which had been disused by dumping of ash deposits to level the area. To the E, the earliest form of the roadside ditch was achieved and consisted of a broad shouldered ditch with a vertical-sided slot in the base filled with cobbles to aid drainage. This issued into a small stone-lined cistern set slightly to the E of the ditch, but with connecting gully. To the E a precursor of the eastern drainage system was identified and will be the subject of investigation during 2007.

Further to the E of the road system two features were identified and excavated. The first, an earthen bank with boulder core was excavated and appeared to delineate an area used for butchery to the W and a further area of possible leatherworking to the E. The second, a large well-like feature, was partially excavated and appeared to be wood-lined. The feature was associated with an area of paved hard standing and was associated with a pumice rubber, small iron knife and various skin burnishing or smoothing stones.

The project archive is currently in the care of the Department of Archaeology, University of York, the NMS and Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd, York. All finds are reported to the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel, and all excavated material has been awarded to the NMS. Data Structure Reports for 2003, 2004 and 2005 have been deposited with the NMR and with Historic Scotland, and can be found online at www.york.ac.uk/depts/arch/staff/sites/tarbat.

Sponsor: National Museums of Scotland, Historic Scotland, Ross and Cromarty Enterprise, University of York

Urquhart and Glenmoriston

Millennium Wind Farm, Glenmoriston

Watching brief Katie Wardell and Sarah-Jane Haston Headland Archaeology Ltd

NH 250 110 A watching brief was undertaken between June and August 2006 on the groundworks associated with the site

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of Millennium Wind Farm, Glenmoriston, Highland. Where deviations from and widening to an existing track occurred, this was excavated using a mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision, along with an area for the control building. During this excavation a borrow pit, probably relating to the existing track, was uncovered, but no other archaeological features or structures were found. However, outside the proposed development area a small stone-built structure was discovered and recorded.

Archive and report to be lodged with NMRS. Report lodged with Highland Council SMR.

Sponsor: Millennium Wind Energy Ltd (MWEL)

Urray

Muir of Ord,

Ross and Cromarty

Evaluation Colin Hewat and Sarah-Jane Haston Headland Archaeology Ltd

NH 529 489 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in October 2006 on the site of a proposed housing development near Muir of Ord, Ross-shire. Within the site one cropmark of a possible prehistoric settlement site had been identified from aerial photographs (Highland SMR NH54NW0174). The field evaluation entailed a 15% evaluation of the 5.1ha development area. We excavated 57 trenches, and recorded one feature, a linear ditch running in a NW-SE direction in the SW margins of the site. This may be a modern agricultural field boundary, as the deposit within the ditch was archaeologically sterile, and very similar to the overlying topsoil. It is not regarded as being archaeologically significant. The absence of any archaeological features in the area of the identified cropmark suggested that the cropmark might have been related to variations in the natural geology. No further archaeological work was recommended.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Scotia Homes Ltd

Wick

Battle Moss

Excavation Andrew Baines and Kenneth Brophy

ND 3129 4401 A final short season of excavation took place at the Bronze Age cairn (ND34SW22) to the N of the Battle Moss multiple stone rows (see *DES* 2003, 94-5; 2005, 90). During the 2005 season, a possible feature was identified in the subsoil once most of the cairn material had been removed. This feature was not excavated in 2005, but was identified provisionally as a pit/scoop associated with the initial phase of activity at the cairn. The objective of the 2006 season was to clarify the nature of this feature. Upon excavation, further Bronze Age sherds were recovered from a layer immediately above the feature, which had produced similar finds in previous seasons. However, the feature itself was unlikely to be man-made, and was more probably an irregular natural hollow, possibly even a tree throw, which was levelled out in the process of cairn construction.

Sponsor: John Robertson Bequest (University of Glasgow)

Brickigeo, Thrumster, Caithness

Watching brief Judith Robertson Orkney Archaeological Trust Projects Unit

ND 321 446 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in February 2006 during removal of topsoil down to natural subsoil for a proposed housing development. The watching brief was deemed necessary due to the proximity of the Loch

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of Yarrows, where a significant concentration of prehistoric sites survives. The area of the proposed development was monitored, 350m². No new features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified.

Copies of the report have been deposited in the Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Martin Foyle

Castle Sinclair Girnigoe

Excavation Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd
ND 378 549 The 2006 season (March – August) at Castle Sinclair Girnigoe completed the archaeological excavation of the W Range and courtyard, carried out in two phases between March and August. A programme of public archaeology involved further excavation in the area of the W Barbican. Work continued in the W Range, and saw the complete excavation of rubble deposits from the room previously identified as the Porter’s Lodge (*DES* 2005). The Outer Bailey courtyard was fully excavated, and the natural bedrock surface exposed. The slate bedrock naturally breaks down into gravel after continued exposure, which is likely to have provided the original ground surface. Work in the Courtyard provided new information on structural arrangements around the N and W Ranges. Evidence for pad stones provided further indication of the presence of timber posts, which would have supported a first floor gallery, accessed via a stone staircase which has now been fully exposed in the northern corner of the courtyard.

The excavation of a larger area over the W Barbican by volunteers exposed a sequence of stone-built features. A dry stone boundary wall of post-medieval date was encountered, running around the external edge of the dry moat. This overlay a stone slab pathway, which sloped into the dry moat itself; this feature has also been assigned a post-medieval date, and may have been installed by fishermen to provide access to the shore. This path had cut into a stone wall, running roughly N-S, which has been interpreted as structural evidence relating to the W Barbican. Associated occupation deposits abutting the wall were defined but not excavated.

Excavations at Castle Sinclair Girnigoe have produced a large quantity of architectural stone, primarily red sandstone detail from oriel windows, which has now been recorded.

Post-excavation work is ongoing, and a report is to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Clan Sinclair Trust

Keiss Harbour and Keiss Road

Excavation Alan Duffy
AOC Archaeology
ND 353 611 (Keiss Harbour) and ND 349 615 (Keiss Road) A single evaluation trench was excavated across the wall of the Keiss Harbour broch in July 2006. The trench measured 8.75m long by between 1–3m wide, and encompassed both the interior and exterior of the broch. A secondary wall was revealed on the interior. No internal or external surviving in situ deposits were found.

Two evaluation trenches were excavated at the Keiss Road broch. One trench was excavated within the central area of the broch, and a second one outside and to the NE of the broch. Both trenches measured 2 x 1m. The trench within the broch revealed no surviving in situ deposits. The trench outwith the broch revealed a topsoil deposit of at least 2m depth.

Archive to be deposited within NMRS.

Sponsor: AOC Archaeology, Caithness Enterprise Trust, Caithness and Sutherland Enterprise, National Museums of Scotland and University of Nottingham.

Mowat Place, Papigoe, Caithness

Catherine Dagg

Trial trenching
ND 3825 5150 An archaeological evaluation, in the form of 5% trial trenching, was carried out in April 2006 in advance of a housing development at Mowat Place, Papigoe. The site was a fallow improved field. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Sponsor: NN Miller (Wick) Ltd

Thrumster House

Andrew Baines and Kenneth Brophy

Trial excavation
ND 329 457 A trial excavation was undertaken on an apparently natural linear mound about 500m NE of Thrumster House, involving the opening of a small linear trench over the surface of the mound. A concentration of stone was found, as well as an ash or lime deposit, and a quartz leaf-shaped arrowhead was recovered from the topsoil. No firm evidence was found of cairn material here, although only a very small area was investigated. It seems more likely at this stage that the stones are the result of field clearance, although the presence of a concentration of stones on this natural mound, possible evidence of burning, and the arrowhead suggest that this site warrants further investigation.

Sponsor: Isla Macleod, Thrumster Estate.

Whitegate

Andrew Heald, John Barber
and Jon Henderson
Excavation and survey National Museums of Scotland,
AOC Archaeology Group
and Nottingham University

ND 3541 6120 As part of a wider study of Iron Age Caithness, four weeks of excavation of the Atlantic roundhouse and outbuilding complex at Whitegate took place in July. The site was first excavated by Sir Francis Tress Barry in 1892-3. He uncovered a number of structural types including a ‘broch’ or Atlantic roundhouse and numerous outbuildings. Finds were few but included human remains, amber beads and pottery. Recent work on other sites excavated by Tress Barry, particularly Tofts, Everley, has suggested that Barry may have left untouched archaeology on some of the Caithness sites and that reinvestigation was a worthwhile exercise. With this in mind a team from the National Museums of Scotland, AOC Archaeology Group and Nottingham University undertook trial excavations, following on from a programme of survey. Trenches were confined to the roundhouse wall and interior and two of the outbuildings. A laser-scan survey was carried out by Dr Graeme Cavers.

Thanks to the local community for their continuing support, the Caithness Archaeological Trust and Historic Scotland for permission to excavate.

Sponsor: NMS, AOC Archaeology, Nottingham University and Caithness and Sutherland Enterprise

INVERCLYDE

Greenock

Greenock Waterfront

C Francoz
GUARD
Watching brief
NS 2797 7651 The area affected by the development is regarded as archaeologically sensitive due to its location within

the old harbour. Although the harbour was developed mainly in the 19th and 20th centuries, there was a possibility that material relating to the pre-19th-century use of the waterfront could survive beneath the more recent structures. The watching brief in February 2005 revealed one main feature of archaeological interest. This consisted of a concrete floor surface with associated structures, including rail tracks. The concrete floor appeared to be built over compact deposits of clay containing industrial debris. This material appears to have been brought in as infill and may relate to the construction of shipyards in the area. A basin is known to have separated Westburn West Shipyard and Westburn East Shipyard and these deposits could mark the location of the filled-in basin.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS and NMRS.

Sponsor: Smith Design Associates

Inverkip

Greenock Cut

Paul Fox, Tom Whalley

(Loch Thom Aqueduct)
Watching brief, Kirkdale Archaeology
Archaeological recording

NS 246 720 Regeneration work at the Greenock Cut, also known as the Loch Thom Aqueduct, was monitored between June and September 2006 on behalf of British Waterways Scotland. This work included the recording of various features, such as sluice houses and complexes, photographically, descriptively and with sketches. Changes to the fabric of the structure of the aqueduct, from construction to the present, have also been noted. Work still in progress December 2006.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: British Waterways, Scotland

MIDLOTHIAN

Cranston

Cousland Castle

HMD Jones

Geophysical survey
NT 377 683 An area of ground resistance survey was started on 23 September over a levelled field to the W of Cousland Castle (NT36NE12). The castle, a possible tower house, stands to the S of Cousland village some 60m to the E of a small road that runs S to join the A68. A large stone wall runs for over 100m N beside this road before turning through a right-angle to butt on to the side of the castle; the wall effectively encloses the surveyed area. Seven 20 x 20m squares were surveyed and the printout showed high and low resistance lines adjacent to the castle suggesting an extension or outbuildings to its W. Slight high and low resistance lines run parallel with the W wall and, as there are socket holes in the wall, could indicate a lean-to structure.

The squares to the S show strong high and low resistance amorphous shapes, possibly indicating limestone bedrock. One sharply angled low resistance could be an infilled limestone extraction pit. Further survey is planned to take place in 2007.

Sponsor: D Connolly, British Archaeological Jobs Resource, Cousland Historical Society, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

MIDLOTHIAN

Crichton

Cakemuir Castle

M Cressey
Standing building survey, Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd
NT 4118 5911 Cakemuir Castle (NT45NW 1.00) is a 16th-century tower house with later additions forming an L-shaped plan. A standing building survey of the domestic W-facing elevation in July 2006 in advance of the erection of a new extension recorded blocked windows and building fabric. An evaluation in October 2006 on the footprint of the new building site revealed no archaeological features.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS, report with Midlothian SMR.

Sponsor: Mr R Douglas-Miller

Crichton Castle

Sarah Hogg

Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology
NT 380 611 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in May 2006 during the excavation of a posthole to secure the base of a handrail. Nothing of archaeological significance was discovered during the excavation of this posthole. According to Historic Scotland personnel, the area had probably been much disturbed during the installation of the cobbled surface c 20 years previously.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with CECAS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Lasswade

Cameron Crescent, Bonnyrigg

Mike Roy

Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group
NT 299 644 A programme of evaluation was undertaken in May 2006 in advance of a proposed development of land owned by Midlothian Council and Lasswade Rugby Football Club at Cameron Crescent, Poltonhall, Bonnyrigg. We opened 26 evaluation trenches covering 3000 m² (5% of the development area) were opened. No significant archaeological features were revealed. A number of probable 19th- or 20th-century pits containing cinder and coal-rich dumped topsoil and clay subsoil were recorded in the W of the site.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Midlothian Council and Lasswade Rugby Football Club

Maiden Castle

Ian Hawkins

Geophysical survey
NT 287 643 A preliminary ground resistance survey of three 20 x 20m grids was made in the area enclosed by a visible earthwork on a spur of a promontory surrounded by the River Esk. Two grids were surveyed of a slight mound and gently sloping grassed area running NW to SE enclosed by a sunken track and sheer drop to the river on the NE, a steep slope to the SW and a small quarry to the SE. A rectangular low resistance anomaly was recorded. High resistance areas which appear to be geological in nature were noted adjacent to the mound. A further 20 x 20m square was surveyed over the S end of the earthwork. A high resistance anomaly on the outer bank and a central area of low resistance in the ditch was noted.

Sponsor: Esk Valley Trust, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

(Please refer to Fig. 30 overleaf showing the area plan with survey areas superimposed)

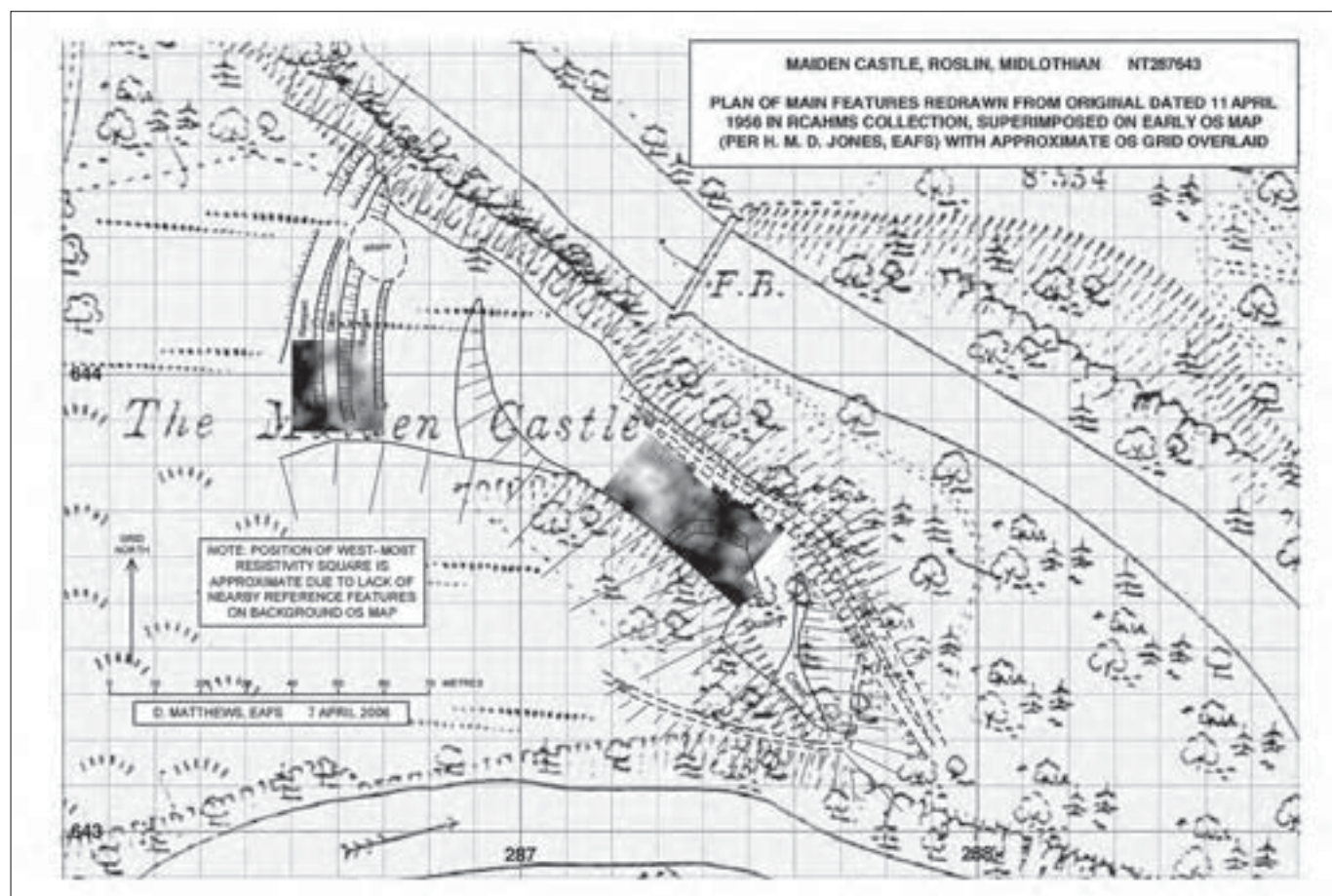


Fig 30. Area plan with survey areas superimposed.

Nazareth House H Moore and G Wilson
Assessment

NT 306 660 A desk-based study and walk over survey were carried out in response to a proposal to extend existing care home facilities. Nazareth House and its gate lodge are listed buildings. No features of an archaeological nature were noted within the proposed development area, although the site is considered to be of historic interest.

Sponsor: Sisters of Nazareth

Newbigging Open Cast Coal Scheme M Kirby
Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 278 603 An evaluation carried out in advance of an extension to Newbigging Open Cast Coal Scheme in April 2006 identified a small cremation cemetery and the remains of a rectangular structure. The cremation cemetery consisted of 4 confirmed cremations and 11 possible cremations. Evidence of a cremation vessel was found on the surface of two of the cremation pits. These features were not excavated and will be preserved in situ. The rectangular structure is thought to be a structure annotated 'Fatlips' that appears on a 1766 map by John Laurie. It measures 20m in length by 6.5m in width and stands to a height of c 0.4m above the current ground surface. This feature will be excavated at a future date.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS and Midlothian SMR.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal

Sherwood, Bonnyrigg Lindsay Dunbar
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NT 315 652 We were commissioned to undertake an evaluation within a proposed greenfield development site on the

S side of Bonnyrigg. The evaluation was carried out in January 2006 and consisted of a 5% trenching of the 4.2ha development area. Twenty trenches totalling 1050m² were opened between 17 January and 25 January 2006. The evaluation uncovered a limited assemblage of 19th- and 20th-century ceramic and glass sherds and numerous ceramic field drains. No significant archaeological deposits were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Walker Group Ltd

Newbattle

Blinkbonny Stuart Nisbet
Lime quarries and kilns

NS 34866302 in centre of face or concave bank, ruined draw kiln, c 4m of frontage remaining.

NT 3523 6320 two large contiguous double draw kilns with brick lining, corners upstanding to 3m. Remains of scattered clamp kilns in wooded former quarry directly to W and SW. Most of wooded brow of hill consists of former lime workings, partly landfilled. Further deep lime quarry at NT350635.

Route of waggonyway, traceable from NT35306334, passes under track at NT35236343 in rubble arched tunnel c 5m long x 1.8m wide. Continues in arc of hollow way 3m deep reducing in depth and turning N, following field boundary to NT35336356. Possible continuation downhill on embankment, then in hollow way to Mayfield for 600m in straight line from NT35586370 to 35136405.

In 1837 Blinkbonny lime quarry was a main source of building lime for Edinburgh, supplied via waggonyway.

Sponsor: Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland

Fordel Mains R White
Watching brief, Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 375 664 An archaeological watching brief and evaluation was carried out in November 2006 in advance of the insertion of a service reservoir at Fordel Mains. Three test pits were investigated for archaeological remains and three archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated. No artefacts or features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: George Leslie Ltd

Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith C McFarlane, J Sanders,
T Addyman, J Austin

Conservation plan: building Simpson and Brown Architects
analysis and historical study of with Addyman Archaeology
mansion house and estate

NT 333660, NT 336665 A conservation plan for Newbattle Abbey and its designed landscape was commissioned by Newbattle Abbey College as part of an assessment of further development on the site. Work was undertaken between February 2005 and June 2006. The mansion house at Newbattle Abbey is an exceptionally complicated building, incorporating as it does the remains of a 12th-century Cistercian Abbey, with major post-Reformation remodelling by each successive Earl or Marquis of Lothian, members of the Kerr family. The designed landscape was developed from the 12th century onwards, and contains a number of important structures, including the medieval Maiden Bridge.

A more thorough documentary analysis in the Lothian papers and elsewhere than has hitherto been undertaken allowed the compilation of detailed phase plans of the plan of the building. We identified 12 major building phases for the main house, and several phases in the development of the designed landscape. A notable historical find detailed a specification of 1650 for a substantial classical gatehouse that seems to have been similar to the centrepiece of Rosehall House, Lanarkshire (published in William Adam's *Vitruvius Scoticus*). Another significant find was the attribution of the late 17th-century archway to the ice-house to the architect James Smith. It is possible that this feature formed an original entrance to the main house, perhaps part of a major building scheme of the 1690s, and closely related to similar designs by Smith at Drumlanrig. The importance of the mid 18th-century ruined orangery was highlighted as one of only three of its date in the country. A small arch on the lawn made



Fig 31. Blinkbonny waggonyway tunnel.

up of medieval masonry fragments was assessed as being part of 18th-century romanticising of the landscape.

Conservation plan to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd

Newton

Todhills, Dalkeith Victoria Clements
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NT 313 688 An evaluation was carried out between August and October 2006 in advance of a proposed business park development at Todhills, Dalkeith, to the S of Danderhall. Thirty-nine trenches (covering an area of 4548m²) were opened. Four large circular coal-filled features were identified which can be associated with colliery activity. No other significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Buccleuch Properties (Shawfair) Ltd

Todhills Farm, Danderhall T Cowie
Casual find National Museums Scotland

NT 30 68 An Early Bronze Age flat axehead was found by the late Mr T Sked on Todhills Farm in 1985. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 45/05) and allocated to National Museums Scotland (NMS: X.2006.12).

Penicuik

Penicuik Estate HMD Jones
Excavation

NT 2084 5875 The 2006 excavation in Castlehill plantation continues the work reported in *DES* 2004, 84 and 2005, 93. Trench 2 was extended further and a wedge-shaped ?tool, probably of ignimbrite, was found adjacent to the findspots of the two cobble tools. The suggestion that the cobble tools may have been used in leather preparation could explain the tool made of ignimbrite, a volcanic stone not dissimilar to pumice. Pumice tools have been confirmed on Scottish leatherworking sites.

Trench 3 has been opened on the crest of the inner bank at the SW end of the site and extended down into the ditch between the two banks. A sandstone setting, possibly a posthole, was found c 0.5m below the bank crest. It is possible that the bank was heightened and a dry stone wall added at the time of the creation of the plantation. Excavation of a 1m wide trench across the ditch appears to show a bottom of sandstone paving. This aligns with a rise in resistance, shown in the linear array measurement, some 2.5m below the crest of the inner bank. Six soil samples have been sent for analysis. Work will continue in 2007.

Sponsor: Sir Robert Clerk of Penicuik

St Mary's Chapel, Mount Lothian Martin Cook
Archaeological recording, AOC Archaeology Group
Consolidation

NT 275 570 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Historic Scotland to undertake repair and consolidation works at St Mary's Chapel, Mount Lothian. The site had been the subject of illegal excavation and as part of the required work AOC Archaeology Group reinstated the disturbed ground. The archaeological works carried out in January 2006 confirmed the presence of a multi-phased building. The works further identified the presence of at least three burials within the building.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Walstone Farm

Evaluation

Lindsay Dunbar
AOC Archaeology Group

NT 183 582 A programme of archaeological works was required by SAC Environmental in advance of the proposed construction of a silage pit at Walstone Farm, near Penicuik. The evaluation undertaken in April 2006 consisted of 10% trenching of the 550m² development area. A single trench, 28m long by 2.0 m wide, totaling 56m², was opened. The evaluation revealed no archaeological features and no evidence for the Roman road.

Archive will be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: SAC Environmental

MORAY**Alves****Easter Colfield, near Alves**

Desk-based assessment, Watching brief Alba Archaeology Ltd

Claire Herbert

NJ 121 641 In October 2006, we were commissioned to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and watching brief on the site of a proposed barn at Easter Colfield, Alves. A number of cropmarks had previously been identified in the area surrounding the barn plot, including two features within 100m of the site (NJ16SW0034, cropmark of hut scoops and enclosure dated as prehistoric; NJ16SW0091, cropmark of an enclosure of unknown date). Also visible, and identified during the desk-based assessment, are what appear to be three pit- and

ditch-defined circular features grouped together in a triangular formation, lying SSW of the barn plot. It is possible that the curving ditch uncovered during the watching brief relates to one of these three features. What appears to be a small sub-square enclosure, NW of site NJ16SW0091, can also be seen as well as a series of circular features which appear to extend westwards from the same site.

During the watching brief, sherds of incised Neolithic Beaker pottery were uncovered. A small feature was then excavated by hand, revealing more sherds of Beaker pottery and four lithics. A large area around this feature was then cleaned by hand, during which further Beaker sherds were located before part of a curving ditch was revealed. At this point work on site was called to a halt while Aberdeenshire Council's Archaeology Service was consulted. It was agreed that the barn plot should be extended away from the area of archaeology, and, following a site visit, it was decided that the archaeology should be re-covered with no further work to be carried out.

From the pottery and lithic assemblage recovered, it has been suggested by Ian Shepherd of Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service and Dr Alison Sheridan of NMS that this site is a domestic site dating to the late Neolithic period, rare in the NE of Scotland. The recovered artefacts are currently undergoing analysis at NMS, soon to be followed by the bulk samples collected, and it is hoped that this will help to establish more precisely the nature and date of this site.

An interim report has been deposited with Aberdeenshire

Council Archaeology Service.

Sponsor: Mr Peter Smith

Bellie**Bellie Brae**

Conduit

David Irving and David Anderson

NJ 3571 6173 A conduit has been identified in the eroding face of the NW-facing earth cliff at Bellie Brae. It is a substantial structure roofed with flagstones approximately 50mm thick; the sides are lined with worked stone with plentiful evidence of mortar. The base was not explored in detail but probing indicated a solid floor. The internal width is 0.6m and its depth appears to be 0.45m. Probing indicated that from the visible edge the conduit extends over 6.5m into the face of the cliff in a straight line, but it was not possible to measure the full extent. The conduit is around 1.5m below the top of the cliff and 1m below the current field surface. It falls within the area discussed by Crawford (1949, Topography of Roman Scotland north of the Antonine Wall) as being potentially a Roman site, but interpretation is difficult without further exploration.

Bellie Brae Gorge

Arched tunnel

David Irving and David Anderson

NJ 3556 6159 Recent wood-clearing activity has exposed an arched tunnel built to channel the water of the Cross Burn towards the Spey. This appears to have been designed to prevent erosion of a causeway across a deep gully cutting the earth cliff known as Bellie Brae. The tunnel has been built primarily of local red sandstone using lime mortar and has been decorated with small stones. The footings of the structure have been deeply eroded by the Cross Burn. The tunnel is 18m long and runs NW to SE approximately. The structure is rectangular in section with one relieving arch on the N side. It is 3.25m in height and 2.5m wide with internal dimensions of 1.1 x 2.8m. Its origins are unknown although the style would appear to be late medieval.



Fig 32. Easter Colfield, Basket sherd.



Fig. 33. The Birnie site under excavation. © NMS

Birnie**Birnie**

Excavation

Fraser Hunter

NMS

NJ 210 585 Work continued on the later prehistoric site at Birnie (DES 2005, 93-4) during August and September 2006, with four trenches being opened. One continued the work of 2005 on the burnt-down house, some 16m in diameter, of Roman Iron Age date. Most of the complex destruction deposits in the W half were removed, revealing collapsed charred wattlework from the inside of the wall; further charred stakes are visible in the quadrant still to be completed. Limited work on the E half revealed a cobbled surface lying in the ring ditch; this was not present in the W half. Finds are choice, including a large part of a lower rotary quern stone, an amber bead, and the terminal of a gold ribbon torc. Amber is a rare find in an Iron Age context, while the torc fragment confirms both the status of the site and the revised dating of this type to the Iron Age.

A larger trench was opened around the late Bronze Age metalworking area revealed in 2005 on the W edge of the site, close to the scarp. This revealed further pits with mould fragments, including pin, bangle, axe, spearhead and perhaps sword moulds. No permanent structures connected to this were revealed, but two shallow curved slots are likely to be temporary shelters or windbreaks. It seems the metalworking activity was a short-lived phase. This trench also revealed an unlined corn-drying kiln and an insubstantial angular palisade defining a small enclosure against the scarp edge; no dating evidence for this was recovered.

A trench first examined in 2000 (DES 2000, 59) was reopened to excavate what was thought to be a medieval building. This proved more complex than expected; the enlarged trench revealed a large ring-ditch house which had been suggested by aerial photographs. This was overlain by later activity, badly damaged by ploughing, and in turn overlay a series of deep pits and slots, including a possible timber-lined souterrain. Physically within the house was a two-phase clay-built iron-smelting furnace, but no stratigraphic connection can yet be proved. More work is planned here to resolve the sequence.

The fourth trench investigated a cobbled surface with evidence of ironworking (DES 2004, 85). This proved to be two consecutive stone-built iron-smelting furnaces, the latter still containing the collapsed clay superstructure. There was evidence of a stake-built enclosure around it. Charcoal-rich deposits, probably connected with this, had slumped into the upper fills of a series of features which are probably much earlier, and formed no coherent pattern; one produced a saddle quern and grinder. In the SW corner of the trench one of a series of postholes, perhaps from a four-post structure, contained an iron projecting ring-headed pin. Further metal-detecting produced a copper alloy projecting ring-headed pin with unusual knobbed decoration, a medieval buckle and the copper alloy hoop of a Pictish brooch-pin of 8th- to 9th-century date; its form resembles the dragon-headed terminals known from the St Ninian's Isle hoard.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS; finds to be deposited in NMS, with best material on display in Elgin Museum.

Sponsor: NMS, HS, Ian Keillar, Moray Society, Moray Field Club

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Cabrach

Greenloan George Currie
Cup-marked rock
NJ 39117 34176 A stone at the NE entrance to a rectangular enclosure 280m NE of Craigs of Succoth bears a possible cup mark. Due to its situation, a possible doorway, it may have a more utilitarian explanation but the area has a record of marked rocks and they are occasionally found in association with shielings.

Deskford

Mains of Skeith HK Murray and JC Murray
Standing building recording, Murray Archaeological Services
Watching brief
NJ 5041 6035 The site of Castle of Skeith (Skuth) (NJ56SW5) is shown on the 1871 OS map directly to the W of the farm steading of Mains of Skeith. The earliest cartographic reference to the castle appears to be a tower house named Skyith on Pont’s map of 1580-90. This pre-dates a date stone of 1687 which has been incorporated into the present farmhouse. The Statistical Account of 1791-9 records that the castle was in ruins by the 1790s. A standing building survey was conducted in July 2006 prior to demolition and replacement of the farm steading. Later a watching brief in September 2006 observed the excavation of new foundations in the area nearest to the site of the former castle.

The survey revealed considerable detail of one of the buildings, a water-driven threshing mill possibly of mid 19th-century date with a barn above and later stables added at one end. A cottage, later used as a bothy, may have been contemporary. Before the 1st Edition OS map of 1871 the steading had been enlarged to form a quadrangle. The 19th-century buildings had clearly reused stone from the castle ruins, as a number of dressed sandstone blocks were identified, including a moulding from a spiral stair and one from a window.

Reports lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: G Stewart and Co

Drainie

Gordonstoun School Music Rehearsal facility John Wood
Watching brief Highland Archaeology Services ltd
NJ 1829 6913 A watching brief was carried out in June 2006 to identify and record the nature and extent of any archaeological features revealed or affected by the development of a new music rehearsal facility. The work was undertaken in response to a planning condition set by Moray Council. No archaeological finds or features were discovered.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and Library Service, and NMRS; archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.
Sponsor: Gordonstoun School

Duffus

Charlestown, Burghhead Fraser Hunter
Casual find NMS
NJ 13 68 The head of a Romano-British trumpet brooch was recovered by metal-detecting at Charlestown, near Burghhead. It was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 55/05) and allocated to Forres Museum.

Inverugie George Currie
Cup-marked rock
NJ 15123 68027 A boulder of 2.6 x 1.9 x 1.0m, bearing at least 25 cup marks, lies in woodland 180m S of the gamekeeper’s cottage at Inverugie.

Edinkillie

Berry Burn Wind Farm Sarah-Jane Haston
Evaluation, Survey Headland Archaeology Ltd
NJ 07032 46223 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in July 2006 to ascertain whether there were any archaeological constraints upon the location of a turbine forming part of the Berry Burn wind farm. The proposed turbine location lies near the prehistoric field system at Rochuln (NJ04NE 3).

Seven trenches were excavated, covering 392m², equivalent to just over 5% of the available area. The present ground surface was at 310m OD. The trenches were excavated through varying depths of peat, and all came down onto natural sand with frequent boulders protruding from the bedrock. In some places an iron-pan had developed before the onset of peat accumulation. Large tree trunks were visible within the peat at depths between 0.40m and 0.70m.

The evaluation identified three lengths of dry stone walling, comprising two separate structures lying on top of the natural subsoil and sealed beneath up to 0.7m of peat. Of unknown date or function, they may be associated with an early field system. All three features lie on the very E margin of the Turbine 30 location and c 45m from the centre point of the turbine base. Three linear banks that lay outside the limits of previous work undertaken by the RCAHMS (Survey DC17478/PO) were surveyed.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Highland SMR.
Sponsor: Entec UK

Elgin

Cloddach Quarry, Birnie Sarah-Jane Haston
Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd
NJ 209 602 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in September 2006 during topsoil stripping in advance of an extension to Cloddach Quarry, Moray. The watching brief revealed no archaeological finds or features.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Highland SMR.
Sponsor: Tarmac (Northern) Ltd

Trinity Place, Elgin Damian Hind, Ray Cachart
Standing building recording, Watching brief SUAT Ltd
NJ 215 630 A standing building recording exercise and subsequent watching brief in January 2006 on Elgin swimming baths and an adjacent house, named North View, was undertaken in advance of demolition works. The swimming baths were originally constructed in 1930, on the site of, and partially incorporating, a former slaughterhouse. The baths had been substantially extended in 1963-5, with the addition of a new Modernist-style wing, housing a children’s’ pool, changing rooms and other facilities. North View was an early 19th-century building, constructed about the same time as Trinity Place (formerly North Street) but extensively remodelled during the Victorian era, which included a stable block and outbuilding within its curtilage. Only external shots of North View were taken, since the building was deemed unsafe to enter.

Six test pits over the footprint of the new build foundations were examined and recorded. In general these revealed parts of the foundations for the recently demolished North View and its garden, the Munro Pool and the 1960s Municipal Swimming Baths. A garden soil pre-dating these 19th- and 20th-century buildings was also found towards the SW of the site. No dating evidence was recovered from the garden soil but it is probable that the SW area of the site was under cultivation prior to the building of N View, constructed by 1822. Natural deposits were variable; silty clay, clay, sand and gravel. No features representing occupation of the site before its 19th-century development were identified and nothing of archaeological significance was found.

Report lodged with NMRS.
Sponsor: Aldi Stores Ltd

Forres, Rafford

Forres (Burn of Moffat) Flood Alleviation Scheme Dan Atkinson and Liz Jones
Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd

NJ 033 586; NJ 040 568; NJ 057 572; NJ 052 573 Trial trenching was undertaken in October 2006 at identified sites of possible cultural heritage interest under threat from the proposed Forres (Burn of Mosset) Flood Alleviation Scheme. The sites had been identified in a Cultural Heritage Assessment and included an area adjacent to the Mosset Burn within the town of Forres (NJ 033 586); two cropmarks identified from aerial photographs in the flood catchment zone (NJ 040 568; NJ 057 572); and a residence (NJ 052 753), also within the flood catchment zone. The site within the town of Forres confirmed the presence of 19th- and 20th-century structures identified during the assessment. The two cropmark sites appear to be the result of variations in natural geology. A site survey at the residence recorded a standing 19th-century estate cottage and an associated out-building, probably a byre.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Meridian Developments Ltd

Inveravon

Craigroy, Ballindalloch T Cowie and F Hunter
Casual find National Museums Scotland
NJ 18 34 Bronze ring found about 1995 by Mr I McWilliam while lifting stones from a field after ploughing. The ring has been hollow-cast on a clay core and can be directly paralleled with harness rings found in the Late Bronze Age hoard from Harehope, Peeblesshire (PSAS 87, 1952-3, 181-2). Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Elgin Museum (TT 107/05).

Keith

Strathisla Distillery, Keith George Geddes
Historic building recording Headland Archaeology Ltd
NJ 429 511 Building recording was undertaken during March to June 2006 at the filling store of Strathisla distillery prior to its alteration. This building, part of a complex dating from the late 18th century, is being converted from a filling store, offices and canteen to form part of the visitor centre and guest accommodation at the distillery. The distillery was founded in 1785 and elements of the S part of the filling store may date from that period. Additions and alterations are obscured by later finishing but the filling store has at least four consecutive elements

culminating in the recent addition of a harled office block. The historic fabric will be largely unaltered by the development.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS, including digital photographs.
Report and digital photographs lodged with Moray Council.
Sponsor: Chivas Bros Ltd

Kinloss

Kinloss Abbey, Kinloss HK Murray and JC Murray
Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services

NJ 0655 6150 In June 2006 the installation of three interpretation panels around the abbey required the hand excavation of three 700mm squares to a depth of 200mm. The excavation of one of these squares, which was just inside the W wall of the abbey church, revealed a small section of mortared stonework comprising dressed sandstone blocks. This was recorded and covered and the position of the panel was moved to avoid it.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Kinloss Abbey Trust

Rathven

Davie’s Castle Fort David Irving, David Anderson, Hillfort Ken Cooper and Oliver Cooper

NJ 4985 6436 A topographic survey was undertaken using plane table and automatic level. The site is now in thick woodland on the top of a small hill overlooking the Glen Burn. It is oval and aligned broadly E-W, delineated by a bank and ditch which formerly extended to around 80% of the circumference. The W end was left open with the gap extending to 16m. The E end has been quarried away in its entirety. Below the W end there is a concave hollow covering the remainder of the hilltop. The centre of this hollow appears formerly to have been damp, if not a pool, and has been deliberately drained by cutting a ditch. The extent and cut of this ditch suggest that the draining was relatively recent. Drawings were made of the boundary bank and ditch at three separate points and the whole hilltop surveyed.

Plans lodged with RCAHMS, Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service and NMS.

Spynie

Spynie Palace Claire Shaw
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology

NJ 230 658 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in November 2004 during the excavation of a foundation trench for a forthcoming storage extension to the rear of the visitor centre, attached to its W side. The area showed much sign of modern disturbance and there were no features or finds of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Historic Scotland

St Andrews – Lhanbryd

Reiket Lane, Elgin Donald Wilson
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 236 621 A programme of evaluation works was undertaken in February 2006 by AOC Archaeology Group on the site of a proposed residential development site at Reiket Lane, Elgin. Aerial photography had identified a number of cropmarks,

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indicating the possibility of archaeology within the development area. 23 trenches were machine-excavated (7% of the total area) but revealed no archaeological remains. The trenches revealed a large number of field drains in the southernmost of the two fields.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Springfield Properties, Pentland House,
Grampian Road, Elgin

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Ardrossan

23 Hamilton Street, Ayr Douglas Gordon
Monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited
NS 2447 4140 A programme of archaeological monitoring works was undertaken in October 2006 on some 0.011ha of ground at 23 Hamilton Street, Saltcoats, on behalf of Denburn Ltd. The monitoring was carried out from 31 October to 3 November 2006, and monitored the digging of strip and pad foundations for the construction and extension of a new development. All features of possible archaeological significance were investigated. A number of relatively recent or modern features, which are not of archaeological significance, were recovered or identified. These features included drains and 19th-century wall foundations.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: Denburn Ltd

Montfode Mount, Ardrossan Andrew Dutton
and Simon Stronach
Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 226 437 Topsoil stripping in January 2006 in advance of a housing development at Montfode, Ardrossan, was subject to a watching brief. The work followed earlier evaluations (James 1986; Stronach 2002) that had established the limit of ditches associated with a scheduled ancient monument (Montfode Mount). The ditches were, as far as possible, excluded from the development. The new access road into the site clipped the edge of the inner ditch associated with Montfode Mount, outside the scheduled area. A hand-excavated sondage into the ditch's primary fills recovered some charred cereal grain. The evaluations had established that a low density of truncated archaeological features was likely to survive elsewhere on the development site. Several groups of features were recorded as part of the monitored topsoil strip. The most significant were postholes and other features thought to be associated with a truncated roundhouse structure. Elsewhere pits, possible postholes and hearths were recorded. Two features were associated with probable Bronze Age pottery. The environmental remains from the site suggest a prehistoric date for all the features.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Mactaggart and Mickel

Cumbrae

Golf Road, Millport Claire Shaw
Archaeological monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited
Plot 20 NS 158 550: Plot 27 NS 159 550: Plot 30 NS 159 550 A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out from 6 to 8 September 2006 for Mr and Mrs Dobbin, Mr S

Dobbin and Mr C Dobbin in respect of the forthcoming housing development at three individual plots at Golf Road, Millport. During the monitoring works of the foundation trenches, no features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr. and Mrs. Dobbin

Dalry

Swinlees Quarry, Dalry Rebecca Shaw, Scott Macleod
and Amanda Gow
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 2848 5297 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken during April 2006 in respect of the forthcoming extraction on a parcel of land adjacent to Swinlees Quarry, Dalry. The archaeological works were carried out between 24 April and 5 May 2006. The intrusive evaluation comprised 44 trenches covering 10% of the accessible ground, roughly 7% of the total extraction area. Most trenches exhibited a common stratigraphic sequence with a mid brown clayey silt topsoil up to 400mm in depth overlying subsoil. The subsoil was typically a brown to orangey brown clayey silt with localised concentrations of sub-angular stones. While there were extensive waterlogged areas, preventing the evaluation of some areas, there was only a single ceramic field drain; indicating the ground was not improved.

Seventeen trenches contained evidence of furrows, encompassing three visible blocks of rig and furrow. These field system features all lay within the first 100m from the break of slope at the NE side of the extraction area and were orientated parallel to the edge.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: ASH on behalf of Barr Limited

Dreghorn

153-161 Main Street, Dreghorn Douglas Gordon
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 3544 3843 A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken in January 2006 on some 0.8ha of open field site to be developed for the building of houses, on behalf of Synergy Estates Ltd. The evaluation consisted of nine trenches covering approximately 5% of the development area, opened to a depth of between 0.16m and 1.6m. A representative sample of all of the uncovered features with archaeological potential was investigated. A number of relatively recent or modern agricultural features of no archaeological significance were recovered or identified. These included field drains, hardcore tracks and a sewer. In common with the building of the flats at the SW end of the site these features have caused extensive disturbance. Across the development a range of significant features were identified including pits, postholes, stakeholes and a sunken trackway. No coherent pattern or design could be identified, although they do appear to be contemporaneous. Given the truncated nature of these features and their homogenised fill they could not be dated.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: Synergy Estates Ltd

Kilbride

Allt Lebnaskey Torben Bjarke Ballin
Survey Lithic Research
NS 015 294 In May 2006 a survey was carried out on

Arran, focusing on outcrops of pitchstone, the Arran Pitchstone Survey Project. The survey formed part of a larger undertaking, the Scottish Archaeological Pitchstone Project, with the aim of producing a gazetteer of Arran's approximately 90 known pitchstone outcrops, in collaboration with geologist Dr John Faithfull of the Hunterian Museum. In connection with the inspection of the Monamore Glen, including the Monamore Burn and its various tributaries, a small settlement site was discovered. This site is located near a pitchstone outcrop in the Allt Lebnaskey, on the W side of the ravine of the tributary. The assemblage includes one short end-scraper in pitchstone, supplemented by five other pieces of worked pitchstone, a quartz flake, and a piece of burnt flint. It has been possible to date the assemblage of the site.

Sponsor: the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Brodick Castle Tom Addyman
Historic building survey and analysis, Addyman Archaeology
Historical research

NS 0155 3786 A systematic analytical survey and record of Brodick Castle was orchestrated during March to September 2006 in conjunction with Derek Alexander, NTS Archaeologist. This 90-room structure was the principal fortress and residence of the Earls of Arran, later Dukes of Hamilton, and Duke of Montrose in the Isle of Arran, partly medieval and early post-medieval, and partly a baronial country house of the 1840s and later. Survey involved complete exterior and internal room-by-room elevation drawings; the survey was controlled internally by an EDM framework and externally by a laser-scanned imagery compiled by Alistair Carty. Internal details such as carved fire surrounds and heavily moulded plaster ceilings were also laser-scanned at high resolution. A systematic feature-by-feature context record and photographic survey of the structure was accumulated and an analytical account of the structure written. An extensive historical assessment of earlier historical material in the Hamilton family archives and elsewhere was undertaken by Dr Richard Oram. Later material (post-1700) was researched by Morag Cross and assessed in conjunction with Tom Addyman. Overall this exercise revealed a great wealth of documentation, individual discoveries including mention of a drawbridge, an inventory of armaments of 1680, a plan of part of the castle of 1700, and references to a variety of ancillary buildings within the enclosure walls and beyond.

The fabric analysis confirmed an extremely complex and convoluted history and evolution. The origin of the structure was considered to be mid to late 13th-century, perhaps c 1260-5 as suggested by the historical study. In contrast to the slightly earlier Lochranza Castle at the N end of the island, which displays many of the attributes of early stone castle building of the W seaboard, Brodick appears firmly associated with the mainland castle building tradition of the kingdom of Scotland, with details comparable to sites such as Bothwell, the secondary phase of works at Skipness, Loch Doon Castle, and others.

The early castle seems to have consisted of a rectangular wall of enclosure bounded to the N and NW at least by a rock-cut ditch. The S and E walls remain; the N wall survived into the mid 19th century. The enclosure wall was pierced by a simple principal entrance to the E that was flanked on its N side by a substantial round tower. The remains of the latter preserve a solitary fish-tail crosslet arrow loop (recorded by the RCAHMS in 1977); the N side of this tower was depicted in 1844, just before its removal. It is likely that the lower E part of the principal range of the castle was the site of the main accommodation and may

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still incorporate the remains of a principal hall over a basement level. This block was accessed at its NE corner by the existing substantial turnpike stair.

The first major addition was a massively constructed barbican built against the enclosure wall entrance. The remains of this feature are now substantially truncated to the E. The surviving details of the barbican, including deeply chamfered arch ribs, suggest that it too is of early date, perhaps of the later 13th or 14th century.

There was evidence for extensive physical damage to this earlier castle in a number of areas, particularly to the SE and E exterior. Evidently as a consequence of this damage, the pre-existing buildings saw major repair and the replacement of the exterior masonry skin in a number of areas. This work was associated with the provision of wide-mouthed gun loops. Much of the upper part of the castle was reconstructed at this stage, with the existing corbelled battlements, saddle and trough parapets, bartizans and crow-stepped garrets, all suggesting a mid 16th-century date. The ground floor vaults in the main block are likely to have been inserted at this stage. The substantially constructed pine roof of the principal block seems also to be of this period. The E end of the barbican was reduced and the structure rebuilt in the form of a gatehouse. The early round tower was reduced to two stories and its W side and new upper levels built on a rectangular plan – a new N-S aligned range that extended back behind the gatehouse and incorporated an additional pend behind the original entrance. Subsequent works included the addition of the existing 'Cromwellian battery' to the E end of the gatehouse. It seems that the vaulted interior of this structure may be secondary to the outer walling.

The principal block of the castle was doubled in length by an extension to the W; much of its roof structure is still remaining, but of much less substantial construction than the earlier one to the E. This work may or may not be associated with a Cromwellian occupation. The crow-stepped upper storey of the gatehouse may also have been added at this stage. Various minor secondary remodellings that were noted correlate well to repeated documentary references for repairs in the later 17th and 18th centuries. Substantial refurbishment occurred towards the end of the 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th, at which stage the still water-filled relict moat was in-filled (1813). Correspondence relating to the 1843-5 reconstruction of the castle by James Gillespie Graham for the Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, his wife, Princess Marie of Baden, and the 10th Duke of Hamilton was identified and the progress of the construction programme, including a major collapse, charted. A close parallel to the castellated exterior of Brodick was found in Graham's earlier recasting of the W wing of Taymouth Castle (c 1839), and in his subsequent central block of Ayton Castle, near Eyemouth (1846). His design at Taymouth may have been directly influenced by Pugin, who collaborated with him there, with details ultimately derived from drawings of an as yet unidentified chateau in Normandy.

Assessment was also made of later unbuilt schemes for the castle and immediate surroundings - by WA Nesfield (c 1852), William Burn (1856-60), WJ Green (1874-5) and Reginald Blomfield (1919), as well as a wealth of estate archive material relating to the later 19th and earlier 20th centuries.

Much of the survey recorded the existing baronial mansion, its well-preserved interiors, its original planning and function, and subsequent evolution. Very extensive repeated change was recorded in the service areas in particular, much of it relating to rapidly evolving heating technologies, water provision, cooking

and laundry systems, sanitary developments, and so on. Oral testimony of Lady Jean Fforde, last member of the Montrose family to have lived in the castle before its acquisition by the NTS in 1956, was recorded on site.

Report lodged with NTS and SMR.

Sponsor: NTS

Brodick Old Deer Park

Derek Alexander

and Diane Gorman

Fieldwalking

The National Trust for Scotland

NS 006 374 The Old Deer Park lies SW of Brodick Castle and contains two prehistoric standing stones, with a third standing stone in the field to the E (NS03NW3). When the former field was recently ploughed in October 2006 it was fieldwalked in 15 transects. The majority of the artefacts recovered were of 19th-century origin. These included white glazed pottery, glazed earthenware and stoneware, bottle glass, clay pipes, and roof slates. More unusual finds included a button, burnt and unburnt bone, medieval green glaze pottery, Arran pitchstone and flint. A Neolithic leaf-shaped flint arrowhead was recovered from the northern end of the field while a flint scraper was found close to the standing stones.

Report lodged with the NTS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS

Creag Ghlas, Lochranza, Isle of Arran

Clive R Bowd

Cup-marked rock surface.

NR 9410 5121 The site forms the extreme NW point of Creag Ghlas, the rock in question being a little lower and separated from the main crag by a natural fissure, 200m above the village of Lochranza. The upper surface of the rock exhibits eight clear cup marks set in a horseshoe type arrangement with four other possibilities. The cups average 50mm in diameter x 30mm deep. No other marks were found in the vicinity. From this spot good views are to be had of the Paps of Jura to the N and the main mountain mass of Arran to the S. The site was originally recorded in 1985 by the contributor and planned by Kate Knight, the record being lodged in the Isle of Arran Heritage Museum.

Report lodged with NMRS Oct. 2005. Acc. No. 2005/117.

Giant's Graves, Arran

Mike Roy

Archaeological excavation

AOC Archaeology Group

NS 043 247 AOC Archaeology Group undertook a limited archaeological excavation and survey under the terms of the Historic Scotland Human Remains Call-off Contract between 14 and 15 June 2006. The work was carried out after the reporting to Historic Scotland of an area of disturbance containing burnt bone fragments at the side of the northern cairn of the monument known as Giant's Graves in the SE of Arran. Inspection of the site revealed cremated bone (presumably human) visible on the surface in an irregularly shaped area measuring approximately 2m E-W by 2m N-S adjacent to the W side of the northern cairn. The erosion in this area appears to derive from foot traffic created by the many visitors to the site. A single test pit measuring 1.00 x 0.85m was excavated in the disturbed area and the cremated bone was recovered by sieving. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery and a retouched flint were recovered from the excavation area. The deposits subject to the erosion probably derive from antiquarian excavation in the late 19th century.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Greenhyde Field, Brodick Castle

Derek Alexander

and Diane Gorman

Watching brief

The National Trust for Scotland

NS 0115 3805 An archaeological watching brief was conducted in November 2006 during the construction of a replacement water pipe for the hydro-electric scheme at Cladach Mill, Brodick Castle. A new pipe was inserted into a trench parallel to the old pipe. A swathe up to 7m wide was stripped of topsoil by machine. Part of the way up through Greenhyde Field, on the N side of the exit drive from the castle, a small assemblage of chipped stone was recovered. This was on a slight rise in the field. Upon excavation it was found that the flint was in the fill of a 19th-century field drain which contained a clay pipe. Despite excavating out the upper fill of the drain no features contained flint were found and the fill could have been truncated by the construction of the drainage ditch. The assemblage contains about 30 pieces and includes a flint scraper, a core, chunks, flakes and blades, and some quartz. It seems likely that the chipped stone must come from a feature within the immediate vicinity.

Archive to be deposited with NTS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS

Kilmichael House Hotel

Amanda Gow and Alan Matthews

Watching brief

Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 002 349 A watching brief was carried out on 27 to 28 March 2006 on behalf of Mr Botterill in advance of the construction of four dwelling houses and associated works in the grounds of Kilmichael House Hotel. The watching brief failed to identify any significant archaeological features or artefacts within the development area.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Botterill

Montrose House

Scott Macleod

Archaeological monitoring

Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 010 363 A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out from 15 to 18 May 2006 for Robert Potter and Partners on behalf of the Trust Housing Association Limited in respect of the development of the site adjacent to Montrose House. During the monitoring works no features of archaeological significance were observed. All that was present on site was a deposit of modern construction debris and a stone-lined culvert which was partially visible on the surface.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: Trust Housing Association Limited

Kilmory

Arran: Machrie Moor

Claire Shaw

Watching brief

Kirkdale Archaeology

NR 906 324 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken at Machrie Moor, Arran on 26 and 27 October 2005, while contractors on behalf of the Arran Access Trust undertook the excavation of two gatepost holes and the clearance of open ditches. This work was part of a pathway improvement scheme on the main access track to the monuments. The works were spread along the track with the new gate allowing disabled access to the main body of stone circles and various ditches being cleared along the track to assist in the drainage of excess rainwater. No finds or deposits of archaeological significance were uncovered during these works.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

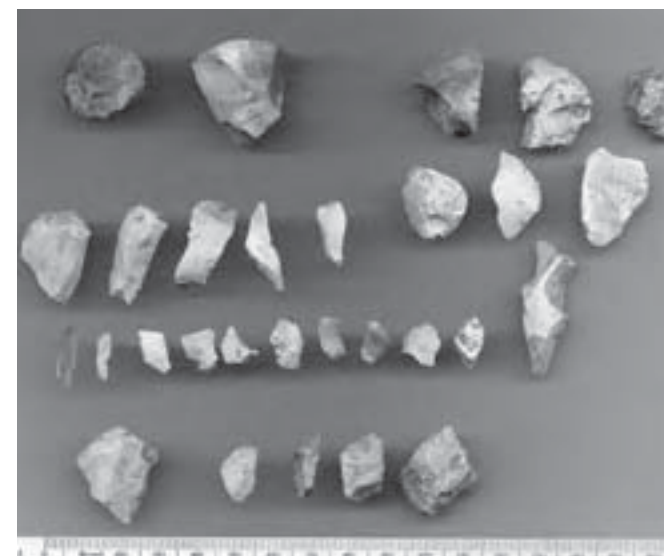


Fig 34. Flint assemblage from Greenhyde Field, Brodick Castle

Aucheleffan, Arran

Andrew Baines

Field survey

NR 9910 2589 Field survey was carried out over 130ha of mature forestry at Aucheleffan, Arran. The following features were identified:

NR 9891 2603 An earth or turf mound with a central hollow, roughly circular, and measuring 2.8m in diameter and 0.4m in maximum height. The central hollow is 1.2m across. A break 0.6m across in the SE arc may indicate the position of an entrance. Some 17m SE is an amorphous mound of earth and stones 2.9m across. This mound is badly damaged and obscured by tree growth, but it probably represents the remains of a second shieling hut.

NR 9898 2645 A short length of dry stone dyke, running along the edge of a level natural platform.

NR 9895 2493 An upright, earth-fast granite slab, apparently deliberately erected. It measures 0.5m across by 0.49m high. This feature may be of any date, although it appears more likely to be a way marker of some sort than a prehistoric standing stone.

NR 9944 2528 A substantial, roughly circular turf or earth mound, measuring 4.7m in diameter by 1.1m in maximum height. There is a central depression 2.0m across and a break 0.8m across on the W side, which may represent the position of an entrance.

NR 9910 2618 A small, sub-circular dry stone structure, built from rough blocks, measuring 1.6m in diameter by 0.8m high internally. This structure appears to be of no great age, and may be a small pen intended for use at lambing time.

NR 9870 2440 A stretch of boulder dyke.

Sponsor: Forestry Commission Scotland

Kilmory Parish Church, Kilmory, Arran

D A Swan

Evaluation

GUARD

NR 9635 2180 Evaluation was carried out in May 2006 in advance of a proposed new cemetery site, immediately S of Kilmory Parish Church. Ten trenches representing 12% of the entire area were excavated. No archaeological remains were discovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: North Ayrshire Council

Kinloch Court, Blackwaterfoot

Rebecca Shaw

Evaluation

Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NR 9870 2800 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken in September 2006 in respect of the proposed development of land on Kinloch Court, Blackwaterfoot, Arran. The evaluation comprised five trenches covering approximately 10% of the development area. The trenches exhibited a common stratigraphic sequence with a sandy silted topsoil (varying shades of orange/red/brown) which was up to 320mm in depth. These overlay a generally homogeneous subsoil of red sand which became more stony towards the north-eastern end of the field (with sub-rounded stones and water-rounded cobbles). Trench 5 differed slightly in that it was wetter. No significant archaeological features were identified during the course of the archaeological evaluation.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: John Thompson Construction Ltd

Kinloch Court (2), Blackwaterfoot

Rebecca Shaw

Evaluation

Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NR 8970 2800 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken in September 2006 in respect of the proposed development of land on Kinloch Court 2, Blackwaterfoot, Arran. The evaluation comprised five trenches covering approximately 10% of the development area. Most of the trenches within the development area exhibited a common stratigraphic sequence with dark brown sandy silted topsoil, which was up to 440mm in depth. The only features located within the trenches were rubble drains. A stone band which was aligned roughly SSE/NNW and possibly represented an earlier tide line or storm beach was apparent in trenches 2 to 5. Trench 1 was slightly different as it was aligned more or less perpendicular to the other trenches and was positioned along the very top of the slope. This trench comprised almost entirely of small water-rounded stones and gravel (with occasional larger sub-rounded and angular stones) and is more than likely the foreshore of the earlier beach. No archaeological features were found during the course of the evaluation.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: John Thompson Construction Ltd

Shedog, Arran

Andrew Baines

Field survey

NR 9314 3094 Field survey was carried out over 70ha of mature forestry at Shedog, Isle of Arran. The following features were identified:

NR 9311 3136 A 35m length of turf or earth dyke.

NR 9378 3017, NR93SW 11 Three turf or earth and stone mounds, two of which probably represent the remains of shieling huts. The condition of these features has not changed appreciably since they were visited during a previous survey in 2002.

NR 9375 3012 A roughly circular turf or earth mound, 4.2m in diameter, with a central depression 2.1m across, standing 0.4m – 0.6m high. There is no clear evidence of an entrance.

Kilwinning

Sevenacres Mill, Kilwinning Claire Shaw and Amanda Gow

Building recording

Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 3336 4433 A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken in October 2006 in respect of the proposed development at Sevenacres Mill, Kilwinning. There has been a mill at Sevenacres since the early to mid 18th century.

NORTH AYRSHIRE

The mill building has been enlarged and altered over time as a means of accommodating industrial advances and improving production. The remaining structure indicates that the 18th-century mill was about half its current size and would have provided accommodation for the miller. The later extension of the building would have greatly altered its layout, with the path of the lade moved from the rear of the property to the SE gable end. Indications of earlier workings to the rear of the property can still be seen today, though they may have been adapted to form a secondary source of production, potentially in the form of dairy goods due to the white tiling evident in this area. The mill continued in production until the 1960s, since which time it has been greatly altered, with the demolition of several auxiliary buildings to create modern houses within a picturesque setting.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.
Sponsor: Seagate Developments Ltd

Stevenston

Kilwinning Road, Stevenson Rebecca Shaw
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 272 422 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken in February 2006 in respect of the proposed development of land adjacent to Kilwinning Road, Stevenson. The evaluation consisted of 22 trenches covering approximately 8% of the total area. They exhibited a common stratigraphic sequence with a topsoil up to 550mm in depth overlying either a grey/orange mottled boulder clay or an orangey brown sandy subsoil. Numerous field drains/ditches indicating an attempt at drainage were apparent throughout the field, with a higher concentration in the centre, where the ground was lower lying and prone to flooding. No significant archaeological features were identified during the course of the archaeological evaluation. However, three features worthy of note were located; two areas that had been heat-affected and a stone linear feature. One of the heat-affected areas was fairly inconsistent and ephemeral, indicating that it was probably of little importance. The second heat-affected area was more substantial but probably represented a fairly modern event. The stone linear feature was more problematic, as there was no indication of what it might represent, although it can be approximately dated to the early 19th century.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.
Sponsor: Thirlestane Lands

West Kilbride

Portencross Castle C Francoz
Watching brief GUARD

NS 175 489 A watching brief was maintained in September 2006 during the installation of fixings and a temporary roof cover at Portencross Castle, an A-listed scheduled monument. Three trial pits were excavated in the walls and floor, two along the SW and SE wall at attic level and a third in the centre of the attic floor. The results confirmed that the condition of the stonework mortar was too poor to support fixings for the intended concrete and steel structure. Lime mortar screed and stone packing over the vault were partially exposed and recorded during excavation of the SW and SE test pits.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Friends of Portencross Castle and Historic Scotland

NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Bothwell

Torrance Park, Holytown Scott Jacobson
Evaluation Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

NS 775 604 A programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out in February 2006 on green belt located to the S of A775, the old Edinburgh Road, near Holytown. These works were required by Young and Gault Architects on behalf of their client New Brannock Ltd in respect of the proposed construction of a housing estate and associated infrastructure. The evaluation consisted of 40 trenches covering approximately 5% of the total available ground to be developed that was not disturbed by open cast mining. The evaluation identified ceramics, glass and iron from the 19th and 20th century (none retained).

Archive to be deposited with WoSAS, NMRS.
Sponsor: New Brannock Ltd

Carluke, Carnwath

Blacklaw wind farm D Lynn, A Sperr and J Marttila
Watching brief and monitoring GUARD

NS 895 540 (wind farm) and NS 935 545 (peat extraction and quarry) The Blacklaw development site was assessed by ENTEC in 2002 for archaeological features, with a reassessment for the wind farm site in March 2004 (Stuart 2004). Much of the development area consists of rough grazing on blanket peat, and recent forestry plantations. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between June 2004 and May 2005 during the extraction of deep blanket peat for the site quarry and of peat-stripped areas for the turbine foundations, tracks and roads. No new archaeological features were discovered. Two rectangular enclosures (NS85SE.57.0) were partly damaged by the development and these were investigated by excavation. They have been interpreted as the possible remains of animal pens. The watching brief for the wind turbines was affected by extreme operational conditions, due to a combination of poor weather, health and safety considerations and unstable ground conditions.

Archive deposited with NMRS. Reports have been deposited with the NMRS and in the area SMR (WoSAS).
Sponsor: Scottish Power

Cumbernauld

Frontiers of the Roman Empire Project: Roman fort environs project - Westerwood Roman fort Richard Jones
Geophysical survey Glasgow University
Archaeology Department

NS 7605 7735 Magnetic survey in March 2006 of 3ha within the fort and to its S and W revealed some structures within the fort, the Military Way to the W and various anomalies that probably represent post-Roman structures. Construction of the adjacent golf course appears to have adversely affected potential structures existing to the S and W of the fort.

