

**1992**

**DISCOVERY & EXCAVATION  
IN SCOTLAND**

An Annual Survey of Scottish Archaeological  
Discoveries, Excavation and Fieldwork

**EDITED BY  
COLLEEN E BATEY**

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## NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

- 1 Contributions should be brief statements of work undertaken.
- 2 Each contribution should be on a separate page, typed or clearly hand-written and double spaced. Surveys should be submitted in summary form.
- 3 Two copies of each contribution are required, one for editing and one for NMRS.
- 4 The Editor reserves the right to shorten published contributions. The unabridged copy will be lodged with NMRS.
- 5 No proofs will be sent to Contributors because of the tight timetable and the cost.
- 6 Illustrations should be forwarded only by agreement with the Editor (and HS, where applicable). Line drawings should be supplied camera ready to suit page layout as in this volume.
- 7 Enquiries relating to published items should normally be directed to the Contributor, not the Editor.
- 8 The final date for receipt of contributions each year is **31 October**, for publication on the last Saturday of February following. Contributions from current or earlier years may be forwarded at any time.
- 9 Contributions should be sent to Hon Editor, *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland*, CSA, c/o National Museums of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh, EH2 1JD.

Please use the following format:—

### REGION

### DISTRICT

**Site Name** (                    parish)                    Contributor

Type of Site/Find

NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)      Report

Sponsor: HS, Society, Institution, etc, as appropriate.

Name of Contributor: (where more than one, please indicate which name should appear in the list of contributors)

Address of main contributor.

# DISCOVERY & EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

**REGION** .....

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- 4. Tweeddale

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- 10. Stewartry
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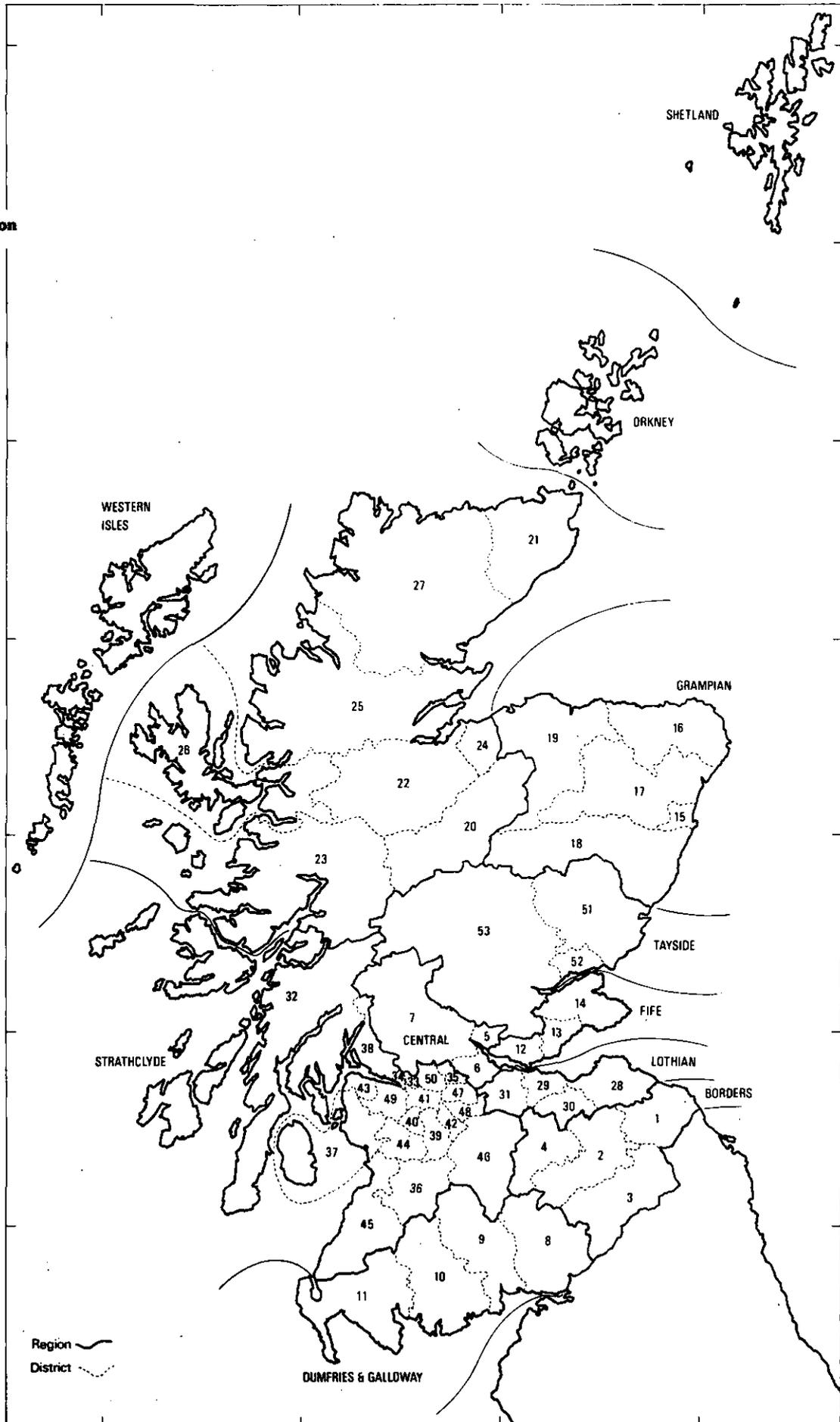
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## EDITORIAL

As in previous years, the material presented here is wide-ranging, both regionally, but also chronologically. The inclusion of underwater work is a welcome addition, and will inevitably increase in future years in line with legislation. The established admixture of entries from both amateur and professional archaeologists, remains throughout all aspects of the work presented, and much of the work undertaken in Scottish archaeology throughout the year is represented here. There are a few exceptions however, and perhaps those in receipt of funding from Historic Scotland should be reminded that it is a condition of support that an entry is provided to *DES*!

As in previous years, many of the entries have had to be standardised, and in some cases abbreviated, so it is essential that anyone reading these summaries consults the fuller original versions held in the NMRS. When an individual object is reported either to a museum or directly by the finder, details are included because the find spot may be of significance. As a reminder, it should be pointed out that when an individual contributor has submitted a number of entries *which appear together*, the contributor's name appears only with the first of those entries. I hope that this clears up any problems which may have arisen!

An additional plea to those contributors who include C14 determinations (and indeed this is encouraged); it would be most helpful if full details of the Lab code and  $\pm$  variables are included. This helps others who use *DES* as a research tool.

The omission of a Scottish Bibliography in this volume needs explanation. After consultation with several readers and contributors, it would appear (with a single exception!) that the Bibliography is not missed. . . . This is rather a surprise, but it does seem that information concerning reports on work completed to publication would be of use. To this end, I am currently discussing how best to present such information within the scope of the RCAHMS contribution in the volume.

It is worth repeating from previous editorials that: the production timetable for *DES* is tight and becomes increasing difficult as the volume grows in size. It would be most helpful if contributors could forward information immediately it becomes available so that it can be processed in good time. The final date by which contributions should reach the Editor is **31 OCTOBER**. This allows editing, checking of grid references, limited correspondence about problems and enquiries to be undertaken before the Printer's deadline of the beginning of December. The text is then set, proofs checked and the printing undertaken in January. . . . This schedule does not allow for any delays, and there are a few simple ways in which contributors can assist the process:

1. Please **type** or **print clearly** all entries.
2. Check you are providing all the information required, as shown on the form supplied.
3. Provide **two** copies of each entry on separate sheets of paper.
4. Supply good quality, clear illustrative material at the time of submission if at all possible. Illustrations should be on film or bromide rather than photocopies.
5. Ensure that the Sponsor's name is clearly indicated.

Thanks are due to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland for the Region/District map, provided as a guide to the exact locations of Regions and Districts, and for the detailed and illustrated report, showing the ever-increasing range of the Commission's work. This is an important element and of considerable value for local researchers. Thanks are also due to Historic Scotland for reports of excavations and surveys funded by the Department.

The vital task of checking the accuracy of the grid references supplied in the entries has been undertaken again by Ian Fleming of the National Monuments Record. This has been carried out with great speed and efficiency in relation to the information supplied, and since a great many had to be slightly amended, it would be helpful if people could amend their original records. Thanks go to Ian for his patience.

Additional thanks are offered to HS and to RCAHMS for their continuing substantial financial contributions towards publication.

C E Batey  
Glasgow Museums

## BORDERS REGION

## BERWICKSHIRE DISTRICT

**Around Wedderlie** (Westruther parish)

NMS

Lithic artefacts

NT 6451 A collection of 141 lithic objects, collected around Wedderlie during this century, has been donated to the NMS by Mrs J Gordon. The collection includes a stone axe, arrowheads, scrapers, knives, blades, flakes and perforated stone discs.

Registration numbers: BE 620-2, BMA 4100-4237.

Daybook no: DB 1990/30.

## ETTRICK &amp; LAUDERDALE DISTRICT

**Priorwood Gardens** (Melrose parish)

J Lewis

NT 549 340 Exploratory trenching was carried out to assess the depth of overburden and the extent and nature of the underlying archaeological record in the SE corner of the flower garden. Partially exposed at the extreme S end of the site, 1.1m below the present ground surface, was a metalled road, aligned N/S and possibly associated with the nearby Cistercian Abbey of Melrose. Numerous fragments of medieval roof tiles overlay the road although no associated structure was located.

Sponsor: National Trust for Scotland.

**St Mary's School, Melrose** (Melrose parish)

CFA

Garden features

NT 5475 3425 Geophysical survey and trial trenching was undertaken in advance of a proposed housing development within a walled garden in the grounds of St Mary's School, Melrose and within the precinct wall of Melrose Abbey. The results of resistivity survey determined the position of four trial trenches. Three further trial trenches were excavated through a tennis court, where geophysical survey was not considered appropriate.

Six trenches showed a simple stratigraphic sequence of topsoil, Post-Medieval garden soil and a uniform sequence of subsoils. No archaeological features were found in these six trenches. The remaining trench was positioned to examine a linear geophysical anomaly. A linear stone spread was exposed in this trench. Its location corresponds to one of several garden paths which appear on both the first edition Ordnance Survey coverage of 1859 and the 1:2500 coverage of 1964.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Border Design Centre, Melrose.

**Newstead Roman Fort** (Melrose parish)

W Lonie

Possible Roman amphitheatre

NT 571 345 Some 100m E of the NE corner of the fort a pronounced oval depression 70m by 60m, longer axis EW, lies to the N of, and partly under, the minor road B6301. The road and its embankments, some 20m wide, overlie the southern segment of the depression and to some extent conceal its true shape and extent. On the N-S centre-line of the hollow the road surface is some 4m above the gently dished floor. The c10m wide banks that contain the hollow on its E and W sides rise some 3m and 5m above the floor respectively. Around the northern arc of the hollow the banks dip markedly to the N-S centre-line, rising there to only about 0.5m.

Beyond the bank on the E to NE arc of the hollow the ground slopes down sharply to the field running down to the lower bank of the River Tweed some 30m below. Beyond the bank on the W and NW arc the fall to the field surface is smaller, increasing to the N as

the field slopes gently to the edge of the high upper bank of the Tweed on which the fort and the hollow are situated. Beyond the bank on the NW arc the fall to the field and then to the river level forms a terrace widening to the W. The impression of a built embankment is gained.

The site generally slopes gently from SW to NE. The hollow is dry and apparently drains by seepage, though perhaps by a buried field-drain. In the spring of 1991 a horizontal growth-line was observed on the NE outer face of the site from the height of the nearby Leaderfoot Viaduct, prompting the thought that a structural discontinuity existed. The growth-line had gone at the later survey of the site but was at approximately the same level as the terrace noted above.

To the S of the road are a small lay-by and a low field bank, the latter forming an arc running in with the lips of the hollow. The measurements for the hollow given assume that it formerly extended to this field bank. Some 10m further S, a shallow depression runs concentric to the field bank. This feature was first noted as a soil-mark on an air photograph displayed at the fort site. It may represent a fort or annexe ditch diverting drainage from the hollow, or an old road or cart-track line skirting the S side of the hollow.

The large embanked hollow does not appear to have been previously remarked upon. The size, shape and situation of the feature are not incompatible with its being a small amphitheatre associated with the adjacent fort. The matter was drawn to the attention of Mr J. Dent, Regional Archaeologist and other professional archaeologists working on or visiting the fort site during 1991. They generally agreed that the feature could be an amphitheatre and merited further examination to establish its nature.

**Eildon Hills** (Melrose parish)

NMS

Fragment of Roman inscription

NT 5532 A small fragment of inscribed sandstone, probably Roman, was found in the Eildon Hills. It has parts of two letters: one may be an O, the other is uncertain. The object has been donated to NMS.

Registration number: FV 62.

Daybook no: DB 1990/24.

**Rink** (Galashiels parish)

Worked lithics

NT 489 323 Five pieces of worked chert and one flint flake from the field between the old and new bridges over the Tweed by The Rink were donated to the NMS by Mr K Hislop.

Daybook no: DB 1992/36/4.

**Megget Water** (Yarrow parish)

Cup-marked stone

NT 205 244 A block of stone with a cup mark on one face was found on the surface of the drove road from the Manor to the Megget Water. Presumably it was quarried as road make-up from a nearby location. With finder – details in NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1992/18.

**Scabcleugh Hill** (Ettrick parish)

Neolithic axehead

NT 2415 A ground stone axehead was found during fencing near Scabcleugh Hill in the early 1980s. The finder has donated it to the NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1992/6.

**Philiphough** (Selkirk parish)

Roman ring

NT 456 283 A small Roman openwork gold ring with an intaglio was found by a metal detectorist in a ploughed field at Philiphough.

## BORDERS

Following a Treasure Trove enquiry it was disposed to the NMS: registration number FE 107. It is currently on display in the Trimontium Trust exhibition in Melrose.  
Daybook no: DB 1990/26.

### Whittrighill (Mertoun parish)

J S Dent

#### Iron Age enclosure and post-medieval settlement

NT 622 345 As part of the Newstead Research Project (q v) part of the interior, and a section across the surrounding ditches of this oval enclosure were the subject of a six week excavation. The site, which is on a fertile ridge with stone, clay and open water nearby, was attractive to settlement in the Iron Age, and in the 16th century was part of a prestigious settlement which is shown on Timothy Pont's map.

The enclosure was defined by a slight inner ditch less than 1m deep, and 4.5m from this a concentric outer ditch 6.5m wide and 3m deep. There were no traces of any accompanying bank, but the field had long been under cultivation. Organic preservation was good in this outer ditch and animal bone also survived.

The interior contained traces of a roundhouse c8.5m in diameter represented by a slot with packing stones. Part of this had been removed when the ground was subsequently terraced to accommodate a much more substantial building. This later structure occupied a circular depression cut entirely into the slope. Although many stones had been removed, a circular wall foundation 2m wide enclosed a cobbled floor 12m across. The southern part of this floor had been modified, perhaps for problems of drainage, by the construction of a massive stone platform, which included blocks up to 1.2m in length. On the S the internal cobbling had continued beyond the structure, and a depression in this surface contained a crouched human burial on the left side with head to N, a position typical of many British Iron Age graves.

Finds were few, but a yellow glass bead is unlikely to be earlier than the late Iron Age.

Over the site of these earlier remains were a metalled road, side ditch and the base of a retaining wall for a dyke. These led eastwards from the site of the historic Whittrigg and along the ridge towards neighbouring settlements.

Sponsors: NMS, University of Bradford, British Academy, Borders Regional Council, Society of Antiquaries of London.

### West Morriston (Legerwood parish)

#### Animal bone and wood

NT 604 404 In the course of digging a pond a small number of red deer bones were found at a depth of c2.5m. Four pieces of tree trunk were also found, three of them at a depth of c1.5m. These appeared to be from separate, young birch trees which had clearly been felled, possibly by a beaver. Find reported to Regional Archaeologist.

## ROXBURGH DISTRICT

### Jedburgh Friary (Jedburgh parish)

I Rogers

#### Walls and drainage features

NT 650 208 An area to the N of the Friary cloister (excavated in 1983-5) was stripped of topsoil by machine in preparation for the construction of a car park. Since this work did not threaten the remains directly the area was simply cleaned and recorded by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. Excavation took place only within a stone-capped drain (see Fig 1) threatened with pressure damage. External walls of the Friary were uncovered, and the robbed out remains of a lade which ran N-S, E of the Friary. This appeared to turn a corner and run NE towards the nearby Skiprunning Burn. A well-built stone lined and capped drain, atypically preserved from robbing, was uncovered. It was fed by two openings through the Friary wall, one a stone lined chute, the other

apparently once contained a lead pipe, and ran sharply downhill to join the lade. It was filled with rubble and silt. These deposits were removed and sampled. The drain was then filled with sand and the capstones replaced. A 20cm deep gulley filled with rubble was found running E from the lade towards a group of pits excavated in 1983-5. Sponsor: Borders Regional Co-operative Society.

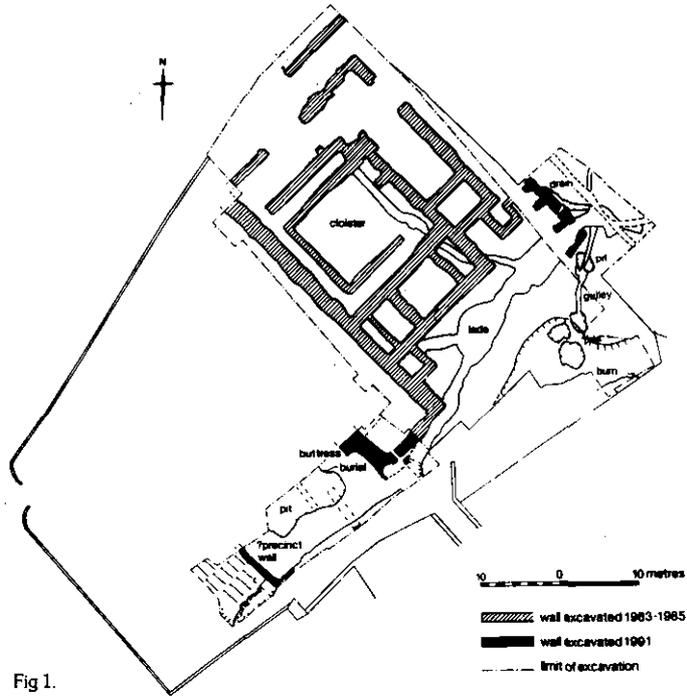


Fig 1.

### Jewellers Wynd (Jedburgh parish)

J S Dent

#### Medieval Friary

NT 650 207 Further remains of the Observatine Friary were recorded in the course of landscaping earlier discoveries for permanent display. The robbed out NW corner of the Friary church was located as well as its point of junction with the outer wall of the W claustral range. There were abundant broken roof slates and a fragment of dressed window stone among the debris. The church had measured 38m in length with a width of 12m.

Sponsor: Borders Regional Council.

### Crown Hotel, 20 High Street, Hawick (Hawick parish)

D Hall (SUAT)

NT 5029 1450 Monitoring of contractors excavations located natural gravel c0.42m below the hotel floor. A well c1.60m in diameter was discovered at the SE end of the hotel c50m from the street frontage. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were discovered. Sponsor: HS

### Kirkstile (Kirkwynd) (Hawick parish)

I Rogers

#### Assessment trenches

NT 502 144 An assessment was carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in the area of a proposed extension to the factory premises of William Lockie and Co. Two small trenches were excavated to a depth of 1.2m. Modern building debris and redeposited gravel lay over undisturbed gravel to a depth of 25cm in one trench and 60cm in the other. No artefacts were recovered. Sponsor: William Lockie and Co Ltd.

### Borthwickshiels Hill, near Roberton (Roberton parish) NMS

Neolithic axehead  
NT 4315 A ground stone axehead was found on top of a peat stack on Borthwickshiels Hill, near Roberton, early this century. With finder's family - details in NMS.  
Daybook no: DB 1990/33.

## TWEEDDALE DISTRICT

**Peebles, Cuddyside** (Peebles parish)

R Cachart (SUAT)

## Medieval backlands

NT 251 404 Seven trial trenches were excavated on sloping, open ground, in backlands between the High Street and Eddleston Water, on either side of St Michael's Wynd. Three trenches close to the High Street properties showed no remaining evidence of medieval occupation. Further down the slope the remaining trenches revealed evidence of occupation and activity in the form of medieval pottery, a layer of burnt clay and daub and a stone structure.

Sponsor: HS **West Water Reservoir** (West Linton parish)

F Hunter

## EBA cist cemetery

NT 118 525 A combination of wave erosion and low water level led to the discovery of an Early Bronze Age cemetery on a low hillock (now an island) in West Water Reservoir, near West Linton, Peeblesshire (NT 1181 5256) in July 1992. The reservoir keeper, Mr Andrew Moffat, found some pottery and brought it to the attention of Mrs Isabelle Paterson, chairman of the West Linton Historical Association. She informed John Dent, the Borders Regional Archaeologist, who informed the National Museums of Scotland. A rescue excavation was mounted immediately by the NMS in view of the site's vulnerability: on the evening of the discovery some looting had occurred, with serious damage to cist 3 and minor damage to other cists. The individuals concerned were identified but denied finding anything – nothing was recovered from their spoil.

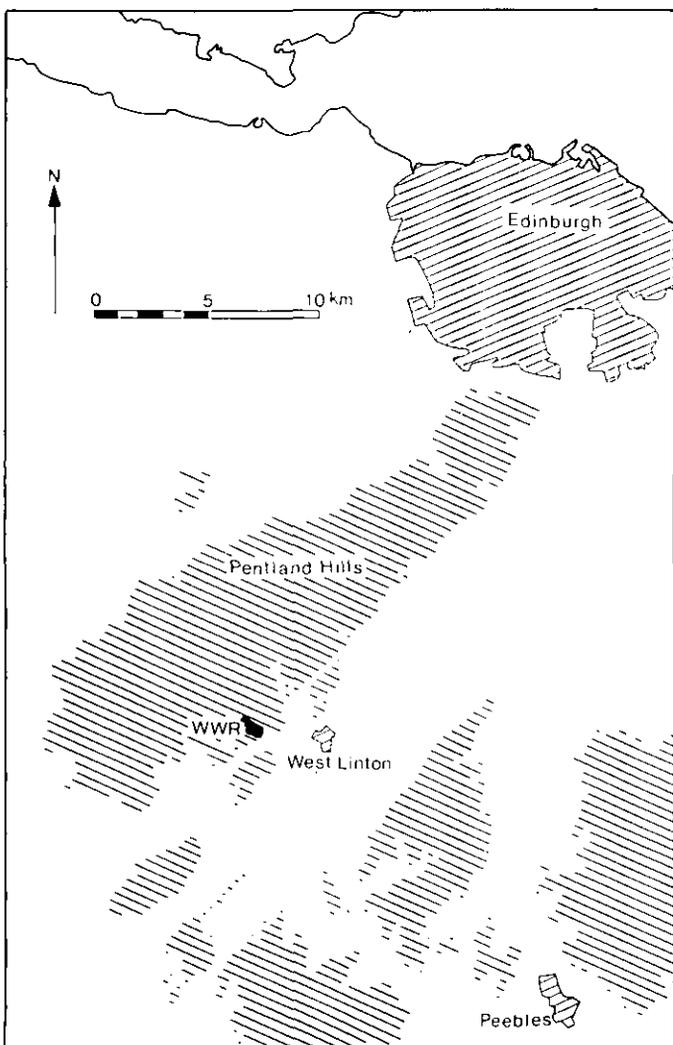


Fig.2.

The site is a flat cist cemetery, covering an area of 15m by 7.5m, which had been invisible on the surface until its exposure by the erosive action of the reservoir (constructed during the 1960s). The water had stripped all the topsoil and up to 30cm of subsoil from most of the site, apart from a small surviving knoll. The erosion had caused some of the cists to collapse and had destroyed all other features apart from two possible non-cist graves. Other cists towards the edges of the island may have been lost, but this is considered unlikely in view of the topography.

The remains of seven cists were recovered. In addition, two shallow scoops c.2.0m by 0.7m may be the last traces of grave-cuts for non-cist burials, although their destroyed state and the absence of surviving finds make it impossible to be certain. The area between and around the cists was cleaned, but no other features were found.

The surviving knoll was excavated and two small shallow pits were found. These had been extensively disturbed by root action and ploughing – possibly also by the military use of the site during the Second World War. Feature 1, an approximately triangular pit 0.95m by 0.45m in plan and 0.20m deep, produced no finds. The presence of large stones in the fill, and the sharp edge on one side where disturbance was less severe, suggest it is a genuine feature of unknown date. Feature 2 was a sub-oval pit 0.90m by 0.65m in plan and 0.30m deep. A large stone, which may originally have been the capstone, had been displaced and the feature had filled with soil. Sherds from two different Beakers were found in the primary fill. This feature probably relates to the funerary use of the site although the general non-survival of unburnt bone makes it uncertain whether it ever contained skeletal material. From its size and shape it cannot have held a complete inhumation and no cremated bone was found. It suggests, perhaps, a more complex range of funerary rites than simple cist burial.

The cists survived in varying conditions. Given the depth of erosion, all must originally have been set in deep pits so that the capstones would not have shown above the ground: the best-preserved cist, 7, was cut about 0.8m into the subsoil. There was no evidence of surface markers (with one possible exception), nor of any covering cairn or barrow. All the cists were of single-phase construction and use, with an unlined floor cut into the natural clay subsoil. The structural slabs appeared to be predominantly of local sandstone. Large slabs were not always available and both capstones and sides were often made of multiple smaller slabs. No unburnt bones were preserved but tooth enamel did survive, demonstrating the former presence of individual crouched inhumations. One deposit of cremated bone was found with an inhumation in cist 7 but both interments could be contemporary. All the intact cists (1, 3, 4 and 7) were filled with soil. In cists 1 and 3 the nature of the fills, with a layer derived from subsoil and another from topsoil, strongly suggested that the fill had filtered in after the cist was closed. The evidence is not as clear for cists 4 and 7 but deliberate filling cannot be ruled out.

**Cist 1**, oriented ENE–WSW (071°), contained an unaccompanied crouched inhumation, with head to the W.

**Cist 2**, oriented NNE–SSW (028°), had largely collapsed due to erosion, but originally held a burial (probably a crouched inhumation) accompanied by a Food Vessel at the S end, a retouched flint tool and a fragment of chert with signs of use. The latter two finds had been moved from their original positions by water action.

**Cist 3**, oriented E–W (088°), had been extensively disturbed in its eastern half by looters, who had removed the capstone and part of the fill. Fortunately, the bulk of the information lay at the W end, where the teeth indicated the crouched inhumation of an adult, lying on its right side. Round the body's neck had been either a two-strand necklace or two separate necklaces. One strand consisted of 180 disc beads of cannel coal. The other had both organic and lead beads. The 31 lead beads seem to be the earliest evidence for the use of metallic lead in Britain. Their original shape has been distorted by

## BORDERS/CENTRAL

corrosion, but they appear to have been approximately cylindrical, c5mm long and 3mm diameter, with transverse perforations.

**Cist 4**, oriented slightly N of E–W (080°), lay adjacent to cist 3 and also contained an inhumation with head to the W, accompanied by a Food Vessel and a copper alloy awl with traces of an organic handle. Both of these lay beside the head on the S side. The stratigraphic relationship between cists 3 and 4 had been destroyed by erosion.

**Cist 5**, oriented approximately ESE–WNW (roughly 110°), consisted of a scatter of large slabs, suggesting a destroyed cist, but here was no trace of a pit or of any grave goods. If it was a cist, it was smaller and shallower than the others.

**Cist 6**, oriented slightly N of E–W (077°), had been heavily damaged by erosion, with the side and end slabs collapsed. No skeletal material or grave goods survived. It was similar to cist 5, less well constructed and smaller than cists 1–4.

**Cist 7**, oriented ENE–WSW (065°), was the best-preserved cist. It contained two burials: an inhumation with head to the W, accompanied by a Food Vessel; and a cremation accompanied by a Food Vessel, a retouched flint tool, and two beads of bone or tooth. The burials may have been placed in the cist at the same time: the sequence cannot be determined because the bones of the inhumation were not preserved, but there were no clear indications of the cist having been reopened. A quartz flake (probably struck) and a small broken flint blade were not clearly associated with either burial. They were recovered from higher up in the fill, and may have been accidental inclusions. A very large boulder nearby may originally have been a marker for this grave.

Immediately NE of cist 7, a collection of large slabs may represent the destroyed remains of another poorly constructed cist similar to cist 5. However, there seem to be rather too few stones for this and the slabs are more likely to be the capstones from a destroyed feature similar to feature 2. (Fig 3)

There is evidence of other activity in the area. While the valley floor is now underwater, the reservoir has cut a section across the prehistoric landscape. Two undated clearance cairns were excavated to the E of the main site and a late Neolithic or Food Vessel Urn rim sherd was recovered from the water-deposited gravel between the two cairns. A range of lithics, comprising tools, flakes and cores of chert, flint and agate, was recovered from the reservoir foreshore.

The support of Historic Scotland, Borders Regional Council, Lothian Water Board, Lanark and District Archaeological Society, Biggar Museum Trust, and the West Linton Historical Association is gratefully acknowledged.

Sponsors: HS , Borders Regional Council, Lothian Water Board.

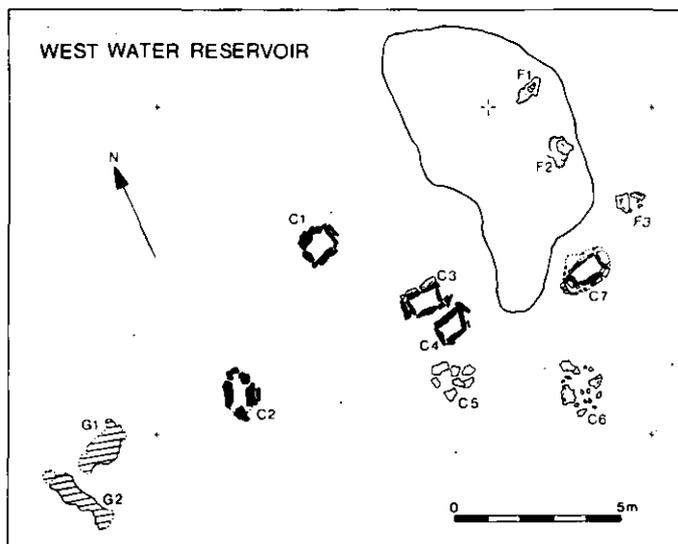


Fig 3. West Water Reservoir.

## CENTRAL REGION

### FALKIRK DISTRICT

**Dunmore** (Airth parish)  
Trackway (Site)

L Main, W Anderson

NS 8885 8947 to NS 8850 8945 The line of a former track between Dunmore Village and Dunmore Farm appears as a broad black linear soil mark in the ploughed field.  
Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

**Callendar Park** (Falkirk parish)  
Roadway

L Main

NS 9066 7921 to NS 9073 7907 This curving length of roadway which survives as an upstanding mound is not marked on the estate map of 1781 nor on subsequent OS maps. Excavation of a cross-section revealed the track to be 6.4m wide and up to 45cm high. It comprised a base of large rounded boulders overlain by a layer of pea gravel topped by soil and turf. Two ruts, close to the surface, 90cm and 63cm wide and 110cm apart have been filled with red ash up to 6cm thick. No artefacts were recovered.  
Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

**Falkirk Pleasance** (Falkirk parish)  
Roman Fort

G B Bailey

NS 8873 7972 By the end of February 1992, 80% of the 3/4 acre development site in the Pleasance of Falkirk had been excavated. The remainder was not accessible. Six major phases of occupation were noted:

Phase I: Pre-Roman – represented by a curving palisade trench.

Phase II: Roman – three large ditches defended the eastern side of a Roman Fort. The outer ditch was 1.8m deep and 3.0m wide; the middle ditch 3.2m deep and 6m across; and the inner ditch appeared to have dimensions similar to the middle one. Beyond these was a V-shaped gully, 50cm deep, whose fill produced evidence for wooden stakes suggesting that it was an additional defensive barrier. A butt-end terminated the outer ditch to the S and may indicate the position of a road.

Phase III: Roman – all the ditches were deliberately backfilled by the Romans and timber buildings and roads were constructed over them. A kiln and an oven belong to this period.

Phase IV: Post-Medieval – two furrows, with an average width of 4m and a separation of 2m, ran down the eastern side of the site. Their upper fills contained 17th century tobacco pipes.

Phase V: Victorian – in the 18th century a vast quantity of clay was dumped over the western margin of the site adjacent to Pleasance Lane. Then in 1850 a Victorian villa was constructed and the grounds landscaped by importing a metre of topsoil.

Phase VI: Second World War – during the war the estate was used as a detention centre. The slit trenches dug throughout the grounds disturbed all earlier deposits.

All the Roman pottery was Antonine in date.

Sponsor: Falkirk Museum.

**Tattie Kirk** (Falkirk parish)  
18th century skewput

NS 8890 7972 A trial trench 1.5m wide and 8m long N–S was dug on the site of a new jeweller's workshop to the S of the Tattie Kirk and to the rear of Cow Wynd. It thus lay across the line of the Antonine Wall ditch as shown on some OS maps. There was no Roman, or Medieval occupation of the site, only 17th century and later pottery being found in the cultivation soils. The natural sloped down to the S with 0.4m of overburden at the N end of the trench and 1.2m at the S end. The topmost deposit consisted of building rubble forming the base of a garage. Within this was a roll-moulded

skewput believed to have derived from a building on the Cow Wynd.

Sponsor: Falkirk Museum.

**Lochgreen** (Falkirk parish)  
18th century limekiln

NS 8185 7725 As part of a study of local limekilns the remains of the limekiln at Lochgreen Farm were emptied of recent debris. The pot took the form of an inverted cone, truncated at the bottom by a stone flagged floor. It was 2.0m deep, narrowing from 3.0m in diameter at the top to 1.0m at the base. The flue lay to the NW facing up the valley. It was 1.5m long, being 0.43m wide at its junction with the pot and 1.25m at the exterior face, thus giving a keyhole shape to the plan. The flue had no flooring. The whole structure was set into a small hill beside a stream.

Sponsor: Falkirk Local History Society.



Fig 4. 18th century limekiln.

**Mumrills** (Polmont parish)  
Roman find

NS 9158 7940 A cornelian intaglio depicting Nemesis was found in the annexe of the Roman fort of Mumrills. It is of Antonine date. The intaglio is now lodged in Falkirk Museum.

Sponsor: Falkirk Museum.

**Mumrills** (Polmont parish)  
Shell midden

NS 921 797 The northern 10m of this midden were removed during the construction of the Laurieston Bypass. It lay between 11m and 15m OD and was found to be 43m long E-W, by 35m broad N-S. The southern margin still lies buried under 1.2m of hillwash and topsoil. The maximum depth of oyster shells was 0.65m, although it seldom exceeded 0.4m. On the NW corner was a zone of burnt stones, 3.5m in diameter. There were ephemeral indications of a structure surrounding this area.

Sponsor: Falkirk Local History Society.

**Craigenbuck** (Bo'ness & Carriden parish)  
Shell midden

NS 9600 8010 During operations to widen the clearance besides the Bo'ness Road a section was cut through a shell midden at Craigenbuck 150m E of that at Nether Kinneil. There were three layers of oyster shells separated by 0.2m to 0.3m of hillwash, with a final deluge of this material covering the midden to a depth of 2.0m.

Sponsor: Falkirk Local History Society.

**Inveravon** (Bo'ness & Carriden parish)

CFA

Antonine Wall and Roman fort

NS 952 798 Post-excavation work resulting from fieldwork at Inveravon, reported briefly in the last edition of *DES*, has now been

completed, and a publication report for submission to *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* is currently in preparation. A summary of the results is presented here.

Excavations were carried out at Inveravon from March to June 1991, in advance of the construction of the North West Ethylene Pipeline. These have confirmed the presence of a small fort on the Antonine Wall in the field immediately E of the River Avon. Previous excavations by Professor Anne Robertson had located a stone structure in association with cobbled surfaces to the S of the Antonine Wall.

Aerial and geophysical survey carried out prior to excavation both clearly defined the course of the Ditch, but no other definite archaeological features were identified. A single trench 84.5m long by 2m wide was excavated perpendicular to the alignment of the frontier system, in accordance with the terms of Scheduled Monument Consent. A complex and relatively well preserved stratigraphic sequence was found.

**The frontier system** – A buttress-like structure, most probably an 'expansion', was appended to the S face of the Antonine Wall as part of its initial construction. Its alignment appears deliberately to have been 8 to 10 degrees from perpendicular to that of the Antonine Wall, suggesting a trapezoidal ground plan. The Ditch ran 9.2m to the N of the Rampart, and was c8m wide. The terms of Scheduled Monument Consent did not permit full excavation of the Ditch. The Upcast Mound spread out to the N of the Ditch for 13m. The Military Way ran 16m to the S of the Rampart. It was 5.2m wide, clearly cambered, and constructed of a rammed pebble surface set on a cobble base.

At some stage the expansion and/or Rampart suffered a sudden collapse, creating a large mound of earth at the junction between the two. Sealed beneath this collapse was an irregular arrangement of stake-holes and a patch of occupation debris. This activity clearly relates to the use of the expansion, but does not elucidate its nature.

**Construction of a small fort** – A small fort was built after this collapse, using the Antonine Wall as its N rampart and the Military Way as its *via principalis*. It measures slightly less than 35m from N to S between ramparts, though no indication of its E-W dimension was attained due to the narrowness of the excavation trench. This dimension is substantially greater than those of excavated fortlets known on the Antonine Wall, but markedly less than that of the smallest previously known fort on the frontier, at Duntocher. The presence of the River Avon presents a severe constraint on the N-S extent of the fort, and it is possible that the E-W dimension has been increased to compensate for this. No external southern ditches were found, this requirement probably being met by the River Avon. Defensive pits appear to have been added to the berm with the construction of the installation.

The evidence of a type 18/31–31 Samian dish with the stamp of Asiaticus, which was sealed beneath the fort deposits to the S of the *via principalis*, strongly suggests that the construction of the installation can be dated to 155 AD–160 AD (information from Brenda Dickinson). The mortaria assemblage from deposits associated with the buildings also indicates that occupation was not before AD 160 (information from Kay Hartley). The ceramic and stratigraphic evidence combine to demonstrate that the installation at Inveravon was not a primary element of the frontier system.

The excavated area showed two clear phases of occupation within the fort, though the limited nature of excavation did not allow specific identification of the buildings. The second phase is marked by a change in alignment of the southern buildings, accompanied by a narrowing of the *via principalis*, which appears to have been relieved by the construction of a further road situated immediately outside the southern rampart of the fort. There is no evidence of any abandonment between the two building phases. Clear differences in the composition of the pottery assemblage between the two occupations are, however, apparent. The fort was subsequently demolished and levelled. (Fig 5)

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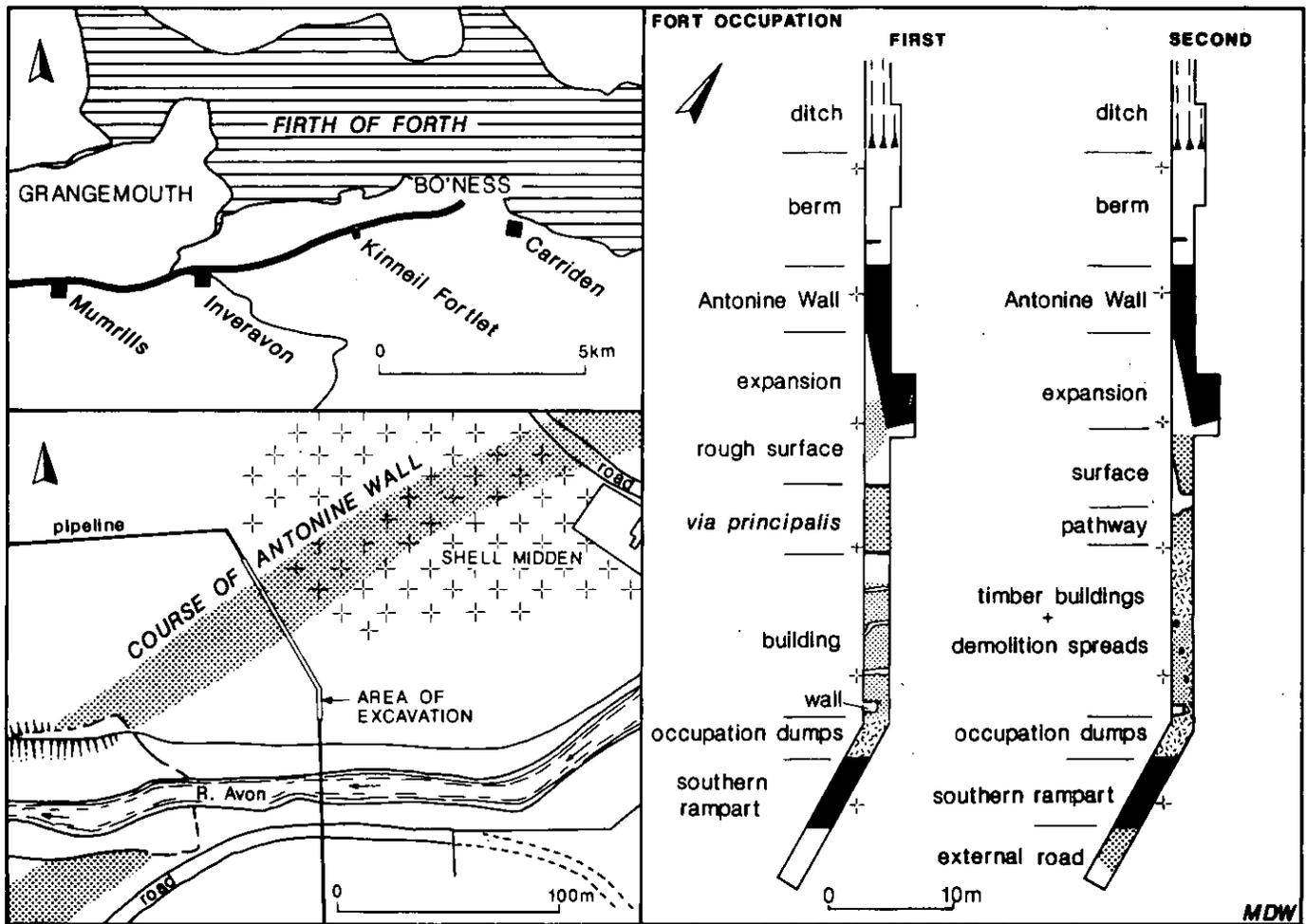


Fig 5.

These two phases of occupation were preceded by the poorly preserved remains of a possible iron smelting furnace adjacent to the southern rampart, although no stratigraphic relationship survived between the two. An Antonine date for the furnace was confirmed by its pottery assemblage.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

**Carriden** (Bo'ness & Carriden parish)  
Roman fort and field system

NT 028 807 Limited excavations were undertaken in November 1991 within the field system believed to be the location of a vicus, to the E of Carriden Roman fort. A complex field system is clearly visible on oblique aerial photographs. This system respects the alignment of a road issuing from the eastern side of the fort.

Six 2m by 2m trenches were excavated at standard intervals of 80m from NW (Trench 1) to SE (Trench 6), in advance of the replacement of an overhead power line. Only stratified ploughsoil survived above the level of the subsoil in each trench. A single definite Roman potsherd was recovered from the buried ploughsoil in Trench 3. Ditches cut into the subsoil were located in three of the trenches examined (1, 3, 4). Each of these can be equated with reasonable certainty to features visible on aerial photographs (as on Fig 6). Two of these appear to be components of the field system (3, 4), whereas the third appears to be an intrusive secondary feature (1). Heavily truncated remains of stakeholes were found in trench 2. No archaeological features were encountered in trenches 5 and 6, which lie outside the area of the field system as defined by aerial photography.

The excavations neither confirm nor deny a Roman origin for the field system. No artefacts were recovered in association with the stratified features.

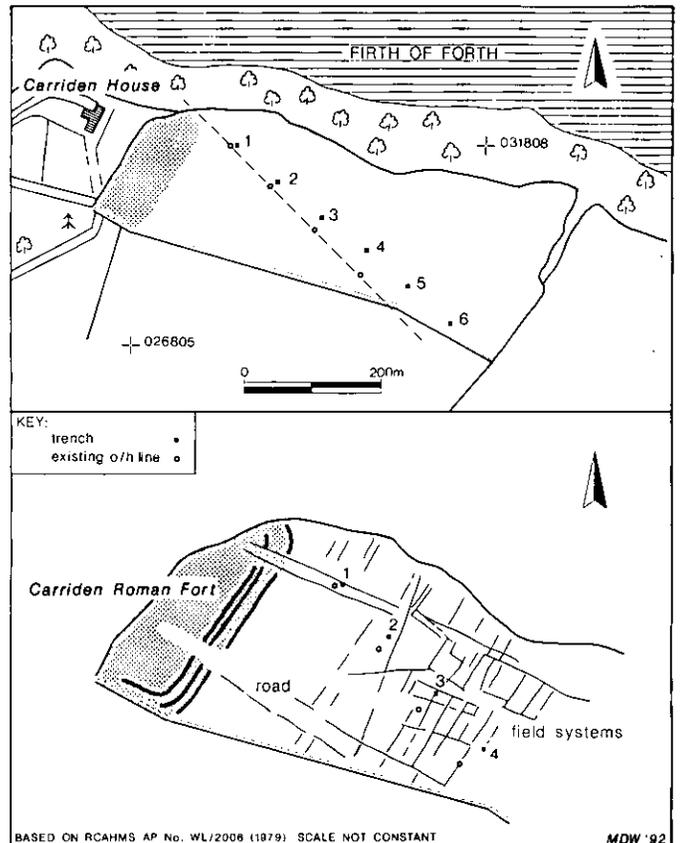


Fig 6.

An archive report detailing the results of excavation has been deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

## STIRLING DISTRICT

### Stirling Castle (Stirling parish)

G Ewart

16th–19th century fortifications

NS 790 940 A programme of fieldwork was concentrated on two areas of the post-medieval defences of the castle in advance of proposed development. Area 1: The interior of a building variously described as the Cart Shed or Straw Store. Area 2: An extensive area in front of the main 16th century façade and N of the Queen Anne casemates. (Figs 7–9)

#### Area 1: Excavation Report

After the concrete floor from the interior of the Cart Shed was lifted, a series of soft earth deposits were ultimately removed down to bedrock over most of the area. The finished levels were specified by the required depth from architects' plan, so wherever that level was reached, excavation stopped. The broad phases of activity in this trench can be summarised as: Phase 1: Two apparently independent routes up to castle rock cut in bedrock. Phase 2: Defensive ditch and roadway wall built. Phase 3: Timber building constructed over infilled phase 2 wall and ditch. Phase 4: Straw Store/Cart Shed built. Phase 5: Cart Shed converted by demolition of N wall.

#### Phase 1

The Castle rock itself is a tightly jointed doleritic sill with pronounced regular bedding planes. Where exposed in Area 1, the bedrock surface showed signs of much weathering and wear (much more pronounced than the bedrock found in Area 2) and apart from efforts to prize sections of the sill apart to create space for Phase 3 timbers, showed sign of particular wear in 2 areas. To the SW of Area 1 two lines of 'wear' apparently evidence of vehicular traffic, were picked up, running down towards the SW. This roadway showed signs of having been levelled up and repaired with mortar rubble, resulting in a full width of 1.6m.

Part of an arguably earlier trackway was picked up towards the N of Area 1. This took the form of a pronounced gully or rut worn into bedrock, truncated by later ditch and associated wall F.040 and which may well be the southern side of a road, predating the ditch and wall construction of Phase 2.

#### Phase 2 c1550–c1670

The S route was retained as main access to the Castle during the period of the pre-Queen Anne rebuilding programme. The creation of the French Spur saw the excavation of a deep ditch to the SE and protecting the main entrance route. Part of the ditch appeared at the NW corner of Area 1, underlying part of the N wall of the Cart Shed. It was cut against bedrock but may well be an enhancement of a natural outcropping. The ditch was tested to a depth of 2m and was not bottomed. A light mortar bonded wall lay across the southern side of the ditch – built directly onto the bedrock. This wall (F.040) was poorly preserved but proved to be 500mm wide and despite being truncated by the N wall of the Cart Shed, ran for a distance of 4.8m.

#### Phase 3

The Phase 2 wall was demolished and levelled down to 2 or 3 courses, and its associated ditch was infilled with an homogeneous dump of dark earth and stones. The area was generally levelled up to receive a series of timber pads and post holes, reflecting at least one long wall of a timber building aligned E/W. There were in total

3 positive post holes (F.032, 023, 012) with one possible (F.024) with 2 pads (F.025 and 016). The settings were formed from the rubble infill of a series of crudely excavated areas on the bedrock, following the approximate line of the N edge of the Phase 2 track way. The post settings were essentially squared voids 200mm by 200mm, and 1.5m apart. There was a possible entrance towards the W edge of the line, between posts F.025 and F.012, defined by a door post stone (F.019).

The role of pads F.025 and more enigmatically F.016 is not clear, and it may be that the timber settings reflect enclosures rather than roofed structures. In any event, it seems that the Phase 3 timbers were temporary precursors to the Straw Store/Cart Shed which was in place by 1860.

#### Phase 4

The foundations for the Cart Shed walls were cut against the accumulated floor/occupation surfaces from Phase 3 activity, set within irregular foundation trenches, which varied in width from 150mm to 300mm. The depth of the distinctive shaped foundations also varied – deepening considerably to hit towards the SE, a depth of 1.2m. Once a level footing for the faced masonry, was *in situ*, the floor was laid, characterised by mortar spreads (recycled builders' debris). Then the walls were raised to full height, with an apparent door towards the W end of the N wall. This was reflected by a distinctive recess in the S face of the N Wall at this point and an equivalent projection of the N face. This does not admittedly concur with the 1860 plan which shows a centrally placed door in the N wall but no signs of such were revealed in the excavation, due to damage in Phase 3.

#### Phase 5

The present open N wall with squared ashlar pillar was formed by the demolition of the Phase 4 N wall to virtually foundation level and the raising of floor and immediate exterior surfaces by 300mm. This was ultimately concreted over and saw use as a 'garage'.

#### Conclusion

The significance of the excavation in this area can be summarised as: (1) The identification of late medieval access to the castle truncated by 16th century works. (2) The presence of temporary wooden structures predating mid 19th century cart shed/straw store.

#### Area 2: Excavation Report

The earliest feature revealed on the site was a cut in the granite bedrock in the NW corner of the trench. The natural cleavage of the rock had been exploited to exaggerate a natural drop or, possibly, in order to create a ditch. The line of the feature respected the early 16th century castle frontage and may be a defensive feature associated with this, or perhaps an earlier phase if this is a raised position.

The excavations uncovered a length of the wall built during the regency of Mary of Guise c1559 (shown on Slezer's 17th century plan). This ran S from the section excavated in the late 1970s. Presumably there must have been a certain amount of landfill between this wall and the early 16th century frontage, but these deposits were not reached before the required depth of excavation.

The Mary of Guise wall was used as the foundation for the battery defences built between 1708 and 1714 during the reign of Queen Anne. It seems likely that the battery wall and casemates were built almost free standing – certainly no foundation trenches were noted. The ramp wall leading down into the area was also built in this phase. Once the lower courses of these structures were laid, material was dumped against them to secure them and to raise the level of the area in general.

The original base levels of the ramp and casemate walls was

**CENTRAL**

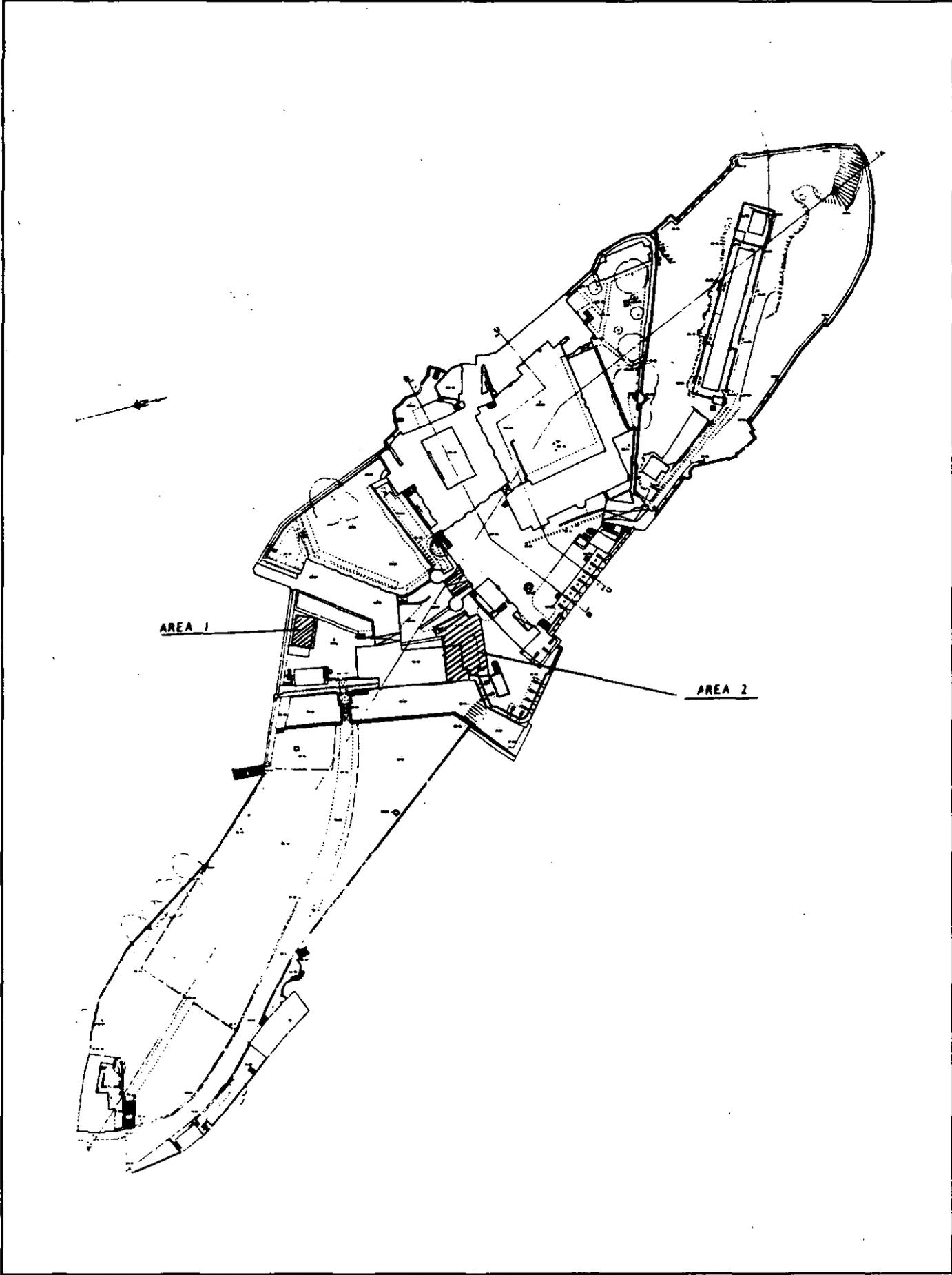


Fig 7. Excavation Areas at Stirling Castle.

indicated by the quoins uncovered reflecting a ground surface approximately 1.5m below that of the modern one.

On the 1725 plan of Stirling, the ramp wall is *not* shown, although the structural details are exactly the same as those of the casemate corners. However this plan shows the battery wall and the casemate extending further than they do today. There is evidence for this on the site – although not for a 2-floor barrack. A well-constructed mortared square plinth F127 was found which was in line with the casemate frontage and exactly the width of an arch from the surviving casemates. The lack of demolished wall, signs of bonding to the battery wall or remnants of vaulting suggests that the end structure was for a different purpose – possibly an outhouse for large pieces of equipment such as artillery or carts.

It is not known for how long the Queen Anne battery and casemates were used in their original form, but at some point (or points) before 1860 the layout of the area radically changed. The end casemate was demolished and the ramp wall was foreshortened. A long subdivided lean-to (three foundation piles for which were excavated) was placed against the early 16th century castle frontage and another

built where the end casemate stood. The whole ground level for the area was raised by approximately 1m, including within the casemates. The ramp down into the area was raised and formed by the considerable dumping of rubble given a smoother surface by the use of mortar. Cobbles/sets may also have been used over this.

However, by the late 1860s the lean-to against the 16th century frontage had been demolished, the casemates were contractor's stores and the lean-to on the site of the demolished end casemate was used as an engine house. This structure was used until 1991 when it was demolished. The access routes and general ground levels in the area remained much the same as in the 19th century, the only real changes being the laying of electricity and telephone cables and the late 1970's excavations.

Thus, despite the slightly unpromising nature of the area to then be excavated, features dating from the late-medieval period onwards were uncovered, the history of the use of the Mary of Guise and Queen Anne period defences elucidated, the survival of early 18th century deposits (and their contents) confirmed.

Sponsor: HS

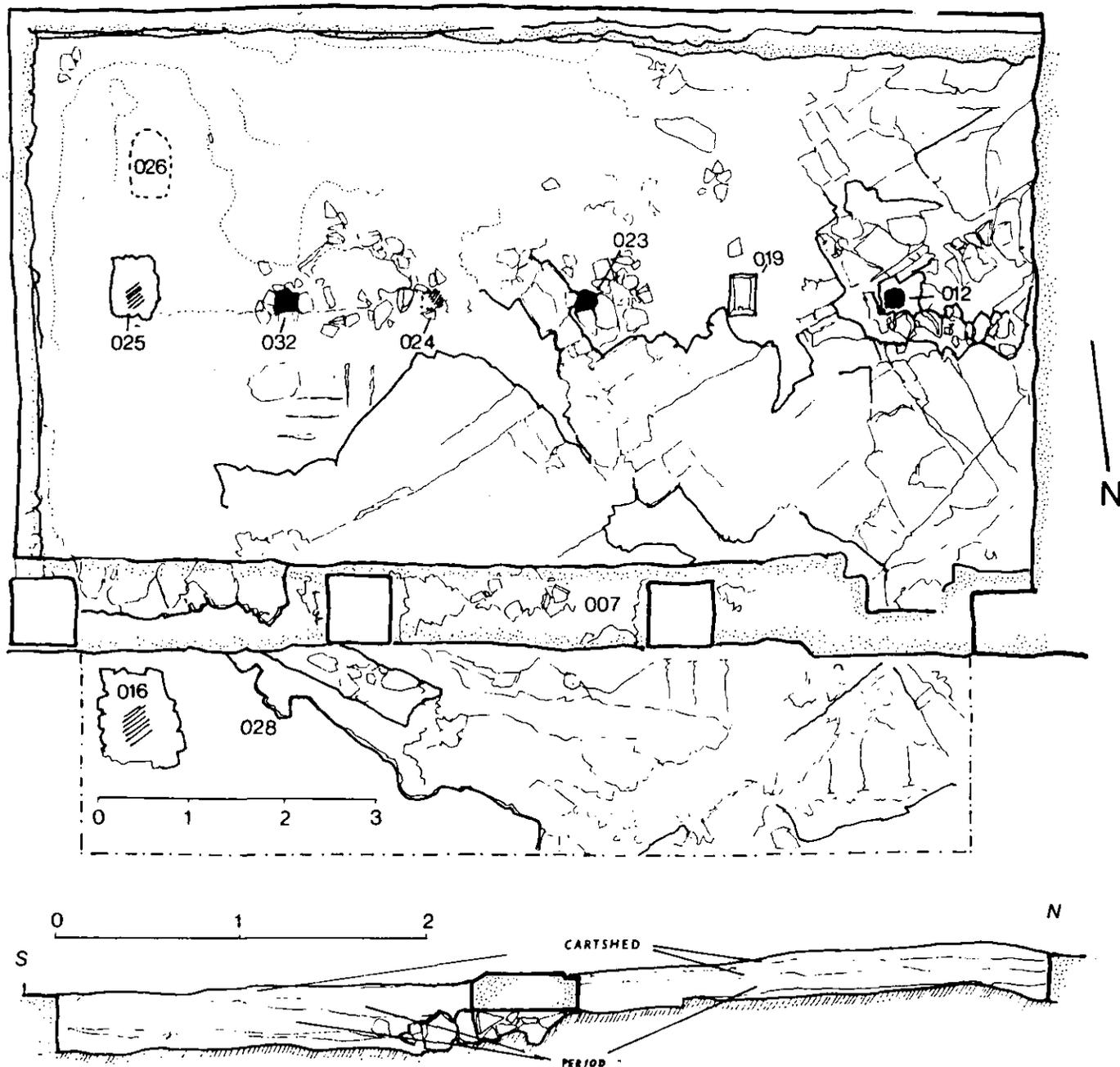


Fig 8. Stirling Castle: Area 1.

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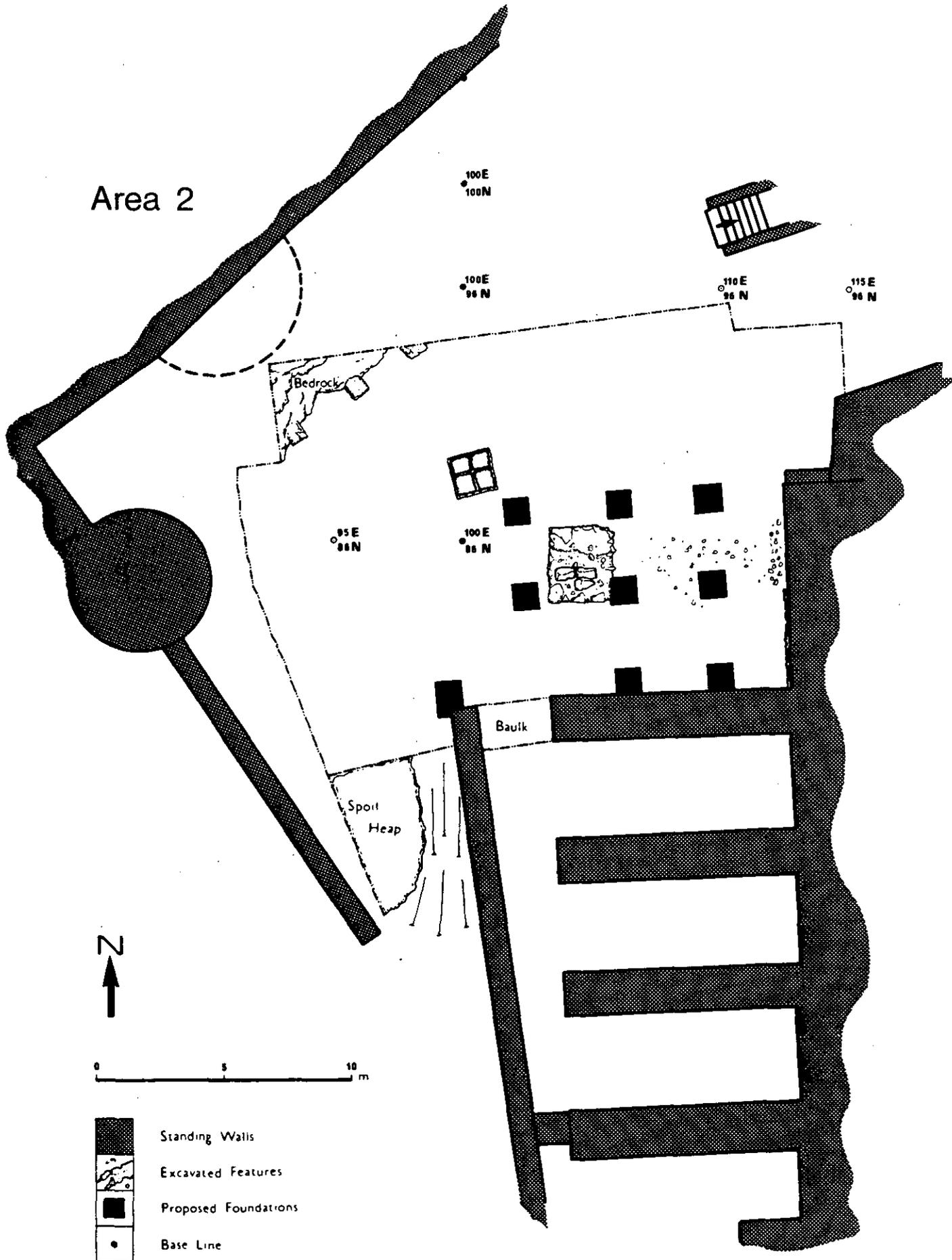


Fig 9. Stirling Castle: Area 2.

**Stirling Castle** (Stirling parish)

Watching brief

NS 790 940 In October 1992, a twelve-day watching brief was held at Stirling Castle in the area of the Eastern Counterguard, further to the excavations conducted in the same area earlier in the year. The various holes against the ramp wall and in the casemates of the Overport Battery indicated that the area had been subject to a massive programme of landfilling during the construction of the Queen Anne defences. Further N, the digging of a pipe trench revealed two retaining walls, probably of a similar date to the landfilling. A stone-lined well, filled in the early 1700s, was revealed against the Mary of Guise wall constructed in the mid-16th century upon which the Overport Battery was built. Much Scottish green glazed pottery was recovered, as well as fragments of bottle glass and clay pipe.

Sponsor: HS

**Ancient Bridge, Stirling** (Stirling parish)

R Page

Piers of bridge

NS 797 946 Two massive stone piers, previously reported in 1905, still remain in the bed of the River Forth. They have been located and accurately surveyed. The NE pier has a flat top measuring about 8.4m by 4.2m; at low water it is less than 0.5m below water level, and is surrounded by water nearly 2m deep. The SW pier is covered by an extensive sand bank and was located by probing. It is marginally larger than the other pier, and its top is almost at the same level. The piers are upstream from the Old Bridge of Stirling and at an angle of about 30° to it. These piers probably belong to the wooden bridge destroyed after the Battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297.

**Sauchieburn** (St Ninians parish)

L Main, W Anderson

Game larder

NS 7743 8931 A very attractive circular slate-roofed building currently under restoration served the estate as a game larder.

Sponsors: Central Regional Council, Tilhill Economic Forestry.

**Sauchie** (St Ninians parish)

Two enclosures

NS 7736 8864 A large, almost circular, drystone enclosure measuring 21m by 18m internally. Two courses of the inner face, up to 0.5m high, are visible in several places. There is no definite entrance and the site is very overgrown and planted with trees. A smaller enclosure, approximately 10m in diameter, lies a short distance to the SW also in plantation.

Sponsors: Central Regional Council, Tilhill Economic Forestry.

**Sauchie** (St Ninians parish)

Lime kilns

NS 7777 8866 A substantial lime kiln lies in a wooded area. A second probable kiln is located nearby. There is a considerable quantity of shale waste and evidence of quarrying in the vicinity. The kilns probably supplied lime for Sauchie Estate.

Sponsors: Central Regional Council, Tilhill Economic Forestry.

**Sauchie** (St Ninians parish)

Two cairns (possibly clearance)

NS 7705 8912 Two irregularly shaped cairns measure 4m by 2.5m by 1m high and 3m by 2m by 0.7m high. Their function is uncertain although they may be the result of field clearance.

Sponsors: Central Regional Council, Tilhill Economic Forestry.

**North Third Reservoir** (St Ninians parish)

Rig and furrow cultivation

NS 752 882 (Centred).

NS 765 886 (Centred).

NS 7540 8885 (Centred).

Sponsors: Central Regional Council, Tilhill Economic Forestry.

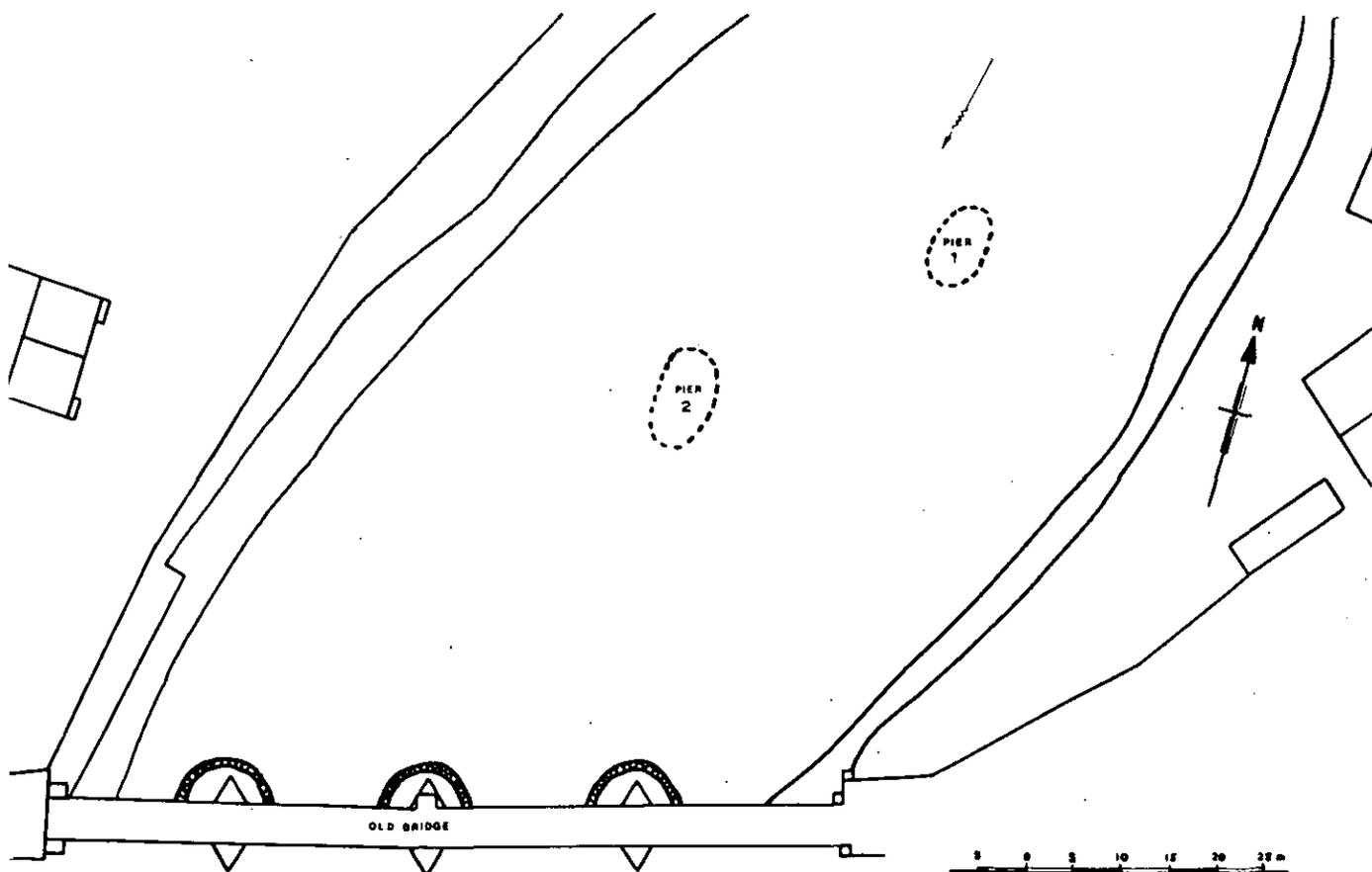


Fig 10. Stirling Ancient Bridge. 1992 survey based on 1990 survey by P C Denholm.