Sponsor: EU Culture 2000

Land at Auchenkilns, by Condorrat R White
Desk-based assessment, Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 746 728 A desk-based assessment and evaluation was carried out in February 2006 in advance of redevelopment. A

chapel was mentioned in the New Statistical Account of Scotland (1845) as being to the W of Auchenkilns tollhouse, and therefore possibly lay within the site boundary. No cartographic evidence was uncovered for a chapel and the evaluation failed to identify any traces of it. No other finds or features were uncovered by the archaeological work.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS and SMR.

Sponsor: Stewart Milne Homes, South

Westway Retail Park, Castlecary Road, Cumbernauld R White

Desk-based assessment, Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 776 773 A desk-based assessment and evaluation were carried out between March 2005 and June 2006 in advance of redevelopment at the OKI factory site. Tollpark Roman temporary camp (NS77NE 13) was identified within the site and evaluation trenches subsequently targeted its alignment. The trenches revealed that the ditch survives beneath 1.5 to 3m of modern overburden, and it is sealed by an original ground surface. The N and S arms of the ditch were identified, as was the NW corner and part of the W arm. No other features associated with the camp were identified.

Based on the results of the evaluation and desk-based assessment, a two-phase excavation took place. Phase 1 was conducted between October and December 2005, Phase 2 between March and May 2006. The entire available length of the camp ditch was excavated, approximately 300m. The ditch was typically V-shaped with an intermittent ankle-breaker slot. Soil-stripping in the interior of the camp revealed no features. One piece of worked wood was recovered from the ankle-breaker slot in Phase 2.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS and SMR.

Sponsor: Cumbernauld Retail Park Ltd Partnership



Fig. 35 Excavation of the SW corner of the Tollpark temporary camp ditch.

New Monkland

Rawyards, Motherwell Road, Airdrie C O'Connell
Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 773 664 An evaluation was undertaken on the site of the former Boots Factory in October 2006. The site is proposed for redevelopment for residential housing. Two areas were evaluated.

NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Area A was of archaeological interest as map evidence shows the presence of a farmsteading, Rawyards Farm. This farmsteading is depicted in detail on the 1st Edition OS map (1864), and it also corresponds to the site of Ryeyards Farm depicted on William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland Map (1747-55), indicating continuity of occupation from at least the mid-18th century. Thirteen trenches (c 450m²) were excavated in this area. The evaluation established the presence of the remains of buildings at the site of Rawyards Farmsteading and of cottages fronting the A73 Motherwell Road.

Area B was a parcel of former agricultural land to the SE of the Monkland Branch rail-line and has been undeveloped since at least the time of the 1st Edition OS map. This area was considered to have the highest potential for the preservation of buried remains of archaeological interest. Ninety-two trenches were excavated in Area B totalling c 4600m². A small section of dry stone wall was uncovered and evidence of ground levelling work using mining waste was revealed.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS and WoSAS SMR.
Sponsor: Woodford Group Ltd

Old Monkland

Kilgarth raised mire S Timpany
Assessment of raised mire deposits Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 718 672 The extraction of peat from a raised mire at Kilgarth to cap a disused landfill will involve the destruction of the peat deposit and any archaeological artefacts or features present. The palaeoenvironmental and archaeological potential of the peat was therefore investigated during March to November 2006 prior to the disturbance of the area. The deposits were found to extend to a depth of approximately 5.5m with peat initiation dated c 9900 BP. The raised mire itself has existed at Kilgarth for the last 5000 years. The vegetational sequence from skeletal pollen work shows a succession of sedge swamp and tall-herb fen to oak, birch and hazel woodland through to heather- and cottongrass-dominated raised mire vegetation. Fossilised tree stumps identified as Scot's pine were observed in the raised mire. These are currently undated.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Kilgarth Development Co

Shotts

Airdrie Road, Caldercruix K McLellan
Trial trenching GUARD

NS 817 676 During June 2006 a total of 24 trenches, representing 5% of the total area identified as requiring evaluation, were placed in random alignment across the survey area. Apart from a modern trackway, a large ditch (probably representing an old field boundary), and a range of field drains and other modern disturbances and detritus, no archaeological deposits or features were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Drumbow Homes Ltd

Bellside Scott Jacobson
Evaluation Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

NS 81295 58195 A programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out in May 2006 on a field to the W of A73 in Bellside. These works were required in respect of the proposed construction of a housing estate. The evaluation comprised of

NORTH LANARKSHIRE

12 trenches covering approximately 5% of the total available ground to be developed. A stone-built road was identified by the evaluation along with ceramics, glass and iron from the 19th and 20th century (none retained).

Archive lodged with WoSAS, SMR, to be deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: HUG Developments/Clydebrae Development

ORKNEY

Birsay and Harray

Beaquooy, Dounby Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust

HY 299 219 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 0.11ha area of tree planting at Beaquooy Farm was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. A desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, was undertaken in February 2006 and revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Dounby Quilco Evaluation CJ Mamwell
Evaluation Orkney Archaeological Trust
Projects Unit

HY 296 211 An archaeological evaluation of 5% of the area was carried out in October 2006 out in advance of proposed housing development. The area is adjacent to two burnt mounds (HY22 SE11) that are scheduled ancient monuments. A possible destroyed setting for a small standing stone was discovered, together with features probably relating to agricultural clearance of the land in the historic period.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Orkney Housing Association Ltd

Knowes of Trotty Nick Card, Jane Downes
Excavation and Paul Sharman
Orkney Archaeological Trust and
Orkney College

HY 342 174 The building at the N end of the cemetery, partially excavated in 2002 and 2005 was further investigated in July and August 2006 to establish its nature. Due to its proximity to other elements in the cemetery this structure was initially interpreted as a 'cult house' associated with the cemetery. It would now appear to be Neolithic in date and has marked similarities with early Neolithic structures at Stonehall and the Knap of Howar. In 2006 the interior of this building was further investigated. Features pre-dating the large rectangular hearth were partially revealed. The trench was also extended to the N and E in order to define the extent of this structure and investigate surrounding geophysical anomalies. The NE entrance led into a small paved annexe with external work areas including an area for pottery manufacture

Report lodged in the Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland; Orkney College; Orkney Islands Council; Orkney Archaeological Trust

Quilco, Dounby Susan Ovenden
Geophysical survey Orkney College Geophysics Unit

HY 295 210 This geophysical survey was commissioned by Bracewell Stirling Architects on behalf of Orkney Housing Association, as part of an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed housing development. A gradiometer survey was undertaken on 23 August 2006 over an area of just under 1ha covering the entire proposed development area and the scheduled burnt mounds. As well as confirming the presence of burnt material within the burnt mounds, the gradiometer survey has highlighted a number of more ephemeral magnetic anomalies outside the scheduled area that may be of archaeological significance. The survey has also highlighted areas of ridge-and-furrow ploughing. As ploughing itself does not magnetically enhance the soil, this suggests that these ploughing anomalies may be visible because they have disturbed magnetically enhanced material, possibly of archaeological origin.

Archive lodged with Geophysics Unit, Orkney College.

Sponsor: Orkney Housing Association

Scruit, Birsay Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust

HY 304 286 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 0.23ha tree planting area at Scruit, Birsay was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. A desk-based assessment followed by a site visit and walkover survey during August 2006, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Orkney Archaeological Trust Projects Unit,
Orkney College

Cross and Burness

Ancrum Loch, North Ronaldsay Paul Sharman
Desk-based assessment, Orkney Archaeological Trust
Evaluation Projects Unit

HY 761 546 An archaeological assessment was undertaken in August 2006 of the proposed site of three new boreholes and an access track on the opposite (W) side of the road to the Ancrum Loch Treatment Works. The work comprised a desk-based assessment and an intrusive evaluation of 20% of the potential area of ground-breaking works. The small piece of land within which the development is sited contains two sites potentially affected by the works. An 18th- or 19th-century stone-lined well lies towards the W side of the development plot. It is beyond the area that will be affected by intrusive works. An upstanding part of Matches Dyke crosses the S side of the area, within 5m of the location of borehole 2. This is an earthwork ridge that is almost certainly a prehistoric boundary. The intrusive assessment identified nothing of archaeological interest and it is unlikely that anything of archaeological interest will be disturbed by the proposed works, because the contractors have agreed to keep away from Matches Dyke.

Reports to be deposited with the Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Water Solutions

Eday

Calf of Eday Matt Jones and James Moore
Geophysical survey Orkney College Geophysics Unit

HY 579 386 Geophysical survey using resistance survey and gradiometry was carried out in October 2006 over slightly less than 1ha. The survey was conducted with two aims; to test Calder's hypothesis that the Iron Age settlement continued to the SW and to investigate the possibility of further features associated with the re-used Neolithic chambered tomb. The survey did not detect any significant geophysical anomalies within the area proposed by Calder. However, it appears that archaeological deposits continue to the NW. Anomalies appear to suggest a large circular structure approximately 17m in diameter as well as a cluster of responses suggestive of further smaller structures and occupation debris, between the chambered tomb and the excavated portions of Iron Age settlement. Although the nature and strength of these results suggest a continuation of Iron Age occupation, as with all survey of this type it is impossible to ascertain stratigraphic relationships or dates of these new features. Distinct differences in the geophysical anomalies also highlighted the differences between the two chambers within the Neolithic tomb.

Archive lodged with Orkney College Geophysics Unit.

Sponsor: Orkney College

Green, Eday James Moore
Geophysical survey Orkney College Geophysics Unit

HY 569 290 This survey was carried out in April 2006 after the landowner, Mr Peter Mason, had alerted Orkney Archaeological Trust to the fact that ploughing had revealed a scatter of material of apparent archaeological interest, including worked flint and a Neolithic polished macehead. The aims of the survey were to define the existence and limits of any possible structure associated with the spread of material on the surface and identify any other anomalies of potential archaeological significance within the area.

Gradiometer survey was undertaken over approximately 1.2ha, and on the basis of the initial results a further small area of 1600m² of resistance survey was examined to investigate the apparent structures suggested by the gradiometry. The gradiometer survey shows a discrete concentration of magnetically enhanced features of archaeological significance, suggestive of domestic occupation, and identified several outlying features that may be related to this possible settlement. The resistance survey seems to have confirmed the presence of settlement, presumably Neolithic in date, in which at least one structure can tentatively be identified. This structure appears to be roughly rectilinear in shape and measures approximately 13 x 7m, a similar size and form to house 1 at the Knap of Howar on Papa Wray. The anomalies to the SE of this possible house may indicate some kind of work area and/or midden. However an alternative hypothesis is that these anomalies represent the remains of a second structure, which has been damaged by ploughing and lost any clearly definable form. The survey also highlighted both ridge-and-furrow and modern ploughing, visible as a result of disturbing magnetically enhanced material of archaeological origin. This suggests that the site continues to be actively eroded by agriculture.

Archive lodged with Orkney Geophysics Unit.

Sponsor: Orkney Archaeological Trust and Peter Mason

Millcroft, Eday Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust
HY 572 361 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether areas of tree planting totalling c 1.23ha at Millcroft were likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. A desk-

based assessment followed by a site visit and walkover survey in June 2006 revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Stackbrae Amanda Brend, James Moore,
Judith Robertson
Geophysics, Coastal survey Orkney Archaeological Trust
and Orkney College

HY 564 288 Following on from previous coastal surveys of structures and associated deposits at Stackbrae a further assessment of the shoreline section was undertaken in April 2006. The site, thought to be medieval/post-medieval in date, is subject to aggressive coastal erosion. The aims of this project were to extend previous survey and topographic information, to record any new features and identify the extent of any archaeological features through topographic survey and geophysical techniques, and to monitor the rate of erosion and identify possible mitigation and management strategies. This survey confirmed the existence of stretches of substantial masonry, floor levels and associated occupation deposits. The assessment highlighted the extensive erosion damage along the length of the shoreline for approximately 100m. This erosion has caused the disturbance and collapse of sections of archaeology since the last monitoring works in 1996 (DES 1996, 81). Geophysical survey, both within and beyond the scheduled area, demonstrated the existence of high resistance anomalies extending N from the coast, which probably represent the continuation of structural remains visible in the coastal section. Topographic survey also confirmed considerable variation across the area, largely corresponding with the geophysics results. W of the scheduled area, further archaeological deposits were visible in the shoreline section under Maltbarn steading. These were also recorded in detail.

Report lodged in the Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Orkney College; Orkney Islands Council;
Orkney Archaeological Trust

Evie and Rendall

Burgar Hill, Orkney Judith Robertson
Archaeological impact Orkney Archaeological Trust
assessment Projects Unit

Area Centred HY 340 265 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in October 2006 for the expansion of wind turbine developments on Burgar Hill, Evie. No archaeological sites were identified and no mitigation was required for this part of the development.

A copy of the report has been deposited in Orkney SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Burgar Hill Renewables

Hoversta, Rendall Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust

HY 417 178 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether three tree planting areas totalling 0.53ha at Hoversta were likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In August 2006 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Lower Biggings, Rendall Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust
HY 404 204 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether tree planting areas totalling 2.25ha (later reduced to 0.35ha) at Lower Biggings, Rendall, were likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In July 2006 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Lyron, Rendall Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust
HY 389 197 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 1.02ha area of tree planting at Lyron was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In April 2006 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Standpretty, Evie Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust
HY 376 245 As part of the Forestry Commission, Scotland's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 0.26ha area of tree planting at Standpretty was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In December 2005 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and fieldwalking, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Firth

Brae of Muckquoy James Moore and Martin Carruthers
Pilot study Orkney College Geophysics Unit
HY 376 174 The project was an initial pilot study to assess the field for further survey. Shortly after ploughing an area of approximately 0.5ha (15% of the field) that sloped gently from W to E was covered by systematic fieldwalking. A significant concentration of finds was found in the up-slope area where darker, potentially more enhanced soils were also noted. There were over 300 finds including numerous fragments of burnt bone, struck flints and stone tools. Several sherds of prehistoric pottery and a flint arrowhead were also recovered. The 3D location of each find was recorded with a Total Station and then downloaded into a GIS so that the distribution could be modelled and analysed spatially. Although the small area covered means that no firm conclusions can be drawn at this stage, it seems clear that a significant amount of archaeological material, probably from prehistoric burial

contexts, is being disturbed by agricultural practice.

Archive lodged with Orkney College Geophysics Unit.

Sponsor: Orkney College Geophysics Unit

Rennibister, Kirkwall Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust
HY 402 127 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 1.29ha area of tree planting at Rennibister Farm was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In December 2005 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

South Breck, Firth Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust
HY 390 169 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether tree planting areas totalling 0.83ha at South Breck were likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. A desk-based assessment followed by a site visit and walkover survey in August 2006 revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Holm

Checkhole, Holm Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust
HY 512 017 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 0.58ha area of tree planting at Checkhole was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. A desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and fieldwalking in October 2005, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Holm Playing Field, St Mary's, Holm Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust
HY 483 013 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether tree planting areas totalling 0.46ha at Holm Playing Field, just E of St Mary's, Holm, were likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In August 2006 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

St Nicholas Manse, Holm Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust
ND 518 998 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing

Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether areas of tree planting totalling 0.15ha at St Nicholas Manse were likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In February 2006 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Hoy and Graemsay, Walls and Flotta

Hoy and South Walls Landscape Study Judith Robertson
Desk-based assessment, Orkney Archaeological Trust
Walk-over survey and Orkney College

ND 341 893 Cantick Area, South Walls; HY 260 000 South Ridge Rackwick Valley, Hoy A pilot study (desk-based assessment and walkover survey) to assess the archaeological potential of two contrasting areas of Hoy and South Walls was undertaken in June 2006. The two areas were the peninsula of Cantick, South Walls, and the E end of the S ridge of the Rackwick Valley, Hoy, from the summit of Kingie Lang to the upper area of Trowie Glen. The survey identified 13 new sites at Cantick, including a probable Bronze Age ring barrow (ND 335 890), 3 probable Bronze Age barrows (ND 335 890, ND 335 890, ND 334 890), a sub-rectangular enclosure (ND 339 891), 4 boat nousts (three at ND 336 893 and one at ND 340 894), the footing for a WWII hut (ND 335 890) beside an amorphous mound (ND 336 890) and a curved bank with a sub-circular mound (ND 346 896).

Four new sites were identified in the upland area of Hoy including a cairn with square cist (HY 273 005), a pair of probable prehistoric standing stones (HY 262 010), a possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery of six to eight mounds (ND 242 992) and a slumped low wall, probably the base of a WWII military exercise shelter (HY 272 005). A presumed modern small cairn below the summit of the Trowie Glen (ND 245 999) and a possible arrangement of boulders above the Dwarfiehammars (ND 250 997) were also noted.

Reports to be deposited with the Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Orkney Islands Council

Kirkwall and St Ola

Grimsquoy, Kirkwall Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust
HY 473 083 and HY 475 085 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether areas of tree planting totalling 0.56ha at Grimsquoy were likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In February 2006 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Muddisdale, Kirkwall SRC Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust
HY 435 110 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological

Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 3.36ha area of tree planting at Muddisdale was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In March 2006 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Shearers, Victoria Street, Kirkwall Dave Lawrence
Watching brief Orkney Archaeological Trust
Projects Unit

HY 447 106 A watching brief was undertaken in October 2006 of the machine excavation for the development of a garden plot within the area of the mediaeval settlement of the Laverock, Kirkwall. This was over land reclaimed from the sea in the late medieval and post-medieval periods, and demonstrated the existence of amorphous peat to a depth of 1.8m. No features of archaeological significance were discovered.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: William Shearer (Merchants)

Orphir

Hobbister T Cowie and B O'Connor
Casual find National Museums Scotland

HY 39 06 A Late Bronze Age socketed axehead was found by Mr M Watt in June 2006 while turning drying peat that had been cut during the spring. The axehead is bag-shaped with multiple ridges and grooves round mouth; the closest parallels lie among Irish socketed axeheads. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 45/06) and allocated to Orkney Museums.

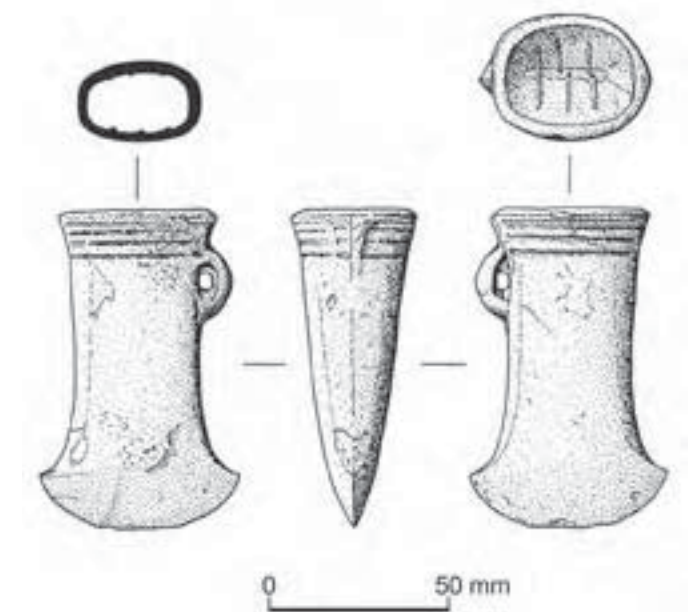


Fig. 36 Late Bronze Age axehead from Hobbister, Orphir, Orkney. Drawing by Alan Braby.

Swanbister Farm SRC Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust
HY 350 050 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 1.2ha area of tree planting at Swanbister Farm SRC was likely

to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In March 2006 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Rousay and Egilsay

Nearhouse, Rousay Paul Sharman
Archaeological evaluation Orkney Archaeological Trust
Projects Unit

HY 423 274 The author was contracted to conduct an intrusive archaeological evaluation at the site of a new housing plot in the NE corner of a field at the E limit of the land of Nearhouse, Rousay. This was because two Bronze Age burial cairns lay in the adjacent fields (Geord of Nears HY42NW 16 and Trumland HY42NW 10) and the Neolithic chambered tomb of Taversoe Tuick (HY42NW 2) lay upslope. Over 30% of the area of ground-breaking works was evaluated in July 2006 and nothing of archaeological interest was observed.

Archive to be deposited in the Orkney SMR. Reports to be deposited with the client, the Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Martin Besant

Trumland Farm SRC Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust

HY 417 276 and HY 424 278 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether two areas of tree planting totalling 8.55ha at Trumland Farm, Rousay are likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In March 2006 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Whistlebrae, Egilsay Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust

HY 463 296 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 0.12ha area of tree planting at Whistlebrae was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In February 2006 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Wyre Antonia Thomas
Desk-based assessment, Orkney College and
Walkover survey, Gradiometry Orkney Archaeological Trust
survey, Fieldwalking

HY 440 260 A desk-based assessment and landscape survey of the island of Wyre were undertaken during May 2006. A total of 91 sites were identified. These ranged from post-medieval standing buildings to possible prehistoric funerary monuments and settlements. During the course of the survey, several sites were identified in a recently ploughed field in the W of the island

(HY 437 259). A brief scan of this field while recording led to the discovery of several artefacts in the ploughsoil, including several stone macehead fragments and two soft stone axes, in addition to coarse stone tools and pottery.

The identification of these artefacts as Neolithic led to additional funding and a programme of fieldwalking and geophysical (gradiometry) survey. Over 700 artefacts were subsequently recovered from the ploughsoil in this field, and both the distribution of these finds and the results of the geophysical survey indicate significant prehistoric activity. These initial results appear to suggest the presence of at least one Neolithic domestic structure, but the additional presence of artefacts usually associated with ritual sites suggests wide-ranging and complex prehistoric settlement in this part of the island.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Orkney Islands Council, the Flaws Family, Orkney Archaeological Trust and Orkney College Sandwick

Birsay-Skaill Landscape Archaeology Project David Griffiths
Topographical and geophysical survey, Oxford University
targeted excavation.

HY 236 196 The research project on building landscape context for coastal erosive areas in zones affected by significant wind-blown sand continued in July to August 2006. Previous survey in 2003, 2004 and 2005 at the Bay of Skaill was concentrated on N bay environs, focused on the mound on the N side of the bay known as the Castle of Snusgar, the probable site of the 1858 Skaill Viking silver hoard, and since 2005 on the neighbouring sandy mound some 60m to the E. Gradiometry showed a dense concentration of magnetic anomalies in the Snusgar mound and neighbouring mounds. These have since been further tested with resistivity and Ground Penetrating Radar through research collaboration with Orkney College Geophysics Unit, work which is continuing. The concentration of multi-period 'mound' sites around the N of the Bay can now be expanded from one to at least five foci (excluding Broch of Verron, HY21NW22).

The continuation of the 2005 30 x 5m Snusgar excavation area on the SE flank of the mound (see DES 2005) revealed the full extent of the complex midden/wind-blown sand stratigraphic sequence, which may be related to the Snusgar mound's role as a major settlement focus. These layers range in date from modern/post-medieval through Viking-period potentially to Iron Age (subject to confirmation in post-excavation). They had been deliberately laid and stabilised with stone revetting; clear evidence for ploughmarks was also noted within the sequence and these were sampled by Dr Helen Lewis of UC Dublin for soil micromorphological analysis. A series of OSL samples were also taken by the Oxford Research Laboratory for Archaeology (still subject to processing). This work completed the trench's purpose as a recording opportunity for vertical stratigraphy. As ongoing post-excavation analysis continues, the build-up of laminated midden deposits promises to reveal an informative insight into the long-term sequence of environmental adaptation within this sand-influenced landscape.

The trench on the mound 60m to the E begun in 2005 revealed Viking or Norse-period middens stratified over a substantially well preserved stone building with in situ orthostatic internal divisions or 'furniture'. This had filled with windblown sand (which contributed to a diffuse gradiometer response in 2004) and this was only partly cleared in the time available. This trench was extended in 2006, revealing coherent and well preserved stone building walls with internal subdivisions. This set of structures

resolved itself into two phases: a substantial N-S rectilinear set of walls overlay a partly demolished and robbed earlier building orientated E-W, the lower of the two phases showing evidence for a bow-sided plan. OSL and radiocarbon dating is planned, but the stratified finds, which included a ringed pin, blue glass bead, comb fragments, steatite, spindle whorl, and metalworking slag, strongly indicated that both phases fall within the Viking-Norse period. A hearth was found although only partly exposed. Further excavation work on this group of structures is planned for 2007.

Environmental preservation was good and a range of animal and fish bone was retrieved from both trenches, which will provide an interestingly contrasting sample (animal and marine shell currently being assessed by Dr I Mainland, Bradford University). Environmental samples were floated and processed on site and are being assessed for archaeobotanic evidence and radiocarbon potential by Dr D Aldritt, GUARD, Glasgow. Dr R Nicholson of Oxford Archaeology is working on the fish bones, and Dr A Forster of Birmingham Archaeology has begun work to report on the steatite.

The Data Structure Report is to be lodged with HS, Interim Reports to be lodged with Orkney SMR, Orkney Museum and NMRS. Archive presently in Room 317, OUDCE, Oxford University.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland/Oxford University



Fig. 37 Birsay-Skaill Landscape Archaeology project stone buildings, Trench 5, seen from above, picture orientated S-N from top.

Housegarth, Sandwick Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust

HY 252 202 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 0.13ha area of tree planting at Housegarth was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In December 2005 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and fieldwalking, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Skara Brae Neolithic Village Andrew Hollinrake
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology

HY 2311 1873 A watching brief was undertaken in March and April 2006 during the lifting of turf and paving slabs as part of a programme of works to alter visitor access paths in

and around Skara Brae Neolithic Village. These works did not penetrate beyond turf and topsoil in any of the excavated areas, and as a result, no deposits, finds or structures of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive deposited with Orkney SMR held at Orkney College, Kirkwall, Orkney. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Sandwick, Stenness

Brodgar and Dyke of Sean car park Nick Card, Paul Sharman,
Martin Carruthers and Matt Jones
Watching brief, Evaluation Orkney Archaeological
Trust Projects Unit

HY 293 137 to HY 294 134 A programme of archaeological watching briefs and intrusive evaluation was undertaken between April and November 2006 within 'The Heart of Neolithic Orkney' World Heritage Site Inner Buffer Zone as part of the project to create new visitor access facilities. The work was done in three stages. The first stage consisted of a series of watching briefs conducted during the excavation of strainer and stay holes for new fence lines, gates and disabled car parking bays along the SW side of the Sandwick-Stenness B9055 road to the fence boundary of the Ring of Brodgar. In total, 17 holes were dug by hand. In most of the holes, ploughsoil directly overlay the C-horizon glacial till and nothing of archaeological importance was observed.

The second stage was an intrusive evaluation of 14% of the proposed car park area to the N of the Dyke of Sean. Twelve evenly spaced machine-dug trenches were opened across the area of the proposed development with two additional hand-dug cuttings made over two small upstanding mounds within the development area. The topsoil in all of the trenches was thin and lay directly on yellow clay or grey gleyed glacial till. No archaeological deposits or features were identified in any of the trenches, and the low mounds were proven to represent cleared material from modern (post-WW II) activity at the site.

The third stage was a watching brief during the clearance of the ground for the Dyke of Sean car park. The initial watching brief over the proposed footprint revealed no evidence of archaeology over the majority of the development. However, mechanical excavation close to the W boundary of the new car park footprint revealed an arc of a substantial stone wall. This had been cut through by the existing track. This dry stone wall (c 1m wide, up to 0.3m high and exposed over a length of 22m) appeared to correspond with a very slight arcing trend in the magnetometry results (DES 2003: 102), a possible feature on aerial photographs (previously considered geological in nature), and a slight linear vegetation change visible on either side of the existing track. This appeared to define an arc of an extensive enclosure extending to the W side of the 'main' road, the B9055. In consultation with the developers and the regional archaeologist it was agreed that most of this wall would be preserved in situ. The most damaged section, mainly to the N of and under the existing track, would be excavated to destruction. This excavation showed that the wall had been constructed on natural boulder clay. The natural within this structure was higher than the outside. This had necessitated the foundation stones of the external face being built on protruding slabs. Several features in the vicinity of the wall proved to be recent in origin.

The site archive will be deposited in the Orkney SMR.

Reports will be lodged with the Orkney SMR and in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Orkney Islands Council

World Heritage Area – Inner Buffer Zone: Phase VIII and IX

Geophysical survey Orkney College Geophysics Unit
Centres: VIII HY 285 140; IX HY 294 133, HY 318 127, HY 231 187 The programme of geophysical investigations in and around the ‘Heart of Neolithic Orkney’ began in 2002 and to date approximately 215ha have been surveyed, including two seasons this year, Phases VIII (February – March 2006) and IX (September – October 2006).

WHA VIII The eighth phase of geophysical survey covered approximately 17ha of gradiometer survey. The area investigated covers three adjacent fields, which are limited by the B9055 road to the SW and Loch Harray to the NE. The survey has successfully defined the E and N limits of the suspected settlement site at Wasbister located in Phase III (*DES* 2003) of the programme of geophysical investigations. Several of the responses are well defined and may indicate structures. Elsewhere several coherent pit-type anomalies have been located, which may be of archaeological interest.

WHA IX The ninth phase of survey covered just over 30ha at three locations within the Inner Buffer Zones of the World Heritage Area. Survey to the NW of Wasbister indicated a generally low level of background response. The strongest, best defined anomalies all appear to be relatively modern and associated with land drains and former field boundaries. One linear anomaly in the W of the survey area may be archaeologically significant. In addition several ill-defined clusters of pit type anomalies have been noted throughout the survey area. Some of these coincide with apparently in situ stonework of unknown date and may indicate plough-damaged cairns or cists.

Data collected from four fields to the N and E of Maes Howe show a high level of magnetic disturbance generated by igneous intrusions and WWII structures and activity. However, within this high level of magnetic disturbance anomalies of possible archaeological have been identified. These include a likely cairn and possible pit-type anomalies which may, tentatively, be associated with stone sockets. As with previous surveys within the WHA IBZ, several groups of anomalies indicating ridge and furrow cultivation have been detected, together was a possible farmstead, providing a sense of the medieval landscape.

Interpretation of the data collected within the Inner Buffer Zone surrounding Skara Brae has also been limited by strong responses generated by igneous intrusions and modern services and activity across the area. However, the survey has provided a wealth of information. To the S of Skara Brae anomalies suggesting a likely inland extension of the site have been detected with a possible suggestion of different phases of settlement. The apparent lack of comparable response to the E of Skara Brae is equally important, suggesting the site does not extent further to the E. However, some isolated responses have been noted to the E which may be of archaeological interest, as well as more ephemeral anomalies which may be associated with Skail House.

Archive lodged with Geophysics Unit, Orkney College.
Sponsors: Historic Scotland, Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeological Trust, Orkney College Geophysics Unit

Shapinsay

Barebrecks, Shapinsay Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust
HY 512 173 As part of the Forestry Commission’s ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 0.25ha

area of tree planting at Barebrecks was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In December 2005 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and fieldwalking, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

South Ronaldsay**East Broch, Burray**

James Moore
Topographic survey, Plane table survey, Orkney College Building recording

ND 489 988 East Broch (ND49NE1) is at the NE point of Burray on the farm of Northfield. A survey of this large broch was carried out as part of a post-graduate student training programme with Orkney College UHI in June 2006. The aim of the survey was to train students in a number of landscape and building survey techniques. It was also hoped to produce the first up-to-date record of the broch since antiquarian investigations by Farrer and Petrie in the 19th century. Topographic survey of the broch and broch mound with the immediate surrounding area was undertaken using a Trimble total station. The plane table survey covered most of the broch mound and located the visible sections of walling. A selection of exposed wall faces were drawn at 1:10 and the locations of the sections were tied into the OS using a total station. Photographs were also taken.

Archive lodged with Orkney College Geophysics Unit.
Sponsor: Orkney College

Ourigaire, Burray

Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust
ND 4675 9566 As part of the Forestry Commission’s ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 0.29ha area of tree planting at Ourigaire was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In February 2006 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and fieldwalking, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

St Ola’s, Kirkhouse, South Ronaldsay

Martin Cook
Excavation and survey AOC Archaeology Group
ND 434 915 Historic Scotland commissioned us to carry out the emergency excavation of human remains in March 2006 from the cemetery associated with St Ola’s Chapel, Kirkhouse. Marine erosion had exposed a single body and some mortar-bonded stone. Excavation involved the removal of a single skeleton in a poor state of preservation. A second skeleton was identified but left in situ as it was under no immediate threat. The erosion had further exposed a series of midden deposits and two structures. The earlier structure consisted of a possible red sandstone floor level that was found to underlie midden deposits. The later structure comprised a 0.90m wide double-skinned wall with a rounded pebble infill that overlay further midden deposits.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Historic Scotland

The Bu Sands, Burray, Orkney

Judith Robertson and Paul Sharman
Archaeological evaluation Orkney Archaeological Trust

ND 485 970 An archaeological evaluation was conducted in January 2006 at the Bu of Burray as part of the conditions for a planning application for sand extraction. The evaluation comprised a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and an intrusive evaluation of 10% of the proposed extraction area. The work was required because the Bu of Burray and the dune links around it are potentially historically and archaeologically sensitive. The Bu of Burray is a B-listed farmhouse (ND49NE 10) built c 1800 on the site of a 17th-century mansion. The Bu of Burray was one of the principal bordland properties of the Earls of Orkney, indicating the potential for a high-status Norse site in the area. Past work has identified an area of prehistoric settlement (*DES* 1988, 29) with finds of great significance (PSAS 123, 319-36), and human remains were recovered on the N edge of the development area in October 2005 (*DES* 2005), associated with walls that appeared to be Norse or earlier in date.

The intrusive evaluation revealed a concentration of walls and deposits in the N part of the development area that are likely to have been associated with the remains found in 2005. It is proposed that this area will be avoided by the development. In the SE part of the site, a worn flagstone paving and part of a wall was revealed at the top of a dune. Down the side of the dune, midden-derived deposits were revealed that contained some vitreous slag, burnt bone and two sherds of grass-tempered pottery that are probably Norse in date. It is proposed that this area should also be avoided by the development.

In the middle of the area, the remains of a large walled peat stack was revealed, possibly the fuel store for the 17th-century mansion. The remains of a farm building were revealed in the NW part of the development site, associated with 18th- to 19th-century pottery and glass.

Copies of the report lodged with the Orkney SMR and NMRS.

Archive deposited in the Orkney SMR.
Sponsor: Mr. William Dass, Valhalla, Bu of Burray, Orkney

St Andrews and Deerness**Brough of Deerness**

James Moore
Geophysical survey Orkney College Geophysics Unit
HY 595 087 The site sits on a cliff promontory, separated from the mainland by a 25m deep chasm, and includes the remains of a chapel within a rectangular enclosure, a possible monastic settlement to the N and a number of enigmatic circular depressions to the S of the chapel. The latter have variously been interpreted as prehistoric huts or the result of naval shelling. Excavation of the chapel in the 1970s identified two phases of construction. The stone structure visible today is unlikely to predate the 11th century and overlies an earlier, probably pre-Norse, timber chapel. Gradiometer and resistance survey were carried out in May 2006 over all areas of the Brough that could be safely accessed in order to determine the character and extent of the archaeological deposits. In particular, it was hoped that the survey might reveal further structures not visible as extant earthworks, and provide data to interpret the hut circles/shell craters. As was to be expected from such a rich archaeological site, the survey has located a large range and number of archaeological features. It has highlighted a considerable number of features beyond those extant earthworks identified by the surveys by the Royal Commission in 1930 and the survey conducted by Bettess in 1977. The combination of resistance and gradiometer survey has been particularly useful in

highlighting the range of responses from the visible structures across the top of the Brough. The different anomaly types provide some evidence to suggest that a number of construction techniques have been employed, although whether this variation is related to the status, purpose or period of the construction of the buildings cannot be ascertained. The survey also revealed a number of anomalies that while appearing rectilinear and structural in nature do not correspond with extant earthworks. This would seem to indicate earlier structures on the Brough that have been at least partially levelled by subsequent occupation of the site. The survey has raised further questions surrounding the interpretation of the group of depressions concentrated around the well. The almost complete absence of magnetic responses from these depressions would seem to preclude the interpretation as either shell holes or prehistoric huts. The depressions appear to coincide with some slightly low resistance anomalies, but this may be the result of the shape of these features causing greater moisture retention.

Archive lodged with Orkney College Geophysics Unit.
Sponsor: Orkney College Geophysics Unit

St Peter’s Bay

Susan Ovenden
Geophysical survey Orkney College Geophysics Unit
HY 536 045 Geophysical survey was carried out in August 2006 over a grass-covered mound and platform on the W shore of St Peter’s Bay. In 2000 a small area of gradiometry was undertaken by GSB Prospection, which revealed a large ditch around a probable broch mound. Recent intrusive investigations by the landowner revealed walls and passageways and uncovered a number of worked stones (saddle querns and decorated). Geophysical survey was undertaken by Orkney College UHI post-graduate students, as part of a geophysics training module. This included just over 1ha of gradiometer and resistance survey and targeted ground penetrating radar (GPR). Gradiometer survey confirmed the presence of a substantial ditch, typical of a broch, surrounding the mound. The data suggest a possible entrance in the SE with anomalies indicative of settlement extending outside the enclosure, particularly in the SE. Although resistance survey failed to identify the ditch clearly, several concentric high resistance anomalies have been noted. The innermost of these appear to define the broch tower, while the outer ones may indicate revetment of the ditch. GPR over the ditch suggests a substantial ditch some 8m wide and 3m deep. The data also suggest possible banks associated with the ditch.

Archive lodged with Geophysics Unit, Orkney College, Kirkwall, Orkney, KW15 1LX.
Sponsor: Orkney College Geophysics Unit

Stenness**Cot of Stoursdale, Stenness**

Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust
HY 326 107 As part of the Forestry Commission’s ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 0.76ha area of tree planting at Cot of Stoursdale was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In April 2006 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Lochend, Stenness Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust

HY 304 117 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 0.15ha area of tree planting at Lochend was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In June 2006 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Maes Howe Chambered Cairn David Murray,
Andrew Hollinrake
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology

HY 3182 1277 Further to exploratory work earlier in 2005 (*DES* 2005, 100,) a second phase of works was carried out in October 2005. This involved the excavation of a trench c 10 x 10m to fully reveal the concrete raft covering the roof of the tomb. The aim of the exercise was to allow the relaying of its bitumen upper surface, as well as the laying of a waterproof membrane around its edges and the reinstatement of the drain around the edge of the raft. This drain was assumed to run off the summit of the mound in its SE corner (its lowest point), and run into the ditch. In the event the drain only just ran off the edge of the concrete raft before petering out, and a third phase of work was undertaken in December 2005 to find a suitable course for this. Excavation began with the removal of turf from the summit, over an area determined by the limits of the raft as identified in the earlier test trenches. This comprised an initial area roughly 10m square, although as the work progressed this was slightly extended.

The excavations on the summit demonstrated that the early 20th-century roof comprises a square raft of concrete, domed towards the centre, some 9m across, with a bitumen coating. A drain was formed around the edge of this by infilling the 'lip' at the limits of the raft with sand and gravel, and laying slates over this. The concrete raft was then covered by a substantial deposit of silty clay, which was remarkably homogeneous and free of finds. This was generally 650mm thick, but thinned to 350mm at the edge of the trench, continuing beyond the edges of excavation. This upper area of early modern landscaping appeared, prior to the excavation, as a more rounded, gentle shape than might have been expected from the steepness of the sides of the mound. The material against which the concrete was cut was variable in colour, but consistently very compact silty clay, rich in stones. Very little of this material was excavated, and no finds recovered, so its date is unknown, but it was thought that it was very unlikely to represent undisturbed Neolithic mound material. It is more likely that it represents the remains of earlier disturbance against which the roof was cut. The absence of any drain to take water collected by the concrete roof made it necessary to install a pipe running from the SE corner of the newly bitumen-covered concrete roof down the S slope of the mound towards a stone-lined drain in the base of the ditch, c 25m to the S of the base of the mound.

Initially, after the line of the trench excavated by Childe in the 1950s (*PSAS* 1956) was found towards the top of the mound, it was possible to follow the E edge of his trench down the slope to create a channel through previously disturbed ground. Unfortunately this was not possible further down the slope, as it seemed that Childe's excavations had not penetrated to a sufficient

depth to leave a clear edge. A shallow trench was opened over a larger area in an attempt to re-establish the line of Childe's trench. The complicated sequence found in the sondage in the E side of this trench included compact deposits, unlikely to be recent backfill, indicating that significant archaeological material survived in this area. The works indicated the survival of stratified deposits, but given how little had been seen in the side of Childe's trench further up the slope, these were of uncertain date and significance. The clay-flecked deposits found along the S side of the trench at the base of the excavation lay as little as 100mm below the turf and seem likely to represent undisturbed Neolithic layers. As these seem to lie within the course of Childe's trench, it must be assumed that he did not fully excavate all the deposits he encountered. For these reasons, it was decided to use a narrower diameter plastic pipe, buried in the top 20mm of topsoil, although this would require more frequent maintenance. From the base of the slope of the mound across the level platform and into the ditch to the S, only a very shallow trench of maximum depth 80mm was dug to accommodate this narrower pipe. Across the platform the upper surface of presumed Neolithic layers was found only 70-80mm below the modern turf.

Excavation in the ditch at the far S end of the trench revealed a stone-lined and capped drain to sit in a tight cut, and to be in apparent working order. Although not capped by Orkney roof slates, this style of construction, with a smaller slab over the join between two larger slabs, is identical to that used in the drain on top of the concrete raft, perhaps indicating that these are contemporary.

Almost all deposits encountered during this project were silty clays, merely varying in colour, compaction and inclusions. Much of this material (from both recent and ancient work) is probably locally derived, meaning that the definition of archaeological layers on this site is technically very challenging. It is recommended that any future ground disturbance work is done under strict archaeological controls, and in an area of sufficient size to allow a reasonable understanding of what is found.

Archive deposited with Orkney SMR held at Orkney College, Kirkwall, Orkney Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Ness of Brodgar Nick Card
Excavation Orkney Archaeological Trust and
Orkney College

HY 303 129 Investigations of the Neolithic complex continued in February and August to September 2006. Fieldwork consisted of two separate phases. In February slumping on the top of the large quarried mound at the N end of the Bridge of Brodgar (HY31 SW 20) was investigated by a small trial trench. The excavation revealed that a large dump of both modern and redeposited Neolithic material on the top of the mound was gradually settling. This dump was the result of the field being 'squared' off in the mid 1880s. Neolithic finds recovered included decorated Grooved Ware (both incised and applied decoration) and a piece of Arran pitchstone. The results support the theory that this site forms part of the Neolithic complex on the Ness and is probably the remnants of a large chambered cairn, or a stepped cairn or platform bounded by concentric revetments as at Bookan (*PSAS* 2005).

The second phase in August concentrated on the large structure partially revealed in 2005 (Trench J). This showed that the substantial wall previously uncovered was an outer element of a far larger structure than previously envisaged. Within this outer wall and concentric to it was an oval structure c 8 by 6m with

radial orthostatic divisions and a short entrance passage to the SE. Although the primary levels were not reached several phases of collapse and use were identified. A late phase of use was associated with a hearth and the insertion of a large 'drain'. Ephemeral wall lines, a rectangular stone setting, hearths, peat-ashy spreads, a flint cache and a triangular 'cist' indicated later activity on the top of these structures. Two conjoining thin stone slabs from the top of the cist exhibited incised geometric Neolithic motifs.

Report lodged in the Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Historic Scotland; Orkney Islands Council; Orkney Archaeological Trust, Orkney College

Stenness Sewer Replacement and Waste Water Treatment Works C J Mamwell
Watching brief Orkney Archaeological Trust
Projects Unit

HY 305 116 A watching brief was carried out between June 2005 to June 2006 during construction works for a new sewer system and waste water works in and around Stenness Village on the fringes of the Inner Buffer Zone of the World Heritage Site. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Water Solutions

Stromness

Fernleigh, Stromness Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust

HY 2545 0943 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 0.15ha area of tree planting at Fernleigh, Stromness, was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In March 2006 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Meadowbank, Stromness Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust

HY 256 127 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 0.25ha area of tree planting at Meadowbank was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In November 2005 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and fieldwalking, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Westray

Gallo Hill, Wray Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust

HY 4335 4611 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study in April 2006 to assess whether a 1.21ha area of tree planting at Gallo Hill was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. No previously recorded sites were noted during the desk-based

assessment, but during a walkover survey a small structure of indeterminate nature and date was seen within the proposed planting area. The overall roughly oval outline measured c10m N-S by 8m E-W, and formed a low bank with a maximum height of around 0.5m, following the downward slope, interrupted at the N end by a gap of c 1m. The internal area was slightly higher than the surrounding ground. There were some stones visible in the internal area, and protruding slightly at the N end of the W side of the gap was the end of a flat slab.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Grindley, Wray Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust

HY 439 479 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether tree planting areas totalling c 0.27ha at Grindley were likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In April a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Knowe of Burrestae H Moore and G Wilson
Archaeological assessment EASE Archaeology

HY 4308 4295 A rapid investigation was undertaken of a severely eroded scheduled broch site. The coastal section was cleaned and recorded and storm-thrown rock was cleared away from the seaward side. This revealed that although the site has been damaged by coastal erosion, upwards of 60% of the ground plan, together with internal floor deposits survive intact below the level of the beach.

Sponsor: Orkney Islands Council

Knowe of Skea H Moore and G Wilson
Eroding multi-period funerary complex EASE Archaeology

HY 440 420 A further season of work was carried out over nine weeks in summer 2006. Work saw the completion of the excavation of the cemetery and the partial excavation of two underlying buildings. These structures, thought to be of Early Iron Age date, contained multiple floor layers which yielded a wealth of pottery and clay moulds, together with tools of stone and bone, including a number of whalebone objects, some associated with textile working. The excavation of these buildings was not completed, although it was determined that they were built on natural deposits.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland, Orkney Islands Council

Links of Noltland H Moore and G Wilson
Archaeological survey, Assessment EASE Archaeology

HY 428 493 A programme of topographic and vegetation survey, rescue recording and trial trenching was carried out in response to continued severe erosion within the PIC area at the Links of Noltland. Several hitherto unrecorded archaeological exposures were noted, one of which was subsequently planned in detail and investigated by trial trenching. In this area, an old ground surface was exposed, together with the remains of between one and three structures. These contained clay floors and are thought to be of prehistoric date.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

ORKNEY

Thorn, Wray Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust

HY 485 461 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 0.27ha area of tree planting at Thorn was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In April 2006 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

Westfield, Wray Andrew Hollinrake
Archaeological assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust

HY 495 432 As part of the Forestry Commission's ongoing Orkney Woodland Development Project, Orkney Archaeological Trust were asked to undertake a study to assess whether a 0.15ha area of tree planting at Mayfield was likely to have an impact on any significant archaeological sites. In April 2006 a desk-based assessment, followed by a site visit and walkover survey, revealed no threat to any sites of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission, Scotland

PERTH AND KINROSS

Abernethy

Carpow logboat D Strachan
Excavation and recovery of Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust
Bronze Age logboat

NO 2001 1859 A prehistoric logboat (NO21NW 161) was excavated and recovered from Carpow Bank at the head of the Tay Estuary during July – August 2006. Previous *DES* reports (2001, 74; 2002, 90; 2003,104) describe the discovery of the logboat and the evaluation excavation of the buried stern. The excellent preservation of the logboat, its late Bronze Age date and its position in a high energy inter-tidal environment prompted the excavation and lift. Excavation of the sand and gravel surrounding and filling the vessel gradually revealed the full length of the craft to be 9.25m. The width of the logboat is roughly 1.2m at the stern and 0.7m at the bow. The stern lay almost 1m below the ground surface and excavation required constant water removal during the three- to four-hour tidal windows. Once excavated, the logboat was rigged to float using air-filled barrels secured to the vessel with protective padding and straps. As the incoming tide rose the logboat was floated and moved to the soft mud on the riverside overnight. The following day, the logboat was towed 1.5km to Newburgh quay, where it was put into a custom-built frame and lifted from the river onto a lorry. The logboat was then transported to the National Museums of Scotland in Edinburgh, where it is being conserved.

Study of the logboat has revealed tool markings related to its construction and use. Organic deposits also survive, such as moss caulking used to secure the transom and resins used in repairs of cracks. An environmental study was carried out and will involve the radiocarbon dating of inter-tidal peats and submerged tree stumps of the Carpow Bank and analysis of samples found within

the vessel, including rodent-gnawed hazelnuts. Post-excavation analysis is ongoing in preparation for final publication as a monograph.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust; National Museums of Scotland; Historic Scotland

73 Main Street Abernethy Ray Cachart
Watching brief SUAT Ltd

NO 1906 1641 A watching brief was undertaken during April 2006 in the garden to the rear of 73 Main Street for an extension to the existing property. The location was considered archaeologically sensitive due to its close proximity to the sites of the Culdee monastery and later Augustinian priory founded in 1272. The foundation groundworks required the excavation of an area measuring approximately 4 x 7m aligned E-W, with a maximum depth of 1.20m. The watching brief revealed garden soil up to a depth of 0.80m over subsoil/hillwash, over natural sand. The garden soil contained abundant 19th-century pottery sherds. Two soakaway pits also contained sherds indicating a 19th-century date. The subsoil/hillwash contained no finds. It was concluded that the site had originally been partly terraced into the side of ground sloping down from the area of the Culdee monastery when it was developed in the 19th century. The difference in height of the ground on adjacent properties on the W and E sides of the development area indicates that the original ground slope here in earlier times was probably too great for worthwhile development or even horticulture.

Archive lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Leonard McCullie

School Wynd, Abernethy Donald Wilson
Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NO 189 164 A programme of archaeological evaluation works was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group in July 2006 on the site of a proposed residential development site at School Wynd, Abernethy. Two 15m long trenches were excavated. One trench recorded a 2.5m-long spread of large sub-rounded stones within a sand layer. A number of small fragments of bone were recovered from the sand around these stones. It is not known what the stone feature represented and no datable material was recovered from the site.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Steve Johnson Architect, Abernethy

Wester Greenside Farm Mark Hall
Metal detecting Perth Museum

NO 203 173 Metal detecting by Mr. J Laing (Carnoustie) in 2005 recovered a solid cast copper alloy loop element of a two-piece strap-end or book clasp. The hinged double-sided plate element is missing. The plate would have been riveted to a leather strap-end, attached to the loop via the bar that survives intact on this example. The clasp measures 38 (l) x 30 (w) x 5.7mm (th); weight 16.46g. Such clasps were used to fasten leather straps on books. The central hole in the body of the clasp was for a rivet which would have secured the clasp to the cover of a book. Projecting at 90° from the clasp is a small-animal headed hook, broken. This rather delicate hook element, clearly prone to snap, may have been used for attaching cords to provide purchase during the opening and closing of the book. A date range of 14th to 16th century is consistent with excavated examples of such clasps. Though known from predominantly ecclesiastical sites they also occur on secular sites. The findspot

of this example suggests a probable association with the nearby monastic centre of Abernethy, active between the 7th and 16th centuries. A significant corpus of early medieval sculpture from Abernethy testifies to its importance in the late first millennium AD. The book clasp adds to the growing body of metalwork finds recovered from the vicinity of Abernethy and contributing to our understanding of the monastery and its immediate hinterland. These include an 8th- to 9th-century gilt mount, also from Wester Greenside, a 10th- to 12th-century zoomorphic penannular ring, a possible zoomorphic stylus terminal of 12th- to 13th-century date and several harness pendants. The clasp was declared Treasure Trove and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

Auchtergaven

Deil's Stane, Scot's Wood, Bankfoot S Winlow, D Christie
Cup-marked rock Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

NO 0635 3475 Known locally as the Deil's Stane, this cup-marked stone was bought to the attention of Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust by Mr David Christie of Bankfoot. This large stone is sub-rectangular in shape and measures 2.3m (N-S) by 1.8m (E-W) with a height of c 0.6m. The stone has a slightly convex top with at least seven cup marks clearly visible. The diameters of these cup marks vary between 30mm and 50mm. Four small cup marks (with diameters of c 3mm) are visible on the W side of the stone. A further area of possible cup-marking can be made out beneath the lichen on the E side of the stone. An attempt has been made to split the stone across its middle. This failed attempt has left a seam of 11 metal pins and wedges around the upper circumference of the stone. Both the S and the N ends of the stone have shear faces, indicating the stone had been successfully split. The stone sits within a birch and rowan woodland, known as Scot's Wood, to the S of Bankfoot. This wood is marked on the 1st Edition OS map as an evergreen wood.



Fig. 38 Matroch MT 1, cup-marked rock.

Matroch MT 1 George Currie
Cup-marked rock

NO 00029 37803 A boulder 4.3 x 2.0 x 0.8m, bearing eight cup marks, the largest being 65 x 20mm and smallest 20 x 10mm.

Matroch MT 2 George Currie
Cup-marked rock

NO 00495 37659 An outcrop bearing three cup marks. 65 x 15mm and 50 x 10 x 2mm.

PERTH AND KINROSS

Blackford

Gleneagles West A Curtis
Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NN 899 105 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken between September and October 2006 at Gleneagles West in advance of its development as a golf course complex. We excavated 221 trial trenches, amounting to 25,929m² (c 5%), across the locations of the findspots of prehistoric artefacts (NN81SE 3 and 6), and an area of open moorland. Three roundhouses, a burnt mound and various pits, postholes and ditches were discovered. Report to be submitted to NMRS and Perth and Kinross SMR, archive to be submitted to NMRS.

Sponsor: Ochil Developments (UK) Ltd.

Blair Athol

Borenich 1 George Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 83444 60826 270m ESE. of the summit of Meall Urair on the 353m contour an outcrop 1.2 x 0.7 x 0.3m has at least nine cup marks, the largest measuring 50 x 20mm.

Borenich 2 George Currie
Cup- and ring-marked rock

NN 83473 60508 The correct grid ref for NN86SW17 is NN 83473 60508. At least five of the cup marks have faint rings.

Craig Balnabodach George Currie
Cup- and ring-marked rock

NN 82540 60586 At 375m OD and 500m E of Balnabodach Farm an outcrop bearing at least 50 cup marks, 9 of which have rings. The largest cup measures 60 x 30mm. 4m to the E another outcrop has 9 cup marks.

Old Reading Room , Pitagowan Sam Scott
Standing building survey Scotia Archaeology

NN 819 658 A standing building survey was undertaken in advance of the redevelopment of this small 18th-century crofting unit. The single-storey building is now divided into two rooms, a fireplace having been inserted into the N chamber, probably when the roof was raised by 1.2m. Projecting from the N gable was a small 'thack stane' for tying the rope that held the roof thatch.

Sponsor: Mr Ian Lewis

Cargill

Cargill DJ Woolliscroft
Bronze Age axehead

NO 166 379 The report of fieldwalking finds recovered from the surroundings of the Roman fort of Cargill in 2005 omitted to mention the discovery of an early Bronze Age axehead in good condition.

Sponsor: the Roman Gask Project

Woodhead DJ Woolliscroft and B Hoffmann
Possible Roman tower

NO 1433 3463 Resistance and magnetic surveys were conducted on a double-ditched enclosure which lay close to the line of a possible Roman road marked on Knox's map of Perthshire of 1850, N of the Tay, between the forts of Bertha and Cargill. The site was found from the air and looked like a

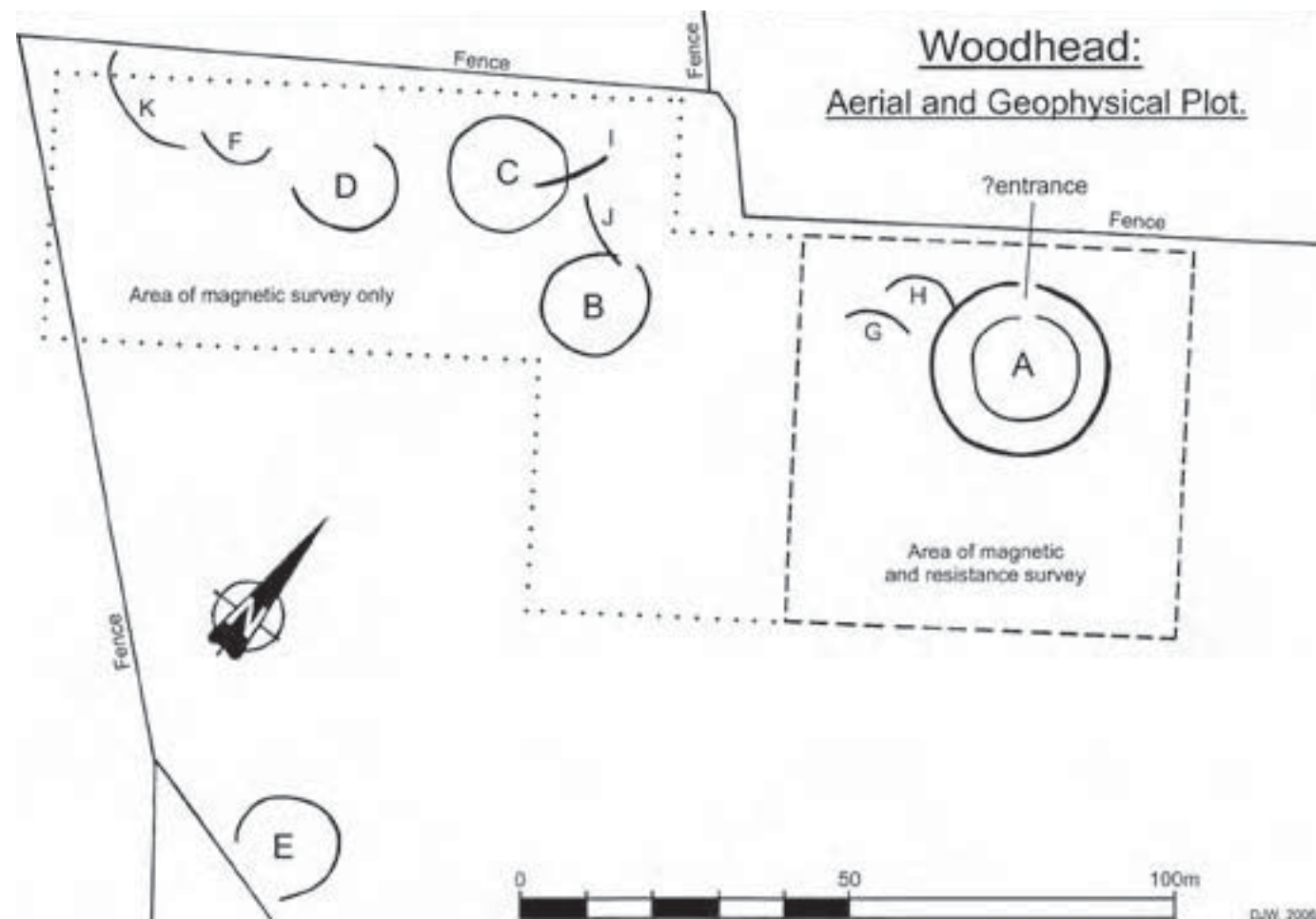


Fig 39. Woodhead, possible Roman tower.

double-ditched Roman tower. It also had a spectacular field of view taking in the Roman sites of Inchtuthil and Black Hill, along with a c 20km stretch of the Highland fringe. Only part of the ditch circuit has ever shown up, however, and as this did not contain the usual entrance break its identity was far from certain. The survey showed the site's dimensions to be identical to those of the double ditched towers at the S end of the Roman Gask system, further to the S. They also revealed breaks in both ditches, facing towards the N, but these were a little narrower than those on the Gask (2m as opposed to c 3.5m) and only excavation will show with certainty whether the site is Roman or not.
Sponsor: The Roman Gask Project

Cleish

Cleish Parish Church

David Bowler
SUAT Ltd

NT 0946 9811 A watching brief was conducted on the formation of a new access ramp for Cleish Parish Church in March 2006. The present church is a Victorian rebuild of an Adam design, but an earlier church is known on the site, and various aspects of its topography strongly suggest considerable antiquity. Firm natural gravel was found directly under topsoil. The existing kirkyard wall is founded directly on the gravel, and another short stretch of wall foundation was clearly a continuation of an existing modern wall. No significant archaeological remains were disturbed.

Archive lodged with NMRS.
Sponsor: Cleish Parish Church

Comrie

Dun Caoch DC 4

George Currie

Cup-marked rock
NN 68617 25405 Outcrop 1.9 x 1.4 x 1.1m with eight cup marks 6 x 50 x 12mm and 2 x 45 x 10mm, clustered at NE.

Dun Caoch DC 5

George Currie

Cup-marked rock
NN 68585 25205 Large triangular-shaped boulder, 2 x 2 x 1.7m on W bank of burn and just S of pylon, bearing seven cup marks.

Mailer Fuar

George Currie

Cup-marked rock
NN 72998 16998 45m W of the remains of Mailer Fuar farmhouse, a boulder 1.6 x 1.6 x 0.7m, bearing one shallow cup mark 50 x 8mm.

14 Langside Drive, Comrie

C Fyles

Watching brief
SUAT Ltd
NN 7759 2088 A watching brief was conducted on groundworks associated with a new build extension to a dwelling house at 14 Langside Drive, Comrie, in June 2006. The house and garden lay adjacent to a Roman marching camp of presumed Agricola date, and 100m from a previous evaluation (SUAT 2005) that had resulted in evidence of a possible annexe to one of two later forts alongside the camp. The camp and the forts collectively constituted a scheduled monument (SAM 1612). In this context

Crieff

Church Street, Crieff

Alan Duffy

Archaeological watching brief
AOC Archaeology Group
NN 865 214 A watching brief in March 2006 on ground-breaking works associated with a residential development at Church Street, Crieff, on the site of the former Crieff North United Presbyterian Church identified no significant archaeological features or artefacts.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: GS Brown Construction

Crieff High School, Broich Road

Ray Cachart

Evaluation
SUAT Ltd
NN867208 SUAT Ltd was commissioned by Laing O'Rourke to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a greenfield site at Broich Road/Crieff High School, Crieff. The site was considered to be archaeologically sensitive due to the close proximity of a number of prehistoric monuments, including a cursus monument (SAM 9135). The work was undertaken during July 2006 and comprised a 5% evaluation of the available area. The evaluation revealed parts of the W edge or ditch along the projected line of the cursus monument, and two groups of postholes.

Report lodged with NMRS.
Sponsor: Laing O'Rourke Scotland Ltd

Dull

Clashcat CS1

George Currie

Cup-marked rock
NN 8810 3710 To the E of Clashcat cottage an outcrop of 3.2 x 2.5 x 0.6m bearing two cup marks 45 x 10mm and 30 x 8mm.

Croft Moraig

Damian Hind

Archaeological evaluation
SUAT Ltd
NN 798 473 A 5% archaeological evaluation was conducted on the site of a two-house development approximately 100m E of the stone circle of Croft Moraig. The evaluation uncovered evidence of isolated features – mainly interpreted as glacial erratics, with the exception of a curved linear cut feature. One medieval potsherd was recovered. The work was undertaken from 17-18 November and involved the machine stripping of 10 trenches using a mini-digger, and subsequent investigation by hand of any potential archaeological features.