## CENTRAL

### Earl's Burn (St Ninians parish)

Deserted farmstead; enclosure; kiln

NS 7149 8637 The turf-covered footings of a building 13.7m E-W by 6m N-S, externally. Some of inner face visible, single course only. The building is located on a flat grassy platform with evidence of earlier walls. In addition there is a nearly square enclosure nearby.

NS 7184 8605 Well-preserved remains of a kiln, probably corn-drying is located above small burn. There is a circular kiln chamber with a small rectangular enclosure adjoining the rear. The inner diameter of chamber is approximately 2.6m with considerable collapse into chamber. The enclosure measures 5.6m by 4.5m externally with walls c0.5m thick which survive as low turf-covered footings.

NS 7191 8601 These comprise the remains of a circular enclosure, with an internal diameter of 10.7m within a low turf-covered stony wall. The walls are approximately 2m wide with no facing stones visible. The interior is scattered with stones which appear to be randomly placed.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

### Castleton (St Ninians parish)

Rock carvings

Castleton 1B NS 8589 8839 Outcrop ridge, E end: two small cups.

Castleton 2B NS 8581 8831 Outcrop: two large disc cups, roughly pocked.

Castleton 7D NS 8581 8819 Outcrop: one cupmark.

### Blarnaboard (Drymen parish)

Deserted farmsteads and probable kiln

NS 4971 9683 Remains of a single house and garden enclosure. The walls stand up to 1.98m high and the building measures 21.5m by 5.5m externally; two building phases can be identified. The farmstead is named on Grassom's Map of Stirlingshire as MAOLAN.

NS 493 966 On a green grassy knoll lies a penannular turf enclosure with an entrance gap on the SE. The bank is up to 70cm high and measures between 2.0m and 2.5m internally by 4.6m externally. This may be the remains of a horse-shoe lime kiln, rather than a shieling hut.

NS 4962 9672 This farmstead is located on a level platform. It measures 20.2m by 5.3m externally with two internal partitions. The walls are up to 50cm high. There is an associated rectangular enclosure, open on the N end. The enclosure measures 3.4m by 6m internally. Some inside facing stones are visible. The walls are 20m to 30m high. This may be a kiln.

NS 4948 9655 The deserted farm building measures 3.2m by 16.8m internally. The walls appear as low turf-covered footings up to 20cm high. There is a nearby enclosure with a curving turf wall. An associated rectangular structure which is open ended to N, measuring 1.7m by 6.3m internally may be a kiln. The walls are up to 70cm high and some internal facing stones are visible.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

### Lady's Mount (Dunblane & Lecropt parish)

Earth bank

NN 7902 0333 The upper part of a natural mound known as the Lady's Mount is enclosed by a low earthen bank. There are a number of mature trees on the summit and the bank may be a plantation bank rather than fulfilling a defensive function. There is no associated ditch.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

L Main

### Gleann Gaoithe (Buchanan parish)

Buildings and shielings

NN 3592 0683 A group of 4/5 rectangular shielings of drystone construction; one has been rebuilt to provide shelter for sheep. Height 300m OD.

NN 3691 0681 The remains of a rectangular drystone building with an entrance gap on S stands at a height of 280m OD.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

### West Ardchullarie (Balquhider parish)

Building(s)

NN 584 139 (centred) The remains of at least one building are located in woodland. The remains are very overgrown with bracken and difficult to measure.

Sponsors: Central Regional Council, Tilhill Economic Forestry.

### Dasher (Gargunnoch parish)

Mill

NN 6651 9389 On the N bank of the Dasher burn are the fairly substantial remains of a mill. It is stone-built with some brick patches. The skeleton of the wheel survives although not in its original location.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

### Allt Breac-nic (Callander parish)

Buildings

NN 6013 1323 Remains of 2 small drystone buildings; each measures 7m by 4m.

Sponsor: Tilhill Economic Forestry.

### Menteith (Port of Menteith parish)

Rock carvings

The following entries are the result of a check-up of the area by the author on 13 October 1990, which yielded three new sites (Nos 30A, 34A and 35A) and additional carvings at an existing site (No 34).

#### Menteith No 30A

S of No 30 and just N of an area with bracken lies a large loose conglomerate slab in grass. It has a very rough surface. On it are at least 37 cup-shaped depressions. Many of these are natural but at least a dozen is man-made. It is situated at the head of a small burn NW of a rocky miniature gorge. (NN 5662 0228; 155m OD)

#### Menteith No 34

This outcrop proved to have one extra cup and one ring (8cm in diameter) and some 13 faint cups. These were found exposed being excavated by an unknown researcher.

#### Menteith No 34A

Some distance SE of No 34 is a smooth outcrop, largely overgrown with bracken. It has two certain cups on its exposed SW sloping surface. (NN 5689 0274; 167m OD)

#### Menteith No 35A

Further SSE from 35 and hidden in deep bracken is a smooth outcrop with at least 13 certain cups and some 9 very faint or doubtful ones. A couple of those cups show very faint traces of possible rings. There is one very clearly pocked cup and one ring (8cm in diameter) and below this is a fainter horse-shoe (smallest diameter 4.5cm) with a slight boss in its centre. Nearby is an ovaloid pocked ring (8.5cm by 10.5cm) enclosing a small arc (an unfinished second oval?). This part of the rock slopes about 12° to the W, whereas the rest of the rock slopes c8° to the S. There are possibly more faint grooves, now almost weathered off, like the chalice groove near the cup and one ring. (NN 5692 0271; 165m OD)

W Anderson

M van Hoek

## DUMFRIES &amp; GALLOWAY REGION

**Menteith** (Port of Menteith parish)  
Rock carvings

K Naddair et al

Fourteen new rock art sites plus extension to five previously known Menteith sites were recorded by Calum MacKenzie, Jamie Tindal, Namasté Mc'Lardy, Bob Bierley, Bowl, Bea Taylor, Robert Baldock, Jacquie Steel, and Cath.

**Menteith 14b**

NN 5619 0195 Outcrop with 5 solo cups and 1 cup with a crooklike groove around it; **14a** features 12 solo cups and 1 cup with 1 ring around it.

**Menteith 17**

NN 5628 0199 More temporary turf removal extended the total to 28 solo cups, and 11 cups with 1 ring, and 1 cup with 2 rings, and 1 cup surrounded by 5 rings.

**Menteith 26**

NN 5650 0211 Further temporary turf removal extended the total to 124 solo cups, and 9 cups with 1 ring, and 5 cups with 2 rings.

**Menteith 37a**

NN 5627 0202 Unearthed upon a major outcrop was 60 solo cups, 4 cups with 1 ring, 2 cups with 2 rings, a damaged oval ring containing 4 (of the original 6) cups of a rosette; a heart-shaped oval containing 6 cups with tails; a triangular ring enclosing 3 cups.

**37b** 30 solo cups and 6 cups surrounded by 1 ring each.

**Menteith 38**

NN 5662 0220 Outcrop bearing 28 solo cups and 2 cups with 1 ring.

**Menteith 39**

NN 5665 0237 Outcrop bearing 16 solo cups and 1 cup with 1 ring.

**Menteith 40**

NN 5623 0194 Outcrop bearing over 38 cups and 11 cups with 1 ring and 1 cup with 3 rings. (Site is near a small drainage-stream.)

**Menteith 41**

NN 5613 0180 An outcrop just inside a small gate into the forestry plantation, it has 7 solo cups and 1 cup with 2½ rings and a heart-shaped groove encl 3 cups.

**Menteith 42**

NN 5613 0183 Outcrop with over 28 solo cups and 5 cups with 1 ring, and 1 cup surrounded by 3 partial rings, 4 large basins and 1 oval ring.

**Menteith 43**

NN 5613 0188 Outcrop on small ridge to the N of drainage-stream has approximately 5 solo cups and 1 cup with 1 ring. (Site obscured by gorse bushes.)

**Menteith 44a**

NN 5612 0175 Outcrop beside a path with over 7 cups, 6 cups with 1 ring and 1 cup with 2 rings and 1 3-ring horseshoe maze design (incorrectly reported in DES 1989).

**Menteith 44b**

NN 5612 0175 Adjacent outcrop with 3 solo cups and 1 solo and 1 pair cups with 3 rings.

**Menteith 45**

NN 5611 0181 Outcrop with 9 solo cups.

**Menteith 46**

NN 5610 0179 Outcrop with over 18 solo cups and 'S'-bar encl 2 cups and 1 cup surrounded by 1 ring.

**Menteith 47a**

NN 5609 0177 Outcrop with 7 solo cups and 1 cup with 1 ring.

**47b** Adjacent outcrop with 2 solo cups and 1 cup with 1 ring.

**Menteith 48**

NN 5605 0174 Outcrop with 15 solo cups and 2 cups with 1 ring and 'Y' groove.

**Menteith 49**

NN 5603 0174 Outcrop with 1 cup and 1 surrounding ring.

**Menteith 50**

NN 5649 0215 Outcrop with 1 cup with 1 surrounding ring.

## ANNANDALE &amp; ESKDALE DISTRICT

**Netherhall** (Dryfesdale parish)

CFA

Linear feature

NY 1364 8541 Excavations were carried out on a feature identified during construction of the North West Ethylene Pipeline. This was a linear feature of c3m wide. Only the uppermost fill appeared to be of anthropogenic origin. This contained traces of burning, including burnt clay or possibly daub. No structural remains were found. From the nature of the lower fills, it appears that the adjacent fields were under cultivation as the deposits formed. Although there may have been human habitation in the vicinity there is little to suggest that the site itself formed part of a domestic area. The most likely interpretation is that this feature represents an old field boundary ditch.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

**Beckton** (Dryfesdale parish)

A Pollard

Unenclosed Neolithic settlement with ritual elements

NY 130 824 Continued excavation by GUARD along the line of the M74 upgrade, this time on land belonging to Beckton Farm which lies immediately to the W of Lockerbie, revealed an extensive complex of Neolithic activity which included both domestic and ritual elements.

The excavation was centred upon the site of several trenches which had been cut as part of a series of assessment investigations carried out along the route of the proposed M74 in 1990 (see DES 1990, p 9). These trenches had partially revealed archaeological features which appeared to be sitting within a shallow hollow situated towards the edge of a ridge which slopes down to the W. During the course of this initial programme of work some 57 lithics were recovered from the ploughsoil. The presence of this material indicated that the site, though probably damaged by ploughing, merited excavation prior to the initiation of motorway construction. This work was financed by the Scottish Office and carried out between May and June 1992.

Excavation was preceded by a test pitting and sieving programme, in order to assess the effect of ploughing on the site. The results of this work were disappointing in as much as only small amounts of material were recovered by sieving. However, this did bode well for the potential of the archaeology, suggesting that it was not as disturbed as previously thought.

Initially an area some 30m by 25m was opened using a JCB to strip the plough soil. This was found to overlay a highly mixed fluvio-glacial subsoil, which only after thorough cleaning revealed archaeological features. These were distributed throughout the trench with the full extent of the site clearly lying outwith it. The trench was therefore extended and in its final form covered an area some 35m by 40m (site plans were not available for publication at the time of submitting this report).

The main features excavated include:

Occupation floors

These were delineated by areas of trampled clay which had denuded fragments of pottery and charcoal distributed throughout them. The presence of stakeholes around the edges of two of these spreads, along with evidence for hearths, strongly suggests that they represent the clay floors of small sub-rectangular structures (the most complete example having a floor area of c3.5m by 3m), which may represent domestic dwellings. Shallow pits, stakeholes and fire-spots were present beneath several of the floors and may relate to earlier manifestations of these structures.

## DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

'Round house'

On excavation a large feature situated towards the southern edge of the trench revealed itself to be a sub-circular structure with foundation trenches lined with double rows of stakeholes and some small post holes. There was also a large post hole in the centre of the floor area, which again was covered by trampled clay. This clearly represents a structural form, possibly a house, of distinctly different character to those already described.

### 4 Posters

A series of substantial post holes, at first thought to relate to a single structure, were later found to represent two 4-post structures, both of identical size (3.5m by 3.5m). A post hole of the most southerly of these features was found to cut the edge of one of the clay floors. It was therefore apparent that the construction of at least one of the 4-post structures postdated at least one of the small rectilinear 'houses'.

### Pits and ditch

A small stone-lined pit in close proximity to one of the post holes of the 4 poster to the N yielded fragments of fine Grooved Ware along with burnt bone. This material appears to have been purposely deposited and its fine nature along with the presence of burnt bone (which may or may not be human) clearly suggests a ritual element, which may be associated with the 4 poster structure.

Towards the edge of the ridge a further small pit was found to contain large sherds from at least 2 Grooved Ware vessels. These were deposited along with a large stone, which may have been used to smash the vessels. This pit sat next to a larger pit which contained several flint flakes, hammer stones, charcoal and fragments of hazelnut. Both of these pits were located in close proximity to the southern terminus of a shallow crescentic ditch with a 'V'-shaped profile.

This evidence again suggests purposeful deposition of material (especially in the case of the Grooved Ware) in association with a substantial feature (the ditch) which does not appear to have a clear 'domestic' function. This body of evidence may therefore represent an increased concern with ritual activities on the site during the later Neolithic.

Post-excavation work on this material is now under way and will hopefully substantially enhance our understanding of this important multi-faceted site, and in turn throw more light on the very sparse picture so far available for Neolithic settlement in mainland Scotland.  
Sponsor: HS 

### Cairknowe, Capelfoot (Tundergarth & Westerkirk parishes)

Pre-afforestation survey CFA

Field survey was undertaken on this area of c400ha located 14km E of Lockerbie between 250m and 446m OD. The survey area is bordered along the SW side by the Coom Burn and bisected by the Cheese Burn. Both are fed by a number of tributaries. The monuments recorded can be grouped as follows:

NY 2635 8655 A large drystone sheep-fold is located at the junction of the Cheese Burn and Seavy Sike. It is associated with two smaller enclosures immediately to the W and 13 'stack-stands' on the E bank of Seavy Sike and the northern side of the lower reaches of Cheese Burn. All are within 250m of the sheep-fold.

NY 2684 8678 An isolated rectilinear drystone enclosure lies below the steep scarps to the S of the Cheese Burn.

NY 2720 8680 NY 2749 8697 Two short L-shaped drystone walls are located below the scarps to the N of the Cheese Burn, both of which are identified on the 1857 map as 'sheep-shelters'. Eight circular stack-stands are located between these two walls, all above the scarps and most to the S of the burn.

NY 2725 8690 NY 2724 8695 A 16m diameter turf-covered circular enclosure is located immediately to the S of an irregular drystone sheep-shelter.

NY 2668 8590 Five circular turf-covered stack stands cluster around the Black Sike.

NY 2712 8585 An irregular drystone sheep-shelter is located just to the S of the middle stretch of the Robgill Burn, associated with at least eleven turf-covered circular stack stands.

NY 2688 8563 Six stack stands are scattered along the N of the Coom Burn, near to a large sub-circular drystone sheep-fold to the S of the burn.

NY 2740 8720 A large group of stack stands was recorded around a drystone sheep-fold located to the N of the upper-stretches of the Coom Burn.

NY 2680 8567 On the valley floor between the Coom and Robgill Burns are the turf-covered remains of three rectangular stone structures, associated with a rectilinear turf-bank enclosure.

NY 2815 8735 NY 2799 8698 Seven standing stones are located on the plateau to the E of Cheese Burn. These are possibly route markers on the way from Hen Hill to Elm Hill.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

### Beattock 1 (Kirkpatrick Juxta parish)

Roman Temporary Camp

NT 088 028 Excavations were carried out on one of a group of Roman camps near Beattock, previously identified from oblique aerial photographs. The excavations preceded the emplacement of the North West Ethylene Pipeline. This involved the excavation of two adjacent trenches over the northern ditch of the Roman camp. The information from the two trenches shows a sequence of deposition events.

The earliest anthropogenic activity on the site is represented by two pits. One of these was immediately S of the ditch cut while the other was truncated by the ditch. They pre-date the ditch and may, therefore, be pre-Roman. The remarkable correspondence between their location and that of the later ditch does, however, suggest that they may relate to some feature, perhaps a land division or a settlement area, on which the Roman camp was aligned.

The ditch of the Roman camp was c2m wide (N-S) with a maximum depth of over 1m. The sides slope at c45° to a rounded bottom. Traces of the accompanying rampart were recorded on the S (interior) side of the ditch. These had been levelled and spread by ploughing. The primary fill of the ditch seems to represent collapse of the natural sand and gravel through which the ditch was cut. This would probably have happened as a result of collapse of the ditch edges shortly after its excavation. A regular stone alignment was set on this primary fill, along the base of the ditch. The stones are consistently larger than those naturally occurring in the subsoil, and their regular, linear arrangement precludes their being tumble from a rampart kerb. They are provisionally interpreted as a defensive feature but it is difficult to provide any convincing interpretation of their function on the evidence available.

The upper ditch fills were probably in place before the construction of the adjacent drystone dyke which runs parallel to the ditch on its N side. The presence of quantities of stone in these upper fills suggests, however, that periodic rebuilding and collapse of the adjacent field boundary may have occurred during the accumulation of these deposits. Stones present in these upper fills may alternatively have derived from field clearance in adjacent land.

An intensive watching brief carried out during pipeline construction found no traces of either internal features or the southern boundary of the camp. The latter has probably been removed by erosion from the Evan Water. No artefactual material was located.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS, and a publication report is in preparation.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

**Gretna/Kirkpatrick Fleming**  
(Gretna/Kirkpatrick Fleming parishes)

I Banks

Field system & settlement

NY 3031 6889 The rebuilding of the THF/BP service station necessitated the investigation of a field system discovered from the air in 1984 by Professor B Jones of Manchester University (RCAHMSAP 84.A.22586/Man Uni DF/2545). The investigation consisted initially of geophysical survey using both resistivity and magnetometry followed by trial trenching using a JCB. The results of the geophysical survey indicated archaeological features additional to those apparent in the aerial photograph. The trial trenches confirmed this, revealing a large spread of black organic soil with lenses of grey and white clay against a background of red sandstone-derived sandy clay.

Excavation was undertaken in January – March 1992 by GUARD of the features revealed. The larger area incorporated within the excavation trench revealed a large number of features. There were over one hundred post holes, roughly twenty large pits, four major boundary ditches, three minor ditches, two major cobbled areas and a roadway leading to the adjacent enclosure of Warden's Dyke. There were also ephemeral traces of two rectilinear structures shown by shallow cuts, truncated by one of the major ditches. Find recovery was very low; the entire artefactual assemblage consisted of nine lithics of which three were surface finds without context.

The analysis of the site is currently ongoing, so interpretation is at an early stage. However, the remains have been divided into five rough chronological categories on stratigraphic grounds. Phase I consisted of the two rectilinear cuts. Phase II included both the roadway and the major ditches. Phase III consisted of the re-cut of two of the major ditches and the activity represented by the post holes and pits. Phase IV consisted of the laying of the cobbled areas, while phase V consisted of the digging of the minor ditches. These rough phases will be reassessed during the post-excavation analysis and may be combined or further subdivided.

Sponsors: BP Oil UK Ltd, Welcome Break Trusthouse Forte.

**Rotten Bottom, Tweedsmuir Hills** (Moffat parish) NMS  
Neolithic longbow

NT 146 144 A longbow (C14 date 4040–3640 cal BC, 2 sigma) was found near the base of a peat stack in the Tweedsmuir Hills by Dr Dan Jones of Melrose. Around two-thirds of it survives: it appears to have broken in antiquity. Now in NMS, following a Treasure Trove enquiry: registration number IP 6.  
Daybook no: DB 1991/65.

**Bearholm and Poldean** CFA  
(Moffat (nos 1–4) and Wamphray (5) parishes)  
Pits and hearths

NT 1017 0158 (1 and 2), NT 1018 0151 (3 and 4), NT 1053 0056 (5) Excavations were carried out on a series of isolated features identified during construction of the North West Ethylene Pipeline, along a hillside to the E of the River Annan. These were numbered 1–5.

1 and 2 were adjacent, small pits containing large amounts of charcoal and burnt hazelnuts. Two stone spindle whorls were also recovered from 1. 3 and 5 were small hearths, of informal construction, some distance from pits 1 and 2. 4 is most likely to be a recent, non-archaeological feature, caused by machine disturbance associated with pipeline construction.

Together, apart from 4, these isolated features appear to represent the remains of sporadic former occupation along this W-facing hill slope. Spindle whorls can only be dated very approximately, but their presence may suggest a date from the 1st millennium BC or AD.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

**Saughtrees** (Wamphray parish)  
Pits

NY 1264 9488 Excavations were carried out on a series of features identified during construction of the North West Ethylene Pipeline. These comprised four small pits. One of these pits, containing a different fill from the others, cut through one of the other three. The three probable primary pits formed a closely spaced linear alignment. They ranged from 1m to 2m in diameter and from 0.5m to 1m in depth. One of this group was truncated by a 19th century field drain.

The function of the pits is uncertain although they are clearly anthropogenic in origin. Their dark, burnt fill suggests that human occupation debris was present on the site, which became incorporated when the pits were filled. No finds were recovered with which it might have been possible to date the site.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

**Hallguards Quarry, Hoddom** (Hoddom parish) C E Lowe  
'Dark Age' stone building; Medieval sunken-featured building;  
Roman inscription

NY 1686 7290 Further work was undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Ltd on the site in November and December 1991 to complete the excavation and recording of an early stone structure which was buried beneath the enclosure bank and a large sunken-feature building which had been set over the infilled ditch which lay adjacent. The stone building was dismantled for future reconstruction and a second Roman inscription was found. The background to the project and a summary of the earlier fieldwork are presented in *DES* 1991.

**The Post-Ditch Sunken-Featured Building:** The cut for the pit measured 10.7m by 4.4m externally in its eroded state and 1.25m deep, inside which a substantial post-built structure was subsequently erected. Posts, with evidence of recutting, were erected against the interior basal edge of the pit, set on average 1m to 1.5m apart, to form a sub-rectangular building 8.5m long and 3.2m wide. The remains of a sill-beam across the centre of the building appears to have divided the structure in two. Evidence for timber panelling between the upright posts, either keyed into the posts or set into a sill-beam, is inferred on the basis of the very angular form and extent of the charcoal-rich destruction horizon which extended throughout the building. The finds recovered from this surface, seemingly *in situ* material associated with the use of the building, consisted principally of lumps of smithing slag and fragments of iron objects. A large fire-box or hearth, set within a deep pit, lay close to the centre of the building. Two sunken entrances into the structure were located: one at the SW corner of the building, the other in the centre of the S wall. The SW entrance appears to have been covered by a small porch or an extension of the roof.

**The Pre-Enclosure Stone Building:** The structure, oriented E–W, was buried beneath the enclosure bank and comprised both above- and below-ground elements. The subterranean element measured 4.5m by 2.6m within walls 70cm to 80cm wide and 1m upstanding. This part of the building was constructed inside a large subrectangular pit, 6m long, up to 4.25m wide and 1.15m deep,

## DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

which had been cut through the old ground surface. The base of the pit was paved throughout with large flat slabs of split sandstone, closely fitted together and luted with clay, and it was on this surface that the interior walls were subsequently erected to form a small, sunken subrectangular building. Two short 'wing-walls', up to 1.3m long and of the same width as, and of one build with, the side walls to the N, were erected over the old ground surface. Traces of a return wall, possibly a stone footing for a timber superstructure, were defined along the S. A series of post- and stake-holes in this area, however, may suggest that the S side of the building was wholly constructed in timber. The overall dimensions of the building, including the 'wing-walls' and possible S façade, were 6m by 5.4m.

A large amount of clay was used in the construction of the building. The walls were founded on a clay skim, overlying the floor slabs. The masonry, constructed of square dressed sandstone blocks, was also clay-bonded. The walls were faced internally, with a rubble and clay fill and, in places, the latter effectively lined the sides of the pit.

The masonry of the building is of Roman type and represents robbed material. A second Roman inscription was recovered, built into the W 'wing-wall'. It features the bottom right-hand corner of an inscription, set within a deep border with a small rosette and volutes, in deep relief, to the right of the panel: ] VIII AVG | ] XXII P̄R | F

A steep curving passage, 11m long, 1.5m wide and up to 2m deep, was located at the SW corner of the building. It was entered

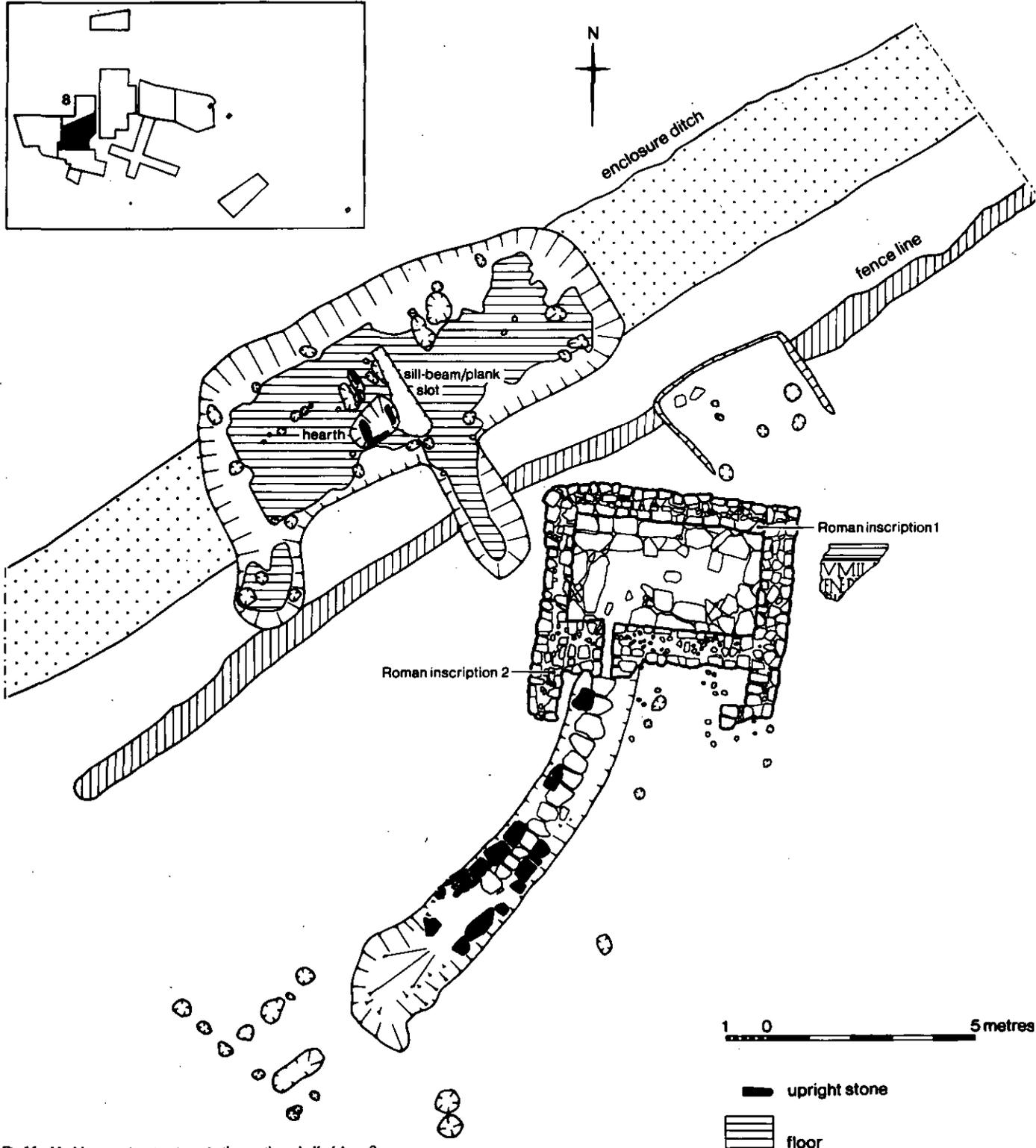


Fig 11. Hoddum: major structures in the northern half of Area 8.

through a narrow, constructed gap in the wall 30cm wide. The paving consisted of large flat slabs and extended from beneath the S wall of the overlying building and represents a continuation of the paved floor inside. Over the flagged base of the passage was erected a series of large subangular stones, set on edge and crudely coursed in those places where the feature was best preserved. The sidestones were overlain with thick red clay, free of any inclusions. The primary deposits in the passage comprised charcoal-rich silts with unburnt bone.  
Sponsor: HS 

**Annandale & Eskdale, Nithsdale** (various parishes) J Page  
Cropmarks

A number of potential archaeological sites evident as 'amorphous' cropmarks were recorded in various parishes bordering the Solway in a period of crop stress in late June. Details of these have been submitted directly to NMRS.

Sponsor: DGRC using grant for aerial photography from RCAHMS.

## NITHSDALE DISTRICT

**Kirkton** (Kirkmahoe parish) R M Spearman  
Hoard of medieval bronze and wooden vessels

NX 973 815 A bronze cauldron containing a bronze skillet, a turned lidded wooden vessel filled with an organic material (possibly butter) and two packets of organic material (possibly butter or cheese) were found by a metal detectorist on the terrace to the W of Kirkmahoe parish church and the site of St Quintin's chapel. The cauldron and skillet may be dated to the later 14th century.

The find spot of the hoard was excavated and the feature into which they had been tipped was sectioned to a depth of 0.8m. The hoard had been pushed into a soft organic deposit which was the uppermost fill of a narrow (0.45m diameter) wood and wattle lined pit. The other fills of this pit, which were a mixture of organic material and the natural boulder clay, gave every indication that the feature was substantially deeper than the portion excavated.

The pit had clearly not been dug for the burial of the hoard, and the specialised construction of the pit (or well?) suggests that the boulder clay terrace from which it was dug is likely to contain other archaeological features. Moreover, the circumstances of the original find suggests that past plough damage has been slight and that any such features are likely to have good organic preservation. The surrounding area has now been surveyed by metal detectorists and the resulting minor finds plotted and removed.

The hoard has been declared Treasure Trove and will be published in full in due course.

Sponsor: NMS.

**Glenmaid Moor** (Kirkmahoe parish) J Page  
Rectangular building

NX 9683 8981 Stone foundation of a rectangular building 10m by 5.8m.

Sponsor: DGRC.

**Old Crawfordton** (Glencairn parish)  
Enclosure

NX 8170 8896 A 2m to 3m wide low stony bank encloses an area 20m N/S by 18m E/W.

Sponsor: DGRC.

**Barr Hill** (Keir parish)  
Mineral working

NX 8345 9234, NX 8356 9228 On the N side of Barr Hill there is a series of mineral workings, comprising a worked rock face, spoil heap and excavated vein.

Sponsor: DGRC.

**Nithsdale** (Kirkconnel parish)  
Roman road and ring ditch site

F Newall, W Lonie

The Roman road and ring ditch site on Glengaber Spur (*DES* 1991, p 15) have been re-examined and the road traced towards Fingland Lane. Air photographs show a clear light band from NS 746 187, just N of Fingland Lane where a wide diversion of the stream northwards may suggest an underlying obstruction, to NS 745 191 a ford on the Friarminnan Burn. In ground survey no distinct road was found on the directly taken slopes involved, although across the E shoulder of the hill N of Fingland Lane from NS 748 188 to NS 747 190 a broad terrace, with in places a mound, could be traced.

Beyond the Friarminnan ford a dry ridge, the highest ground in the moorland, runs NW towards the Old Sanquhar Road (OSR) to pass just to the W of a gate in its N flanking fence, cNS 741 196. Along this ridge are discontinuous hints of firm track, occasionally mounded, and hollow way; and just S of the OSR is a length of cambered mound.

N of the OSR only a firm track may be traced but a terrace across the shoulder of Nipes Hill, cNS 739 198 to NS 738 199 possibly continues the line which points in the general direction of the Roman road junction on the S spur of Pepper Hill, NS 719 207 (*DES* 1973, p 17). N of Nipes, however, all is lost in dense woodland which now blankets the Roman road recorded from the March Burn to the Lairds Burn (*DES* 1972, pp 14, 24–25). The complex ford on the Lairds Burn has been obliterated and replaced by a culverted crossing and the earlier road skein has been marred by later work for some distance to the E.

We may be sure, nevertheless, that the road from Glengaber reached Pepper Hill, where the road junction can now be seen as a crossroads.

We have established that the Nith road continues via Vennel, Glengaber, and eventually Loudoun Hill and Barochan Hill Roman forts to continue via Drumquhassle and Dalginross as the Highland Boundary Fault Frontier. The line through Street (*DES* 1986, p 37) is, therefore, a branch line towards the Ayrshire coast or continuing N into Ayrshire. At Pepper Hill the main road is crossed by the Southern Upland Boundary Fault Lines, a road running from the Upper Clyde to Girvan.

Once clear of Little Kirkland Hill the Nith road is blind to the main valley to the S and W, and enclosed by hills as is the Upper Clyde – Girvan road from Connor Hill to Auchendaff. In the circumstances the ring ditch site on Glengaber Spur is likely to be a Roman Signal Station, and possibly communicated with the ring ditch sites previously recorded (*DES* 1973, p 18) on Connor Hill flank at NS 716 201 and NS 717 196, which would be intervisible at least at turret height. Another possible signal post, is turf enclosure at the foot of Stoney Hill, NS 727 209 (*DES* 1972, p 14) now lost in woodland.

The fact that the separation of the Nith roads occurs close to Vennel draws attention to the marching camps at Batt Knowe, NS 724 130, recorded by Clarke in 1953 (*TDGNHAS*, XXX, 1951–52, pp 118–119) and Bankhead, NS 746 121, and the fortlet near the latter, NS 747 119 excavated by Clarke and Wilson (*TDGNHAS*, XXXVII, 1958–59, pp 136–156). A fort in the vicinity from which the signal station crews could be outposted and supported is a possibility.

## STEWARTRY DISTRICT

**Near Duff's Loch, Colvend** (Colvend & Southwick parish) NMS  
MBA flanged axehead

NX 849 561 A copper alloy MBA flanged axehead was found while digging in marshy ground to the NW of Duff's Loch. Now in Dumfries Museum, following a Treasure Trove enquiry.

Daybook no: DB 1991/27.

## DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

**Killochy Moor** (Bulmaclellan parish)  
Farmstead

J Page

NX 656 773 The remains of a farmstead comprising rectangular buildings and an enclosed area occupy a S-facing slope in unimproved ground.

Sponsor: Dumfries & Galloway Regional Council.

**The Old Edinburgh Road**  
(Kells parish)

F Newall, W Lonie

W of New Galloway the old road was inspected from NX 605 775 to NX 587 774. A 4.5m to 5.5m wide level well-metalled road occupies a bed cut down to reach a hard base in very stony terrain. All boulders removed are placed alongside to form discontinuous banks of which the lower occasionally revets the steeply scarped edge of the road. As in the case of the possibly earlier Stroanfergus (DES 1990, p 11) and old Barr road (DES 1991, p 61) the fords are built up on the downstream side with the stream bed filled with ford metal levelled off upstream.

There are no indications of repair or even of prolonged use. Ruts in the surface are due to more recent use.

This road has certainly no Roman features in this area. Uphill, NX 587 779 to NX 600 786 a precisely similar road 4.5m across, is either a branch from the lower road or is a slightly earlier road.

Beside this road at NX 597 788 where a slighter track runs in from NW is an oval stone slightly hollowed and incised with a V subtended from an arc.

**Dundrennan Abbey** (Rerrick parish)

G Ewart

NX 749 475 The recent programme of fieldwork was intended to extend the area already revealed in 1991, by removing approximately half of the remaining mound which covered elements of the SE corner of the claustral range. The work took place over fifteen days in May and June, with a small team and four days' use of a JCB.

The results of the excavation ultimately appeared to reflect five periods of activity: Period 1: Colonisation and primary layout c1150–c1320. Period 2: Rebuilding and conversion c1320–c1450. Period 3: Subdivision of main rooms – conversion of drains to sewers c1450–c1520. Period 4: Conversion and blocking-off doorways c1520–c1605. Period 5: Abandonment, demolition and robbing, creation of garden and early archaeological excavation c1605–1912.

### Period 1

The earliest features revealed, reflected site preparation and parts of the 12th century layout – essentially wall footings and drainage features. Part of a wide stone platform or raft was found near the robbed E wall of the refectory. It comprised well-laid irregular whin slabs (F.132 and F.142) with at least three simple drainage channels (F.143, F.144 and F.146) all running southwards, beyond the main S façade of the Period 2 structures.

A short section of wall was found (F.115) beneath Period 2 wall F.002 re-used as footings for the latter and which respected the lowest floor within Chamber 4. It is however uncertain whether this and walls F.050 and F.024 from 1991, represent a completely separate layout, destroyed in the 1290s or whether they reflect an abandoned earlier incomplete plan, wholly obscured by 14th century work.

One side of a vertically sided trench (F.100) was found 5m S of Period 2 wall F.080, aligned E/W, and which was abandoned and back-filled during Period 2. Although, at this stage its function is not certain, the primary fill of this trench did contain water-laid clays, implying that it was a drainage ditch, arguably used during the colonisation and early building phase of the abbey.

### Period 2

This represents the bulk of 'monastic' activity within the SE corner of the claustral ranges – the Warming Room, the Novices Day Room

and the Reredorter, all, for the present, seen as part of the 14th century rebuilding programme characterised particularly by the Chapter House. As built during Period 2, all three rooms were interconnected, but with only the Warming Room directly accessible from the cloister. All the main walls betrayed similar structural characteristics – essentially, crude masonry banded with very sandy mortar. The inside faces of the walls were however heavily plastered which in turn was probably painted. Externally, the walls featured a moulded scarcement but was relatively undistinguished in comparison with the high quality moulding noted on interior stonework – vaulting, door jambs, etc. This in turn may reflect separate quarry sources – fine grained softer stone, alongside coarser types. However preliminary survey work suggests that both stone types were available locally as coastal outcrops.

The recent excavation was concentrated almost entirely on Chamber 4 (the Novices Day Room) revealing it to be 11m by 7.6m internally with an upper floor supported on three bays of stone vaulting, with two finely carved pillars. Access was initially via a door from the W via the Warming Room and there was a window centrally placed in the S wall. There was access to the Reredorter through a well-formed archway 3.10m wide and 1.4m high possibly with steps down, exploiting a drop in level between building terraces.

Two sections of a well-built drain were discovered beneath two buttresses on the S side of walls F.079 and F.080. The buttresses (F.087 and F.088) were of relatively superior construction and are probably part of a series either side of the Reredorter. There were at least two 'floors' revealed in this Chamber 4 (F.111 and F.102), the earlier of which (F.111) featured several small stakeholes.

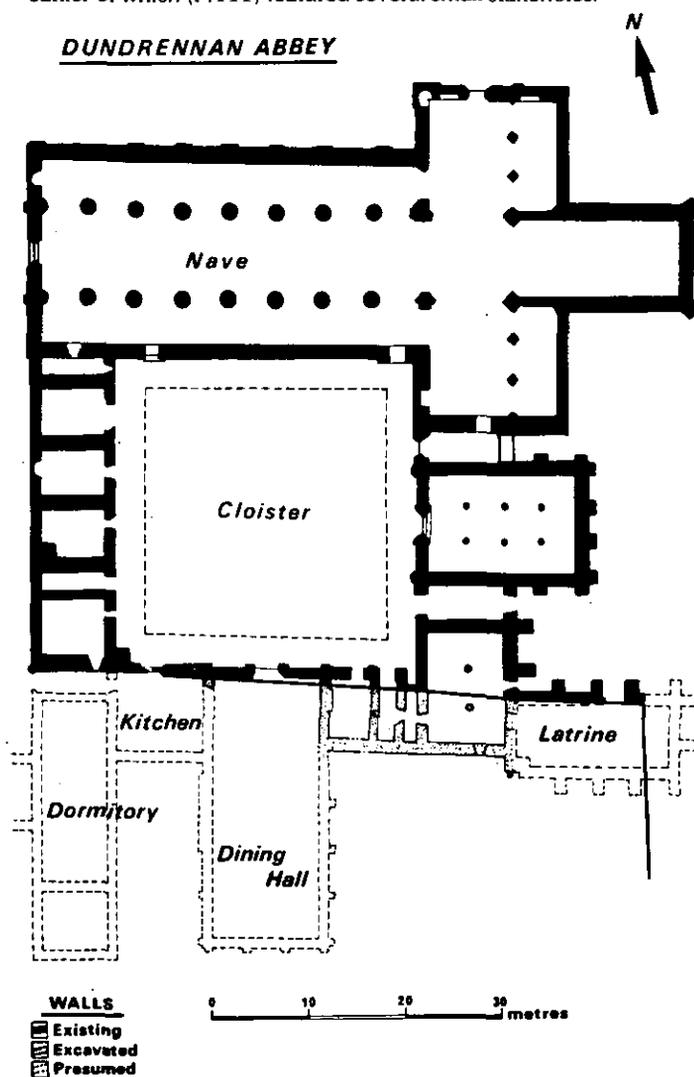


Fig 12. Dundrennan Abbey.

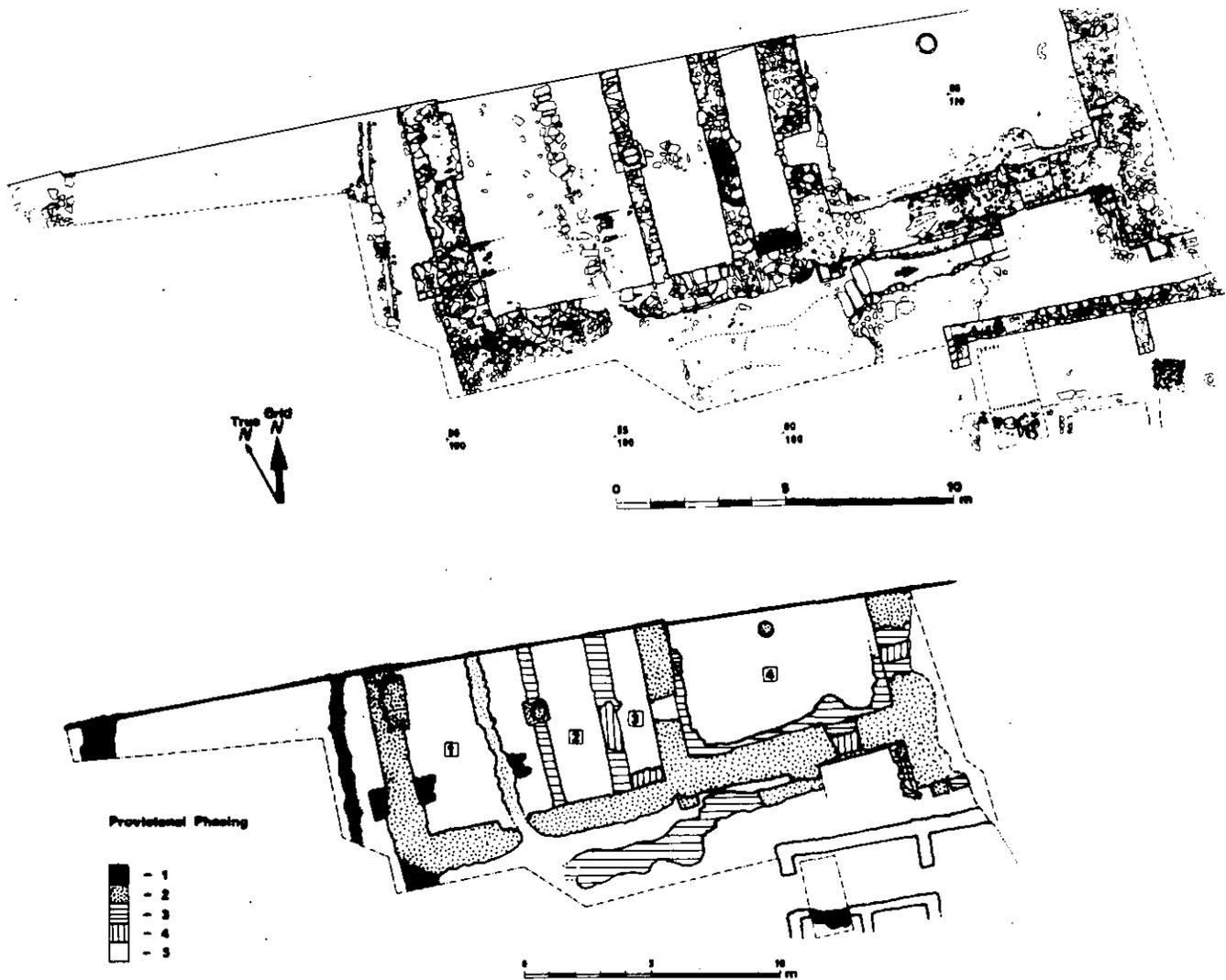


Fig. 13. Dundrennan Abbey.

**Period 3**

This period is characterised by the general raising of levels inside and out Chamber 4, apparently in order to a) bring the Period 2 floor level up to that of the cloister and Chapter House and b) to extend and convert the open drain (F.103) to a covered channel receiving outflow from two new garderobes (F.089 and F.090). This process coupled with the subdivision within the Warming Room and the partial blocking of the archway in the Reredorter, suggests more individual, cell-like occupation at ground level, with guest or possibly abbatial accommodation above.

**Period 4**

This saw the final occupation of the site towards the end of the 16th century and is reflected by a) the final raising of the floor within Chamber 4; b) the final blocking of the archway into the Reredorter, and c) alteration to the S window. By this time, access between Chamber 4 and Chambers 1 and 2 was no longer direct but via the passage (Chamber 3) which may imply further separation of usage, perhaps storage as opposed to residential use during the 16th century.

**Period 5**

The site was ultimately comprehensively robbed of building stone – probably in a steady sequence from W to E culminating in the construction of the first manse c1743. The gradual improvements to the manse and its grounds reached a peak towards the end of the 19th century when the stables and garden were laid out. At this time,

Chamber 4 at least, was buried and landscaped to form a simple terrace on one side of the stable yard. The stables were part of a range of buildings around a cobbled courtyard, the S and E limits of which may well derive from monastic terracing and may even reflect Period 3 and 4 abbey buildings.

Sponsor: HS

**Newlaw Hill 4** (Rerrick parish) M & E van Hoek, L Schilders  
Rock carvings

NX 7256 4824 Small outcrop block, part of quarried ridge. One cup with complete ring; one quite large but shallow cup; two pairs of cups of the keyhole-type; eight solo cups; three oblong depressions with small cups adjacent. Much weathered.

**Bombie 26** (Rerrick parish)

NX 7252 4972 Small outcrop, partially covered. One cup with the faint traces of four rings. Almost weathered off.

**Senwick 4** (Borgue parish)

NX 6429 4602 Large exposed outcrop table. At least eight much weathered large and shallow cups.

**Senwick 5** (Borgue parish)

NX 6437 4628 Very large, high exposed outcrop ridge carved on its lower NE end. Small cup with one small single ring. Weathered.

## DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

### **Clauchandolly 4** (Borgue parish)

NX6431 4722 Small outcrop, now covered. Four small possible cups. Weathered.

### **Clauchandolly 7** (Borgue parish)

NX 6467 4741 Large exposed outcrop block, carved on ledge at W side. Four plain cupmarks. Much weathered.

### **Clauchandolly 10A** (Borgue parish)

NX 6485 4684 Large exposed outcrop, part of long ridge. A possibly natural oval cup has two very faint oval rings; two other cups may be connected by a short groove. Very much weathered.

### **Clauchandolly 10B** (Borgue parish)

NX 6485 4684 Small exposed outcrop some 4m NE of rock 10A. Two plain cups.

### **Knockshinnie 2A** (Kirkcudbright parish)

NX 6834 4516 Small exposed outcrop. One plain midget cup; one small cup with an incomplete ring. Weathered.

### **Knockshinnie 2B** (Kirkcudbright parish)

NX 6834 4516 Small exposed outcrop some 2m N of rock 2A. One single midget cup; one small cup with one incomplete ring. Weathered.

### **Knockshinnie 2D** (Kirkcudbright parish)

NX 6834 4517 Small exposed outcrop some 20m E of rock 2C. Four plain cupmarks. Weathered.

### **The Grange H** (Kirkcudbright parish)

NX 6853 4747 Large exposed outcrop under trees. Thirteen cupmarks. Weathered.

### **Blackhill 2** (Kirkcudbright parish)

NX 6936 4665 Exposed outcrop, part of longer ridge. One plain cup. Weathered.

### **Milton 20** (Kirkcudbright parish)

NX 7023 4675 Small slightly basin-shaped outcrop, covered with sod. Small cup with partial angular ring; one cup with short tail; cup with one complete ring and part of second; cup with tail and part ring and some dots which may be the start of a second (inner) ring. Badly executed and weathered.

### **Milton 21** (Kirkcudbright parish)

NX 7020 4683 Small exposed outcrop. One cup with a ring; one cup with one ring and groove from ring surrounded by an imperfect left-handed spiral broken by the groove. Weathered.

### **Bombie 2a-f** (Kirkcudbright parish)

K Naddair

Cup and ring mark carvings

NX 7234 4977 Re-discovered.

### **Bombie 3b** (Kirkcudbright parish)

NX 7237 4983 An outcrop adjacent downslope from our 3a bears 1 large unevenly-shaped oval and 1 faint horseshoe ring.

### **Bombie 4a** (Kirkcudbright parish)

NX 7234 4985 Above No 3 on the top of a small ridge in an outcrop bearing 6 solo cups and 3\* cups with 2 rings and 1 cup with 3 rings (\* one set is very faint) adjacent is **Bombie 4b** which features 1 solo cup and 1 cup with 1 ring and 2 foot-shaped ovals (clear pecks).

### **Castlecreavie Dun 2a** (Kirkcudbright parish)

NX 7255 4995 A prominent outcrop near the centre of the Dun and well within its walls features 12 solo cups and 1 cup with 1 ring. At the Dun's wall edge is **Dun at Castlecreavie 2b** when bared of turf revealed 22 solo cups and 4 cups with 1 ring; its Map Reference is NX 7254 4998.

### **Council Depot, St Mary's Street, Kirkcudbright**

(Kirkcudbright parish)

R Cachart (SUAT)

Medieval backlands

NX 683 509 Four trial trenches were excavated on the former council depot area. Several sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, but no features relating to early industrial or domestic usage were encountered. The area to the N of the site had been greatly levelled up during the 19th century. One trench contained abundant fragments of modern painted glass from a large window. Sponsor: HS

## WIGTOWN DISTRICT

### **Barracks Bridge** (Kirkmaiden parish)

J Page

Smuggling place

NX 1332 3260 A hole which appeared in a field during ploughing above a blocked tunnel may be a smuggler's store or 'brandy hole'.

Sponsor: DGRC.

### **Parliament Knowe** (Minnigaff parish)

Enclosure

NX 4277 6608 Oval turf-covered bank with boulder core 24m N/S, 31m E/W. Possible rectangular structure within the enclosure on the N side. Although it is suggested that this is a robbed cairn the site is too overgrown and disturbed to be definitive.

Sponsor: DGRC.

### **White Cairn, Bargrennan** (Minnigaff parish)

NMS

?Neo pottery

NX 3524 7836 Two sherds and six fragments of probable neolithic pottery, found by Jane Murray at the White Cairn, were donated to the NMS: registration numbers EO 1141-4.

Daybook no: DB 1990/8.

### **Boreland of Longcastle** (Kirkcudbright parish)

Roman brooch

NX 395 470 The body of an enamelled Romano-British dragonesque brooch of unusual type was found by metal-detectorist by the former northern shore of Dowalton Loch. It has been claimed as Treasure Trove, but has not yet been allocated to a museum.

Daybook no: DB 1992/28a.

### **Barhobble** (Mochrum parish)

W F Cormack

12th century church on earlier ecclesiastical site

NX 310 494 About 90 graves have now been investigated under or outside the S side of the church – in all cases the skeletal remains have dissolved away. The great majority are simple earth dug, but several have stone 'head boxes' and others are wholly or partly stone lined. A NW/SE oriented grave was covered with stone slabs arranged tentwise ie with a ridge parallel to the body and yielded a C-14 date GU 3176 1000bp ± 50. Among interesting grave goods was a portion of iron heckle in a child's grave, and a fragment of Romano-British glass bangle (Kilbride Jones Type 1) in another. Final report under preparation.

**High Vennel, Wigtown** (Wigtown parish) D Hall (SUAT)

NX 4322 5532 Observation of contractors' trenches revealed a dark brown silty clay lying above natural. This deposit was homogeneous and produced one sherd of 19th century ceramic. No medieval deposits were located.

Sponsor: HS

**Culnoag 1b** (Sorbie parish) K Naddair, J Tindall

Cup and ring mark carvings and other petroglyphs

NX 417 469 Northwards from the known site on a continuation of the rock strata are 5 solo cups, 1 cup with 1 ring and 1 cup with 2 rings; eastwards at the foot of the outcrops' slope is **Culnoag 1c** a set of 4 zigzagging lines (faint).

**Culnoag 2** (Sorbie parish)

NX 417 469 Just a few yards into the field from the road that leads up to Culnoag Farm from Doonhill is a small outcrop featuring 16 solo cups.

**Culnoag 3** (Sorbie parish)

NX 420 467 On a rough-topped boulder are 7 cups and 1 cup with 1 ring (possibly natural).

**Claughreid** (Kirkmabreck parish) J Tindal, B Taylor

Cup and ring mark carvings

NX 519 560 Outcrop bearing 11 solo cups and 3 cups with 1 ring and 1 cup with a 'n'-shaped runnel and 1 cup surrounded by a complete elongated oval groove and ring and handle.

**Cairnholy 4E** (Kirkmabreck parish) L Schilders

Cup and ring marked rocks

NX 5157 5458 Exposed outcrop, part of rock 4D and 2m SE of it. One plain cup; one cup with one ring and a short tail from cup to ring. Much weathered.

**Cairnholy 4F** (Kirkmabreck parish) M van Hoek

NX 5157 5458 Small outcrop at the edge of the scarp, NE of rock 4C. Two plain cups, one quite large.

**Cairnholy 8** (Kirkmabreck parish) L Schilders

NX 5165 5470 Small exposed outcrop a few metres S of the pile of stones at rock 5. Two plain cups. Weathered.

**Cairnholy 9** (Kirkmabreck parish) M van Hoek

NX 5164 5440 Rather large exposed outcrop near tree, quarried at one side. Nine plain cups in a small cluster. Much weathered.

**Kirkmuir 1B** (Kirkmabreck parish) L Schilders

NX 513 541 Small covered outcrop just NW of rock 1A, which was also found exposed. Five plain cupmarks. Weathered.

**Kirkmuir 4** (Kirkmabreck parish) M van Hoek

NX 5133 5419 Exposed outcrop. Ten plain cups; five possible dots; nine cups with one ring, one with tail. One ring (and cup) is ovaloid, another is angular. Weathered.

**Whithorn Priory** (Whithorn parish) D Pollock

Priory outbuilding drain and quarries, and part of the earlier settlement in continuous use from 6th to 12th centuries AD

NX 444 402 In 1992 excavation moved to the N side of the hill. The downhill half of the trench was dominated by deep greywacke quarries of c1400 AD into which a major Priory drain had been built and over which a secular Priory building (storehouse/byre/stable) had been built.

A narrow col between two ridges of bedrock escaped quarrying and produced a distinctive hollow and metallised surface associated with imported 6th century pottery and glass.

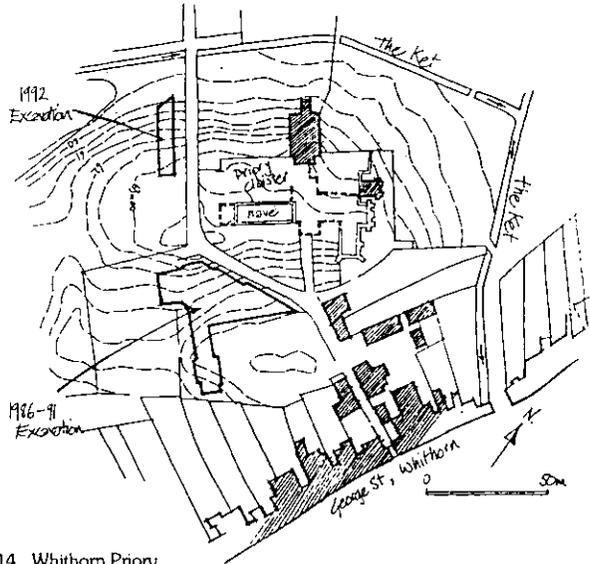


Fig 14. Whithorn Priory.

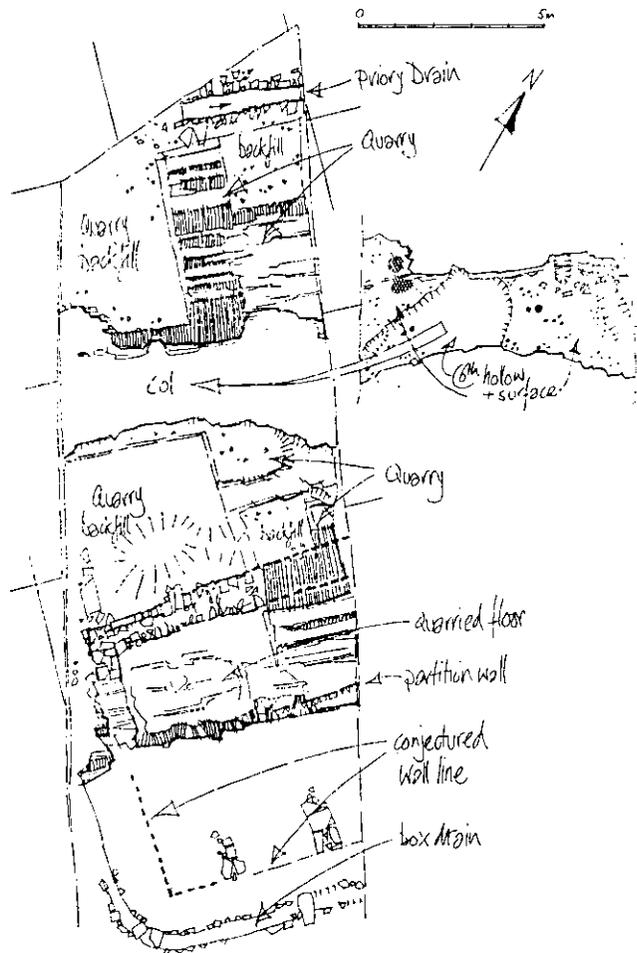


Fig 15. Whithorn Priory. Excavation NW section.

Uphill of the quarries excavation is not yet complete. The Priory building of the 15th century overlay an undated structure which overlay mud floors dated to c1100 AD from an introduced coin and pottery. The mud floors are part of wattle-built structures associated with upstanding fragments of much earlier timber buildings. The early timber buildings are probably Northumbrian (8th century), and appear to overlie an earlier generation of large structures.

An almost total lack of midden from the building sequence suggests continuous occupation from the 6th century to the 12th century, involving only two or three generations of buildings.

## DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

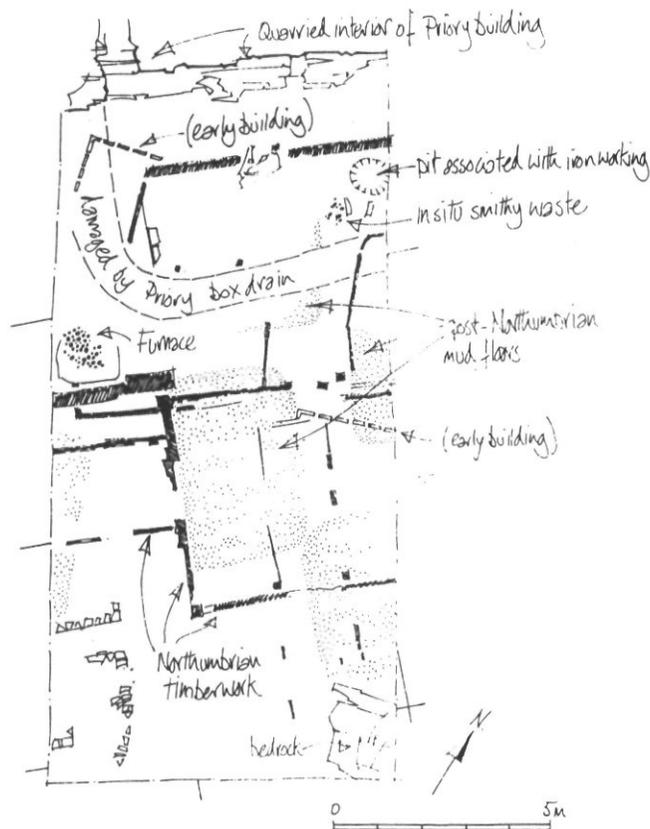


Fig 16. Whithorn Priory. Excavation SE section.

*In situ* smithy waste has been recovered from one Northumbrian building; an associated furnace will be examined in 1993.

No building has produced a domestic hearth and all buildings from the 8th century to the 12th century are currently considered industrial and storage premises.

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

### Whithorn (Whithorn parish)

P Harrington

#### Carved stone cross slab

NX 446 401 A carved gravestone cross slab of c10th century to 11th century AD depicting scenes of possible Christian art with human and animal figures, recovered during a watching brief of the King's Road and 62 George Street.

The sites of the demolition of the Free Kirk/Church Hall and Cinema buildings in King's Road and a row of back sheds at 62 George Street in advance of redevelopment were looked on and photographed with drawings made and finds recovered from two of the sites.

In King's Road the demolition of the Free Kirk and adjoining Church Hall site was looked on after the building rubble was removed from the site and after the wall foundations and under floor cavity were exposed. No finds were made and no further recording of this site was done as the undemolished wall foundations of this site were left undisturbed and covered with fresh sand and gravel.

Below the demolition surface of the Cinema in King's Road, beneath the entrance-way of the cinema, a midden of 18th century to 19th century wine bottle glass and stoneware pottery was exposed overlying a narrow N-S wall base, plastered on the W face, enclosing a stone and slate floor surface. Below this floor surface was a stone wall base aligned perpendicular to King's Road. What seems

to have been disturbed here by the machine was an E end of an earlier building the rest of which runs W under the back garden of 60 George Street. There was no evidence of earlier occupation below the thin layer of brown soil and stone spreading eastward contemporary with the midden and earlier building. All overlies natural red boulder clay and/or bedrock. There was also evidence of a cobbled surface, exposed in a small builders' trench cut into the tarmac of the S edge of King's Road, seemingly contemporary with the midden and earlier building. A further understanding of the frontage and S edge of King's Road may come to light in a builders' drain trench which has not yet been dug.

In the demolition of the row of three sheds joined to the rear of 62 George Street were two large millstones in the make up of the concrete floor of the shed. An early yellow mortared stone-lined well covered by a stone slab was found below the quarry tiled floor of the W shed joined with the back of the house. There were no finds from below the concrete and stone floor of the middle shed. There was no evidence of earlier floor levels below the concrete and quarry tiled floors of the three sheds. These sheds may have had earth floors and thatched roofs originally. The earlier surface below the quarry tiles of the W shed joined to the back of the house was a dusty layer above



Fig 17. Side A of the carved stone cross slab found at Whithorn.

the brown earth, seemingly a contemporary surface level with the top of the well in that shed.

The under floor rubble make-up layers above the natural red clay in each of the ground floor rooms of the house at No 62 were excavated by the builders to a lower depth producing a collection of 18th century to 19th century wine bottle glass and domestic pottery. A bone baby spoon and a silver coin of George III c1816–18 were also found. In the section of a builders' wall trench below the floor of the middle room of the house there was evidence of earlier clay floor layers with immediate entrance from the S door of the house. There was no evidence of earlier occupation of this site below the clay floor surfaces and the under floor rubble make-up layers of the house.

During the demolition of the wall column between the W ground-floor window and the S doorway, the discovery was made of the carved slab, mentioned above, re-used as a door lintel (see figs 17 and 18). The house was apparently built as a manse for the Free Kirk, which was demolished in this redevelopment.

Sponsors: Wigtown District Council; Whithorn Board of Management Ltd; Archaeology Section, Planning Dept, Dumfries & Galloway Regional Council.



Fig 18. Side B of the carved stone cross slab found at Whithorn.

## FIFE REGION

### DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT

**Abbot's House** (Dunfermline parish) R J Coleman (SUAT)  
Tower House and cemetery

NT 090 873 The Abbot House is situated at the northern perimeter of the abbey precinct. S of the junction where Abbot Street meets Maygate, the site lies at the foot of a steep slope from the High Street to the N. An excavation was carried out between April and September 1992 in advance of a restoration scheme undertaken by the Dunfermline Heritage Trust.

It has been suggested that the present building incorporated the ruins of an earlier building, in particular an E–W wall containing a distinctive window, perhaps part of a 1460's building programme. This wall now forms the N side of rooms 3 and 4 and the S side of rooms 7, 8 and 9. Current restoration work inside the house also suggests that the nucleus is a small Z-plan tower house built up against the earlier façade, and then extended E and W along Maygate.

Excavations in rooms 7, 8 and 9 uncovered a series of metallated road surfaces. The earliest is dated to the mid 15th century by the pottery assemblage and therefore contemporary with the E–W façade wall. This shows that not only did the building front onto the Maygate but that the alignment of the Maygate has changed considerably over the centuries.

An excavation on the frontage, in a gap site to the W of the house, revealed a similar but more complete sequence of metallated surfaces, sealed beneath two post-medieval buildings. Earlier in this sequence the precinct wall of the abbey was found, partially robbed out but continuing unbroken across the gap site on the same alignment as the façade wall. Therefore it seems that the façade wall was built directly on top of the earlier precinct wall.

Excavations in rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4 do not archaeologically support the existence of a Z-plan tower house. However the N–S internal wall between rooms 2 and 3 is 0.1m thicker than the other visible internal walls and could therefore represent the western external wall of the Z-plan tower house. This would comprise of rooms 3 and 4 with two towers at the NW and SE respectively. Preliminary phasing suggests that rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4 are probably contemporary. Whether the façade wall is also contemporary is not clear and it may in fact relate to an earlier building demolished prior to the construction of rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Possibly pre-Abbot House activity is represented by a low wall found in room 4 with two large reused window fragments incorporated into it. This suggests a gateway or entrance to or from an associated cobbled surface area to the E and bounded by a series of kerbstones.

A number of hearths, a kiln, burnt layers and quantities of slag all point to the rooms being used as semi-industrial units in the post-medieval period. Although fragmentary floor surfaces do survive in all the rooms, later activity has largely destroyed their relationships within the rooms of the building.

### The Garden

Large dumps of Victorian refuse and garden soil sealed a number of post-medieval features including a stone-lined pathway and the culvert, previously recorded in room 4 and continuing southwards. A series of cultivation slots truncated alternating layers of rubble and garden soil with few visible features. These layers are important in that they seal what appears to be a single phase of ten burials. Two coins were found in the garden soil, dated provisionally to the mid 15th century and may tie in the end of the cemetery with the first major building phase of the Abbot House. The burials were left *in situ* and one area of the cemetery, absent of any graves was excavated

## FIFE

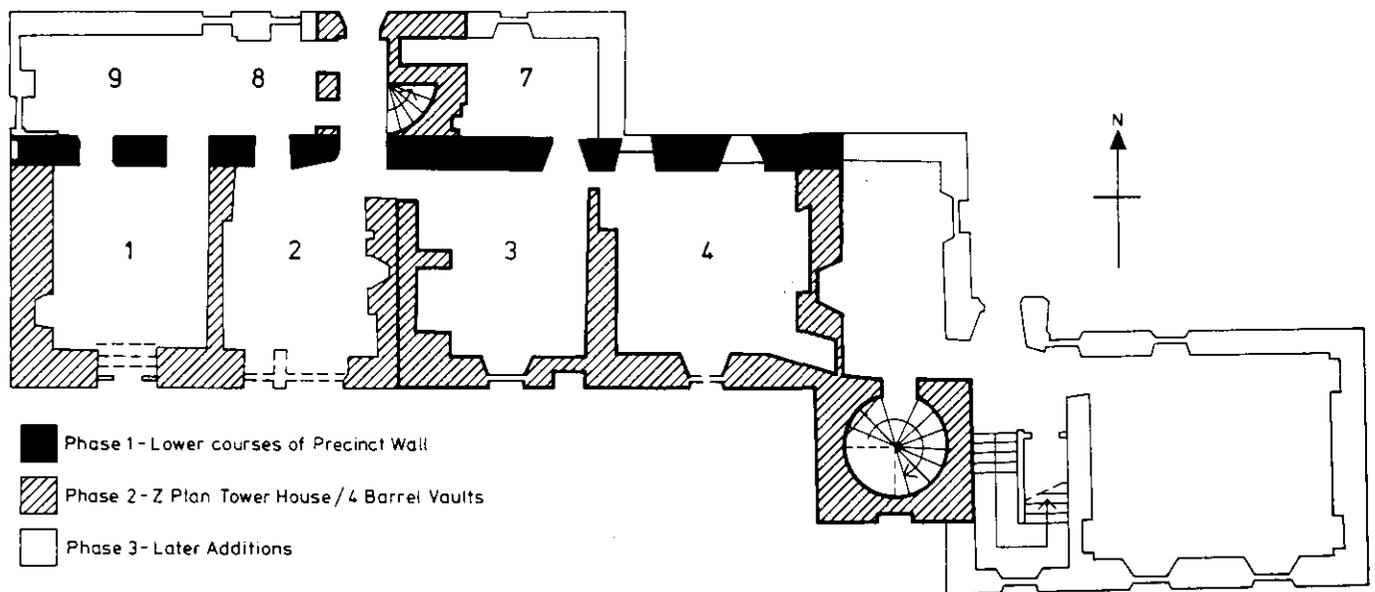


Fig 19. The Abbot's House, Dunfermline.

further. A complex sequence of surfaces and structures was revealed sealed by a thick layer of demolition rubble, containing worked stone and fragments of stained glass. This could relate to the sacking of palatial buildings in the abbey precinct by Edward I in 1303.

Sponsors: HS [ ] Fife Regional Council, Dunfermline District Council, Carnegie Trust.

### High Street, Dunfermline

C J Moloney (SUAT)

(Dunfermline parish)

Box culvert

NT 090 874 A slab built culvert was discovered 1m below the road surface during a watching brief in Dunfermline High Street. It ran from E to W along the N side of the High Street at the junction of Randolph Street. No dating evidence was recovered.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

### Culross Palace (Culross parish)

J Lewis, D Reed

NS 985 859 Trial trenching in the courtyard area revealed the foundations of what appear to be two masonry buildings, one of which overlies a well-laid cobbled surface. The relationships between these features and the extant buildings of the palace are yet to be determined.