Report to be lodged with NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr R A Price

Dull Steading

C O'Connell, M Cressey

Evaluation, Standing building survey
CFA Archaeology Ltd
NN 807 491 A programme of standing building recording and trial trenching evaluation was carried out at Dull Steading, Dull, by Aberfeldy, in September 2006 in advance of its demolition for new housing. The building survey confirmed that Dull Steading had occupied the same layout since the early 19th century. The N range has blocked arched openings that served as cart sheds. These were blocked in the mid-19th century as part of alterations that allowed the W range to continue as a byre and the N range as a stable. Other alterations include the removal of the loft floor in the W range and roof replacement. Later, during the early 20th century, the W range was converted to a milking shed. The purpose-built cattle shed was built by the 1900s and is largely unaltered, with the exception of the insertion of a larger door



Fig. 40 Dun Caoch 4, cup-marked rock.

it was thought possible that the groundworks might expose archaeological data, but in the event nothing of archaeological interest resulted.

Report lodged with NMRS.
Sponsor: Dr Susan Alexander and Mr James Alexander

Plot 6, Campfield Dalginross, Comrie

Magnar Dalland

Archaeological evaluation
Headland Archaeology Ltd
NN 774 211 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in May 2006 of a small area of land to the rear of Plot 6 in the Campfield development in Dalginross, Comrie. The site lies within a scheduled ancient monument (Dalginross Roman Forts and Camp SAM No.1612, NN72SE 2). Historic Scotland granted scheduled monument consent to evaluate the site with the objective of establishing precisely what, if any, archaeological features survive within it. The results of the evaluation were intended to inform any subsequent application for consent to undertake landscaping works in this area. Three trenches were excavated, covering a 5.5% sample of the area. The evaluation confirmed the presence of a ditch associated with the Roman fort at the S corner of the site. As predicted, the ditch had been truncated by river erosion. A second cut feature was revealed, aligned E to W. This is believed to be a 20th-century pipe trench.

The results demonstrated that the Roman-period ground surface has been destroyed by river erosion over most of the plot with potential for surviving archaeological features limited to the level area along the SE edge of the plot. Evaluation of a high proportion of this area revealed no archaeological features other than the fort ditch and the potential for currently undetected archaeological features within the plot was considered to be negligible.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr and Mrs Hustwayte

St Fillans

George Currie

Cup-marked rock
NN 69766 24395 100m W of the St Fillans caravan park and immediately N of the old railway line, boulder 2.5 x 2.0 x 1.6m bearing six cup marks, three measuring 50 x 20mm and three 45 x 15mm.

on the E elevation which allowed access for mucking out with a tractor. All the buildings are part of a larger farming unit that straddled the main road through the village, with a detached farmhouse and barn to the N. Stock-rearing and milk production appear to have been the main economic activities throughout its use. Five trial trenches, amounting to 100m² (5% of the application area), did not uncover any archaeological remains. The archive is intended for deposition in the NMRS. Reports have been lodged with NMRS and Perth and Kinross SMR. Sponsor: McKenzie Strickland Associates.

Pitmackie PIT2 George Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 80864 40506 On S-facing slope above River Quaich, 130m SE of NN84SW29. An outcrop 2.9 x 1.5 x 0.9m bearing three cup marks.



Fig. 41 Pitmackie PIT2, cupmarked rock.

Rose Cottage Stable, Aberfeldy, Perthshire George Geddes

Archaeological evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd
NN 854 491 Historic building recording was undertaken during December to January 2005 as a condition of planning consent for the conversion of Rose Cottage Stable to holiday accommodation. This building, an outbuilding associated with Rose Cottage villa, is a former stable and coach house, probably dating to the mid-19th century, perhaps around 1842. The building retains a number of significant features including some original fenestration (with boarded doors and windows intact), cobbled floors and stable furniture. It has been altered regularly, with the addition or enlargement of a S window, the replacement of the first floor and roof, the partition of the interior space and recent changes. A later lean-to against the E gable has also been altered. The upper floor has been a hay-loft; no evidence suggests its use as accommodation for a stable-boy or groom. The building retains much of its original character as a functional building attached to a moderate Highland villa. There is no evidence within the structure for an origin earlier than the mid 19th century and it was probably always attached to the villa and used by the occupants and their staff.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS, including digital photographs. Report and digital photographs lodged with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

Sponsor: Richard Langrish



Fig. 42 Turreich TU6, cup-marked rock.

Sron Uaimhaidh George Currie
Cup-marked rock
NN 87466 37934 250m E of Sron Uaimhaidh a shallow cup mark 30 x 8mm on a rock overhang.

Turrerich Burn TB1 George Currie
Cup-marked rock
NN 86181 40375 1.6k NNE of Turrerich Farm on the E side of the Turrerich Burn, a heathercovered outcrop with one cup mark 55 x 15mm.

Turrerich TU 6 and 7 George Currie
Cup-marked rock
NN 85740 39350 360m N of Turrerich Farm a boulder 2.4 x 1.8 x 0.3m bearing four cups, one of which has a groove extending northwards for 140mm.

Turrerich TU 8 George Currie
Cup-marked rock and rectangular enclosure TU 8
NN 85332 39912 Triangular-shaped schistose outcrop, sides 1.5 x 1.5 x 1.6m, bearing 10 cups. 85m W of the rock is a rectangular enclosure 9 x 4m.

Turrerich TU9 George Currie
Cup-marked rock
NN 85253 39915 A boulder bearing three cup marks, two measuring 40 x 15mm and one 30 x 12mm.

Wester Kinloch WK 4 George Currie
Cup-marked rock
NN 87592 37505 200m NW of Wester Kinloch Farm, a rock 1.3 x 0.9 x 0.5m bearing 24 cup marks.

Dunning

Dunning Primary School Donald Wilson
Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group
NN 018 146 A programme of archaeological evaluation works was undertaken in July 2006 on the site of a proposed extension to the School at Dunning. Eight trenches were excavated. Trenches 1-3 recorded a linear ditch 2.7m wide and 1m deep cutting the natural drift geology 1m below the ground level. No datable finds were recovered from the fills of this ditch. A stone wall depicted on the 1901 Ordnance Survey was also recorded within these three trenches. No features or artefacts of

archaeological significance were recorded in trenches 4-8. It is not known what the ditch feature represented although given the town's early origins it is possible that it could represent an early boundary ditch.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council

Forteviot

The Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot Project (SERF) J Malcolm, K Brophy, S Driscoll and G Noble
Geophysical survey Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow

NO 0533 1688; NO 053 174; NO 050 175; NO01NE 84
A pilot season of the Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot Project, funded by the British Academy, took place in September 2006. The initial season involved a geophysical survey of the extensive cropmarks at Forteviot, which include a Neolithic palisaded enclosure, a number of henge monuments and a Pictish square barrow cemetery. This survey had the twin aims of assessing the value of geophysical survey on the gravels of the river terraces of Strathearn and developing a project design for the longer term programme of survey and excavation. Two 100 x 100m grid squares were surveyed near the location of the Neolithic palisaded enclosure over one of the associated henge monuments and the other area was within the square barrow cemetery. A further survey area was located to the N of the village at the supposed site of the Pictish Palace of Forteviot at Haly Hill. The major success of the 2006 survey was within the square barrow cemetery where a number of anomalies not visible in the extensive aerial coverage of the site were located, including what may represent further square barrows and a number of oval enclosures with internal features. These will be tested in future excavation seasons at Forteviot. The other major survey area was located in the adjacent field over one of the cropmark henge monuments and a significant blank area in the cropmark record. The survey picked up traces of the henge ditch, and what may be additional archaeological features. Again, these will be tested by excavation in future seasons. An extensive area was also surveyed athaly Hill, the supposed site of the Kenneth Mac Alpin's palace at Forteviot. The results in this area were seriously affected by recent agricultural practices and no significant archaeological anomalies were detected. The potential for surviving archaeology here was, however, highlighted by the discovery of a small number of medieval pottery sherds in woods near the edge of the gravel terrace in this field. Following the pilot 2006 season of geophysical and topographical survey the department is relocating its annual departmental field school to Strathearn to develop its student training programme and to initiate a programme of research that will examine the long-term evolution of a social and political centre.

Sponsor: British Academy, University of Glasgow

Fortingall

Bridge House, Crossmount Dr Thomas C Welsh
Settlement

NN 709 584 On a promontory overlooking the Tummel, in dense bracken and scrub, a rough wall across the neck of the promontory incorporates an L-shaped building platform 8.5 by 12m.

Deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS (Aqu No 2006/135).

Bunrannoch House Dr Thomas C Welsh
Homestead

NN 6672 5788 Situated 50m SSE of Bunrannoch House on a rocky eminence, faint foundations of a homestead 6.5 x 5m internally within a 5 to 6m wall, the wall in places having inner and outer components separated by 1m gap. Further foundations on a narrow ridge to N.

Deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS (Acq No 2006/135).

Croft Garrow CG 1 George Currie
Cup-marked rock
NN 72443 46443 Immediately W of the cistern for Croft Garrow farmhouse a flat slab bearing at least seven cup marks, two of which are ringed.

Crossmount Dr Thomas C Welsh
Old road, settlement

NN 707 576 A hollow way in the wood here runs in a tight zig zag followed by a steep climb by the present road. Rising off the zig-zag is an inclined track leading to a foundation 8 x 5m, a platform 8 x 5m, either side, and other settlement remains at NN70745769. There is a further section of old road at NN 711575

Deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS (Aqu No 2006/135).

East Tempar Dr Thomas C Welsh
Dun, enclosures, settlement

NN 690 573 Within the recorded 19th-century settlement are remains of earlier house foundations grassed over and partly overlain by the present building remains. At the highest point in the NE angle of the site is the faint outline of a circular dun, internally 10m diameter within a 7m bank, overlain by both the main 19th-century building range SE and a square hut, together with some older curved foundations overlying the N arc of the dun. This has an oval annexe 22 x 17m within a 5m bank.

Description and sketchplan deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS (Aqu No 2006/135)

Easter Achtar EA 2 George Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 72289 45996 At the SW junction of two fences NW of Easter Achtar, a large flat boulder 3.5 x 2.2 x 0.7m bearing 16 cup marks.

Gleann Da-Eig GD 1 George Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 60195 45860 An outcrop 3.3 x 2 x 1.1m NE of a ruined shieling and 15m W of the Gleann Da-Eig stalkers track. Bearing 17 cup marks, the largest being 50 x 18mm.

Gleann Da-Eig GD 2 George Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 60643 45538 A flat slab 0.6 x 0.6m possibly associated with a ruined shieling immediately to the E.

Gleann Da-Eig GD 3 George Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 60574 45473 A boulder 6m long and 3m high bearing at least 16 cup marks. At the NW nine cup marks occur on a shelf 1.6m high.



Fig. 43 Gleann Da-Eig GD4, cup marked rock.

Gleann Da-Eig GD 4

George Currie

Cup-marked rock and rock shelter

NN 61551 46490 A rock shelter between Sron Eich and Dubh Chnochan. In the NE corner a rock bears 19 well preserved cup marks.

Kinloch Rannoch Manse

Dr Thomas C Welsh

Earthwork

NN 659 580 The morainic ridge here, at the foot of Loch Rannoch, has been extensively quarried, but between the pits there are traces of a 4 to 5m wall foundation around the summit, as well as an outer ditch and counterscarp bank at the S end and SE angle, notably at NN 65985800. The fragmentary evidence suggests an enclosure 120 x 60m.

Deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS (Acq No 2006/135).

Lassintulloch

Dr Thomas C Welsh

Ponds

NN 6972 5768 Close to roadside a group of three interlocking trapezoidal ponds, each about 7m across, with interconnecting sluiceways, possibly for flax retting.

Note deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS (Acq No 2006/135).

Lassintulloch, St Peter's Well

Dr Thomas C Welsh

Building remains

NN 6958 5769 On the eminence S of the well, either side of a fin of rock, are remains of two buildings, that E having two 'rooms' open to N, 3.6 x 2.5m and 2.5m square divided by a 2m wall; that W is a 5 x 6m foundation on a platform. NE of the well are two embanked pits, while at NN 6963 5760 is a part-walled rock-cut pit 8 x 3m, and a cut-away part walled 17 x 11m below it.

Report deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS (Acq No 2006/135).

Lochan An Daim

Dr Thomas C Welsh

Cairns

NN 7167 5737 Two cairns 10m diameter, one has the modern cairn indicated on OS maps on its NE arc. On lower ground SW another cairn 10m diameter appears to have a ditch round N arc.

Deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS (Acq No 2006/135).

'Old Castle' Bunnannoch

Dr Thomas C Welsh

Buildings remains, moat (possible)

NN 662 578 The remains lie either side of the road from Bunnannoch to Culmore, Kinloch Rannoch, on the NW margin of Bunnannoch Medieval Village (NN65NE 5 and 7), and include a round house and long house shown on a Rannoch Archaeology Project plan (on RAP website). What the survey identified was a coherent structure beneath and either side of the modern road, and causing a distinct hump in the road, at the location shown as 'old castle' on James Stobie's 1783 Map of Perth and Clackmannan (Nat. Lib. Scot. E.M.S.b.2.30). The structure has a well defined S and E perimeter, and fragmentary N perimeter, overall 95 x 45m, aligned WSW by ENE, but with the NW angle significantly curtailed by a scarp. This seems to have been contained within a moat 8m wide SSE and ENE, on the outside of which, at the SW end is a further substantial structure 35 x 20m, subdivided, and bounded on SSE by a high bank and berm. The RAP round house appears 10m square in plan, but with a rounded N angle, while the long-house is very slight overlying earlier structures. There appears to have been a sub-circular area of mounds and hollows W of this, 35m across. On both sides of the road are exposed rectilinear foundations, but the N side features have been damaged by mechanised planting. Cultivation ridges encroach from the E, and the southern margins are peppered with stone clearance heaps.

Description with historical notes and sketch plan deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS (Acq No 2006/135).

West Tempar

Dr Thomas C Welsh

Homestead Dun and accompanying later settlement

NN 685 572 The dun is situated on a conical knoll 300m SE of West Tempar, at about 235m OD, and measures about 13 to 15m internal diameter within a 5m bank. It has a triangular annexe on the SE approach, which contains several irregular foundations, and a rectangular structure on the S arc of the dun. There are several possible outworks relating to both dun and annexe, as if the original dun was oval, on which the circular dun was superimposed. The settlement lies 50 to 80m SE of the dun, in a S facing declivity, aligned SW to NE and comprises five rectangles showing several phases of construction, and a sub-circular enclosure. The largest is 20 by 10m over 2 to 3m walls, with a narrower annexe for 10m NE. The others are from 12 to 16m long by 5 to 7m. The settlement at West Tempar was in its



Fig. 44 Braes of Taymouth BT7, cup-marked rock.

present position to the N by the time of Ross's Plan of 1793, so this probably indicates post-medieval occupation.

A description and sketchplans of the dun and settlement are deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS (Acq No 2006/135).

West Tempar WT 1

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 68583 57336 An outcrop 3.8 x 3.6 x 0.6m, 280m SE of West Tempar, bearing nine cup marks.

Kenmore**Braes of Taymouth BT 6**

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 78458 44881 Bedrock under grass and supporting the remains of a dyke bearing two cup marks 50 x 10mm and 30 x 8mm.

Braes of Taymouth BT 7

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 78376 44870 Adjacent to a previously recoded rock, BT2. A slab bearing 15 well preserved cup marks, two of which are ringed and one with a groove. The condition of the markings suggest the stone has been covered or inverted and may have been a cist cover.

Morenish MR 1

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 60333 35244 A stretch of bedrock immediately to the E of the Eastern Morenish Cottage dyke, bearing at least 28 cup marks two of which have incomplete rings.

Kilspindie**Rait Borrow Pit**

M Johnson and C O'Connell

Evaluations

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NO 229 265 and NO 221 271 Evaluations were carried out in June-July 2006 at the site of two borrow areas for the provision of construction materials for the upgrading of two interchanges on the A90. An area measuring c 40 x 55m was available for investigation at NO 229 265. No features, deposits or finds of archaeological interest were recorded. A 10% evaluation at NO 221 271 resulted in 15 trenches being excavated, with a total combined area of 1190.5m². Five features were recorded: four linear pits and a linear ditch. The linear ditch was shallow and heavily truncated, but it seems likely that it was a relict field boundary. The pits had no obvious relationship with the ditch. No artefacts were recovered, which coupled with the lack of stratigraphic relationships and the absence of spatial patterning means that it is impossible to assign dates or functions to any of the features.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS and Perth and Kinross SMR. The archive is intended for deposition in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Balfour Beatty Civil Engineering Ltd

Kinross**Kinross Schools Evaluation**

Graeme Brown

Evaluation

SUAT Ltd

NO 117 035 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in July 2006 at a greenfield site by Lethangie Farm, Kinross, in advance of development for the new Kinross High School. The

Terms of Reference issued by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust required a 5% evaluation of the development area. The area was considered to be archaeologically sensitive because it included a scheduled ancient monument (SAM 7614) representing the remains of prehistoric settlement. Sixty-four 40m evaluation trenches were excavated and recorded. In addition three smaller trenches were opened in the area around Trench 26 to trace the line of several features. The evaluation produced significant archaeological evidence in the form a large enclosure ditch located to the SE of the scheduled area. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the upper backfill of this ditch, but the position of this find high in the stratigraphy renders a date based on this find alone quite suspect. The feature could easily belong to the prehistoric period which is the preferred interpretation of the scheduled cropmark site. A number of features were also identified in the NW corner of the development area. This comprised a line of postholes, a hearth and several other potentially prehistoric features.

Archive deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Laing O'Rourke Scotland Ltd

Lethangie, Kinross, Perth and Kinross

Ray Cachart

Evaluation

SUAT Ltd

NO 1186 0345 SUAT Ltd was commissioned by Stewart Milne Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation at a greenfield site by Lethangie Farm, Kinross, in advance of development for housing. The Terms of Reference issued by Perth and Kinross Heritage trust required a 5% evaluation of an area measuring 25,000m². The area was considered to be archaeologically sensitive because of its close proximity to a scheduled ancient monument (SAM 7614) (RCAHMS NO10SW23) site of prehistoric settlement. Twenty evaluation trenches were excavated and recorded in May 2006. The evaluation produced no conclusive evidence of prehistoric activity or any other relevant archaeology. One cut feature contained a fill of silt and peat but could not be dated and may well have been a natural anomaly. The evaluation established that the relatively low-lying development area contained geological features and deposits relating to post glacial activity. These features were in the form of silted channels a deposit of peat with preserved wood, deposits of layered gravels and sands, thin peat layers and an earlier bank to the nearby Dry Burn watercourse on the S side of the site.

Archive deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Stewart Milne Homes

Tillyochie Mains

Damian Hind

Standing building survey

SUAT Ltd

NO 075 026 A standing building survey was carried out in March 2006 at Tillyochie Mains, Kinross, on the farmhouse, outbuilding and stables. The work involved creating a record of the buildings prior to demolition. It was found that the farmhouse and steadings were in good condition and of one main phase with minor alterations and repairs having taken place. Access to the farmhouse was not possible because it was still occupied.

Report lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Gordon Baillie, of Premier Properties

Little Dunkeld**Dundonnachie**

George Currie

Deserted settlement and possible standing stones

NO 007 411 In woodland 360m NE of Tomgarrow Farmhouse

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and 20m S of the track, the remains of two buildings. Building A: 4 x 13m with walls up to 1m high. The building is aligned NW-SE with a doorway facing E. Building B: 6m to the E of A is a building 9 x 4m with walls up to 1m high aligned E-W with a S-facing doorway.

Immediately S of building B are two stones 7m apart and aligned E-W. Stone A, the westernmost, is 1.2 x 1.2 x 0.4m, flat-topped and narrowest of the two, with its broad face aligned a few degrees from E-W. Stone B is 1.4m high has a pointed top and rounded body. As the characteristics of the stones are similar to other ‘Perthshire pairs’ there is a possibility they may fall into this category.

Longforgan

East Bank, Longforgan J Lewis Watching brief Scotia Archaeology NO 31533 29863 to NO 31508 29997 A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a trench to accommodate a new underground power cable at East Bank to the S of Longforgan. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered, only ploughsoil overlying glacial and estuarine clays. Sponsor: Scottish and Southern Energy

Meigle

East Camno Farm M Hall, F Hunter Metal detecting Perth Museum and Art Gallery / NMS NO 279 429 Metal detecting by Mr. J Anderson (Kilbirnie) recovered three fragments of Roman cavalry horse-harness equipment. The pieces are here identified by Fraser Hunter as a junction loop fragment and two strap terminal. The junction loop comprises a centrally perforated disc-body with a tapering bar beyond this. The rest of the body is broken off from wear. A broken-tipped hook swells out from its junction with the body. The hook/body junction is defined by a plain collar. The original surface is poorly preserved. It measures 45.5 (l) x 13 (w) x 10.5mm (h). The more substantial of the strap terminals survives as a rectangular body (broken) ending in a tripartite moulding with a ball and collar terminal. The surface has been tinned or silvered. There are traces of probable incised decoration on the outer surface of the body. It measures 39.5 (l) x 16 (w) x 12.5mm (th). The second terminal is both smaller and more fragmentary – all that survives is the tripartite moulding with the ball and collar terminal. Faint traces of tinning/silvering can be seen on the moulding. It measures 21 (l) x 11 (w) x 10mm (th). All three pieces are typically Flavian pieces of cavalry equipment and had been in use for some time before loss/disposal. They can be taken to suggest the presence of an otherwise unknown Flavian military site in the immediate vicinity (ie nearer than Cardean fort, beside Meigle), and the findspot is close to the putative line of the Roman road connecting Cardean and Cargill. Recent aerial photography by David Woolliscroft (Roman Gask Project) of the Isla valley has not identified further Roman sites but has recorded cropmarks close to East Camno, requiring further analysis but tentatively identified as round houses. The material was declared Treasure Trove and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

Monzievaird and Strowan

Craig Vannie George Currie Cup-marked rock NN 81544 23947 400m W of Craig Vannie and 25m N of a

lochan, an outcrop 2.0 x 1.0 x 0.6m bearing 17 cup marks and 11 conjoined cups and dumbbells.

Glascorrie 1 George Currie Cup- and ring-marked rocks
1) NN 81213 20489 480m NE of Glascorrie farm among trees an outcrop bearing nine cup marks, the largest being 60 x 35mm. 2m NE are a further two cup marks.
2) NN 80580 20147 260m SW of Glascorrie farm a stretch of bedrock bearing seven cup marks, three of which are 65 x 35mm, 65 x 30mm and 60 x 30mm.
3) NN 80608 19967 290m SW of Glascorrie farm an outcrop under turf bearing two cup marks with one ringed.
4) 230m NE of Glascorrie farm and close to the road among trees, a rock bearing five small cup marks.

Glascorrie 2 George Currie Cup and ring and incised rocks
NN 81227 20572 In the field 150m SW of Duntarvie seven marked rocks.
1) Bedrock, mostly under turf. 25 cup marks two of which are ringed. The letters BBOT are carved along with minor incisions.
2) NN 81194 20668. Among trees an exposed area of bedrock bearing four small cups 25 x 10mm. 3m to the E a rock has four cup marks.
3) NN 81275 20686. Bedrock under turf bears four cup marks and multiple incisions.
4) NN 81271 20688. A turf covered knoll bearing 32 cup marks.
5) 5m to the N of 4) two shallow cups under turf.
6) NN 81326 20784 10m S of the Glascorrie Burn a rock outcrop covered in field clearance bearing 21 cup marks including two dumb-bells.

Glentarf 1 George Currie Cup- and ring-marked rocks
NN 79274 19685 An outcrop 3.5 x 1.3 x 0.6m bearing 13 cup marks.
NN 79231 19669 37m W of the above, a grass-covered knoll bearing at its eastern end an oculus surrounded by four curved channels, to the N is a channel dividing four penannulars. There are a number of mainly small cup marks on the same face, which has also has innumerable incisions indicating possible defacement. At the western end there is one cup.
NN 79331 19558 A large outcrop in trees by the Auchingarrich Burn bearing 11 cup marks, one of which has a ring.
NN 79280 19604 An outcrop 6m S of the Auchingarrich Burn bearing eight cup marks, three of which have rings.

Glentarf 2 George Currie Cup- and ring-marked rocks
NN 79457 19637 1) 180m SW of the Glentarf farmhouse a stretch of bedrock bearing 26 cup marks, two of which measure 100 x 40mm.
2) 70m NW of 1) a stretch of bedrock under turf bearing three cup marks, one ringed.
3) NN 79609 19465 270m S of the Glentarf farmhouse a knoll bearing on one panel 25 cup marks with single rings, 12 cup marks and some incised channels. Close by on a vertical section there are two cups with single rings. The knoll has further cup marks and a horseshoe motif with the likelihood of more motifs under bracken and turf.
4) NN 79683 19497 250m SW of Glentarf farmhouse an

outcrop bearing a dumbbell and 17 cup marks three of which are ringed. Immediately to the N a stretch of rock has five cup marks.

Glentarf 3 George Currie Cup-marked and inscribed rock
NN 80084 19847 220m E of Glentarf Farm an outcrop bearing a cup with five faint rings with the name of Alexander Crerar inscribed across some of the rings. A cup with one ring and four arcs either side of the cup giving the appearance of five rings. A cup with two rings and a channel. Three solo cups.

Moulin

Atholl Palace Hotel Dr Thomas C Welsh Mill remains
NN 9489 5795 East of the Atholl Palace Hotel, about 50m below the footbridge, there is a massive dam on the E side of the burn. There are remains beside the burn below the dam, a boat-shaped foundation on top of the dam, and a terrace into the slope on upstream side 11 x 5m deep.
Deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS (Acq No 2006/135).

Black Spout Homestead D Strachan, S Winlow, L Farquharson Community excavation Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust
NN 952 576 A second season of a community archaeology project was carried out in the Black Spout Wood, Pitlochry, as part of Perthshire Archaeology Month in June 2006 (*see DES* 2005, 117). The remains of the homestead (NN95NE3) consist of a roughly circular enclosure some 20m in diameter defined by a dry stone wall. Trench 2 was extended to reveal the interior of the homestead and expose the W wall. A small ditch, probably for drainage, was excavated on the outside of the E wall of the homestead.

The rubble tumble from the homestead walls was removed to reveal an interior heavily disturbed by tree-roots, but these deposits produced fragments of rotary querns, loom weights and a glass toggle, or pendant, made of re-used Roman glass. The W wall was found to be 2.5m thick and constructed of rubble between two faces, like the E wall. Diffences in the construction of the interior and exterior wall faces were noted. The interior elevation survived to a maximum height of 0.7m and consisted of large boulder footings and coursed masonry. The exterior elevation survives with a height of over 1.5m of coursed masonry. The lower courses of masonry were not exposed due the difficulty of excavation near the edge of the gorge of Edradour Burn.
Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

Black Spout Woods Dr Thomas C Welsh Earthworks and quarry remains
NN 9537 5784 An assessment of this quarry, which provided the stone for the Atholl Palace Hotel in the 1880s, and remains of earthworks which may pre-date it.
Deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS (Acq No 2006/135).

Creagan Na Ciche or Craigiedun Dr Thomas C Welsh Enclosure, fort (possible)
NN 927 593 to 928 595 This is a very extensive group of rubble walls and ramparts, possibly a nuclear fort, covering an area 250m long, from WSW to ENE, by 100m, along the edge of a steep cliff, N of and above the settlement of Craigiedun

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(NN95NW 20). It lies S of the pre-18th-century ‘old N road’ on an elevated promontory at between 255 and 264m above OD, with commanding views along the Tummel Valley. The main enclosure, in an angle bounded by the cliff and steep ground, is a squarish oval internally 100 x 70m within a 5m rubble bank. This is internally subdivided, with offset entrances leading to the highest point, and has a small, lower level annexe NE. It is ramparted around the more exposed SW arc. There is an enclosure immediately SW forming a D-shape against the cliff, and enclosing falling ground 110 x 60m.

Report and sketch plan deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS (Acq No 2006/135), together with a further report, detailing the evidence, prepared for the Forestry Commission.

Port-Na-Craig Dr Thomas C Welsh Foundations
NN 9323 5766 About 250m W of the power station dam on the S shore of Lock Faskally, on a narrow ridge between gullies. On a level area 15 by 20m a low bank encloses an 8m square, within which is a foundation 5.5m square. At a lower level to N an embanked hollow.
Deposited Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS (Acq No 2006/135).

Muthill

Auchingarrich George Currie Cup-marked and Incised Rocks
NN 78952 19554 Two cup marks on bedrock.
NN 78947 19594 7 cup marks at E of bedrock and 18 at W end with multiple incisions, particularly to the N. 16m to the E a stretch of bedrock with 14 cups and multiple incisions.
NN 78964 19551 a cross 60 x 45mm carved on bedrock.
NN 78965 19566 bedrock bearing 10 cup marks and multiple incisions.

Auchingarrich Cottage George Currie Cup-marked rock
NN 78946 19629 A knoll in the field S of Auchingarrich Cottage bearing one large cup and six smaller cup marks at the W end. A fist-sized lump of whinstone was discovered at the highest point; percussion marks in the centre suggest a possible use as a hammerstone. The N side of the knoll is covered in multiple incisions.

Auchingarrich Farm George Currie Standing stone, cup-marked
NN 7873 1958 The standing stone NN71NE2 has three small cup marks on its eastern side and one large cup mark on the western side.

Balloch Mill, Alyth JC Murray Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services
NO 2697 4969 A watching brief was maintained in March 2006 during the replacement of an electricity supply pole c 300m NW of Balloch Mill. From aerial photographs, the pole appeared to be on the E line of the ditch of a large circular enclosure probably related to late prehistoric settlement. No signs of the ditch or other archaeological features or finds were evident during the work.

Report lodged with Perth and Kinloss Heritage Trust and NMRS.
Sponsor: SSE Power Distribution

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Blar an Rodhar George Currie
Cup-marked rock
NN 79339 18042 a prominent outcrop 140m N of Craigneich Farm bears one cup mark 45 x 15mm.

Orwell

Orwell Farm M Hall
Medieval metalwork finds Perth Museum and Art Gallery
NO 14 03 Metal-detecting by Mr J Crombie (Lochgelly) recovered four items of medieval metalwork from Orwell Farm, near Milnathort, comprising two spindle whorls, a buckle-frame and a dress pin. The two lead spindle whorls are of biconical form (diameters: 34mm and 33mm) and both are decorated with relief-cast zig-zag patterning; the slightly larger one additionally has pellets. Such whorls are typically dated to the 14th to 16th centuries. The buckle frame is a fragment (34mm long) of a single-looped 13th- to 14th-century copper alloy buckle-frame, decorated with three sets of three transverse incisions. The fourth item is a 14th-century copper alloy dress pin with a solid, slightly swollen domed head. It measures 73.9mm (l) and is bent at approximately 90°, around a third of the way up the shaft from the point. The finds were declared Treasure Trove and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

Perth

HMP Perth Candy Hatherley
Evaluation, excavation and Headland Archaeology Ltd
historic building recording
NO 117 223 A phased programme of archaeological works was undertaken at HMP Perth from January to March 2006 prior to redevelopment, together with ongoing monitoring of groundworks during construction. The redevelopment included the demolition of C Hall and the erection of a series of new buildings within and adjacent to the former C Hall. The site has been in constant use as a prison since the construction of a Napoleonic prisoner-of-war depot in 1811. It was converted to a general prison in 1842 and has subsequently undergone much remodelling throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

Trial-trenching within the proposed development area exposed elements of both the Napoleonic prisoner-of-war buildings and the later Victorian structures. Within C Hall elements of a stone-built ‘hub and spoke’ airing or exercise yard and a tunnel structure relating to a probable Victorian air ventilation system were uncovered. Further excavation exposed elements of the ‘hub and spoke’ exercise yard. The airing yard was laid out in a ‘wheel’ plan with spokes running from a central hub. Each spoke of the wheel was a stone wall, with two walls forming a compartment narrowing towards the central hub. A prisoner was contained within the cell to ‘exercise’ while a prison warder was located in the elevated central tower, allowing clear surveillance of all compartments. This structure was designed to physically contain and visually restrict the prisoners while allowing them to exercise in the open air. Map evidence suggests that HMP Perth originally had three ‘hub and spoke’ airing yards, built between 1840 and 1851.

A historic building survey was undertaken within the basement of C Hall prior to demolition. Initial inspection of the basement identified seven blocked tunnel structures within the wall of a main tunnel which ran the full length of thehall. Excavations also exposed a tunnel structure running between C and D Halls. The below-ground and above-ground evidence suggest that the

Victorian-period prison halls were ventilated by a series of tunnel structures linked to air shafts located within the exercise yards. Monitoring of groundworks uncovered 20 burials, male and female, stacked in two rows. The burials were clearly part of a single event and lay a short distance outside the boundary of the formal prison burial ground. They are likely to be associated with an outbreak of plague or disease.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Perth and Kinross SMR.
Sponsor: Scottish Prison Service

Fair Maid’s House, North Port, Perth A Curtis
Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd
NO 118 238 An archaeological evaluation carried out in advance of an extension to the Fair Maid’s House in May 2006 identified the remains of the original rear wall of the building, A possible medieval ditch of unknown purpose and the remains of a wall foundation that may pre-date the current property boundary were identified, and an assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery and other finds was collected.

The archive will be deposited with NMRS and Perth and Kinross SMR.
Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

Perth City Hall Ray Cachart
Watching brief SUAT Ltd
NO 1187 2354 SUAT Ltd was commissioned by Alan Baxter and Associates on behalf of their client Wharfside Regeneration Perth Ltd to undertake a watching brief on boreholes and test pits in the former Perth City Hall in advance of proposed redevelopment of the building. The work was undertaken in June 2006. The former Perth City Hall lies in the core of the medieval burgh, just to the W of the former graveyard of St John’s Kirk. The watching brief monitored three test pits and two boreholes made through the floor of the main hall, and four test pits made through the concrete floor of the basement. The boreholes revealed archaeology extending down to at least 5m below the floor level of the main hall. In the basement one test pit revealed archaeological deposits just below make up for the concrete floor, but other test pits had hit modern brickwork below the concrete floor. Water flooded the bottoms of these pits, making positive identification of deposits difficult. The results of the watching brief will inform the requirement for necessary archaeological work during the development.

Report lodged with NMRS.
Sponsor: Wharfside Regeneration Perth Ltd

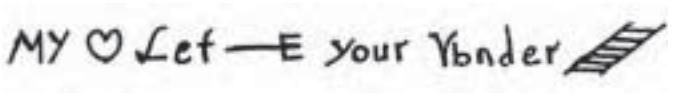
St Magdalenes P Morris
Geophysical survey
NO 1077 2148 Resistivity surveying was carried out over the possible site of a Roman signal tower on Candy Craig Knowe, identified from aerial photography by the Roman Gask Project. A circular anomaly of the expected dimensions is discernible but is too nebulous to confirm that a structure exists.

Portmoak

Kinnesswood T Cowie, M Hall
Metal detector find National Museums Scotland
NO 17 02 A flanged axehead was found by Mr J Crombie while metal detecting. Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery (TT 37/06).

Kinnesswood Farm M Hall
Metal detecting

NO 171 030 (approx) Metal-detecting by Mr. J Crombie (Lochgelly) recovered three medieval coins and a post-medieval finger-ring. The three coins have been identified by N Holmes (NMS) as a late medieval copper alloy French double tournois (very corroded but with fleur-de-lys visible); a fragment of a James III silver groat, minted in Edinburgh 1484-9 (possibly illegally cut in the medieval period for use as a penny –a neat cut respecting two of the arms of the long cross on the reverse; it weighs 0.69g); and a William I, ‘the Lion’, silver cut half-penny (third coinage, 1195- c 1205). Three letters of the reverse inscription survive, WAL, indicating the name Walter, the king’s moneyer in Perth (but who also worked with Edinburgh moneyers). The reverse design of a voided short cross with stars in the quarter angles is clearly visible. Weight 0.79g. The post-medieval posy ring is a plain, slightly distorted plain gold band, diameter: 16.7mm, weight: 1.55g. If worn on the finger it would fit either a juvenile or the little finger of a woman. Of course, it may have been worn on a chain, sewn into clothing or worn on a toe. The inner face of the hoop bears an inscription composed of words and symbols, thus:



This clearly a love token but the precise meaning remains elusive (suggestions welcome, please send to Mark Hall at Perth Museum). It probably dates to the 18th to 19th century.

Rattray

Broad Moss George Currie
Stone circles and standing stones (remains of)
NO 19627 47671 As indicated in NO14NE14. The remains of two stone circles and standing stones are to be found in a den to the N of the original sites. The measurements, descriptions and drawings supplied by Coles correspond with those found in the den. There are no other stones of similar stature in the area and as the dumped stones look quite incongruous this lends weight to them being monumental.

Rhynd

Elcho Castle Paul Fox
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology
NO 164 210 A watching brief was maintained in November 2004 during the excavation of shallow trenches for services to and from the wooden hut SW of the Custodian’s Cottage. There were no finds or features of particular archaeological significance during these works.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Historic Scotland

St Martins

Dove Craig George Currie
Cup-marked rock
NO 15784 30608 8m E of the Dove Craig monument NO13SE50. Among rubble, presumably from the outcrop bearing the monument, a cup-marked rock 0.5 x 0.5 x 0.25m with nine cup marks varying between 30mm and 55mm in width and 15-20mm deep.

RENFREWSHIRE

Tibbermore

Huntingtower, Perth Russel Coleman
Site evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd
NO 0780 2500 A site evaluation was undertaken during July 2006 in advance of development at Huntingtower, Perth. The site lay within a scheduled cropmark site (SAM 3630), comprising a number of enclosures and linear features. One of the linear cropmarks was investigated in the 1970s and was found to be post-medieval in date. The evaluation identified no features of archaeological interest within the field investigated. A layer of colluvium was present over the subsoil across much of the area.
Archive will be lodged with NMRS Reports will be lodged with NMRS and Perth and Kinross Council SMR.
Sponsor: Jacobs Babtie

RENFREWSHIRE

Erskine

Ailsa Lodge, Erskine Ferry Road, M Kirby
Bishopton
Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd
NS 4475 7195 A watching brief was carried out in June 2006 during groundworks for an extension to the building. A N-S orientated ditch with a width of c 1.8m and a maximum depth of 0.9m was uncovered. There were no finds from this feature.
Archive to be deposited with NMRS and WoSAS.
Sponsor: Lansdowne Care Ltd

Kilbarchan

27 Church Street, Kilbarchan Patrick Ray
Watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NS 401 631 A watching brief was carried out in July 2006 during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to the rear of 27 Church Street, Kilbarchan. The watching brief was required due to the location of a former chapel, dedicated to St Catherine (NS46SW 1), in the cemetery of the parish church on land immediately adjacent to the proposed development site. The foundation trenches were 1m deep and revealed modern disturbance. A medieval/post-medieval stone doubled arched window casing was recovered. No other archaeological features or artefacts were found.
Archive will be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr John Campbell

Glentyan Stuart Nisbet, Helen Calcluth
Ice house
NS 3969 6323 Rectangular mound 6 x 4m in slope 50m N of Glentyan house. Steps lead down to partially bricked up S door entering brick vaulted chamber c 2m wide x 1.5m long, separated from bowl by sandstone masonry wall. Brick-lined bowl 3.3m diameter x c 4m deep, base cut into bedrock. Ice House contemporary with Glentyan House (c 1781).

Milliken Estate Stuart Nisbet
NS 4188 6350
NS 41806369: site of Johnstone Castle with old garden to S, shown on survey by John Watt (1731), site now crossed by E-W avenue of trees.

RENFREWSHIRE

NS 41936374 site of first Milliken house (c 1731-1801) replacing Johnstone Castle, evident as elevated terrace with panoramic views to E.

NS 41636359: site of second Milliken House (1826-1920s) on rectangular elevated plateau 40 x 20m with steps descending three tiers on E to site of pond 25m diameter. Pond visible as depression 70m to E, and larger circular pond 50m diameter at 4187 6359, partly drained.

Feature recorded as a tower (NS46SW 23 and OS surveys) is a cylindrical doocot c 12m high x 6m diameter. In two sections separated by string course at mid height and another at parapet. Oculus in upper section. Roof missing. Inside, c 1,000 stone nesting boxes.

NS 41486385: walled garden 110 x 90m, brick and sandstone masonry walls incorporating earlier gateway on S.

NS 41806340 ornamental ashlar bridge over lake formed by damming Kilbarchan Burn.

Designed landscape survey of traditional Johnstone estate, purchased by James Milliken (1731) and laid out to rectangular grid.

Report to be submitted to NMRS.

Lochwinnoch

Hole, Lochwinnoch

Metal detector find T Cowie

National Museums Scotland

NS 34 58 A flanged axehead was found by Mr D McEwan while metal detecting in ploughed fields. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 6/06) and allocated to Glasgow Museums.

Paisley

Johnstone Castle

Chris Fyles and Damian Hind

Evaluation, Standing building recording

SUAT Ltd

NS 428 623 SUAT were commissioned by the owner of Johnstone Castle to conduct an evaluation in May 2004 of the castle grounds in the area of a proposed new barmkin wall and service trench. At the same time, the castle was to be the subject of a standing building survey (photographic, electronic and scale drawings) 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.

The standing building record showed that several phases of building, demolition and rebuilding had ocured in the lifetime of the castle. In particular, the original rectangular tower, having been extended through the addition of a crow-step gabled house, now exhibited several areas where vestiges of the mansion walls were apparent as raggle or heavily truncated connecting walls protruding from the faces of the remaining late/post-medieval core. Numerous doors and windows had been blocked up or otherwise modified, often presumably to accommodate the presence of the mansion, or more recently to remove entrances rendered redundant by the removal of the mansion. Several arrow slits and gun ports were still extant, along with decorative lancet windows and dummy machicolation moulding, however, and the post-medieval core was in general fairly intact.

Report lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Private landowner

Renfrew

17 Canal Street, Renfrew

Amanda Gow

Watching brief

Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 508 677 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on 10 March 2006 for Balfour Engineering and Associated Design on behalf of Messrs Shan in advance of a proposed extension to the retail unit at 17 Canal Street, Renfrew. The watching brief identified a rough paved surface of possibly post-medieval date and associated green glazed post-medieval pottery during the excavation of foundation trenches.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: Balfour Engineering and Associated Design

Ferry Village

Rob Engl and Mike Roy

Watching brief and Evaluation

AOC Archaeology Group

NS 510 682 Due to the proximity of the Clyde and the potential for unknown, buried archaeological remains within the underlying alluvial deposits, an archaeological watching brief and archaeological evaluation were undertaken between May and December 2005 during works on Phase 1 of the Ferry village development, King's Inch Road, Renfrew. No archaeological features or finds of significance other than the foundations of former 19th- to 20th-century buildings were noted.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Park Lane Ltd

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Ayton

Gungreen House

Tom Addyman

Building record and analysis

Addyman Archaeology

NT 9474 6436 Acomprehensive analytical and drawn record of the interiors of the three principal floors of this Category A-Listed classical mansion house by the Adam brothers, built c 1753-4, was undertaken during October to December 2006. Our understanding of the original arrangement and subsequent development of the interior space has been greatly refined. The work was undertaken in consultation with Allan Swan and Dr Alistair Rowan. The principal features of interest and discoveries include:

The reconstruction in two rooms of former box-bed arrangements, and the interior arrangements of many of the rooms. It was realised that manuscript plans by James Adam very accurately represented the building as first completed, but that this scheme changed in many respects only shortly thereafter.

A very extensive sequence of some 100 or more early wallpapers, revealed behind later linings. Many of these are of 18th-century date; some relate to a Regency period refurbishment.

The better understanding of a suite of concealed areas associated with smuggling activities of the early owners, the Nisbet family. These include voids within blocked window ingos accessed by removal sections of panelling and containing a hoist mechanism; a concealed hatch leading to a large sub-floor/intra-mural cavity; and a timber-formed and zinc-lined chute running through three floors, constructed for the concealment of illicit tea. Early paper backing to the zinc lining preserves a sequence of hand-painted Chinese characters; the lining of the shaft evidently reused linings from Chinese tea chests.

Stratigraphically it seems that these features were installed very shortly after the completion of the main construction works to the house - perhaps by trusted locals rather than the larger general team.

Further augmentation of the present record will be undertaken as conservation work progresses. It is hoped that the numerous historic wallpapers will be systematically sampled.

Archive lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Gungreen House Trust

Bunkle and Preston

East Preston, Duns

Jürgen van Wessel

Watching brief

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 801 582 A watching brief was undertaken in July 2006 at the site of a new farm building near East Preston, Duns. An area of 1995m² was stripped under direct archaeological supervision. The watching brief encountered the truncated remains of a curvilinear ditch. Given its position it is likely to represent the remains of an enclosure identified by aerial photography in the adjacent field to the E (NT85NW 40). A drop in level between the fields (the E field lies around 0.5m higher) suggests that the ditch may have been heavily truncated to the W, and is therefore less likely to show on aerial photography. The ditch fill did not contain any diagnostic finds or material and the feature remains undated.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Borders SMR.

Sponsor: Edwin Thompson on behalf of John Laing

Castleton

Hermitage Castle

Claire Shaw

Watching brief

Kirkdale Archaeology

NY 4967 9604 A watching brief was maintained in February 2006 while a foundation pad was excavated for the forthcoming installation of access stairs within the property. The interior of the castle has been subject to some modern alteration to ground levels. This could be seen in the re-deposited gravelly clay which dominates this area of the castle. The exposed masonry seen has no archaeological significance and is merely the remains of a previous footing for an earlier wooden staircase. The depth of the trench was not sufficient to encounter any underlying archaeological deposits.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Cavers

Cavers, by Hawick, Scottish Borders

Elizabeth Jones

Evaluation

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 541 156 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May 2006 at Cavers, by Hawick, to provide information on forthcoming planning applications. Three trenches were excavated. A trench in the location of a new septic tank was excavated at Cavers Auld Kirk. Two trenches were excavated on an area of land opposite the Kirk. These covered 25% of the area of a proposed new house development. None of the trenches contained any deposits or structures of archaeological significance

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Borders SMR.

Sponsor: NB Building Design

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Denholmhill

T Cowie

Metal detector find

National Museums Scotland

NT 51 09 A small flanged axehead or chisel was found by Mr M Hogarth while metal detecting. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 89/05) and in the absence of a local museum bid allocated to National Museums of Scotland (NMS:X.2006.9)

Channelkirk

Airhouse, Oxton, Lauder

Victoria Clements

Archaeological watching brief

AOC Archaeology Group

NT 484 535 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in March 2006 during ground-breaking works associated with the excavation of three chalet footprints and an office building footprint at Airhouse, Oxton, Lauder. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive will be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: MW and CA Houghton

Dere Street, Dun Law

Christine Rennie

Geophysical survey

GUARD

NT 4550 5736 A geophysical survey consisting of a resistivity survey was conducted in September 2005 across the assumed line of Dere St as depicted by the Ordnance Survey. Despite poor ground conditions geophysical anomalies consistent with the remains of the road were recorded in the southernmost set of grids.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS, SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Renewable Energy Systems Group UK Ltd

Dun Law Wind Farm extension

C O'Connell

Evaluation

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 465 568 A proposed access road for the extension of the Dun Law Wind Farm requires crossing the scheduled area of Dere Street. A potential crossing point of the scheduled monument had been identified by a detailed field assessment of the visible surface components of the monument within the proposed development area, carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd. Subsequent to those assessments Historic Scotland requested additional information on the condition of any remains of the Roman Road at this location. This required invasive archaeological evaluation.

A resistivity survey was carried out by GUARD in mid-September 2005 in order to determine the potential for the preservation of the Roman Road or the presence of any features associated with it at the proposed crossing point. The geophysical survey was unreliable, and the placement of the evaluation trenches was determined by a visual inspection of the site. The trenches traversed the obvious break in the road, within an area of bog. The work was carried out in November 2005.

No metalled surface or kerbstones were recorded during the evaluation, but the size and form of the cobbled courses that were recorded are suggestive of a foundation course. The upper construction courses of the road were not present, and are likely to have eroded; some of this material was, however, identified in section. The alignment and width of the archaeological remains found during the evaluation clearly correspond to that of the known road to the N and S of the study area, leading to the conclusion that these remains are part of Dere Street.

The archive will be deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Renewable Energy Systems Group

Cockburnspath

Kinegar Sand and Gravel Colin Hewat
Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 772 695 Two further phases of work were undertaken between February and November 2006 in relation to the ongoing extension of Kinegar sand and gravel quarry. The first comprised a watching brief during the stripping of topsoil from an area (7500m²) adjacent to the previously stripped area and evaluation of possible enclosure (NT76NE 27). Three pits were recorded. Two pits are likely to be small hearths; the function of the third pit is unknown and it is possibly a natural feature. No artefacts were recovered from any of these features. These features are consistent with finds made during earlier phases of work at Kinegar and therefore they possibly date to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. A cist burial was identified in the course of quarrying. This was approximately 2m deep and fragments of cranium and fibula and a vertebra were recovered.

The second phase monitored stripping of an adjacent area (9360m²). Fifteen pits and several tree throws were excavated. Sherds from two Grooved Ware and one Impressed Ware vessels were recovered from one pit and while another yielded sherds from an undecorated early prehistoric vessel. A small lithic assemblage and a saddle quern were also recovered.

Further phases of watching brief

Archive and report to be lodged with NMRS. Report to be lodged with Scottish Borders SMR.

Sponsor: Kinegar Sand and Gravel Ltd

Old Cambus

Casual find Fraser Hunter NMS

NT 81 70 The base of a copper alloy terret ring was recovered by metal detecting at Old Cambus. It was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 07/06) and allocated to NMS (reg no FA 132). Its typology is unclear as most of the loop is lost.



Fig. 45 Old Cambus, terret ring.

Coldingham

Coldingham Fraser Hunter NMS
Casual find

NT 904 661 A globular dark blue glass bead was found casually in a garden at Kimberley Cottage, Fisher's Brae, Coldingham. It was non-claimed as Treasure Trove and donated to NMS (reg no FJ 169). The type (Guido Group 7 iv) has a long life, from the Iron Age throughout the first millennium AD.

Coldstream

Tweed Green, Coldstream Magnus Kirby
Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 8440 3967 A watching brief was carried out in April 2006 during groundworks for a monument commemorating the Battle

of Flodden. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the watching brief.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS, the Scottish Borders Council SMR.

Sponsor: the Flodden 1513 Club

Crailing

Peniel Heugh G Parkhouse
Fieldwalking

NT 653 263 Flint found on a molehill and identified by A Saville (NMS) as a distal segment of an Mesolithic edge-blunted 'backed' blade. Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to NMS.

Duns

Black Hill Wind Farm, nr Duns Victoria Clements
Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group

NT 7299 5613 An archaeological watching brief was carried out between December 2005 and February 2006 on the ground-breaking works within areas of archaeological interest on the site of Black Hill Wind Farm, near Duns. One area of significant rig and furrow cultivation was observed during the excavation of an access track and at the location of one turbine foundation. No other significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Renewable Energy Systems (RES) Ltd

Eckford

Springfield Cottage, Kelso Laura Scott
Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group

NT 753 303 Due to the presence of 19th-century cottage or farm buildings on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken in June 2006 at Springfield Cottage prior to an electricity cable installation. Occasional fragments of 18th- and 19th-century ceramics and glass bottle fragments were recovered from the subsoil. However, no features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Scott-Plummer

Eddleston

Eddleston R D Knox
Survey Peebleshire Archaeological Society

Peebleshire Archaeological Society is continuing with a survey of Eddleston parish (DES 2003, 115). Walkover has identified the following:

- NT 22624 45812 Curvilinear turf bank
- NT 21531 46050 to Turf bank, possible field boundary
- NT 21485 45942 Turf bank and ditch, possible field boundary
- NT 23353 51203 Turf bank and ditch, farm boundary
- NT 23313 51197 Turf bank and ditch, farm boundary
- NT 27295 48624 Possible cairn
- NT 25146 45212 to Unenclosed platform settlement, six platforms, two more possibles
- NT 25408 45277 Ring ditch house
- NT 26302 46622 Ring ditch house
- NT 26311 46607 Ring ditch house

Galashiels

Knowepark, Galashiels Richard Heawood
Archaeological evaluation Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 483 365 Four trenches were dug on the site of a proposed residential development, presently waste ground, in the vicinity of a possible Iron Age enclosed settlement. The only features identified appeared to be of modern date, comprising drains and a very shallow linear feature.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Murray and Burrell Ltd

Waverley Mill, Huddersfield Street, Galashiels George Geddes

Standing building recording Headland Archaeology Ltd
NT 495 358 A programme of standing building recording was undertaken in January 2006 in advance of the demolition of the Waverley Mill; the site is to be redeveloped for large retail outlets. The work included desk-based research, photographic and metric survey and the production of a detailed and illustrated report on all the standing buildings. The development site incorporated the former Waverley Mill (also known as the Abbotsford or Nether Mill) and part of the Waverley Ironworks (demolished in the 1970s). Just SW was the site of Huddersfield Mill, founded in 1818 and demolished in the 1970s.

The Waverley Mill might have origins in the 17th century as a waulk mill, and the earliest standing building (rebuilt in 1805) is probably built on this foundation. The earliest phase of buildings on the site included this first mill and hand weaver's cottages, some of which are probably late 18th-century. By the mid-19th century the mill had been expanded, with a steam engine added and additional sheds built to house more machinery and a dye house (as more processes became mechanised). By the 1860s and 1870s, large open area weaving sheds were established, a new four-storey mill, a larger dye house and a new twin-engine house.

- NT 2606 4650 Scooped settlement
- NT 2024 4404 Enclosure, possible shooting butt
- NT 26476 46312 Scooped settlement
- NT 25250 45771 Enclosure
- NT 27202 47006 Enclosure
- NT 2175 4635 Rig and furrow cultivation
- NT 22216 43788 Polished stone axe (field centre) Fieldwalking. Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead, pitchstone core, two flint flakes, chert flake, chert core, sherd of medieval pottery (field centre) Fieldwalking. Chert scraper, chert knife?, flint flake, chert debitage (field centre) Fieldwalking. Gunflint, two flint scrapers, two chert cores, chert point, debitage (field centre) Fieldwalking. Two chert cores, debitage (field centre) Fieldwalking. Chert core, chert blade (field centre) Fieldwalking. Pitchstone blade, chert blade, chert core
- NT 24917 51178 Lithics - Pitchstone flake
- NT 25141 51174 Lithics - Chert blade
- NT 24744 51072 Lithics - Chert chunk
- NT 2345 4505 Lithics - Chert core
- NT 2620 5090 Part of bomb case, probably WWII
- NT 2605 5125 Part of bomb case, probably WWII
- NT 26239 50718 Possible bomb craters
- NT 26265 50750 Possible bomb craters
- NT 26194 50826 Possible bomb craters
- NT 26226 50884 Possible bomb craters

Full report to be lodged with SBC, SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

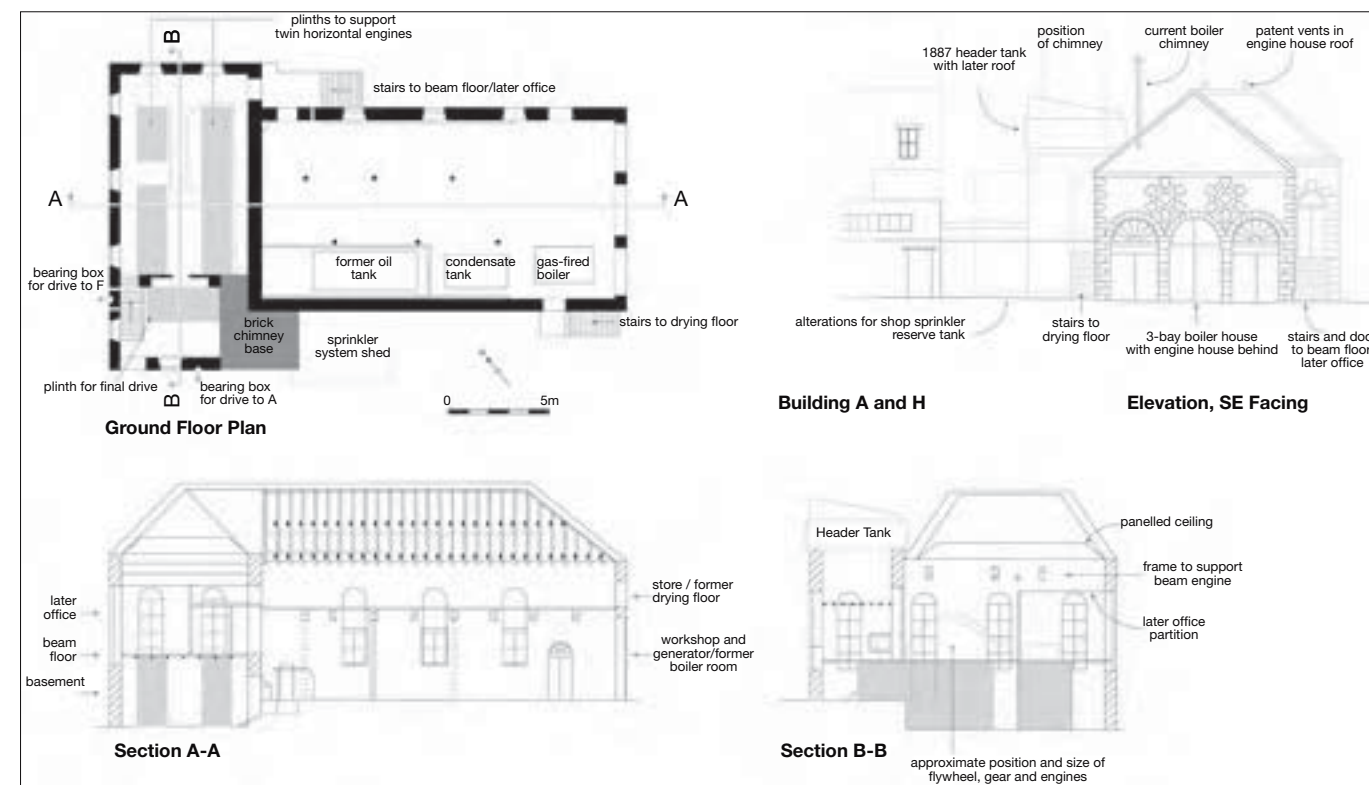


Fig 46. Waverley Mill detached engine- and boiler-house of c 1878

Much of this work was probably by Adam Stirling of Galashiels. The control of the mill was by Jason Fairgrieve in 1824, James Shaw (of Wilderhaugh Mill, Galashiels) in 1868, the British Boot Company in 1898, G and R Hunter (1903-1963) and then J Buchan and Lochcarron – the current occupiers.

The mill complex was originally hand- and water-powered. By the 1850s, the main mill, by this time fully industrial, almost certainly included a steam engine. A new engine- and boiler-house was built around 1878. This housed twin-horizontal steam engines powered by three Lancaster boilers, with an economiser behind and a tall octagonal chimney. The combination of water and steam powered the entire mill complex via a series of linear drive shafts; most of the bearing boxes and bolting faces survive, showing the complex layout. The mill switched to electric power in the 1950s. A suite of architectural drawings survives in the Scottish Borders Library Archive.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS, including digital photographs. Report lodged with Borders SMR.
Sponsor: Terrace Hill Ltd

Hownam

Hownam Jenny Shiels
17th-century bronze cauldron National Museums of Scotland
NT 77 20 A copper alloy cauldron with a round body, flaring rim, three short legs and two triangular handles. The cauldron has sustained some post-depositional damage but is complete. The base of the cauldron has been repaired and the vessel now rests on its base as opposed to being supported by its legs which are significantly worn down through long use. The angular handles and body shape suggest a 17th-century date. This type of cooking vessel would have been used by farm labourers housed in the clay and thatch buildings of 17th-century rural Roxburghshire, and hung in the traditional 'cat-clay' fireplaces. Hownam is marked on Blaeu's Atlas of 17th-century Teviotdale and 17th-century burial records refer to the tenants of Hownam being buried in the kirkyard. The date of the cauldron therefore sits well with what is known of the occupation of the immediate vicinity of the findspot during this period. While the vessel may be of Scottish manufacture, many bronze vessels of this period were imported from the Netherlands. Metal-detected find.

Allocated as Treasure Trove 110/05 to NMS.
Sponsor: Treasure Trove



Fig. 47 Hownam TT.110/05 A 17th-century bronze cauldron.

Kelso

Kelso Stuart Campbell
Treasure Trove NMS
NT7433 A lead-jacketed gunstone of c 40mm diameter intended for a small calibre cannon. Such ammunition appears to have been an attempt to save on the expensive lead and iron shot required for the cast bronze guns which became widespread by the 16th century. The inability to produce cast-iron shot in Scotland until the 17th century seems to account for the prevalence of such ammunition in the country and this find can be paralleled by an earlier find from Ladykirk (TT.32/05) as well as a number of similar shot from Tantallon Castle in the NMS collections. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.62/05) and allocated to NMS.

Langton

Langton Steading George Geddes
Desk-based assessment, Headland Archaeology Ltd
Historic building recording
NT 760 527 Langton Steading is a particularly rare and varied group of high-quality agricultural buildings with an origin in the later 18th century, associated with the dramatic impact on the Langton estate of David Gavin. An earlier suite of buildings survives as a courtyard of L-plan ranges with a notable collection of mason's marks. This was altered and augmented in the later 19th century by a grander walled garden and further agricultural buildings to the N, including a workshop and forge designed by the office of David Bryce, the famous Scots Baronial architect of the 1880s Langton House. A Level 2 Historic Building Survey and a desk-based assessment were undertaken in October 2005 as a condition of planning consent for its conversion.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS, including digital photographs. Report lodged with Borders County Council.
Sponsor: A and R Brownlie Ltd

Lauder

Borders Gas Pipeline Reinforcement Andrew Dutton
Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd
NT 513 460 A watching brief was maintained in June 2006 during the stripping of turf and topsoil along the course of a replacement gas pipeline to the W of Lauder. Stripping revealed subsoil consisting of orange sandy clay drift encountered at an average depth of 0.3m below the modern ground surface. No previously unidentified features of significance were revealed during the course of the topsoil strip, which revealed an estimated 4.8ha of subsoil or solid geological deposits. Several areas of previously unrecorded rig cultivation were mapped.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Borders SMR.
Sponsor: J Murphy and Sons Ltd

Legerwood

Birkenside Farm, Earlston George Geddes
Historic building recording Headland Archaeology Ltd
NT 5662 4235 A historic building appraisal was undertaken in January to February 2006 at Birkenside Farm in order to assess the date and history of development of the steading buildings. A preliminary survey suggests an 18th-century (or earlier) inception, based on cartographic evidence, for a suite of buildings that has been altered significantly during its history. Elements of late 18th-

or early 19th-century buildings survive in the W courtyard and the (formerly powered) machinery surviving in situ is also of interest. The collection of buildings is a good example of a developed steading, and is significant because it retains some architectural detail and an interesting collection of early powered machinery, and as an illustration of steading development.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS, including digital photographs. Report and digital photographs lodged with Scottish Borders Council.
Sponsor: JS Crawford

Maxton

Rutherford G Parkhouse
Fieldwalking
NT 64 30 Ongoing fieldwalking project from the bank of the Tweed to the Tweed/Teviot watershed. Finds so far are lithic scatters of mostly chert, with some flint, pitchstone and chalcedony flakes. Other finds include several chert microblade cores, flint microlith fragments, flint scrapers and saddle querns. Interim report lodged with NMS.

Melrose

Abbey House, Melrose Paul Fox
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology
NS 5476 3416 A watching brief was maintained in March 2006 during the excavation of a new trench for a drainage pipe to the N side of the property. The trench generally revealed gravel surfaces presumed to be modern landscaping. A mixed orange/brown clay deposit may represent an occupation horizon, containing frequent charcoal inclusions, redeposited floor tile, animal bone and an iron nail, and was seen closer to the surface at the E end of the trench. It is possible that a compact ground surface overlaying this clay was removed during relatively recent landscaping/gardening.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Broomilees, Melrose

Sarah-Jane Haston
Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd
NT 530 341 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken during August 2006 on the site of a proposed industrial development at Broomilees, near Melrose. Inside the site a number of cropmarks were identified from oblique aerial photographs, suggesting a number of linear and curvilinear features. A total of seven trenches comprising 166m of linear trenching, 432m² in area, equating to a 1.2% sample of the field, were excavated to further investigate these cropmarks. The absence of any archaeological features across the identified cropmarks suggested that these were related to variations in the natural geology. The truncated remains of a cremation pit containing prehistoric pottery was found to the N of the transcribed curvilinear cropmark, suggesting that the cropmark may represent the remains of a circular ditch, truncated by modern agriculture and no longer visible as a sub-surface feature. The cremation pit is likely to relate to this feature. A number of linear features were also recorded that are representative of cultivation and field improvement; these are not regarded as being of archaeological significance.

Report lodged with Borders SMR Archive and report to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Borders Council



Fig. 48 Dragonesque brooch from Newstead

Newstead Fraser Hunter
Casual find NMS
NT 56 34 A Romano-British dragonesque brooch found some years ago to the SW of Newstead Roman fort was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 61/05) and allocated to NMS (reg no FRA 4928). It is enamelled, with a central circular device.

Mertoun

Dryburgh Abbey David Murray
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology
NT 593 318 Two visits were required in May and June 2006 to monitor the excavation of a small trench in advance of the installation of an access ramp at the ticket office. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Dryburgh Abbey (Chapter House)

David Murray
Excavation Kirkdale Archaeology
NT 591 316 Due to water penetration in the Chapter House in the East Range of the Abbey Cloister, a new drainage system was proposed. During July to August 2006 work in advance of this proposal saw the excavation of an area on the N, E and S sides of the Chapter House. The area was up to 5m wide and extended up to the face of the Chapter House masonry. This initial area was intended to be extended to the S as far as the monastic ditch (a distance of 38m). In the light of the discovery of an earlier stone-lined and -capped drain running around the footprint of the Chapter House, it was decided to expose this feature, empty it and reuse it. Excavation to the S was not continued, as the

recycled drain now emptied into a soakaway 8.8m S of the S wall of the Chapter House. The base of the early drain proved to be up to 2m below present ground level and was in a cut up to 2m wide. It had been exposed at least once before and was cut against surfaces associated with the revision of the East Range after the late 14th century. The drain probably represents an early attempt to keep water away from the Chapter House and is seen at present as a late monastic feature. The drain had been carefully aligned to avoid disturbing up to 15 graves but cut through fragments of (as yet undated) clay bonded masonry immediately E of the SE corner of the Chapter House.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Minto

Hassendean Denholm

Don Wilson
Archaeological evaluation, AOC Archaeology Group
Historic building recording

NT 545 201 Prior to a small development, a programme of archaeological works consisting of an evaluation and a Level 1 Historic Building Recording exercise was undertaken in January 2006. Historical records indicate that the medieval village of Hassendean was located here. The field evaluation consisted of 3 trenches totalling 30 linear m. No significant archaeological features were identified. The building survey recorded a single railway platform associated with the sidings at Hassendean Station. The railway was constructed in 1849 and closed in 1969. No other upstanding buildings remained within the development area.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Edwin Thompson Chartered Surveyors

Newlands

Spittalhaugh, West Linton

Alan Saville
Findspot National Museums Scotland

NT 166 492 Neolithic polished stone axehead (L 101 x B 53 x Th 24 mm; weight 166g). Chance find by Mr A Copland by the side of a stream in 1951. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.56/05), and allocated to Tweeddale Museum, Peebles.

Peebles

Cademuir Hill

RD Knox
Microlith

NT 23814 38286 Found on the path adjacent to Red Well, Cademuir Hill, a microlith of blue/grey chert, in the shape of a isohaline triangle, 15mm long, 4mm at widest point.

Cavalry Park, Peebles

Colin Hewat
Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 265 398 An archaeological watching brief was maintained during January 2006 as a condition of planning consent on the E outskirts of Peebles, directly S of the River Tweed. Fieldwalking in 1994 on areas disturbed by previous construction work at the same site had recovered an assemblage of prehistoric artefacts. A machine-scrape and topsoil stripping were monitored within the development area. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were identified.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Borders SMR.

Sponsor: Scottish Enterprise Borders

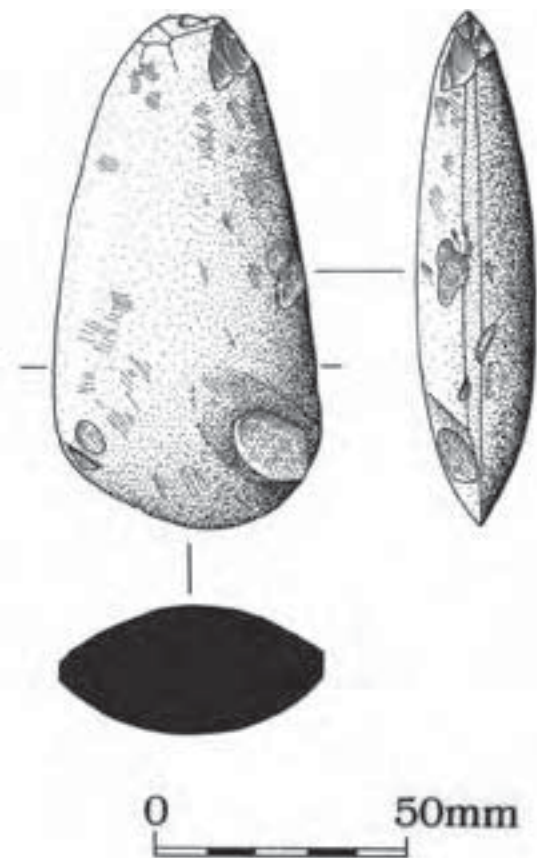


Fig. 49 Neolithic polished stone axehead from West Linton, Scottish Borders (TT.56/05). Drawn by Alan Braby.

Kingsmeadow Road, Peebles

Lindsay Dunbar
Archaeological evaluation, AOC Archaeology Group
Excavation

NT 265 394 Due to the proximity of previously recorded archaeology, AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation within a field proposed for residential development at Kingsmeadow Road, Peebles. The evaluation undertaken in August to September 2006 consisted of a 10% trenching of the proposed development area. The evaluation revealed only 19th- and 20th-century features and artefacts, and no significant archaeological deposits were encountered. A single large pit with charcoal flecking and a few tiny burnt bone fragments was undated. A test pit survey was also conducted with 136 test pits hand excavated across the site. A limited assemblage of material was uncovered with no recognisable artefact concentrations. A single silver Roman denarius, dating to Severus, c AD 200, was among the test pits finds. Between 14 September and 20 September a 20 by 20m excavation area was opened around the Roman coin findspot. Extensive metal detecting uncovered numerous iron and some lead objects but unfortunately no further coins. Surface cleaning revealed no in situ features from which the coin could have derived.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Taylor Woodrow Developments Ltd

Neidpath Castle

R D Knox
Scraper

NT 2372 4040 Found on the path on the N side of the Tweed, below Neidpath Castle, a semicircular thumbnail scraper of light grey flint, diameter 20mm, radius 12mm.

A702 Candy Mill and Edmonston Brae

Martin Cook
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NT 074 416 (centred on) and NT 072 425 (centred on) A programme of archaeological works was commissioned by Historic Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Executive in advance of road upgrades to the A702. The works, undertaken in July to August 2006, comprised the archaeological evaluation over two 600m sections of the A702 at Candymill and Edmonston Brae. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Executive Development Department: Trunk Roads Design and Construction Division

Smailholm

Nenthorn House

K McKee
Building survey, evaluation CFA Archaeology

NT 677 637 A Level 2 standing building survey and evaluation were conducted during May 2006 in advance of the partial demolition, restoration and extension of Nenthorn House. All external elevations were surveyed and photographed using an industry-standard reflectorless Total Station (REDM). Internal elevations and features were photographed and a measured plan of the buildings existing footprint was also taken. For health and safety reasons, it was not possible to enter the building for internal REDM survey, due to the questionable structural integrity of the building.

Analysis of the building through survey and desk-based assessment concluded that the remains on site are mostly associated with the 18th- and 19th-century development of Old Nenthorn House. An earlier phase of development has also been identified and it is probable that a tower house initially stood on the site and remains only as the barrel-vaulted cellar and associated E chamber to the W of the structure. Five phases of development were suggested, including the erection of the structure, additions made to the original structure and the renovation of the existing elements.

An evaluation of an area adjacent to the property was carried out through a series of trial trenches. This was in order to assess the survival of any features of archaeological importance within the proposed development area. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the evaluation.

Report lodged with Scottish Borders Council SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Campbell Fraser

Sprouston

Sprouston

Richard Heawood
Evaluation, Historic building recording, Abercorn
Medieval settlement remains Archaeology LLP

NT 757 353 Eighteen trenches were dug in April and May 2006 on three proposed housing sites around Sprouston village. Although some evidence for early prehistoric activity was discovered to the E of the church, most of the remains encountered were of medieval or post-medieval date. Medieval remains, comprising both structural features and plot boundaries, were found to the E of the church and further S on land adjoining the disused railway. Remains of a former steading were also identified to the W, on the S side of Dean Road. In September 2006, further evaluation trenches were excavated to the N and

S of Dean Road, but significant archaeological remains were not encountered. In addition, upstanding walls of the former steading fronting the S side of Dean Road were recorded, and medieval pits, ditches, and a small stone-founded structure were excavated within two open areas located between Calvin Cottage and the railway

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Tweed Homes Ltd

Stow

Former Smithy, Old Stage Road, Fountainhall

M Cressey

Building survey CFA Archaeology

NT 430 493 A Level 2 building survey was carried out in February 2006 on the derelict Fountainhall Smithy in February 2006. The building was scheduled for demolition to make way for a private dwelling. The smithy was a rubble-built one-and-a-half storey building with three internal rooms. The southernmost room (Room 1) had been converted into a garage and no access to its interior was possible. The middle room (Room 2) was in a derelict state, and the northern room (Room 3) was last used as a storeroom and had been maintained. The survey assessed its development phases and recorded the remains of early 19th-century stud-partition walls that were partly infilled with conventional lath and plaster but largely with lime-bonded cobbles. During the early 19th century the roof was certainly thatched, as thackstones were present on the base of the chimney stacks. Old photographs of the smithy in the Edwardian period show that the thatch was replaced by a slate roof, but was by then in a very poor condition. By the early 1950s, the building was abandoned and lay derelict until its eventual demolition.

Report lodged with Scottish Borders Council SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Bob Espie and Co on behalf of Breckagh Projects Ltd

Traquair

Curling Pond Field, Traquair

Alan Saville
Findspot National Museums Scotland

NT 325 352 Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (L 24 x B 16 x Th 6 mm) of grey-green chert, found by Joyce Durham in June 2004 on a ploughed field near Traquair House. Reported but not claimed as Treasure Trove (TTNC 2006/11). Returned to finder for deposit at Tweeddale Museum, Peebles.

SHETLAND

Delting, Sansting, Tingwall

Viking Energy Test Sites, Shetland

David Lynn
Four walkover surveys GUARD

HU 38932 68599, HU 39048 58632, HU 42680 64277, HU 38300 5242 GUARD were commissioned by Viking Energy Ltd to conduct a walkover survey of four proposed sites for Wind Measurement Masts on ridge summits in the central mainland of Shetland. The walkover undertaken in February 2005 covered the four mast positions and the proposed access routes for tracked transport over moorland.

HU 38932 68599 Dalescord Hill, Delting A probable quartz flake 44 mms long was found on a summit area stone exposure at, 239m OD.

HU 39048 58732 Grutifield, Kergord An archaeological feature identified at 270m OD corresponds to the OS map feature Hag Mark Stone. It contains a partially revealed rectangular stone setting emerging from a sloping peat exposure. A 2m long (E/W) by 1.2m wide length of wall is visible. Two masonry courses are visible on the W face, with associated rubble tumble. The central area is filled with peat.

HU 42680 64277 Laxo Knowe, Lunnasting Laxo Knowe has a low conical mound c 10m in diameter on the northern summit at 136m OD. A possible stretch of sub-peat field wall was noted several hundred metres away to the NW.

HU 38300 52429 South Mid Field, Weisdale The modern marker cairn on the summit of Hill of Sound sits on top of an unrecorded peat-covered rubble pile, possibly a prehistoric summit cairn c 8m in diameter at at 266m OD. The rubble is clearly visible on the N, W and S sides of the mound, where the peat is eroded. A small stretch of modern walling (3m long and 0.7m/3 courses high) has been built on the W face.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Shetland Amenity Trust SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Viking Energy Ltd

Dunrossness

Maywick – Sandwick fibre optic cable H Moore and G Wilson
Archaeological survey EASE Archaeology

HU 377 247 to HU 433 236 A desk-based study and walk-over survey were conducted in response to a proposal to lay a fibre optic cable between Maywick and Sandwick. A total of 19 features of interest, mainly relating to 19th- to 20th-century crofting remains, and 9 shipwrecks were noted along the proposed route.

Sponsor: Faroe Telecom

Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project SJ Dockrill, JM Bond, VE Turner, JE Cussans, D Bashford and LD Brown

Excavation University of Bradford/Shetland Amenity Trust

HU 390 111 Excavation of the Old Scatness settlement began in 1995 as part of the Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project (see *DES* 2005, 126-7). Excavation of the settlement in June and July 2006 focused on the large roundhouse to the E of the broch (Structure 21) and the excavation of an extension to the excavated area to the NW of the broch.

Structure 21

At the end of the 2005 season early floor surface deposits had been discovered in both the northern and southern halves of Structure 21, an Iron Age building divided by a central wall. These were very different to the overlying midden layers, which contained large quantities of animal bone and copper alloy artefacts. The occupation surfaces contained micro-refuse and occasional waterlogged plant material. These surfaces were extensively sampled at the end of the 2005 season. The aims of the 2006 season were to excavate the remaining floor surfaces in order to determine their relationships with the medial and outer walls of the structure and to gain an understanding of the early construction phases of the structure.

The northern half of Structure 21 was divided into a number

of discrete areas. The cells to the N and NE were both divided off from the central area by a series of orthostats. Deposits in the N cell were quite different from those in the central area and consisted of a rough flagging and gravel, which were removed to reveal the yellow clay layer seen in section at the end of the 2005 season. The NE cell was composed of a layer of rough paving overlying midden and rubble layers which were almost completely devoid of finds. At the back of this cell was a possible bench feature.

The central and W parts of the northern half appeared less segregated and were dominated by ashy spreads. Excavation of the remains of a possible surface or midden layer yielded many copper alloy fragments and removal of this layer revealed what was thought to be an informal hearth, a circular deposit of grey and black ash with two small orthostats set on opposing sides.

In the NW cell, further ashy midden or occupation layers were found, sealing a small area of rough paving. Removal of this paving and the midden beneath exposed the primary layer in this part of the building, equivalent to the yellow clay found in the N cell.

The westernmost cell of the N half contained one of the entrances into Structure 21 and a drain leading up to it. This drain was first uncovered in the 2003 excavation season and was thought to be a later addition to the structure. However, at the end of the 2005 excavation season the drain was found to slope downward, leading past the end of the medial wall and into the S half of the structure.

Excavation of the southern half of Structure 21 began with the sampling and removal of the final parts of the occupation surfaces discovered at the end of the 2005 season. Removal of these layers revealed rough paving which covered most of the central part and extended into the southern cell that holds the southern entrance into the building. In addition to this, the SE and SW cells each had a line of rough paving across their front, running between the ends of the piers. Closer examination of the flagging revealed that much of it was in fact drain capping. Two short drains or soak-aways were situated in the SE and SW cells. A third drain ran from the S entrance cell, and out into the centre of the structure before turning slightly to the W and towards the gap between the end of the medial wall and the outer wall where it joined with (ie was part of) the drain in the NW entrance passage. It is thought that these drains are part of the primary activity within the building and are likely to have been installed soon after the construction of the walls.

In two of the cells (SE and SW) the bottom course of the outer wall was reached this season and the deposits sealed by this wall were partially excavated and sampled. One was a shillet-rich layer, possibly associated with the construction of the wall itself, and the other a large area of in situ burning from which archaeomagnetic dating samples were taken.

Extension to the excavation area

The area to the NW of the broch was extended by a further 84m². The first deposits encountered related to the croft house (Structure 3) excavated in 2003. A pathway made of angular stones set on edge butted the exterior wall of the building on the S side and a yard wall butted the NW corner of the structure. At the W end of the trench, partially sealed by the yard wall and path, walling was uncovered which formed the end of a rectangular structure. Within the centre of this structure a linear drain feature, aligned E-W and running down slope, was excavated.

Structure 3 and its associated post medieval deposits sealed a Pictish multi-cellular complex. Against the N edge of the trench a small cell with corbelled walls was excavated to a depth of

0.5m. To the E the cell joined a wall which appeared to form the entranceway to a large circular structure. A secondary entrance was identified to the S, giving access into Structure 13. There were two further cells positioned at either side of this entrance. The W cell appeared to be slightly corbelled; the E cell, uncovered in 2003, had a basal course of orthostats with coursed walling built on top. This E cell is thought to be a later addition to the complex. These two cells lead into a third (Structure 13; excavated in 1998) comprising of a small oval cell with a series of aumbries built into its wall. On its W side, the wall linking the third cell to the complex is only partially visible and it is possible that a fourth cell exists, though only further excavation will be able to answer this.

While inspecting the road cut section edge for stability, a further corbelled cell was identified adjacent to the Broch wall. It is possible that this structure is complete, or nearly so. A similar corbelled cell (Structure 24) was excavated in 2000 (see *DES* 2000, 79-81). Structure 24 had been infilled from the open roof before being recapped and it is thought that the corbelled cell identified in the section was similarly infilled and capped. The two cells are less than 5m apart and may at one time have been linked, but further excavation to confirm this is unlikely for safety reasons.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS once post-excavation is completed.

Sponsor: Shetland Amenity Trust, Shetland Development Trust, Shetland Islands Council, University of Bradford

Twarri Field and Ward of Scousburgh, Shetland

Architectural observation, Investigation, Shetland Amenity Trust Recording by photographic survey

HU 396 201 (Twarri Field) and HU 390 190 (Ward of Scousburgh) A programme of architectural observation, investigation and recording was undertaken at the Second World War and Cold War military sites at Twarri Field and Ward of Scousburgh (HU31NE 50.00) during July 2006. The survey was carried out by R Barton and C Dyer of Shetland Amenity Trust and consisted of a written and photographic survey of the upstanding structures prior to their potential future dismantling. The largest and most iconic were the satellite dishes, two of which were at Twarri Field (Site A for the purpose of this study) and eight at Ward of Scousburgh (Site B). Further features in the study area included military remains and a possible prehistoric cairn, sited away from the satellite compounds.

Archive to be deposited with Shetland SMR.

Sponsor: Shetland Amenity Trust

Wiltrow, Dunrossness H Moore and G Wilson
Archaeological survey EASE Archaeology

HU 396 145 A desk-based study and topographical survey were conducted in response to a proposal to develop housing close to the prehistoric house and smeltery at Wiltrow. A total of 17 potential features of interest were noted, the majority probably representing crofting remains of 19th- to 20th-century date.

Sponsor: JHB Ltd

Lerwick

Atlaness, West Burra H Moore and G Wilson
Archaeological survey EASE Archaeology

HU 3690 3609 A desk-based study and topographical survey

of the Atlaness peninsula were undertaken in response to a proposal to develop housing. A total of 31 features, including a prehistoric house, crafting remains and rough shelters built into a storm beach were noted. These lie outside the proposed development site.

Sponsor: JHB Ltd

Fort Charlotte Susan Ovenden
Geophysical survey Orkney College Geophysics Unit

HU 475 415 The aims of the geophysical investigations at Fort Charlotte were to attempt to determine the condition, and in places extent, of the fort walls and provide information on the depth of the bedrock. Resistance and ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey were undertaken in May 2006 over two small areas (70 x 30m and 20 x 30m) of lawn behind the Fort walls. GPR data were collected down the outside of the fort walls using a 900MHz antenna with the aim of providing information regarding the construction and thickness of the wall. Survey of the lawned area behind the Fort walls has produced some useful results. GPR has provided some information on the bedrock profile, suggesting a very varied bedrock interface, but there are clear indications of the bedrock falling away rapidly 'behind' the Fort wall. Resistance survey has identified several discrete rectilinear anomalies which may be significant. In addition, general variations in background resistance, indicating marked variations in soil moisture content, have been identified. GPR survey of the Fort walls proved disappointing due to problems with access to the wall and interference from a nearby radio transmitter. Only very broad changes were noted which are not conclusive.

Archive lodged with Geophysics Unit, Orkney College, Kirkwall, Orkney.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Fort Charlotte Alan Radley
Survey, Excavation Kirkdale Archaeology

HU 476 415 A probe survey and investigative excavation down to bedrock were carried out during September 2006 in advance of consolidation work to secure the foundations of the curtain wall in response to concerns over structural integrity. A probe survey was carried out across the site to ascertain the depth of the bedrock. Four main trenches were opened, three against the E curtain wall and one against the W. A further six smaller trenches were opened to investigate the extent of deposits within the fort. Excavations revealed the earliest phase of construction - a 17th-century earth rampart as well as the earliest 17th- to early 18th-century curtain wall and subsequent phases of construction and demolition.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Papil, Bridge End, Burra C Dyer, VE Turner, R Barton
Archaeological evaluation Shetland Amenity Trust by trial trenching

HU 369 317 An archaeological evaluation by trial trench was undertaken by Shetland Amenity Trust on 25 and 26 May 2006 in advance of a proposed development to erect a single-storey, timber-clad dwelling house, septic tank and soakaway at Papil, Bridge End, Burra. The evaluation was undertaken as the site lay in immediate proximity to earthworks, the form of which suggested a longhouse structure of possible Viking date. These remains had subsequently been used as a dump for field stone. In addition, three mounds, recorded as possible cist burials (HU33SE

50, 51 and 52) lie a short distance to the S, NE of Papil Church, which itself lies on the site of St Laurence’s Church.

Two parallel trenches, measuring 12m N-S by 1m E-W and representing 10% of the feature, were opened to the first significant archaeological deposit by a flat-bladed mechanical excavator. In the event, the principal feature encountered comprised a dense concentration of crystalline limestone blocks at the N end of each trench. While no structural or occupation evidence to justify the pre-excavation theory of a longhouse of the Viking period was identified, a possible robbing cut through the stones may indicate the foundation line of a structure, running perpendicular to the trench on an E-W alignment, which had been severely truncated. The finds recovered, together with the morphology of the earthworks, suggest that the structure may have been a byre or stock shelter of post-medieval date. A possible sandstone ard, indicative of the first farmers in Shetland, probably reflects prehistoric land-working in the area.

Archive to be deposited with Shetland SMR.

Sponsor: Shetland Amenity Trust

Northmaven

Muckle Lunga Water, central North Roe

Torben Bjarke Ballin

Worked felsite dyke (‘quarry’),

Lithic Research

Lithic assemblage

HU 325 876 As part of preparations for a future detailed investigation of the Neolithic quarrying of felsite in Northern Shetland (The Felsite Industrial Complex of North Roe), the central parts of North Roe were surveyed during the summer of 2006. In 2004, the main parts of the Beorgs of Uyea, Northern North Roe, were surveyed and characterised. In 2006, felsite outcrops along the northern coast of North Roe, in the ravine of the Reiss Burn, and along the route from the Beorgs of Uyea to the lochs of central North Roe were inspected. In some cases, the outcrops were entirely or mainly geological (eg Reiss Burn, Little Lunga Water), in other cases 19th-century cultivation prevented assessment (eg Brevligarth on the N coast), and in a number of instances minor concentrations of felsite waste suggested small-scale prehistoric activity (eg Egga Field). The only new occurrence of noticeable scatters of felsite waste, in association with extensive felsite dykes, was found at the southern tip of Muckle Lunga Water, in the boggy central parts of North Roe. In this area, a small hillock separated two extensive blue dykes of felsite, both of which had been quarried along their entire length. Immediately E of the easternmost of the larger dykes, a minor third exposure was noticed, also worked. The exploitation of the Muckle Lunga Water felsite outcrops is much less extensive than the intense workings of the Beorgs exposures, possibly due to a combination of relative remoteness, difficult terrain, and smaller amounts of available rock.

Sponsor: the Shetland Amenity Trust

Sandsting

West Burrafirth Water Scheme

D Lynn

Watching brief, Walkover survey

GUARD

No overall NGR A three-month long watching brief was carried out by a GUARD team between July and November 2004 on the excavation of an 8km roadside water pipeline trench between Bridge of Walls and West Burrafirth in the W side of mainland Shetland. The brief was passed to GUARD from EASE Consultancy when the trench had reached HU 27622/52159

beside the A971, NW of the croft of Murrister, and continued to the waterworks at Arthurs Loch (HU 27299/56623). As this area has never been comprehensively recorded, several walkover surveys were carried out of the surrounding landscape. Several sub-peat prehistoric features were found, including settlement structures, cairns and field systems, and isolated walls. Two reported broch sites were visited, and many later historic scattald or outfield structures were recorded; the latter showed a consistent relationship with early prehistoric features as a source of building material, particularly the ubiquitous plantiecrubs (small sheep-proof enclosures for kale growing).

The main prehistoric features are described below, with NMRS and Shetland SMR numbers given in brackets where appropriate; isolated stretches of prehistoric wall and later historic features without visible earlier remains are omitted from this summary, as are references which only confirm NMRS or SMR entries without adding to them. Most wall stretches are only intermittently visible on the ground, and the descriptions here rely on linking sections across gaps into longer alignments. Locations are given as five figures for new entries from a handheld GPS unit, or four figures when referring to NMRS or SMR entries. Full details of all discoveries will be given in the project report.

HU 27947/52928 [-/-] – circular sub-peat enclosure revealed in peat cutting area.

HU 27949/53390 and area and HU 28057/53411 [-/4191] Merki Burn – complex of field walls around burn; additional detail to SMR entry.

HU 2798 5352 [HU25SE25/2239] Merki Burn – Scheduled chambered cairn; additional field dykes and cairn close by to S and SE.

HU 28000/53670 (approx mid point) [-/-] – possible 50m long prehistoric quarried edge for building stone; wall fragments and cairns to N and E.

HU 27863/53505 to 28038/53732 [-/-] – major field wall curving in arc for several hundredms.

HU 28039/54099 [-/-] – partially quarried megalith block raised and chocked from bedrock outcrop.

HU 28278/54089 [-/-] - possible 25m long prehistoric quarried edge for building stone close to N end of Grass Water; major W-E field boundary and unclear structure to S – possibly the house site found in 1992 [-/3626] at 2821 5375.

HU 2789 5427 [HU25SE12/2237]; Culeryin Loch - alleged broch site from 1878 OS Name Book reference; no trace visible of a broch-like structure nor of a plausible topographic position for a broch. Probably a Victorian misidentification of cairn at 27928/54518 (see below).

HU 27928/54518 [-/-] – possible heel-shaped cairn, 12m diameter, prominently sited on outcrop with possible chamber under off-centre rubble concentration; field wall fragments to N and S, and overlooks wall and structure complex at foot of slope to E (see below).

HU 28141/54439 (central point) [-/-] – extensive complex over large area of field walls, clearance cairns, small standing stones, enclosures, probable structures, overlooked by cairn at 27928/54518. Possible further chambered cairn at 28053/54587. Much robbed for plantiecrubs.

HU 27323/54964 [-/-] – unnamed loch from which Quassawall burn emerges – stone setting and 30m stretch of field wall at N end, close to burn outlet.

HU 27991/55073 [-/-] Quassawall Loch – probable Neolithic oval house under plantiecrub at NE corner by outlet burn. Also field walls running from SE corner to S (towards complex at 28141/54439 above) and to E (across to Mill Loch, including

small standing stones in wall). Quassawall Loch also has possibly artificial small islet close to W shore, near fishtrap at 27793/54916.

HU 27524/54919 [-/-] – ‘T’ arrangement of two wall stretches exposed in peat scalped area for 50m each.

HU 27654/55129 [-/4193] SW of South Newton croft – 100+m stretch of N-S wall and possible other structural features under plantiecrubs.

HU 27337/55418 [-/-] Gruness – isolated drystone small hut base enigmatically located at high point of ridge.

HU 27583/55490 [-/-] Gruness – chocked pair of standing stones on crest of ridge.

HU 27499/55366 (central point) [-/-] Gruness – semi-circular field wall (50m diameter) enclosing several turf-covered structural features and standing stones. N-S field visible for 200m to W, and paired shorter walls running S from complex

HU 27553/55678 (NW end) to 27768/55478 (SE end) [-/4194] – additional detail to SMR record. Major boundary wall over 0.2 km long from S shore of Loch of Hollorin which disappears into improved land of South Newton croft; continued alignment would emerge at NE corner of Quassawall Loch.

HU 27892/55928 [-/-] Hollorin croft land – cairn and nearby fieldwall surviving in improved pasture.

HU 28269/56105 [-/various] Unifirth turn – standing stone. Assorted features of uncertain provenance in vicinity including enclosures [SMR 4196 and 4205] and two substantial prehistoric boundary walls, one of which is SMR 4206 but longer on both sides of the road than described, the other [SMR 4196 again] extending c 0.5km N to shore of Mill Loch at 27863/56526. (NB: this is a different Mill Loch from the one E of Quassawall Loch).

HU 28409/53571 [-/4228] Unifirth – additional detail to SMR record confirming N/S field boundary and structure. Structure is probable Neolithic oval house at these co-ordinates. Extensive surrounding enclosure walls and major boundary dyke running E for c 0.4km to sea shore at 28779/55396.

HU 28948/55764 [-/-] Unifirth/The Vadills – (i) rubble-filled oval house or possible cairn directly on sea shore, with possible offshore artificial features (ii) massive cuboid monolith, maybe partly artificially shaped, apparently sitting on masonry rubble, with 10m stretch of wall to house site above. Enigmatic feature, but clearly visible local landmark. SMR 4226 noted 30m away at 28929/55745 – possibly a small enclosure rather than a building base.

HU 28772/55819 [-/-] Unifirth/The Vadills – small off-shore islet, tidally accessible. Stepping stones from shore and possible but unclear structural remains under turf. Much too small for a broch or similar size structure.

HU 28307/56383 [-/4197] additional detail to SMR record for a trio of small stone structures nestled inconspicuously into a roadside knoll of bare rock. SMR records a playhouse – confirmed by one local source as built in the 1950s, but denied by one of the alleged builders. Two additional walled stone structures within 10m, similarly very small, but prehistoric appearance. No identifiable purpose due to miniature size, nor of what interrelationship between them may have been.

HU 28350/57044 (central point) [-/4224] Shungalonga Point – additional detail to SMR entry for major complex of enclosures and possible house structures over a large area within an enclosing boundary wall.

HU 2847 5718 [HU25NE6/2616] Brindister Voe inaccessible islet broch site. Currently visible masonry is reportedly an otter trap built in the 1950s, not diagnostic broch walling as claimed by

RCAHMS assessment from opposite shore in 1968. It may well have once been a broch – the nearby allegedly Norse horizontal mill [HU25NE40/4225] has an unusually massive triangular lintel over the inlet channel, which looks as if it was removed from a broch demolished in antiquity.

HU 2790 5699 [HU25NE66/-] NE end of Mill Loch by outlet burn; additional detail to NMRS record. Later historic paired enclosures and nearby plantiecrub look as if built on earlier structures. SMR 4199 and 4200 note more modern lochside features in the vicinity.

HU 2777 5653 [-/4231] Mill Loch - additional detail to SMR record (see also NMRS HU25NE83). Confirmation that pair of plantiecrubs/late historic enclosures at S end of loch (27794/56516) may be built on earlier remains. Further complex of three plantiecrubs/late historic enclosures at SW end of loch similarly looks as if it may be built on earlier features, including a prehistoric boundary dyke running NW from loch shore at 27713/56535 for c 0.2 km to disappearance into peat at 27552/56954, close to prehistoric structural complexes at the SW end of Round Loch (see below).

HU 27486/56424 (central point) [-/-] Rotten Loch – major prehistoric complex centred on large oval enclosure (40 x 70m) close by loch to NW. Overlapping entrance on W side and probable internal structural features under two massive plantiecrubs. Additional wall fragments visible to S and to E, heading towards the SW corner of Mill Loch, possibly containing a hut circle at 27528/56440, and further E where a boundary wall runs N from Rotten Loch to near the SW corner of Mill Loch. Further wall fragment visible to N of enclosure, running from 27490/56574 to junction with wall from SW of Mill Loch to near SW of Round Loch (see previous entry).

HU 27422/56823 (central point) [-/4233] – to SW of Round Loch, additional detail to SMR record. Major prehistoric complex of partially visible boundary and enclosure wall fragments, including probably weathering-fractured standing stone at 27394/56865 which would originally have been c 3m high. No structures evident, but two findspots of worked quartz tools and debris.

HU 27586/56793 (central point) [-/4232] – to S of Round Loch, additional detail to SMR record. Major prehistoric complex with two round/oval enclosures, probable hut circle and other wall fragments. One wall fragment runs E towards NW corner of Mill Loch, where an indeterminate but probably prehistoric structure sits on the shore at 27687/56860.

HU 26972/56425 to 27117/56270 [-/-] Arthurs Loch – dramatic prehistoric boundary wall running SE for 0.2km from SW corner of Arthurs Loch up a steep hillside to crest the ridge between the twin peaks of the Wards, and descends towards Nickie’s Water until disappearing into a peat basin. Substantial twin-faced construction, and probably the only field wall found in this survey, which defies the topography in such a deliberate fashion. Despite the absence of any related walls or structures nearby, this would have been a clearly visible and major statement about landscape division.

HU 27531/57020 to 27542/57322 [-/4201] additional detail to SMR record – 300m stretch of boundary wall from roadside at Round Loch to S shore of Djuba Water, ending at small stony cairn. Nearby isolated standing stone at foot of hill slope (27661/57323), and offshore islet looking possibly artificial.

HU 25751/56958 (West Burrafirth sea shore) to HU 28072/57233 (near Millgeates croft, just short of Brindister Voe) – boundary system 2.3km long which runs W/E from one shore

to close to another to isolate the headland further N. Constructed by linking the coasts through the lochs of Longa Water and Djuba Water with three intermediate wall stretches:-

1] HU 25751/56958 (West Burrafirth sea shore) to 26140/56852 (NW corner of Longa Water) [-/-]. 300m stretch of wall running through unnamed derelict croft land with later historic structures, some of which look as if they sit on earlier features. Sub-oval prehistoric enclosure (50m W/E x 25m N/S) centred on 25916/56852, with two possible internal structures. The co-ordinates of the enclosure match three NMRS/SMR entries for stone artefact finds made in the 19th century: HU25NE31/2546, HU25NE30/2547, and HU25NE32/2604. The enclosure may be linked to the main boundary wall by further walling to the E (from 26014/56839 to wall junction beside road at 26065/56876).

2] HU 26922/57171 (East end of Longa Water) to 27181/57287 (West end of Djuba Water) [-/-]. 200m stretch of wall along burn between the two lochs. Possible sub-peat structure midway along the wall under current fence line in very boggy area – boulders and rubble for c 15m – possibly a prehistoric house next to the burn.

3] HU 27667/57369 (SE corner of Djuba Water) to disappearance in improved land at 28072/57233, near Millgeates croft and Brindister burn [-/6027] - additional detail to SMR record. Three probable round hut bases on plateau at highest point of wall path (centred on 27932/57332). Millgeates is also the discovery site of a macehead and a polished adze [HU25NE27/2615].

HU 27664/57640 (central point) [-/-] 100m NE of NE corner of Djuba Water – oval enclosure (50m N/S by 30m W/E) with two possible internal structures. Possible entrance at S end; field wall link to NE corner of Djuba Water at 27676/57493, and two further field walls heading off from N end in NW and NE directions.

HU 27553/57474 (central point) [-/-] NE corner of Djuba Water – extensive lochside prehistoric complex of field walls, at least 12 clearance cairns, hut circle, and structural remains under two plantiecrubs. Overlooked by chambered cairn (27601/57357) – 11 x 7m with visible orthostatic chamber walls, heavily robbed to build unusually large and immediately adjacent plantiecrub. The complex appears to be a complete set of structures – livestock and crop fields, potential house structures, lochside location and a chambered cairn overlooking the area. Adding the enclosure from the previous entry gives a self-contained and seemingly complete system for a mixed agricultural subsistence unit.

HU 27009/57308 [-/2612] 'Pict's Grave' - additional detail to SMR record. Between Longa Water and Djuba Water on hillside plateau overlooking burn between the lochs from the N. Largely orthostatic stone setting, 4m N/S by 2m W/E enclosing sunken area 3 x 0.6 m. Recorded by SMR as destroyed monument, but while its contents have been removed at some point in the past, it is still very evident. Appearance matches that of a significant individual burial structure, but with no indication of period, other than the N/S orientation suggests a pre-Christian origin. Unusual monument. Small hollowed cairn (3m diameter, clearance cairn or hut base?) 10m S of grave, otherwise a featureless stretch of landscape.

This part of Shetland's W side has never been highlighted for its archaeological significance before, and is topographically mundane relative to other areas. The detailed survey suggests a wealth of sub-peat remains as individual sites and, if a degree of contemporaneity is accepted, as part of an integrated landscape which was intensively settled and used before peat formation

rendered it inhospitable. The potential for further work in this and surrounding parts of Shetland to identify settlement units and their hinterlands, and to develop an understanding of the relationship between land use and the prevailing topography, is immense.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report to be lodged with Shetland Amenity Trust SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Water

Tingwall

East Voe, Scalloway H Moore and G Wilson
Archaeological survey EASE Archaeology

HU 409 398 A desk-based study and topographical survey were undertaken in response to a proposal to develop the site for housing. It was found that the area had been used in the past to collect ice for fish packing. Four mounds which may be of archaeological origin were noted by the survey.

Sponsor: Hjaltland Housing Association

Scord Quarry Extension, Scalloway H Moore and G Wilson
Archaeological assessment EASE Archaeology

HU 41297 40042 A second season of work, consisting of trial trenching, was undertaken in response to a proposal to extend existing quarry facilities at Scord. Fifteen machine-cut trenches investigated subsurface deposits over some 20% of the area, while hand-dug trenches were used to assess a possible prehistoric structure, lying outwith but in the immediate hinterland of the proposed development site. No features of note were identified within the machine trenches although the identity of the suspected prehistoric structure was confirmed.

Sponsor: Shetland Islands Council

Unst

Lund Cemetery Extension, Unst H Moore and G Wilson
Archaeological survey, Assessment EASE Archaeology

HP 566 040 A desk-based study and programme of trial trenching were carried out in response to a proposal to extend the existing cemetery at Lund. The site lies adjacent to the 12th-century church, dedicated to St Olaf, and an existing cemetery. Numerous sites of all periods are recorded within the wider hinterland. Trenching covered some 20% of the proposed extension area; localised but ill-defined deposits of an archaeological nature were noted. These consisted of ash-rich soils, a small amount of coarse pottery and some possibly worked quartz flakes.

Sponsor: Shetland Islands Council

Norse Farmsteads L H Smith
Survey

Ongoing survey of potential Norse farmsteads. Structures are rectangular and aligned down slope.

HP 6193 1249 Watquoy 1 18 x 8m overall N/S. Mound with N/S dyke over centre of structure.

HP 6220 1257 Watquoy 2 18.5 x 5.7m internally NE/SW. Fragmentary walls. Enclosure attached to upper end.

HP 5727 0238 Garden 27 x 6m overall NE/SW. Ruined croft house built over upper E of structure on same alignment and outbuildings built over lower end. Norse wall and upper corner visible to W.

HP5696 0196 Snaravoe 19 x 6m overall NW/SE. Poorly

defined. Side room on lower E side. Detached outbuilding 3.5 x 3.5m overall NE of upper end. Drains leading SW and E from upper end. A 30m dia mound on top of high ground 100m to N could be an unrecorded broch site (HP 5695 0203).

HP 6165 0262 Loch of Sandwick 18.5 x 5m internally NW/SE. Fragmentary walls. Side rooms on upper W and lower E sides.

HP 6169 0207 Sandwick S W 12 x 4m internally NE/SW. Narrow opening at lower end with 12m wall connected to guide animals in.

HP 5643 0310 Vigga Mounds Four mounds within 50 x 20m rectangle with topsoil removed. Three adjoining (6 x 3.5m, 7 x 4m, 6.5 x 3m), other 5 x 2.5m. Similar mounds in area. Could be pagan graves of simply earth mounds.

Shetland Community Archaeology O Lelong and I Shearer
Project: Sandwick, Easting, Unst

Archaeological excavation GUARD

HP 6195 0217 Further excavation was carried out in August 2006 of an eroding cellular building, producing more information about its sequence of use. The southern cell appears to have had corbelled, clay-bonded stone walls, with a roughly paved floor and a stone and clay hearth set against an orthostatic partition wall. A thick dump of hearth waste and pot sherds had built up inside the cell, and a steatite tuyere fragment was found in it. Midden was dumped into the cell before its roof collapsed. The central and northern cells had been modified with the addition of partition walls and paved and clay floors. Two painted pebbles were recovered from the floor levels. The central cell contained a large anvil or chopping block and several stone tools. Thick deposits of what may be rubble and burnt deposits lie beneath the central and northern cells (visible in the eroded section), suggesting they were built upon earlier occupation levels or the collapsed remains of an earlier building. Radiocarbon dating of an inhumation burial cut through windblown sands sealing the site shows the building was finally abandoned before AD 130–390 (SUERC-10745).

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Shetland Amenity Trust SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: The SCAPE Trust/Historic Scotland/Heritage

Lottery Fund

Uyeasound Pier Extension, Unst H Moore and G Wilson
Archaeological survey EASE Archaeology

HP 598 007 A desk-based study and topographic survey were carried out in response to a proposal to develop Uyeasound Pier. The proposed development will impact upon the hinterland of the existing pier and may also involve an extension to existing quarry at Belmont to provide infill material. No features of interest were found within the proposed development area, although features thought to represent crafting remains, were noted in the wider hinterland.

Sponsor: Shetland Islands Council

Viking Unst: Hamar and Belmont JM Bond, A-C Larsen,
Excavation, Survey VE Turner
University of Bradford,
the Viking Ship Museum in Roskilde,
Shetland Amenity Trust

HP 646 093 Hamar

Excavation of the site of Hamar began in June to August 2006 as part of the Viking Unst project. The excavation focused on the preliminary assessment of the site. Previous work on the

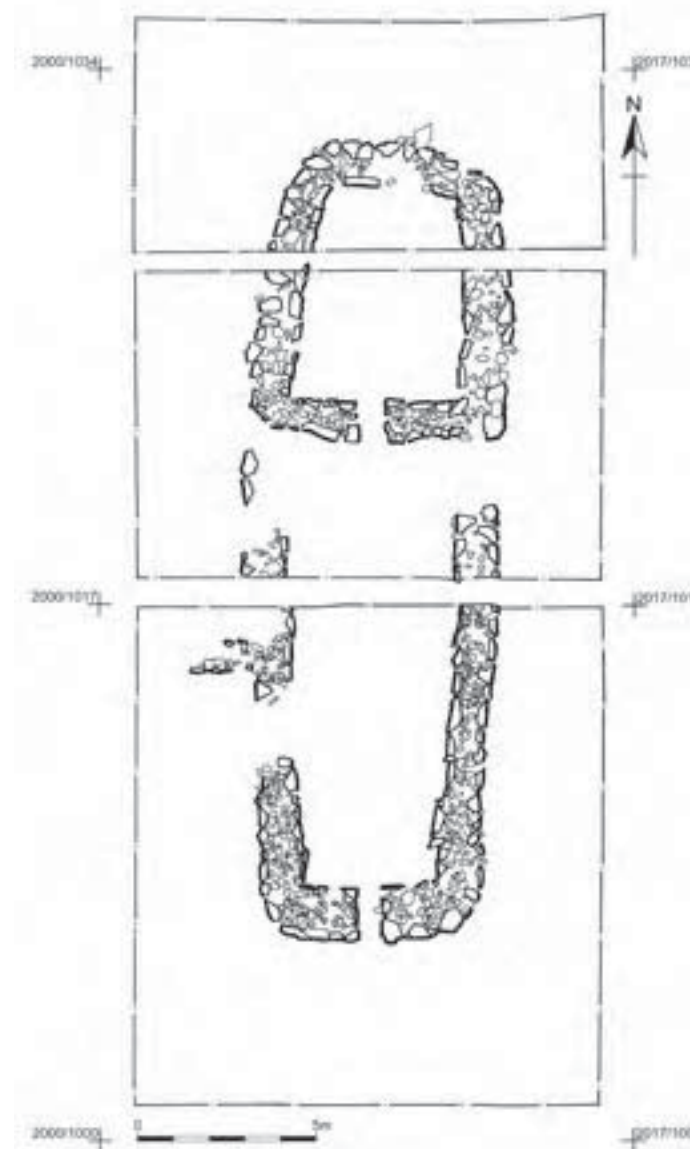


Fig. 50 Structure at Hamar, Unst.

site has included the excavation of a small trial trench within the upper room of the house, carried out in 1995 (Stummanshanen 2000). The aim of the 2006 excavation was to excavate the structure fully in order to provide an understanding of the use of the site, both in terms of the cultural and economic evidence recovered.

The Late Norse structure

The preliminary excavation of the structure revealed a sub-rectangular building divided internally into an upper and lower room aligned roughly N-S downslope on a small terrace: the upper room was approximately a third of the total area of the structure. Two small doorways were identified, linking the upper and lower rooms, and the lower room to the external area on the southern side. It is not yet clear if the structure was composed of turf and timber elements or built entirely of stone, as there were no signs of a slumped turf deposit and only a minimal spread of tumbled stone. A remnant of double-faced walling excavated on the W wall was interpreted as part of a later addition to the structure. A fragment of a well carved steatite vessel was found within the core of this extension wall.

This season, the excavation of the interior of the structure focussed on defining the ground plan of the building and understanding its later history and its relationship with the original ground surface. Excavation showed extensive rabbit damage around and in the walls but very little in the way of later deposits. There seems to be little soil development or slump on and around the walls and the surrounding area, and it is possible the whole site has been disturbed at some point in the past, perhaps scalped for turf. The wall dividing the upper room from the rest of the structure was shown to have been rebuilt, blocking an original doorway between the two rooms and perhaps turning this upper area into a later plantiecrub or enclosure. At some point and perhaps associated with this later blocking, a large roughly made entrance had been created in the E long wall.

The excavation of the deposits enclosed within the upper room indicated some later post medieval disturbance of deposits, and located the extent of Stummannhansen's trial trench, which was re-excavated. The bottom of this trench revealed in situ ashy deposits interpreted as occupation surfaces, from which a fragment of a steatite vessel was recovered. This upper room appears to have been cut into the hill, as it is considerably lower than the bedrock surrounding the outer walls. Further excavation next season should resolve this issue. The re-excavation of this trench demonstrated that the floor surfaces survive and will therefore be extensively sampled for environmental, dating, and scientific analysis in the 2007 excavation season.

A small sondage was excavated at the lower end of the building in order to investigate the depositional sequence there, which appeared largely sterile. This sondage confirmed that there were no substantial ashy or organic deposits within this end of the structure but also revealed an intriguing feature which may be natural or may be a rock-cut drain or gully; more extensive excavation next year will resolve this.

The external area of the site

Excavation around the structure revealed little in the way of contemporary deposits, due in part to extensive rabbit burrowing but also to extremely thin and undeveloped topsoil, perhaps partly the result of stripping activities in the past. No midden or yard deposits were located. There were few finds, the most notable being two fragments from a 17th-century North German redware pipkin handle. A small trench excavated on the upslope side of the structure and extending away from the back wall revealed what seems to be a small drainage ditch or soakaway cut into the bedrock and following the curve of the back wall, presumably to prevent hillwash seeping through into the upper room. In contrast, the downslope areas of external wall seemed to be built directly onto the bedrock and worn areas of bedrock immediately outside the southern entrance showed that it had been exposed in the past, presumably when the building was in use. The deposits closest to the end wall seem to be a little deeper and will be investigated next season. A number of artefacts were recorded from this area, including fragments of metal and steatite. Patches of anaerobically preserved material in cracks in the bedrock suggest that environmental remains may be recovered from these areas and more extensive sampling here and in the soakaway will take place next season. A number of test pits were investigated around the immediate area of the structure with the aim of trying to locate contemporary soils or middens. No midden has yet been located, but samples have been taken for further study. Excavation will continue at Hamar in 2007.

HP 568 007 Belmont

The settlement of which the Norse site is part is located on a W-facing slope consisting of marginal hill grazing at around 60m

OD. A small stream runs through the site. The Norse settlement is aligned downslope and is part of a multi-period complex. Excavation of the site began in 1996 (Larsen 1997a, b) as part of an extensive investigation of Viking Age (early Norse) and Late Norse settlement in Unst, initiated in 1994 by the University of Copenhagen (Stummannhansen 1995a, b). Systematic field walking, survey and trial excavations at a number of sites led to a research and training excavation at Belmont. The 1996 investigation led to the removal of a plantiecrub covering a structure which was partly excavated and preliminarily interpreted as a two-phase Norse longhouse. In the initial excavation report, the site is referred to as Setters (Larsen 1997a, b) after the nearest place-name.

The principal objective for 2006 was to delimit as far as possible the area of Norse settlement in order to determine the construction and character of the different house units, the settlement structure, the economic resource unit and the dating of the different phases of the Norse farm. The excavation area of 10 years ago was extended significantly to the N and S and a little to the W and E in an effort to delimit the Norse farm.

Longhouse

The Norse dwelling house first recorded in 1996 was excavated in sections throughout the floor layer in order to locate any potential signs of the inner house construction and habitation phases. The longhouse was approximately 22m long x 7m wide at the broadest (centre) part of the long wall (external measurements). The walls are curved with a thickness of approximately 1m at the house-ends and 1.5m in the middle of the house. They are constructed with inner and outer shells of dry stones, with cores of turf and smaller stones. The house is orientated approximately E-W. In the E, upslope end, a presumed elongated hearth is centrally placed in the floor and along the inner side of the walls signs of possible benches are recorded. Further evidence of the internal construction is represented by a posthole for a probable roof support. The W, lower-lying end of the house presumably served as a byre. A feature suggestive of a drain from this end runs from the inner to the external wall of the house and then downslope from the gable end. The longhouse has a least one entrance situated near the middle of the northern sidewall. The southern long wall of the longhouse appears to have been straightened in a later building phase.

Extensions

Deturfing in 2006 led to the discovery of two extensions to the N of the longhouse and possibly another to the S. The northerly rectangular extensions were situated on either side of the longhouse entrance.

A later construction

At a later stage the house was rebuilt. A shorter version of similar construction was erected partly re-using the older foundations at the W end of the longhouse. This new house was approximately 13 x 6m (externally) and had a fireplace against the S wall.

Paved areas and drains

Several features connected with the longhouse were recorded and partly excavated during the excavation.

Paved areas were documented inside the house near the entrance and, in a fragmentary nature, at the W end. Outside the house, fragmentary paved areas were recorded mainly around the N part of the E gable end and along the W part of the northern long wall. Paved areas along the southern long wall were found to the S and W. What appeared to be paved steps were uncovered outside the entrance in the middle of the northern long wall leading to the N.

A stone-built drain was revealed outside and along the southern long wall. It was finely paved at its E end and situated very close to the stream which had a bend where the drain began. The drain continued downslope along the long wall and probably also partly inside the house.

Outhouse or enclosure

An oblong structure situated parallel and to the N of the longhouse might be connected with it. This appeared to be of single stone wall construction, with no evidence of turf. This structure was probably either an outhouse or an enclosure for animals.

Stone walls

Two further stone walls were recorded. One was connected to the SW gable end of the house and ran S. The other wall was better preserved and was connected to the NE part of the E extension N of the longhouse. This wall ran N and then W. A smaller circular, stone structure had been incorporated on its southern side. This might have been a grain-drying building.

Norse finds

Around 300 finds have been recorded during the excavations, including artefacts (eg steatite, serpentine or schist lamps, spindle whorls, net sinkers), fragments of household articles, and raw materials, both local and imported.

Preliminary dating

The layout of the structures as well as the finds suggest possible dates for the settlement site. The earliest phase of the longhouse, with its curved walls, its size, the byre and the centrally-placed hearth, has parallels with other sites in Shetland (eg the earliest Norse phase at Jarlshof) and the Faroe Islands, which have been dated to the 9th to 10th centuries AD.

The later phase has parallels with the Norse site at Underhoull. The hearth is placed along the wall and the size of the house is smaller, features which seem characteristic for the medieval or late Norse period. This structure is currently tentatively dated to the 11th to 12th centuries AD.

Rock carvings

A cup-marked area of bedrock to the NW of the longhouse was already known (Larsen 1997a, b). Additional cup-marks were discovered this year in the same area. Meanwhile, the excavations revealed cup-marked exposures in the paved area S of the southern long wall. Another cup-marked stone was found in the NW corner of the gable end.

Field survey

Prior to excavation, detailed survey was carried out at a number of longhouse sites within Unst. Detailed contour survey was carried out in penmap at the longhouses at Hamar (two sites), the Head of Mula, Lund and Stove (Bond et al 2006). Detailed survey of house sites and associated field systems/landscape features were carried out at Belmont, Gardie, Watlie, Stove, Underhoull and Hamar. The results of these surveys have been processed in GIS. They helped inform which sites should be examined by excavation. Augering and more detailed examination of the soils in the vicinity of the sites are continuing. This will provide additional information about the economy and land-use of these, potentially marginal, sites.

Archive to be lodged with NMRS once post-excavation completed.

Sponsor: European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Heritage Lottery Fund, Historic Scotland, Shetland Amenity Trust, Shetland Development Trust, Shetland Enterprise, The Viking Ship Museum in Roskilde, University of Copenhagen

Walls and Sandness

Da Heights

Geophysics, EDM survey

John Oswin
Bath and Camerton
Archaeological Society

HT 959 408 The Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society (BACAS) conducted a geophysical survey on Da Heights, Foula, during May 2006, in the vicinity of Tamson's Crub, a plantiecrub which was, unusually, square, and which was believed to sit on top of an earlier structure. Da Heights is a ridge which separates the northern coastal plain of the island from the head of the central valley. It terminates in the mountains to the W, but has an open aspect to N and E. The fluxgate gradiometer survey showed faint signs of a ditch on the S side of the ridge, possibly extending across the ridge to the N. The resistance survey indicated the presence of a stone structure underlying the plantiecrub, and also suggested the presence of individual stones forming an ovoid ring.

The positions of stones broaching the surface were then surveyed using an electronic distancing meter (EDM). The plot of the stone positions revealed the majority to be forming a double ovoid ring (egg type II: Thom 1967, 29, 71) with their axes aligned on a bearing on 140 °, corresponding to midwinter sunrise. The plot is shown in the attached figure. Further analysis has shown that the small radius of the outer ring is the same as the large radius of the inner ring, and the large radii of inner and outer rings share the same centre. This arrangement can be constructed much more simply than Thom's method using right-angled triangles for each ring. The edm survey was carried out at the very end of the visit to Foula, and there was no chance to do any confirmatory work. Plans are in hand to do a full archaeological survey of the site during summer 2007.

Results have been reported to Foula Heritage, and to other interested parties.

Sponsor: Foula Heritage

North Harrier

Geophysics survey

John Oswin
Bath and Camerton
Archaeological Society

HT 958 405 A geophysics survey was carried out in the vicinity of Old North Harrier House on the island of Foula in May 2006. The survey was done with fluxgate gradiometer, twin probe resistance and electronic distancing meter. Approximately 7 acres (2.5ha) were covered. Results from resistance generally supported the gradiometer survey, but the latter was more successful. A plot of the gradiometer survey is shown below. The cornyard behind Old North Harrier House is referred to locally as the 'old chapel site' and the survey did indeed demonstrate the presence of structural remains under the cornyard, continuing under the modern yard wall on to the flat platform beyond, cut into the hillside. On the hillside above, dense but less regularly shaped signals suggested the presence of prehistoric settlement, not far from the known burnt mound. The flat, grassy area below Old North Harrier House, to the SE, was shown to have significant activity underlying it, probably of historic date, and this activity extended as far SW as the known cairn. To the W of Harrier Burn, the ground was rough and uneven, but there were significant signs of activity, probably prehistoric, towards the southern end of the area surveyed, in the vicinity of the known burnt mounds.

A full report has been prepared and sent to Foula Heritage and to other relevant parties, including Shetland Amenity Trust Archaeologist.

Sponsor: Foula Heritage

SHETLAND

Yell

Burravoe, Yell B Ballin Smith
Walkover survey GUARD
HU 519 793 A walkover survey was conducted in August 2004 at Burravoe, Yell, in advance of improvements to the local sewerage system. The survey did not reveal any new archaeological features, but existing buildings (one C(s) listed) could be affected by the development.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Shetland Amenity Trust SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Ross-shire Black and Veatch

Burravoe, Yell B Ballin Smith, C Francoz and M Miller
Architectural recording GUARD
HU 519 793 A previous walkover survey of a site identified for improvements to the local sewerage system, conducted in August 2004 (GUARD Report 1900), noted the remains of a boat shed that were potentially at risk from the development. A limited standing building survey was undertaken in July 2005 to record the architecture and structure of the building remains. The remains of the boat shed were recorded by digital photography, measured survey and written record

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Shetland Amenity Trust SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Ross-shire Black and Veatch

Garth, Yell H Moore and G Wilson
Archaeological survey EASE Archaeology
HP 53 00 A desk-based study and walk over survey were carried out in response to a proposal to develop a wind farm at Garth, North Yell. Only one feature of interest was noted, a low mound now surmounted by a trig point on top of Ward of Grimsetter; this lies outwith but in the hinterland of the proposed development.
Sponsor: Nort Yell Development Council

Setter D Lynn
Watching brief GUARD
HU 4581 8160 GUARD were commissioned to undertake a watching brief in February 2005 at Setter, where an access track and turning area were constructed for the insertion of a 13,500 litre septic tank to replace the existing sewage system. No archaeological features were found.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Shetland Amenity Trust SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Ross-Shire Black and Veatch

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Ayr

Auld Kirk, Alloway C Francoz and J Arthur
Desk-based assessment, Standing building survey GUARD
NS 3319 1805 The survey and assessment were carried out between September and November 2006 in advance of conservation work on the church to enhance an existing desk-top study and to assess the evidence for the past use of the building, its archaeological significance and the potential impact of any alterations. The chief aim of the study was to assist in

the preparation of a Conservation Plan and attempt to trace the development of additions and alterations to the building. A level 3-4 building survey has been partly carried out and will be completed when building works permit.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS. Final reports to be sent to NMRS and WoSAS SMR.
Sponsor: South Ayrshire Council

Belmont Academy, Ayr K McLellan
Evaluation GUARD
NS 345 199 In July to August 2006 two phases of trial trenching led to the excavation of 17 trenches across the site of a proposed extension to Belmont Academy. In three of the trenches, the foundations of several walls were revealed. These are probably the remains of one of the buildings or outbuildings that formed Belmont House. Further excavation revealed the full extent of the archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed new building.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Carillion Plc

Burns National Heritage Park, Alloway T Addyman, S Brown, J Austin, T Romankiewicz, C McFarlane, P McGowan, J Rock, L Ewan
Historic building survey and analysis, Simpson and Brown
Historical research, with Addyman
Archaeology
Archaeological evaluation

NS 3347 1859 Survey and analysis of the key structures was undertaken within the Burns National Heritage Park (now known as ‘Burns birthplace: an international museum’) during January to March 2006 in order to develop a strategy for the long-term management of the site. This study, combined with extensive review of historical information for the site and landscape, culminated in the production of a Conservation Plan completed to support an application to the Heritage Lottery Fund. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in the vicinity of the present Tam O’Shanter Experience building. The first stage involved monitoring engineering test excavations to the E and W of the centre, followed by a more formal evaluation exercise, principally in areas to the W of the centre that had not been disturbed by the creation of the existing car park. No archaeologically significant remains were revealed. Much of the N side of the site area had been disturbed by the late 19th-century construction of a railway siding.

An assessment was made of earthworks and other features in the vicinity of Burns Cottage and the fields on its W side. Various field boundary features could be matched to those on early maps, and evidence of rig and furrow cultivation recorded. Selected boundary features were assessed by archaeological evaluation and were found to be primarily of earthen construction. Within the light spread of domestic finds recovered within the field area were individual finds that may date to the period of the Burns family occupation.

A trench across a bank bounding the N side of the site encountered multiple caches of artefacts relating to the earlier 20th-century use of Burns Cottage – frames containing photographic images of Burns-related subjects and a series of Shellyware porcelain models (battleship, tank, kennel, binoculars, barrel, Davey lamp, etc) relating to the 1st World War period and each decorated with a polychrome armorial - ‘Arms for Burns’. Some pieces are also marked ‘Black Watch’.

An analytical appraisal of the standing fabric of Burns Cottage

was undertaken in which the extent of surviving early fabric was assessed, as was the extent of repeated episodes of modification and museum-related reconstruction, most extensive in recent decades. Analytical and historical assessment considerably extended the general understanding of the Monument Garden and structures within – Thomas Hamilton’s Burns Monument (1819), the gatehouse and boundary walls, and the Statue House (c 1830).

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

53 High Street, Ayr R Will
NS 3382 2201 An archaeological watching brief was maintained in April 2004 during the renovation of an existing shop at 53 High Street, Ayr. No archaeological deposits were disturbed during the renovation work and no artefacts were recovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS and NMRS.
Sponsor: Dawn Construction Ltd

Ballantrae

Garleffin evaluation, Garleffin Scott Jacobson
Evaluation Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd
NX 0888 8181 A programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out on 1 August 2006 on a site in Garleffin. These works were required by J and R McKinley in respect of the proposed construction of a residential building. The site was formerly used for agricultural purposes. The evaluation comprised of seven trenches covering approximately 8% of the total available ground to be developed. Demolition spoil was uncovered at the W end of trench 6. 19th-and 20th-century rubbish was noted in the topsoil (none retained).