Sponsor: National Trust for Scotland.

### Tulliallan Golf Course (Tulliallan parish)

P Yeoman

Earthwork enclosure

NS 9345 8935 Large, roughly circular enclosure approximately 50m wide reported by Kincardine Local History Group. Internal bank standing in places to a height of over 2m.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, Kincardine Local History Group.

### Saline (Saline parish)

Mill, Mill Lade and Mill Dam

NT 0250 9250 The site of the Mill Dam was examined, along with the full length of the Mill Lade, parts of which are still in use and other parts of which have been incorporated into a footpath. The site of the Mill at NT 0218 9237 is poorly preserved.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

### West Sunnybraes, Steelend (Saline parish)

Minehead

NT 0370 9241 Number of ranges of well preserved ruined buildings, associated with a sluiced dam and pond, forming part of a 19th century mining and/or ironstone processing complex.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

## KIRKCALDY DISTRICT

### East Wemyss (Wemyss parish)

A Pollard

Excavation of medieval quarry facilities

NT 346 972 In October 1990 GUARD (then APG) undertook the excavation of archaeological deposits which were eroding onto the beach from a section running along the foot of red sandstone cliffs. The two areas excavated were located some 100m to the NW of Jonathan's Cave and lay in front of the face of a former quarry.

The excavated areas revealed drystone masonry structures with associated midden and dump deposits. The cut of a sealed pit was also revealed in section.

The structural elements, of which several phases were identified, appeared to relate to a consolidation of the foreshore area at the quarry entrance and as well as providing access to the quarry they may have served as a quay related to the transport of stone.

The only small finds were 3 sherds of 14th/15th century east coast Scottish white gritty ware. Though it was not possible to date the structures more accurately this type of pottery can be seen as broadly contemporary with the various phases of construction at MacDuff's castle, between the 14th and 17th centuries. It is highly likely that the quarry was the main source of building material used in the construction of the castle which lies some 400m to the SW of the quarry. Sponsors: HS [ ] Fife Regional Council.

### Balwearie (Kirkcaldy & Dysart parishes)

P Yeoman

Flint Mill complex

NT 2650 9010 A 19th century industrial mill complex, comprising a mill dam across the Tiel Burn forming a mill race firstly into Hole Mill, with another mill complex 50m downstream at Balwearie. Both mill complexes consist of mill house and wheel with adjacent kiln and drier. The driers are large brick-built structures with flues feeding an underfloor heating system vented by a large chimney at the E end. Access was only possible to Balwearie Mill where the machinery survives in a derelict state. Flint was being crushed to a powdery consistency for use in the Kirkcaldy potteries. Waste from the potteries was being dumped around the Mills, and large quantities of ash and kiln furniture were observed.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

### Priory Park (Kirkcaldy & Dysart parishes)

Cist burial

NT 2837 9235 Discovered during digging of foundations trenches by Thomas Mitchell Homes. Simple well-made cist constructed of

four side slaps, and a single lid slab, the latter disturbed by JCB. Lid 1m long by 0.7m wide. Stones all iron rich local sandstone; foot stone apparently dressed. Flexed inhumation with no grave goods. One head under head, other at chest. Aligned E to W with head to W. Laid on a bed of even sized, small water-washed pebbles. Some fragments of calcined animal bone found near the chest. The skeleton has been examined by Dr Margaret Bruce of Aberdeen University who has reported that this is a young female aged 25–30, with interesting pathology. The individual was muscular and exhibited signs of repetitive strain injuries to the back, hands and elbows, presumably caused by some habitual work activity, involving kneeling and stooping.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

#### **Holl Burn** (Leslie parish)

Cultivation remains

NO 2200 0340 Limited excavations by Scotia Archaeology in advance of destruction of a large field of late medieval rigs by agricultural improvement. The junctions of rigs and field boundaries were targeted; the only important discovery being the remains of a deeply buried much older field system of possible cord rig.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

#### **Carden Tower** (Auchterderran parish)

Tower house

NT 2268 9373 Completion of the first CSA Adopt-a-Monument scheme involved limited excavations. These exposed the layout of what is now understood to be an L-plan tower house dating to the 16th century. Excavations were concentrated in the entrance and service wing, where a 1m diameter well was discovered. The upper part of the well comprised three courses of well laid, dressed masonry, below which the well was cut through bed rock. The well was excavated to a depth in excess of 2m before it became unsafe to progress any further. The top of the well was surrounded by an apron of partly dressed stones set in the beaten earth floor levels. This was meant as a soak away for splashed water. The well produced some of the best architectural fragments from the tower house, including chamfered jamb stones, two parts of the newal post of a spiral stair, and both slate and stone roof tiles, some pierced. The well had been in-filled with demolition material during the abandonment of the castle shortly after 1700. This has now been conserved as one of the historic features of the site.

Sponsors: Corrie Centre Local History Group, Council for Scottish Archaeology, Fife Regional Council, Kirkcaldy District Council, the Scottish Office Environment Department and the Countryside Commission for Scotland.

### **NORTH EAST FIFE DISTRICT**

#### **38 North Street, St Andrews** (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

D Hall (SUAT)

NO 5115 1676 Monitoring of the construction of a new floor level inside 38 North Street located the top of archaeological deposits c0.38m below the old floor surface.

Sponsor: HS 

#### **University Union, St Marys Place, St Andrews**

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

NO 5062 1678 Monitoring of contractors' trenches for a new extension on the NW side of the Union building located c1.35m of garden soil above natural sand. Nothing relating to the Franciscan Friary was located.

Sponsor: HS 

#### **Criterion Bar, 99 South Street, St Andrews** E Proudfoot (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Cast-iron shop frontage

NO 509 166 When the 1950s frontage was removed for replacement in more traditional style, a fine example of a cast-iron Victorian shop frontage was revealed. This has been covered over and is largely undamaged. Limited structural information was recorded.

Photographs with FAI. FAI: 16/109.

Sponsor: Fife Archaeological Index.

#### **45c South Street, St Andrews**

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Carved stone

NO 511 166 When the rear of No 45 South Street was being gutted prior to renovation a medieval carved stone was uncovered, built into the lower part of a formerly external wall. The partial inscription reads DOMINUS FRV ASTRVIT W· 1609 AW.

Photographs with FAI. FAI: 16/108.

Sponsor: Fife Archaeological Index.

#### **Preservation Trust Museum, 12 North Street, St Andrews**

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Miscellaneous finds from test excavation

NO 5124 1672 A test excavation 1m by 1m square was excavated prior to more extensive works in advance of building.

Below 30cm of garden soil was a layer of broken sandstone, possibly a demolition layer. Subsoil was reached at -0.95m.

Pottery of various dates, bottle and window glass, bone, stone slates and a piece of grey pantile were found.

Records and photographs with FAI. FAI: 16/107.

Sponsors: St Andrews Preservation Trust, Fife Archaeological Index.

#### **St John's House, 69 South Street, St Andrews**

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Merchant's house

NO 510(5) 166(4) During excavation of the ground floor the building was found to require repair and strengthening. All lintels, beams, ceiling joists from the ground floor were removed and have been retained for study; most are reused, probably roof timbers.

A probable internal spiral stair was found leading to the first floor.

On the first floor remains of early paint were found on the S wall. Only one reused architectural fragment was found, a roll moulding, much damaged, but probably of 16th century date.

Photographs with FAI. FAI: 16/83.

Sponsor: Fife Archaeological Index.

#### **18 Priestden Place, St Andrews**

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Test pit

NO In February 1992 a small excavation was carried out below the floor of 18 Priestden Place, immediately adjacent to the area where the Bronze Hoard was found (DES 1990) but no further traces were found.

Photographs with FAI. FAI: 16/79.

Sponsor: Fife Archaeological Index.

#### **1 Montgomery Court, St Andrews**

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Garden pond

NO 415 159 In July a large void opened in the garden, formerly part of a large mansion house with extensive grounds. The void proved to be part of a former garden pond, reduced in size, c1920s.

Among the stones used to fill in the pond were several architectural fragments, including one column base and a socket stone.

Photographs with FAI. FAI: 15/41.

Sponsor: Fife Archaeological Index.

## FIFE

### **Seafield Brickworks** (St Andrews & St Leonards parish) Brickworks

NO 479 182 Photographs, artefacts (bricks, flowerpots, bulb bowls, wine cooler, 'nesting chicken' money box) and limited archives of the Seafield Brickworks were donated to FAI for recording, before deposition with St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum.

The works were demolished c1950, almost a hundred years after it opened. The site of the works, its clay pit and its railway spur are documented on maps and can still be identified on the ground.

FAI: 15/40.

Sponsor: Fife Archaeological Index.

### **Dairsie Castle** (Dairsie parish) Castle remains

NO 413 160 Three trial pits were dug at Dairsie Castle (after Scheduled Monument Consent was granted), to examine the foundations and the depth of deposits, prior to an application to rebuild.

Large quantities of bone, including butchered bone and fish bone, bottle and window glass, floor tile and pottery were found as were fragments of stone roof tile. The majority appear to be of 17th century date, but some of the pottery and tile is earlier.

Archive with Fife Archaeological Index. FAI: 14/5.

Sponsors: St Andrews Heritage Services, and the owner.

### **Barr's Land, Collessie** (Collessie parish) Souterrain, annular feature

CFA

NO 3014 1258 Geophysical survey and trial excavations were carried out in October 1990 at the site of a souterrain (NMRS Ref: NO 31 SW 68) and a nearby annular feature, identified from oblique and vertical aerial photographs. Work was carried out as part of a planning application for gravel extraction. Eleven discrete areas totalling 3.62ha were covered by geophysical survey, conducted by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford. The position of these areas was determined both by the location of potential sites and on a judgemental basis to test areas of potential interest, as defined by variability in topography. Trial excavations were conducted at known features and over geophysical anomalies, in order to assess nature, scale and likely state of preservation of any features of archaeological interest.

The presence of a souterrain was strongly suggested by two trenches excavated at the location indicated by aerial photographs. The remains of collapsed walling and packing, and the post-abandonment fill, of the souterrain were encountered, but were not removed. The banding of archaeological deposits reflected that visible on aerial photographs. Preservation of earlier deposits is likely to be good. Resistivity survey clearly determined the outline of the souterrain, but no traces of any associated features.

The annular feature was located by geophysical survey, and showed as concentric bands. Although the results of trial trenching were negative, the balance of evidence available still suggests a structure may be present, its perimeter features (by which it would have been recognisable) lying outwith the area of the trial trench. This feature would in this case be approximately 20m in diameter.

Trial excavation based on geophysical information located a rubble-filled ditch approximately 200m SSE of the souterrain. No definite indication of the age or nature of the feature were gained, but a pre-recent origin as a land drain appears likely.

No further geophysical anomalies were demonstrated to be of archaeological importance.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Fife Sand and Gravel Co., Limited.

### **Danes Dike** (Crail parish) Linear earthwork

P Yeoman

NO 6313 1000 – NO 6303 1040 Northern line of Danes Dike visible in low sunlight running through Balcolmie Golf Links. Low

continuous bank damaged in places by golf course features, running over a distance of the 0.5km.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

### **Crail Airfield/Fife Ness** (Crail parish)

World War II airfield and coastal defences survey

NO 6345 0907 Nissan hut base.

NO 6352 0932 Pill box, reinforced concrete, polygonal plan.

NO 6382 0976 Pill box, reinforced concrete, polygonal plan, located at Fife Ness Coastguard Station. Uneven concrete roof surface to break up observed profile from the air. Inside an inscription which reads 'Constructed by 3 Platoon 1st Polish Eng Coy. May 1941'.

NO 6349 1010 Two-man coastal observation post constructed of concrete with domed sheet iron roof. Concrete slit seaward and hinged steel door to landward. Generally in poor condition.

Three recorded to the N of Fife Ness Harbour, the other two listed below are identical to this one.

NO 6298 1060 Coastal observation post.

NO 6255 1068 Coastal observation post.

### **Balcolmie Golf Links** (Crail parish)

Lifeboat shed

NO 6310 1016 Late 19th century lifeboat shed identified by Paula Martin.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

### **48 Nethergate, Crail** (Crail parish)

D Hall (SUAT)

NO 615 076 A hand-dug foundation trench to the rear of 48 Nethergate, located natural gravel at 0.75m below modern ground level. Traces of cut features filled with silty clay, charcoal and shell were located in the top of natural. No artefacts were recovered.

Sponsor: HS

### **Comerton Home** (Forgar parish)

P Yeoman

Cropmark complex

NO 4345 2505 Curvilinear enclosures along with pit groups and individual dark blobs.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, Scottish Archaeological Air Photography Committee.

### **Lundin Burn** (Forgar parish)

Cropmark complex

NO 4687 2530 Curvilinear enclosure with associated cropmarks.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, Scottish Archaeological Air Photography Committee.

### **Balharvie Moss** (Falkland parish)

Sculpted stone

NO 2137 0696 A large natural boulder partially dressed on N side, with a fish and cross symbols incised. The fish is a very simple figure cut into middle of the top part of the rock, approximately 15cm in length. The Celtic cross is equal armed with a lightly cut circle, about 20cm wide, located in the middle of the lower part of the rock. Photographed by Tom Gray.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

### **Scotsraig Burn** (Ferry Port on Craig parish)

C R Wickham-Jones, G Coles

Multi-period excavation and landscape history project

NO 453 278 The landscape around the Scotsraig Burn has undergone considerable change since the last Ice Age. This is particularly related to alterations in sea-level and in woodland cover, and it is of human interest given the close proximity of the early settlement site at Morton and the known presence of local antiquities (worked flints; shell midden; various cropmarks; and an early chapel

site). The aim of the project is to study the landscape change and assess the evidence for human activity through time so that the two may be fitted together.

Geomorphological test pits were dug and pollen cores taken at strategic locations in the catchment of the Burn. Archaeological shovel pits were dug around the main site (NO 453 278), and further inland at Cleek Howe (NO 441 284). A trench was opened up over the main concentration of shell midden, and a survey by resistivity meter was used to examine the likely chapel site (NO 454 278) and one of the cropmark sites (NO 452 275).

The test pitting revealed a build up of c1.4m of ploughsoil over the early post-glacial land surface. In most places this surface is therefore likely to be well protected, though isolated worked flints and sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered. The ploughsoil at the main site was found to contain material from all periods, but especially sherds of white ware and fragments of slag. These probably relate to fertilising practices, but must reflect fairly local activities. Shovel pits elsewhere yielded very few finds. The excavation trench revealed a dense shell midden, odd patches of burning, one post hole, and a stone built structure. All lie within the build up of ploughsoil, and the finds included pottery, slag, bone and shell, a worked whalebone disc, and an iron knife blade. Dating, or interpretation, are impossible at the moment, but it may be that the features are connected with the chapel site (possibly 12th to 13th century). The resistivity survey produced clear indications of features in the areas of both the chapel (fig 20), and the cropmark site.



**Scotsraig Burn 1992  
Chapel Site  
Resistivity Survey**

N



Fig 20.

Extensive hand coring near Cleek Howe, on the site of the former North Craig Loch, (NO 439 284), produced an apparently continuous sequence covering approximately 13,000 years from the Devensian late Glacial to the recent period. Several inwash bands of sand and silt in the upper parts of the cores probably reflect local vegetation clearance with consequent soil erosion and deposition in the loch. This indirect evidence of human activity is especially interesting in the absence of known sites in the immediate vicinity. Ongoing palynological studies should enable the extent, form, and age of these clearance phases to be identified.

Work on the landscape history is being undertaken by Ms P Milburn in the Department of Archaeology at Edinburgh University, and post-excavation work on the archaeological material is proceeding under the auspices of SFSA.

Sponsors: Scottish Field School of Archaeology, Fife Regional Council, HS [redacted], British Academy, Edinburgh University, Society of Antiquaries of London, The Russell Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland; Ms Milburn's postgraduate research is funded by the Science and Engineering Research Council.

#### **Craigie Hill (Leuchars parish)**

P Freeman, T Watkins

##### **Excavation of cropmark complex**

NO 446 248 The fifth season of excavation undertaken by the Scottish Field School of Archaeology in the Leuchars cropmark complex as part of its research programme on settlement and land-use in NE Fife took place at Craigie Hill, on Craigie Farm, during July 1991. The Field School was under the direction of Dr Trevor Watkins, while the direction of the excavation was undertaken by Dr Philip Freeman of the University of Glasgow.

The cropmark selected for investigation was a small, peripheral component of a complex series of cropmarks which spread across two fields. The cropmark appeared to represent a small, ditched enclosure about 10m across associated with an amorphous, dark, circular feature which might be interpreted as a house with a sunken floor. Trials elsewhere in the cropmark complex by APG had shown that extensive traces of activity existed to correspond with the cropmarks. An excavation area of 30m by 30m was laid out in accordance with the transcribed plan of the cropmark. Once again a deep topsoil was discovered and removed by machine. At the base of the topsoil a fine, brown soil was found in which various archaeological features could be discerned. Below this brown soil lay a varied subsoil, which ranged from fine sand and patches of clay to fine gravel. After an early dry period, excavation conditions were generally very good.

The most striking outcome of the excavation was that no trace of the features which caused the cropmark could be found. Nevertheless, there were many features of various dates covering almost the whole area opened. The later features related to cultivation of fields, while the earlier features were structural. The latest cultivation remains appeared to date not much earlier than the present field layout (which was put in place in the middle of the 19th century according to the farm records). They perhaps represent the rig-and-furrow cultivation shown in the area on Roy's map. Earlier cultivation was marked by the existence of other furrows and shallow ditches in which were scattered the now familiar gritty white pottery characteristic of the late 12th and 13th centuries.

Earlier than the cultivation remains were traces of a rectangular enclosure, which intruded into the SW corner of the excavation area, a linear feature on the same alignment as one of the sides of the enclosure, and a group of features in the NE corner of the excavation area. There were also several small pits or post holes. All these features were negative; that is, they were all pits, post holes, trenches, furrows or ditches. The rectangular enclosure consisted of a narrow and shallow ditch, interrupted in two places. The most readily recognised feature in the NE corner of the site was a small circular enclosure marked by a sharply defined ditch. In addition there were linear ditch features, but so little of them lay within the excavation area that interpretation is impossible. The ditched circular enclosure resembles (cremation) burial enclosures, but on a very small scale. No grave or cremation deposit was recovered within the ditched enclosure. The only artefact recovered from the ditch was a sherd of prehistoric pottery (thought to be of Late Bronze or Early Iron Age date).

Apart from some corroded iron objects the artefacts recovered were pottery. There were three distinct chronological groups. The

## FIFE/GRAMPIAN

most recent was a cluster of potsherds dating to the earlier 19th century (and lacking the late Victorian to early 20th century component common on other sites in the district). As found on other sites, Craigie Hill produced significant numbers of sherds of the now familiar gritty white ware of medieval date. These two groups of sherds are believed to have originated as accidental incorporations in midden material spread as low-grade fertilizer on arable land. The earliest cluster of sherds was of prehistoric date, belonging probably in the Late Bronze or Early Iron Ages. Few features produced pottery of only one period, except for some N to S linear features, which consistently produced 19th century sherds. Numbers of sherds were recovered from the brown soil at the base of the topsoil and above the sand subsoil. Among these was a significant number of prehistoric sherds, which showed a distinct tendency to cluster in that part of the excavation area where the cropmark was located.

No good reason can be advanced for the failure of the cropmark to be recognised in terms of the underlying archaeology. In the event, the general density of features of different periods and different types repeats the experience of earlier seasons at Easter Kinnear and North Straiton. Unfortunately, although settlement and (possibly) burial features were located, they are not sufficiently understood to add a great deal to our knowledge of the repertoire of prehistoric settlement features in the area.

Further exploration of the local peat deposits was undertaken. In particular a core was taken from a deposit close to the site on Easter Kinnear farm excavated in 1989. Fresh work was begun on an extensive deposit N of the site on Craigie Hill on Kirktonbarns farm.

Four radiocarbon dates were reported from samples taken at Easter Kinnear in 1989. Three of these relate to the burnt remains of a rectangular wooden building which postdated the cellar-like, subterranean structure. The fourth is a single date taken from a hearth situated in the subterranean structure after its abandonment and before wooden buildings once again enclosed the area. The pooled mean of the three dates from the burnt structure indicate a (calibrated) date in the late 6th or early 7th centuries AD. The fourth date is inexplicably more than two thousand years earlier, and lacks support from artefactual finds.

Sponsors: HS  Fife Regional Council.

### St Adrian's Priory, Isle of May (Anstruther Wester parish)

H James, P Yeoman

Archaeological interpretation project

NT 65 99 A comprehensive survey and excavation programme aimed at recording, revealing, consolidating and interpreting a range of sites on the island, charting the human story of the May, for visitors.

Complete SMR survey commissioned by Fife Regional Council and Scottish Natural Heritage, executed in April 1992 by John Hunter, Bradford University. This recorded over 100 sites ranging in date from the medieval period to the 2nd World War. Of particular interest were a range of outlying pottery scatters, especially on the tidal North Ness; these are likely to represent hermit's cells.

NT 6585 9901 Trial excavations undertaken by GUARD took place at St Adrian's Priory, where a geophysical survey had been carried out as part of the Bradford survey, and had identified two ranges below ground apart from the standing W range. The N range was found to be 15m in length aligned E to W and is presumed to be the priory church constructed in the late 12th century. This would originally have housed St Adrian's shrine. Buried walls stood in places to a height of 1m, and excavations ceased this season at construction levels exhibiting signs of considerable burning. The S range was also investigated, which would also appear to have considerable preservation below ground and is in-filled with demolition debris. Just to the N of the church, a well-laid late medieval roadway was found leading up from the harbour. To the N of this a single trial

trench was cut to a depth of 2m, through a cairn of fist-sized beach cobbles. This cairn, which may be 30m wide, was in fact the monastic burial ground. Three extended human inhumations were revealed buried under this layered cairn. The cairn may have origins in the early Christian period, going back possibly to the time of St Adrian in the 9th century or even earlier.

NT 6588 9900 Trial trenches were cut into the very large kitchen midden to the S of the priory. This was a rescue assessment funded by Historic Scotland, to investigate the rabbit disturbance to the historic midden which dates from the medieval period through to the 18th century. The assessment indicated that the rabbit burrowing was very severe, and that the archaeological value of the midden is almost nil. A deeply buried primary soil was encountered above bedrock which was sampled.

NT 6593 9895 Records indicate that following the final abandonment of the Priory in the mid 16th century that a village was planted just to the S. The village was still occupied into the 18th century. Two trenches were cut; in one was the edge of a ditch and in the other unexpectedly a large sherd of Iron Age pottery, along with a fragment of polished stone axe were uncovered.

The preservation of the small unusual Priory site is extremely good, and large quantities of finds mainly of late medieval date were uncovered. Further seasons work are planned, with the next taking place in August 1993.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, Scottish Natural Heritage, HS , North East Fife District Council, The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

### 31 Cupar Road, Auchtermuchty (Auchtermuchty parish)

R Cachart, A Williams (SUAT)

Roman marching camp

NO 240 117 A watching brief conducted on a small development recorded a ditch feature in the site's S-facing baulk. The feature was on the projected line of the SW side of a Severan marching camp.

The ditch was cut into soft rock and measured 0.60m in depth and 2.35m in width. It had a rounded bottom, a moderately steep SE face and a shallow SW face, which had apparently been re-cut. One sherd of late medieval green glaze pottery was found in the main fill. Although the feature did not have the classic Roman V-shaped profile, its position, over the projected ditch line, strongly suggests that this cut represents the defensive ditch of the marching camp.

Sponsor: HS 

### Ballinbreich (Flisk parish)

NMS

MBA flanged axehead

NO 272 203 A flanged copper alloy axehead was found by a metal detectorist in an arable field at Ballinbreich Castle Farm, near Newburgh. Now with North East Fife District Museums Service, Cupar, following a Treasure Trove enquiry.

Daybook no: DB 1991/11.

## GRAMPIAN REGION

### CITY OF ABERDEEN DISTRICT

#### Pitfoddel's Castle (Peterculter parish)

CFA

NJ 9103 0296 Detailed recording and survey was carried out on this previously known motte and bailey site (NJ 90 SW 1). The motte comprises an irregular ovate mound c40m long by 25m wide,

surmounted by a small mound with an artificial level top measuring 7m by 3m. The site has maximum relief of 4.5m. No trace of the bailey was present. This may have been removed by landscaping around the motte.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr George Gibson.

**Brimmond Hill** (Newhills parish) I Shepherd  
Rig & furrow

NJ 854 097 On moderately steep, W-facing slopes of Brimmond Hill, an extensive area of rig and furrow.

Sponsor: GRC.

**Woodland's Wood** (Dyce parish)

Hut circles & field system, rig & furrow

NJ 848 151 On summit and slopes of hill, hut circles/circular enclosures and linear field plots. Also rectilinear enclosures on ridge of hill with an area of rig and furrow.

Sponsors: GRC, RCM.

**12–26 Carmelite Street, Aberdeen** J Stones  
(Aberdeen parish)

NJ 941 060 Demolition of a section of 19th-century tenement buildings allowed a watching brief in the area of the Carmelite friary (Stones 1986). The level of the natural was recorded, but no archaeological evidence remained. A parcel of papers apparently deposited during construction, was recovered. Included are copies of the *Aberdeen Journal* and the *Daily Free Press* of 1879, containing accounts of the discovery of human bones on the W side of Carmelite Lane, during building work. A handwritten statement from the 1879 developer indicates his awareness that his building work covers the site once known as the Carmelite Friars' garden.

#### Reference

Stones, J A (1986) *Three Scottish Carmelite Friaries: Excavations at Aberdeen, Linlithgow and Perth 1980–86* (Proc Scot Monogr Ser, 6).

**16–18 Netherkirkgate, Aberdeen** A Cameron  
(Aberdeen parish)

Medieval buildings and pits

NJ 942 063 The area behind the standing building formerly occupied by Potty Donald's paint shop and the Bond Bar, was being developed and the yard excavated for a beer cellar and car parking. Part of the site included the frontage on to the medieval Guestrow. Evidence of stake holes representing two sides of a medieval building were found, portions of probable post-medieval stone buildings on the frontage and under these large medieval pits partly underlying the Guestrow itself. Several hundred stake holes were found over the whole site, some indicating definite fence lines. Under the medieval deposits was a widespread and uniform clay and stone layer containing several hundred worked flints. It is hoped that the remaining Guestrow area will become available for excavation to clarify some queries regarding the medieval frontage.

Sponsor: HS [ ]

**Gallowgate Middle School, Aberdeen** (Aberdeen parish)

Medieval leather

NJ 941 065 Demolition of the Gallowgate Middle School, Gallowgate in advance of a flatted development, permitted excavation of a potential medieval frontage site. 19th century tenements and a school swimming pool on the frontage had destroyed potential deposits, although some productive areas were left undisturbed. A large late 12th/early 13th century pit was excavated which contained over 50 boots and shoes, belt fragments and leather trimmings from shoemaking suggesting waste from a cobbling area. A large amount of bone, offcuts of antler and a wooden boat paddle were

also excavated from the pit. This may confirm that this area of Aberdeen was an industrial zone in the medieval period, as excavations at 53–59 Gallowgate (cf *DES* 1986, pp 12–13) on the opposite side of the road revealed similar evidence of industrial activity.

Sponsor: HS [ ]

**154 Deeside Gardens, Aberdeen** (Aberdeen parish) NMS  
Flint tools

NJ.910 035 Mr Henderson of 154 Deeside Gardens recovered a flint end-scraper, barbed and tanged arrowhead and knife/scrapper while gardening between 1965–1979, and noted (but did not recover) other flakes. Objects with finder: details with NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1991/76.

## BANFF & BUCHAN DISTRICT

**Yonderton** (Cruden parish) A Saville  
Stone axeheads findspot

NK 038 378, NK 042 377 and NK 036 378 Four polished stone axeheads were found on ploughed fields at Yonderton, Hatton, around 1970. Two of the axeheads (lengths 156mm and 185mm) were found in the same field at NK 042 377, another (length 84mm) at NK 036 378, while the precise findspot at Yonderton of the fourth (length 215mm) is not known. Presented to the National Museums of Scotland by the finder, Mr A Walker, in 1992.

Daybook no: DB 1992/49.

**Den of Boddam** (Peterhead parish)

Flint extraction site

NK 113 415 A second season of research excavation took place in July – August, centred on a formerly cultivated plot above the W side of the Den. An area of c159 sq m immediately S of the modern ditch section examined in 1991 was machine-stripped, then cleaned by hand. The excavation focused on a close-set group of extraction pits on the S edge of this area. The western half of Pit 14, an oval pit c5.6m by 4.0m in plan at subsoil level, was completely excavated to its base at 4.1m below the modern surface. Pit 67 was only partially exposed in plan, but its W end was excavated to the base at 4.4m below the surface. Both pits penetrate the Buchan Ridge Gravel for c3m.

The lower fills of these pits were comprised of sterile backfill derived from the digging of other adjacent pits. The upper fill of Pit 67 was dominated by flint-knapping waste and abandoned quartzite anvils, and similar deposits were noted in the upper fills of most of the pits in this area.

To the N of the pits was an area where a buried soil was relatively well-preserved for c25 sq m. This was excavated in metre squares to recover a concentration of lithic knapping debris.

An adjacent geological test-trench was dug to permit detailed recording of the fabric, orientation, and clast lithology of the Buchan Ridge Gravel and the overlying glacial till.

Archaeological and geological samples were taken from elsewhere in the Den to provide information on distribution and variability. It is now estimated that flint may have been extracted over as much as 4ha (10a), with pits being dug wherever the Buchan Ridge Gravel was close to the surface.

In the absence of other datable material, samples of the peat from the extraction pits have been taken for radiocarbon assay. There is still no evidence for the manufacture of finished implements on site; virtually all the struck flint recovered is primary processing debris, often with a strong bipolar aspect, resulting from the technique of knapping on anvilstones.

Sponsors: NMS, Grampian Regional Council, Scottish Natural Heritage, The Society of Antiquaries of London, The Prehistoric Society.

## GRAMPIAN

### **Mill of Laithers** (Turiff parish)

Neolithic axehead

NJ 694 494 A Neolithic ground stone axehead found many years ago on Mill of Laithers farm has been donated to the NMS. Daybook no: DB 1991/59a.

### **Mill of Laithers** (Turiff parish)

EBA armlets

NJ 694 494 Two EBA copper alloy armlets, found many years ago on Mill of Laithers farm, have been donated to the NMS. A similar armlet (in NMS) and (supposedly) the butt of a flat axe have previously been reported from this farm, apparently from a grave. Daybook no: DB 1991/59b.

### **Stonebriggs, Rosehearty** (Pitsligo parish)

Lithic objects

NJ 919 655 21 lithic objects were found on Stonebriggs Farm, near Rosehearty, between 1945–55 by Mr J Cruden. They include barbed and tanged and leaf-shaped arrowheads and scrapers. The collection has now been donated to the NMS. Daybook no: DB 1992/45.

### **Air Photographs**

M Greig

As a result of a summer flying programme sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following new sites have been identified:

Full information held in GRC SMR.

#### **Glassaugh** (Fordyce parish)

NJ 558 657 Two ring ditches.

#### **Upper Dallachy** (Boyndie parish)

NJ 632 654 Circular enclosure.

NJ 638 653 A run of adjoining rectangular cropmarks. Possible square barrows.

NJ 636 652 A sub-oval enclosure.

#### **Claymires** (Turiff parish)

NJ 726 514 Ring ditch.

#### **Gellyhill** (Gamrie parish)

NJ 704 622 Elongated oval enclosure.

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

NJ 825 634 Large rectangular enclosure with possible internal features, overlies a circular enclosure to E.

#### **Long Nose, Tore of Troup** (Gamrie parish)

NJ 823 632 Circular enclosure.

#### **Lochhills** (Aberdour parish)

NJ 904 645 Faint trace of a ring ditch.

NJ 905 646 Faint trace of a circular enclosure.

#### **Cairnbulg** (Fraserburgh parish)

NK 014 644 Large circular enclosure with double ditch.

### **Air Photographs**

#### **Stevensburn** (New Deer parish)

NJ 870 499 Circular enclosure with possible internal feature.

#### **Crookahill** (Aberdour parish)

R Feilden

NJ 880 605 Circular cropmark with blob. ?Stone circle.

#### **Mains of Bodychell** (Pitsligo parish)

M Greig

NJ 949 634 Elongated oval enclosure cut by modern ditch.

#### **Wester Cardno** (Pitsligo parish)

NJ 954 639 Sub-oval enclosure with possible internal feature.

#### **Birnie Wood** (Rathen parish)

NJ 977 624 Stone clearance heaps across an area of 12ha. Number deteriorated between 1976 and 1988.

#### **Bodycell** (Pitsligo parish)

NJ 952 635 Oval enclosure.

NMS

### **Heath-hill** (Tyrie parish)

NJ 962 630 Wide trace of rectangular shape. ?Possible homestead moat.

### **Nine Maidens Hill** (Fraserburgh parish)

NJ 966 647 Thin trace of an enclosure round foot of a small knoll. Larger trace may lie on edge of fence line round hill.

### **Hill of Meadaple** (Fyvie parish)

I Shepherd

Rig & furrow

NJ 728 344 On NE-facing moderately steep slopes of hill, an area of rig and furrow.

Sponsor: GRC.

## GORDON DISTRICT

### **Brunt Hill** (Towie parish)

CFA

Pre-afforestation survey

NJ 475 130 Field survey was undertaken between 230m and 375m OD on the northern side of Brunt Hill, an area of c100 hectares. The summit of Brunt Hill was once afforested and the stumps of this plantation still remain among rough grasses and stone outcrops. The lower slopes to the N have been improved and are under cultivation. The western slopes are very steep and are used for grazing. The following monuments were recorded:

NJ 4775 1280 A series of nine small cairns lie in the NW of the survey area, on the uncultivated land. These may be related to pre-improvement farming practice.

NJ 4815 1300 A large rubble spread on the eastern edge of the improved land is undoubtedly modern, although it may mask earlier features.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

### **Air Photographs**

#### **Dryden** (Rhynie parish)

M Greig

NJ 483 264 Broad dark trace. ?Homestead moat.

#### **Duncanstone** (Leslie parish)

NJ 580 264 Ring ditch with entrance in W.

NJ 580 265 Circular enclosure with possible attached features to NE and SW.

#### **Springburn** (Kintore parish)

NJ 782 159 Ring ditch.

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

NJ 787 159 Semi-circular cropmark.

#### **Fleuchats** (Strathdon parish)

NJ 336 089 Oval enclosure showing as thin light trace.

#### **Knowehead** (Towie parish)

NJ 477 129 Rectangular, embanked enclosure with a scatter of stone clearance heaps around it.

#### **Fallow Hill** (Kennethmont parish)

NJ 574 290 Possible small hill fort or enclosure. Thin trace of two ditches and internal feature.

#### **Hill of Flinder** (Kennethmont parish)

NJ 595 277 Hill fort/enclosure multi-vallate round summit of hill. Also possible hut circle and enclosure in area of rough ground to NE at NJ 597 280.

#### **Hatton of Fintray** (Fintray parish)

R Feilden

NJ 841 162 Two or three oval enclosures overlying each other.

#### **Sessnie Croft** (Methlick parish)

M Greig

NJ 876 375 Large circular enclosure with internal features, ?Homestead. Also rectangular cropmark immediately to SE. Other cropmarks run into field to N.

**Brawland 2** (Auchindoir & Kearm parish) M van Hoek  
Rock carvings  
NJ 469 266 Small boulder in rock-strewn area: five cups.