Archive lodged with WoSAS, SMR; to be deposited with NMRS.
Sponsor: J and R McKinley

6 Shell Knowe, Ballantrae D Swan
Archaeological evaluation GUARD
NX 08248 82479 Five trenches representing 10% of the available and accessible land were excavated in August 2005. Apart from two small worked stone objects, no archaeological deposits or features were encountered during the evaluation.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS and NMRS.
Sponsor: Vennel Developments

Dundonald

Deveron Road, Barassie S Badger
Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd
NS 335 329 An evaluation was carried out in March 2006. The work was requested by WoSAS because the site lies within an area of raised beach and was deemed to be of high archaeological potential. Twenty-four trenches, covering a total area of 1525m² (5% of the total site area), were excavated. A length of field boundary wall, identified by the desk-based assessment, was found during the evaluation. No other archaeological remains were revealed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS; reports lodged with SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: George Wimpey West Scotland Ltd

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Troon Cemetery Geophysical Survey T Poller
Geophysical survey GUARD
NS 3339 3093 The geophysical survey in January 2005 was undertaken in order to ascertain whether the ground had already been used for burial. The results show regular disturbances in the underlying geology, which may be graves, but are more likely to be cultivation marks relating to rig and furrow
Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: South Ayrshire Council

Kirkoswald

Culzean Castle Derek Alexander
Watching brief and survey National Trust for Scotland
NS 2325 1013, NS 2345 1027, NS 2329 1024 A series of watching briefs were undertaken around the area close to the castle. New drainage ditches were cut to allow run-off next to the resurfaced roads on the Dolphin House Brae and the service drive. No artefacts or deposits were found on the former site (NS 2325 1013) although a topographic survey of the adjacent terraces was undertaken. At the latter site (NS 2345 1027) traces of an earlier, stone-built, road-side drain were recorded. A further watching brief was undertaken while re-surfacing the path on the middle terrace of the Fountain Court terraced garden (NS 2329 1024) but no archaeological remains were discovered.
Report to be lodged with NTS SMR and NMRS (intended).
Sponsor: the National Trust for Scotland

Monkton and Prestwick

48 Kilmarnock Road, Monkton Douglas Gordon
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited
NS 361 279 A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken during December 2005 on 0.66ha of greenfield site in advance of housing development on behalf of Lynch Homes Ltd. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 11 trenches, covering approximately 8% of the development area and opened to a depth of between 0.1m and 0.8m. A representative sample of all uncovered features with archaeological potential was investigated, as agreed with WoSAS. A number of relatively recent or modern agricultural features of no archaeological significance were recovered or identified. These included field ditches and field drains.
Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.
Sponsor: Lynch Homes Ltd

Tarbolton

Mauchline Road, Mossblown John Gooder
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group
NS 411 250 An archaeological evaluation was carried in December 2006 prior to the construction of a residential development lying to the E of the village of Mossblown. Fourteen trial trenches totalling 1,814m² were excavated over approximately 3.5ha of ground formerly used as rough grazing. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were identified by the evaluation.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Dawn Homes Ltd

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Biggar

Brownsbank Kenneth Brophy and Gordon Noble
Excavation Department of Archaeology,
University of Glasgow

NT 0741 4283 The excavation of a cropmark enclosure at Brownsbank, near Biggar, was carried out in August 2006 as part of the Department of Archaeology's annual field school. Trial excavation (*DES* 2005, 132) had shed little light on the nature of this enclosure, so a larger open area excavation was undertaken in this final season. The enclosure was initially identified by RCAHMS field staff in 1975 in preparation of their Lanarkshire Inventory (1978, 145-6) as a 'wasted' earthwork, and an inconclusive excavation took place. Subsequently the site was ploughed flat and appeared as a cropmark in 1992.

Three phases of activity were identified. The earliest seems to be a rectangular setting of nine timber posts, aligned roughly NE-SW, with three postholes on either side, one post on the NE end, and two on the SW end. No artefacts were associated with these heavily plough-truncated features, but the posts would have been in the order of 0.5m in diameter. This post setting may be Neolithic, and sits within the earthwork enclosure initially identified by RCAHMS. The enclosure measures 20 x 13m NE-SW internally, within a shallow ditch on average 2m wide and 0.2m deep. The ditch contains two fills, one possibly related to the collapse/erosion of an eternal bank of which no trace was found. A single entrance gap exists on the NNE side of the enclosure. Although this is not a traditional henge monument, it neatly encloses the timber setting and therefore we have argued that it was constructed with reference to that structure and may well also be Neolithic.

The ditch of this enclosure was cut on the S side by a regular rectangular trench/ditch with vertical sides and a flat bottom. Shallow postholes were recorded along the edge of this feature on both sides, equally spaced at 1.25m apart. The contents of this trench were modern, including corroded iron (such as nails and a chain), glass, clay pipe fragments, charred wood and burnt bricks. This feature was partially excavated by RCAHMS. The most likely explanation seems to be that this feature is related to Home Guard activity in WWII, possibly a training feature or firing position that would have had a sandbag revetment. The heavily truncated nature of the site leaves all of these conclusions provisional.
Sponsor: Glasgow University

Bothwell

17 Fairyknowe Gardens, Bothwell D Sneddon and
J Sommerville
Archaeological watching brief GUARD

NS 706 586 Initially an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of test pits at the site at 17 Fairyknowe Gardens. This was followed by a watching brief during the excavation of foundation and service trenches for a new house and associated garage on the site. This work was undertaken between September 2004 and February 2006. No archaeological remains were identified during the course of the watching brief.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Gibb Architects

Hamilton Road, Bothwell Rob Engl
Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NS 709 580 A programme of phased archaeological works consisting of a metal detecting survey and archaeological evaluation was commissioned to identify the archaeological significance of the site and assist the consideration of future development options. This work was undertaken in July 2006. The metal detecting survey undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group, with the assistance of the Scottish Artefact Recovery Group Metal Detecting Club, revealed a firing line consistent with the likely position of Government forces during the initial actions of the Battle of Bothwell Bridge (22 June 1679). The firing line consisted of three lead musket balls and a piece of lead ammunition roll. Other finds probably connected to the action included a further musket ball, a large fragment of lead shot, a probable decorated copper dirk pommel inlaid with coloured glass, and lead scraps for the production of musket balls. A number of Georgian, Victorian and modern coins were found, together with a copper ring and copper buckle of unknown date. The archaeological evaluation consisted of 40 linear metres of trenching. This revealed no significant artefacts or features.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Council

Uddingston Grammar School Andrew Dutton
Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 690 608 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in July 2006 at the proposed new site of Uddingston Grammar School, in accordance with a condition of planning consent for the construction of new school buildings on the site of existing playing fields. The site was regarded as having high archaeological potential because of the presence of a medieval chapel (NS66SE 13) and a number of chance finds of Roman (NS66SE 15 16) and prehistoric (NS66SE 14 and 19) material in the area. Historically, and from map evidence, the study area appears to have remained undeveloped, being under fields even since the establishment of the original grammar school building to the E of the site in the latter part of the 19th century. Some limited landscaping appears to have been carried out on the site for the the playing fields that now exist on the site, although this seems to have been minimal. Trial trenches equivalent to 5.5% of the development area were excavated, but no archaeological deposits or features were recorded other than agricultural and modern drainage features.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Council

Cambuslang

Cathkin High School, Rutherglen Andrew Dutton
Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 634 599 An archaeological evaluation at the Cathkin High School site was carried out in July 2006 in order to satisfy a condition of planning consent for new school buildings and sports grounds. The site was undeveloped until the late 1960s when the present school was first built. At that time some limited landscaping appears to have been carried out for the provision of playing fields on the gently sloping ground to the N of the present school buildings. Given these factors the archaeological potential of the site was regarded as low. In the event no archaeological deposits or features were recorded during the evaluation, other than infilled mine workings, agricultural and modern drainage

features. The mine-workings are undated.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Council

Newton Farm, Cambuslang Victoria Clements
Archaeological evaluation, AOC Archaeology Group
Excavation

NS 669 608, NS 669 610, NS 671 610 A targeted excavation during April and May 2006, following the results of a previous archaeological evaluation which identified a ring-ditch and several pits containing prehistoric pottery, was carried out by AOC Archaeology Group in advance of a proposed residential development at Newton Farm, to the E of Cambuslang. Limited evidence for post-medieval rig and furrow cultivation was discovered. Three areas each of 625m² were opened around the prehistoric ring-ditch and the pits. The ring-ditch was fully excavated along with the pits identified in the other two areas.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Ashfield Land Ltd and Taylor Woodrow
Developments Ltd

Carluke

Mauldslie Road, Carluke Martin Cook
Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NS 836 509 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in May to June 2006 comprising the excavation of eight trenches, amounting to 2,175m², on the site of a proposed residential development, to the NW of Carluke. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Bett Homes

Overhead Line Build – Yieldshields to Forth Alan Duffy
Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group

NS 872 522 A second watching brief on ground-breaking works associated with overhead and underground electricity cable renewal was undertaken at Yieldshields, near Carluke, between January and May 2006. None of the nearby sites were affected by the works and no further archaeological remains were noted during the course of the watching brief.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: PLPC

Stravenhouse Farm, Law Douglas Gordon
Watching brief Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 8206 5134 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken for Stewart Toy on behalf of Tinto Construction in advance of proposed groundworks in support of the development at the site adjacent to Stravenhouse Farm, Off Quarry Road, Law. A watching brief was undertaken on 16 May 2006 on the topsoil stripping of the footprint of the building. All of the uncovered features with archaeological potential were investigated, though none were of archaeological significance. No material of archaeological significance was recovered or identified.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.

Sponsor: Tinto Construction

Carnwath

Greens Moor Survey Michael Given
Survey Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow

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NT 018 489 (centre of survey area) As part of the Department of Archaeology's annual field school, a team of students carried out a walkover survey over part of Greens Moor along the North Medwin stream, 4km NE of Carnwath. During two weeks in August 2006 we surveyed 7.6ha at a fieldwalker spacing of 20m, and recorded 144 sites and features.

As well as the well known Neolithic long cairn (NT04NW21) and probable Bronze Age burial cairns (NT04NW5, 16), the upper S-facing slopes at the N end of Greens Moor are notable for the coinciding distributions of field systems (NT04NW30), clearance cairns (typically c 3m long and less than 1m high) and 36 pits (usually 2-3m across, with relatively vertical walls and up to 1m deep). By contrast, there were no cairns or pits in the boggy, lower-lying moor to the S, apart from six clearly more recent clearance cairns, possibly associated with the 19th-century field walls (NT 0189 4858). This area, however, had a striking concentration of substantial sheepfolds: six circular turf sheepfolds (diameters 10.0, 13.0, 17.0, 17.5, 18.5, 21.5m); one well built circular stone sheepfold (diameter 21.5m), and two cross-shaped shelters providing protection from any wind direction (maximum lengths 13.0 and 23.5m).

The area of rough pasture surveyed on the W side of the North Medwin stream showed an area of 15 clearance cairns (NT04NW 23) not unlike those at the N end of Greens Moor. Of particular interest was a probably Bronze Age burial cairn (NT04NW 18) on a small spur, with a clear bank and ditch round the spur and four impressive standard beech trees. There is an excellent view S onto the avenues and rectilinear estate grounds of Kersewell Mains, which suggests that the cairn was reincorporated into a designed landscape in the 18th or 19th century.

A full report will be lodged with the RCAHMS.

Sponsor: University of Glasgow

Waukmill Allan Hall
Survey Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow

NT 015 490 A team of students undertook a survey of the site assumed to that of a water-powered woollen mill or waukmill c 4km NE of Carnwath. This exercise formed part of the Department of Archaeology's annual field school. During two weeks in August 2006 we surveyed the site and examined potentially related features which lie within c 500m of the site. A topographic survey and drawings and photographs of the building remains were the main outcomes. The Waukmill site consists of a complex of ruins. The original buildings were constructed well above stream level on a natural platform on the right bank of the North Medwin, a stream which flows southwards towards the River Clyde. The site is now in the grounds of a new house (the Lade) and the main complex is enclosed by wire fencing. The site lies about 200m above sea-level on a broad SE-facing, gently sloping land surface.

The site environs include: a lade with remains of stone-built features including dam and inlet; bridges, stone-lining and a stonework diversion-sludge; the remains of a substantial stone and wooden footbridge; a ford for a main trackway; a revetment wall along the right bank of the stream; a long dry stone wall and sheepfold on the left bank; remains of low land-boundary walling; indications of former tracks; a field system; a rock-cut lade for a former sawmill; and sandstone quarries.

The new and old statistical accounts give details given of the local terrain, resources and lifestyles but there is no mention of Waukmill. A mill and lade is shown on the map of Forrest (1816) but not on the detailed map of Ross (1773). The complex of buildings are labelled as 'Wauk Mill' on the OS First Edition

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County Series 1:2500 mpa (1854). The mill complex is therefore likely to date from about 1800.

The remains recorded were:

- Building 1 - the most prominent building with one wall and gable-ends complete almost to former roof level
- Building 2 - a substantial building with the wall remains up to several metres high and a gable-end complete almost to former roof level (this building was the probable water mill but we found no convincing evidence)
- Buildings 3-5 a row of buildings with incomplete walling up to about 1m high (Building 4 probably had two rooms)
- Building 6 - the stone foundations of a two-roomed building preserved up to about 1m high on the left bank of the stream, E of the main mill complex

There were several indications of additional previous buildings. Building remains did not correspond exactly with buildings featured on early OS maps.

The old lade remains as a partially infilled canal from upstream S towards the mill complex. Immediately to the N of the mill complex it is visible on the ground only as a linear depression. An exploratory pit was dug in this field by the landowner and confirmed the presence of a stone lined lade which had been backfilled with housing debris. The route of the lade within the mill complex is not clear but it could have run to Building 2.
Sponsor: University of Glasgow

Wilsontown Open Cast Coal Scheme (Phase 2) M Kirby Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd
NS 959 543 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of an extension to Wilsontown Open Cast Coal Scheme in September 2006. Several features associated with earlier coal mining were uncovered. These included parts of the Lawhead Branch Line Mineral Railway and two possible mineshafts. Previous work on the site was reported in 1996 and 2004 (*DES* 1996, 96; *DES* 2004, 123). A single piece of worked flint of probable prehistoric date was also recovered. It had a white and cracked appearance, suggesting that it had been burnt. It was recovered from the spoilheap and has no secure context.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS and South Lanarkshire Council SMR.

Sponsor: Hall Construction Ltd

Carstairs

Rosemount Crescent, Carstairs D Lynn Evaluation GUARD
NS 935 458 GUARD were initially commissioned to undertake a 5% evaluation of the development site in September 2006 in response to a planning condition applied for by WoSAS on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council. The initial results of the trial trenching and a walkover survey of the area suggested that the southern half of the site had already been totally stripped of topsoil by a previous owner. The northern half had also undergone extensive stripping, although some ploughsoil remained in situ. In light of this, the sample size was reduced to concentrate on the areas that had not been disturbed. Thirteen trenches were excavated across the site and natural subsoil was reached at depths of between 0.1m to 0.4m. Three trenches uncovered deposits comprising modern demolition rubble that was up to 1.2m deep. This material seems to have been imported in an attempt to stabilise a central boggy area. No archaeological remains were uncovered in any of the trenches. The only finds consisted of four sherds of 19th- or 20th-century pottery.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: MCA Homes

Covington

Covington cemetery evaluation Scott Jacobson Evaluation Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd
NS 975 398 A programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out on 3 and 6 of November 2006 on a plot in Covington. These works were required by South Lanarkshire Council in respect of a proposed cemetery extension. The site was formerly used as an enclosed garden associated with the castle. The evaluation comprised of six trenches covering approximately 20% of the total available ground to be developed. A residual early post-medieval sherd was recovered. 19th- and 20th-century rubbish was noted in the topsoil (none retained).

Archive to be deposited with WoSAS, SMR, NMRS.
Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Council

Hillview Cottage, Covington Scott Jacobson Watching brief Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd
NS 976 397 A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out on 13 July 2006 behind a house at Hillview Cottage, Covington in support of the trenching for the foundation of an extension. During excavation in the area for the foundation no significant archaeology was impacted. The monitoring identified ceramics, glass, building debris and general rubbish from the 20th century (none retained).

Archive lodged with WoSAS SMR; to be deposited NMRS.
Sponsor: John Russell Partnership Ltd

Crawford

Little Clyde Roman Camp and Road D Sneddon Archaeological test pits, Watching brief GUARD
Test pits: NS 992 158; Watching brief: NS 9891 1589
The hand-excavation of three archaeological test pits and an associated watching brief was undertaken in November 2006 during alterations to an existing 11000 volt electricity overhead line and underground service cable. The test pits were within the boundaries of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Little Clyde Roman Temporary Camp (SAM Index No. 2745) and the archaeological watching brief was within the boundaries of the scheduled ancient monument of Bodsberry Hill to Little Clyde Roman Road (SAM Index No. 3941). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR, NMRS and Historic Scotland.

Sponsor: Scottish Power

Darlserf

Canderside Toll, Larkhall Scott Jacobson, Tom MacFayden Evaluation Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd
NS 77072 48642 A programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out in February 2006 on three fields located to the south of Larkhall. These works were required by Aedas on behalf of their client Clowes Development (Scotland) Limited in respect of the proposed construction of a warehouse and associated infrastructure. The evaluation comprised of 22 trenches covering 5% of the total available ground to be developed. The evaluation identified ceramics, glass and iron from the 19th and 20th century (none retained).

Archive lodged with WoSAS SMR; NMRS.

Sponsor: Aedas

Larkhall Academy Dan Atkinson Excavation Headland Archaeology Ltd
NS 761 507 Following an archaeological evaluation (Atkinson 2005) an excavation took place during July 2006 in playing fields adjacent to Larkhall leisure centre. Neolithic settlement was located in the form of pits, gullies and postholes, but no obvious structures were identified. The assemblage of Neolithic pottery is of particular note, comprising some 117 fragments of 'traditional Carinated Bowl' pottery.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS and NMRS.
Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Council

Dolphinton

Merksland evaluation, Dolphinton Scott Jacobson Evaluation Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd
NT 0962 4721 A programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out in July 2006 on a field in Dolphinton. These works were required by Craig Allardice in respect of the proposed construction of three lodges and an access road. The evaluation consisted of five trenches covering approximately 20% of the total available ground to be developed. A modern linear feature with a centred rubble drain was identified by the evaluation. A residual lithic flake was recovered from the fill of the linear feature.

Archive lodged with WoSAS SMR; to be deposited NMRS.
Sponsor: Craig Allardice

Newbigging evaluation, Newbigging Scott Jacobson Evaluation Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd
NT 0962 4721 A programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out on 1 August 2006 on a plot on Dunsyre Road in Newbigging. These works were required by Dhiresah Magdani in respect of the proposed construction of a residential building. The site was formerly used as a playground. The evaluation comprised five trenches covering approximately 20% of the total available ground to be developed. An area interpreted as a tree boll could be the truncated remains of a ditch. 19th-and 20th-century rubbish was noted in the topsoil (none retained).

Archive lodged with WoSAS SMR; to be deposited NMRS.
Sponsor: Dhiresah Magdani

East Kilbride

Calderglen High School, East Kilbride Andrew Dutton Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd
NS 652 539 An archaeological evaluation at the Calderglen High School site, East Kilbride, was carried out during November 2005 as a condition of planning consent for the construction of a new school. The ground had been landscaped in the early 1970s to provide for playing fields and no archaeological deposits or features were recorded during the evaluation, other than land drains cut through modern levelling layers and truncated natural deposits.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.
Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Council

Duncanrig Secondary School, Westwood Andrew Dutton Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd
NS 617 540 An archaeological evaluation was carried out

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during December 2005 at the Duncanrig Secondary School site to satisfy a condition of planning consent for the construction of a new school. The site appears to have been undeveloped until the mid-1950s when the present school was first built and limited landscaping was carried out for playing fields. No archaeological deposits or features were recorded during the evaluation, other than modern land drains cut through truncated natural deposits and some evidence of ponding.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Council

Lindsayfield, East Kilbride Colin Hewat Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd
NS 606 519 Trial trenching was undertaken at Lindsayfield in June 2006 to satisfy a planning condition for the development of the site for housing. The evaluation comprised a 5% sample of the site. In total, 77 trenches were excavated by machine, totalling an area of 13,316 m². No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered and no pre-19th-century finds were recovered

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Miller Homes Ltd (Scotland West Region)

Nerston, East Kilbride Victoria Clements Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NS 644 568 Due to a number of burial cairns previously recorded in the immediate vicinity, an archaeological watching brief was carried out in March to April 2006 during ground-breaking works associated with the a residential development on farmland at Nerston, East Kilbride. Ground-breaking works were monitored until clean natural subsoil was observed. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: David Wilson Homes

Wester Kittochside Farm ACM Calder Geophysical survey

NS 6083 5633 A ground resistance survey of four 20 x 20m squares was made in the area surrounding Wester Kittochside Farm. Three of the squares were to the front of the 1780s farmhouse, one to the S and two to the W, and one square was to the N of the farm buildings. No features were found in the area immediately to the S of the farmhouse (approx one 20m square), and of the two squares to the W of the farmhouse, the two high resistance anomalies were considered to be associated with the underlying geology. The resistance readings for the square to the N of the farm buildings were also affected by the proximity of the volcanic rock on which the farm was built. However, one high resistance area, approximately 7m square, in front of the Dutch Barn, might indicate the presence of a former building.
Sponsors: NMS, NTS, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

Wester Kittochside Farm Derek Alexander and Diane Gorman Fieldwalking National Trust for Scotland
NS 6078 5600 As part of Scottish Archaeology Month in September 2006 20 volunteers took part in a fieldwalking exercise to the SW of the farm. An area of 120 x 20m was gridded out in 10m squares, and the volunteers spent 5 minutes in each grid collecting all the visible artefacts. The majority of the artefacts recovered were of 19th-century origin. These included white glazed and brown glazed pottery, stoneware, bottle and

window glass, clay pipes, and roof slates. More unusual finds included beads, buttons, burnt bone, medieval green glaze sherds, pitchstone and flint. Most of this material probably derives from spreading midden material onto the fields. It is hoped that some of the finds will go in display in the museum.

Report lodged with NTS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: NTS and NMS



Fig. 51 Volunteers fieldwalking at Kittochside.

Hamilton

Cadzow Castle Gordon Ewart
Archaeological monitoring and recording Kirkdale Archaeology
NS 7344 5376 Archaeological monitoring and recording were undertaken at Cadzow Castle in November 2005 during the clearance of a small area for a concrete base, in advance of the installation of a new store for architectural fragments. The works were located W of the W limits of the site and S of the tower-like structure defining the NW corner of the castle enclosure. This work demonstrated that archaeologically sensitive surfaces are very close to the present ground level on the W side of the castle. These in turn suggest that there is no significant accumulation of 'occupation' debris.

It was thought possible that the line of a shallow ditch picked up further S might have extended as far as this trench. However, no trace was found. In all probability the ditch lies slightly further W, if it extends further N at all. It is possible that the ditch is not a defensive feature but is part of the pale surrounding the 15th-century deer park, and may not extend anywhere near the castle. The characteristics of this ditch - shallow, with a revetted wall on its inner (E) side - suggest a more 'park-like' function than serious defence against attack.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Cadzow Castle Paul Fox
Archaeological monitoring and recording Kirkdale Archaeology
NS 734 537 Archaeological monitoring and recording were undertaken at Cadzow Castle in May 2006 during the removal (for reinstatement) of two large sandstone blocks, the first forming the sill of a window and the other acting as both sill support and the NW margin of an aperture floored by a projecting spout. The work took place at the NW corner of the Outer Ward at the level of the top of the basement barrel vault. Drawings were made and

photographs taken in advance of any intrusive works to record the positioning of the various elements. Further recording was undertaken after clearance and removal of fallen masonry.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Castle Street/New Town Square, Hamilton R White
Desk-based assessment CFA Archaeology Ltd
NS 725 555 A desk-based assessment was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition placed on the proposed construction of a retail and commercial development at Castle Street/New Town Square, Hamilton. Four sites of cultural heritage significance within the proposed development area and one site of archaeological importance in the vicinity were considered. These included two areas in which archaeological trial excavation and watching briefs were undertaken; two demolished buildings, one of which was once listed category B; and a terrace of houses and associated backlands, first recorded on the cartographic coverage of 1781. These sites are of local and lesser importance (as defined in NPPG5). It was concluded that the proposed development will not have a significant environmental effect on cultural heritage interests.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS; report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Cooper Cromar on behalf of Lynnham Ltd

Hamilton High Parks Stuart Nisbet
Enclosures

NS 7393 5228 Outer Dyke: substantial sandstone masonry wall, ruined over long lengths, 2m high x 0.6m wide with unusual two-part cope. From edge of Avon Water valley at NS 73935228, continues SW in straight line for 550m to NS 7358 5185 where turns NW. Continues mostly straight for 1.5km to NS 72395260 where terminates at gate. Previous continuation W of Meikle Burn valley destroyed by modern housing. Outer Park Dyke shown on surveys by Edward (1708) and Watt (1729).

Inner Dyke: Battered retaining wall or haha, 1.8m high with shallow ditch on W side and retaining full height on E. Starts at Thorney Glen boundary NS73356251, continues to NW for 1km over crest of hill. Latterly rebuilt and with new cope, continues to NS 7262 5319, where changes to upstanding boundary wall. Turns N continuing for 900m to terminate at gate at NS 72855405. Inner Park dyke c 1740 enclosing Deer Park.



Fig. 52 Photo of wall cope.

Limekiln Burn Stuart Nisbet
Lime kilns
NS 712 511 NS708509 extensive former quarry covering most of field on N and S of burn.

Further downstream, quarry and several clamp kilns on N side of Limekiln Burn. Most prominent in mound at NS 7122 5114, kiln 6m long x 4m wide; parallel pair at NS 7132 5115, 4m long x 1.5m wide; further group at NS 7117 5114. Further quarrying downstream with two crescent-shaped clamp kilns in N bank of burn at NS 716 513, c 6m wide x 4m deep. Much larger flooded quarries on E and W of former railway embankment at NS 515 718. Lime quarries and kilns shown on survey by John Watt (1730).

Sponsor: Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland

Lanark

Bonnington Penstock Claire Shaw
Archaeological monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 8880 4145 to NS 8852 4144 Archaeological monitoring was carried out from 4 to 11 July 2006 in advance of the forthcoming refurbishment of Bonnington Penstock Power Station. During the monitoring of a temporary access road no features of archaeological significance were observed. All that was present on site was a disused lead water pipe believed to have supplied water to the Corra Linn Pavilion constructed in 1708.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd

Cartland Mains Farm, Claire Shaw and Claire Williamson
Cartland
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 865 457 A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken in advance of the proposed development at Cartland Mains Farm. An evaluation was carried out in June 2006, consisting of nine trenches strategically located across the proposed development site. Archaeological monitoring was carried out in August 2006 on the NE area of the development site. Most of the trenches in the evaluation exhibited a common stratigraphic sequence of a hard standing on a layer of bedding material of varying form and depth overlying silty sand subsoil of varying depth (max 0.65m). The topsoil was non-existent across most of the site, having been truncated by regular resurfacing of the farm forecourt and access paths.

The evaluation revealed two features of archaeological significance, a linear feature and associated posthole, both of which were partially cut into the natural. The presence of a fragment of medieval pottery in the lower fill of the linear feature meant that further archaeological mitigation works were recommended for this area should development proceed. The monitoring located the linear ditch in Area 2 revealed during the previous evaluation. The exposed length of the feature was excavated but no dating material was found. In the evaluation fragments of green bottle glass were found in upper layers of this feature.

Within the subsoil (206) of Area 2, three fragments of post-medieval pottery were found. The first fragment is a highly fired unglazed base, with slight sag, composed of a fine-grained grey fabric with orange inner hue. The other two sherds form a body fragment of a wheel-thrown pot of considerable thickness (11mm), highly fired with a fine-grained grey fabric with orange outer hue and rough green glaze. These fragments were not

associated with any features. They indicate medieval activity in this area.

Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.
Sponsor: Stewart Toy Architects

29c High Street, Lanark Alan Matthews
Watching brief Begg Heritage Consultants Ltd
NS 883 435 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on 5 September 2006 at 29c High Street in Lanark. The examination of the site revealed no archaeological material either in the section of the foundation trenches or among the spoil. Report to WoSAS and archive to NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr Jim McFadyen

The Beeches, Lanark Mike Roy
Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NS 889 429 Due to the archaeological potential of the area (including the proximity of a known medieval find-spot) a watching brief was carried out in October and November 2006 on all ground-breaking works associated with Phase 2 of the residential development at the Beeches, Lanark. The Phase 2 area comprised arable land on the E outskirts of Lanark and lay S of the cemetery. Topsoil stripping of an area of 5ha was observed and the remains of a late medieval/post-medieval field system were recorded.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Redrow Homes (Scotland) Ltd

Lesmahagow

Coalburn John Gooder
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NS 816 350 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in July and August 2006 on the proposed area of a residential development lying to the NE of the village of Coalburn, South Lanarkshire. Sixty-four trial trenches totalling 15,310m² were excavated over approximately 30ha of former farmland and industrial waste ground. The only features unearthed were the remains of structures related to late 19th- to early 20th-century mining or railway structures and a contemporary refuse tip.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Commodore Homes Ltd

Stonehouse

Tweedieside evaluation, Sandyford, Scott Jacobson
South Lanarkshire
Evaluation Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

NS 7255 4288 A programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out on 17 August 2006 on a plot on the road leading E out of Sandford. These works were required in respect of the proposed construction of a stable block. The evaluation consisted of one trench 1.6m in width and 40.5m in length. A small circular feature was uncovered and excavated. No materials were recovered.

Archive lodged with WoSAS SMR; to be deposited NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr and Mrs A N Gray

STIRLING

Aberfoyle, Buchanan, Callander

Loch Katrine Magnar Dalland
Survey Headland Archaeology Ltd
NN 420 110 An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey took place on land surrounding Loch Arklet and Loch Katrine during May to July 2006. The work was carried out as part of an environmental assessment of the area prior to a forest regeneration scheme. This survey represented an extension of a previous survey carried out by GUARD in 1997. The two survey areas did not overlap and together the two surveys covered most of the land around the two lochs up to a height of some 350m OD.

A total of 92 archaeological sites, groups of sites or areas were recorded and some 250 individual structures and areas of cultivation were identified. The majority of the structures, 110 out of 250, were examples of rectangular and sub-rectangular buildings, represented by low footings of stone, turf, or turf and stone, all probably of medieval or later date. Most of these were small structures typically less than 6m long and often found inland away from the farmsteads along the shores of the lochs. These were identified as shieling-huts associated with the use of the hill pasture. They were sometimes recorded as isolated single structures, but more commonly occurred in groups of up to 10 buildings. Some of the shielings were located on small shelves in steep hillsides. In a number of cases later dry stone structures had been built on top or next to older footings, utilising the ready source of building material provided by the older ruins.

In addition to the shieling-huts, some larger rectangular buildings were recorded. These were generally better preserved and often associated with deserted farmsteads located on lower ground around the two lochs. Associated with these farmsteads were a number of banks, dykes, sheepfolds and other enclosures as well as areas of cultivation remains.

The remains of two old road lines were recorded to the N and E of Loch Arklet. One road runs from the old garrison at Inversnaid towards Stonachlachar on the N side of the loch (NN30NE 4). This road is shown on a military survey made by Lieutenants Dumaresque and Bastide in 1718 and is relatively well preserved, as the present road through the glen runs along the shoreline some 100m to the S. The old road is interesting, as its line is clearly the result of a straightening of an older, more sinuous line.

The remains of a second 18th-century road were recorded in the area near Loch Arklet (NN40NW 3). It forks off to the SE from the old military road at the E end of the loch and continues towards Loch Chon to the SE outside the survey area. Unlike the other road, there was no evidence of straightening of the road line. Map evidence indicates that it was built by 1783, but it is likely to post-date the road mapped in 1718. Both roads are evidence of the efforts to improve the road network that took place in the 18th century.

A group of features situated on undulating ground on the S side of Loch Katrine between the hills Tom Ard and Meall were associated with the Glasgow waterworks and date to the second half of the 19th century. The features included a tower, four shafts and marker obelisks along the line of the water work conduit. Only one site that might date to the prehistoric period was recorded during the survey. It was a possible hut-platform situated on the lower slopes on the N side of Loch Arklet (NN 36513 09488).

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Stirling SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: the Forestry Commission

Buchanan

Tigh an Eas, Ardess Derek Alexander and Jill Harden
Trial trenching National Trust for Scotland
NS 3611 9950 and NS 3612 9964 As part of an NTS Thistle Camp two rectilinear structures at Tigh an Eas were investigated by trial trenching in April 2006. The first site (No. 162 – NS 3611 9950) is on the edge of a steep natural slope and consists of a turf-walled, sub-rectangular structure, with rounded ends. It measures 7.1m long by 4.2m wide externally. There were traces of a possible entrance at the southern end and excavation focussed on this half of the structure. A trench 6m long was excavated across the middle of the structure and extended 5m S over and outside the possible entrance. This confirmed that the walls were turf-built but no internal floor deposits or negative features were encountered. Artefacts recovered included 19th-century sponge-decorated blue on white china, clay pipe fragments and lumps of iron, suggesting the site is 19th-century in date. The second structure (No. 180 – NS 3612 9964) investigated was 150m to the N, on the NW side of the burn. This consists of the stone footings of a sub-rectangular structure that measures 8m long by 4.4m wide externally. There is a possible entrance on the northern side. A narrow trench 5m long by 1m wide was excavated across the E end of the structure revealing its 1m wide stone wall footings. The only artefact from this trench was a sherd of red glazed pottery.

Archive to be lodged with NTS SMR and NMRS (intended).

Sponsor: NTS

Callander

Bochastle D J Woolliscroft and B Hoffmann
Survey Dept of Archaeology,
University of Liverpool

NN 614 079 Resistance and magnetic surveys were conducted over the entire fort and its surroundings. The results contradict various unusual features described in the report on the excavations in the 1950s (1). The survey confirmed aerial evidence of a double ditch circuit with ‘parrot beak’ gate breaks. The NW and SW corners had survived encroachment by the River Teith and a railway cutting. Despite the excavators’ claims to the contrary, however, the NE corner had been eroded by the river. More importantly, the magnetic survey detected clear foundation traces for some of the main range of buildings, whereas the excavation claimed that the interior features had been destroyed by an incursion of the river. The site is thus significantly better preserved than had been thought. One aspect of the excavation plan was strikingly vindicated, however, for the rampart showed deep (up to 26m) re-entrants at all four gates. These fit well with the parrot beak ditch breaks and would have formed an enfiladed killing ground in front of the gates.

The survey confirmed air photographic hints that the fort and temporary camp ditches might intersect. The two thus seem unlikely to be contemporary. The upcast from the fort ditches obscures the camp ditch where the two cross, which might suggest that the camp was built first. Trenching was conducted on the camp’s W defences to determine which of three possible ditch lines, seen from the air, was the real camp ditch. All proved to be V-shaped ditches and two had been re-cut. No dating evidence

was recovered to prove that all were indeed Roman, but if so they would suggest a complex occupation history. On the other hand, trenching close to the camp’s SE corner demonstrated that an aerial feature which had seemed to be an annexe was natural in origin. Here, however, more modern traces of metalworking were found, including iron blooms, furnaces and furnace waste.

Two other post-Roman features were surveyed; a group of lime kilns to the W of the fort and a large oval stone revetted platform in the centre of the camp, which had been cut into during the construction of the modern Bochastle farm.

Sponsor: the Roman Gask Project

Dunblane and Lecropt

Dunblane Cathedral (Riccarton’s Stile) Claire Shaw
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology

NN 7820 0140 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in December 2005 while contractors excavated foundation trenches to allow the stone-built entrance arch known as Riccarton’s Stile to be reconstructed. Riccarton’s Stile is a commemorative stone archway incorporated within the build of the Cathedral’s boundary wall at the E side. It is believed this archway is contemporary with the wall and may date to the 18th-19th century. It had become apparent that the foundations of the arch had begun to slump by some 40mm on its northern footing. This had subsequently caused the arch to twist slightly, undermining its structural integrity. No finds or features of archaeological significance were found during these works.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Sheriffmuir Battlefield T Pollard
Battlefield survey Centre for Battlefield Archaeology/
GUARD

NN 815 019 The aim of the project was to locate as accurately as possible the site of the battle of Sheriffmuir, which was fought between Jacobite and Government forces on 13 November 1715. The main location of interest was the initial deployment of the battle lines, which preceded the rapid departure from the moor of the left wings of both armies, who were hotly pursued by the opposing force’s right wings. The work was carried out in April and May 2006 in relation to the proposed 400 kV overhead line, which will run from Beauly to Denny and replace the current 132 kV line that runs across the moor.

Metal detector survey, supported by in-depth analysis of contemporary battle accounts and historic maps, has established that the initial battle lines were orientated E to W and located in the commercial woodland to the W of the Sherrifmuir Inn and E of the Gathering Stone. There seems little doubt that the planting of this forestry will have had a detrimental impact on any archaeology related to the battle in this location.

Pockets of survival were identified outside the woodland in pasture fields and to a lesser extent on moorland. The assemblage included musket and pistol balls, buttons, buckles, horseshoes, a snaffle bit and coins, among which was a silver ‘King’s Shilling’ dated to the 1690s. The main concentrations of debris were found to the SW of the MacRae Monument, and relate to the retreat of the Government Left, while debris from the paddock immediately to the W of the Sheriffmuir Inn related to action on the Jacobite Left.

Also recovered were a large number of WWII military artefacts; most of them were .303 shell casings, but mortar projector cases, webbing buckles and buttons were also recovered. This material

relates to the use of the moor for training during WWII, most notably for the Normandy Invasion (D-Day).

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric Transmission Ltd (SHETL) and SP Transmission Ltd (SPT)

Fintry

Earlsburn Wind Farm, Site 23 Ray Cachart
Excavation SUAT Ltd

NS 6767 8664 SUAT Ltd was commissioned by RSK ENSR on behalf of their client Falck Renewables to undertake excavation at Site 23 on the Earlsburn wind farm development site, Fintry. The site represented a possible denuded turf structure of unknown date. Close by were the remains of an area of cultivation known as ‘lazy beds’ and a timber roundhouse stance. Full excavation on part of the remainder of the site was recommended after the W side of the site had been accidentally destroyed by machining.

An area measuring 2 x 4m was excavated in May 2006. The excavation revealed deposits of silt overlaying natural silty sands, some charcoal and amorphous patches of black silt. It could not be positively established whether the feature was archaeological or natural. Further excavation of the site was not recommended

Archive deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Falck Renewables

Killin

Finlarig Castle J S Wood
Historic building survey Association of Certified
Field Archaeologists (ACFA)

NN 5750 3383 A historic building survey of the castle remains was carried out by the Association’s members through late 2004 and into 2005 to accurately record the structure.

A report has been lodged with NMRS and Stirling Council.

Sponsor: the Killin Heritage Trust

Moirlanich MO 1 George Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 56524 34073 An erratic 4.7 x 2.3 x 1.8m, immediately W of the sub-station and N of the road. There are five cup marks, 50 x 15mm, 50 x 10mm, 50 x 12mm, 40 x 15mm and 25 x 10mm. Two of the largest form a ‘dumbbell’.

Tyndrum lead mine John Pickin
Mineral workings, hushes

NN 317 302 to NN 316 302 Ore processing areas. On the NW edge of the mine opencast there are a number of areas where lead ore has been worked or dressed by hand. They are characterised by areas of small stone and vein material, generally less than 50mm in size, associated with mortar stones, short retaining walls and the footings of stone huts or cabins. The mortar stones, which were used for crushing ore, have average dimensions of 0.35m x 0.30m x 0.10m deep with circular depressions on one or both faces. The mortar stones and hand-dressing areas probably relate to an early, possibly 17th-century, period of mining.

NN 3165 3006 Hush dam. Earth and turf dam, 21 x 7m, with rectangular reservoir to SW. Hush channel or gutter runs NE. Possibly a prospecting hush exploring the ground E of the main opencast.

NN 3145 3005 Hush dam. Earth dam, 27 x 3.5m, with stone facing and collecting water in a natural hollow on S flank

of Stron nan Colan. Single hush channel runs SSE and then splits. Probably a prospecting hush exploring the S course of the Hard and Clay lead veins which here are covered by a thick peat deposit.

NW 3157 3009 Hush dam. Earth and turf dam, 10 x 3m, constructed between two rock outcrops; some stone revetment on SE outer face. Hush channel runs SE then E. Probably a prospecting hush.

Kilmadock

Doone Castle

Watching brief Claire Shaw
Kirkdale Archaeology
NN 727 011 A watching brief was undertaken in October to November 2005 during clearance and landscaping work in advance of the reconstruction of a collapsed wall within the guardianship area. The wall was constructed of roughly coursed stone boulders, bonded together with a cream-coloured lime mortar and located to the N of Castlebank Cottage, running in an E-W direction. The section of wall being reconstructed was some 30m long. The exact date of construction of this wall is unknown but was probably late 18th century.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Doone Castle signposting

Watching brief Lorna Main
Stirling Council
NN 7280 0115 A watching brief was undertaken on 16 May 2006 during the excavation of eight holes for signposts around Doone Castle. The holes were excavated to a maximum width of 0.4 x 1m deep. No archaeological deposits were encountered and no artefacts recovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Stirling Council

St Aedh's Church (Kilmadock Old Parish Church)

Watching brief LJ Masters
NN 7066 0247 A watching brief was undertaken in June 2006 during repairs to the cemetery wall surrounding St Aedh's Church (Kilmadock Old Parish Church). Most of the work involved repairs to the upper part of the wall, but in two areas the upper courses of the wall had collapsed outwards and the lower courses had to be removed to allow reinstatement. This necessitated cutting back very slightly (c 300 mm) into the cemetery fill and underlying fluvioglacial subsoil.

In one area of the wall on the SW side a 7m long section of wall required reconstruction from foundation level. A quantity of human bone (1.05kg including soil in bone cavities) and three adult molar teeth were recovered from the black soil of the cemetery fill mixed among the stones of the collapsed wall. The bones, all broken and incomplete, comprised: fragments of skull, ribs, vertebrae and long bones. Most of the bones occurred within a 1.50m section of wall collapse. They were clearly not in situ and it is likely that these human remains represent a previous disturbance of a burial, or burials, during an earlier repair to the cemetery wall. Evidence for this earlier repair was provided by modern cement in the matrix of collapsed wall stones and black soil of the cemetery fill. By contrast, the 5m long section of collapsed wall on the NW side yielded only one fragment of human bone. No other features of archaeological interest were encountered.

Sponsor: Kilmadock Heritage Society

Upper Drumbane, Callander

Watching brief J Lewis
Scotia Archaeology
NN 66491 06400 In August 2006, a watching brief was kept during the excavation of a trench to house a replacement wooden pole for an overhead power line near Upper Drumbane Farm, 3km ESE of Callander. The trench, which measured 2.3m E/W by 0.5m wide and 1.6m deep, cut through 0.3m of topsoil and underlying boulder clay. Although a ring ditch (NN60NE 11) lies only 20m S of the pole, nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered in the trench.

Sponsor: Scottish and Southern Energy

West Torrie, Callander

Watching brief J Lewis
Scotia Archaeology
NN 6461 0445 and NN 6467 0439 A watching brief was kept in October 2006 during the excavation of trenches for two replacement wooden poles carrying an overhead power supply near W Torrie Farm, 3km SE of Callander. The trenches, located in a drumlin field, measured 1.4m by 0.6m and 1.5m deep (Pole 43) and 1.3m by 0.8m and 1.6m deep (Pole 44), cutting through 0.3m of topsoil, some redeposited materials and underlying glacial till. Although the trenches were close to an extensive pre-Improvement landscape identified from air photographs, nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during the excavation.

Sponsor: Scottish and Southern Energy

St Ninians

Broadleys Business Park

Metal detector survey Sarah-Jane Haston
and Julie Franklin
Headland Archaeology Ltd
NS 8114 9238 A metal detector survey was undertaken of the site of a proposed business park development at Broadleys, Stirling, in September 2006. The site is on the W side of the Bannock Burn and is considered to lie within the general area of engagement during the main part of the Battle of Bannockburn. It is known that the English Army set up camp somewhere on the W side of the burn, presumably to the E of the Pelstream Burn, in the general vicinity of the development site. The site is situated in what is known as the Carse, an area of thick marine clays covered by extensive peat deposits. It is likely that higher, dry areas existed within the bogs and these may have attracted activity. In this context they may have been chosen as a preferred site for the English army's overnight camp.

Given these factors the site was recognised as having archaeological potential by Stirling Council's Archaeology Officer. The metal detector survey produced a variety of metalwork, none of it likely to relate to the Battle of Bannockburn or to be archaeologically significant. The survey recovered 139 finds, which appeared to be a mixture of fragments of agricultural tools, machinery, horse gear, possible First World War military equipment, coins and structural fittings. Modern detritus was concentrated along the E edge of the field adjacent to the modern industrial estate, particularly the SE corner near the gate.

Of note, but of no great archaeological interest, are concentrations of finds in and around the ditch and around the gate in the SE corner of the site that relate to the First World War. Three coins date to this time, one from 1913 and two from 1917, along with two more specifically military finds of a general service uniform button and an Eley gun cartridge. There is a suggestion that the army were using the field during the First World War, and given the number of artefacts recovered from

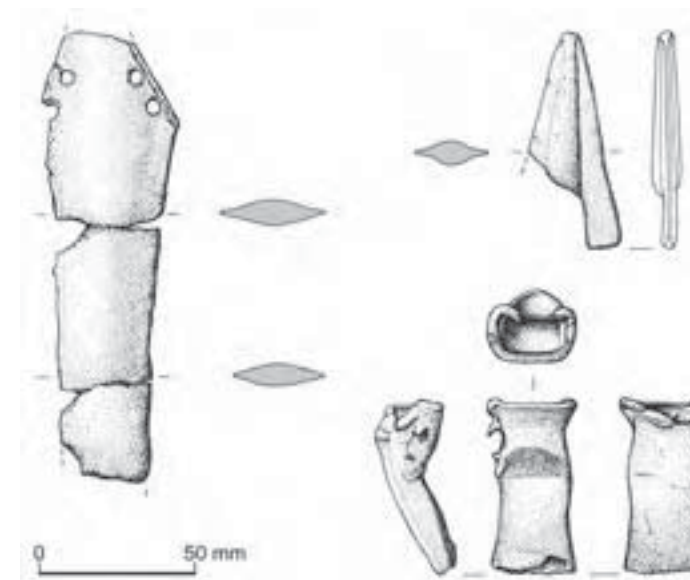


Fig 53. Late Bronze Age artefacts including fragments of a sword, socketed axehead and spearhead from Cauldbarns, Stirling. Drawing by Marion O'Neil.

this area of the field where objects are most likely to be lost, in either the mud or the undergrowth, a number of other finds could be seen in a military light.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Stirling SMR.

Sponsor: Prentice Kennedy on behalf of Teesland Development Management Ltd

Castleton

Cup- and ring-marked rock

George Currie
NS 85520 88214 11m N of the panel with nine rings and close to tree roots, a ring surrounding a central boss.

Cauldbarns Farm, Bannockburn

Metal detector finds T Cowie
National Museums Scotland
NS 79 88 A group of Late Bronze Age artefacts discovered during metal detecting may represent a hoard dispersed by ploughing. It includes three fragments of a leaf-shaped sword and a socketed axehead found by Mr J Cook and part of the blade of a socketed spearhead found by Mr S McDiarmid. The finds will be published in detail elsewhere. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 4/06) and allocated to Stirling Museums.

Earlsburn wind farm

Evaluation, Walk-over survey, EDM survey C Fyles
SUAT Ltd
NS 685 880 An archaeological evaluation and walkover survey were undertaken in February and March 2006 on the site of a proposed wind farm development at Earlsburn, Fintry. The proposed development area is a greenfield site comprising Cringate Law and Hart Hill in the Campsie Fells, approximately 10 miles SW of Stirling. The evaluation resulted in evidence of quarrying on an outcrop close to the proposed site of a wind turbine, an activity that may have included quartz extraction in prehistory. The walk-over detected two features, a dry stone dyke and a watercourse, to be monitored during a subsequent watching brief.

Archive deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: RSK ESNR Environment Ltd.

Earlsburn wind farm grid connector

S Hickman
Field survey, Assessment CFA Archaeology Ltd
NS 718 860 A walk-over survey of the proposed grid connector route was conducted in Spring 2006. Several sites of archaeological interest were identified including a hut circle settlement, a pre-Improvement settlement, structures, quarries, a sheepfold, an enclosure, tracks, areas of rig and furrow cultivation, a mill pond, lade and sluice, a farmstead, a bridge and field boundaries. An archaeological assessment was carried out and mitigation proposals put forward.

The archive will be deposited with the NMRS and copies of the report have been deposited with the Stirling SMR.

Sponsor: Scottish Power

Milton Mill, Bannockburn

Archaeological evaluation, Alistair Robertson
and George Geddes
Headland Archaeology Ltd
Metal detector survey,
Historic building record

NS 802 899 A metal detector survey, archaeological evaluation and historic building recording were undertaken in July 2006 at Milton Mill, Bannockburn, to meet a condition placed on planning consent for a residential development. The site is located on the N side of the Bannock Burn and is considered to be part of the Battle of Bannockburn site. It overlooks an important crossing point on the Bannock Burn, which is mapped close to the mill in the 17th century. The metal detector survey was carried out first and produced a variety of metalwork, none of it thought to relate to the Battle of Bannockburn or to be otherwise archaeologically significant.

Trial trenching, equating to a 7.5% sample of the development area, revealed a small number of agricultural features some of which may have been created in the late medieval period, as well as modern drainage features.

The historic building recording comprised a descriptive record of a range of farm buildings that will be demolished during the development. The survey did not include a B Listed corn mill that lies just to the W. The surveyed buildings formed part of an agricultural group associated with a 19th-century farmhouse. They included two typical long rubble ranges of the 19th century, probably a byre and stable. At the E, a two-storey house and out-building are probably from the 18th century. A mill lade runs through the site from E to W; it is probably related to the early mills on the site, though surviving walling and culverts may be 19th-century.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Stirling Council SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: CALA Homes (West) Ltd

Stirling

Stirling Castle

Carved blocks of stone Christopher A Kelly
NS 7902 9414 In the wall on the N side of the southernmost spur in the W wall of the N bailey of the castle, immediately N of the North Gate, are at least six blocks of roughly dressed stone. These are of Carboniferous Millstone grit, unlike the irregular blocks of lava agglomerate that form most of the wall. Three of these are extremely large, 1.48 x 0.3m and 1.57m long x 0.37m wide and 1.45 x 0.3 x 0.57m thick. The others were 0.42 x 0.36 x 0.21m, 0.65 x 0.36 x 0.26m and 0.62 x 0.36 x 0.25m.

STIRLING

Stirling – Alloa – Kincardine Railway (route re-opening) and linked improvements recording of semaphore signals and related features.

Standing building survey M Cressey
CFA Archaeology Ltd
NS 7975 9358 A Level 1 standing building survey (photographic survey) was carried out to record the block track layout consoles within Stirling Middle and North signal boxes (NS79SE 162.02). Two track-side semaphore railway signals were also photographed. The work was carried out in August 2006 prior to signal improvement works that will require the removal of these features.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS; report lodged with Stirling SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: IKM Consulting Ltd on behalf of Stirlingshire Council

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Cardross

Keil School

Magnar Dalland
Archaeological evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd
NS 387 750 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in November 2006 at Keil School (NS37NE 97), Dumbarton, in advance of a housing development situated within the grounds of the former mansion school. The total area to be evaluated was 7ha. However, due to extensive mature tree cover that was to be retained during the development the net area available was only 4ha. Thirty trenches were excavated; representing an 8 % sample of the area available for trenching. Half of the trenches were on the wide expanse of the former playing fields at the S end of the grounds. Most of features uncovered during trial trenching were in the lower field by the Firth of Clyde; the majority of these features were field drains with the exception of two pits of unknown date. Both pits contained charcoal; one also contained fire-cracked stones. There was no evidence of human activity (other than recent quarrying) on or around the palaeocliff that runs through the lower part of the site.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS.

Sponsor: Manor Kingdom Group Ltd

Dumbarton

Castle Street, Dumbarton

Victoria Clements
Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NS 397 751 An archaeological watching brief was carried out between September and November 2005 on the ground-breaking works associated with the redevelopment of the former Ballantine’s Distillery at Castle Street, Dumbarton. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered. Most of the area excavated revealed made ground of depths between 2.0m and 4.0m, with only small sporadic areas of natural alluvial material, mainly close to the NW edge of the site at depths of 2.0 m. This is the area of the development site closest to Riverside Parish Church and the historic core of Dumbarton, and the area of the site most likely to have archaeological features. The fact that no archaeological features were encountered here, only natural subsoil directly beneath modern made ground, indicates that any archaeological features that may have once been present

have since been removed by modern construction, presumably associated with the former distillery.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: the Carvill Group

Dumbarton Castle

Claire Shaw
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology
NS 398 744 to NS 401 745 A watching brief was undertaken at Dumbarton Castle in February 2006 while sub-contractors excavated service tracks for the installation of CCTV cables around the Governor’s House. The network of cabling required for this security system was restricted to the garden to the E of the building with minimal ground disturbance. This garden area has been subject to various phases of work in the form of service installation as well as re-landscaping through gardening. The depth of the trenches excavated was relatively shallow but revealed the mortared surface adjacent to the Battery wall. This feature is likely to be contemporary with the construction of the wall.

This area of the castle has in its time been subject to major reconstruction work in the early 18th century, when the medieval Gatehouse was demolished and replaced by the current Governor’s House. This Gatehouse extended into the present garden where its remains may still be in situ.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Riverside Lane, Dumbarton

Victoria Clements
Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NS 396 752, NS 394 753 An archaeological watching brief was carried out between November 2005 and February 2006, during the ground-breaking works associated with the construction of two public toilets at Riverside Lane, Dumbarton. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: JC Decaux UK Ltd

Strathleven, Dumbarton

Alan Hunter Blair, Don Wilson
Archaeological evaluation, AOC Archaeology Group

Building recording
NS 402 769 AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeological evaluation and programme of building recording within the site of a proposed development on rough open land to the N of Dumbarton in April 2006. The programme of building recording identified two buildings and four heavy artillery gun emplacements, all associated with WWII defences and typical of anti-aircraft batteries found across the country. The evaluation revealed limited evidence for modern cultivation, comprising rubble and tile field drains, possibly associated with a demolished farmstead called ‘Gooseholm’ that lay in the vicinity of the W edge of the proposed development area. Brick-built trackways and footpaths believed to have been associated with the WW II anti-aircraft battery were also recorded across parts of the site. Concrete bases associated with the barracks or accommodation huts were visibly protruding through undergrowth beyond the northern limit of the site. The remains of a small concrete floored brick structure were recorded to the E of the gun battery.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Walker Group (Scotland) Ltd

Thompson’s Yard, Dumbarton

Lindsay Dunbar
Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group
NS 401 748 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in

March 2006 in advance of the proposed construction of residential housing at Thompson’s Yard, Dumbarton, the former site of William Denny and Brothers Shipbuilding Yard. The evaluation trenching consisted of a 5.4% sample of the 6.2ha development area. The evaluation uncovered extensive evidence for the widespread accumulation of dumped deposits and/or truncation of alluvial and geological sand deposits. All of the deposits and materials encountered during the evaluation trenching related to 19th-and 20th-century activity associated with William Denny and Brothers Shipbuilding Yard. No artefacts or features relating to medieval Dumbarton or to earlier prehistoric features were discovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Turnberry Homes Ltd

Old Kilpatrick

Erskine Villa, Duntocher

Alan Hunter Blair
Archaeological watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NS 488 726 An archaeological watching brief carried out in January 2006 on the site of two house plots at Erskine Villa, Duntocher, recorded a small shallow pit filled with topsoil containing flower pot fragments and small slate fragments. Discrete deposits of crushed sandstone fragments overlain with blaze were also visible at intervals across the site. All the features recorded during the watching brief were believed to be associated with the development of Erskine Villa House and its gardens. No significant archaeology was encountered during monitoring of topsoil removal across the site.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Christopher Wright

Forth and Clyde Canal – Bowling Basin

Paul Fox, Tom Whalley
Watching brief, Kirkdale Archaeology

Archaeological recording
NS 450 735 A desk-based review and a period of archaeological monitoring were undertaken between December 2005 and January 2006 at Bowling Basin, while an external contractor undertook a series of works for British Waterways Scotland in order to facilitate the refurbishment of the site. A desk-based review of archival plans and documents was undertaken, which outlined the development of the basin from 1790 to the present.

Topsoil, turf and stone setts representing the current ground surface immediately N of the Lower Canal Basin were removed from the NW corner of the Lower Canal Basin to near the front of Customs House. These were replaced by a newly laid surface of granite setts. Patches of existing modern granite setts and residual sleepers associated with a late 19th-century railway that had been removed in the 20th century were revealed in this area. Other discoveries included demolition and levelling activity and basin infrastructure such as capstan pads.

A new sewer pipe was installed, running W from Helenslea House along the N canal side to the front of Customs House and along the N edge of the Lower Canal Basin, where it would feed into a large septic tank E of Bowling Harbour. This operation included several branches in order to provide appropriate sanitation for various other outbuildings and workshops. The trench averaged 800mm wide x 800mm deep although this was considerably deeper in some areas. The most notable discovery was at the W end of the trench where a sandstone and mortar platform was discovered. This presumably pre-dated the late

WEST LoTHIAN

19th-century alterations to the basin and showed evidence for machinery fixture points.

Five trenches along the S and SE, curved edge of the Lower Canal Basin were dug in order to provide secure anchoring points for new pontoons being fitted as part of the refurbishment. Where possible these trenches were recorded in section. A concrete pad, probably associated with a coal hoist, was noted.

A new crane pad was excavated E of Helenslea House. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted.

A culvert to the NW of the basin was also photographically recorded as it had partially collapsed. The culvert represented a re-routed and subsequently roofed burn that now flows out into the harbour. The collapsed area was of ashlar sandstone construction and vaulted.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: British Waterways, Scotland

WEST LoTHIAN

Abercorn

Philpstoun House, Old Philipstoun

M Kirby and S Mitchell
Monitored topsoil strip CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 066 777 A monitored topsoil strip was carried out in July 2006 during the construction of a swimming pool at Philpstoun House, near Linlithgow (NT07SE 15.00). One field drain of the ‘horseshoe’ type was uncovered, but there were no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited with NMRS and WoSAS.

Sponsor: Hopetoun Estates

Bathgate

North Couston Castle, Bathgate

Andrew Dutton
Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 9558 7115 A watching brief was carried out in January 2006 during the demolition of the ruined and fragmentary remains of North Couston Castle as a condition of planning consent. The castle is thought to have been built between the 15th and 17th centuries. No previously unrecorded features were identified, but a piece of late medieval Redware was found in the mortar, giving a terminus post quem for that part of the building.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Mr T Hamilton and Sons

Linlithgow

18 Avonmill Road, Linlithgow Bridge

R White
Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 983 775 A watching brief was carried out in April 2006 during works as part of a development of housing at Avonmill Road, Linlithgow. No archaeological features or deposits were found within the development area.

A report was lodged with West Lothian Council and NMRS; NMRS intended archive.

Sponsor: Change Group Ltd.

WEST LOTHIAN

Hame’s Best, St Michael’s Wynd, Linlithgow

Candy Hatherley
Excavation, Watching brief, Headland Archaeology Ltd
Historic building recording

NT 0038 7708 A programme of archaeological works and historic building recording was undertaken at Hame’s Best, St Michael’s Wynd, between November 2005 and December 2006 to satisfy a planning condition. The site was occupied by a mid-to late 18th-century stone building (Hame’s Best), which will be retained in the development, and back garden to the rear. A RCHME Level 2 building recording was undertaken at the former two-storey stone building. In addition, a programme of archaeological works was carried out consisting of the exposing, recording and partial excavation of a domestic stone cistern within, and contemporary with, the building. In addition, archaeological monitoring was undertaken on the excavation of service trenches within the building and the removal of the W wall, the S gable and the roof. A year later further excavations for a new garage were monitored toward the S end of the same plot. This latter area had been landscaped during the creation of an adjacent railway line in the 19th century

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr and Mrs Roy Veitch

Hillhouse Stuart Nisbet
NT 00527494 to NT 00447484 in long quarried crag facing E, sunk within deep cutting, regular open adits into cavernous stoop and room mines in limestone, dipping steeply to W. Quarry continues on S side of road to NT00387472.

NT00547499 remains of clamp kiln, part of former group shown on 1st Edition OS.

NT00697512 large double draw kiln in bank facing NE, largely ruined and overgrown.

Sponsor: Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland

Linlithgow Palace R Will
Watching brief GUARD

NT 0020 7734 An archaeological watching brief was maintained in September 2005 at the palace during the installation of new floodlights on the site. Trenches were dug where the existing cables for earlier lights had been laid, in order to cause as little disturbance as possible, and the new cables were laid where the original ones had been buried. No archaeological features or deposits were found in any of the trenches. A layer of concrete was found overlying a pebble layer, which lay on top of the subsoil.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with local authority and NMRS.

Sponsor: West Lothian Council

Linlithgow Palace Claire Shaw
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 0026 7741 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in January 2006 during the excavation of three small exploratory trenches around the small harbour on Linlithgow Loch, just NE of Linlithgow Palace. The edge of the harbour has been faced with wooden piles, supported by rails and capped with a rail flush with the ground level. It is clearly visible that many of the wooden sleepers are in need of replacement as they have rotted and in doing so weakened the harbour structure, potentially allowing it to be undermined.

This initial phase of monitoring work was required to establish

the depth to which these sleepers have been piled and in doing so make an assessment of the work required to replace many of them. The work undertaken revealed that the wooden shuttering has no significant structural purpose but is an addition to the original stone-revetted wall. This means that the level of work required will not be extensive, requiring the sleepers simply to be prised away and replaced.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Linlithgow Palace Christopher A-Kelly
Garden or cultivation remains

NT 0028 7734 to NT 0035 7727 On the E side of the lower path approaching the NE angle of the Palace, fallen leaves in November-December 2005 indicated six long, shallow, parallel hollows, running in a general NW to SE direction, that of the path and the edge of the scarp. These features extended for around 120 x 21m, on a slope gently descending to the NE. At the N end was a shallow bank 3m wide x 19m long, angled almost SW to NE. The hollows were between 0.9m and 1.2m wide and between 7m and 2m apart, stopping short of the shallow bank. About 60m SE of the shallow bank, a circular feature, possibly a tree-hole, cut the fifth hollow from the path. W of the path, between it and the scarp, there is a terrace, around 10m wide, with suggestions of similar hollows cut into it.

Mill Road, Linlithgow Donald Wilson
Watching brief AOC Archaeology Group

NS 984 777 A watching brief was carried out in May 2006 during the topsoil strip of the development area. The watching brief was required due to the proximity of a Bronze Age cist to the N of the site. The topsoil was between 0.35m and 0.70m deep and revealed alluvial gravels and modern disturbance. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Tartan Telecommunications Ltd

Livingston

Gardener’s Cottage SBR Deans Scott Jacobson
Level 3 standing Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd
building recording

NT 028 696 A programme of level three standing building recording was carried out in May 2006 at the Gardener’s Cottage near Dechmont House, Deans. These works were required by West Lothian Council in respect of the proposed demolition of the cottage and erection of a new dwelling. The cottage was 1.5 stories with an atypical upper floor. The cottage had previously been gutted and two openings were made for vehicles for use as a garage. Some windows and openings had been blocked with brick. The original built-in stove made by Lauristina was found to be intact.

Report to WoSAS SMR; archive to be deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Scott Graham

West Calder

Main Street, West Calder Don Wilson
Archaeological evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NT 016 630 An archaeological evaluation was carried out during December 2005 in advance of a proposed residential development at Main Street, West Calder. Five trenches, covering an area of 190m² or 10% of the development area, were opened.

COMHAIRLE NAN EILEAN SIAR / WESTERN ISLES

No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were recorded. The land had been heavily compromised by previous developments on the site. Most of the development area was made ground to a depth of 2m.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: West Lothian Housing Development

COMHAIRLE NAN EILEAN SIAR/ WESTERN ISLES

Barra

Allasdale, Barra Martin Cook
Archaeological excavation AOC Archaeology Group
and survey

NF 655 028 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Historic Scotland to carry out an archaeological evaluation during November and December 2005 in an area of eroding sand dune in which human remains had been identified. On arrival four exposed cist burials were identified and due to the imminent threat of erosion were excavated. The cists were found to comprise of edge-set slabs and rounded beach stones. Four crouched inhumations were recovered from the cists. A survey of the surrounding area identified stone settings eroding out of the dunes.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Beinn Ruilibreac, Vatersay, Barra CS Barrowman
Stone tools Historic Scotland

NL 627 945 Five stone tools discovered on 27 April 2006 on the NW slopes of the dun on Beinn Ruilibreac, 570m NE of Vatersay, all hammer stones, similar to the five found in the same area in 2002 (*DES* 2002, 118). All were recovered from the area to the S and W of the dun, at the foot of the rock outcrop which supports it. The hammerstones have been exposed by an area of trampling by cattle. The area to the W of the rock outcrop between the outcrop and a vertical line of outcropping rock is possibly a working floor relating to the monument. The cattle are using this area to shelter, and exposing the artefacts. Further poaching exists to the NW, between the rock outcrop and a stile in the fence which runs from Vatersay township. No other artefacts are being exposed, and no obvious midden is present. The finds were photographed in situ and removed, they are now in the museum in Stornoway.

Archive lodged with Museum nan Eilean, Stornoway.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Barvas

Clach an Trushal Colin Richards and Joanna Wright
NB 37582 53820 Apart from examining the process of construction, another aim of the Great Stone Circles Project was to investigate the landscape position of Lewissian stone circles.

Thanks to information kindly given by Ron Curtis, we examined the site of a possible stone circle adjacent (N) to the enormous standing stone at Clach an Trushal. Resitivity survey conducted by Adrian Challands, in conjunction with field observations and information kindly provided by the landowner, Mr Mackay, all indicated that at least one circle had stood in this area. Moreover, a large monolith-like stone lies in the ditch just N of the Clach an Trushal standing stone.

Six small trenches were excavated revealing the sockets of four stones, three of which still held the broken remains of the monolith (Fig 1). Clearly, the three sockets located in Trenches A, D and E formed part of a circle. However, the stone socket discovered in Trench B was either that of an outlier, possibly part of an avenue, or a component of a second circle. Of particular interest was the presence of the base of a posthole within the bottom of the stone socket in Trench D (Fig 2). This indicates a well attested sequence of timber to stone in stone circles and single monoliths, seen as far apart as Arran and Orkney. The location of the circle (or circles) is on a flat, almost platform-like, area next to the massive Clach an Trushal standing stone. While the position of the standing stone may have influenced the location of a circle, it is clear that both overlook the valley running E –W to the N. The stone circle thus conforms to a pattern of earlier chambered cairn situation, noted recently by Henley and Sharples, of overlooking routes of movement, as opposed to areas of habitation.

Sponsor: British Academy and University of Manchester

Dùn Èistean Archaeology Project Rachel C Barrowman
Excavation GUARD

NB 5355 6501 This was the second of three seasons of excavation for the Dùn Èistean Archaeology Project (DEAP; see *DES* 2005, 144). The project includes an archaeological survey of the N of Ness (the Ness Archaeological Landscape Survey, NALS) as well as the excavations and post-excavation work at Dùn Èistean. The first season of excavation on Dùn Èistean was completed at the end of August 2005. Both the survey and excavation use local and student volunteers, and as much post-excavation processing and other back-up, such as leaflet production and web-site maintenance, is undertaken locally in Ness at the Comunn Eachdraidh.

Between 3 July and 10 August 2006 three large excavation areas were opened to investigate the two groups of cellular buildings, Structures B and D, built against the perimeter wall on the S side of the stack, and the tower structure partially excavated in 2005, Structure G at the NE, seaward side of the site. Structures D and G had been assessed in small 1m-wide trial excavation trenches opened during previous work in 2001 (*DES* 2001, 99-100).

The earliest deposits encountered in Trench B were the remains of old ground surfaces and topsoils, and hearth and occupation deposits. This earlier phase of occupation had been largely destroyed by the building of later structures B4, B5 and B1, built from conjoining walls with earth cores and stone faces of unmortared stone. Structures B4 and B5 had sunken floors, and no hearths or other interior features, although an occupation deposit filled the sunken floor of B5, and Structure B6 was larger, sub-rectangular and had slightly bowed sides, but no interior features evident. To the N and separated from these buildings by a gap of around am, was the largest of the structures within the trench – Structure B1, with a sunken floor, and a central hearth. Adjacent to it, at a gap in the perimeter wall, Structure H, lay an old entrance on to the stack at the corner of a triangular enclosure bounded by Structures B, A and H. Finds of cragan sherds, pieces of slag and iron, flint and bone fragments from the ash and occupation levels from the earlier occupation below the structures, are evidence of domestic occupation and possible domestic metalworking. Finds from the occupation and construction of the buildings themselves comprised mostly coarse ceramic sherds, with occasional finds of worked quartz, iron objects, gun flints and worked flint. The finds all reflect a broadly

domestic use for the buildings, although the consistent finds of gunflints and pistol shot suggest episodes of conflict. Above the structures lay several layers of collapse and abandonment, from which artefacts broadly datable to the late 16th/early 17th to 19th centuries were recovered, the earlier range being represented by an Elizabethan silver sixpence, dating to 1570 or 1580, pistol shot and glazed ceramics.

Trench D was only partially excavated in 2006 and most of the excavation involved the removal of layers of turf slump collapse from a series of small turf- and stone-built structures, Structures D4, D8, D13 and D14, much like shieling huts. These buildings were investigated thoroughly with the excavation of all internal features and partial investigation of walls by sondage, and several phases of occupation and re-use were evidenced. Two of the buildings (Structures D7 and D8) had central hearths, suggesting that they may have been used for occupation, although the larger (unexcavated) hearth noted in Structure D7 suggests a possible industrial use than the simple sub-rectangular one seen in Structure D8. Structures D13 and D14 had no hearths and may have been used for storage. Structure D4 lay mostly outside the excavated area and as a result no internal features were identified. Below the later buildings to the N of D10 was found a rectangular building, with a doorway in the N wall and evidence internally of occupation in the form of a large central hearth and a pottery-rich occupation layer. The corner of a second building on the same alignment was also uncovered but not excavated. Comparisons can be made with Structure A, a rectangular structure with turf core walls and stone facings excavated in the 2005 DEAP season, and with Structure B1 excavated in 2006. Locally-made, hand-built coarse Cragan-ware pottery, peat-ash, stone robbed from earlier structures, and charcoal were all found within the slump and cores of the turf walls of the later shieling-type structures, indicating that they had been cleared out and repaired several times, possibly as a result of occupation and re-use on a seasonal basis. The mixed assemblage of finds from these turf structures in Trench D is largely domestic in nature, and includes a possible pot hook, burnt animal bone, sherds of coarse pottery, corroded iron objects, a lump of slag, and a crucible fragment. A gun flint is the only find that is not domestic in nature. A large assemblage of sherds of coarse pottery, including decorated sherds, were recovered from deposits associated with the earlier rectangular buildings, retrieved mainly from midden and occupation layers. Burnt bone was a frequent find, reflecting cooking activity on the site, particularly in the hearths excavated. Other finds recovered are of the same range as those found in the collapse layers above - worked and flaked flint, a gun flint, sherds of post-medieval glass, fire-cracked stone, iron objects, worked quartz and slag.

Excavations in Trench G continued from 2005, when the first indication of an interior face for the ruined tower was uncovered, giving a possible overall thickness of up to 2m for the base of the tower wall. The wall incorporated around 1m of core material, and was clearly built to carry a considerable load and therefore height of masonry. In 2006 the excavation focused on the interior of the tower, and on clearing one corner of the exterior collapse so as to assess the condition of the structure for possible future conservation or consolidation work. A trench dug by antiquarian Rev M MacPhail in 1866 into the interior of the tower was emptied, and had been excavated down to the natural subsoil and bedrock within the tower. Excavation of the collapse at the SW corner of the tower revealed that remains of the original ground surface survive, and also patches of clay dropped during the original construction of the tower. Finds

of a musket ball, gun flint and flakes from the collapse around the tower indicate conflict on the site, although sherds of coarse pottery and bone are evidence of periodic, short-lived shelter in the structure between the 16th and 18th centuries AD.

The excavations in 2006 have provided firm evidence for the first time for occupation there in the medieval as well as post-medieval centuries. Both Trenches B and D have provided evidence of several phases of occupation, with varying building forms dating to different phases, and mixed uses for each group or type of building. For the first time evidence for small-scale domestic metalworking (as suggested by small pieces of non-iron slag, J Atkinson pers comm, and a crucible fragment, E Campbell pers comm) from Trenches B and D adds a new dimension to the site. The dating provided by the 1570/1580 Elizabethan silver sixpence found in wall slump in Trench B, and by the different types of pottery recovered from Trench D (which include earlier medieval forms, as well as post-medieval; E Campbell, pers comm.) all adds to a late medieval focus for the site, with final use in the 17th century, and then re-use (including on Structure G) in the later centuries. The impressive, well built, thick walls of the tower, Structure G, and the finds of imported pottery, coin and pistol shot and gun flints from all the trenches provide evidence for a site in the thick of political life in Lewis and further afield in the medieval and early post-medieval periods, well placed in the Minch to overlook one of the main trading routes between the Baltic States, Britain and mainland Europe

Archive lodged with NMRS and SMR (intended); Museum nan Eilean (intended).

Sponsors: Heritage Lottery Fund; Historic Scotland; Comhairle nan Eilean Siar; Comunn Eachdraidh Nis; Comunn na Gàidhlig; Clan Morrison Society; Glasgow University

Galson Andrew Heald
Casual find NMS

NB 43 59 A piece of worked bone, possibly a point/pin or toggle, was recovered from Galson beach. It is well finished all over but lacks the elaboration and decorative value of a pin. Galson is the site of a multi-period first millennium BC/AD settlement and cist burials have also been found in the area. The find should be seen within this cultural milieu. The object was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 70/05) and allocated to Museum nan Eilean, Steòrnabhagh.

Ness Archaeological Landscape Survey C S Barrowman
DGPS survey GUARD

From NB 450 600 in the S to NB 510 660 in the N The Ness Archaeological Landscape Survey (NALS) is the survey element of the Dùn Èistean Archaeology Project (DEAP), commissioned by the West Isles Archaeologist on behalf of the DEAP Project Committee. The survey aims to identify and record all archaeological sites and monuments (prehistoric to 1950) in the study area, which extends from just N of the village of Galson to the Butt of Lewis, and from the coast in the W to the boundary wall known as the Garradh Dubh in the E. Some sites in the moor outwith this area are also included. During March to April 2006 843 features were recorded using a combination of differential GPS and handheld GPS during the first season of survey; 233 of these were previously unrecorded. The sites cover a wide chronological range and a variety of types. The most interesting discoveries date to the prehistoric periods and include a possible ritual landscape around the Butt of Lewis (NB 510 660), the remains of a short cist cemetery at Swainbost



Fig. 54 Gable end of blackhouse with intact chimney, Knockaird, Ness, Isle of Lewis.

(NB 507 642), and numerous artefact scatters and settlement mounds (for example, at Tobha Dibidale NB 46468 615, Cnoc Corr NB 502 635, Swainbost NB 508 641). The majority of the prehistoric sites are along the W coast, with medieval and later settlement remains situated further inland where the machair meets croft land. Partial pre-crofting remains (particularly those remains marked as 'unroofed' on the 1853 1st edition OS map) have been identified on croft land and around the township areas. Settlement dating to the later part of Ness history, and including blackhouse remains, is included in this survey, as are the remnants of military installations from the Second World War (for example RAF Eorodale at NB 528 634).

The results of the survey are being compiled in a database, which will be linked to the GPS survey results using ArcView GIS software. All digital photographs and scanned field record sheets have been embedded in the database, together with all previous desk-based work and previous survey results.

Further field survey in March/ April 2007, geophysical survey of specific sites.

Archive lodged with (intended) NMRS, SMR, Museum nan Eilean, Comunn Eachdraidh Nis, RCAHMS.

Sponsor: the Heritage Lottery Fund, Historic Scotland, the Clan Morrison Society, Comunn Eachdraidh Nis (the Ness Historical Society), the Comhairle nan Eilean Siar (Western Isles Council), Museum nan Eilean Siar (Western Isles Museum), University of Glasgow, RCAHMS

Teampall Eoin Bragor James Crawford
Stone roofing slates

NB 28843 48882 5m from the E gable of the Teampall are three grave markers with pierced holes, which are clearly former roof slates with wooden peg holes, and the possibility exists that these are from the former roof of the Teampall, which would indicate that the roof was slated.

Harris

Cliasamol CS and RC Barrowman
Desk-based assessment, Walkover survey

NB 0702 0670 A walkover survey and desk-based assessment was undertaken in September 2006 prior to forestry development in Cliasamol. No sites or monuments are recorded in the development area, the closest recorded remains being the old



Fig. 55 Eland Stuart and Kevin Grant fieldwalking in Dell, Ness, Isle of Lewis.

township of Cliasamol (NB00NE 3) to the S and E outwith the Forestry area. Archaeological features identified by the walkover survey of the development area include areas of 'lazybeds' or feannagan, a stone-lined drain (still in use) and a section of the dry stone head-dyke marked on the 1st edition map of the OS 6-inch map (1881) for the township of Cliasamol. It was recommended that the latter be avoided by the development.

A report has been lodged with the SMR and NMRS.

Isle of Harris Survey J R Hunter
Field survey, Trial excavation University of Birmingham and Harris Development Ltd

This was the final three-week season of preliminary fieldwork and involved survey in a number of different areas in the island, followed by selected trial excavation. This work was undertaken during June and July 2006. Detailed field survey was undertaken in the Northton region (NF 970914) and this was complemented by geophysics which indicated the presence of subsurface features, including likely burials. Northton can be seen as an important multiperiod site with origins in Mesolithic times. Geophysical survey was also carried out around the standing stone at Scarista (NB 0219398) and was able to identify the likely extent of the recorded stone circle located nearby.

Excavation was centred at Borve (NG 02819447) and involved the investigation of a sand-buried structure identified in 2005. This measured some 10 x 4.5m and contained the remains of a substantial drying kiln and working platforms. The site showed several phases of construction and replacement and, on the basis of pottery evidence, may be of late medieval origin. Small exploratory excavations were undertaken at the mouth of Glen Meavig (NB 098055) to clarify certain topographical coastal features, including a kelp kiln. Field survey also continued up higher up the glen and was able to identify complexes of shieling sites. Work also took place in the area around Huisinis (NA 998145), notably in further fieldwalking and in the trial excavation of a small sand-buried structure. It seems that this area is particularly rich in buried remains.

Archive currently at the University of Birmingham, to be finally deposited at both the Western Isles Council (SMR) and RCAHMS, Edinburgh.

Sponsor: LEADER+, Comhairle nan Eilean Siar and Western Isles Enterprise, Harris Development Ltd and the University of Birmingham

Losgaintir Cemetery

James Crawford

Pierced stone

NG 06910 99512 Amid dense undergrowth and on top of a substantial sand mound which contains the old part of Losgaintir cemetery, a gneiss slab 13mm high. The stone appears to be an attempt to illustrate a seal's outline with other features crudely shaped to this effect, the piercing being the eye of the seal.

Mónan Community Windfarm

C. M. Knott

Survey

NB 1437 0446 to NB 1382 0539 An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in September 2006 in advance of development on the E slopes of Mónan in North Harris. A pre-clearance head-dyke, now much reduced, crossed the proposal area, consisting of an earthen bank, with ditches on one or sometimes both sides on higher ground, and with stone facing on the lower slope.

Report lodged with Western Isles SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: North Harris Trading Company

North Uist Coastal Zone Assessment Survey

Melanie Johnson, Mike Cressey, Samantha Badger, Philip Richardson

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NF 909 802 to NF 845 A Coastal Zone Assessment Survey was carried out in October 2006 along parts of the E coast of North Uist, from Berneray causeway to Srom Bàn (SW of Lochmaddy) and from Langais to Clachan Bhiùrabhal along the S side of Loch Euphort. The survey followed on from CFA's survey in 2005 of the W coast of North Uist (DES 2005, 147), and a desk-based assessment was carried out by GUARD prior to field survey. During the field survey, a coastal strip, including the intertidal zone and 100m of hinterland, was surveyed to establish the baseline condition of all sites and monuments, and record erosion and coastal geomorphology. We recorded 730 sites, the majority of which were related to the crofting landscape of the 18th century onwards, including boat noosts, blackhouses, shielings, lazy beds, jetties and slipways, buildings, cairns and field walls.

Archive to be deposited with SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: the SCAPE Trust on behalf of Historic Scotland

St Kilda

Samantha Dennis

Excavation

National Trust for Scotland

NF 101 991 A small-scale excavation was carried out along the E gable of House 6 in Village Bay, Hirta, between April and September 2006. Following last year's investigations this excavation was intended to provide improved drainage around the house. The finds were all from the 19th and 20th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland, National Trust for Scotland.

St Taran's Chapel, Taransay

Martin Cook

Excavation, Survey

AOC Archaeology Group

NG 031 991 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Historic Scotland to carry out the emergency excavation of human remains from the cemetery associated with St Taran's Chapel, Taransay, in November 2005. The cemetery and chapel were found to have been greatly damaged by coastal erosion. Excavation involved the removal of 15 skeletons in a poor state of preservation. A topographic survey was also undertaken. In addition to known features, this survey identified three separate middens containing bone, shell and ceramics (NG 03062 99133; NG 03163 99610 and NG 3229 99193). An upstanding stone

enclosure (NG 03048 99165) was identified within the cemetery and may represent a private burial plot. An eroded stone cist which was associated with a two sherds of pottery was also identified (NG 03245 99293).

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Sgarasta Bheag Cemetery

James Crawford

Medieval grave slabs

NG 00730 92805 A 18mm by 0.55m slab of Calc-chlorite-albite-shist of the Iona school of carving. The stone, which is in good condition, is carved with a foliated cross at its head, a sword with a lobated pommel, vine leaf plant scroll, lion and heraldic shield.

NG 00750 92800 A 11mm by 0.5m slab of hornblende-shist of probably the Orinsay school of carving. The stone is very much worn, broken at both ends and has two piercings. As it is of the same material as most of the Rodel Church carvings, it is likely to have come from there.

The Village, Hirta, St Kilda

R Will, K McLellan, D Maguire

Geophysical survey, Trial trenching

GUARD

NF 100 994 The work involved a geophysical survey within the Village, undertaken in June and July 2006, centered on the graveyard, and trial trenching of geophysical anomalies identified in 2005. In addition, two trenches were excavated in areas that had produced no geophysical anomalies. The excavation method used was 'reveal and record', which involves removing topsoil to the first archaeological horizon and recording what is revealed, without further excavation. A number of features were exposed, including possible structural remains and stone-capped drains. Artefacts were recovered, including a possible spindle whorl and a large amount of coarse hand made pottery and stone tools. No in situ archaeological deposits were excavated. The geophysical surveys completed a transect from the head dyke to the sea shore, an area behind Cottages 3-5 and a small area of the Glebe behind the MoD base; a number of anomalies were detected. The work was carried out with the assistance of NTS work party volunteers.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Western Isles Council SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: the National Trust for Scotland

Lochs**Airigh Chul Na Creige,**

MR Curtis and GR Curtis

Loch Erisort

Multi-period structures

NB 267 189 There are at least 11 stone settings or structures. Most are rectangular sheilings about 2 x 4m. One sheiling, 1.5 x 2.1m internally, stands inside an older circular setting of 4m diameter overall which incorporates a 2m-long boulder. There is an oval setting about 3 x 4m made of blocks of angular grey stones not touching each other. There is a complicated prehistoric(?) oval stone structure measuring c 5 x 10m. It has several chambers. A boulder, 1 x 2m, forms part of the outer kerb. It may not be a single phase structure. They are all located around the rim of a shallow valley with peat cuttings draining to the SW, and within an area about 100 x 100m at and below the base of an extensive cliff face, and at or below the 70m contour, on the SW-facing slope of Beinn Chul na Creige on the S side of Loch Erisort. The OS maps show 7 structures in 1848 and 5 structures in 1976. A shieling 2.0m by 2.5m internally, and one smaller cellular structure, lie 150m to the SE at the base of the

hill. A preliminary horizon survey suggests that any prehistoric structures here may have been observation positions for the brief gleam of the S extreme moon at the Sleeping Beauty's 'forehead'.

Beinn Chul Na Creige,

MR Curtis and GR Curtis

Loch Erisort

Prehistoric stone setting – plan and horizon survey

NB 2695 1895 The site was planned and a theodolite survey of the horizon undertaken. There is a low mound of stones and grass, about 9 x 8m, slightly built up on its E side and surrounded by peat and heather. On it there are 11 stones, the largest being 0.6 x 0.75 x 0.45m high (some of which are possibly displaced from an annular setting), spread over an area of about 6 x 5m. It is located on the shoulder of the hill, 22m NNE of the summit cairn. This is the highest and probably the most southerly site from which the S extreme moon could be seen to gleam briefly at the Sleeping Beauty's 'forehead', 199.5 degrees azimuth.

Cailleach na Mointeach,

IR McHardy

easternmost summit

NB 273 146 A c 5m diameter, c 1.0m high (at centre) circular cairn has been raised directly over the summit (370m OD) of a minor hill (unnamed) at the E end of the Pairc mountain ridge, sometimes known as Cailleach na Mointeach (Old Woman of the Moors), which links Sidhean an Airgid (387m OD), "Guaineamol" (406m OD) and Mor Mhonadh (401m OD). The cairn has large kerb stones (up to 0.8m in length, generally around 0.6m, c 0.3-0.4m in height/breadth) set around its edge, which retain many smaller stones in the middle, in a manner of construction and

scale similar to Neolithic tombs in the area, such as the example within the Callanish Stones. No further details can clearly be made out.

A modern summit cairn (reported by Headland Archaeology in the Muaitheabhal Wind Power EIA) has been constructed upon this earlier feature, and is clearly not contemporary. It has been constructed of dry stone, of 2m diameter and one point 1.2m high, with near vertical sides for most of its height. It is off centre with respect to the original cairn by approximately 1.5m to the N, or direction of common approach.

Cnoc Nan Clach, Loch Erisort

MR Curtis and GR Curtis

Plan and horizon survey

NB 2885 1897 Two prehistoric stone settings were planned and a theodolite survey of the horizon was undertaken. At the top of the hillock protruding above the general level of the moor, there is a low mound of stones and grass surrounded by peat and heather. On it is an annular oval setting, about 8 x 6m overall, of 13 stones which are up to 0.8 x 0.6 x 0.9m high. There are two or more stones internally.

The other setting has two orthostats near the W edge of a spread of stones – possibly a denuded cairn – covering an area about 16 x 10m. The latter setting ('cairn') is on the summit and the annular setting lies to the NNE with a space of 12m between them.

Views are limited by other hills, but the S extreme moon could be seen to gleam briefly in the col to the left of the Sleeping Beauty at 183.5 – 185.5 degrees azimuth. The midwinter sun skims the Sleeping Beauty's 'forehead' at 210.5 and sets 218 degrees azimuth.



Fig. 56 Modern summit cairn on top of earlier feature.



Fig. 57 Shiant Isles Project.



Fig. 58 Shiant Isles Project.

Guineamol, summit of

Mr IR McHardy

NB 263 136 A circular setting of stones, individually up to 0.4m in length, measures 2m in diameter. There are few stones in the centre. They are located approximately 20m W of the northernmost summit and cairn (406m OD) of the mountain Guineamol, and could be the remnants of an earlier/robbed out summit cairn. The mountain forms part of a ridge, sometimes known as Cailleach na Mointeach (Old Woman of the Moors), which links the summits of Sidhean an Airgid and Mor Mhonadh in Pairc, Lewis.

Sgaladal Bheag

James Crawford

Chert nodules

NB 22100 10002 A beachfront has been cleared of stone erratics to facilitate the removal of chert nodules laid down by glacial melt water. Several struck pieces would indicate that lithic workings were taking place on the site.

Shiant Isles Project (SHIP)

Patrick Foster

Excavation

NG 41 98 The Shiant Isles Project continued in May to July 2006, with excavations focused on finishing the LBA/EIA blackhouse site HI 15 and the field barn and blackhouse HI 16 on Eilean an Tighe, a general site GPS survey of all three islands and a programme of test pits across the agricultural landscape.

NG 4199 9726 Site HI 15A: Blackhouse with outhouses and enclosures**Area E/F The cottage garden enclosure**

In 2005 the excavation of this area had reached a point where most of the early 19th-century garden soils (F207) had been removed and the surviving remains of the ?17th- to 18th-century blackhouse F221 had been revealed and recorded. The site was now all at the same level, but not at the same contextual level, since it was clear that the S side of the site had begun to slope down.

The slope becomes pronounced to the W and a possible mid-18th-century limpet shell midden F231 had been deposited at this point. The midden was fully excavated to its base, which proved to be on bedrock. Bedrock was now exposed over a large extent of the W side of the site, sloping unevenly down to the E away from the garden enclosure wall. The wall was now sitting high along the steep edge of the bedrock hump that also marked the limit of the occupation on the W side. A further line of lower

rounded humps of bedrock rose up approximately 1m from the W wall of the late blackhouse HI 15A. This configuration of the bedrock formed a hollow, open-ended to the S into Area E, which contained the bulk of the garden soils. The depth of soils in this hollow suggests that considerable amounts of soil have been introduced, possibly the result of gathering 'scalped' turf from the surrounding landscape.

The ?17th- to 18th-century blackhouse F221

The excavations in 2006 revealed further features of the early blackhouse F221. A drain F83, earlier recorded mistakenly as a wall foundation, ran from the centre of the blackhouse in a curving line to the N where it disappears under the SE corner of the enclosure garden wall. From the E, from under the W wall of blackhouse HI 15A, a wall foundation F79, also previously recorded, ran to meet the end of the drain in the centre of the blackhouse. This arrangement is reflected in the more substantial and later house of HI 15 and indicates a separation of the floor space into the domestic, southern portion and the northern animal byre section with its drain.

As usual it proved impossible to identify a floor surface associated with the house. The base of the garden soils changed to a stiffer mix of burnt soils, clays and general occupation debris F235-236, which produced a number of pottery sherds datable to the early to mid-18th century, but these deposits appeared to continue below the level of the house walls and the floor hearth. However, there can be little doubt that the surface of this deposit was used as a floor level.

During the life of the house more material was trampled into the rooms, for example a burnt deposit F234 in the area where the house wall had been reconstructed from the N face of the earlier wall F205. However, the general lack of ash on the house floor hearth suggests that the floor surface was kept stable and relatively clean. A thin brown sterile deposit (F235), found in some areas and noted as occasionally overlying some of the ashy deposit of F236, may have been either a soil contemporary with the house or the sign of a short period of non-occupation. An iron cold chisel (SF647) was found under the house wall, resting on the surface of the red ash. This is the third iron cold chisel found on the site and there have been abundant metalwork finds.

Sections in earlier wall F205 showed tipped ashy soils, thought to relate to the dismantling of the northern face and its rebuilding as the inner wall of blackhouse F221. Ceramics from these

deposits appears to be of early 18th-century date, but their often close similarity to the S-profile jars of the medieval period leaves room for doubt.

Pre-blackhouse deposits and stone building (wall F205)

The next series of deposits under the blackhouse F221 are either a brown, generally sterile, soil (F235) or a widespread and compacted, occasionally thinly laminated soil (F236) composed mainly of peat ash impregnated clayey soils. This originated and was trampled out from a number of structured and unstructured hearths, and it appeared to have been the surface upon which some at least of the 18th-century activity took place. The ashy soils butted up to and were level with the base of the northern wall stones of the massive wall F205 and in some places swept up the sides of the base wall stones. Where the wall has been robbed away the wall line can still occasionally be traced by intermittent occurrences of the reddened ashy soil, which was not beneath the wall itself. Where the wall had been dismantled and reconstructed as the SW of the 18th-century blackhouse a similar line of burnt soil ash showed the former line of the wall. This strongly indicates that wall F205 was contemporary with the hearths and their ash deposits.

Although there were several unstructured hearths in the area it was dominated by a hearth (F237) of usual dimensions, around 0.70m diameter, made of blocky stones set in a rough circle, some of which have burnt to the point of disintegration. Surrounding this hearth was a circle of intensely baked clay, approximately 2.60m in diameter and thus disproportionate in size to the core structure of the hearth. There was no regular structure to the edge of this baked clay disk and it was penetrated by numerous rat burrows, leaving it uneven. The clay was extremely hard, indicating that high temperatures had been reached, and layering within the matrix indicates prolonged use. The disk also encompasses the small unstructured hearth (F247), and allowing for the missing burrowed edges of the disk, two further hearths (F248 and possibly 245) would also have been included. An alignment of three small shallow post pits F253/4 and 275 was covered by the baked clay, with a further posthole F253 beyond the disk to the NW.

On the S side of wall F205 in Area E the surface of a less burnt clayey soil was revealed in which several stone features were set running directly to the S from the base of the wall face. These may correspond with the hard baked surface C121 and deposit C120, which were revealed below the garden soils within the winnowing barn HI 15C. Both the surface and deposit also ran out of the excavated area in the barn into Area E. It is fairly certain that these features and deposits related to the large wall F205. The finds of steatite from deposit C121 may therefore be of importance in dating wall F205. Amanda Forster has reported that the steatite from HI 15 can be dated to the late Norse period around the late 13th to early 14th centuries and that one of the bowl fragments is of a Shetland type.

Throughout the excavations in Area F and E a small number of recognisable medieval jug/flagon rim forms and sherds in a distinctive fabric type associated with many of these rims have been found. The dating of most of the pottery is, until a more expert analysis can be made, hampered by the abundance of globular S-shaped jars. This form, with a great profusion of minor differences, appears to be common from at least the 13th century on into the mid-18th century. One of the difficulties is being able to recognise residual medieval items in the later assemblages. On the northern side of wall F205 the baked clay and ash deposits were removed and the lesser unstructured hearths were



Fig. 59 Shiant Isles Project.

sectioned. One hearth (F249) was found to be a pit filled with pure red/orange peat ash. At its base was a large fragment of a globular jar.

It was now possible to see that to the N of the wall a number of features were all evidence of activity associated with wall F205: the unstructured hearths F245/6/7/8 and 251; a structured hearth F237; pit F249; soils F235/6; patches of possibly dumped ash; a very dark brown soil (F238) below the ashy layers; and probably postholes F253/4/5 and 275. At some time before the construction of blackhouse F221 in the 17th or 18th century the structured hearth F237 became the centre of a massive bonfire F237b. Wall F205 did not go deeper than these deposits and features and it is therefore highly unlikely that it formed part of a monumental construction of the Late Iron Age. The deposits associated with the wall are now seen to be very thin, not the kind of deep accumulation usually associated with Late Iron Age monumental buildings. However, the difference between the base of wall F205, the burnt deposits and the surface of the small hearths is so thin and the interface with the Late Iron Age deposits so immediate that it is possible that the contexts could be spread over different periods.

The structured hearth F237 is a formal stone setting, suggesting that it may have been an internal feature of a room on the N side of wall F205. However, there is at present no evidence of a turn in the wall to form such a room.

The lower Iron Age levels

Excavations within the floor space of the blackhouse complex HI 15 had revealed that Iron Age features and deposits continued up to and under the W walls of the standing structures. The excavation of Area F was expected to reveal more of these deposits and features as they re-emerged from under the blackhouse walls. This expectation was not fully realised. Only thick clayey soil deposits containing Iron Age pottery and some stone rubble scatter were revealed.

Area G. The stalls/sheep crush

At the end of the 2005 season the open excavation in Area G was concluded without resolving the date and function of either the wall B90, which ran under the N barn B into Area G, or of the stall-like structure built against its E side in Area G. An attempt by Linda to address this problem determined that the stalls may have been a sheep crush and that probably belonged to the mid-18th-century blackhouse.

**Site: HI 16 Field Barn (A) and possible Blackhouse (B)
NG 4200 9723****Description of the site**

Site HI 16 is shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854 as a ruin. This agrees with the documentary evidence that this was the period before the Campbell family began their term of occupation in the 1860s, a time when no shepherding families were willing to live on the islands. In 1827 Lord Teignmouth informs us that the shepherd's family were 'just packing to leave their cottage with attached shed' (the blackhouse with barns HI 15), and no inducement could persuade them to stay on the islands. In 1859 TS Muir described the islands as still uninhabited.

The outline of the building on the map appears to be exaggerated in size, since it is shown as larger than the blackhouse HI 15 just to the N. This remained unaltered in the 2nd Edition in 1899, for which it is unlikely that the islands were resurveyed, but on current maps it is shown in a much reduced form, which is closer to the ground plan of the standing building.

In our initial rapid survey of 2000 we made a measured field sketch of HI 16 which showed that the building was slightly more complex than shown on the OS maps. barn A was found to have a possible outhouse B attached to its southern end. The barn walls (externally surveyed as 8 x 5.20m) were built of stone and earth, standing on average 0.80m high, in common Hebridean style, but the outhouse was visible only as a low mounded turf outline barely more than 0.20m high, adding an extra 5m to the total length of the building. Both had E-facing entrances. One important feature of the building was recorded at the time but did not appear unusual. The southern outhouse (B), while generally conforming to the line of the E house wall, was wider than the house, and its W wall was outside the line of that of the house by up to 2m. However, it appears to fade away as it reaches the line of the southern house wall, allowing for the possibility that it turned inwards to the E and butted up against the house wall.

Now that the barn has been partially excavated it is clear that the so-called outhouse is the southern end of an earlier blackhouse. The unusual thickness of the E wall at the northern end beyond the entrance was found to be a free-standing stone setting of massive boulders (12) infilled with earth rubble and a limpet midden. The very large boulders outside the NE corner of the barn A may have been the remnants of the original walls of an early blackhouse (B) now known to underly A. The low mound of earth forming the southern wall could be the remains of the blackhouse wall core after its stone facings were robbed to build the barn. If this is correct, then a building of substantial proportions, not very different from those of blackhouse HI 15, may be envisaged, which would correspond with the dimensions suggested on the Ordnance Survey maps.

The excavations by Linda Foster

Introduction

The excavation of this building began in 2005, but only proceeded as far as removing the bulk of the collapsed walling material and the accumulated outcast soils (1/5). Constant rat activity in the upper already disturbed and loose material combined with deeper burrowing into archaeological deposits below produced a quantity of cultural material, including recent pottery, glass and the fly sheet of a tent.

NG 4200 9723 HI 16 barn and blackhouse Phase 1

The primary phase, which interfaces directly with the post-glacial subsoil (23) and exposed glacially smoothed bedrock, involved the construction and occupation of an 18th-century (a 17th-century foundation date is also possible) blackhouse (B) (c 10 x 6m) with an unstructured hearth (20) and drains (14 and 16). The wall foundations exposed at the southern end appeared as low earthen mounds with a little stone content, presumably the remnant foundations of a basic turf superstructure. The apparent E-facing entrance may or may not be original. An alternative, much more substantially constructed building, is proposed in the discussion below.

The present excavations only affected the part of the building inside the barn (A). This meant that only a part of the interior floor space was examined and that the shell of the building was beyond the excavated area, either below or incorporated into the standing walls of the barn A or are even further outside the barn wall lines (?12). The northern part of the house floor area is also problematic since it is mainly composed of exposed bedrock over which any surviving floor deposits have been eroded away or removed for the insertion of the early 19th-century drain (4) of the later barn (A).

The surviving remnants of the floor of the blackhouse are composed of a base accumulation of mixed brown and grey clayey soils (17 and 19) blackened at the surface, which have been compacted and consolidated to form a very hard surface. This deposit was associated with an unstructured hearth base (20) and goes under the southern walls, as did the overlying soil 0.25m deposits, which represented continuous floor accumulations (11, 15 and burnt peat ash 18). The hearth was set slightly off-centre towards the W in the southern half of the blackhouse, but in the excavation of the barn floor area it appeared in the SW corner of the barn where a much larger part of it disappeared under the standing W wall of the barn. It was left intact although the clay floor base deposit was taken down to the subsoil/bedrock. The hearth, an area in the SW corner of the barn of bright orange/red baked and burnt peat ash, was a roughly rectangular shape a 1 x 0.40m in extent. Unfortunately the shape was broken up and distorted by old rat runs, but despite this it could be seen that the exposed baked area was relatively large. Although it was not excavated it could be seen by comparison with the excavated base floor accumulation that it was not a thick, piled deposit. No structural elements were found and without dismantling the barn walls it is not possible to say more. However, it is possible that this was only a thin peripheral spread from a much more structured hearth hidden beneath the walls.

The drains (14 and 16) are considered contemporary with the blackhouse and with each other, although their junction was almost totally destroyed by the later insertion of the stone levelling blocks (10). Small blocks and slabs of stone that lined and capped the 0.10m deep drain channels cut into the underlying glacial clays.

Phase 2

The settlement was vacated in the late 18th century and the community later replaced by a single family living at the main blackhouse site HI 15. Presumably the HI 16 blackhouse was abandoned at this time. The landlord may have ordered the roof to be destroyed and scattered since there was no evidence for it. Any stone walling would probably have been used in the construction of the Phase 3 barn (A).

Phase 3

A windowless field barn (A) (c 7.5 x 5.5m) was constructed

over the northern part of the blackhouse site in the 19th century, with a wide stone-faced earth-filled cavity wall standing c1m high and an E-facing doorway. A stone-capped and -lined drain (4) was inserted into the floor and an apparent hollow in the central NW floor area was levelled up with a setting of stone blocks (10). This barn was probably built at the time when the farmstead was being expanded with the construction of the N barn (B) and the S winnowing barn (C) at the main blackhouse HI 15, and possibly the conversion of the site at HI 17 to a kiln house. This could also have been the point at which the island was first occupied by a shepherding family and the stock changed from mainly black cattle to sheep or, taking into account the map evidence, this may more probably have happened in c 1865 when the Campbell family took up residence. There was no permanent hearth in the building at any time after Phase 1. The entrance is approached over some rough stone cobbling (22). The space between the outer northern part of the E wall and the boulder walling (12) may have been used as a storage space. In the entrance threshold exposed bedrock appears to have served in place of paving or cobbles.

The Campbell family occupied the main blackhouse HI 15A until their new cottage HI 6 was constructed in around 1870 in the lower settlement area. They may have built or repaired the roof of barn HI 16A with a small section of a boat hull, since on its later collapse timbers and iron boat rivets in (8) were found scattered, especially in the central floor space. Whether they used the barn for livestock is difficult to determine.

Phase 4

After the Campbell family left the blackhouse complex HI 15A they appear to have continued to use the barn, perhaps intermittently for shieling activities. This is witnessed by dumps of peat ash mixed with animal bone (6) and some small limpet midden deposits (7). A limpet midden (21) was possibly dumped in the cupboard space (12) outside the E entrance.

Rats continued burrowing in the walls and the resulting ejection of wall core earth probably accounts for the brown soils (9) that appear as an accumulation at this level. Their burrows are most visible along the inner edges of the wall at their junction with the floors. These show up as strips of brown soils that do not relate to the surrounding colourful ashy soils and midden deposits.

At some time in the later 19th or early 20th century the site was left derelict, although the Campbells continued to live in their cottage in the lower settlement area until 1911. The building decayed and the roof (8) fell in. Rats continued to eject wall core soil (5) into the interior and walling began to collapse. Although shown on plan the exposed bedrock at the N end probably had at least a thin film of soil and would undoubtedly have supported some grass and nettles.

The now roofless shell of the barn may have been used as a small enclosure for livestock and a sheep crush (3) was built in the NW corner at this time. It is also possible that at this time the entrance was deliberately blocked and some of the collapsing internal walling may have been repaired around the area of the sheep crush. Brown soil (5) from rat burrowing continued to accumulate and is found under and against the sheep crush structure. It cannot be determined whether the Campbell family, who could still have been using the main blackhouse HI 15 as a shieling at this time, built the crush or whether it was the later, non-resident, shepherds in the 20th century. Use by the Campbell family is the preferred option, supported by the recovery of a fragmented 19th-century soup plate. However, the extensive rat burrowing makes the contextual integrity of the site highly suspect.

Phase 7

At some time in the early 20th century, the ruined shell of the barn was finally abandoned and the rats continued to undermine much of the internal walling. The site became green as grass grew over the ruin and nettles rapidly colonised the northern part of the site. A recent camper buried the flysheet to their tent under this turf, but otherwise the soil cover below the turf is a uniform organic blackened peaty soil, often as a result of the more recent rat burrowing. Some of the collapsed stonework was deeply embedded in the soil, resting on only a thin soil deposit above the bottom level of the surrounding wall stones. At this level the soil became mixed with reddened and orange burnt peat ash brought up from lower levels and a small number of hand-made pottery sherds were recovered.

Today the rats are still in occupation and still burrowing. Walls will continue to collapse and soils will be thrown out from the wall cores. The nettles will rapidly return to their former dominion in parts of the site.

Discussion

Before the excavations HI 16 had been considered, from the survey evidence, to be a relatively uncomplicated site with a short life, possibly spanning only a single phase of use; a site whose exposed bedrock suggested that it had few if any deeply stratified contexts. Perhaps unsurprisingly these islands continue to confound such assumptions. Never densely populated, the Shiant's nevertheless have a well used and highly complex landscape in which the archaeological sites, although not exceptionally numerous, more often than not present us with histories spanning several periods, each of which contains many phases. HI 16 is such a site and once again it may have been the presence of a convenient source of stone in the form of a primary structure that influenced the choice of site for the construction of a later building.

After our initial rapid survey we considered that this building could be a small, unaltered, early form of blackhouse belonging to a possible 17th- or 18th-century clachan that was thought to exist in this area. However, during the excavation of the large late 18th- to 19th-century blackhouse complex HI 15 to the N, it became apparent that at least some if not all of the buildings that were so prominent in the upper settlement landscape, including the stone-built HI 16, formed a single farmstead complex dating to the period after 1790. This was after the island's community had been replaced by a single shepherd family and therefore the buildings do not form part of an earlier clachan settlement.

Before the excavations at HI 16 the remnants of an early blackhouse (221) had been found under the garden soils in the enclosure (F) to the W of the farmstead blackhouse HI 15. The initial excavations of HI 16 in 2005 had already revealed that it was more likely to be a field barn than an early blackhouse, but that an earlier phase of activity was present below the stone-built building. The current excavations have shown that building A was indeed a field barn with several phases of use and disuse and that the supposed outhouse B was part of an early blackhouse that extended N below the barn.

Both the HI 15 and the HI 16 blackhouses are oriented N to S, in contrast to the later farmstead blackhouse, but whereas the HI 15 house is constructed of stone the HI 16 appears on the evidence of the exposed southern portion to be constructed of turves. However, the ground plan of HI 16 shows that the E wall at the southern end could be in line with the setting of large boulders (12) outside the line of the E wall of the barn. They may therefore represent a surviving fragment of the original

stonework of the blackhouse, perhaps too large or inconvenient to move. The earthen bank walls at the southern end may have been the remnants of the earthen wall core left after the facing stones had been robbed out to be reused for the construction of the barn. It is also likely that much of the original earth wall core and perhaps some of the floor accumulations were reused in building the barn. This may account for the insubstantial nature of the remains, the lack of further banking along the W side and the residual handmade pottery recovered from the barn.

The drains of the blackhouse (14 and 16) indicate that stock was kept in the N end of the house, as in the other blackhouse F221 to the N, but later disturbances have removed all evidence from that area. However, this would lend weight to the possibility that the original entrance to the blackhouse was in a more central position and that the entrance to the barn was probably in the same position. The outer stones (12) appear to show a return in the correct position for them to be in situ placements of the NE door jamb of the blackhouse.

Both of the early blackhouses F221 and HI 16B are oriented N to S. Although it should not be assumed that this represents a surviving tradition, it draws attention to the building to the W of HI 16, the supposed kiln house HI 17. In the survey of 2000 it was observed that the enclosure attached to the kiln house had a disproportionately wide NW corner (E). It was considered that this was an early phase of the site and that some other substantial building had stood there before the kiln house was built. A close examination of the survey plan shows that the corner in question is end of a N to S oriented building. Perhaps the 18th-century clachan is beginning to make itself clear at last.

The main aim of this excavation was to recover some 'pure' ceramic material. While the quantity was a little disappointing, the material is very promising. The decorated 'craggan' jar is an especially rewarding find and its similarity to another decorated jar from Lewis is of considerable interest. The jar, like other excavated examples including the assemblage excavated at HI 15, reinforces the impression that the large globular milking 'craggan' has a long currency, spanning some two centuries. Within this timespan the form remains essentially the same, reflecting the function for which it was designed. There is, however, some evolution, from a much more finely made, thinner-walled vessel in the 18th century to a rather crude, thick-walled, heavily finger-moulded, massive version in the 19th and early 20th centuries. There also appears in the 17th to 18th centuries to be a greater number of thin-walled globular S-shaped rimmed jars against fewer bowl forms. The fabrics for both periods are generally very fine and all the vessels were almost certainly potted by local hands using the local Shiant materials. However, more study of the material by a specialist with more extensive knowledge of the Scottish early modern western potting traditions and material assemblages from other relevant sites is required.

NG 4188 9746 Site HI 60

This is a new site located at the littoral edge on the southern side of the bay on the W coast of Eilean an Tighe. The site is at the same location as the already recorded site HI 13, a modern sheep fank, which is marked on the Ordnance Survey map. Although we had walked around and past this site many times the disturbances of the fank had masked the earlier site. As part of the construction of the fank holding pens and dip the area had been levelled down to the hard surface of the postglacial mineralised clay and stone which covered the bedrock at this point. Without knowing the original extent of the site it is impossible to estimate how much of the site has been destroyed, but it cannot be less

than approximately 75%.

The site sits at the edge of the raised beach platform and lazy beds run down to it from the incline from the S. The beds stop before reaching and rising slightly up onto the narrow strip of humps and bumps which are presumably elements of the new site. This slight disorganisation at the coastal edge must have been observed many times, but it had not previously been recognised as an unknown site. Even after the January storms of 2005, which completely erased the fank and with some of the undisturbed sea front face of the site, it was still recognisable. This is all the more galling since the storm-damaged area had been photographed that year.

The site was discovered this year purely when walking over the denuded fank platform. A small quantity of burnt bird bone was noticed in the soil face which had been cut back by the storm. These were collected along with a few sherds of crudely made coarse pottery. This led to a more thorough search and 19 sherds were found.

Although there were no rim forms fragments of a base show a pot with a flat bottom and with near vertical sides. The fabric is not exactly similar as there are only a few large stone inclusions, but the general form and poor clay preparation resembles the Early Iron Age material found at HI 15. However, this also differs only slightly from some of the early medieval Pictish plain ware pottery found on Garbh Eilean at site RI 41B. At present without more material it is considered that the early medieval material tends to be a little thinner walled and slightly better manufactured, especially in respect of clay preparation and the elimination of most of the larger stony inclusions. An early Iron Age date is currently preferred.

Archive to be deposited with NMR Edinburgh, with copy to local (Stornaway Museum) SMR by 2006. Full report available on the Shiant Isles Project home web page. www.shiantisles. Sponsors: the Hunter Archaeological Trust, CBA Challenge Fund. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Dorothy Marshall Bequest

Sideval Stone Circle, Fangs, Loch Seaforth

Plan and horizon survey

NB 2783 1663 Callanish 26, prehistoric stone circle. The site of this scheduled monument was planned and a theodolite survey of the horizon was undertaken. The standing stone circle is 16.6m in diameter and seems to have consisted of 10 stones (PSAS 1935, 124-6). The stones are, clockwise: one free-standing in field; three incorporated in field wall, two upright and middle one leaning; one upright in N wall of blackhouse; probably two upright within E wall of blackhouse, indicated by bulges in internal face of wall; two displaced and incorporated in faces of S wall of blackhouse; and one fallen in field.

Partial dismantling, by a person or persons unknown, of the earth and stone banks around three of the stones took place in 2006.

Rabbit activity in the walls of the ruined blackhouse, which incorporates some 50% of the circle and in the surrounding field has produced three pieces of pottery and two worked stone tools (with the finders):

Pottery, 17 x 16 x 8mm thick, patterned
Pottery, c 47 x c 40 x <19mm thick, patterned
Pottery, c 32 x c 21 x 12+mm thick, only one face
Quartz secondary flake, 29 x 22 x 9 mm thick
Baked shale secondary flake, 27 x 23 x 9mm thick

There is a circular stone setting, 4m in diameter, of 20 stones on the shore below high water mark, about 30m S of the standing stone circle. There is possibly a second similar setting close by. The stones are up to 0.8m by 0.55m by 0.55m, similar to a setting recorded on the shore at the promontory some 350m to the W.

Callanish 26 is located close (2km) to the Sleeping Beauty hill range across a body of sea water which probably did not exist or was fresh water in prehistoric times. The path of the S extreme moon (major standstill) was hidden by the Sleeping Beauty hills, but the path of the minor standstill moon arched over the Sleeping Beauty hills and set into her 'face', then regleamed at her 'forehead', duplicating the regleam of the S extreme moon at her 'forehead' as seen from the Achmore Stone Circle (Callanish 22). These events occurred about 9 years apart at the two extremes of the 18.61 year cycle. Therefore, although 18km from the circles of standing stones at Callanish, this stone circle should be regarded as a Callanish site. The location of this circle was probably chosen for this precise regleam of the moon.

The brief appearance of the midwinter sun is less precise. At midwinter the view of the path of the sun was limited by the height of the hills. It was visible at the Sleeping Beauty's 'feet' from 164 to 184 degrees azimuth, i.e. for only 80 minutes.

The circle is surrounded by a natural semi-circular 'amphitheatre', the rim of which is about 50/75m from the circle. The amphitheatre probably provided a series of backsight positions from which the moon and sun could have been observed either through the standing stones or over the circle. There are two possible burial or observation mounds recorded in the close vicinity and others in the area, eg Fangs kerb cairn (*DES* 1995, 107).

North Uist, South Uist

Aird, Benbecula and Ludaig, South Uist

C Fyles
Walkover survey SUAT Ltd
NF 77 55 to NF 82 60 SSE Power Distribution commissioned us to undertake an archaeological walkover survey on the route of electrical power lines from Aird, Benbecula, to Flodda, Benbecula, and Grimsay, North Uist. The lines were to be refurbished, necessitating heavy vehicular access and limited excavation. The work was undertaken in December 2005 in good weather conditions. The requirement was to visit known archaeological sites along the route to ensure adequate mitigation measures were taken to prevent damage, and also to identify previously unknown sites or features. Special attention was to be paid to areas in which excavation was planned. We visited 30 sites and recorded details. One previously unrecorded site, at Uachdar, and four previously unrecorded features of known sites were encountered.

Archive lodged with NMRS.
Sponsor: SSE Power Distribution

South Uist

Ludaig

C Fyles
Walkover survey SUAT Ltd
NF 7794 1414 – NF 7794 1433 SSE commissioned us to undertake an archaeological walkover survey in December 2005 on the site of a proposed extension to an overhead powerline at Ludaig, South Uist. The proposed extension covers approximately 100m. The requirement was to walk the entire route and record any archaeological features encountered. A possible peatcutters'

track and a building platform were encountered close to the proposed route, and a recommendation was made to route vehicle access away from these features.

Archive to be lodged with NMRS.
Sponsor: SSE Power Distribution

Tobha Mor (Howmore)

Helen Bradley

Evaluation
NF 75861 36365 For two weeks in March 2006, I undertook an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed housing development at Howmore, South Uist, less than 50m to the SE of the sScheduled ancient monuments at Teampull Moire. The evaluation opened up seven small trenches (2 x 3m and 4 x 4m) on the top of a raised mound measuring 25 x 25m and lying within boggy surroundings. The mound was surrounded by a partially buried drystone revetting wall. There were also three ruined drystone buildings around the periphery of the mound. These were known locally to have been used for housing livestock at certain times of the year.

The evaluation revealed that the mound was natural in origin. Most trenches were archaeologically sterile with the exception of two on the very top of the mound where three roughly circular areas of rounded stone cobbles were placed to form levelled surfaces, each measuring approximately 1.5 x 1.5m where revealed in the trench. In addition there were two small stone arcs or semi-circles, and two short stone rows measuring less than 0.6m in length. All of these features were below the shallow topsoil and resting on subsoil that was interspersed with fragments of 20th-century willow pattern earthenware (including underneath the stones).

When asked to come and look at the site, the local landowner Donald Macneill recalled the use of this site as a hay yard. It became apparent that the revetting wall was constructed to keep animals out rather than in. The top of the mound was used periodically for the keeping of both hayricks and corn stacks. The levelled cobbled surfaces were laid in order to keep corn dry for feeding livestock, to prevent any rotting from below. The other stone features related to the traditional practice of raising hayricks, where a linear stone (sometimes wood) setting was used as a base for the ricks, again to prevent rotting, and the circular setting acted as a sort of central 'chimney' to allow air to circulate at the centre of the structure, therefore keeping it dry from the inside.

Copy to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsors: Mr Thomas Fisher and Mrs Julie Lewis

Stornoway

Clach Ghlas Standing Stone, Garrabost

Carol Knott

Survey
NB 528 334 Local volunteers surveyed a cairn surmounted by a standing stone by plane table in February to March 2006, with the permission of Historic Scotland. The project was designed to develop the participants' practical skills, and to gather information about a little-understood Scheduled Ancient Monument for public interpretation. The thick heather covering was first cleared to expose the full extent and nature of the mound. The monument was shown to consist of a 30m long stony mound WNW-ESE aligned, up to 2m high, the upper part of which is artificial. A triangular-shaped stone of local gneiss is set 1.7m high in the centre of the mound towards its SW edge to one side of a rectangular stone-lined depression c 1.9 x 3.25m and up to 0.5m deep. A small circular hollow is visible at the NW

end of the mound. Around the northern half of the cairn is a wet ditch, but it is not clear whether it was man-made as part of the construction of the monument, or formed naturally around an obstacle to drainage. Clach Ghlas lies within 600m of Cnoc nan Duirsainean, a Neolithic chambered cairn, and is itself likely to be represent a prehistoric burial mound.

Report lodged with Western Isles SMR and Historic Scotland.

Nicolson Institute, Stornoway John Sanders, Jen Austin
Historic building survey and analysis, Simpson and Brown
Historical research,

Conservation statement

NB 4276 3297 Historic research was undertaken, combined with physical analysis of the building, between August and December 2006. The original construction of the North Springfield Technical Block and Gymnasium (part of the Nicolson Institute) took place in 1907. It was designed by the prominent Edinburgh architect Hippolyte Jean Blanc, after a competition for the addition to the school. The technical block was in a 'T' form with technical facilities/workshops/laboratory at the rear and classrooms to the front. The school block was funded by the School Board, the Gymnasium by the Nicolson family. Lady Pentland opened it on 30 August 1910. Prior to research for the conservation statement, this was a little-known and unrecorded example of Blanc's work. It is generally intact in its original form, despite three individual episodes of extension in the 20th century.

Archive to be lodged with Western Isles Council; NMRS.

Sponsor: Western Isles Council

Uig

Aird Callanish GR Curtis and MR Curtis
Denuded prehistoric mound – Callanish 28.

NB 2093 3385 This low mound (*DES* 1994, 98) with turf-covered flat top about 3m across, comprises stones surrounded by some bare sloping rock surfaces. At the centre there is one earthfast stone 0.5m long, 0.4m wide and 0.3m high, and one loose stone. It is located on the E side of Aird Callanish about 220m SSE of the highest point.

It is an essential part of the extrapolation device formed by the E side of the avenue at Callinish 1, stones 1 – 8. The mound acts as a foresight on the horizon against which to monitor moonset each month at its northern standstill in its 18.61 year cycle. The observer positions himself/herself along the row of stones 1 – 8 on the E side of the avenue so that the setting moon coincides with the mound. The resultant stance of the observer (along the row) would indicate not only whether the moon would regleam briefly at the base of the cliff at the N end of Aird Callanish at the next moonset, but would also indicate how low the S extreme moon would appear in the circle two weeks later. This was a very practical way used by prehistoric people for coping with the daily declination deficit of the moon. The mound is therefore a vital part of the main site, the prehistoric lunar observatory of Callinish, and has been numbered Callanish 28.

Calanais meadow Colin Richards
Outcropping stone (quarry site)

NB 2095 3314 A major component of the second phase of the 'Great Stone Circles Project' on Lewis was a characterization of the geological composition of the Calanais circles. Once this was achieved a further aims were to determine if the stones were

quarried and if so to search for their respective quarries. This sequence of research was directed towards the main Calanais circle (Callanish I). A careful examination showed every stone to have been quarried. One of the defining characteristics of this circle is the presence of hornblende 'eyes' within the Lewisian gneiss. Clearly these monoliths were specially selected and the hornblende inclusions could even be interpreted as 'natural' art, but the importance of this characteristic is that it revealed a common source for the stone.

Fieldwork conducted in 2003 and 2005 located two potential sources for the Calanais monoliths. Hornblende inclusions are present in the rock forming the 'crag' of the crag and tail upon which the monument is built. However, it is better represented in outcrops immediately to the W. Here investigative trenches revealed exact matches for the hornblende inclusions. Although sections of gneiss had clearly been removed from these outcrops no direct evidence for Neolithic quarrying was discovered within the trenches, but these were positioned more to reveal the characteristics of the outcrops. Given the exclusive geological characteristics of the Calanais stone circle, and those of the adjacent outcrops, there remains little doubt that as with Na Dromannan, the monoliths were quarried within close proximity to the circle.

Sponsor: British Academy and University of Manchester

Ceann Hulavig, Garynahine MR Curtis and GR Curtis
Stone structure – Callanish 29.

NB 2285 3071 The oval setting measures 4.1m (N-S) x 3.0m internally, and 5.1 x 4.1m overall. The structure is formed of 24 natural boulders, the largest being 0.9 x 0.6 x 0.7m high, set in the ground with their flatter faces aligned to the inside. Many of the in situ stones are vertical and touch each other. Nine stones have leaned inwards, fallen in, or been displaced outside. The floor is grassy with 100-150mm of soil over stone and grit.

The site is part way up the NNE slope of a heather-covered hillock rising out of a flat valley bottom, less than 50m NW of a minor watercourse and about 300m upstream from where it enters the sea. Feannags and peat fill most of the valley but avoid the structure itself. There was a crafting settlement (Ceann Hulavig) on the N side of the U-shaped valley which opens to the W where the only distant view is of the tops of the left hand and right hand sides of Glen Langadale.

If it is a prehistoric site and if it has an astronomical function (like many other Callanish sites), then an observer by the next hill about 100m away to the NNE might see the summit of the hillock in Glen Langadale, and a person on the summit of the hillock might be silhouetted briefly in the S extreme moon.

Cnoc Ceann Hulavig, Garynahine MR Curtis and GR Curtis
Prehistoric burial mound

NB 2306 3099 The mound is 6.2m (N-S) x 8.3m across its flat top, and 10.5m (N-S) x 14.0m overall. It is 1.7m high measured from the bottom of the ditch between feannags. It is constructed mainly of stones up to 0.5 x 0.7m, many of which are below the grassy turf cover and some of which are exposed. There is a slight depression near the centre where the depth of soil is greater. It is located on the E side of Cnoc Ceann Hulavig and 32m N of a prominent pyramid shaped rocky hillock. The mound is surrounded by four abandoned feannags which overlap its foundations.

Cnoc Fillibhir Mhor, Garynahine MR Curtis and GR Curtis
Alignment of orthostats, plan and horizon survey, Callanish 27

NB 2268 3207 A 7m alignment of three orthostats stands in peaty moorland, 1.65 km SE of the main standing stone site at Callanish. Two of them are high stones flattened along the alignment of 11/191 degrees azimuth. A similar orthostat stands 10m further S, 1.5m E of the alignment. Perhaps it should be regarded as part of the same setting, a 16m alignment of four stones. The surrounding features are, clockwise: Camas an Torr (the bay), Creag nahanalach (hill for taking a rest), Creag na Uilblan (hill of the curlew), Cnoc Buaile nan Pearst (Pearst's enclosure?), and Rubha Reamhar (broad headland).

Viewing southwards along the alignment indicates the left slope of Clisham. A theodolite horizon survey shows this to be the setting point of the S extreme moon at 191 degrees azimuth.

The alignment of site 27 complements the 10m long alignment of site 5, which is formed of four similarly sized orthostats (NB 234 299), and visible 2.2 km away, and which indicates the rising point of the S extreme moon at the knees of the Sleeping Beauty range of hills.

Site 27 probably had a second astronomical function. Seen from the stone circle of site 3, about 650m away, the alignment of site 27 stands in a narrow gap between the base of a steep rocky hill and a rock outcrop, and below the knees of the Sleeping Beauty hill range, ie the same rising point of the S extreme moon as seen from the alignment of site 5. Two backsights at site 3 (*DES* 1990, 49) mark the rise and set of the S extreme moon seen through the circle. From both site 27 and site 3, the rising point of the S extreme moon would be from the Sleeping Beauty's body, ie further right than the knees. Site 27 is part of the prehistoric lunar observatory of Callanish.

Gisla C Fyles
Walkover survey SUAT Ltd

NB 04850 39000 to NA 99200 25500 (route of powerlines) SSE Power Distribution commissioned SUAT to undertake a walkover survey along the route of high voltage overhead powerlines on the W coast of the Isle of Lewis, between Aird Uig in the N and Brenish in the S, a distance of 25km. The powerlines were to be almost entirely rebuilt, and were known to cross a landscape of considerable archaeological sensitivity; in this context it was expected that the proposed works might pose a danger to known archaeological sites. The requirement was to walk the entire route, locate and describe all known archaeological sites in proximity to the route, as well as any previously undescribed sites or features, and assess the level of threat posed to the survival of archaeological remains by the proposed works. A handheld GPS was used to locate features. The work was undertaken between in June 2006 in generally good weather conditions.

Five previously unrecorded sites were encountered during the course of the walkover, as well as numerous features of known sites that had not hitherto been described. The five new sites included a well, blackhouse and lazybeds at Carnish; embankments at Cappadale; lazybeds and a dyke at Lon Erista; rig and furrow, also at Lon Erista; and the remains of a hut at Totarol. All these sites were believed to be of medieval to early modern date.

Archive to be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: SSE Power Distribution

Loch Roag Island Erosion Survey James Crawford
Survey

NB 10514 37961 Eilean Pabaigh Mor Fast-eroding beachfront exposing cellular house structures, extensive middens and substantial pottery remains.

NB 10250 36750 Eilean Sianam Mor Extensive beach erosion exposing shell middens.

NB 14500 41260 Bearnaraigh Bheag Extensive charcoal deposit overlaid with shell midden.

NB 13810 40265 Bearnaraigh Mor Complete beach front erosion from access at cemetery to rock escarpement at E end of beach, eroding at a significant rate exposing cellular housing, shell middens and pottery sherds.

NB 13299 35100 Fuaidh Mor Former village of blackhouses with substantial undercutting by the sea of the gables of the houses where some 2m has been lost.

Loch Roag Island Survey James Crawford
Survey

A three-year survey of all the uninhabited Islands of Loch Roag W and East started in 2006. The surveys completed in the first year include the following islands.

NB 12211 42523 Eilean Bearasaigh Remains of house at extreme summit of island.

NB 12110 42527 Cairn footings.

NB 12099 42555 Remains of hut on mounding.

NB 12048 42609 Remains of foundation boulders of figure of eight house, which has been robbed out of its walling at some period.

NB 12110 34249 3m diameter hut platform.

NB 12101 42446 Remains of substantial group of cellular buildings. Chamber A 4.90 x 1.40m of drystone walling and 0.9m high, Chamber B 3.50 x 2.00m, Chamber c 2.9 x 2.00m. A protective wall curves for some 6m from Chamber B terminating at the precipitous cliff face. At this juncture some 2m back from the cliff face, a cist 0.9 x 0.5m has been robbed out with the roof slabs lying askew.

In the first decade of the 17th century Neil MacLeod occupied this island. He withstood a siege by the Scottish Crown and the Mackenzies for some three years before submitting and being transported to Edinburgh and hanged at the Market Cross. The cellular structure probably represents the living quarters of this period and the summit structure the lookout post. It has an almost 360 degree view of the surrounding seas of this almost inaccessible island.