**Howff Wood** (Skene parish) L Livingstone  
Rig and furrow  
NJ 761 095 On W/NW-facing slope, an area of rig and furrow running along break of slope to top of hill in a narrow strip.

**Mill of Kelly** (Methlick parish) A M Davie  
Hut circle/stone circle/flints  
NJ 890 353 Possible hut circle on gentle S-facing slope. Also alleged remains of a stone circle immediately to E on other side of track. 'At this farm were remains of a stone circle. Near the circle were two areas 330 feet apart which contained many flints in the shape of arrowheads. To the S of this area was the remains of a small hut whose floor was covered in chippings.'

**Haddo Country Park** (Tarves parish) J Moss, I Shepherd  
Flint blade  
NJ 883 346 A keeled blade in pale, light-brown flint with some spar on dorsal surface and cortex at distal end. Fine denticulated retouch on right edge. 61mm long; 13mm maximum width; c4mm thick.  
Sponsor: GRC.

## KINCARDINE & DEESIDE DISTRICT

**Auchenblae** (Auchenblae parish) R Benvie  
Cannonballs  
NO 727 789 Two cannonballs, 8cm and 5.5cm diameter, were brought into Montrose Museum as an enquiry. They were found in the back garden of Auchterhouse, Inverury Street, Auchenblae. DBM 1184.  
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**St Cyrus** (St Cyrus parish)  
Coin  
A Robert III Groat, dug up 40 years ago in St Cyrus, was brought in to Montrose Museum in 1992. It was retained by finder. DBM 1121.  
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Glentanar** (Aboyne & Glentanar parish) NMS  
LBA armlet  
NO 481 953 A further LBA copper alloy armlet from the Glentanar hoard was purchased from its owner, who had received it from the previous owner of the hoard. Registration number DQ 423.  
Daybook no: DB 1991/29.

**Air Photographs**  
**Mont Goldrum** (Arbuthnott parish) M Greig  
NO 816 774 Area of rig and furrow.

**Drumyoche, Arbuthnott** (Arbuthnott parish) NMS  
Arrowheads  
NO 780 765 A leaf-shaped arrowhead and a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead found some years ago on Drumyoche farm have been donated to the NMS. Registration numbers AD 2430-1.  
Daybook no: DB 1990/20.

**Lawsie, Crathie** (Crathie & Braemar parish) CFA  
Post-medieval settlement  
NO 261 960 Field survey was undertaken in June 1992 in response to a Woodland Grant Scheme application. The small survey

area was densely covered in post-medieval settlement. The following components were recorded:

*Nine rectilinear buildings:* 1) NO 2614 9599; 2) NO 2616 9599; 3) NO 2626 9602; 4) NO 2624 9602; 5) NO 2623 9602; 6) NO 2624 9604; 7) NO 2626 9604; 8) NO 2627 9606; 9) NO 2617 9604.

Building 2 appears to possess two phases of construction. Buildings 3-8 cluster on either side of Rintarsin Burn, and presumably belong to a single farmstead. Buildings 3, 6, 7 and 8 are present on the first edition OS coverage (Banffshire sheet XC, 1869), with building 7 indicated as roofed. The standing remains of building 3 appear to overlie earlier foundations. Building 9 is indicated as roofed on the first edition OS.

*Seven drystone enclosures:* 1) NO 2611 9601; 2) NO 2617 9597; 3) NO 2619 9600; 4) NO 2628 9605; 5) NO 2615 9606; 6) NO 2619 9605; 7) NO 2622 9605.

Enclosures 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7 are present on the first edition OS coverage, and appear to be garden cultivation plots. Enclosure 2 may be a further garden plot, whereas 4 is much smaller in size, and is possibly an animal pen or badly damaged outbuilding.

A well-preserved *limekiln* (NO 2618 9601) is present on the first edition OS coverage.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Milton Cottage** (Banchory-Ternan parish) R Feilden  
Pits/enclosures

NO 746 960 On S-facing river terrace of the River Dee cropmarks of pits and possible enclosures, also curvilinear cropmarks.  
Sponsors: HS , GRC.

**Nether Mills of Crathes** (Banchory-Ternan parish) NMS  
Flint arrowhead

NO 757 965 A flint arrowhead was apparently found on Nether Mills of Crathes farm about 1936. It is in private possession and has not yet been seen: details with NMS.  
Daybook no: DB 1990/20b.

**Air Photographs**  
**Red Moss** (Banchory-Ternan parish) M Greig  
NJ 742 010 Large circular embanked enclosure.  
**Farrochie** (Fetteresso parish)  
NO 854 863 Large circular enclosure.  
NO 851 866 Possible pit alignment, also other cropmarks in same field.

**Whitewells** (Tarland parish) I Shepherd  
Longhouses  
NJ 515 070 On a gentle NE-facing slope, the remains of two longhouses, almost forming an L-shape. An enclosure lies to S.  
Sponsor: GRC.

**Cairnshee** (Durris parish) G Barclay, R Feilden  
Farmstead

NO 734 940 On S-facing slope, remains of an 18th to 19th century farmstead: E-shaped steading around a yard. Horsegang unroofed but centre preserved. Kiln barn foundations to E. Longhouse/bothy/croft to S plus other footings incorporated in modern walls.  
Sponsor: HS .

**Ratlich** (Crathie & Braemar parish) E Woodward  
Farmstead

NO 212 947 On a S-facing slope, the remains of a farmstead, mill and longhouses.  
Sponsor: GRC.

## GRAMPIAN

**Lochmanse** (Coull & Lumphanan parish) R Millington  
Sunken track  
NJ 518 043 – NJ 542 046 A sunken track runs from Lochmanse uphill and across saddle towards Wartle Farm, c2m wide, 1m deep.

## MORAY DISTRICT

**Glenlatterach** (Dallas & Birnie parishes) CFA  
Preafforestation survey

A series of settlements comprising longhouses, corn-drying kilns, storehouses with linking sunken trackways and associated banks and enclosures was surveyed. Full details are in a report lodged with the NMRS.

- 01 NJ 1942 5017 Circular enclosure (sheepfold).
- 02 NJ 1938 5020 Longhouse.
- 03 NJ 1942 5024 Corn-drying kiln.
- 04 NJ 1944 5022 Longhouse.
- 05 NJ 1949 5043 Standing stone.
- 06 NJ 1932 5098 Enclosure.
- 07 NJ 1932 5103 Earthen banks.
- 08 NJ 1913 5103 Longhouse.
- 09 NJ 1906 5126 Two longhouses.
- 10 NJ 1910 5181 Longhouse.
- 11 NJ 1910 5183 Longhouse.
- 12 NJ 1906 5171 Drystone field wall.
- 13 NJ 1910 5227 Earthen bank.
- 14 NJ 1914 5252 Longhouse.
- 15 NJ 1906 5112 Longhouse.
- 16 NJ 1920 5240 Sunken trackway.
- 17 NJ 1885 5172 Sunken trackway.
- 18 NJ 1785 5132 Sunken trackway.
- 19 NJ 1785 5100 Peatcutting.

Sponsor: HS 

**Crofts of Dipple, near Fochabers** (Speymouth parish) NMS  
LBA sword

NJ 329 589 A Ewart Park LBA leaf-shaped sword was recovered by a metal detectorist in a ploughed field. The sword had been broken into four pieces before its deposition. Following a Treasure Trove enquiry it was disposed to Elgin Museum.  
Daybook no: DB 1992/30.

**Glenavon, Tomintoul** (Kirkmichael parish) CFA  
Post-medieval settlement, cairnfields

Field survey was undertaken in June 1992 in response to a Woodland Grant Scheme application. The following sites were recorded (existing NMR reference codes in parentheses):

NJ 164 171, NJ 167 161, NJ 166 162 Stone clearance heaps lie at these locations within cultivated land beside the River Avon. These are probably recent in origin, but may have been formed over earlier sites. The upper half of a rotary quern was found at the last site.

NJ 163 158 (NJ 11 NE 5) A spread of c90 clearance cairns run from N to S over an area of 500m by 150m on moorland known as Delavorar Wood. At least three small fields are delimited by these cairns. A possible small platform and shieling are present within the cairnfield, with a further possible outlying hut platform present at NJ 1613 1572.

NJ 167 158 The remains of a watermill, pond and race lie immediately W of the barn at Delavorar. These are present on the first edition OS coverage (Banffshire, sheet XLIII, 1869).

NJ 170 155 A settlement comprising three rectilinear structures and a plot of lazy beds lies in a prominent location to the S of Allt Dubh.

NJ 162 152 (NJ 11 NE 8) A field system lies to the N of Ballintomb. Alignments of clearance cairns and lengths of low, stony bank delimited at least four fields. A small structure is incorporated within one of the banks. The footings of a rectilinear structure lie adjacent to a badly preserved patch of rig and furrow cultivation at the N end of the field system.

NJ 166 151 (NJ 11 NE 13) The footings of three post-medieval longhouses, a poorly preserved enclosure and a corn-drying kiln lie on the valley floor to the W of the River Avon.

NJ 167 148 A complex of post-medieval settlement extends along Allt na Kyle. This comprises a nucleated settlement of four rectilinear buildings, one containing a corn-drying kiln, and three outlying buildings, associated with tracks, field clearance and enclosures. Most of the buildings are present on the first edition OS coverage (Banffshire, sheet XLIII).

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

### Air Photographs

**Knowehead** (Rathven parish) M Greig  
NJ 453 665 Large circular enclosure with internal features; adjoining banks of an extensive field system.

**Spynie** (Spynie parish)  
NJ 224 658 Circular enclosure.

**Kinneddar** (Drainie parish)  
NJ 223 694 Large rectangular cropmark with internal divisions.

**Convalleys** (Mortlach parish)  
NJ 306 371 Circular enclosure.

**Bridge of Lettoch** (Mortlach parish)  
NJ 310 380 Circular cropmark with second circular cropmark immediately to E.

**Orbliston** (Speymouth parish)  
NJ 310 575 Circular enclosure.

**Tower Lodge** (Clatt parish)  
NJ 557 248 Double oval enclosure cut by a road on northern edge.

**Aldroughty Farm** (Spynie parish) J S Bone  
Ring ditch (see fig 21)

NJ 187 624 Well-marked circular enclosure, with possibly three internal pits. Photographed as colour print from 2000 feet, in ripening barley crop.

**Spynie Palace** (Spynie parish) J Lewis

NJ 230 658 Limited excavation beyond the SE corner of the enclosure revealed the remains of a shallow ditch, 7m wide and aligned E/W, that appeared to pre-date all of the extant buildings of the palace. The ditch was levelled during the construction of the S range and the SE corner tower, the massive rubble foundations of the latter extending well into it. Several sherds of 12th-century pottery (from at least three vessels, including one of ?Low Countries proto-stoneware) were recovered from one of the ditch fills: these appeared to comprise redeposited midden material. Overlying the ditch were deposits derived from the partial collapse of the adjacent buildings; with no indication of a surface contemporary with the occupation of the palace.

Further S, the drystone, E/W perimeter wall built in 1820 was dismantled to reveal an underlying, clay-bonded and mortar-pointed, rubble wall that survived to a length of 54m. This lower wall is believed to have formed the boundary between the palace and its gardens and orchards.

## GRAMPIAN/HIGHLAND

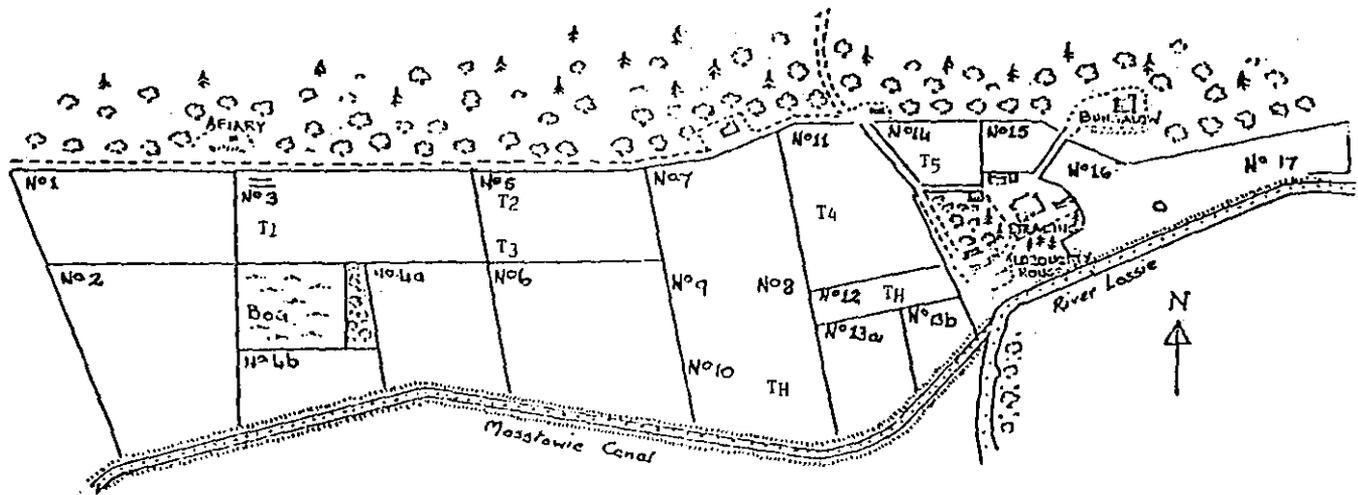


Fig 21. Aldroughty Farm. Field numbers, crops and trials. O - site (approximately)

Two small trenches were opened at first floor level within the SW corner tower to determine the depth (0.20m) of debris that overlay the roof of the cellars below.

Before a safety fence was installed on the N side of the courtyard, trenching was carried out adjacent to the S wall of the N range in an area partially excavated in 1987. The steep, natural slope that once led northwards to Spynie Loch was exposed at several points on the courtyard side of the range.

Sponsor: HS

**Whitefield Farm** (Rathven parish) D Mather, I Shepherd  
Flint arrowhead

NJ 450 602 Found on gentle N/NW-facing slope, a whitish-grey flint arrowhead: barbed and tanged with central barb broken and missing, 30mm length; with finder. Reported to Regional Archaeologist.

**'Rosebank', St Leonard's Road, Forres** (Forres parish) G King  
Symbol stone

NJ 039 588 A fragment of a Class I Pictish Symbol stone, showing part of a crescent and v-rod, was found built into a garden wall. Now in Falconer Museum, Forres.

Sponsor: MDC.

The following artefacts have been reported to Grampian Regional Archaeologist by Elgin Museum. Full details in GRC SMR.

**Gallowcrook** (Elgin parish) C Sangster

NJ 203 625 Bronze buckle with mouldings at flat end, 20mm diameter, 5mm thick. ?12th century. Also button made of lead. Found by metal detector; with finder.

**Elgin Cathedral** (Elgin parish)

NJ 221 629 Lead button 36mm diameter, 10mm thick. Embossed border of diagonal lines, central motif of circles and lines. Found on disturbed ground near Cathedral or site of the Bishops houses. Found by metal detector; with finder.

**Muiryhall Farm** (Urquhart parish)

NJ 282 625 Remains of bronze brooch, clasp missing; 45mm diameter. Found by metal detector; with farmer.

**Kingsmills** (St Andrews-Lhanbryd parish)

NJ 223 631 Horse harness decoration, possibly bronze with traces of red and gold enamel in a chevron pattern on one side. Found by metal detector. Length 40mm, width 18mm.

The following sites have been reported to Grampian Region SMR by the head forester of the Crown Estates, Glenlivet. Full details in GRC SMR.

**Glenmullie** (Kirkmichael parish)

NJ 194 168 Remains of a kiln.

W Anderson

**Allt na Broighleig** (Kirkmichael parish)

NJ 237 157 Corn-drying kiln and longhouses.

**Cnoc nan Sithean** (Kirkmichael parish)

NJ 157 277 Remains of three longhouses with a kiln beside most southerly house.

**Clash of Scalan** (Inveravon parish)

NJ 242 186 Remains of deserted farmstead and group of five rick stances.

NJ 241 185 Kiln built into bank, walls approximately 1m thick, internal diameter 1.5m.

NJ 244 188 Remains of a longhouse.

NJ 239 184 Remains of a kiln.

**Dell Farm** (Kirkmichael parish)

NJ 158 278 Grave stone: blank, no inscription, no body interred beneath it.

**Auchlichnie** (Kirkmichael parish)

NJ 154 234 Remains of at least five longhouses and enclosures. Kiln attached to most southerly enclosure. Stone dumping within one longhouse.

Sponsor: Crown Estate.

## HIGHLAND REGION

### BADENOCH & STRATHSPEY DISTRICT

**Craig Meagaidh Nature Reserve** (Laggan parish) E B Rennie  
Shielings and/or settlement site

NJ 492 892 (centre approximately) 12 structures were recorded within an area some 200m square N of the confluence of the Allt Coire Chrannaig and the Allt a'Chrannaig. The foundations, many of which were on knolls or mounds, were generally rectangular with

## HIGHLAND

rounded corners and varied internally from 4m by 2m to 2m by 1.5m. One foundation was circular 1.5m diameter. There was more stone in some walls than in others but most structures had probably been of turf.

On a low spur some 200m to the W there is a rectangular ruin 6.5m by 2.5m within low tumbled walls. Nearby is a stone walled circular structure 3.5m diameter which is scooped into the S slope of the spur. In addition to these there are foundations of other enclosure walls and at least four smaller rectangular structures.

Recorded by R C Callander.

## CAITHNESS DISTRICT

### Harrow (Canisbay parish)

NMS

Norse period penannular brooch

ND 285 742 A metal detectorist found a penannular brooch and pin on the cliff edge at Harrow. The brooch is a 9th century Baltic style, made of copper alloy; the pin is derived from a different, larger brooch. It has been claimed as Treasure Trove, but has not yet been allocated to a museum.

Daybook no: DB 1992/5.

### Robert's Haven (Canisbay parish)

J H Barrett

Norse/medieval middens, structures (see Fig 22)

ND 389 736 (eroding middens and structures); ND 390 735 (ruinous building) Past investigations (Batey 1984, 1991) have observed substantial middens and structural remains eroding from the wave cut bank at Robert's Haven, a small bay facing NW onto the Pentland Firth (ND 389 736). Further archaeological strata have been reported from the immediate vicinity of a ruinous building (which is probably of medieval or early modern date) c150m inland (W) from the coastal deposits (*ibid*) (ND 390 735).

In June of 1992 an archaeological sampling project began at Robert's Haven. The site was surveyed and three sample columns were excavated for detailed palaeoeconomic and environmental study. Augering was conducted along two transects to assess the survival of archaeological deposits between the wave cut bank and the ruined structure mentioned above. This intervening space, now gently sloping pasture, was extensively quarried for sand during the 1940s and 1950s (M Houston, pers comm).

Work at the wave cut bank focused on the SW midden, a 25m long, c1m thick, deposit composed of thin lenses of fish bone and shell. Two 2m sections of the midden were cleaned and drawn. A sample column 50cm by c75cm was then excavated within each of these 2m sections (columns A and B). All excavated material was retained for fine mesh sieving and soil analyses. The midden is tentatively dated to the 13th or 14th century on the basis of pottery (R Will, pers comm).

The SW midden deposits showed signs of rapid accumulation and little post-depositional disturbance. Entire fish fins and even patches of articulated scales remained intact. Articulated fish bones, particularly clusters of anterior vertebrae (those close to the head), were present in 15 of 32 excavated contexts.

Fish bone dominates the excavated bone assemblage (9.3427kg, 97.9%). Preliminary examination suggests that cod (*Gadus morhua*), ling (*Molva molva*) and saithe (*Pollachius virens*) are the most common species. Shell was also very plentiful (9.0215kg). Mammal and bird bone are minor components of the deposit (approximately 0.17kg and 0.03kg respectively). The mammal bone consists of small fragments, many of which were burnt.

It is possible that the SW midden represents waste from a semi-specialized fish processing station. However, a thorough consideration of site formation processes is necessary before confirming this hypothesis. Domestic rubbish, including pottery and carbonised cereal grain, is also ubiquitous in the midden.

A 1.2m<sup>2</sup> column was excavated adjacent to the ruined structure (ND 390 735), where past references and current augering suggest archaeological strata should survive. Intact midden layers were excavated to a depth of c50cm, at which point they overlaid stone rubble or paving. These deposits are not yet securely dated.

The auger transects failed to reveal cultural material between the 'islands' of surviving archaeology at the shore and surrounding the ruined structure. Past sand quarrying has probably removed any deposits which might once have existed. It is possible, however, that other archaeological 'islands' exist which were missed by the 20m augering interval employed in this study.

Post-excavation analyses of samples from Robert's Haven will continue into 1993. Possible future sampling will broaden in focus and investigate structural remains. Stone built rectilinear foundations are eroding from the wave cut bank. These vanishing features require attention.

### References

Batey, C E (1984) *Caithness Coastal Survey 1980-82: Dunnet Head to Ousdale*. Durham, Durham University Department of Archaeology Occasional Paper No 3.

Batey, C E (1991) 'Archaeological Aspects of Norse Settlement in Caithness, North Scotland', *Acta Archaeologica* 61: 29-35.

Sponsors: Glasgow Archaeological Society, Hunter Archaeological Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, University of Glasgow, Association of Commonwealth Universities, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

### Marymas Green, Dunnet (Dunnet parish)

L J Myatt

Midden site

ND 219 706 Midden containing sea shells, fragments of animal and fish bones recently exposed due to erosion of dune area along roadside by grazing sheep. Also evidence of stone walling.

### 'Halmie' (Latheron parish)

A Morrison

Prehistoric cairn

ND 1171 3345 The site (Survey no DB18/22g) is one of a complex of remains centred on the deserted late 18th/early 19th-century township of Halmie. The name appeared on the Military Survey (Roy's Map) but the site had been abandoned before the publication of the first OS maps. Excavations have revealed a cairn 15m to 16m in diameter, with a series of stone-built banks or revetments round its outer edge covered by cairn material. Underlying this and running about two-thirds of the way around the circumference of the cairn is a hollow ditch-like channel roofed by stone slabs. A sub-circular area at the centre of the cairn is delimited by large orthostatic stones which do not, however, reach below 'floor' level. This 'chamber' area had an infill of broken stone slabs and the 'floor' was of the same material. A large quantity of quartz and flint-working debris and pottery fragments has been recovered, with a particular concentration on a spread of small stones on the SE edge of the cairn. A section of jet/lignite armlet was recovered from beneath the slab 'flooring' in the central area. Excavation will continue to ascertain the full dimensions of the site, to lift part of the cairn and to recover suitable dating and environmental material.

Sponsors: Mr R S Avery, Dunbeath Preservation Trust.

## INVERNESS DISTRICT

### 1 Priory Road, Beauly (Kilmorack parish)

J Wordsworth

NH 5271 4643 Investigation of a buried chamber adjacent to Beauly Priory, revealed a brick-lined oven thought to be a 19th century bread oven. Report with Highland Regional Council SMR. Sponsor: Highland Regional Council.

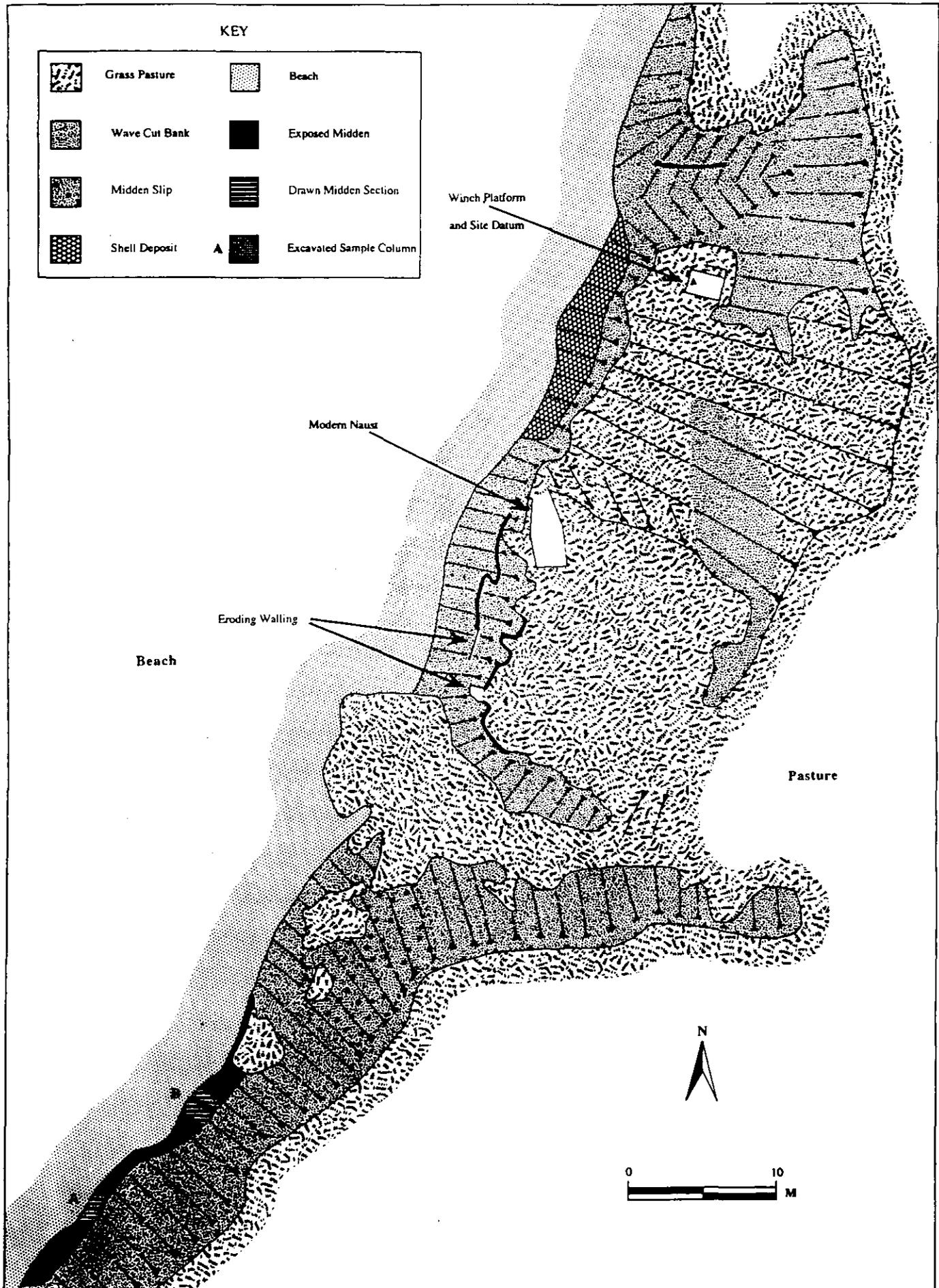


Fig 22. Robert's Haven: eroding middens and structures.

## HIGHLAND

### **Slackbuie Avenue, Inverness**

(Inverness & Bona parish)

NH 6695 4275 Trial excavation in advance of redevelopment revealed no significant archaeological remains. Report with Highland Regional Council SMR.

Sponsors: Highland Regional Council, Tulloch Homes.

### **Milton of Culloden**

NH 7116 4704 Monitoring of the Inverness–Dingwall Gas Pipeline revealed the remains of a shell midden with a microlithic industry in association.

Sponsors: British Gas, Highland Regional Council.

### **Balblair Cist (Kilmorack parish)**

Beaker cist burial

NH 507 445 Excavation by Inverness Museum following discovery of stone lined cist and two beakers during topsoil stripping prior to extension of Balblair sand and gravel quarry.

Rescue excavation produced no further finds and therefore concentrated on cist construction. The cist consisted of a large shattered cover slab of Beaulieu Sandstone, sealing a burial chamber lined on four sides by roughly dressed stone slabs. These side slabs were supported by pebble stone packing and were located within a larger excavated construction pit. Soil samples produced phosphate readings consistent with the presence of a decayed body within the acidic soil fill of the cist.

The small size of the cist interior (c45cm by 60cm) may indicate the burial being that of a child.

The two beakers recovered were of Northern (N3) type (INVMG 1992.019.1–2).

Sponsor: Inverness District Council.

### **Tom na Slaite (Moy & Dalarossie parish)**

Hut circle

NH 827 346 Pronounced remains of a hut circle truncated by modern track. Ovoid plan with diameters of 13.50m and 11.60m. Wall slump of c2m visible beyond current hut outline. Scooped interior with entrance probably to SE.

### **Allanfearn (Inverness & Bona parish)**

Possible disturbed cremation burial

NH 721 479 Fieldwalking finds of large kite-shaped flint projectile head of large size fragments of cremated bone may indicate presence of ploughed out cremation burial in vicinity.

## LOCHABER DISTRICT

### **Loch Arienas Woods (Morven parish)**

Group of recessed platforms

NM 680 520 (centred) On the S-facing hillside above the N side of Loch Arienas there is a large group of recessed platforms. 77 have been mapped covering an area of about 150 acres stretching from the lochside to approximately 500ft within a mixed deciduous woodland.

The platforms range from 21ft (6.4m) to 33ft (10m) in diameter and are mostly stone revetted.

The deserted and ruined township of Arienas lies within 100m of the E limit of the group. Many of the platforms at that end have been re-used both as foundations for rectangular stone houses, as foundations for small oval turf structures. Others have been re-used as kail yards as the perimeter of these platforms enclose rig and furrow cultivation.

Original information from Donald Kennedy BSc.

### **Allt Feadan Mhic Bheathain (1)**

**Rubha Nan Sgrìob (2) (Morven parish)**

Two groups of recessed platforms

NM 896 790 (centred) and NM 853 753 (centred) Two groups of platforms are recorded here – one of 18 platforms at NM 896 790 and the other of 35 platforms at NM 853 753. There is, however, another group of 6 in Glaschuirean at NM 863 759, another 2 at NM 885 779 and a large singleton at NM 791 707. There are also other groups in the side glens to the E.

The group at Allt Feadan Mhic Bheathain has until recently been within a stand of Caledonian Pines. The platforms are cut into very steep ground, set amongst and sometimes on top of boulders and scree. Above them and to the N are cliffs of naked rock. They are all stone built, ranging in size from one at 9ft (3m) to two at 33ft (10m).

The platforms of the group 'Rubha nan Scriob' – NM 853 753 – range from 18ft (5.5m) to 41ft (12.5m); some are stone built – the others are difficult to recognise as they are not. 29 of them – stone built and otherwise – are concentrated into an area of about 35 acres; that is more densely packed than has been found anywhere else. As many of these were poorly constructed and smaller – viz 21ft and 18ft (6.4m and 5.5m) – it is possible that the stone built recessed platforms have been augmented by quickly built charcoal hearth platforms.

The small group of 6 in Glaschuirean are in a 'hidden' site high up in a coire, about 1km away from the 'Rubha nan Scriob' group. They are all stone built.

Information from Mr Jim Kirby, Forestry Commission.

### **Eilean Fhianain, Loch Shiel (Arisaig & Moidart parish)**

CFA Ecclesiastical site

NM 752 682 A contour survey of Eilean Fhianain, the traditional graveyard of the Clan Ranald, was undertaken after the clearing of the thick scrub that has obscured the island in recent years. In consultation with Dorothy Low of Highland Regional Council a number of gravestones, crosses, the chapel and other monuments were mapped.

Sponsor: Highland Regional Council.

### **Arean Township, Eilean Shona**

(Arisaig & Moidart parish)

NM 644 729 A rapid pre-forestation survey was carried out, tracing pre-clearance settlement under the abandoned modern farm. Report with HS and Highland Regional Council SMR.

Sponsors: Highland Regional Council, HS

### **Keilhill (Lismore & Appin parish)**

NM 975 535 A rapid survey was carried out in advance of afforestation revealing extensive remains of relict broad rig cultivation.

NM 9820 5312 A small circular structure 2.8m in diameter may be the remains of a roundhouse. Report with HS and Highland Regional Council SMR.

Sponsors: Highland Regional Council, HS

### **Drum na Torran, Strontian (Ardnamurchan parish)**

?Later prehistoric potsherds

NM 834 628 Eight sherds (two joining), representing at least two vessels, were recovered after Forestry ploughing by Mr J E Kirby. The findspot lies on a hillside near a burn flowing into the Strontian river, near a possible shieling site. With finder – details with NMS. Daybook no: DB 1991/82.

### **Loch Shiel (Polloch) (Ardnamurchan parish)**

Norse/medieval wooden trough

NM 783 689 A shallow wooden-handled trough was found in shallow water on the edge of the channel where the River Polloch

flows into Loch Shiel. It has been 14C dated to 800–1165 cal AD. The finder, Master Guy Roberts, donated the vessel to the NMS. Daybook no: DB 1991/33.

**Sailean nan Cuileag, Salen** (Ardnamurchan parish) J Kirby  
Round cairn

NM 702 642 A large round cairn, 12m in diameter and 2m in height was reported by leading Ranger Peter Madden. Recent stone robbing has removed a section 4m across by 2m deep from the SE sector and there is superficial damage on the NE side.  
Sponsor: Forest Enterprise Lochaber.

**Glen Hurich Forest, Lochaber Forest District**  
(Ardnamurchan parish)

Survey of Forestry Commission land

A preliminary survey of archaeological sites was carried out in Glen Hurich Forest. Further details for most sites can be obtained by contacting Lochaber Forest District Office, Torlundy, Fort William.

- NM 860 760 Recessed platforms (2).
- NM 853 755 Rectangular building.
- NM 855 755 Recessed platforms (3).
- NM 848 752 Recessed platforms (33); rectangular buildings (2); cave.
- NM 843 735 Sheepfank (irregular shape).
- NM 864 758 Recessed platforms (6).
- NM 855 758 Recessed platform (1).
- NM 841 735) Depopulated settlement 'Scamodale'.
- NM 839 734)
- NM 833 732 Recessed platform (1).
- NM 835 733 Rectangular building.
- NM 852 733 Shieling huts (2).
- NM 857 728 Shieling huts (2).
- NM 828 730 Rectangular building.
- NM 825 725 Rectangular building.
- NM 821 719 Sheepfank. Rectangular.
- NM 817 718 Depopulated settlement 'Loinvor'.
- NM 813 718 Cashel (possible).
- NM 796 713 Rectangular building.
- NM 791 707 Recessed platform (1).
- NM 778 691 Recessed platforms (2).
- NM 784 689 Boat noost (?).
- NM 794 690 Sheepfank. Rectangular.
- NM 794 690 Rectangular buildings.
- NM 796 692 Clearance cairn? Platforms?
- NM 803 693 Recessed platforms (3).
- NM 807 696 Recessed platforms (2).
- NM 805 685 Recessed platform (1).
- NM 794 688 Rectangular building.
- NM 796 688 Sheepfank. Rectangular.
- NM 792 684 Depopulated settlement.
- NM 792 683 Prehistoric site – flints found.
- NM 793 681 Denuded cairn with burial cist. (RCAHMS Inventory Argyll 3 No 12)
- NM 809 678 Recessed platforms (4).
- NM 802 680 Recessed platforms (2).
- NM 814 679 Lambing pen and store.
- NM 819 679 Recessed platforms (13).
- NM 824 680 Depopulated settlement. (Unnamed on Roy's map.)
- NM 833 683 Depopulated settlement with Corn Kiln 'Glen Hurich'.
- NM 839 685 D-shaped platforms (2).
- NM 835 687 Shelters? and lambing pen.
- NM 844 692 Depopulated settlement 'Coulachy?'.
- NM 843 704 Lambing pen, possible shieling 'Tobar na Lagaig'.
- NM 848 706 Recessed platforms (3).