NB 14306 42270 Eilean Campaign Enclosure against a large boulder.

NB 14283 42689 Remains of hut circle sited above sheer cliff.

NB 14121 14250 Stone setting.

NB 14166 42555 Collapsed modern cairn.

NB 14157 42505 Collapsed stone 1.20cms long with adjacent socket stones.

NB 14135 42544 Mound of stone, which may be collapsed Both. (Beehive).

NB 14551 41728 Eilean Cealasaigh House wall eroding from beachfront with exposed midden material. One wet stone recovered.

NB 14540 41709 Dune erosion due to stock movements, exposed shell midden.

NB 14545 41655 Boat-shaped setting of stones.

NB 14593 41655 Setting of orthostats, one of which is 0.95m high, and a prone slab 1.90 x 1.90m. Due to a dead animal no further recording was undertaken.

NB 14610 41624 Mound 25m in circumference and 1.5m high with earthfast stones at its base. Burial mound.

NB 14610 41849 Dune erosion pit with shell midden and stone placements.

NB 14610 41848 Eroding stone wall through to NB 14611 41852.

NB 14606 41848 Eroding beachfront exhibiting craggan type pottery shards.

NB 14571 41911 Rectangular setting of stones protruding some 0.3m above machair.

NB 14437 41761 Remains of hut platform.

NB 14448 41870 0.5m of orthostat sited in machair.

NB 14532 41839 Shieling hut.

NB 14562 41831 Remains of walling orthostats and paving to possible chapel.

At low spring tides there remains only 100mm of water in the channel between Cealasaigh and Little Bernera. In Donald Maciver's 1934 book of placenames of Lewis and Harris, he gives the following description: 'Little Bernera at the beginning of the Norse period was called Kiallasaigh, the islands of cells or Temples, this island was cut in two by the sea, with the smaller portion keeping the original name'.

NB 14005 41840 Eilean Fir Chrothair Footings of protective wall to landing place.

NB 13975 41903 Intact Both (Beehive).

NB 13985 41930 Collapsed Both (Beehive).

NB 13955 41965 Collapsed rectangular stone corbelled structure.

NB 13950 41950 Two standing stones, formally prone, now re-erected in former sockets.

NB 13970 41935 Collapsed Both (Beehive).

Eilean Fir Chrothair is in all likelihood a retreat site for the Island of Little Bernera. At some historical period a NW sea of some intensity has destroyed the rectangular building, two of the Bothan and the two standing stones on the summit, the remaining intact Both escaping because of its protected position.

NB 1688 43129 Eilean Gragean Stone shelter.

NB 16875 43247 Modern cairn.

NB 13005 38840 Eilean Greinam Modern cairn.

NB 1160 4337 Eilean Seanna Chnoc Modern cairn.

Na Dromannan Colin Richards
Stone circle

NB 230 336 Between 2003-6, the second phase of the Great Stone Circles Project focused attention on Lewis and was aimed at investigating the physical composition and architecture of the stone circles at Calanais, and the location of sources for the monoliths. Originally suggested as a source of the Calanais monoliths by the Royal Commission in 1928, on high ground (61.18 OD), c 2km NE of Calanais is 'crag and tail' known as Na Dromannan. Here large slabs are eroding from a low cliff, defining the W side of the 'tail', and it is these stones that have traditionally been considered to be source material for the circle complex.

However, macroscopic examination of the cliff in 2003 revealed no evidence of the characteristic hornblende inclusions present within the main Calanais circle (Callanish I). Indeed, the characteristics of this rock seemed quite unlike that visible in the lower circles. When visited in 2002, on the Southern summit of the Na Dromannan 'crag and tail', a number of angled monoliths were seen to project through the eroded peat. These had been interpreted as a fallen stone circle (Callanish X). As no monoliths remain standing there has always been a degree of ambiguity concerning the status of Na Dromannan as a stone circle. Nevertheless, others such as Aubrey Burl have assumed it to be a member of the Callanish group and Ron Curtis has identified it as a 'flattened circle'.

In order to investigate Na Dromannan further it was decided

to remove the peat cover to characterize the stones and the architecture of the monument. What was immediately clear was quarrying for monoliths had occurred at Na Dromannan, not at the cliff as had been assumed, but on the southern slopes of the crag and tail. Between 2003-6 this work progressed, revealing a 'flattened' stone circle built of stone monoliths quarried from the crag and tail. In short, Na Dromannan stone circle was actually standing on its own quarry (Fig 1).

Originally, the circle was composed of 17 stones within an outer ring c 22m in diameter (see Table 1). Five additional monoliths stood within the central area. One outlier stood to the N and two to the S of the circle. The later two stones, together with two further 'erratics', formed a short avenue leading upslope from the S along the spine of the 'tail'. Today, all the stones have fallen and two of the outer circle are missing, being represented solely by their packing stones and fragments of broken monolith. Revealing the stones from a peat cover ranging from a depth of 1.1 to 0.06m, allowed a clear understanding of the process of construction. The circle once stood on a crag and tail outcrop on the W skyline as viewed from the Calanais circle (Callanish I). The ground-surface within the circle comprised rising folded rock with the folds filled with a natural soil and small stones (C French forthcoming). None of the stones had dug sockets, as they were positioned on outcropping rock. All the monoliths had been held in place by packing-stones wedged around their bases on the bedrock. This was an unstable technique and consequently all the stones had fallen over the last 5000 years. Most (but not all) had fallen fairly soon after erection, as little peat had formed beneath the fallen monoliths. No artefacts were recovered from the site, with the exception of a possible hammerstone.

Within stone circle studies there is a general impression of detailed planning and even precision with regard organisation and architecture of the circles. During our investigations, this view slowly dissipated, and although there seemed a clear purpose to both the landscape position and architecture of the circle, there remained the sense that monoliths had been added haphazardly to the circle. It was clear that a major feature of the circle was a concern with imagery. The majority of the monoliths were positioned close together along the flattened side (W), sometimes set just over 1m apart, whereas to the E monoliths were positioned up to 7m apart.

The excavation of Na Dromannan revealed that the circle was composed of monoliths quarried from the immediate vicinity. It had a preferred direction of approach from the S along a short avenue. Here it is worth noting the use and transport of glacial erratics within this arrangement. The circle was strategically positioned to be seen from the lower Calanais circles (particularly Callanish I and II). There was an impression of almost an ad hoc addition of monoliths, particularly in the central area of the circle. Overall, while demonstrating a pattern of quarrying monoliths from the immediate vicinity of the circles (in direct contrast to Orkney), these results also indicate the substantial differences that exist between circles within the Calanais complex.

Sponsor: British Academy and University of Manchester

Pabaigh Mor James Crawford
Masonry appraisal

NB 10450 37450 Due to recent interference to the fabric of the Tempall Peter, there are distinct remains of the tops of two lancet windows in the W gable which would indicate that this building has suffered inundation by sand and also that the roof was formerly corbelled, as there is a distinct roof springing of the walls which is not due to settlement.

Vuia Beag, Loch Roag CS and RC Barrowman
Walkover survey

NB 1230 3374 A walkover survey of the island of Vuia Beag, Loch Roag was undertaken in March 2006 in advance of a forestry scheme. Although the scheme was small in extent, the opportunity was taken to walk over the whole island and a number of archaeological sites and monuments were identified. There is widespread evidence for peat cutting, mainly to the S, E and central parts of the island, and large-scale and extensive feannagan ('lazy beds') all over the island, with concentrated areas to the W, S and E of the lower, coastal slopes. There is also evidence for possible early, prehistoric settlement to the W of the island, in the form of two platforms situated above a system of feannagan. It is difficult to date these with any accuracy as there is not as yet an established 'platform settlement' tradition in the Western Isles, and they may relate to later, medieval activity, associated with the cultivation remains lying below them (eg temporary storage or drying of crops). A possible kerbed cairn sits on the E-facing shoulder of the hill and can be dated to the Bronze Age given other cairns of a similar morphology in the Western Isles. Kerbed cairns rarely lie in isolation, and it is possible that there are others in this locality, although they were not located during this walkover. Later settlement and activity on the island are indicated by the four isolated buildings to the S of the island (structures C, E, F and G), each in different states of preservation. They do not relate directly to each other, as buildings in a coherent settlement do, and perhaps therefore act as an indication of low levels of occupation through time. They are all respected by the large areas of feannagan and are the most likely structures to indicate the habitation of the island during the historic period (ie the last thousand years). The only area of suggested mitigation lay on the W coast, and was marked out to be avoided by the plantation.

Archive deposited with SMR and NMRS.

Various parishes

South Uist and Benbecula survey H Moore and G Wilson
Coastal zone assessment survey

A coastal survey was conducted on selected parts of the E coast of South Uist and Benbecula. A total of 147 sites and site complexes were noted on the South Uist section, with a further 102 sites on Benbecula. The majority of the sites are thought to represent crafting remains of 19th - to 20th-century date and include a large number of landing places and boat noosts. Very little erosion was noted in either area.

A full report has been deposited with the SCAPE Trust.

Sponsor: the SCAPE Trust/Historic Scotland

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

Introduction

The format of this report continues that of previous years, with summary accounts of the major field and aerial survey programmes of the Royal Commission (RCAHMS), plus details of educational and outreach activities, 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 the principal accessions to the collections, are published in the RCAHMS *Annual Review*, copies of which are available from RCAHMS. The Commission's website (www.rcahms.gov.uk) contains further information on RCAHMS projects and publications, as well as giving access to Canmore, the RCAHMS records database.

SURVEY AND RECORDING

General

A volume on the major survey project in Strath Don, Aberdeenshire, *In the shadow of Bennachie; a field archaeology of Donside, Aberdeenshire*, is due for publication late in 2007. Work on an associated programme - the survey of the area's early medieval carved stones - continued through 2006. Fieldwork for the Recumbent Stone Circle project is complete and the preparation of the accompanying book is well advanced. The major landscape survey carried out in 2006 took place in the Braes of Abernethy, Grantown-on-Spey, Inverness-shire, where a six-week programme of fieldwork was undertaken to revise and augment the RCAHMS database. In addition, a topographic survey of the environs of the deserted medieval burgh of Roxburgh was initiated. The Scotland's Rural Past project, hosted by the Royal Commission, commenced in 2006.

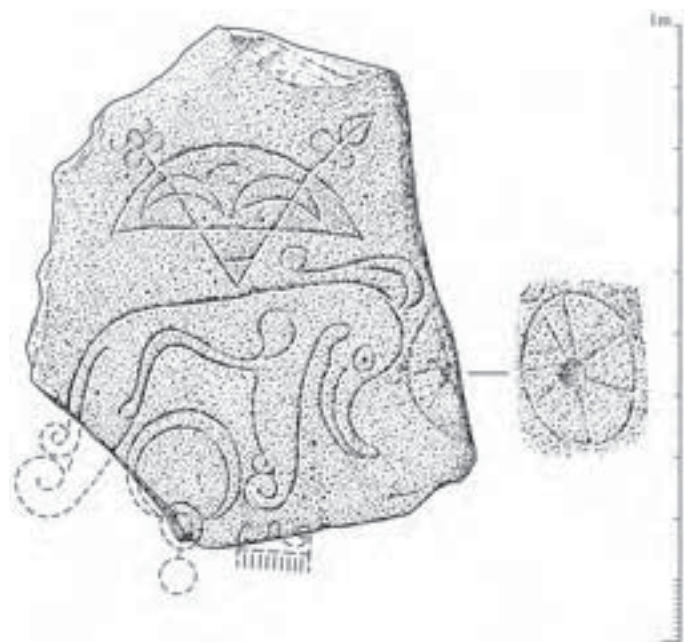


Fig. 60 Pictish symbol stone at Kinblethmont, near Arbroath (NO64NW 12). The stone was drawn as part of the RCAHMS's Angus Carved Stone project. (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS SC1064900).

Aberdeenshire carved stones

A small number of stones remains to be recorded, but this project will be completed in 2007.

Angus carved stones

Excellent progress was made in 2006 on the survey of early medieval carved stones in Angus, with the project expected to be completed early in 2008. Of particular significance was the recording of two carved stones from Strathmartine, which were considered lost and only recently relocated by Norman Atkinson (Angus Council), and the recognition on the Pictish symbol stone at Kinblethmont of a rare 'spoked wheel' symbol (Fig 60).

Aerial survey

Aerial survey in 2006 continued to redress the regional and thematic imbalances in the RCAHMS aerial photograph collection by carrying out work in the west and recording



Fig. 61 Plan of hut-circle at Lynebeg, 7km SSE of Grantown-on-Spey (NJ01NE 51). Digital image catalogue number GV004309. (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS)

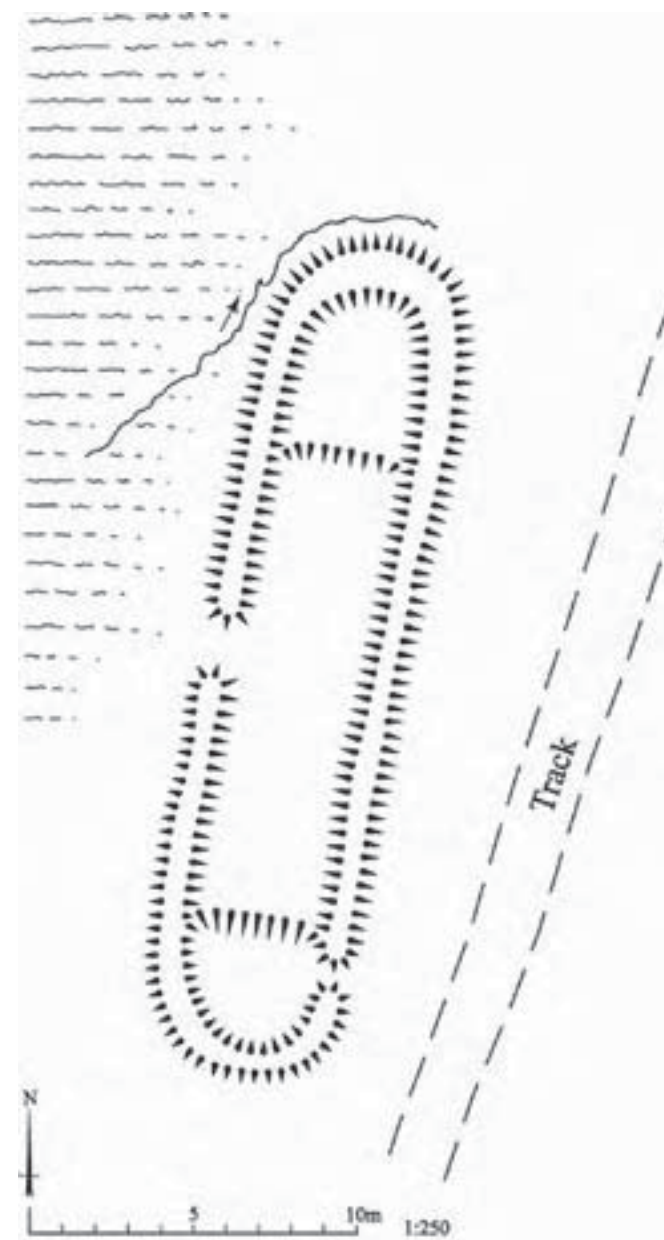


Fig. 62 Plan of round-ended building on the E flank of Beinn Mhor, 3km W of Grantown-on-Spey (NH92NE 36). Digital image catalogue number GV 004310. (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS)

architectural subjects and urban areas. Reconnaissance during the summer was very productive in recording plough-levelled sites as cropmarks, with unusually good returns in Berwickshire, parts of East Lothian, Fife and the Moray Plain. Significant numbers of previously unrecorded sites were discovered, while some known sites were revealed in fine detail.

Braes of Abernethy, Grantown-on-Spey, Highland

This survey, undertaken in autumn 2006, comprised an area measuring 130km², extending on both sides of the River Spey. A total of about 370 sites were visited, including a substantial number (c 240) that were previously unrecorded; including prehistoric burial cairns, burnt mounds and hut-circles. The hut-circles included several freestanding stone-walled examples (Fig 61), but there was also a number of large house-platforms, including a cluster of eight at Laggandhu, which measured up



Fig. 63 View of a late-19th century limekiln at Fae, Braes of Abernethy (NJ01NE 27). The arched draw-hole is characteristic of both limekilns and kilnbarns on the former Seafield Estate. (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS DP02948).

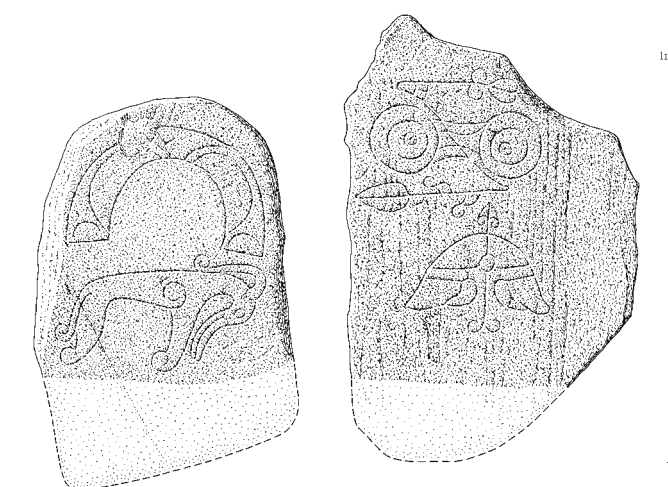


Fig. 64 Pictish symbol stones at Congash, Grantown-on-Spey (NJ02NE 1). The stones were drawn as part of the Commission's survey of the Braes of Abernethy. (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS SC1064901).

to 16m in diameter and were dug into the slope to a depth of 2m. Monuments of later date that were recorded included an unusual round-ended and partly sunken-floored building on Beinn Mhor (Fig 62), a series of pre-Improvement period farmsteads, and 18th- and 19th-century kilns (Fig 63). The opportunity was also taken to record 18 early medieval carved stones, mostly Pictish symbol stones, in the general Speyside area; 2 of these (Fig 64) flank the entrance to the enclosure of a possible chapel at Congash.

Historic land-use assessment

The Historic Land-use Assessment project is carried out in partnership with Historic Scotland. During the course of 2006 mapping was undertaken and completed in Moray and Sutherland. Work is currently being undertaken on Easter Ross/Inverness area and Fife.

Recumbent stone circles

Survey for this project is now complete and text and illustrations are being prepared for publication in 2008.

Roxburgh

As part of its contribution to the Roxburgh Project, RCAHMS is undertaking a topographical survey of the deserted medieval burgh of Roxburgh. The main objective of the project is to generate a digital terrain model of the survey area which, when used in combination with other datasets, will provide a common spatial basis for refining the research questions that may be developed for the royal burgh and its hinterland. Because of the large size of the survey area and the relatively smooth contours of the ground, RCAHMS is using this project to develop and trial methods of rapid automated height data recording with its GPS (Global Positioning Satellite) survey equipment.

Scotland's rural past

Scotland's Rural Past (SRP) is a five-year nationwide project that has been set up to support local communities to investigate and document abandoned rural settlements. SRP, which is an initiative of the Historic Rural Settlement Trust, is hosted by RCAHMS, with partnership funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, Historic Scotland, Highlands and Islands Enterprise and the National Trust for Scotland.

The role of SRP is to help establish locally based projects with community groups, encouraging them to discover more about historic rural settlements in their area through research, recording, interpretation, and promotion. The SRP team is working closely with colleagues in RCAHMS to provide training in archaeological field survey and recording techniques as well as in documentary research. The data collected will be added to RCAHMS records and will assist future management and conservation of these rural sites. Current projects are underway in Strathconon, Highland, and in South Lanarkshire.



Fig. 65 Plan of chambered cairn (NS49SE 6) in Garadh Ban Wood, Loch Lomond. Digital image catalogue number GV004311. (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS).

Special surveys

Among the special surveys undertaken by RCAHMS in 2006 was that of a chambered cairn (NS49SE 6) in Garadh Ban Wood, in the hills immediately NE of Loch Lomond. Recently discovered by Mr Jim Ferrall (Forestry Commission) and identified by Ms Lorna Main (Archaeologist, Stirling Council), the cairn (Fig 65) measures 15m from N to S by 12m transversely, but it has been heavily disturbed and now stands only 0.5m in height. The ruined burial-chamber, which lies off-centre to the SW, now comprises two upright stones and two displaced capstones.

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

The main focus for Education and Outreach in 2006-07 has been to develop the audience for RCAHMS. This has been done through a significant increase in communications activity, and a range of outreach projects.

The Communications Strategy has the overall objective of raising the profile of the organisation, and is mainly driven by project-related public relations activity together with a developing exhibitions and publications programme, including the production of the RCAHMS e-Newsletter.

Over the year the work of RCAHMS featured in the press and media on more than 200 occasions, with significant broadcast coverage for the Sir Basil Spence Archive Project and the start-up of Scotland's Rural Past. A highlight from the online media coverage has been the provision of weekly images for the 'Big Picture' feature on BBC News Scotland's homepage.

Touring exhibitions have reached a total of 27 locations during the year, including the first showing of an RCAHMS exhibition in Northern Ireland. A more permanent exhibition of framed archive images has been installed at Glasgow International Airport in partnership with BAA Glasgow.

Publications launched during the year have included Miles Oglethorpe's *Scottish collieries: an inventory of the Scottish coal industry in the nationalised era*; Diane Watters and Miles Glendinning's *Little houses: the National Trust for Scotland's improvement scheme for small historic homes* (with the National Trust for Scotland); *Glasgow from the air – 75 years of aerial photography*, published by Birlinn in association with RCAHMS; and *Glasgow in detail – a celebration of the city's heritage*, in partnership with Glasgow City Council. This latter venture was awarded Best Publication by the Association of Cultural Enterprises.

The most significant outreach project of the year has been the workshop programme of the **Sir Basil Spence Archive Project**, funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and delivered in partnership with the Lighthouse – Scotland's Centre for Architecture, Design and the City. The primary aim of the workshop programme has been to engage with communities in areas with significant Spence buildings, encouraging them to explore, learn from and enjoy his contribution to their local environment. A total of 12 workshops, including 2 outside Scotland (London and Coventry) were delivered to a variety of audiences, including primary and secondary schools, retired people and church congregations. Each workshop used the Spence archive as its starting point and developed a creative learning experience, resulting in films, photography, a publication, an online blog, and a sculpture.

Two new outreach projects, both tied to significant anniversaries, were awarded external funding and started in January 2007. **A Union for a** that is a collaborative education

project for Scottish schools to mark the 300th anniversary of the Union of the Parliaments. Funded by the Scottish Executive, the project is being delivered in partnership with the National Archives of Scotland, Historic Scotland, the National Library of Scotland, the National Galleries of Scotland and the Law Society of Scotland.

The project is delivering learning resources exploring the historical significance of 1707, and a programme of learning activities looking at that history and the architectural expression of democratic decision-making. The resources and the activities are aimed at both primary and secondary schools throughout Scotland. The project is also bringing together and disseminating information on all the events planned by the national collections and related institutions to mark the 1707 anniversary.

Telford in the Highlands has been designed to celebrate both the 250th anniversary of the birth of the renowned engineer Thomas Telford and Scotland's Year of Highland Culture. The project, which is funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and Highland 2007, is engaging young people in four areas of the Scottish Highlands in exploring and celebrating their local built heritage, and in sharing their knowledge with each other and their local communities. The project has three core elements: a touring exhibition, a series of workshops delivered to schools, and two video conferencing events.

COLLECTIONS

In the course of the year over 105,000 items were accessioned into the collections. The greater part of this comprises traditional paper archives of reports, drawings and photographs from archaeological surveys and excavations. Digital media are of growing importance in the recording of sites, and, through the Web, the dissemination of information, and make up an increasing proportion of these archives. 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, and to this end has appointed a dedicated digital archivist. 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.

This year's largest accession is the archive from excavations



Fig 66. Open-air excavation of kilnhouse at Hoddum by Headland Archaeology 1991. Accession Number 2006/124 (Copyright: Historic Scotland SC1061423).

by Headland Archaeology Ltd at the Anglian monastic site at Hoddum, Dumfries and Galloway. Accessions are, as ever, wide-ranging in subject matter, from a survey of kirkyard monuments at Stenton, East Lothian, by the Parish of Traprain Graveyard Survey Group, to a survey of trench systems on the military ranges at Barry Buddon, Angus, by Oxford Archaeology.

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 Website: www.rcahms.gov.uk

All the material detailed in the following accessions list is available for public consultation, although it may be a considerable time before it is catalogued and a detailed record is available through the online Canmore database. It should also be noted that some material is housed in an external store, and that several days' notice may be required to retrieve it. Contact Dr Iain Fraser to check whether an appointment is necessary to consult any of the material.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACCESSIONS April 2006 to March 2007

SCOTLAND, GENERAL

A collection of lecture slides and photographs of various sites in Scotland, showing recording, surveying, excavation and artifacts, by GJ Barclay. Sites include: Aberdeenshire: Broomend of Crichtie; Cairn O' Mount; Capo long barrow; Castle Fraser; Finzean long cairn; Fountain Hillock; Gallows Knap; Montgoldrum cairn; Tomnaverie; Wormy Hillock; Angus: Colmeallie; Fordhouse; East Lothian: Kingside Hill; Fife: Edenwood barrow; Moray: Quarrywood henge; Roman Camp Gate; Perth and Kinross: Cleaven Dyke; Fowlis; Herald Hill; Millhaugh; North Mains henge and barrow; Pitnacree; Sair Law; Stirling: Auchenlaich; The Cloch. (Dr G J Barclay)



Fig. 67 The excavation of skeleton 2 found within an irregular cairn during the investigation of human remains. Excavations at Loch Borrallie by GUARD 2000. Accession Number 2006/180 (Copyright: Historic Scotland SC1061426).



Fig. 68 Red sandstone 'Celtic' head found adjacent to an excavation in advance of construction at Chapelhall. Excavated by GUARD 1994. Accession Number 2006/178 (Crown Copyright: Historic Scotland SC1061427)



Fig. 69 'Ring Cairn' excavation at Newton of Petty by JE Thawley in 1977. Accession Number 2004/141 (Crown Copyright: Historic Scotland SC1061428).



Fig. 70 General view of one of two small Iron Age forts excavated prior to their destruction by road development. Excavations at Aldclune by J Triscott, CEU in 1980. Accession Number 2006/132 (Crown Copyright: Historic Scotland SC1061424).

Catalogue of the National Museums of Scotland pitchstone holdings, the Scottish Archaeological Pitchstone Project, Phase 1, by T Bjarke Ballin, Lithic Research, 2006. (Dr T B Ballin, Lithic Research)

A collection of papers, slides, books, and other material on a wide range of archaeological subjects, including: material relating to JNG Ritchie's PhD thesis on Celtic Defensive Weaponry; research notes, correspondence and offprints relating to the archaeologists Alexander Ormiston Curle (1866-1955), James Curle (1862-1944), and Ludovic McLellan Mann (1869-1955), compiled by Dr JNG Ritchie during the preparation of his Rhind lectures, 2000. Also, copies of Allen and Anderson's *Early Christian monuments of Scotland* (1903), and Erskine Beveridge's *Coll and Tiree* (1903), both originally from the collection of Ludovic Mann, and annotated by him. (Dr A Ritchie)

Comparative drawing, in pencil, of early medieval sculpture in the west of Scotland, drawn by I G Scott, 1992, for A Ritchie, *Govan and its carved stones* (1999). (Mr I G Scott)

Table of radiocarbon dates for archaeological sites in Scotland, by PJ Ashmore, Historic Scotland, 1994. (Mr PJ Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

SCOTLAND, MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY

Illustrated report on the wreck of a midget submarine at Aberlady Bay, East Lothian, by A Fuller-Shapcott, 2005. Submitted to the Nautical Archaeology Society in fulfillment of Part II project requirement. (Ms A Fuller-Shapcott)

Report on survey and history of the Wormit Wreck (The Dunoon Boat), Jock's Hole, Fife, by the Nautical Archaeological Society, 2007. (Mr R G Ross, Nautical Archaeological Society)

ABERDEEN, CITY OF

Archives from evaluation and watching briefs by AOC Archaeology Group: Great Northern Road (AOC 200095), 2006; King's College (AOC 20201), 2006; BP Stoneywood (AOC 20202), 2006; Woodlands, Cults (AOC 20148), 2006. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports on watching briefs and field evaluation by Murray Archaeological Services: Affleck Street, 2004; Peterseat Farm, Altens, 2005; King's College, Old Aberdeen, 2004; David Lloyd Leisure Centre, Garthdee Road, 2004 and 2005; Jesmond Drive, Bridge of Don, 2006. (Murray Archaeological Services)

ABERDEENSHIRE

Report of archaeological fieldwalking by T Phillips, Department of Archaeology, University of Reading, 2002. (Dr T Phillips, Reading University)

CD-ROM containing photographic images with index, mapping data and a report on Dunnottar Castle by J Wood, 2006. (Mr J Wood, Highland Archaeology Services Ltd)

Archives from watching briefs, evaluations and building assessment by AOC Archaeology Group: Banff Harbour (AOC 20192), 2006; Cairn-mon-Earn (AOC 4813), 2006; Burnland, Elrick (AOC 20143), 2006; Tor-na-Dee Hospital (AOC 20085), 2006. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archives from excavations, watching briefs, survey and recording by Murray Archaeological Services: Banff Castle, Banff, 2003; Mercat Cross Cafe, 36 Low Street, Banff, 2005; Banff Aisle, St Mary's Kirkyard, Banff, 2003; the Courtyard, Crathes Castle, Banff, 2006; Balloch settlement, Craig Leek, Invercauld, 2004; a Bronze Age cairn at Kintore Golf Club, Balbithan, 2006; Pennan, 2004; Pittenheath, St Fergus, 2004; Drummy Wood, Tarland, 2003.

Also, reports from excavations, field evaluations, watching briefs, assessments, field walking, recording and surveys by Murray Archaeological Services: Mackenzie Avenue, Auchenchalk, 2003; Berryhill, Hill of Keir, 2003; Dallyfour, Ballater, 2004; Balmakewan, 2003 and 2006; East Brathens Wood, Banff, 2002; Banff Townhouse, Low Street, Banff, 1999; the Town House, Low Street, Banff, 2004; Berryhill, Hill of Keir, Skene, 2004; Boddam Castle, Peterhead, 2006; Kirkton of Bourtie, 2005; Brucklay Castle prisoner-of-war camp, New Deer, Maud, 2003; Castle Newe, Strathdon, 2002; Castle of Park, Cornhill, Banff, 2003; Craigenlow Quarry, Dunecht, 2000 and 2001; Cothiemuir Hill, Keig, 2005; Deeside Way footpath, Crathes, 2006; Deskry Hill, Strathdon, 2005; Dunnottar Castle, 2002; Arnage Castle, Ellon, 1999; Fordafourie, Rathen, 2003; Pittengardner, Fordoun, 2002; Forvie Kirk, 2003 and 2006; Hill of Petty, Fyvie, 2002; Mains of Cullen, Gamrie, 2003; Haddo House, Methlick, 2006; Haddo Quarry, Ythanbank, Methlick, 2005; Hobshill, Hatton, 2001; Kair Coach House, Fordoun, 2004; Kintore Business Park, 2001; Tuach Hill, Kintore, 2005; Fordoun Road, Laurencekirk, 2005; Leith Hall, Kennethmont, 2003; Leith Hall policies, Kennethmont, 2005; Leslie Castle, 2002; Lower Inchdrewer, 2003; Lumphanan, 2005; Chapelton, Methlick, 1999; New Leslie farmhouse, Leslie, 2005; Newburgh

Wastewater Treatment Plant, Newburgh, 2004; Park-Stonehaven Line dismantling, 2002; Fairyhillock, Dales Industrial Estate, Peterhead, 2003; Harbour Lights, 122 Longate, Peterhead, 2004; former manse, Kirkburn Mills, Kirk Road, Peterhead, 2003; Stoneyhill landfill, Peterhead, 2004; Ferniebrae, Pitcaple, 2004; Mill Farm, Rathen, 2005; Sandend, 2006; South Kincardine Coastal Communities, 2006; 6 Keith Place, Stonehaven, 2001; Tavelty Farm, Kintore, 2005; Thainstone Business Park, Thainstone, Inverurie, 2006; Tomnaverie Stone Circle, Tarland, 2003. (Murray Archaeological Services)

ANGUS

Archives from an excavation by the Central Excavation Unit at Marcus and Finavon (CEU 103), 1987. Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: evaluations at James Street, Arbroath (AOC 20115), 2006, and at Carnoustie High School and Woodlands School (AOC 4876), 2006; timber survey at 68-74 High Street, Brechin (AOC 3911), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2003. (AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Reports of projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: evaluation at Ballumbie Castle, 2006; watching brief and excavations during the A92 upgrading, Dundee to Arbroath, 2006. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Archives from projects by GUARD: human remains call-off at a medieval hospital site, Wishart Avenue, Montrose (GUARD 1459), 2002; excavation of a long cist at Elliot Nature Trail (GUARD 1336), 2002. (GUARD)

Reports and archive from watching briefs by Murray Archaeological Services: Hawkhill Quarry, 1999; Bellfield, Little Brechin, 2006; Waggles, Glenesk, 2001 and 2005. (Murray Archaeological Services)

Report on an archaeological survey of trench systems at Barry Buddon, Carnoustie (DUNBAB), by Oxford Archaeology, 2006. (Oxford Archaeology)

Report on projects by SUAT Ltd: watching brief at Craigmill Burn, near Carnoustie, 2007; watching brief at Mains of Balgavies, 2007; excavation at Railway Field, Inverkeilor, 2006; metal detector survey and evaluation at 14 Guthrie Street, Letham, 2007. (SUAT Ltd)

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Report on watching brief at Shore House Inn, Lochgoilhead, by Addyman Associates, 2005. (Addyman Associates)

Archive from excavations, watching briefs and surveys by AOC Archaeology Group: the Kilmartin Housing Development (AOC 4662), 2004; Kilnaughton, Port Ellen, Islay (AOC 4883), 2005; Port an Tobair, Islay (AOC 4077/9), 2004; Dunollie Road, Oban (AOC 4649), 2005; Rossthdu House, Loch Lomond (AOC 3704), 2002; Tiree Prospective Settlement Survey (AOC 3923), 2003. Copy of a drawing of Iona Abbey, illustrating archaeologically excavated areas, 1875-1990, with an overlay of interpretation of geophysical survey results, by AOC (Scotland) Ltd and Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 1990. Also, conservation report on a ceramic vessel, Kilkeddan Farm cist, 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: excavation at Crarae Gardens, Loch Fyne, 2006; watching brief on Tobermory Sewerage Scheme, Mull, 2006. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Archive material and reports from watching briefs, assessments and evaluations by FIRAT: Cobble Cottage, Arrochar, 2005; Ardailly Croft, Gigha, 2006; Gigha Windfarm, 2006; Claddoch Cottage, by Helensburgh, 2006; Balinakill, Clachan, Kintyre, 2005; Pennyghael, Mull, 2005. (FIRAT)

Archive from projects by GUARD: excavations at Chapelhall, Innellan (GUARD 196), 1994; assessment at Dunlossit Quarry, Islay (GUARD 82), 1992; human remains call-off for the Glennan urn, Kilmartin (GUARD 920), 2000. (GUARD)

Copy of *Aspects of Iron Age Mull, from a landscape perspective*, submitted as an honours dissertation by O Lewis, University of Edinburgh, 2006. (Mr O Lewis)

Archive from excavations at Kilellan, Islay, by N Whittaker, 1954 and 1958-61, and by C Burgess, 1973 and 1976. (National Museums of Scotland and Dr A Ritchie)

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: watching brief at Ardrishaig (04058), 2005; evaluation at Killellan Farm, Dunoon (06007), 2006; survey at North Connel Airfield (05071), 2005. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

Material, including reports, location maps and correspondence relating to charcoal burning platforms in the west of Scotland, by EB Rennie. (Ms EB Rennie)

Reports of an evaluation, watching brief and investigations by Scotia Archaeology Ltd: Baluachraig, Kilmartin, Argyll, 2005; Acha, Coll, Argyll, 2005; Kilmahumaig, Crinan, Argyll, 2006. (Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

CLACKMANNAN

Report of a watching brief and excavation on the Railway Improvements Development, Alloa, by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2006. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Report on recording of Alloa Tower by Kirkdale Archaeology and Alloa Tower Building Preservation Trust, 1996. (Kirkdale Archaeology)

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: a watching brief on the A75 at Dunragit (AOC 4902), 2005; the South West Crannog Survey (AOC 3936), 2003 and 2004. Conservation reports on the iron objects, Woodend, 1994. (AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Hoddom by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1991. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of a coring and sediment analysis project on medieval storm surge sediments at Caerlaverock New Castle, 2004, by R Tipping, University of Stirling. (Dr R Tipping, University of Stirling)

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: an evaluation at Starryheugh Farm, Curriestanes (05051), 2005; a watching

brief at Kirkcudbright Wastewater Treatment Works (05038), 2006; a watching brief at Old Bank Buildings, Wigtown (05065), 2006. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

Report on fieldwork at Frenchland, Moffat, by TC Welsh, 2006. (Dr TC Welsh)

DUNDEE, CITY OF

Reports of projects by SUAT Ltd: watching brief at Balgarthno stone circle, 2006; watching brief at the site of Seafield House, Grove Academy, Broughty Ferry, 2006; watching brief at the Burns and Harris Building, Marketgait, 2007; watching brief on Phase 1, Dundee Central Waterfront, 2006. (SUAT)

EAST AYRSHIRE

Archive from a watching brief at Catrine Weir and Voes (AOC 4979), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2005. (AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Post-excavation archive report on Moorfield, Kilmarnock, by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2006. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Archives from projects by GUARD: watching brief on the Harelaw to Onthank Pipeline (GUARD 80), 1992; an evaluation of a Bronze Age cist, Hareshawmuir (GUARD 913), 2000. (GUARD)

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: watching brief at 12 Main Street, Kilmaurs (04030), 2004; an evaluation at 6-8 Brown Street, Stewarton (05077), 2006. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

Report on walkover and evaluation at Carmel Meadows, Crofthead Road, Kilmaurs, Kilmarnock, by SUAT Ltd, 2006. (SUAT Ltd)

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Archive from the Kelvin Valley Sewer Pipeline (AOC 3275), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2000-01. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Digital data from geophysical surveys of the Antonine Wall from Balmuildy Bridge to Bearsden, by GSB Prospection Ltd, 2006. (GSB Prospection)

Archive from the Katrine Water evaluation and scoping study (GUARD 1560 and 1719), by GUARD, 2004, and report on a geophysical survey of Peel Park, Kirkintilloch (Project 2181), by GUARD, 2006. (GUARD)

Report on an earthwork enclosure at Cairn Hill, Canniesburn, Bearsden, by TC Welsh, 2006. (Dr TC Welsh)

EAST LoTHIAN

Reports of projects by Addyman Archaeology and Addyman Associates: an archaeological watching brief at Abbey Church, High Street, North Berwick, 2005; evaluation and watching brief at Anchor Green, North Berwick, 2006. (Addyman Archaeology)

Archive material from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: drawings from excavations at Barbachlaw Farm, Wallyford (AOC

3780), 2002; evaluation and historic building recording at Drem Farm (AOC 1776 and AOC 3198), 1999 and 2000; watching brief at Main Street, Gullane (AOC 4903), 2003; watching brief at Glen Golf Club, North Berwick (AOC 4833), 2005. Also, a conservation report on a mixed excavated assemblage from Auldhame, 2005-06. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports of projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: watching brief at Alder Road, Port Seton, 2006; watching brief at New Barn, Whittingehame Tower, Stenton, 2006; standing building survey at Bellevue Hotel, Dunbar, 2006. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Copy of a plan of the Smugglers' Cave, Kilspindie Point, Aberlady, together with supplementary information. The plan was drawn by Thomas Murray, the donor's grandfather, 1940, based on his explorations c 1890. (Mrs A Derrick)

West Pans Potteries resource disc, by G Haggarty, 2006. An illustrated study on CD-ROM of the ceramic assemblages recovered by excavation. (Mr G R Haggarty)

Archives from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: an evaluation at Viridor Waste Facility, Easter Pinkerton, Dunbar (VWD04), 2005; evaluation, historic building recording, desk-based assessment and watching brief at Temple Mains Farm, Innerwick (TMI04), 2004 and 2005; historic building recording at Fenton Newmains Steading, North Berwick (FNS05), 2005; watching brief at Skateraw Farm, Dunbar (SKA04), 2004. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report on excavations on Traprain Law, following fire damage, by the National Museums of Scotland, 2004. (National Museums of Scotland)

Archive material from a survey of Stenton Burial Ground, by the Parish of Traprain Graveyard Survey Group, 1996-2006. (Mr E J Clarke, Parish of Traprain Graveyard Survey Group)

EAST RENFREWSHIRE

Conservation report on material from Rowallan Castle, by AOC Archaeology Group, 1999. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of a survey of Greenfield Farm, including the farmlands of Blackwood, Braehead, Dunwan and Blackwood Hill, by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 2005. (Ms S Hunter and Mr R Turner, ACFA)

Archive from a watching brief at Williamwood House, Netherlee (05007), by Rathmell Archaeology, 2006. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

EDINBURGH, CITY OF

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: historic building recording at Craigpark Estate walled garden, Ratho (AOC 4952), 2006; watching brief at Hermiston Gate Park and Ride (AOC 4323), 2005-05; watching brief at Lennie Mains Steading, Cammo Road (AOC 4896), 2006; evaluation and watching brief at Coalhill 2, Leith (AOC 4783), 2005-06; watching brief at Meggetland Bridge (AOC 4449), 2006; watching brief at Bridge Street, Newbridge (AOC 4798), 2006; watching brief at Plot 3663, Site Junction 2 Industrial Estate, Newbridge (AOC

4999), 2006; watching brief and historic building recording at Hawthorne Bank, South Queensferry (AOC 4489), 2004 and 2005; watching brief during St Giles Cathedral Phase 2 Roof Space Inspection (AOC 3824), 2005. Conservation reports on selected artifacts, Edinburgh Castle Lower Cachot, 2005, and on a mixed assemblage, Holyrood House, South Garden, 2006. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of a geophysical survey of Farl O' Cakes Field, Lauriston, by Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, 2006. (Mr HMD Jones, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society)

Reports of archaeological watching briefs by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Orrok Park Drainage Scheme, 2006; Link Road, North Shore, Granton, 2006. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from projects by GUARD: human remains call-off, Graham Street, Leith (GUARD 1756), 2002; assessment at Newbridge Industrial Estate (GUARD 75), 1992; notebook from excavation at Holyrood Palace by GUARD, 1995. (GUARD)

Archive from excavations at the New Parliament site, Holyrood, and Queensberry House, by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1998-2001. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report on an excavation at the Palace of Holyrood House, Edinburgh, by Kirkdale Archaeology, 2006. (Kirkdale Archaeology)

FALKIRK

Reports on projects by Falkirk Museum: watching brief on Roman temporary camps at Unit 3, Lochlands Industrial Estate, Falkirk, 2002; evaluation of the area to the north of the Antonine Primary School, Bonnybridge, 2006. (Mr GB Bailey, Falkirk Museum)

Report of an archaeological evaluation at Old Bellsdyke Road, Larbert, by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2006. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from a watching brief in Rough Castle Woodland, Falkirk (05070), by Rathmell Archaeology, 2006. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

FIFE

Conservation reports by AOC Archaeology Group: a ceramic vessel, Newark, 2005; St Christopher's Parish Church, 1997. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from projects by GUARD: trial trenching and watching brief at King's Barns (GUARD 350), 1997; archaeological work on the Fife Pipeline (GUARD 285), 1995; watching briefs at Lundin Links Mill Farm (GUARD 254), 1995; excavations at Lundin Links Pictish Cemetery (GUARD 395), 1996. (GUARD)

Report of a watching brief and excavation on St Andrews interceptor sewer pipeline, by St Andrews Heritage Services, 1994. (Mrs E V W Proudfoot, St Andrews Heritage Services)

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: monitoring at Dorenal Chemical Works, Crail Airfield (05011), 2005; watching brief at 56 South Street, St Andrews (05029), 2005. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

Report on evaluation of Feddinch Mains, St Andrews, by SUAT Ltd, 2007. (SUAT Ltd)

GLASGOW, CITY OF

Archive from a site evaluation, Buchanan Gate, Cumbernauld Road, Stepps (AOC 4853), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from projects by GUARD: assessment at Darnley Mill (GUARD 311), 1996; excavations at Glasgow Cathedral (GUARD 107), 1992-97 and post-excavation archive from 1997-2002; assessment and watching brief at Springfield Quay (GUARD 328), 1996; evaluation at Wester Balmuldy Farm (GUARD 1700), 2004. Also, archive material from excavations at Glasgow Cathedral Tower by SUAT, 1988. (GUARD)

HIGHLAND

Reports of projects by Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey: evaluation at Galmisdale, Eigg, 2007; watching brief at 29 Bornaskitaig, Skye, 2007. (Archaeology and Ancient Landscape Survey)

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: human remains call-off at Ackergill, Wick (AOC 4077/3), 2004; evaluation at 136 Anderson Street, Inverness (AOC 20291), 2006. Also, conservation reports on metal artefacts from a multi-period site, Achnahaird Sands, 2006 and a mixed assemblage, High Pasture Cave, 2003-04. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from a watching brief, excavation, desk based assessment and field evaluation at Dell of Inshes (DII01), by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2001 and 2004. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Digital reports, images and data, from a survey of Fort Augustus, by Highland Archaeology Services Ltd, 2006. (Highland Archaeology Services Ltd)

Reports of projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: an archaeological assessment of the extractive industries of Brora, 2006; excavations during upgrading of the A830, Loch Nan Uamh to Arisaig, Lochaber, 2006. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from projects by GUARD: a human remains call-off, Loch Borrallie (GUARD 918), 2000; a human remains call-off, Cladh na-h-aiteg, Oldshoremore (GUARD 1554), 2003; an assessment for the Skye Road Bridge (GUARD 88), 1992; excavations at Smoo Caves (GUARD 214), 1993. (GUARD)

Reports of projects by NOSAS: survey of Upper Glen Feshie, 2005; excavation of a sheiling site, Achleum-a-Choid, Glen Feshie, 2006; survey of Inner Loch Hourn and Barrisdale Bay, 2004; survey of Aird Mhoir and Dubh Aird peninsulas, Loch Torridon, 2005. (North of Scotland Archaeological Society)

Report on watching briefs by Orkney Archaeological Trust at Brickigeo, Thrumster, Caithness, 2006, and Nipster, Gillock, Caithness, 2005. (Orkney Archaeological Trust)

Archive from a survey at Balvattan (05006), by Rathmell Archaeology, 2005. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

Measured drawings of the Hilton of Cadboll cross-slab, and a detail of the Nigg cross-slab, by IG Scott. (Mr I G Scott)

Report on desk-based assessment and watching brief at Baile Ur, North Ballachulish, by SUAT Ltd, 2007. (SUAT Ltd)

Archive material from the Scotlands First Settlers Project, by K Hardy and C Wickham-Jones, 1999-2000. (Dr C Wickham-Jones)

INVERCLYDE

Report of a standing building survey of the Wash House, 6 Campbell Street, Greenock, by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 2005. (Ms M Watson and Ms M Wilson, ACFA)

MIDLOTHIAN

Report on landscaping and investigative works at Rosslyn Chapel by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1995. (Ms M Watson and Ms M Wilson, ACFA)

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: an evaluation at Cameron Crescent, Bonnyrigg (AOC 20156), 2006; an evaluation at Dryden Bank, Loanhead (AOC 4816), 2005; test pits, Roslin Glen (AOC 4975), 2005; a watching brief, Rosslyn Chapel (AOC 4393), 2005; excavations at Rosslyn Chapel carpark (AOC 4393), 2002; a watching brief at Rosslyn Chapel (AOC 4832), 2006. (AOC Archaeology Group)

MORAY

Archive from an evaluation at Reiket Lane, Elgin (AOC 20072), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2006. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports of archaeological excavations at Birnie by the National Museums of Scotland, 2005. (National Museums of Scotland)

Archive from an evaluation at Quarrywood Castle, Spynie, by Murray Archaeological Services, 2001. Also reports on a watching brief on the Burnend to Crannoch water pipeline, 2001, and on trial excavations at the Tam, Mulben, Keith, 2004. (Murray Archaeological Services)

NORTH AYRSHIRE

Photographs of limekilns at Over Hessilhead, Gateside, by AB Eadie, 2006. (Mr AB Eadie)

Archive from projects by GUARD: an assessment and watching brief at Machrie Moor, Arran (GUARD 402), 1996; an evaluation of a prehistoric settlement at Tormore, Arran (GUARD 87), 1995; an assessment for Kelburn Windfarms (GUARD 1726), 2004. (GUARD)

Reports of projects on Arran by the National Trust for Scotland: watching brief at Brodick, 2006; trial trenching at Brodick Castle, 2006; excavations at Brodick Castle Limekiln, 2004; fieldwalking at Old Deer Park, Brodick, 2006; excavations at Glen Rosa hut circles, 2005. (The National Trust for Scotland)

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: a watching brief at Breadalbane Park, Kildonan, Arran (04008), 2005; a

watching brief at Kilmichael Country House Hotel, Glen Cloy, Arran (06002), 2006; an evaluation at Millhill, Lamlash, Arran (05018), 2005; an evaluation at Park Terrace, Lamlash, Arran (05012), 2005; monitoring at Montrose House, Arran (06010), 2006; a watching brief at 21/23 Bank Street, Irvine (05043), 2005; an evaluation at Kilwinning Road, Stevenston (06004), 2006. Also, data structure report of mitigation at Sevenacres Mill, Kilwinning, 2006. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: an evaluation at Colzium Lennox Estate (AOC 4335), 2004; an evaluation at Easter Dullatur Farm (AOC 4989), 2005; an evaluation and watching brief at Gartferry Road, Moodiesburn (AOC 4678), 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of an archaeological evaluation and desk-based assessment at Auchenkilns, Condorrat, by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2006. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from a watching brief, Smithstone Road, Cumbernauld (GUARD 1438), by GUARD, 2003. (GUARD)

ORKNEY

Conservation reports by AOC Archaeology Group: a mixed assemblage from the Birsay-Skaill Landscape Archaeology Project (Castle of Snusgar), 2006; Broch of Burrian, 2005; a whalebone cup from Berst Ness, 2006; a mixed assemblage from Minehowe, 2005; a mixed assemblage, Quoygrew, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2004, 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive material from excavations by A Ritchie, at Knap of Howar, Papa Westray, 1973 and 1975, and at Buckquoy, 1970-1. (Dr A Ritchie)

Publication photographs of artefacts from excavations at Howe of Howe, 1978-82 from B Ballin Smith. (GUARD)

Archives from projects by GUARD: excavation of a bronze age cist at Ferndale (GUARD 1291), 2002; an evaluation and watching brief at Skara Brae Visitor Centre, Voydale (GUARD 437, 1997. (GUARD)

Archive from excavations at Bookan chambered cairn, Sandwick, by Orkney Archaeological Trust, 2002, and from excavations at Loth Road, Sanday, by R Gosney and A Braby, 1991. Reports from projects by Orkney Archaeological Trust: watching brief at the Brough of Deerness, 2005; assessment and evaluation, Bu Sands, Burray, 2006; watching brief on the Dounby-Harray Junction Replacement Main, 2004; archaeological assessment, watching brief and evaluation for Finstown Wastewater Transfer System, 2005; excavation at Knowes of Troty, Harray, 2005; watching brief at Tankerness House Gardens and Tod's Bakery, during re-siting of the Groattie House, Kirkwall, 2005; watching brief at the Links of Nolthland, Westray, 2005; watching brief, Naval Museum, Lyness, 2005; excavations and geophysical survey at Mine Howe and Long Howe, 2004 and 2005; excavations at Ness of Brodgar, 2004 and 2005; geophysical survey at Broch of Burrian, North Ronaldsay, and report on investigations on the Broch and the sheep dyke, 2005; excavation at Ramberry, St Ola, 2005; archaeological and cultural heritage impact assessment on

the Merranblo Wind Farm, Stromness, 2005. Also, geophysical surveys by Orkney College Geophysics Unit: the World Heritage Area, Phases V, VI and VII, 2004 and 2005; geophysical survey on Broch of Burrian, North Ronaldsay, 2004; the Brough of Deerness, 2006; Green, Eday, 2006; Hallbreck, Wyre, 2006. (Orkney Archaeological Trust)

PERTH AND KINROSS

Archive from an evaluation at Station Road, Kinross (AOC 4960), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2005. Drawings from excavations at Craighead, Alyth (CEU 58), by the Central Excavation Unit, 1983. Conservation reports on artefacts from various excavations and fieldwalking at Cardean Roman Fort, 2001. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Photographs of Croft Moraig stone circle, 1950-54, and of Croft Moraig cairn, by GJ Barclay, Historic Scotland, 1990s. (Dr GJ Barclay)

Colour slides of the Badyo/Carn Dubh excavation, taken by C Dingwall, 1987. (Dr C Dingwall)

Archive from a human remains call-off, Dull Parish Church (GUARD 1533, 1371), by GUARD, 2002 and 2003. (GUARD)

Archive, including manuscripts, photographs and drawings, from the Perth High Street excavations, by N Bogdan, 1975-77. (Historic Scotland)

Report from a watching brief at Balloch Mill, Alyth, by Murray Archaeological Services, 2006. (Murray Archaeological Services)

Reports of projects by SUAT Ltd: watching brief at 73 Main Street, Abernethy, 2006; watching brief at Cleish Parish Church, 2006; watching brief at Langside Drive, Comrie, 2006; evaluation at Broich Road, Crieff High School, Crieff, 2006; monitoring at North Car Park, Atholl Street, Dunkeld, 2005; evaluation at Mains of Inchturie, Moncur Farm Road, Inchturie, 2007; evaluation at Kinross High School, 2006; evaluation at Lethangie, Kinross, 2006; standing building recording at Tillyochie Mains, Kinross, 2006; watching brief at Loch Leven footpath, Orwell Old Parish Church, 2007. (SUAT)

Reports of fieldwork in the Pitlochry and Kinloch Rannoch areas, by TC Welsh, 2006: Creagan na Ciche or Craigiedun; Bunrannoch House; East Tempar; West Tempar; 'Old Castle', Bunrannoch; small finds, Pitlochry; fragmentary remains, Kinloch Rannoch Manse; small finds, Lassintullich; small finds, Tullochroisk. Also, a copy of a guide to the fort on Creagan na Ciche, Pitlochry, 2006. (Dr TC Welsh)

Aerial photographs of Roman sites in Perth and Kinross, by DJ Woolliscroft, Roman Gask Project, University of Liverpool, 2005 and 2006. (Dr DJ Woolliscroft, University of Liverpool)

RENFREWSHIRE

Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: an evaluation at Braehead (AOC 20001), 2005; watching brief and evaluation at Orchard Street, Paisley (AOC 4788), 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from a watching brief at 17 Canal Street, Renfrew (05055), by Rathmell Archaeology, 2006. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

Report on evaluation and survey at Johnstone Castle, Paisley, by SUAT Ltd, 2006. (SUAT)

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: watching brief at the Crown Hotel, Coldstream (AOC 4724), 2005; site evaluation at Harehugh Craigs (AOC 1725), 1999; evaluation and historic building recording at Hassendean, Denholm (AOC 20053), 2006; excavations on the A1 at Houndwood (AOC 3612, 3906), 2002; watching brief at Eckford Quarry, Kelso (AOC 4892), 2005; watching brief at Springfield Cottage, Kelso (AOC 20173), 2006; watching brief at Main Street, Newstead (AOC 4818), 2005; historic building recording at Dunsdale Mill, Selkirk (AOC 20011), 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of an archaeological watching brief at Easter Lilliesleaf, Melrose, by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2006. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from projects by GUARD: structural and geophysical survey at Rhymer's Tower, Earlston (GUARD 76), 1992; watching brief at Neidpath Inn, Peebles (GUARD 1564), 2003. Also archive from an assessment at Jedburgh Friary (APG 13), by APG, 1990. (GUARD)

Report of an archaeological watching brief at 11 Bridgegate, Peebles, by J Gerrard, 2005. (Mr J Gerrard, University of York)

SHETLAND

Conservation reports by AOC Archaeology Group: Fort Charlotte, 2006; a copper alloy assemblage from Old Scatness Broch, 2005; a mixed assemblage from Unst Community Excavation, 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report on an assessment on Shetland Hotspots, Group 23, by Orkney Archaeological Trust, 2004. (Orkney Archaeological Trust)

Report of excavations for the Old Scatness Broch and Jarlshof environs project, by Shetland Amenity Trust, 2004. (Shetland Amenity Trust)

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Archive from an evaluation at Heathfield Road, Ayr (AOC 4933), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of an archaeological evaluation at Deveron Road, Barassie, by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2006. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from projects by GUARD: survey of Culzean Caves (GUARD 1708), 2002; human remains call-off, Girvan (GUARD 279), 1996; excavation of human remains at Macrae's Monument, Monkton (GUARD 839/960), 2000. (GUARD)

Copy of draft report and publication drawings from excavations of a mesolithic site at Garleffin, by T Affleck, 1985. (Historic Scotland)

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: a watching brief at Afflecks Building, New Bridge Street, Ayr (04045), 2004; an excavation at Girvan Mains Farm, Girvan (04038), 2005; an evaluation at Knockavally, Girvan Mains Farm, Girvan (04038), 2004; archaeological works at 48 Kilmarnock Road, Monkton (05072), 2005; a watching brief at Dalmellington Road, Straiton (05040), 2005. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: a watching brief at 8 South Back Road, Biggar (AOC 4711), 2005; an evaluation at Candymill and Edmonston Brae (AOC 20206), 2006; an evaluation at Mauldslie Road, Carlisle (AOC 20197), 2006; a watching brief at Nerston, East Kilbride (AOC 4916), 2006; a watching brief, 11 St Leonard Street, Lanark (AOC 4635), 2005; a watching brief at North Vennel, Lanark (AOC 4885), 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive material from an archaeological evaluation at Canderside Toll, Larkhall, by Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd, 2006. (Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd)

Archive from projects by GUARD: watching brief at 17 Main Street, East Kilbride (GUARD 1687), 2003; Tweediemill Metal Detector Survey (GUARD 1676), 2003. (GUARD)

STIRLING

Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: evaluation and building survey at Lower Polmaise, Fallin (AOC 4664), 2005; evaluation at Kildean (AOC 4736), 2005. Conservation reports on finds from Ladies' Lookout, Stirling Castle, 2004, and on the assessment and radiography of finds, Palace Block, Stirling Castle, 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of a soil sample assessment at Ladies' Lookout, Stirling Castle, by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2006. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Research material for a display board at Inchcailloch, Loch Lomond, Stirling, by FIRAT, 1995. (FIRAT)

Post-excavation archive from excavations at Fairy Knowe, Buchlyvie, 1976-7, with find distribution drawings by JS Rideout, 1997. (National Museums of Scotland)

Data structure report from excavations at Tigh an Eas, Ardross, Ben Lomond, by the National Trust for Scotland, 2006. (The National Trust for Scotland)

Report of an archaeological watching brief at Doune Castle, by Stirling Council Environmental Services, 2006. (Stirling Council) Reports of walkover survey, evaluation and watching brief on Earlsburn Windfarm, Fintry, by SUAT Ltd, 2006. (SUAT)

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: watching brief at Duntocher Primary School, Clydebank (AOC 3754), 2002; watching brief at Erskine Villa, Duntocher (AOC 20091), 2006; evaluation and building recording at Strathleven, Dumbarton (AOC 4900), 2006; evaluation at Cochno Road, Hardgate (AOC 4915), 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

WEST Lothian

Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: excavation and historic building recording at the South Bridge, House of Binns (AOC 4922), 2005; watching brief at Mill Road, Linlithgow (AOC 4846), 2006; evaluation at West Calder (AOC 20010), 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

WESTERN ISLES

Conservation report on a wooden bowl from Loch Phaibeil, by AOC Archaeology Group, 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Black and white survey photographs of archaeological features on Mingulay, Pabbay and Berneray, by B Buxton, 1980-98. (Mr B Buxton)

Excavation drawings from Machair Leathann (Sollas), North Uist, excavated by Professor R Atkinson in 1957. (Dr A Lane, Cardiff University)

Reports of a topographic survey of coastal chapel sites, Lewis, by Glasgow University, 2004 and 2005. (University of Glasgow)

Archive from projects by GUARD: a coastal zone assessment survey of the east coast of North Uist, Benbecula and South Uist (GUARD 2198), 2006; human remains call-offs at MacLeod's Stone, Harris (GUARD 961), 2000, and at Swainbost and Habost, Ness (GUARD 1072), 2001. Also data structure report of archaeological survey and excavations on St Kilda, by GUARD, 2006. (GUARD)

Report of the Cleit Preservation Project, St Kilda, by the National Trust for Scotland, 2001. (The National Trust for Scotland)

Archive from a watching brief at Cille Bhrighde, South Uist (05023), by Rathmell Archaeology, 2005. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

Report on walkover survey at Gisla, Lewis, by SUAT Ltd, 2006. (SUAT)

**RADIOCARBON DATING RESULTS FROM THE BEAKER PEOPLE PROJECT:
SCOTTISH SAMPLES**

Alison Sheridan, Mike Parker Pearson, Mandy Jay, Mike Richards and Neil Curtis

The *Beaker People Project* is a major interdisciplinary five-year research programme, funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council and led by one of the authors (MPP, of Sheffield University. See Parker Pearson 2006 for details). It aims to investigate patterns of diet, mobility and health in British Beaker-associated skeletons (and in contemporaneous non-Beaker associated skeletons) to help address long-standing issues of identity, such as: are the people who were buried with Beaker pottery any different from their contemporaries who were not? Are possible immigrants identifiable, as was the case with the Amesbury Archer? The Project will investigate 250 sets of remains, from five geochemically-contrasting areas – namely eastern Scotland, Yorkshire, the Peak District, Wessex and Wales – using osteology, dental microwear, histology and pathology, and isotopic analysis of tooth enamel and bone (with carbon and nitrogen in bone providing information about diet, strontium and oxygen in tooth enamel providing information about mobility, and sulphur in bone providing information about coastal vs. non-coastal residence). A subset of the 250 individuals is to be radiocarbon-dated, to improve our understanding of Beaker chronology.

Scotland has been the first area to be investigated, with material (mostly from the NE) taken mainly from the collections of National Museums Scotland (NMS) and Marischal Museum (ABDUA). As an adjunct to the Project, and an extension of its own Beaker radiocarbon dating programme, NMS funded two additional radiocarbon dates (for human bones from Slap and from near Kelso). The results, presented below, will be discussed at length in a separate publication. All are AMS dates; calibrated using OxCal v.3.10; 1σ values are shown in **bold**. Further information on individual findspots is available from Canmore. The δ¹³C values are not cited; all but two of the samples had values indicating that the individuals' diet had been wholly or mainly terrestrial in origin, so that no adjustment for marine effect would be necessary. The two exceptions, from Sea View Crescent, Gourdon and from near the House of the Binns, are, interestingly, relatively recent; none of the Bronze Age individuals had a marine dietary signature, even though some had been buried near the coast. The calibration of dates to allow for the marine effect can be complicated; only rough estimates of the calendar date are presented here.