- NM 856 706 Sheepfank (rectangular).
  - NM 864 712 Depopulated settlement 'Resourie'.
  - NM 852 710 Lambing pen.
  - NM 848 693 Rectangular building (2).
  - NM 846 687 Recessed platforms (8).
  - NM 866 710 Sheepfank. Rectangular. Possible shieling.
  - NM 889 715 Shieling huts (2).
  - NM 866 710 Sheepfank. Circular. Possible shieling.
  - NM 847 684 Recessed platforms (6).
  - NM 849 682 Recessed platforms (2).
  - NM 859 689 Lambing pen.
  - NM 855 696 Recessed platforms (2).
  - NM 838 682 Sheepfank. Rectangular.
  - NM 835 681 Corn Kiln.
  - NM 843 679 Recessed platforms (7).
  - NM 820 672 Recessed platforms (4).
  - NM 833 673 Depopulated settlement 'Coire Chaillich'.
  - NM 828 673 Recessed platforms (2).
  - NM 839 668 Shieling huts.
  - NM 793 670 Depopulated settlement 'Ballnaseilich'.
  - NM 806 672 Depopulated settlement 'Dilaid'.
  - NM 800 659 Corraitee lead mines 1725–1871.
  - NM 798 663 Possible shieling hut.
  - NM 794 659 Shieling huts.
  - NM 792 677 Sheepfank. Rectangular.
  - NM 785 677 Sheepfank.
  - NM 788 683 Prehistoric site. Flints and 3 saddle querns found.
  - NM 789 685 Rectangular turf building.
  - NM 783 687 Recessed platforms (2).
  - NM 777 687 Recessed platforms (6).
  - NM 767 684 Depopulated settlement 'Camas Blathan'.
  - NM 758 673 Recessed platforms (3).
  - NM 765 676 Recessed platforms (5).
  - NM 763 684 Recessed platforms (6).
  - NM 759 687 Preaching site 'Creag an T-Sagairt'.
  - NM 756 685 Shieling huts? flints found.
  - NM 757 679 Bloomery.
  - NM 756 678 Rectangular building.
  - NM 746 674 Sheepfank. Rectangular.
  - NM 737 670 Depopulated settlement.
  - NM 733 667 Bloomery.
  - NM 734 663 Bloomery.
  - NM 729 668 Depopulated settlement 'Claih'.
  - NM 789 671 Recessed platforms (6).
  - NM 753 670 Recessed platforms (3).
  - NM 762 672 Recessed platforms (3).
- Sponsor: Forest Enterprise Lochaber.

**Coroghon Mòr, Isle of Canna**

R M Spearman

(Small Isles parish)

Iron Age house, pottery

NG 279 056 Alterations to the track approaching the 'prison' at Coroghon Mòr, and construction of a British Telecom building there, exposed a number of layers of ash and shell midden separated by thick deposits of loam washed down from the adjacent slopes. Substantial quantities of decorated and undecorated low-fired Iron Age pottery had apparently come from the highest of these layers, on the N side of the track – below the lowest S-facing slopes of Compass Hill. Cleaning of the section and limited excavation of the ash deposits confirmed the origin of the pottery and indicated the remains of a burnt down structure, the timber and thatch roof of which had fallen and crushed a number of pots.

Details of the watching brief will be placed in the NMRS. After recording, the pottery will be returned to the local collection at Canna House.

Sponsor: NMS.

# HIGHLAND

**Clunes, Loch Lochy** (Kilmallie parish)  
Recessed platform group

E B Rennie

NN 215 896 (centred) On an area of about 70 acres on the NW side of Loch Lochy there are at least 26 platforms. The area is very steep and has been under afforestation until recently. Now half has been harvested but is being immediately re-planted.

The platforms occur from loch level to 600ft and range from 27ft (8.2m) to 33ft (10m) although a few very small ones of 12ft (3.5m) were noted. They all appear to be stone revetted though identification is difficult in the 'felled' area.

One platform had been re-used as the stance for a corn kiln. It was at loch level and the stone front lip which had stood 1.5m high, had been destroyed by waves and water. The corn kiln had been built into the half-floor which remained. It was well built and almost 3m wide at the top and 1.9m deep. The flue emerged on to the shore nearly 2m below. The kiln is now in danger as it has already been partly destroyed by wave action. The original floor level of the platform showed in the broken section as a black line of organic soil and stone overlain with sterile soil.

Information originally supplied by Mr Jim Kirby of the Forestry Commission.

- |    |               |  |
|----|---------------|--|
| 1  | NG 8125 5790  | <b>Airigh Mholach*</b> Shieling bothy and 6 small circular structures.   |
| 2  | NG 804 602    | <b>Meall na Conchreag†</b> Bothy and dairy.  |
|    | NG 803 600    | <b>Meall na Conchreag†</b> Bothy and dairy.  |
| 3  | NG 812 625    | <b>Airigh Garbh*</b> 3 shieling bothies.   |
| 4  | NG 800 626    | <b>Braigh Haisgal*</b> A group of 14 ruins on a flat alluvial plain beside the Craig River. Place name evidence suggests a Norse shieling site.  |
|    | (centring on) |  |
| 5  | NG 8311 6070  | <b>Larach Tigh a' fhraochain*</b>  |
|    | NG 8305 6070  |  |
|    | NG 8288 6064  | 3 small corbelled structures.  |
| 6  | NG 8253 6001  | <b>Glac Fearna*</b> Possible shieling bothy and 2 dairies.   |
| 7  | NG 8258 5946  | <b>Loch an t'Sidhein</b> Small bothy.  |
| 8  | NG 8266 5966  | <b>An Coire Beag</b> 2 small bothies.  |
| 9  | NG 8266 5990  | <b>Loch nan Tri-eileanan</b> Shieling bothy and dairy.   |
|    | NG 8288 5995  | Shieling bothy.  |
|    | NG 8292 5995  | Shieling bothy.  |
|    | NG 8285 5996  | Possible lambing pen or dairy.   |
|    | NG 8289 5998  | Shieling bothy and dairy.  |
| 10 | NG 828 594    | <b>Loch Cuil Sithean*</b> 2 shieling bothies.  |
| 11 | NG 832 582    | <b>Glaic</b> 21m by 12m oval enclosure; inner and outer wall faces composed of large upright boulders, with smaller stones between. Walls up to 1m high and 1m wide – similar construction to Leas Mhor and Leas Bheag, Alligin (842 574). |
| 12 | NG 826 586    | <b>Banc Mor</b> Footings of small bothy opening on to an area of cobbled flooring, possibly a turf-walled bothy.   |
|    | NG 825 585    | 2 small round bothies.   |
| 13 | NG 818 517    | <b>Cnoc na Sithean group</b> 3 scattered groups of remains at an altitude of 110m to 140m consisting in total of: (cont on p45)  |
|    | NG 820 570    |  |
|    | NG 824 582    |  |

## ROSS & CROMARTY DISTRICT

**Torridon Shieling Survey**

M MacDonald

(Applecross, Gairloch & Lochcarron parishes)

The following is a list of mainly shieling sites in the Torridon area of Wester Ross.

'Dairy' is used to describe the small circular structures often found near shieling bothies (after the late Ronald Miller) for storage of milk, butter or cheese.



Fig 23. Torridon Shieling Sites.

- 13 (cont) **Cnoc na Sithean group** 1 dwelling house, 1 3-compartment structure, 5 2-compartment structures, 10 round bothies, 3 sub-rectangular bothies, 20 small round structures, 2 main areas of former cultivation.
- 14 NG 8332 5783 **Braigh Alligin** Small corn-drying kiln in deserted settlement.
- 15 NG 844 589 **Moine Mhor** Scattered group of 3 shieling (easternmost) bothies and 3 small round structures.
- 16 NG 8455 5885 **Allt na Criche** 6 shieling bothies and a sheep fank (Fanga' Lon).
- 17 NG 876 587 **Achadh Ruigh an Eas†** A group of 10 bothies and 14 dairies, bounded by a wall on the E and W sides.
- 18 NG 896 596 **Achadh Beinn Dearg†** A group of 7 bothies and 7 dairies.
- 19 NG 921 538 **Achadh an Uillt Beithe†** A group of 3 bothies and 7 dairies.
- 20 NG 936 541 **Ruigh na Mathraichean†** A group of 3 bothies and 5 dairies.
- 21 NG 939 536 **An Airigh Fraoch** A group of 3 bothies, 3 dairies, a 2-compartment structure, and a small pen.
- 22 NG 9455 5390 **Allt an Airigh Duibh** 1 bothy, 3 dairies, and a 3-compartment structure.
- 23 NG 942 546 **Achadh Cul a'Mhill** 4 bothies, 3 dairies, and a 2-compartment structure.

\* Denotes placenames from the notes of Bridget Mackenzie, BA (Oxon), MLitt.

† Denotes placenames from the notes of Roy Wentworth, MA (Hons).

### Ross & Cromarty District

J Wordsworth

Monitoring of the Inverness–Dingwall Gas pipeline revealed the following sites.

(Various parishes)

- NH 5479 5879 **Dingwall** Timber foundations for a building fronting the High Street were found with midden containing bottle glass.
- NH 5437 5701 **Kildun** A disturbed flint scatter.
- NH 5598 5454 **Torgorm** A group of stone-packed post holes may mark the site of a roundhouse. A clay crucible was found nearby.
- NH 5651 5385 **Newton of Ferintosh** A pit 0.5m diameter by 150mm deep contained calcined bone, coarse-ware pottery and charcoal.
- NH 5831 5194 **Kilcoy** A bowl-shaped pit 1.2m diameter by 250mm deep contained calcined bone, coarse-ware pottery, charcoal and a leaf-shaped arrow-head.
- NH 5836 5187 **Kilcoy** A stone drain 0.35m wide by 0.3m high was revealed as the lade serving Kilcoy Mill from Loch Mulbuie.
- NH 6102 5042 **Arpafealie** A rotary quern was found buried in a shallow pit.
- NH 6303 4908 **Artafallie** A spread of paving, and burnt daub and charcoal in pits up to 0.7m deep over a 15m spread.
- NH 6399 4874 **Bellfield** A mortared stone drain 0.5m square is thought to be a mill lade.

Sponsors: British Gas, Highland Regional Council.

### Beaully Firth (Killearn & Kirkhill parish)

An examination of existing APs, as part of a survey of archaeological sites within Beaully Firth SSSI, revealed the remains of tidal-covered walls at the following points.

- NH 560 486 **Tarradale** 200m long with curved arm.
- NH 5693 4903 **Tarradale** 70m length.

NH 575 492 **Tarradale** 30m length.

NH 584 462 **Lentran Point** 400m long with curving return arm 150m long.

NH 596 485 **Corgrain Point** Complex and fragmentary trap 100m by 70m.

NH 613 472 **Corgrain Point** Fish-hook shape 120m by 120m by 50m.

These are almost certainly the remains of tidal fish-traps or yairs, similar to the recorded example at NH 594 462. The supposed causeway to the 'crannog' at Redcastle at NH 5857 4895 may be part of the same system.

Sponsor: NCC.

### Allt an Loch Sgeirich (Contin parish)

A K Kilpatrick

Shielings

NH 263 724 On the N bank of the Allt an Loch Sgeirich at the confluence of Abhainn a Ghiubhais Li are the footings of up to five shielings.

### Kirkan (Contin parish)

C Jack, A K Kilpatrick

Deserted farmstead; rigs; clearance cairns; enclosures; track

NH 368 697 (centred) Situated on a gentle NE-facing slope some 500m S of the Ullapool road bridge over the Fèith Bhaite are the remains of a deserted farmstead set within a substantial enclosure wall.

The farmstead comprises three buildings, all aligned E to W, the largest of which measures 18m by 5m with two separate compartments. One cruck slot is visible in the S wall of the smaller W compartment. Both compartments have a single entrance in the S wall.

Two smaller buildings, 3.5m by 3m and 6m by 4m are found immediately to the S together with a yard. The larger of the two has revetting on its S downslope wall. This has prevented wall collapse.

Clearance cairns and traces of rig are visible and there is a possible enclosure on a rise at the N end of the site.

A track is visible running NW from the buildings towards a sheep-stell at NH 363 699, passing near an area of improved ground. There are stone footings of a three-sided enclosure at NH 3663 6970.

### Fèith Bhaite (Contin parish)

Enclosure, turf wall footings

NH 365 702 Above the Ullapool road on a small glacial hill some 350m W of the road bridge over Fèith Bhaite is a turf enclosure wall. This surrounds the hill except for the N side where quarrying has recently occurred. On the E-facing slope are turf footings measuring 6m by 3m. On the summit there is a large pit which may be the result of subsidence.

### Moine Thorrnach (Lochbroom parish)

Deserted farmstead

NH 260 757 Situated on the S-facing slopes above Loch Droma some 600m ENE of Lochdrum house and visible from the road are the remains of two stone buildings aligned E to W. The larger building measures 12m by 4m with no visible partitions. A small addition measuring 2m by 2m has been built onto the W end. The second building, some 18m to the W, measures 8m by 2.5m. Surrounding an area N and adjoining both buildings are the stone footings of an enclosure wall.

### Allt Airigh nan Coimh'each (Lochbroom parish)

Shieling

NH 2548 7591 Situated to the E of Allt Airigh nan Coimh'each some 350m NNE of Lochdrum house are the stone footings of a shieling aligned E to W measuring 6m by 3m with a small compartment on the E side measuring 2m by 2m. Some 30m S is a small area of unenclosed cultivated ground.

## HIGHLAND

### **Allt Airigh nan Coimh'each** (Lochbroom parish)

#### Shielings

NH 2560 7623 to NH 2579 7613 Situated to the E of Allt Airigh nan Coimh'each on a natural platform some 680m NNE of Lochdrum house are the remains of up to 11 shielings, five of which are clearly visible, with their stone footings aligned E to W. The footings vary in size from 5m to 8m in length to 2.5m to 3m in width. Where defined each displays round-angled W walls. The remaining shielings are poorly-preserved with no features visible.

### **Delny** (Kilmuir Easter parish)

I Banks

#### Geophysical survey

NH 738 727 In March 1992, GUARD undertook a geophysical survey in advance of the re-alignment of the A9 at Priesthill Farm, near Delny. This was necessary because of the presence of crop-marks further into the field which were not threatened; the possibility remained that other archaeological remains might be within the construction line. Survey was carried out using a magnetometer. The results revealed several minor anomalies, mainly representing old field banks. The most significant feature, a small rectilinear anomaly, was found to be off the line of construction and thus in no danger. Sponsor: Highland Regional Council.

### **Allt Dail a' Bhraid** (Lochbroom parish)

T C Welsh

#### Broch, later building & enclosures

NH 2136 9494 In angle of modern fence, on N bank of Allt Dail a' Bhraid at base of debris fan from waterfall, and in a low lying situation between steep hillside and lateral moraine, the foundations of a possible solid-based broch with outwork. The broch has an internal diameter of 8m with a wall thickness of around 6m. On NE arc are indications of foundation of mural gallery and possible entrance on E. Also on NE is a substantial outwork with substructures. A building foundation overlies the wall on SW, 8m by 9m. A 4m thick wall overlies the broch wall flush with inside on E to outside on S so that the later enclosure appears pear-shaped. Traces of an enclosure extend 25m W, and there are traces of a concentric outwork close to the broch wall on S and W.

### **Allt Coire Cronaidh** (Lochbroom parish)

#### Multiperiod settlement

NH 210 945 The remains occupy a platform about 40m square on the W bank of Allt Coire Cronaidh above its confluence with River Rhidorroch. The most recent occupation comprises two long-houses 12m by 4m, 3-room and 18m by 6m 2-room with extensions and enclosure adjoining N. These overlay a complex of foundations consisting of a double line of buildings, possible courtyard with paved areas, and two deep pits with drain, with the enclosure on N on different axis. Although overlooked by a rocky knoll to S the site has a moderate defensive appearance.

### **Survey** (Lochbroom parish)

Fieldwork was carried out on Rhidorroch Estate, Ullapool from below Loch Achall to the valley head and Glen Douchary, by permission of the proprietor. Full details have been deposited with the National Monuments Record.

#### **Creag nam Broc**

NH 148 957 Wall across promontory, cultivation ridges.

NH 150 958 Circular enclosure 10m diameter within 2m wall, reworked entrance; 12m diameter enclosure, several foundations.

NH 150 959 Longhouse, including byre with drain, 17m by 6m.

NH 150 960 Enclosure 17m by 11m and hut. Cairn 8m diameter. Huts 5m by 5m, 8m by 5m, 10m by 7.5m.

#### **Glastullich**

NH 154 955 Hut circle 15m diameter and remains on promontory.

#### **Eas Dubh**

NH 151 953 Remains on knoll.

NH 151 954 Rectangular enclosure 13m by 6.5m.

#### **Ullapool River**

NH 156 954 Building platform 17m by 14m under present ruin but different axis.

NH 156 953 5 huts.

#### **Leathad Chalaisceig**

NH 154 949 3 oval cairns, oval hut.

#### **Ullapool River**

NH 155 951 Split level foundation 9m by 5m.

NH 156 952 Traces of oval enclosure.

NH 157 951 13m diameter circular enclosure overlain by longhouse 12m by 5m, including drain.

#### **Blar Caliskaig**

NH 157 950 Hut and small cairn.

NH 158 948 Cairn 8m diameter with substructure exposed.

NH 159 948 Hut and storage pit.

NH 159 950 Longhouses 11m by 7.5m and 10m by 5m.

#### **A' Choille Mhor**

NH 166 957 Dun interior 8m diameter, 6m wall.

#### **Glastullich**

NH 163 958 11 round and oval huts in an enclosure c80m across on two terraces.

#### **Allt Ceann Coille**

NH 164 956 Cairns 8m, 5m and 3m diameter.

#### **Blar Caliskaig**

NH 164 951 Sub-rectangular enclosure 60m by 30m and hut.

#### **Leathad Chalaisceig**

NH 165 949 Cairn 11m by 5m, hut 6m diameter.

NH 160 949 14m by 7m longhouse, 7 huts in enclosure, a small cairn and hut 5m by 3m.

#### **Badavanich**

NH 189 945 Enclosure 11m by 8m, circular enclosure 11.5m diameter with 10m by 4m foundation adjacent and 5m by 2.5m within.

NH 189 946 Foundations 14m by 6m, 7m by 3m, 3 storage pits (in addition to standing ruin).

#### **Pairc a Chlaiginn**

NH 190 952 Oval hut.

NH 191 952 Longhouse 18m by 5m.

NH 194 951 Longhouses 17m by 6m, including drain, part modified, with enclosures; 11m by 5m, 8m by 5m, 12m by 5m. (N of sheepfold.)

NH 195 951 Hut on knoll.

NH 196 952 Foundations 10m by 5m, 7m by 5m, 9m by 6m, 15m by 7m and other remains.

NH 196 950 Long cairn, 45m by 17m, part robbed.

#### **Allt Doir' a Ghleannain**

NH 200 944 Settlement including longhouses 9.5m by 5m, 11m by 4m, 10m by 4m and 13m by 4m, enclosure 12m by 10m, two huts.

#### **Allt Dail a' Bhraid**

NH 200 949 (In addition to sheepfold) longhouses 17m by 6m and 14m by 5.5m, enclosures 12m by 12m, 15m by 4m, 70m by 38m, two huts, storage pit.

#### **Glen Achall**

NH 202 945 On knoll 20m square turf enclosure with subdivisions including huts.

NH 207 945 10m diameter circular enclosure within 2m wall.

NH 208 945 7m by 3m foundation and other remains.

#### **Allt Coire Cronaidh**

NH 210 945 Multi-period site (see separate report).

NH 211 945 Foundations 9m by 5m, 5m by 3m.

#### **Allt Dail a' Bhraid**

NH 211 948 Cairns 16m, 8m and 5m diameter.

**Allt Dail a' Bhraid** (cont)

- NH 213 949 Broch etc (see separate report).  
 NH 214 949 Part raised part into slope building platform 14m by 4m top, with 'courtyard' levelled area to N.  
 NH 214 949 7m by 5m and 4m square with kiln by waterfall.

**Cadubh**

- NH 213 944 Dun, 19m by 8m, 6m bank, outwork.  
 NH 215 945 Foundations 13m by 6m, 3-room and 8m by 7.5m part excavated from knoll; other remains.

**Glen Achall**

- NH 219 943 Cairn 7.5m diameter with cist etc, 8m diameter mound.  
 NH 219 943 Club-shaped low mound 14.5m by 12m maximum, with two N to S passages entered from sides.

**Allt na Clu**

- NH 216 946 Foundations 8m by 4.5m, 12m by 4m, 6m by 3.5m and two 5m square huts.

**Allt Creagan Ghiubhas**

- NH 219 946 14m by 6m oval, 2-room, and 5m square hut.

**Creagan Ghiubhas**

- NH 222 946 Trapezoidal enclosure 18m across.  
 NH 223 945 Enclosure 20m by 9m, 2m wall, 5m square hut.

**Glen Achall**

- NH 222 942 Oval cairn 7.5m by 5m with substructure.  
 NH 222 942 9m rounded square mound.

**Near Clach Mhor**

- NH 229 942 Mound 14m diameter, 1.8m high.

**Clach Mhor**

- NH 228 944 Course of old road above present.  
 NH 232 941 Course of old road above present, 3m wide terrace to 237 937 with ditch on up side.

**Glen Achall**

- NH 222 942 Split level enclosure 25m by 17m, other remains.  
 NH 223 943 10m by 11m enclosure.  
 NH 223 942 6 huts on knoll.

**East Rhidorroch**

- NH 234 935 Boundary bank, at least 3 foundations, two plots of cultivation ridges.  
 NH 235 934 Remains of building 12m by 16m converted to rockery.

**Allt Pollain Riabhaich**

- NH 239 932 35m by 18m enclosure, huts.

**East Rhidorroch**

- NH 237 932 Structures on knoll.  
 NH 240 932 Platform 35m by 20m, 3 sides ditch, 4th side double bank, 3 huts and hearth within.

**Am Beum**

- NH 242 932 4m by 2m cairn, some walling on knoll.

**Allt an Luchda**

- NH 234 915 Group of 6 shielings, outlier 40m N.

**Douchary**

- NH 245 900 Under present ruins, S side, earlier enclosure and foundations (shielings recorded here in 1589).

**Innis Dhonnchai**

- NH 256 930 20m by 14m building platform with remains, also remains on mound adjacent, on promontory.

**Allt a' Mheirlich**

- NH 258 931 Walled platform S side of promontory.

**Allt nan Caorach**

- NH 259 930 7m by 3m foundation on terrace.

**Allt a' Mheirlich**

- NH 261 933 18m diameter enclosure with complex substructure on terrace.

**Glen Douchary**

- NH 257 921 Unidentified structure 43m by 12m, including 11m by 8m mound at S end and 30m axial passage 2m wide; flanking ditches.

**Glen Douchary** (cont)

- NH 257 921 Ring cairn 8.5m diameter containing cist with 12m by 4m longhouse nearby.  
 NH 257 921 A number of shielings and unexplained structures, including square mound with horns and possible half ring cairn.

**Am Beum**

- NH 247 928 Small improved area with huts and other remains.

The Rhidorroch valley was formerly an important routeway linking Strath Oykel to the west coast. The focus of settlement appears to have been between the top end of Loch Achall and the ravine at Cadubh. This area contains a broch, possible dun and possible medieval sites. Pre-clearance settlement on the S side of the valley and at Pairc a' Chlaiginn on the N is found around the necks and margins of debris fans at the foot of gullies or waterfalls. Such areas might otherwise be ignored because misleading natural features occur due to erosion, but the settlements appear to exploit the combination of shelter, height above flood plain, water supply, and immediate supply of stone. Pairc a' Chlaiginn appears to have been the major settlement but remains have been obliterated due to stone clearance around the sheep-folds, evidenced by many cairns and plots of level grazing. Elsewhere on the N bank, because of morainic ridges along the valley side, settlement occurs where streams cross the road. Since the 18th century the valley has been used as a sheep farm and hunting estate, and recent habitation is confined to four locations: Rhidorroch House, East Rhidorroch Lodge and cottages at Glastullich and Cadubh.

**SKYE & LOCHALSH DISTRICT**

**Archaeological Assessment**

J A Atkinson, R Will

(Lochalsh & Strath parish)

An archaeological assessment was carried out by Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division on a number of sites prior to the construction of the Skye Road Bridge. The sites were located in three separate areas, focusing on the Plock of Kyle (NG 755 274), Eilean Ban (NG 747 272) and the land to the W of Kyle House, Skye (NG 743 265). The work of the assessment involved a re-examination of the proposed routeway of the road corridor, surveying of the post-medieval remains and a programme of soil investigation, including rapid phosphate analysis where possible and trial trenching of selected features.

The following is a brief summary of the results, a detailed account has been lodged with the NMRS in the form of a report (GUARD 88).

**Plock of Kyle**

- NG 7549 2748 Dwelling. Rectangular structure, semi-ruinous, though still roofed.  
 NG 7546 2748 Dwelling. Severely dilapidated rectangular structure, with only the NW and SW walls surviving.  
 NG 7540 2740 Dyke.  
 NG 7537 2744 Dwelling. Rectangular structure incorporating dyke in eastern gable.  
 NG 7572 2714 Fish Drying Platform.

**Eilean Ban**

- NG 7463 2713 Drystone Outbuilding. The most northerly of the islands buildings with much restructuring evident.  
 NG 7465 2702 Fish Drying Platform.

**Land to the West of Kyle House**

- NG 7427 2650 'Walled' Hollow. Sectioned and dated by pottery to the 20th century.

## HIGHLAND

NG 7435 2653 Terrace. Area of deposited gravel with three barrage balloon anchor points, relating to World War II use of site.

NG 7430 2638 Dwelling Site? Three trial trenches revealed sections of insubstantial walling possibly relating to two structures divided by an area of cobbling running parallel to the A850.

NG 7430 2650 Earthen Banks. Two evident in this area.

Sponsors: Miller/Dywidag.

## SUTHERLAND DISTRICT

**Rogart** (Rogart parish)

I Banks

Metal detector survey

NC 7116 0390 In March 1992, GUARD carried out a metal detector survey of the find location for the Cadboll brooches from 1868. The field was under threat from house construction, and it was considered necessary to check the field for any further artefacts. The survey was carried out using a White's 6000/Di PRO sl metal detector, loaned by White's Electronics (UK) Ltd of Inverness. Unfortunately, the survey proved negative. It is unlikely that there are further brooches to be found within the field and it may be that the find spot was originally misrecorded.

Sponsor: Warmingtons Chartered Surveyors.

**Culgower Hill** (Loth parish)

NMS

EBA halberd

NC 979 122 An EBA halberd with three remaining rivets was found in disturbed ground on the steep S-facing slope of Culgower Hill. Now in Inverness Museum following a Treasure Trove enquiry. *Daybook no. DB 1992/16.*

**Durcha** (Creich parish)

CFA

Prehistoric and later settlement

NC 5007 0239 Archaeological excavation was carried out in May 1992 on the recorded site of a broch (NC 50 SW 2), in advance of construction of an extension to the existing farmhouse. The presence of a broch named Dun Cor was referred to in the 18th century, and a substantial mound behind the modern farmhouse was thought to relate to this structure.

Surface traces indicate that the mound is multi-phase and capped by substantial post-medieval occupation. A structure provisionally identified as a galleried roundhouse occupied the eastern side of the mound, outwith the area of excavation. This was restricted to a relatively small area of 9m by 6m on the southern edge of the mound, together with a slit trench of 3.5m by 0.8m projecting westwards from the NW corner of the main trench. There were no clear surface traces of structures within the excavated area.

Excavation revealed a denuded length of drystone walling which projected westwards into the trench for c2m. To the W of this the walling had been removed. Two distinct construction phases appeared to be present. The primary external face was of boulders backed by a disturbed and partially voided core of cobbles, from which a sherd of undecorated pottery was recovered. No internal face survived within the trench. These deposits were overlain by an irregular mound of midden material, possibly of comparatively recent origin. This walling had been refaced with a carefully constructed boulder and coursed drystone face backed by earth and rubble.

The primary wall-face was respected by a compact cobbled surface up to 3.5m wide. Its underlying ground surface had been slightly scarped to create a level surface. A secondary, roughly paved pathway lay above the cobbled surface, and ran beside the secondary wall-face. This pathway curved gently across the trench from E to WNW, and may indicate the former course of the removed walling in the western half of the trench.

A continuous buried ground surface was sealed beneath these archaeological features, and lay directly above a coarse sandy till subsoil. Other excavated deposits are more recent in origin, and relate to post-medieval activity. A near-level yard was created by stone-dumping directly above the denuded walling.

The excavated drystone walling is not inconsistent with that recorded in atlantic roundhouses of the first millennium BC. Any such interpretation is, however, determined more by the historically-recorded presence of a broch than by diagnostic characteristics of the excavated remains. The putative galleried roundhouse to the E of the excavated area may be the structure to which historical records refer, and certain of the excavated remains may represent features associated with it.

Archive and publication reports of fieldwork results are currently in preparation.

Sponsor: HS 

**Lochan nam Peathraichean & Allt na Fearna (Lairg)**

(Creich parish)

M Smith

Two, deep, peat basins sampled for pollen analysis

NC 593 023 (Lochan nam Peathraichean); NC 583 018 (Allt na Fearna) As part of an on-going multi-disciplinary research and archaeological excavation programme, sampling sites were sought which would supply evidence for research into the vegetational and environmental history of the area. In seeking to link the archaeological evidence for long histories of land-use to the vegetational history, three site types were investigated: 1. a regional scale site; 2. an intermediate or meso-scale site; 3. a local scale site.

The regional scale site, a large loch, was selected, but during this field season it could not be sampled because of its status as a protected nesting site.

The meso-scale site, Lochan nam Peathraichean, was chosen because it offers a small water surface catchment with little inwash or outwash.

The local scale site was located, c100m to the S of the Allt na Fearna prehistoric sites, excavated in 1990 and 1991. This small bog was 2.67m deep and is radiocarbon dated to 8376 BP. Preliminary work, involving use of X-radiography, has revealed bands of tephra from prehistoric volcanic eruptions in Iceland.

The main aim of the project is to establish the scale of human impact on the natural environment throughout the Holocene. The local wealth of archaeological information will enable more positive links to be made between the impact of people and the vegetation history of the landscape.

Sponsors: HS , SERC, AOC (Scotland) Ltd.

**Smoo Cave** (Durness parish)

A Pollard

Shell midden

NC 418 671 GUARD were contracted to cut back and record the eroding face of a shell midden situated immediately within the entrance of Smoo Cave. Sutherland. This controlled removal of material was necessary in order to accommodate the construction of a wall which would protect against further erosion caused by the Allt Smoo as it runs through the cave to the sea.

Several occupation/activity horizons were identified during the course of this work. The shell midden, the earliest phases of which appear to be Iron Age, represented the latest phase of this activity. This deposit post-dates, and may be related to, structural elements revealed within the section. These included hearths and a post hole with possible stone walling related to it.

The earliest deposits, which are substantially lower than the present cave floor, may represent Mesolithic activity. This evidence took the form of butchered bones and rough flakes of quartz situated on marine sands. Samples taken from throughout the section await detailed analysis and submission for radiocarbon assay.

The investigation also brought to light a further shell midden deposit located in a former cave some 50m to the NW of Smoo Cave. A quem stone was later recovered from this section, which is undergoing constant erosion by the sea.

Interim report published as GUARD 60 by Glasgow University.  
Sponsor: Caithness and Sutherland Enterprise.

**LOTHIAN REGION**

**EAST LOTHIAN DISTRICT**

**Dirleton Castle** (Dirleton parish)

G Ewart

An assessment of a 19th century ornamental garden

NT 515 840 A total of five trenches were dug over the site of an ornamental garden, laid out as part of the late 19th century planting in the area of the ruined Dirleton Castle, within the Archerfield Estate and park. By comparing a plan of 1875 with actual excavated evidence it was hoped that a small scale programme of trial trenching and sampling would contain both the 1875 plan (ultimately the basis for a restored layout) and assess the form and fabric of key features. The trenches were located in order to transect various typical features (mainly beds and paths) on both a N/S and E/W alignment, over Areas 1 and 2 (the areas on either side of the main N/S pathway). The differences in layout in both Areas 1 and 2 is a consequence of the asymmetry of the available garden area. The presence of vantage points at the E and W ends of the garden, in combination with a steep slope down to the W may also have influenced the bold pattern of beds and borders.

All five trenches (I-V, Fig 24) confirmed that the plan of c1875 had indeed been in place and that it was generally well preserved. The main damage to this layout occurred when the garden was taken in State Care and converted to the present design, with wider beds cut against earlier surfaces. It was decided at this time to shift the main S perimeter path to accommodate another perimeter border, and so impinge further on to the 1875 plan.

The whole upper surface of the late 19th century garden, after having been robbed of re-usable ground and topsoil, was levelled and rolled, to receive turf.

Fig 24 shows how closely the latest beds and paths discovered, relate to those in the 1985 plan, a correlation which identified at least two earlier phases of activity. These can be generally described as:

- 1) A slightly different version of the 1875 plan – limited to Area 1, most probably the version depicted was an 1865 plan.
- 2) An altogether different layout, apparently only in Area 2 and which was characterised by the use of freshly cut (and highly coloured) mason’s chippings – in this case pink sandstone. This appears to have been used for decorative effect on borders rather than paths, and probably dates from the construction of the gazebo and garden walls.

Sponsor: HS [ ]

**Marine Villa, Archerfield** (Dirleton parish)

NMS

Fragmentary human skeleton

NT 50 84 Human bones were uncovered during construction work at Marine Villa, Archerfield. Although the site was destroyed before investigation could take place they are likely to come from a long cist burial. Now in NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1990/36.

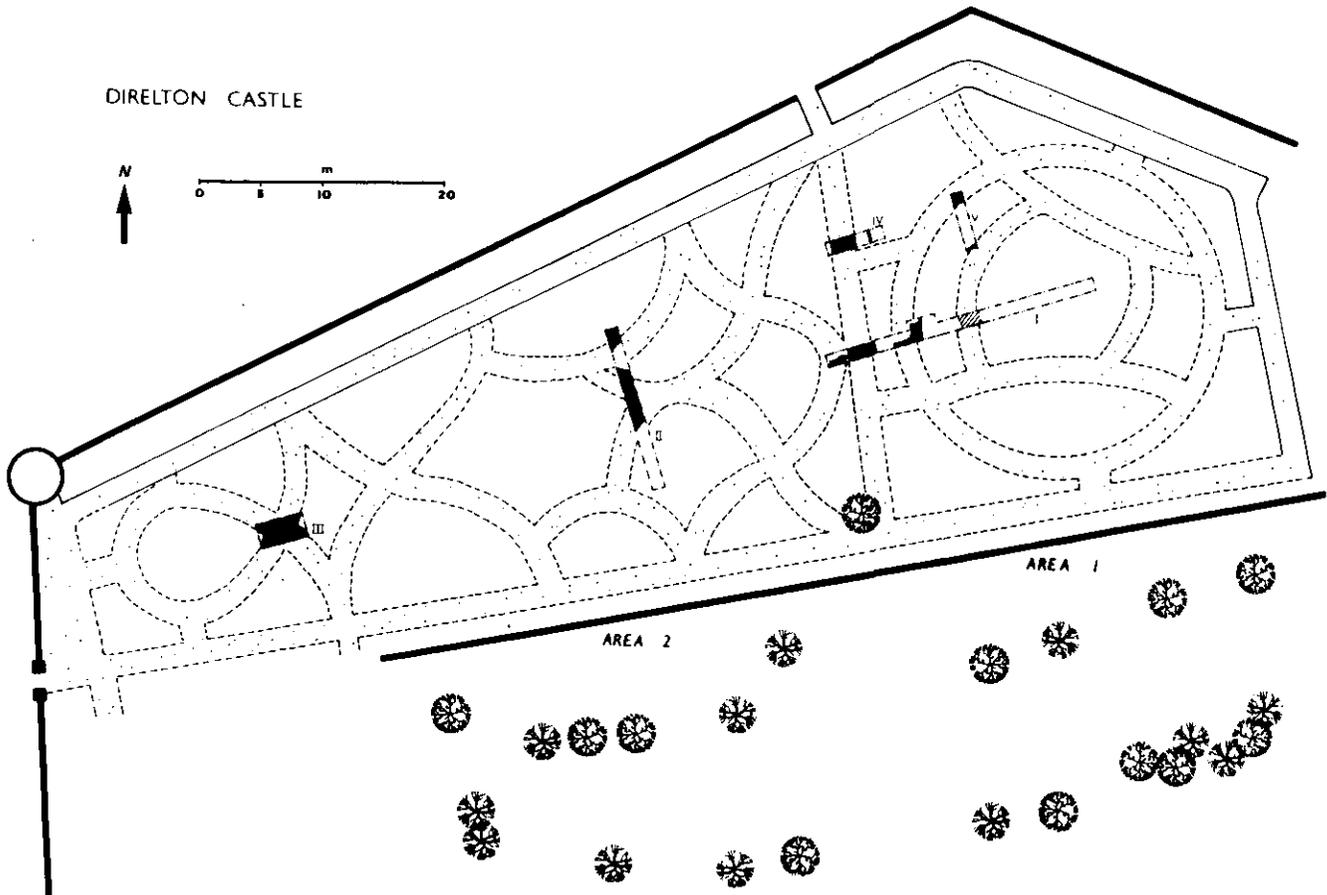


Fig 24. Dirleton Castle.