Beaker-associated skeletons:

<i>Findspot, museum, Clarke 1970 fig. no. (for Beakers found before 1970)</i>	<i>Beaker type¹</i>	<i>Laboratory no. OxA-</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Date cal BC 1σ and 2σ</i>
Pitdrichie (cist 2), Keabog, Aberdeenshire*; ABDUA 90006	LN Step 6 N3(L)	V-2172-22	3910±33	2470-2340 2480-2290
Skateraw, E Lothian* (excavated 1958 by Roy Ritchie); NMS, unreg; Clarke 648	SN Step 5 N3	V-2164-39	3846±29	2400-2200 2460-2200
Sandhole, Fetterangus, Aberdeenshire*; ABDUA 14300	SN Step 3 N1/D	V-2172-23	3845±32	2430-2200 2460-2200
Broomend of Crichtie (cist 1), Aberdeenshire; NMS X.ET 5; Clarke 659-660	i) LN Step 5 N2(L); ii) SN Step 5 N3	V-2166-34	3835±33	2350-2200 2460-2190
Ruchlaw Mains, E Lothian*; NMS unreg	SN Step 4 N2 or N3	V-2167-42	3826±39	2350-2200 2460-2140
Boatbridge Quarry (cist 2), S. Lanarkshire*; NMS unreg	SN Step 4 N1	V-2168-42	3824±32	2340-2200 2460-2140
Slap, Turriff, Aberdeenshire; NMS unreg; Clarke 273	SP Step 1 N/NR (undecorated)	V-2172-31	3803±32	2290-2150 2400-2130

<i>Findspot, museum, Clarke 1970 fig. no. (for Beakers found before 1970)</i>	<i>Beaker type¹</i>	<i>Laboratory no. OxA-</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Date cal BC 1σ and 2σ</i>
Uppermain, Catterline, Aberdeenshire; ABDUA 14793; Clarke 718	SN Step 6 N4	V-2166-44	3770±31	2280-2130 2290-2040
Park Quarry (cist 1), Durriss, Aberdeenshire; ABDUA 14752	SN/ Step 4/5 N2/ N/NR	V-2172-14	3769±32	2280-2130 2290-2040
Holm Mains Farm (cist 2), Inverness, Highland; c/o Headland Archaeology	SN Step 5/6 N2/N3	V-2166-42	3755±32	2270-2060 2290-2030
Fodderty Farm, Highland*; Inverness Museum INVMG 980.11.8	SP Step 5 N4	V-2172-26	3745±32	2210-2050 2280-2030
Holm Mains Farm (cist 1), Inverness, Highland; c/o Headland Archaeology	SP Step 4/5 N/NR/N2	V-2166-41	3743±33	2210-2050 2280-2030
Nether Criggie, Aberdeenshire; ABDUA 14247; Clarke 322-324	i) WC Step 5 N/NR ii) SN Step 5 N3(L) iii) LN Step 5 N3(L)	V-2166-46	3741±32	2210-2050 2280-2030
Manar, Aberdeenshire*; ABDUA 14765	SP Step 4 N2/N3	V-2172-19	3725±33	2200-2040 2280-2020
Keir, Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire; ABDUA 14226; Clarke 715-717	i) SN Step 5 N3(L) ii-iii) SN Step 5 N4	V-2172-18	3715±32	2200-2030 2210-2020
Stoneywood (cist 1), Newhills, Aberdeenshire; ABDUA 14222; Clarke 486	SN Step 4 N2	V-2172-25	3686±32	2140-2020 2200-1960
Newlands (cist 1), Aberdeenshire; ABDUA 14248; Clarke 691	SN Step 4 N3	V-2172-20	3677±31	2140-1980 2150-1950
Lochend, Highland Inverness Museum INVMG 978.38; Clarke 579	SN Step 5/6 N3	V-2172-27	3534±31	1930-1770 1950-1750

Notes: Some of these skeletons had previously been dated (eg as part of the British Museum Beaker Dating Programme, c 1990). These are indicated with an asterisk.

1. Typology according to the schemes of Needham (2005), Shepherd (1986) and Clarke (1970), in that order. Neil Wilkin is thanked for providing useful information about the Park Quarry Beaker.

Comment: The results are consistent with the overall range of acceptable C14 dates for Scottish Beakers as previously obtained (see Sheridan in press for details), confirming that most Beakers were used during the last quarter of the third millennium BC. The very earliest Scottish Beakers, which are likely to date to the 25th century BC, are under-represented because they tend to be found in pit graves, where the human remains have decomposed entirely.

RADIOCARBON DATES

Food Vessel-associated skeletons:

<i>Findspot, museum</i>	<i>Laboratory no. OxA-</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Date cal BC 1σ and 2σ</i>
Redden Farm, Sprouston, Scottish Borders; NMS unreg	V-2167-43	3605±60	2110-1880 2140-1770
Blackness Castle, W Lothian; NMS unreg.	V-2167-44	3582±32	1975-1885 2030-1780
Dalmore (cist 1), Highland; ABDUA 14233	V-2172-12	3562±30	1955-1875 2020-17703
Dalmore (cist 2), Highland; ABDUA 14234	V-2172-13	3499±32	1890-1770 1920-1740

Comment: These fit within the overall date range for reliably-dated Scottish Food Vessels (as discussed in Sheridan 2004), which suggest that most were in use between the 21st and 18th centuries BC – a slightly later period of peak currency from that of Beakers. The Dalmore vessels are among the most northerly Food Vessels in Britain.

Early Bronze Age skeletons from short cists with no ceramic associations:

<i>Findspot, museum*</i>	<i>Laboratory no. OxA-</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Date cal BC 1σ and 2σ</i>
Foveran, Formartine, Aberdeenshire; ABDUA 14257	V-2167-43	3752±31	2210-2050 2290-2030
Birsley Quarry, Tranent, E Lothian; NMS unreg (formerly EUAD IB 205)	V-2166-38	3733±33	2200-2040 2280-2030
Culduthel, Highland ¹ ; ABDUA 14221	V-2166-45	3697±33	2140-2030 2200-1970
Tealing Hill, Angus ² ; NMS X.ET 53	V-2166-36	3683±32	2140-2020 2200-1960
Priory Park, Kirkcaldy, Fife; ABDUA 90009	V-2172-21	3652±32	2130-1960 2140-1930
Gairneybank (cist 3), Perth & Kinross; NMS unreg	V-2168-43	3645±31	2120-1950 2140-1920
Carnach House, Delnies, Highland; ABDUA 14250	V-2166-43	3632±37	2120-1930 2140-1890
Ardachy, Mull, Argyll & Bute; NMS unreg (formerly EUAD IB 218)	V-2164-40	3584±28	1975-1890 2030-1880
Clashfarquhar (Longhillock Cottages), Aberdeenshire; NMS X.ET 16	V-2166-35	3506±32	1890-1770 1920-1740

* EUAD = Edinburgh University Anatomy Department

Notes: 1. From cist associated with adult female wearing belt of disc- and fusiform beads with boat-shaped fastener, made of jet, cannel coal and another blackish material. Probably contemporary with rich adult male Beaker-associated cist nearby. 2. This date gives a *terminus post quem* for a Vase Urn and a Collared Urn from the same cemetery.

Comments: These dates fall within the overall range for Beaker- and Food Vessel-associated cists, and some are from cemeteries containing such cists.

RADIOCARBON DATES

Post-Early Bronze Age skeletons (all from short cists unless specified otherwise): cists.

<i>Findspot, museum*</i>	<i>Laboratory no. OxA-</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Date (all cal BC Unless specified otherwise 1σ and 2σ)</i>
9 Holdings, Strathnaver, Highland ¹ ; ABDUA 14251	V-2167-43	3156±31	1495-1405 1500-1380
Golspie (cist 2), Highland ² (slightly polygonal short cist); ABDUA 14757	V-2172-16	2761±31	970-840 1000-830
Kirk Park, Musselburgh, Midlothian ³ ; NMS X.ET 64	V-2167-45	2038±32	95 cal BC -cal AD 5 170 cal BC-cal AD 50
Tormore (Machrie Moor circle 3), Arran, N. Ayrshire ⁴ ; NMS X.ET 54	V-2166-33	1554±29	cal AD 430-550 cal AD 420-580
Near Kelso (near Littledean Tower), Scottish Borders ⁵ ; NMS unreg	V-2172-32	1299±30	cal AD 665-770 cal AD 660-780
Sea View Crescent, Gourdon ⁶ , Aberdeenshire (long cist); ABDUA 90007	V-2172-17	405±27	probably AD 17th C (see comment above)
Near House of the Binns ⁷ , W Lothian; NMS X.ET 19	V-2166-37	454±26	Probably AD 15th C (see comment above)

Notes: 1. This is a rare example of a Middle Bronze Age short cist, and a rare example of a dated funerary monument from the far north of the Scottish mainland. 2. This demonstrates the continuing use of short cists, and of the practice of inhumation, into the Late Bronze Age in NE Scotland, and it provides a date for the hitherto enigmatic metalworking moulds found in the cist. 3. There is no reason to doubt the validity of this date, so it appears that this was an Iron Age inhumation within an Early Bronze Age cemetery. The bone isotope results confirm that the individual differs from Early Bronze Age skeletons. 4. There is no obvious reason to doubt the validity of this date, so it appears that this may represent an Early Historic re-use of an Early Bronze Age cemetery; the short cist in which it was found was reported to be 'at a higher level' than other cists within circle 3. Two crude 'flint arrowheads' were found in the cist; they are almost certainly not arrowheads. 5. This may represent an antiquarian mis-association of skeletal material during the 19th century; the bone in question had allegedly been found in a short cist with a Beaker (NMS X.EG 23), so unless the cist had been re-used during the 1st millennium AD, the merging of finds from different findspots is suspected. 6. This was from a long cist, so the post-medieval date is not unexpected. As noted above, the individual had a marine-dominated diet (unlike the Bronze Age skeletons). 7. This individual also had a marine-dominant diet.

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THE RE-DATING OF SOME SCOTTISH SPECIMENS BY THE OXFORD RADIOCARBON ACCELERATOR UNIT (ORAU)

Alison Sheridan and Tom Higham

The purpose of this note is to alert readers to the fact that some AMS dates determined by ORAU on Scottish material between 2000 and 2002 have had to be deleted and re-determined, because of a problem in the ultrafiltration system used to pretreat bone samples during that period (see C Bronk Ramsey, T Higham, A Bales and R Hedges 2004, Improvements in the pretreatment of bone at Oxford, *Radiocarbon* 46(1), 155–63, for details). In many cases it has been possible to undertake the re-dating using left over material from the original (unprocessed) samples; in other cases, re-sampling will be necessary. Lists of both sets of material are appended here, and readers are requested to use only the new dates, and to delete the old versions. With the material that still needs to be resampled, one of us (JAS) will be attempting to collate the material during 2007; excavators whose material is not in the National Museums Scotland collections are asked to contact her (a.sheridan@nms.ac.uk) to organise the re-sampling.

The dates cited here are all AMS determinations, from unburnt bone, and they have been calibrated using OxCal v.3.10. The $\delta^{13}C$ values are not cited, but where a marine signature is evident, this is indicated by *. (This applies to all dates with $\delta^{13}C$ values less negative than -18‰. A 100% terrestrial diet will produce a $\delta^{13}C$ value of -20±1‰; a 100% marine diet will produce a $\delta^{13}C$ value of -12±1‰. An appreciable marine element in the diet will increase the apparent age of the specimen.) The relevant adjustments for the marine effect have not yet been made, as the dates have only just been produced; readers can contact JAS for details of the marine-corrected calibrated dates in due course. The results at 1 σ probability level are given in **bold**. Further details about individual findspots can be found using Canmore; further details of the samples can be found in previous volumes of *Discovery and excavation in Scotland* (mostly Volumes 1 and 2).

Please note: ORAU request that the original submitters (where possible) send *brief* comments on the new dates as soon as possible to Tom Higham (ORAU, Dyson Perrins Building, Oxford OX1 3QY; thomas.higham@rlaha.ox.ac.uk) as these will be published in the next ORAU datelist (No. 32) in *Archaeometry*.

OxA- dates that have been re-determined (or are in the process of being re-determined):

<i>Findspot, submitter</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Old date lab no. OxA-</i>	<i>Old date BP</i>	<i>New date lab no. OxA-</i>	<i>New date BP</i>	<i>Calibrated date at 1σ (in bold) and 2σ All cal BC unless specified otherwise</i>
Cnip (Neighbour)	Human	9604	1332±40	16468	1197±35	cal AD 770–880 690–950
Portmahomack (Tarbat Discovery Programme: Carver)	Human	9699	1498±34	16470	1425±35	cal AD 605–655 570–665
Holm of Papa Westray North (Ritchie)	Red deer	9752	4250±45	16473	4127±39	2860–2620 2880–2570
	Sheep	9753	4225±50	16474	4113±40	2860–2580 2880–2570
	Red deer	9832	4235±45	16471	4046±38	2630–2490 2850–2470
	Sheep	9834	4440±40	16472	4252±39	*
Knap of Howar (Ritchie)	Sheep	9754	4720±50	16475	4603±39	3500–3340 3520–3120
	Sheep/goat	9755	4630±50	16476	4458±39	3330–3020 3350–2960
	Sheep/goat	9756	4495±50	16477	4420±39	3270–2930 3330–2910
	Cattle	9757	4680±50	16478	4510±39	3350–3100 3360–3090
	Sheep/goat	9758	4570±50	16479	4552±39	3370–3110 3490–3090

<i>Findspot, submitter</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Old date lab no. OxA-</i>	<i>Old date BP</i>	<i>New date lab no. OxA-</i>	<i>New date BP</i>	<i>Calibrated date at 1σ (in bold) and 2σ All cal BC unless specified otherwise</i>
Knap of Howar (Ritchie)	Sheep	9759	4800±45	16480	4633±41	3500–3360 3630–3340
	Sheep/goat	9761	4610±50	16481	4443±39	3330–3010 3340–2920
Stones of Stenness (Ritchie)	Canis/lupus	9762	4240±45	16482	4178±38	2880–2680 2890–2630
	Cattle	9763	4425±50	16483	4209±39	2890–2700 2910–2660
	Cattle	9764	4390±50	16484	4346±39	3020–2900 3090–2890
	Cattle	9765	4405±50	16485	4243±39	2910–2760 2920–2670
Cille Bhrea, Lemlair (Rees)	Human	9886	149±35	Not yet re-determined		
	Human	9917	246±35	Not yet re-determined		
Coast Road, Longniddry (Baker)	Human	10034	3274±39	16486	3144±37	1490–1385 1500–1310
Galson (Neighbour)	Human	10164	1895±36	16469	1852±39	cal AD 90–230 70–250
Sand (Hardy)	Mammal	10175	7825±55	16487	7666±45	6570–6450 6600–6430
	Mammal	10176	6605±50	16488	6497±44	5510–5380 5550–5360
	Mammal	10177	6485±55	16489	6343±43	5380–5220 5470–5210
Loch Borralie, Durness (MacGregor)	Human	10253	1931±37	16490	1952±36	cal AD 0–85 40 cal BC –cal AD 130
Abbey Mains Farm, Haddington (Lawson)	Human	10254	3945±40	16491	3780±38	2290–2140 2340–2040
Newark Bay, Deerness (Brothwell)	Human	10407	1070±36	16492	782±34	*
	Human	10408	1068±36	16493	890±34	cal AD 1050–1210 1030–1220
	Human	10409	1015±37	Not yet re-determined		
	Human	10410	1123±36	Not yet re-determined		
Broomend of Crichtie cist 2 (Sheridan)	Human	11243	3932±35	15056	3856±29 ¹	2460–2230 2470–2200

1. This new date has already published in *DES* 6, 183.

RADIOCARBON DATES

Withdrawn OxA- dates where re-sampling of the original material is required:

Findspot, submitter	Bone type	Lab no. OxA-	Date BP	Comments
A1 Dualling, Dunbar (Cressey)	Human	9378	1850±45	
Knap of Howar (Ritchie)	Pig	9760	4750±50	Material in NMS
Holm of Papa Westray North (Ritchie)	Sheep/goat	9833	4585±40	Material in NMS
	Otter	9871	4680±50	Material in NMS
	Red deer	9872	3855±45	Material in NMS
Cille Bhrea, Lamlair (Rees)	Human	9882	220±35	
	Human	9883	149±38	
	Human	9884	235±36	
	Human	9885	226±37	
	Human	9887	250±35	
	Human	10010	1230±45	
Stones of Stenness (Ritchie)	Cattle	9904	4360±40	Material in NMS
Coast Road, Longniddry (Baker)	Human	10088	3152±39	Material in NMS
Galson (Neighbour)	Human	10165	1848±36	Material in NMS
	Human	10166	1858±34	Material in NMS
Sand (Hardy)	Mammal	10384	7855±60	
Barnhill (Sheridan)	Human	11025	3607±39	Material in NMS

THE NATIONAL MUSEUMS SCOTLAND RADIOCARBON DATING PROGRAMMES: RESULTS OBTAINED DURING 2005/6

Alison Sheridan, with contribution by Rick Schulting (on QUB/NMS Project results) and by Jo Wright (on Baliscate)

The main focus of activity was the collation and submission of samples for Professor Mike Parker Pearson's *Beaker People Project*, the results of which are presented separately (see Sheridan *et al* this volume). Other dates obtained during 2005/6 relate to pre-existing NMS C14 dating programmes, including the Queen's University Belfast/NMS Project on Scottish chamber tombs (whose results will be discussed by Schulting and Sheridan in a future article) and the *Dating Cremated Bones Project*. The dates cited here were all AMS determinations and have been calibrated using OxCal v.3.10; $\delta^{13}C$ values are not cited, but there were no cases where the relevant value indicated a significant marine element in the individual's diet (and where a special calibration would have had to be carried out). The results at 1 σ probability level are given in **bold**. Further details about individual findspots can be found using Canmore.

Results from the QUB/NMS Project on Scottish chamber tombs (sponsor during 2005/6: Historic Scotland)

Findspot, museum	Material, context associations	Sponsor	Lab no.	Date BP	Date cal BC at 1 σ and 2 σ
Rattar East, Caithness (sample 1) NMS unreg	Unburnt human bone (mandible) from suspected Orkney-Cromarty passage tomb	HS	UB-7010	4695±35	3620-3370 3630-3360
Rattar East, Caithness (sample 2) NMS unreg	Unburnt human bone (mandible) from suspected Orkney-Cromarty passage tomb	HS	UB-7011	4427±35	3270-2930 3330-2920
Embo, Sutherland ¹ (sample 1) NMS unreg	Unburnt human bone (adult? male R femur midshaft) from Orkney-Cromarty passage tomb: from floor of N chamber. Bone previously mis-identified as tibia. Not mentioned in published Inkster report but is listed (as resembling shaft of a tibia) in typescript Inkster report	HS	UB-6876	4023±32	2575-2485 2620-2470

RADIOCARBON DATES

Findspot, museum	Material, context associations	Sponsor	Lab no.	Date BP	Date cal BC at 1 σ and 2 σ
Embo, Sutherland (sample 2) NMS unreg	Unburnt human bone (child, L femur, individual 'I') from S chamber, upper layer	HS	UB-6877	4633±35	3500-3360 3520-3350
Embo, Sutherland (sample 3) NMS unreg	Unburnt human bone (adult L calcaneum) from S chamber, lower layer. (Listed under 'other adult bones' in Inkster, p. 30)	HS	UB-6878	4433±36	3320-2940 3330-2920
Embo, Sutherland (sample 4) NMS unreg	Unburnt human bone (adult R talus) from S chamber, lower layer. (Listed under 'other adult bones' in Inkster p. 29)	HS	UB-6879	4645±35	3500-3360 3520-3350
Clachaig, Arran, N. Ayrshire (sample D ²) Hunterian A.1912.21/4	Unburnt human bone (cranium) from Clyde cairn	HS	UB-6898	4708±37	3630-3370 3640-3370
Clachaig, Arran, N. Ayrshire (sample C) Hunterian A.1912.21/3	Unburnt human bone (cranium) from Clyde cairn	HS	UB-6897	3949±363	2570-2340 2570-2300

Note: A further two samples (from Unstan (UB-6895-6)), submitted as part of this project, failed to yield collagen.

Comments 1. For key to lettered individuals, see RG Inkster's report on the Embo human bones, published in *PSAS* 96 (1963-4). S chamber = Chamber I; N chamber = Chamber II. 2. See *DES* 5, 167, for two other dates from two other individuals from Clachaig. 3. This is the result of a second attempt to date this sample. On first attempt, insufficient collagen was obtained. On second attempt, 1.29% collagen was obtained: just enough to obtain a date. (For Clachaig D, the yield was 7.69%.)

Results from the NMS Dating Cremated Bones project and other Scottish material dated for NMS (or whose dating was organised by NMS)

Findspot, museum associations	Material, context	Sponsor	Lab no.	Date BP	Calibrated date at 1 σ and 2 σ (all cal BC except Sebay and Baliscate)
Knowes of Trotty, Orkney (c/o excavator)	Bone apatite from a piece of cremated human bone from cist in barrow 1 (associated with gold and amber artefacts) ¹	HS	GrA-32127	3625±35	2035-1935 2130-1890
Easter Essendy, Perth & Kinross (individual I) NMS, unreg	Bone apatite from a piece of cremated human bone found in a cist; associated with spacer plate necklace almost certainly of jet, plus a Food Vessel with 3 lugs. Individual identified as adult, sex indeterminate.	NMS	GrA-32131	3710±35	2190-2030 2210-1970
Easter Essendy, Perth & Kinross (individual II) NMS, unreg	Bone apatite from a piece of cremated human bone found in a cist; the deposit of which this formed a part was found at the opposite end of the cist from individual I, and was believed to have been buried at the same time as Individual I. Individual identified as adult, sex indeterminate.	NMS	GrA-32133	3630±35	2035-1935 2130-1890
Sebay, Orkney Orkney Museums	Sample of bovid (possibly calf) hair, unburnt, probably from bag used to contain cremated human remains inside steatite urn ²	NMS	GrA-30980	1870±40	cal AD 80-220 cal AD 50-240

RADIOCARBON DATES

Findspot, museum associations	Material, context	Sponsor	Lab no.	Date BP	Calibrated date at 1σ and 2σ (all cal BC except Sebay and Baliscate)
Baliscate, Mull c/o excavator	Charcoal (species to be confirmed) associated with cremated bone (too small an amount to be dated directly), found in scoop immediately to W of packing for orthostatin stone row (see DES 5, 32) ³ cal AD 770–890	Mull Museum, NMS, J. Wright	SUERC-11988 (GU-14527)	1180±35	cal AD 770–890 cal AD 720–970

Comments: 1. This is a re-date; an initial date, from another bone from the same individual, produced an anomalous date (GrA-29961, 3985±40 BP). 2. Cf. the first millennium AD date for the steatite urn from near Stromness, as published in DES 5, 176 (where the findspot is wrongly given as 'near Stenness'). 3. This date suggests that the deposit was probably made long after the stone row had been erected.

**SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS ALLOCATION PANEL:
2006 ALLOCATIONS**

Stuart Campbell

The following is a summary checklist of material recently claimed by the Crown and allocated to the museums or museum services indicated. The list comprises material dealt with by the Panel at its meetings of March, June and October 2006.

* = case allocated to NMS as the sole bidder with no local bid

** = case allocated to NMS in the absence of any bids at all

	Findspot	Allocation	TT. no
ABERDEENSHIRE			
Two perforated stone discs	Culsalmond	Marischal	59/05
Neolithic polished flint axehead	Banchory-Devenick	Marischal	60/05
Medieval excavation assemblage	Banff	Aberdeen Heritage	79/05
BA excavation assemblage	St Fergus- Aberdeen pipeline	Marischal	87/05
BA excavation assemblage	Kintore Golf Club	Marischal	90/05
Six medieval/late finds	Ratray	Aberdeen City	108/05
Prehistoric excavation assemblages	Tomnaverie, Cothiemuir Wood	Marischal	116/05
Cup and ring marked stone	Benholm	Marischal	44/06
Neolithic excavation assemblage	Rathen	Marischal	53/06
ANGUS			
Medieval bronze clasp	Dunnichen	Angus	49/05
Iron Age excavation assemblage	West Grange of Conon	NMS*	117/05
BA cemetery assemblage	Monifeith	Angus	52/06
ARGYLL & BUTE			
LBA sword blade	Isle of Coll	Glasgow	44/05
BA excavation assemblage	An Sithean, Islay	Islay	112/05
Medieval bronze crucifix	Isle of Mull	Glasgow	05/06
Medieval strapend	Isle of Mull	NMS**	09/06
Medieval excavation assemblage	Iona	NMS*	19/06
Neolithic stone axehead	Carradale	Kilmartin	38/06
Medieval stirrup ring	Isle of Mull	NMS**	49/06

SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS ALLOCATION PANEL: 2006 ALLOCATIONS

	Findspot	Allocation	TT. no
CLACKMANNANSHIRE			
16th-century gold ring	Kennet	Alloa	48/06
DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY			
BA penannular gold ring	Dumfries	Dumfries	57/05
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Gretna	Annan	88/05
Roman and later finds	Kirkton	Dumfries	104/05
MBA flanged axehead	Gretna	Dumfries	28/06
16 medieval and later finds	Kilncroft	Dumfries	30/06
Medieval/late stone cresset	Shawhead	Dumfries	34/06
Medieval silver brooch	Dalry	Dumfries	39/06
Post-medieval excavation assemblage	Boyken Burn	Annan	40/06
CITY OF DUNDEE			
15 Russian lead seals	Broughty Ferry	Dundee	65/05
EAST AYRSHIRE			
Medieval/late excavation assemblage	Galston	NMS**	97/05
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Darvel	Glasgow	98/05
EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE			
Roman sestertius	Bearsden	NMS*	47/05
EAST LoTHIAN			
15th-century silver-gilt figurine	Aberlady	East Lothian	51/05
Medieval excavation assemblage	Coulston	NMS*	119/05
Medieval silver ring	Innerwick	East Lothian	32/06
Medieval pewter brooch	Seton Sands	East Lothian	55/06
EAST RENFREWSHIRE			
Second World War excavation assemblage	Newton Mearns	Glasgow	93/05
Medieval/late excavation assemblage	Neilston Church	NMS**	95/05
EDINBURGH CITY			
Multi-period excavation assemblage	Holyrood	Edinburgh	71/05
Multi-period excavation assemblage	South Gyle	Edinburgh	74/05
Roman pottery jar	Cramond	Edinburgh	106/05
FALKIRK			
Medieval gold brooch	Carriden	NMS**	02/06
FIFE			
Medieval silver ring	Culross	NMS**	50/05
BA metalworking hammer	Newburgh	E Fife	58/05
Multi-period excavation assemblage	Isle of May	NMS**	72/05
Medieval excavation assemblage	St Andrews	NMS**	80/05
BA excavation assemblage	Wormit	NMS**	81/05
Medieval excavation assemblage	Dunfermline	NMS**	86/05
Roman trumpet brooch	Dunfermline	NMS**	103/05
Prehistoric/late fieldwalking finds	Tenstmuir	E Fife	105/05
Neolithic stone axehead	Auchtermuchty	E Fife	03/06
37 medieval and later finds	Crail	E Fife	35/06
Romanesque strapend	Culross	NMS**	54/06
CITY OF GLASGOW			
Gold lion coin of Robert III	Erskine Bridge	Hunterian	69/05
19th-century pottery assemblage	Glasgow	Glasgow	84/05
19th-century pottery assemblage	Glasgow	Glasgow	91/05
19th-century pottery assemblage	Glasgow	Glasgow	92/05
19th-century pottery assemblage	Verreville	Glasgow	114/05
	Pottery		

SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS ALLOCATION PANEL: 2006 ALLOCATIONS

	Findspot	Allocation	TT. no
CITY OF GLASGOW (continued)			
18-19th-century pottery assemblage	Glasgow	Glasgow	41/06
19th-century pottery assemblage	Glasgow	Glasgow	42/06
19th-century pottery assemblage	Glasgow	Glasgow	43/06
HIGHLAND			
Stone lugged bowl	Halkirk	Dunbeath	54/05
25 multi-period finds	Ardersier	Inverness	66/05
Medieval seal matrix	Inverness	Inverness	67/05
Modern excavation assemblage	Inverness	Inverness	77/05
19th century excavation assemblage	Helmsdale	Timespan	111/05
BA/later excavation assemblage	Arisaig to Kinsadel road extension	Inverness	113/05
Post-medieval excavation assemblage	Badentarbat	Ullapool	120/05
BA spearhead	Isle of Skye	Inverness	10/06
EBA flat axehead	Auldearn	Inverness	11/06
LBA socketed axehead	Glenelg	Inverness	12/06
18th century excavation assemblage	Culloden	Inverness	14/06
Modern excavation assemblage	Inverness	Inverness	20/06
Multi-period assemblage	Inverness	Inverness	21/06
66 Medieval and later finds	Dornoch	Inverness	29/06
MIDLOTHIAN			
EBA flat axehead	Danderhall	NMS*	45/05
MORAY			
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Lhanbryde	Elgin	46/05
Roman brooch	Burghhead	Forres	55/05
Medieval lead brooch	Elgin	Elgin	63/05
LBA harness fitting	Ballindalloch	Elgin	107/05
Roman coin hoard	Birnie	NMS*	46/06
NORTH AYRSHIRE			
Medieval annular brooch	West Kilbride	North Ayrshire	52/05
ORKNEY ISLANDS			
Neolithic excavation assemblage	Ness of Brodgar	Orkney	73/05
LBA socketed axehead	Orphir	Orkney	45/06
PERTH & KINROSS			
Medieval zoomorphic strapend	Abernethy	Perth	53/05
17th century gold posy ring	Kinross	Perth	64/05
Four medieval finds	Milnathort	Perth	68/05
Post-medieval excavation assemblage	Dunkeld	NMS**	101/05
Medieval, later excavation assemblage	Dull Church	Perth	102/05
Three Roman finds	Meigle	Perth	109/05
18-19th century excavation assemblage	Cottown	Perth	17/06
3 medieval finds	Kinross	Perth	36/06
MBA flanged axehead	Kinnesswood	Perth	37/06
RENFREWSHIRE			
MBA flanged axehead	Lochwinnoch	Glasgow	06/06
SCOTTISH BORDERS			
Mesolithic flint blade	Ancrum	NMS**	48/05
Neolithic polished stone axehead	West Linton	Tweeddale	56/05
Roman dragonesque brooch	Newstead	NMS*	61/05
16th century lead jacketed gunstone	Kelso	NMS**	62/05
MBA chisel	Denholm	NMS**	89/05
17th century bronze cauldron	Hownam	NMS**	110/05
Iron Age/ later assemblage	The Dod	NMS**	115/05
Iron Age terret ring fragment	Cockburnspath	NMS**	07/06

SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS ALLOCATION PANEL: 2006 ALLOCATIONS

	Findspot	Allocation	TT. no
SCOTTISH BORDERS (continued)			
Medieval silver lace chape	Kelso	NMS**	08/06
6 medieval finds	Melrose	NMS**	33/06
Medieval sword pommel	Foulden	NMS**	51/06
SOUTH AYRSHIRE			
Medieval and later excavation assemblage	Ayr	NMS**	94/05
Prehistoric/ later excavation assemblage	Ballantrae	NMS**	96/05
SOUTH LANARKSHIRE			
Upper half of rotary quernstone	Thankerton	Biggar	83/05
Post-medieval excavation assemblage	Cleghorn	NMS**	85/05
Medieval silver ring and lead button	Dunsyre	Biggar	50/06
STIRLING			
Neolithic stone axehead	Larbert	NMS**	01/06
LBA artefacts	Bannockburn	Stirling	04/06
WEST LOTHIAN			
Bronze Age excavation assemblage	Linlithgow	NMS**	75/05
Post-medieval excavation assemblage	Torpichen	NMS**	78/05
Medieval/ later excavation assemblage	Linlithgow Palace	Historic Scotland	99/05
Post-medieval assemblage	Newarthall	NMS**	100/05
Medieval silver brooch	Pipeline		
	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	47/06
WESTERN ISLES			
Prehistoric/ later bone pin	Galson	Stornoway	70/05
Iron Age excavation assemblage	Achmore	Stornoway	118/05
Post-medieval excavation assemblage	St Kilda	Stornoway	13/06
Modern excavation assemblage	South Uist	Stornoway	15/06

Further information on any of the cases listed above can be obtained from the museum to which they were allocated.

CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

CURRENT POST-GRADUATE SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE UK

Compiled by Lorna Flinn

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 2007.

Institution	Name	Research	End date	Status
Queen's Univ. Belfast	Stephen McCabe	The Impact of Complex Stress Histories on the Decay of Historic Sandstone	2007	PhD
Univ Bradford	Julia Cussans	Size and Shape Variation in Animals in the North Atlantic Region	2008	PhD
Univ Bradford	Geoff Davis	From Abortion to Zoonoses: possible bovine and human health consequences of ancient dairying	2009	PhD
Univ Bradford	Adrian Evans	Instruments, Weapons, or Facilities? The role of the microlith in the Mesolithic	2008	PhD
Univ Bradford	Vicky Ewens	Enamel Hypoplasia and Evidence for Age-at-weaning in Ovicaprines in the Norse North Atlantic	2010	PhD
Univ Bradford	Deborah Lamb	Land and Status: an analysis of settlement and power in Iron Age Burra, Shetland	2007	PhD
Univ Bradford	Antony Mustchin	The Westward Viking Expansion: a study in population reconstruction	2011	PhD
Univ Bradford	John Summers	Cooking Practices in the Atlantic Iron Age: a case study from Old Scatness	2009	PhD
Univ Bradford	Christine Walmsley	The Contextual Analysis of Neolithic Faunal Assemblages from Orkney	2008	PhD
Univ Bradford	Jeanette Wooding	The Transmission of Infectious Zoonotic Disease: a multi-disciplinary approach to the diagnosis, manifestation and analysis of tuberculosis in faunal remains from both Iron Age Britain and the Viking/Norse settlements in the North Atlantic region	2009	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	2007	PhD
Univ Durham	Janet McNaught	A Clinical and Archaeological Study of Schmorl's Nodes (including assemblages from Dunbar, Whithorn and The Hirschals)	2007	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Kate Anderson	The Development and Social Importance of Warfare and Conflict in Northern Britain between BC 1000 and AD 1000: the evidence of artefacts	2010	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Dorothy Graves	Towards an Archaeological Methodology of Archaeological Corridors: a GIS informed approach to the Great Glen of Scotland	2007	MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Andrew Hendry	Ritual Landscapes in Scotland	2011	PhD
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	2007	PhD

CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

Institution	Name	Research	End date	Status
Univ Edinburgh	Claire McGovern	Infanticide in Britain	2008	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Orlene McIlfatrick	The Iron Age Pottery of Caithness: a typological, social and economic study	2010	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Dawn McLaren	Bronze Age Children's Burials in Britain & Ireland	2009	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Graham A. Ritchie	Chronological and Regional Variation in Late Mesolithic Chipped Stone Industries from Northern Britain	2010	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Matthew Shelley	Underwater Archaeology: Scottish Crannogs	2007	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	David Trevarthen	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Monuments	2009	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Geoff Waters	Early Christian Chapels	2008	M Phil
Univ Edinburgh	Shelley Werner	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 Glasgow	Syed Ali Aqduş	The Application of Airborne Remote Sensing Techniques in Archaeology: a comparative study	2006	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Anne Bankier	North Settlements and Contacts in North Argyll	2009	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Alice Blackwell	Northumbria & Scotland during the Anglo-Saxon Period: influence, interaction and material culture	2008	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Stephen Digney	Stirling and the Forth Valley in the First Millennium	2009	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Paul Duffy	Skeletal Signatures of Social Trends during the Historic Period in Scotland	2010	PhD
Univ Glasgow	David Goldberg	Divinities and Ritual Sites of Rivers in Northern England and Southern Scotland	2007	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Ian Hogg	The Archaeology of the Clyde Coast in the Middle Ages	2006	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Heather James	Medieval Landscape and Settlement in the Kilmartin Glen	2007	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	John Malcolm	Castles and Landscapes in Connacht and Lennox	2008	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Adrian Maldonado	The Church in Dark Age Scotland	2009	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Juha Martilla	Scandinavian Settlement in Northern Shetland	2006	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Erin-Lee McGuire	Migration Stresses in Viking-Age Burials	2008	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Kirsty Millican	Timber Monuments of Neolithic Scotland	2008	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Oliver O'Grady	Medieval Social Landscapes: the Assembly Mounds of Scotland	2006	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Elizabeth Pierce	Viking Colonies in the North Atlantic	2009	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Daniel Sahlen	Organisation of Production in Iron Age Scotland: the evidence from technical ceramics	2009	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Robert Scott	A Study of Second World War Axis Prisoner of War Camps in Scotland	2008	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Mhairi Semple	History and Archaeology of Scotland's Earliest Surviving Churches	2006	PhD

CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

Institution	Name	Research	End date	Status
Univ Glasgow	Sarah Thomas	Icelandic and Hebridean Pre-Reformation Church Sites	2007	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Steven Timoney	Prehistory and the Search for Authenticity in the Archaeology of the United Kingdom	2006	PhD
Univ Hull	Michelle Farrell	Landscape Dynamics and Vegetation History of Orkney 5000-0 BP	2008	PhD
Univ College London Institute of Archaeology	Rebecca Rennell	Investigating Place & Landscape in the Outer Hebridean Iron Age: Uniting Phenomenology and GIS?	2009	MPhil
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 Paisley	Warren Adams	Classical Mansion Houses in the Paisley Area 1700-1830	2007	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	2007	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	Val Turner	Form and Function in Shetland: Prehistoric Field Systems	2008	PhD
Univ York	Anne Brundle	Artefacts of Skeletal Material from Later Iron Age Orkney c 3rd- 8th centuries AD	2010	MPhil/PhD
Univ York	Eva Fairnell	The Source, Use and Importance of Fur-bearing Animals in the British Isles: AD 400-1700	2010	MPhil/PhD
Univ York	Rachel Parks	A Sea for all Seasons: A zoo-archaeological approach to the early prehistory of Scotland	2007	MPhil/PhD
Univ York	Hilary Paterson	Power and Possession: The Importance of Personal Adornment To the Construction of Early Medieval Societies in Northern Britain and Ireland	2008	PhD
Univ York	Jenny Walker	The Ideology of the Timber Hall in the North Sea Region	2007	PhD

LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORS

LOCAL AUTHORITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORS AND THEIR AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Many of the projects described in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* include an input by the archaeological advisors to local authorities. Amongst their core activities, these advisors have a responsibility to monitor planning applications and other proposed developments in their area, and to ensure that adequate provision is made for archaeological recording if such developments are to go ahead. This responsibility may include writing the specification for work to be undertaken by archaeological contractors, and monitoring that work to ensure that appropriate standards are being achieved.

The following list gives details of local authority archaeological advisors, and indicates their areas of responsibility. Unfortunately East Dunbartonshire still has no formal local access to this crucial level of archaeological advice.

ABERDEEN CITY

Judith Stones
Keeper of Archaeology
Aberdeen City Council
Whitespace
60 Frederick Street
ABERDEEN AB24 5HY
Tel: 01224 523658 Fax: 01224 523666
e-mail: judiths@aberdeencity.gov.uk

CLACKMANNANSHIRE; STIRLING; LOCH LOMOND & THE TROSSACHS NATIONAL PARK (STIRLING PART)

Lorna Main
Archaeologist
Environment Services
Stirling Council
Viewforth
STIRLING FK8 2ET
Tel: 01786 442752 Fax: 01786 443003
e-mail: mainl@stirling.gov.uk

ABERDEENSHIRE; ANGUS; MORAY

Ian Shepherd
Principal Archaeologist
Planning & Environment
Aberdeenshire Council
Woodhill House
Westburn Road
ABERDEEN AB16 5GB
Tel: 01224 664723 Fax: 01224 664679
e-mail: ian.shepherd@aberdeenshire.gov.uk

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Jane Brann
Archaeologist
Planning and Environment
Dumfries and Galloway Council
Newall Terrace
DUMFRIES DG1 1LW
Tel: 01387 260154 Fax: 01387 260149
e-mail: jane.brann@dumgal.gov.uk

ARGYLL AND BUTE; GLASGOW CITY; E AYRSHIRE; E RENFREWSHIRE; INVERCLYDE; N AYRSHIRE; N LANARKSHIRE; RENFREWSHIRE; S AYRSHIRE; S LANARKSHIRE; W DUNBARTONSHIRE; WEST LOTHIAN; LOCH LOMOND & THE TROSSACHS NATIONAL PARK (ARGYLL AND W DUNBARTONSHIRE PART)

Dr Carol Swanson
Manager
West of Scotland Archaeology Service
Charing Cross Complex
20 India Street
GLASGOW G2 4PF
Tel: 0141 287 8332/3 Fax: 0141 287 9259
e-mail: enquiries@woslas.glasgow.gov.uk

DUNDEE CITY

Thomas Rees
Consultant Archaeologist
Rathmell Archaeology Ltd
10 Ashgrove Workshops
Kilwinning
AYRSHIRE KA13 6PU
Tel: 01294 542848 Fax: 01294 542849
e-mail: archaeology.dundee@rathmell-arch.co.uk

EAST LOTHIAN; MIDLOTHIAN

Biddy Simpson
Heritage Officer
East Lothian Council
John Muir House
HADDINGTON EH42 1RF
Tel: 01620 827158 Fax: 01620 827158
e-mail: bsimpson1@eastlothian.gov.uk

LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORS

CITY OF EDINBURGH

John Lawson
Curator of Archaeology
Archaeology Service
City of Edinburgh Council
142 Canongate
EDINBURGH EH8 8DD
Tel: 0131 558 1040 Fax: 0131 558 1090
e-mail: john.Lawson@cecas.freeserve.co.uk

FALKIRK

Geoff Bailey
Keeper of Archaeology & Local History
Falkirk Council
Callendar House
Callendar Park
FALKIRK FK1 1YR
Tel: 01324 503783 Fax: 01324 503771
e-mail: geoff.bailey@falkirk.gov.uk

FIFE

Douglas Speirs
Fife Council Archaeological Unit
Development Services
Forth House
Abbotshall Road
KIRKCALDY KY1 1RU
Tel: 01592 583 391 Fax: 01592 583 199
e-mail: douglas.speirs@fife.gov.uk

HIGHLAND

Dorothy Maxwell
Archaeology Unit
Planning & Development Service
Highland Council
Glenurquhart Road
INVERNESS IV3 5NX
Tel: 01463 702502 Fax: 01463 702298
e-mail: archaeology@highland.gov.uk

ORKNEY

Julie Gibson
Orkney Archaeologist
c/o Orkney College
Weyland
Kirkwall
ORKNEY KW15 1LX
Tel: 01856 569341 Fax: 01856 569007
e-mail: julie.gibson@orkney.uhi.ac.uk

PERTH AND KINROSS; LOCH LOMOND & THE TROSSACHS NATIONAL PARK (PERTH AND KINROSS PART)

David Strachan
Area Archaeologist
Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust
The Lodge
4 York Place
PERTH PH2 8EP
Tel: 01738 477080/1 Fax: 01738 477089
e-mail: dlstrachan@pkc.gov.uk

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Rory McDonald
Archaeology Officer
Planning and Economic Development
Scottish Borders Council
Newtown St Boswells
MELROSE TD6 0SA
Tel: 01835 826622 Fax: 01835 825158
e-mail: rmcDonald@scotborders.gov.uk

SHETLAND

Val Turner
Shetland Archaeologist
Shetland Amenity Trust
Garthspool
Lerwick
SHETLAND ZE1 0NY
Tel: 01595 694688 Fax: 01595 693956
e-mail: val@shetlandamenity.org

WESTERN ISLES

Mary MacLeod
Western Isles Archaeologist
Achmore Old School
Achmore
ISLE OF LEWIS HS2 9DU
Tel: 01851 860783 Fax: 01851 860682
e-mail: mary-macleod@cne-siar.gov.uk

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Contributors to this issue of Discovery and excavation in Scotland are listed below. Comments or queries should be addressed to the contributors.

ABERCORN ARCHAEOLOGY: Keith Mains, Pencaitland, Tranent, East Lothian EH34 5ES.
ABERDEENSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE: Woodhill House, Westburn Road, Aberdeen AB16 5GB
ADDYMAN, T: See Addyman Associates Ltd.
ADDYMAN ASSOCIATES LTD: Unit 23a, Castlebrae Business Centre, 40 Peffer Place, Edinburgh EH16 4BB.
ADRIEL CONSULTANCY: c/o GUARD.
ALBA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD: Newtonhill, Lentrán, Inverness IV3 8RN.
ALEXANDER, D: NTS, Greenbank House, Flenders Road, Clarkston, Glasgow G76 8RB.
ANDERSON, S: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
ANDERSON, D: 24 Seafeld Street, Portknockie, Moray, AB56 7LX
AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP: Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead, Midlothian EH20 9SY.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE SERVICES LTD, 24 Rosebank, Carluke, South Lanarkshire ML8 5QB.
ARTHUR, J: See GUARD (MSc student)
ATKINSON, D: See Alba Archaeology Ltd.
AUSTIN, J: See Simpson and Brown.
BADGER, S: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
BAILEY, E: See AOC Archaeology Group.
BAILEY, G: Falkirk Council, Callendar House, Callendar Park, Falkirk FK1 1YR.
BAINES, A: See K Brophy.
BAKER, F: Firat Archaeological Services, Hillcroft, Station Road, Rhu, by Helensburgh G84 8LW.
BALLIN SMITH, B: See GUARD.
BARBER, J: See AOC Archaeology Group.
BARROWMAN, C S: 16 Eorodale, Port of Ness, Isle of Lewis HS2 0TR
BARROWMAN, R: 16 Eorodale, Port of Ness, Isle of Lewis HS2 0TR.
BARROWMAN, RC: 16 Eorodale, Port of Ness, Isle of Lewis HS2 0TR.
BARTON, R: See Shetland Amenity Trust
BASHFORD, D: c/o S J Dockrill.
BECKENSALL, S: c/o P Brown.
BEGG HERITAGE CONSULTANTS LTD:
BENNET, P: c/o J Shiels.
BENVIE, R: Montrose Museum, Panmure Place, Montrose DD10 8HE.
BIRCH, S: Sealladh Alainn, 4 Upper Breakish, Isle of Skye IV42 8PY.
BJARKE BALLIN, T: Lithic Research, Banknock Cottage, Denny, Stirlingshire FK6 5NA.
BOISSERIE, F: See Addyman Archaeology
BOND, J M: See Bradford University.
BONE, J S: 69 Stratherrick Road, Inverness IV2 4LL
BOWD, C R: 5 Finnish Houses Ford by Lochgilphead, Argyll PA31 8RH.
BOWLER, D P: See SUAT Ltd.
BRADFORD UNIVERSITY: Dept Archaeological Sciences, Richmond Road, Bradford BD7 1DP.
BRADLEY, H: 67 Mossley Hill Road, Liverpool L19 3PX.

BRADLEY, R: University of Reading, Department of Archaeology, SHES, Whiteknights, PO Box 227, Reading RG6 6AB.
BRANN, M: Troston, New Abbey, Dumfries DG2 8EF.
BREND, A: See OAT.
BROPHY, K: See Glasgow University.
BROWN, B: 199 Thompson Street West, Darlington, Co Durham DL3 0HJ.
BROWN, G: See SUAT Ltd.
BROWN, L D: c/o S J Dockrill.
BROWN, P: 199 Thompson Street West, Darlington, Co Durham DL3 0HJ.
BROWN, S: See Addyman Associates Ltd.
BUCHANAN S: See Alba Archaeology Ltd.
CACHART, R: See SUAT Ltd.
CALCLUTH, H: c/o S Nisbet.
CALDER, ACM: 29 Scotland Drive, Dunfermline, Fife KY12 7SY
CALLENDER, R M: 36 Broadlake, Willaston, Neston, Cheshire CH64 2XB.
CAMERON, A: Aberdeen City Council Archaeological Unit, Whitespace, 60 Frederick Street, Aberdeen AB24 5HY.
CARD, N: See OAT.
CARRUTHERS, M: See GUARD.
CARTER, S: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
CARVER, M: See York University.
CAVERS, G: See AOC Archaeology Group.
CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD: The Old Engine House, Eskmills Business Park, Musselburgh, East Lothian EH21 7PQ.
CHRISTIE, D: See Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust.
CLEMENTS, V: See AOC Archaeology Group.
COBB, H: School of Historical Studies, University of Newcastle NE1 7PQ
COLEMAN, R: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
CONOLLY, R: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
COOK, Martin: See AOC Archaeology Group.
COOK, Murray: See AOC Archaeology Group.
COOPER, K: See David Irving
COOPER, O: See David Irvine
CORNEY, M: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
COWIE, T: See NMS.
CRAWFORD, J: 12 Garynahine, Isle of Lewis HS2 9DS
CRESSEY, M: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
CUMMINGS, V: School of Natural Resources, University of Central Lancashire, Preston PR1 2HE.
CURRIE, G: Cottage 1, Inveraldie Farm, Tealing, Dundee DD4 0QL.
CURTIS, A: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
CURTIS, M R and G R: Olcote, New Park, Callanish, Isle of Lewis HS2 9DZ.
CUSSANS, J E: c/o S J Dockrill.
DAGG, C: 2 Ruigh Riabhach, Scoraig, Dundonnell, Wester Ross IV23 2RE
DALGLISH, C: See GUARD.
DALLAND, M: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
DENNIS S: NTS, Wemyss House, 28 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4ET.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

DICK, A M: 3 Grampian Crescent, Kirriemuir, Angus DD8 4TW.
DINGWALL, K: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
DOCKRILL, S J: See Bradford University.
DONALD, H: See AOC Archaeology Group.
DORREN, D: Jane Bank Cottage, 6A West Street, Kirn, Dunoon, Argyll PA23 8EB.
DOWNES, J: See Orkney College.
DRANSART, PZ: Dept of Archaeology, University of Wales, Lampeter SA48 7ED
DRISCOLL, S: See Glasgow University.
DUFFY, A: See AOC Archaeology Group.
DUFFY, P: See GUARD.
DUNBAR, L: See AOC Archaeology Group.
DUNWELL, A: See CFA Archaeology Ltd
DUTTON, A: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
DYE, J: c/o J E Kirby.
DYER, C: See Shetland Amenity Trust
EASE ARCHAEOLOGY: Unit 8, 2 Easter Road, Edinburgh EH7 5AN.
EGAN, G: c/o M Hall
ELLIS, C: Archaeology & Micromorphology, Davaar Cottage, Kilkerran Road, Campbeltown, Argyll PA28 6RE. ENGL, R: See AOC Archaeology Group.
EWAN, L: See Addyman Associates Ltd.
EWART, G: See Kirkdale Archaeology.
FARRELL, S: 39a Park Street, Nairn, IV12 4PP.
FARQUHARSON, L: See Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust.
FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS LTD: Unit A3, Parkside Centre, Terry Avenue, York YO23 1JP.
FOSTER, P: Nadraznj 18, Svihov 34012, Czech Republic.
FOX, P: See Kirkdale Archaeology.
FRANKLIN, J: See Headland Archaeology.
FRANCOZ, C: See GUARD.
FRASER, S M: NTS, The Stables, Castle Fraser, Sauchen, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire AB51 7LD.
FRIEND, C: See JE Kirby
FYFE, I and M: 46 Clyde Street, Kirn, Dunoon, Argyll PA23 8EQ.
FYLES, C: See SUAT Ltd.
GALLAGHER, D: See Kirkdale Archaeology.
GARNER, A: Rahoy, Toward, by Dunoon, Argyll PA23 7UG.
GASCOIGNE, M: c/o J E Kirby.
GEDDES, G: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
GIVEN, M: See Glasgow University.
GLASGOW UNIVERSITY: Dept Archaeology, Gregory Building, Lilybank Gardens, Glasgow G12 8QQ.
GLEDINNING, B: CFA Archaeology Ltd.
GONDEK, M: Department of History & Archaeology, University of Chester, Parkgate Road, Chester CH 1 4BJ
GOODER, J: See AOC Archaeology Group.
GORDON, D: See Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.
GORMAN, D: See D Alexander, NTS.
GOW, A: See Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.
GREIG, M: See Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service
GRIFFITHS, D: OUDCE, Oxford University, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JA.
GUARD: Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, Dept Archaeology, Glasgow University G12 8QQ.
HALL, A: See Glasgow University.
HALL, M: Perth Museum & Art Gallery, 78 George Street, Perth PH1 5LB.
HARDEN, J: NTS, Balnain House, 40 Huntly Street, Inverness IV3 5HR.

HASTIE, M: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
HASTON, S-J: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
HATHERLEY, C: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
HAWKINS, I: 1 Bughtlin Place, Edinburgh EH12 8UY
HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY LTD: 13 Jane Street, Edinburgh EH6 5HE.
HEALD, A: See NMS.
HEAWOOD, R: See Abercorn Archaeology.
HENDERSON, J C: Nottingham University, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD.
HENRY, N: Glen Cottage, Shore Road, Sandbank, Dunoon, Argyll PA23 8QG.
HERBERT, C: Alba Archaeology Ltd, Newtonhill, Lentrán, Inverness IV3 8RN
HEWAT, C: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
HICKMAN, S: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
HIGHLAND COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT: Planning & Development Dept, Glenurquhart Road, Inverness IV3 5NX.
HIND, D: See SUAT Ltd.
HINDMARCH, E: See AOC Archaeology Group.
HISTORIC SCOTLAND: Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh EH9 1SH.
HOFFMANN, B: See Roman Gask Project.
HOGG, S: See Kirkdale Archaeology.
HOLLINRAKE, A: See OAT.
HUNTER, F: See NMS.
HUNTER, J R: Birmingham University, Institute of Archaeology & Antiquity, Birmingham B15 2TT.
HUNTER, R L and S L: 69 Craighill Drive, Clarkston, Glasgow G76 7TD.
HUNTER BLAIR, A: See AOC Archaeology Group.
INGLIS, R: See AOC Archaeology Group.
IRVING, D: 7 Spey Road, Fochabers, Moray IV32 7QP
JACOBSON, S: See Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd.
JAMES, H F: See GUARD.
JOHNSON, M: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
JONES, A: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
JONES, E: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
JONES, H M D: 52 Craighill View, Edinburgh EH4 3JY.
JONES, M: See Orkney College.
JONES, R E: See Glasgow University.
KELLY, C A: 24 Shandon Crescent, Edinburgh EH11 1QF.
KERR, B: 25 Gilbrae Cresecent, Dumfries DG1 4DJ.
KILMARTIN HOUSE MUSEUM: Kilmartin, Lochgilphead, Argyll PA31 8RQ.
KILPATRICK, M: See GUARD
KIMBER, M: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
KINNIBURGH, I: Eredene, Huntly Road, Aboyne AB34 5HE.
KIRBY, J E: Dahl, Polloch, Glen Finnan, Fort William PH37 4LX.
KIRBY, M: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
KIRBY, O J: SEE J E Kirby.
KIRKDALE ARCHAEOLOGY: 4 Western Terrace, Murrayfield, Edinburgh EH12 5QF.
KNOTT, C M: Burncrook, Upper Bayble Point, Isle of Lewis HS2 0QH
KNOX, R D: Peebleshire Archaeological Society, c/o R D Knox, 9 Glen Road, Peebles EH45 9AY
LANCASTER, S: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
LARSEN, A-C: See J M Bond.
LAWRENCE, D: See OAT.
LEEMING, P: See Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service.

LELONG, O: See GUARD.
LEWIS, J: See Scotia Archaeology.
LINDSAY, W: Department of Archaeology, University of Wales, Lampeter, SA48 7ED
LYNN, D: Flat 3/2, 4 Lawrence Street, Glasgow G11 5HQ.
MCCUBBIN, R: Hillowton Cottage, Castle Douglas, Dumfries and Galloway DG7 3AE.
MACDONALD, J: 51 Aranthrue Crescent, Renfrew PA4 9BH.
MACDOUGALL, A: 6 Lochan Avenue, Dunoon, Argyll PA23 8HT.
MACFADYEN, K: See Addyman Associates Ltd.
MACFADYEN, T: See Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd.
MCFARLANE, C: See Addyman Associates Ltd.
MACFARLANE, H: Pinewood, Barclay Park, Aboyne AB34 5JF.
McGOWAN, P: c/o T Addyman.
MCHARDY, I: Firthview, Jemimaville, Poyntzfield, Dingwall, Ross-shire IV7 8LU.
MCKEE, K: See CFA Archaeology.
MACKINTOSH, A: See Kirkdale Archaeology.
MCKEE, K: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
MCLAUGHLIN, C: Clacheranmor, West Road, Glendaruel, Argyll PA22 3AB.
MCLELLAN, K G: See GUARD
MACLEOD, S: See Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.
MCMORRAN, R: See AOC Archaeology Group.
MADDEN, P J: c/o J E Kirby.
MAGUIRE, D M: See GUARD.
Main, L: Environmental Services, Stirling Council, Viewforth, Stirling FK8 2ET
MALCOLM, J: See Glasgow University.
MAMWELL, C J: See OAT.
MARKUS, M: Arch-etype, 45 Kessington Road, Bearsden, Glasgow G61 2HJ.
MARTTILA, J: See GUARD.
MASTERS, L J: West Kirk House, Balkerach Street, Doune, Perthshire FK16 6DE
MATTHEWS, A: See Rathmell Archaeology Ltd., Unit 123, 98 Woodlands Road, Glasgow G3 6HB
MILLER, C: See GUARD.
MILLER, M: See GUARD.
MITCHELL, S: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
MOORE, H: See EASE Archaeology.
MOORE, J: See Orkney College.
MORRIS, P: NO INFORMATION ON PAPERWORK IN FILE
MUDIE, G: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
MURDOCH, R: See Scotia Archaeology.
MURRAY, D: See Kirkdale Archaeology.
MURRAY, J C and H K: Murray Archaeological Services, Hill of Belnagoak, Methlick, Ellon, Aberdeenshire AB41 7JN.
MURRAY, R: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
NICHOLSON, A: Dumfries and Galloway Council, planning and Environment, Newall Terrace, Dumfries DG1 1IW.
NICOL, S: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
NISBET, S: 15 Victoria Crescent, Clarkston, Glasgow G76 8BP.
NMS: National Museums of Scotland, Dept Archaeology, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF.
NOBLE, G: See Glasgow University.
OAT: Orkney Archaeological Trust, Archaeology Centre, Orkney College, East Road, Kirkwall, Orkney KW15 1LX.
O'CONNELL, C: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
O'CONNOR, B: See T Cowie, NMS.

OLEKSY, V: See AOC Archaeology Group
ORKNEY COLLEGE: East Road, Kirkwall, Orkney KW15 1LX.
OSWIN, J: Bath & Camerton Archaeological Society, 32 Connaught Mansions, Great Pulteney Street, Bath BA2 4BP
OVENDEN, S: See Orkney College.
PARKHOUSE, G: rhonamp@hotmail.com
PENMAN, A: Kingston, Rhonehouse, Castle Douglas, Dumfries and Galloway DG7 1SA.
PENMAN, E: Kingston, Rhonehouse, Castle Douglas, Dumfries and Galloway DG7 1SA.
PERTH & KINROSS HERITAGE TRUST: The Lodge, 4 York Place, Perth PH2 8EP.
PHILIPS, S: See GUARD.
PICKIN, J: Stranraer Museum, 55 George Street, Stranraer DG9 7JP.
POLLARD, T: See GUARD.
POLLER, T: See GUARD.
RADLEY, A: See Kirkdale Archaeology.
RADLEY, A: See GUARD.
RATHMELL ARCHAEOLOGY LTD: 10 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU.
RAY, P: See AOC Archaeology Group.
REES, T: See Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.
REGAN, R: See Kilmartin House Museum.
RENNIE, C: See GUARD.
RICHARDS, C: School of Arts, Histories & Cultures, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL
RICHARDSON, P: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
ROBERTSON, A: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
ROBERTSON, J: See OAT.
ROBINSON, G: c/o V Cummings
ROCK, J: See Addyman Associates Ltd.
ROMAN GASK PROJECT: Dept Archaeology, SACE, 14 Abercromby Square, Liverpool University, Liverpool L69 3GS.
ROMANKIEWICZ, T: See AOC Archaeology Group.
ROY, M: See AOC Archaeology Group.
SANDERS, J: See Simpson and Brown.
SAVILLE, A: See NMS.
SAVINE, B: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
SCOTIA ARCHAEOLOGY: 5 Bank Street, Aberfeldy, Perthshire PH15 2BB.
SCOTT, L: See AOC Archaeology Group.
SCOTT, S: See Scotia Archaeology.
SERETIS, K: See GUARD.
SHARMAN, P: See OAT.
SHAW, C: See Kirkdale Archaeology.
SHAW, R: See Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.
SHEARER, I: See GUARD.
SHETLAND AMENITY TRUST, Garthspool, Lerwick, Shetland ZE1 0NY.
SHIELS, J: See NMS.
SLEIGHT, G: c/o A Welti.
SMITH, L H: 27a Market Street, Lerwick, Shetland ZE1 0JP.
SMITH, S: c/o S Mithen.
SNEDDON, D: See GUARD.
SOMMERVILLE, J: See GUARD.
SPALL, C: See York University.
SPERR, A: See GUARD.
SPROAT, D: See AOC Archaeology Group.
STODDART, S: Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3DZ.
STRACHAN, D: See Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

STRONACH, S: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
 SUAT LTD: 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX.
 SUDDABY, I: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
 SWAN, D: See GUARD.
 TATE, J: c/o T Cowie, NMS
 THOMAS, A: See Orkney College.
 THOMAS, S: Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow, The Gregory Building, Lilybank Gardens, Glasgow G12 8QQ
 TIMPANY, S: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
 TOOLIS, R: See AOC Archaeology Group.
 TROALEN, L: c/o T Cowie, NMS.
 TURNER, V E: See Shetland Amenity Trust.
 WARD, T: Biggar Museum Trust, 4 James Square, Biggar ML12 6GL.
 WARDELL, K: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
 WATT, R: 29 Scotland Drive, Dunfermline, Fife KY12 7SY
 WEBB, S: See Kilmartin House Museum.
 WELSH, T C: School of Applied Science, University of Northampton, Park Campus, Boughton Green Road, Northampton NN2 7AL.
 WELTI, A and D: Ard-Coille, Braes, Ullapool, Ross-shire IV26 2SZ.
 WESSEL, J van: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
 WHALLEY, T: See Kirkdale Archaeology.:
 WHITE, R: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
 WILDGOOSE, M: Tigh an Dun, Dunan, Broadford, Isle of Skye IV49 9AJ.
 WILL, R: See GUARD.
 WILLIAMSON, C: See Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.
 WILSON, D: See AOC Archaeology Group.
 WILSON, G: See EASE Archaeology.
 WILSON J: c/o A Welti.
 WILSON, M: Glenburnie, 53 Leithen Road, Innerleithen, Peebleshire EH44 6HY.
 WINLOW, S: See Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust.
 WOOD, J: Highland Archaeology Services Ltd, Forsyth House, High Street, Cromarty, Ross-shire IV11 8UZ.
 WOOD J S: Tigh Na Fiodh, Insh, Kingussie PH21 1NU.
 WOOLLISCROFT, D: See Roman Gask Project.
 WRIGHT, J: School of Arts, Histories & Cultures, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL
 YORK UNIVERSITY: Department of Archaeology, The King's Manor, York YO1 7EP.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS VOLUME

ACFA	Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists
NTS	National Trust for Scotland
AMS	Accelerator Mass Spectrometer
BLHLP	Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
CFA	Centre for Field Archaeology
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
GUARD	Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund
HS	Historic Scotland
OFARS	Over Fifties Archaeological Research Society
NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland
NMS	National Museums of Scotland
RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
SCAPE	Scottish Coastal Archaeology and Palaeo-environmental Project
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
STUA	Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology
SUAT	Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust
WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service
WWTW/WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Works/Plant

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Compiled by Jane Read

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