## LOTHIAN

### **Gullane** (Dirleton parish)

?IA cauldron fragments

NT 481 838 Two fragments, comprising most of a copper alloy cauldron of probable IA date, were discovered by a metal detectorist. They have been acquired by the NMS following a Treasure Trove enquiry: registration number DU 14.  
Daybook no: DB 1990/6.

### **Preston Mains Farm** (Prestonkirk parish)

M Collard

Cist

NT 5990 7845 Ploughing in a field to the NE of the main farm buildings dislodged the large capstone of a stone cist. The cist was constructed of upright single slabs of Old Red Sandstone, with a double wall at the E end, separated by a void. The joints of the cist were caulked with boulder clay, as were some of the upper stone edges. Within the cist was a flexed inhumation, its head to the W, lying on its right side. Many of the bones had rotted, leaving only a stain, although it was possible to recover the long limb bones, teeth and parts of the pelvis and skull. No artefactual evidence was recovered. Two trial trenches were excavated by machine to the S and W for 5m, but no other features were uncovered.

### **Old 'Roman' Bridge, Musselburgh** (Inveresk parish)

Medieval bridge

NT 3407 7253 A watching brief was carried out as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent during the excavation of an engineering trial pit over the centre arch of the medieval bridge. The pit showed that all old road surfaces had been removed and replaced with modern concrete and sand over the original stone bridge structure.

Sponsor: Jones Solas Partnership.

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

NMS

Roman disc brooch

NT 339 719 An enamelled Roman disc brooch was found by a metal detectorist in Livingston's Field Lower, Inveresk, by the river. It has been donated to the NMS; registration number FR 1150.  
Daybook no: DB 1991/1.

### **Dry Burn** (Dunbar parish)

Base of Food Vessel

NT 722 754 Most of the base of a Food Vessel was found in disturbed soil near the cement works E of Oxwell Mains, to the W of the Dry Burn, S of the railway. The finder, Mr V Loughy, has donated the object to the NMS; registration number EE 173.  
Daybook no: DB 1990/29.

### **Castle Park, Dunbar** (Dunbar parish)

C J Moloney (SUAT)

Multi-period settlement

NT 678 793 A fourth phase of excavation on the headland took place during November and December 1991. Four main phases of activity were identified.

**Phase 1** The earliest activity on site consisted of a N/S ditch which formed part of the defences of the Native British promontory fort identified in the earlier excavation. This was followed by Dark Age activity.

**Phase 2** Dark Age activity consisted of a possible large sunken floored building surrounded by two concentric post-trenches. Unfired clay loomweights were recovered from the floor of this feature.

**Phase 3** Medieval occupation on the site was associated with Dunbar Castle. The foundations for the curtain wall were excavated as was an associated cobbled surface.

**Phase 4** In the early post-medieval period part of the curtain wall was robbed out, presumably to be used in the construction of the 16th century French fort.

Sponsors: HS , East Lothian Community Development Trust.

### **Longniddry beach** (Aberlady parish)

NMS

IA metalwork hoard

NT 44 79 A probable hoard of two massive (Donside) terrets and a copper alloy spiral finger ring was discovered over a number of years by a metal detectorist in the intertidal zone of Longniddry beach, in a layer of black sand. Following a Treasure Trove enquiry they have been acquired by NMS; registration numbers FA 115-7.  
Daybook no: DB 1990/6.

### **Near Haddington** (Haddington parish)

?IA bangle

NT 51 74 A decorated copper alloy bangle, possibly Iron Age, was found by a metal detectorist near Haddington. It has been acquired by the National Museum after a Treasure Trove enquiry: registration number FA 114.  
Daybook no: DB 1990/6.

## CITY OF EDINBURGH DISTRICT

### **Chambers Street** (City of Edinburgh parish)

G Ewart

Multi-phase urban site

NT 257 732 Large scale excavation was carried out on the site, following on from the earlier site assessment. In addition to evidence of 17th century brewing, the excavations have brought to light other early evidence of settlement and land use in the area. This included evidence of the gardens shown on the Gordon of Rothiemay bird's-eye view, which in turn overlay an earlier pattern of land use. This was primarily agricultural, with the site divided into strips of land, the boundary between two of which was marked by rows of rubbish pits. The plots of land themselves were bounded on two sides by a ditch which may represent a burgh boundary of earlier date than the Flodden Wall. It is dated by the presence of white gritty ware pottery in its fill, which is no later than 14th century in date.  
Sponsor: NMS.

### **Edinburgh Castle** (Edinburgh parish)

S T Driscoll

NT 251 734 Watching briefs have been mounted to monitor the continuing construction programme and the associated installation of services.

An area occupied by the basement of the 17th century Store-keeper's House was mechanically excavated to create a storage space for the new restaurant which was being constructed in the former Cartshed. The watching brief recorded the basic structural elements of the 17th century basement and a few traces of the earlier prehistoric occupation, which were very similar to the earliest levels recorded in the Mills Mount excavation trenches.

Excavation for the foundations for the alterations to the United Services Museum in the NE corner of the Hospital Square revealed deep deposits of medieval midden which was similar to the 15th and 16th century levels in Mills Mount. The potential for the survival of earlier deposits is high.

The installation of a service trench from the W side of the New Barracks around the W and N of the Hospital Block towards the W portal of the tunnel revealed a series of wall foundations. These can for the most part be accounted for as parts of the post-Medieval military structures.

The installation of new electrical services extended from the NE of the Castle (near the East Portal of the tunnel) through Prince's Street Gardens to the Mound Substation. Here massive wall foundations were observed about halfway down the slope. These may be part of a late 17th century defensive scheme, but no clear dating evidence was recovered.

Sponsor: HS .

**Strichen's Close, Blackfriars Street, Edinburgh** M Collard  
(City parish of Edinburgh)

Watching brief

NT 2604 7360 Watching brief during the final phases of construction of the Scandic Crown Hotel allowed further investigation of an area, peripheral to the excavations of 1973 (Schofield PSAS 1977), which lies immediately to the S of the area of the Abbot of Melrose's house, investigated by Peter Yeoman (DES 1989). The site, to the rear of the standing buildings along Blackfriars Street, had been terraced in the post-medieval period and all earlier archaeological deposits cleared to clay subsoil. The S wall of the demolished tenement had been erected using a pre-existing wall, which ran E to W along the same line as a section of wall identified to the W by Schofield as the 15th century King's Wall. The wall footing was subsequently preserved *in situ* by the developer.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council.

**Tailors' Hall, Cowgate, Edinburgh** (City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation: urban medieval

NT 2576 7344 Trial excavation in March 1990 assessed an open area to the N of the Tailors' Hall, constructed in the early 17th century. The NE corner of the site had been tested by an earlier test pit, with negative results (DES 1977).

A trench was cut diagonally NW to SE across the yard. At the N end the wall footings of the 17th century tenement demolished in 1940 were uncovered. These cut through an accumulation of midden deposits, more than 1m deep, which were not bottomed. The midden butted against a rough sandstone wall aligned NS. To the S of the 17th century tenement wall was a stone-lined pit (not excavated), further midden deposits and two small, shallow pits. One of these produced coins and pottery dating the feature to the later 15th century. At the extreme S end of the trench slight remains of a structure with two clay-cored, stone-faced wall footings and a flagged floor-surface were excavated. The physical position of this structure and documentary evidence suggest that it must predate the construction of the Hall.

Sponsor: HS 

**John Knox House, High Street, Edinburgh**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Urban medieval

NT 2609 7369 Restoration of the 16th century house allowed the excavation of two small exploratory pits within the building, immediately behind the High Street frontage. The sequence of construction and alteration of the cellars beneath the house was elucidated, and a small length of stone wall of a structure pre-dating the construction of the house was identified.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council.

**Magdalen Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Medieval chapel; burials

NT 2562 7341 Small scale excavation was carried out in summer 1992 during restoration of the chapel constructed c1540. Three areas were investigated – within the chapel, and in two rooms to the N of the chapel, fronting onto the Cowgate.

**The Chapel** Lowering of the solum in a small area in the centre of the chapel uncovered 9 extended inhumations, buried in the original earthen floor. Evidence was recovered for one coffin. Shroud pins were associated with two other burials. A considerable quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered during the lowering of the solum, representing at least a further five individuals.

**NW Room** The excavated area contained a single, uniform deposit of clay loam, within which a single extended inhumation was excavated. Again, quantities of disarticulated human bone were

recovered. Small abraded sherds of East Coast White Gritty Ware were recorded at the lower levels of the deposit.

**NE Room** Removal of features and deposits associated with the buildings pre-dating the standing 19th century addition revealed the existence of four inhumations, and quantities of disarticulated human bone. Three of the skeletons were cut through by the foundations of the chapel tower, constructed between 1620 and 1625. Beneath the burials a series of ditches, running EW, parallel to the Cowgate were excavated. The ditches were cut through, and backfilled with, midden deposits.

A continuing programme of recording of the above ground structure is also under way. The existence has been recorded of a medieval window in the N wall of the chapel, a window at first floor level in the W face of the tower, a doorway in the S chapel wall, probably leading to an external turnpike stair and areas of original painted wall plaster.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council.

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

Evaluation

NT 2258 7727 A trial trench across the site of the 16th century castle (demolished after 1914) showed that all archaeological deposits had been destroyed. 2.55m of modern infill overlay marine alluvial silts.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council.

**Cramond Kirkyard** (City parish of Edinburgh)

Roman fort granary; human bones

NT 1895 7685 Excavation of new footings for the old mortuary house in the NW corner of the kirkyard uncovered a 5m length of Roman granary wall, a continuation of the structure excavated immediately to the N by Alan Rae (*Britannia* 1974). The wall had been robbed to the course above foundation level in most places. It was constructed of a mortared rubble core with squared sandstone facing blocks. The main body of the wall was 0.9m wide with a single offset foundation course projecting on both sides. Two buttresses on its E side were recognised: both had been badly damaged by robbing. A vent ran through the wall width between the buttresses. After recording the wall was reburied.

Above the wall a depth of 1.3m of dark humic loam to modern ground contained many disarticulated human bones. No intact skeletons were observed.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council.

**Cramond Inn** (City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation; post-medieval deposits; Roman artefacts

NT 1897 7705 Trial excavation in advance of potential development of the car-park to the E of the Cramond Inn was carried out in April – May 1990. Four trenches were excavated; all contained post-medieval or modern deposits. A large cut feature containing post-medieval pottery in the trench at the S end of the car-park was most probably a sand quarry. A small quantity of unstratified Roman artefacts from the excavations included amphora, samian and grey ware sherds. Two small fragments of *opus signinum* were also recovered.

Sponsors: HS , Samuel Smith Brewery, Tadcaster.

**Cramond Old Brig** (City parish of Edinburgh & Dalmeny parish)

Medieval bridge

NT 1795 7546 As a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent a watching brief was carried out during the digging of three test pits to assess the viability of laying a new gas main across the bridge which was originally constructed in c1500. A pit was dug over the centre of each bridge arch to determine the depth of cover. All pits were 1m square and dug in the centre of the carriageway. In the N pit a sequence of 5/6 old road surfaces overlay the sandstone arch

## LOTHIAN

structure, 0.44m below ground surface. The centre pit cut through a similar sequence of road surfaces to a depth of 0.60m, at which level was a surface of substantial black rounded cobbles, most likely marking the old county boundary which ran along this line. In the S pit, the old road surfaces had been scalped off and the modern tarmac and make-up lay directly over the bridge structure at a depth of 0.18m.

Sponsor: British Gas (Scotland) plc.

**Cramond** (City parish of Edinburgh)  
Roman brooch and hair pin

NMS

NT 190 770 A trumpet brooch lacking the head and a Roman copper alloy hair pin were recovered from soil bulldozed to make the car-park by the site of the bath house at Cramond. They have been donated to the NMS by the finder: registration numbers FR 1151 and 1152.

Daybook no: DB 1991/13.

**Cramond Roman Fort** (City parish of Edinburgh) V E Dean  
Post-medieval demolition, drain

NT 1899 7696 *The exploratory trench in the area N of the Roman fort (DES 1991, p 51) is now 38m N of the outer face of the N rampart and still without trace of a fort ditch.*

The subsoil comprised glacial fill, giving way to yellow clay with an overlying deposit of water-lain sand, into which had been cut a number of small pits. Several of these contained Roman pottery, but also a little post-medieval pottery.

Overlying the pits was one of two spreads of dumped stone, shell and bone, on top of which were the remnants of clay and cobble surfaces and mortar patches. Pottery within the dumps was predominantly early post-medieval green glaze, whereas that in the demolition layer above was largely 18th century material.

A further short stretch of stone-lined drain was noted, similar to that previously reported. Its projected line would join the other at approximately 125°. Many of the side and packing stones were re-used, with considerable amounts of mortar adhering to them: post-medieval pottery was contained in its fill.

Sponsors: City of Edinburgh District Council, Museums & Galleries; Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

### Cramond Excavations

The first trench opened this year had been fully excavated and backfilled. A second, smaller trench was laid out in October/November 1992, and the upper layers removed. However, it was considered advisable to stop work for the season, partly due to inclement weather. The fenced area has been reduced in size, to enclose the small trench, and the surplus posts and netting neatly stacked within. The tools have been cleaned and oiled, and the store tidied.

A summary of the excavation results will appear in the annual report.

In the meantime, work is continuing on marking and sorting finds, usually on Thursday evenings. If interested, contact Val Dean at 336 1512.

**Leith, Maritime Street/Queen Charlotte Street** M Collard  
(City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation: Post-medieval midden, buildings

NT 2712 7630 Trial excavations on a gap site due for redevelopment within the limits of the 16th century defences produced no evidence for occupation earlier than the late 16th and 17th centuries, when a midden deposit accumulated. Construction of St John's Church in the 1820s, other later buildings and subsequent 19th century landscaping had removed deposits from a large part of the site.

Sponsor: HS 

**St Patrick's Church, Cowgate** (City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation; medieval midden

NT 2611 7355 An evaluation in advance of potential development was carried out in April 1990 on the site of a disused bowling green, SW of St Patrick's Church. A trial trench and two small test pits demonstrated the existence of a World War II concrete water tank across the whole site. Beneath this a series of midden deposits, dated by pottery to the 15th–16th centuries, were excavated to a depth of 0.65m before trench collapse forced abandonment. No structural evidence was recovered, but it was shown that the lowest levels of the excavated deposits were waterlogged.

Sponsor: HS 

**St Giles Cathedral** (City parish of Edinburgh)

Medieval burials, deposits

NT 2573 7355 Salvage excavation was carried out during the installation of a new organ within the S transept of the kirk. A foundation trench measuring 3.8m by 1m was excavated to a depth of 3m partially by building contractors and partially by archaeologists. The upper metre of the trench contained late post-medieval wall footings and ducts. Beneath this a series of near complete and fragmentary inhumations were recorded. All were extended inhumations, aligned EW. Considerable quantities of disarticulated human bone were also recovered. It is probable that the burials predate the extension of the S transept in the late 14th century and were originally in the external kirkyard. Beneath the burials a further 1.4m of deposits were excavated, consisting of bulk clays and sands, similar to deposits found in the 1981 excavations within the cathedral.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council.

**St Giles Cathedral** (City parish of Edinburgh) D A Johnston  
Watching brief

NT 2572 7359 A watching brief was carried out on the excavation of a service trench in the N transept of St Giles Cathedral. The floor level of this part of the transept is approximately 1.5m lower than that of the main part of the church, and over 1m higher than the High Street.

Sandstone bedrock was encountered at 0.45m depth. At the W end of the trench, there was a step cut into the bedrock, approximately 0.25m deep, in which fragments of two wall footings in very different styles, both running N to S, were recognised. Some of these features may relate to the cellar lying adjacent to the W. There was nothing to suggest any antiquity to any of the features.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council.

**Lochend Close/Calton Road** (City parish of Edinburgh)

Watching brief

NT 2653 7391 A watching brief was carried out during the early stages of development of a gap site on the corner of Calton Road and Lochend Close, within the medieval burgh of Canongate. Although the nature of the deposits initially suggested that archaeological preservation was possible, all the deposits were shown to have been disturbed and redeposited during the construction and demolition of a 19th century gasworks.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council.

**Maybury Park** (Currie & Ratho parishes)

Prehistoric open settlement and landscape; medieval landscape

NT 178 720 (centre) Field evaluation by trial trenching in the Maybury Business Park development site (now renamed Edinburgh Park) in 1990 led to excavation in 1990–92. Extensive areas of multi-phase prehistoric open settlement in the form of pits, post holes and other features were excavated. Although some areas were very badly plough-truncated, others were relatively well-preserved under up to 1m depth of hillwash. There were five main excavation areas: A, B, C and U, E of the Gogar Burn and F, W of it.

**Area A:** NT 1802 7182 Very severely truncated remains of curvilinear features, pits and post holes, with no dating evidence.

**Area B:** NT 1790 7203 Shallow ditches and other linear features appear to make up a prehistoric field system, incorporating a possible trackway. A group of post holes and pits (one of which contained possibly neolithic pottery) may be contemporary with the linear features. Another group of pits, post holes and hearths, containing prehistoric pottery, post-dated the possible trackway. One of these pits had a ring of stake holes in its base. Close to this group, and also cutting the possible trackway, was a shallow truncated pit containing a complete bucket-um. This was removed with its contents intact for excavation in the laboratory; this has not yet occurred.

Another broad, shallow pit contained a near-complete undecorated vessel similar in form and fabric to beakers, associated with a flint artefact, an enigmatic coarse stone artefact with two conical holes pecked in its surfaces, and four large lumps of charcoal. A large, roughly banjo-shaped feature is similar to some of the features likened to miniature souterrains at Dalladies, Perthshire (Watkins, PSAS 1980). Another group of small pits had very unusual bright orange lower fills enclosing central hollows, and were associated with large numbers of stake holes. A number of other pits, post holes and other features were effectively isolated, forming parts of none of the above groups.

**Area C:** NT 1789 7208 Very slight, ephemeral features on a N-facing slope may represent a circular structure. This did not appear to be structurally related to a small group of post holes to the N. The base of the slope is at the edge of the site of the former post-glacial Gogar Loch, now infilled with alluvial silts; a pair of gravel surfaces (probably anthropogenic) at the edge of the loch were stratigraphically separated by such silts.

**Area U:** NT 1810 7176 Immediately E of the site of Redheughs Farm (now demolished). Traces of truncated medieval agricultural features were recognised.

**Area F:** NT 1785 7186 A cropmark ring-ditch had been recorded by RCAHMS in this area (NMR No NT 17 SE 21), but had not survived subsequent ploughings. A slight natural hollow on the eastern end of the area had been artificially enhanced to form a basin 18m across. This was lined with a surface of very hard-packed small cobbles and gravel. The northern and eastern sides had subsequently been further built up by the addition of banks of cobbles up to 1.5m high. On the SE side, this took the form of a platform built of very large flattish boulders; and on the SW and W side, where the natural slope is higher, it was simply lined with cobbles. The centre of the basin was filled with a shallow dark silty deposit. There was very little dating evidence, but such pottery as there was suggested a Bronze-Age date. The function of the feature is very unclear at this stage. Sponsors: HS , Enterprise Edinburgh, New Edinburgh Limited.

**Holyrood Brewery** (City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation: post-medieval quarry, historic topography

NT 266 737 (centre) An evaluation was carried out on a number of derelict brewery sites between Canongate and Holyrood Road and S of Holyrood Road.

A sandstone quarry dated by artefacts to the 17th century was located in Wilson's Court, adjacent to Huntly House and Acheson House. Its limits could not be identified. It appeared to have had a relatively short life, but had a complex series of midden and other fills, probably complete by about the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries.

An 18th century cellar with a possible fireplace was identified in a gap site on the Canongate frontage adjacent to Acheson House (136 Canongate). Trenches in and behind a pond at 124 Canongate revealed natural silts directly underlying the modern surface, and demolition deposits not earlier than the 18th century.

Trenches in a large gap site between Royal Mile Primary School and Holyrood Road confirmed that most of this area had been

truncated by terracing of the natural slope. A trench adjacent to Holyrood Road contained a deep accumulation of garden soils, deposited progressively from medieval times (possibly the 14th century) to the 17th century. A black deposit up to 3.5m deep, waterlogged at its base, was present in the SW corner of this site. Identical black deposits (probably part of the same episode) were recognised in trenches at 73 Holyrood Road and in a gap site opposite, on the S side of Holyrood Road: these formed a broad band at least 130m long from N to S. This material accumulated from late medieval to post-medieval times, but its origin is unknown.

A post-glacial loch occupied part of the area between Canongate and Salisbury Crags. A trench within this area revealed no evidence for any potential value for environmental studies, or for the survival of the loch as a body of water into historical times. Sponsor: Lothian and Edinburgh Enterprise Limited.

**50–56 Blackfriars Street, Edinburgh**

M Collard

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation: medieval midden, structures, artefacts

NT 2602 7351 Trial excavations on a proposed development site to the rear of 50–56 Blackfriars Street were carried out in March 1990. A trial trench and two test pits were dug.

**Trial pit 1** at the N end of the site demonstrated undifferentiated midden to a depth of 3.5m, excavated by JCB.

**Trial pit 2** in the SW site corner contained a post-medieval stone-floored cellar overlying 3m of dark midden deposits. The lowest part of the deposit was waterlogged; leather shoe soles and offcuts were recovered and soil samples demonstrated good macroplant and insect preservation. Small quantities of pottery dating to the 15th century were recovered from the lower deposits.

**Trial trench:** Two post-medieval tenement walls cut an earlier footing, constructed of a clay core with stone facing; the wall had been burnt. Below these walls midden deposits identical in appearance to those in the test pits were excavated by hand to a depth of 2m. Within the deposits a substantial clay floor was recognised but no associated structural evidence was recovered. The midden deposits may be dated by pottery evidence to the 15th–16th centuries.

Sponsor: HS .

**Ronaldson's Wharf/Sandport Place, Leith**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation: urban medieval

NT 2693 7650 (centre) Trial excavation in advance of development was carried out in April/May 1991. The site lies at the heart of the known medieval settlement of North Leith, immediately adjacent to the Water of Leith. Five trenches were excavated to sample all areas of the site which measures c5,000 square metres in area.

The existence of medieval settlement was confirmed in all the trenches, and all contained well-stratified deposits.

**Area A:** NT 2699 7649 A trench running back from the edge of the Water of Leith showed considerable infilling had occurred behind the 19th century wharf wall. Beneath this was a well-preserved sequence of medieval deposits, including evidence for post-built structures along the edge of the medieval river bank. The structures were represented by associations of post holes and cut features, with each phase of construction separated from the previous by thin spreads of sand and earth. Pottery from the deposits and features was predominantly East Coast White Gritty ware, and this applies to all excavated areas. A total of c1,500 sherds were recovered from the excavations.

**Area B:** NT 2696 7649 Considerable damage had been caused to the archaeological deposits in this area by modern services, but a sequence of midden deposits, and post holes were identified.

**Area C:** NT 2695 7648 A trench close to the projected line of the medieval riverbank contained deposits and structural evidence identical in character to those excavated in Area A.

## LOTHIAN

**Area D:** NT 2693 7650 Beneath modern demolition rubble, 1.5m of stratified medieval deposits were sampled. A complex sequence of deposits, pits, post holes and hearths/furnaces were excavated. It was clear from the limited area examined that the nature of use of the site had changed over time. The earliest phase was represented by thin spreads of domestic occupation debris and evidence for pits and post holes. This was followed by the use of the site for iron-working. Bowl hearths and furnaces were surrounded by accumulations of debris including slags and discarded iron objects such as nails and clench bolts. These were sealed by a series of midden deposits, containing predominantly oyster shells. These later deposits contained later medieval green glaze pottery.

**Area E:** NT 2690 7653 A small trench excavated by machine at the W edge of the site demonstrated a well-preserved sequence of medieval deposits, mostly midden, but with clear evidence for hearths/furnaces and associated debris visible in section. The nature of the deposits was identical to those identified in Area D to the E.  
Sponsor: HS 

### Heriot Watt University, Cowgate/Chambers Street

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Watching brief: well

NT 7572 7340 Watching brief following demolition of most of the Heriot Watt complex in 1990 demonstrated the previous clearance of the site to clay subsoil and bedrock. A Victorian, stone-built, bell-shaped well was discovered in the NW corner of the site.  
Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council.

### Dundas Parks Golf Club (Dalmeny parish)

Well

NT 123 766 Beehive-shaped well discovered during construction of bunker. Built of squared stone blocks and brick, the well was 1m deep with running water through its base. No dating evidence recovered, but the site lies within the landscaped park of Dundas Castle and may be associated.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council.

### Craighall Bank, Edinburgh (City parish of Edinburgh) NMS

Flint scraper  
NT 255 765 A flint scraper found in a garden has been donated to NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1992/40.

### Swanston (City parish of Edinburgh)

Stone lamp

NT 235 665 A crude, roughly elliptical, handled stone lamp with part of one side missing was found at the W end of Lothianburn golf course. It has been donated to the NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1992/7.

### Craigentiny (City parish of Edinburgh)

Neolithic polished flint axehead

NT 292 751 A Neolithic all-over polished flint axehead, uncovered during trench digging near Craigentiny House in the 1920s, has been reported to and acquired by the NMS. Registration number AF 1102.

Daybook no: DB 1992/8.

### Colinton (City parish of Edinburgh)

Neolithic ground stone axehead

NT 212 692 A small polished stone axehead was found during earthmoving in the garden of 32 Spylaw Bank Road, Colinton. Retained by finders: details in NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1992/26.

### Dalmeny House (Dalmeny parish)

Carved marble object – Roman weight?

NT 171 782 A piece of carved marble, possibly a Roman weight, was found in the intertidal zone of the Firth of Forth near Dalmeny House. It is a brick-shaped block with two breast-like protuberances linked by a narrow handle. There are vague Hellenistic and early Roman parallels, but the mass does not correspond with known Roman weights. It is unclear if it is an ancient or relatively recent loss. With finder – details with NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1991/14.

### Springvalley Gardens (City parish of Edinburgh) C A-Kelly

Late medieval architectural fragments

NT 245 712 Seven or more architectural fragments were built into the E face of the rubble stone wall dividing a garage yard W of Morningside Road from the rear gardens of the tenement facing Springvalley gardens.

Two triangular roof finials with fleur-de-lis ends, a rectangular block with a possible leaf-decorated vault springer, two halves of a shouldered arch window or arcading and a possible triple-lobed pillar segment are visible. A faceted arch has been partly infilled and is obscured by ivy and a recent brick building against the wall. All of these stones were above a string course of flat slabs and appear to have been part of a deliberate decorative scheme. The fragments could have been removed from the stones of Holy Trinity in the late 19th or early 20th century, which would indicate a mid to late 15th century date for the carving.

### Newbridge M8 Industrial Estate, Newbridge H Smith

(Kirkliston parish)

NT 123 723 An archaeological assessment was carried out by GUARD at Newbridge M8 Industrial Estate, 11km to the W of Edinburgh. The site lies 100m to the S of Huly Hill Bronze Age burial mound and standing stones.

Trial trenches uncovered remnants of Broad Rig cultivation and a series of N to S oriented oval pits of unknown date and function. Since some of the pits were quite grave-like in appearance, phosphate samples were taken, but the results of spot tests do not suggest that decomposed bodies had been present.

Sponsor: West Mercian Property Development Company.

## MIDLOTHIAN DISTRICT

### Temple House (Temple parish)

C A-Kelly

Post-medieval garden earthworks (possible)

NT 317 586 Three slight E–W banks or terraces were visible between the site of Temple House and the rear walls of the houses on the E side of Temple village. These were between 5m and 7m apart and aligned almost ENE to WSW. These were probably contemporary with the scarped ground to the S, which contains the school and playground. Ground to the E has been obscured by open-cast mining and the dumping of associated spoil.

### Lamb's Nursery, Dalkeith (Newbattle parish)

H Smith

NT 331 663 Lamb's Nursery is located approximately 0.5km S of Dalkeith on the B703 Newbattle Road, close to the remains of the Cistercian Abbey of Newbattle which was founded in AD 1140. Prior to the sale of the Nursery (currently owned by Newbattle Abbey College) for a housing development, Midlothian District Council requested that an archaeological assessment should be conducted. The assessment was carried out by GUARD in March 1992.

Approximately 1.5ha of land was available for assessment. The deep modern overburden (reaching depths of 1.20m in places created

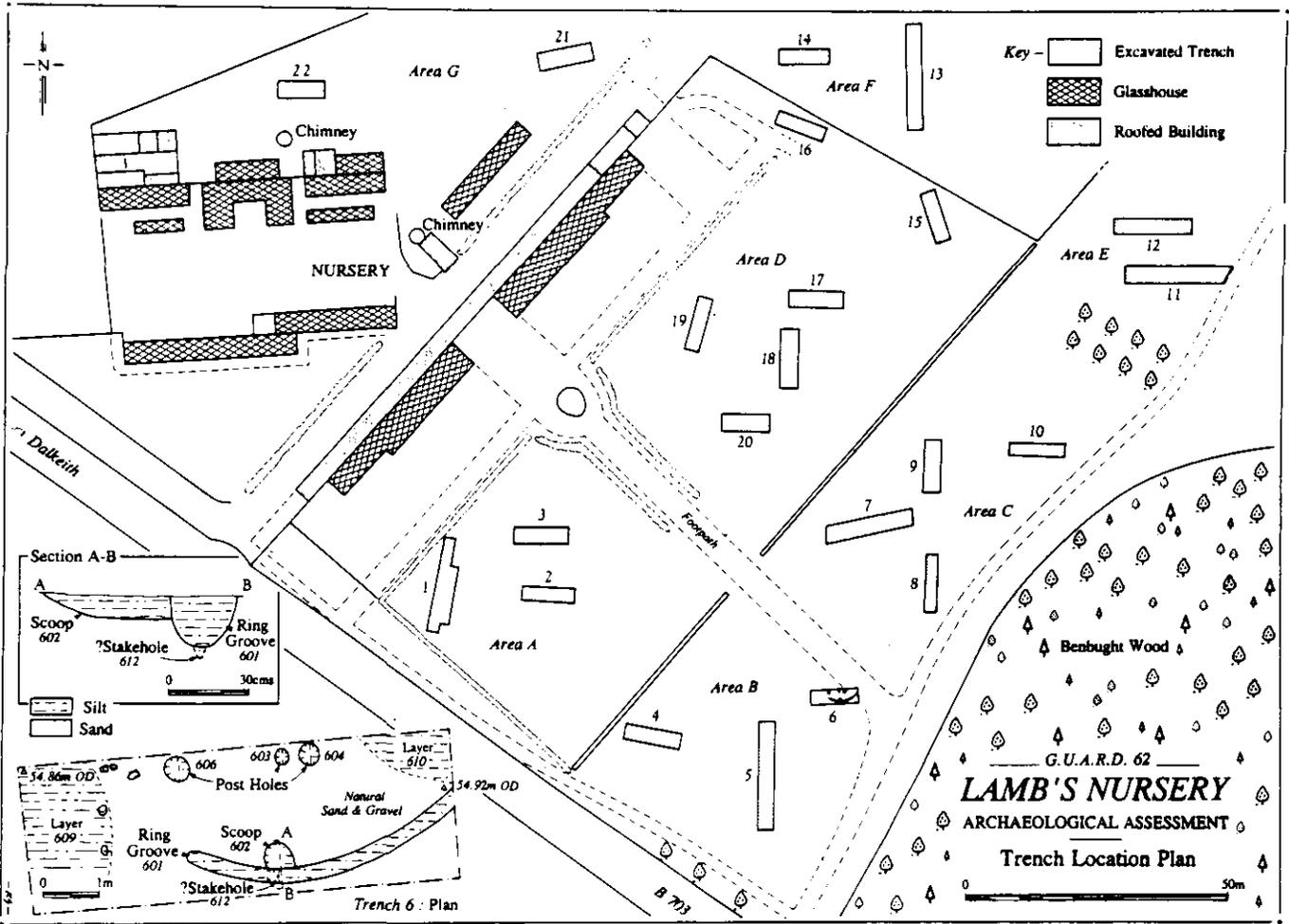


Fig 25. Lamb's Nursery. Trench location plan.

unsuitable conditions for geophysical survey. In view of the large area involved, it was decided to adopt a random trenching strategy (cf Cherry, J F, Gamble, C & Shennan, S (eds) 1978 'Sampling in Contemporary British Archaeology' Oxford, British Archaeological Report 50, 410) designed to sample a minimum of 10% of the land available for assessment.

A total of 22 trenches (Fig 25) were stripped of topsoil by machine, then cleaned by hand and any archaeological features recorded.

The remains of a prehistoric structure, probably the ring-groove of a hut circle, were encountered at NT 3317 6628. Sherds of coarse handmade pottery, of probable late prehistoric date were found in a shallow pit within the projected arc of the hut circle.

Other features encountered in the trenches seem to relate to formal gardens which pre-dated the existing Nursery buildings.

Sponsor: Newbattle Abbey College.

**WEST LOTHIAN DISTRICT**

**West Calder** (West Calder parish)  
MBA flanged axe

NMS

NT 054 583 A small worn MBA flanged axe or chisel was found while metal detecting in boggy ground. Details with NMS. Daybook no: DB 1991/63.

**Bowden Hill** (Torphichen parish)

C A-Kelly

Prehistoric or medieval hut foundation and features

NS 978 744 Further to seven possible house or hut foundations noted in 1985 (DES 1985, p 31) and in 1991 (DES 1991, p 51).

Examination revealed an eighth rectangular hollow cut into the NW corner of the upper enclosure, on the S side of the seventh of those which have already been noted. It was 2m wide by 6m long, aligned ENE to WSW like the others.

Immediately S of this was a series of four slight terraces, around 23m EW by 10m, 3m, 6.3m and 2.3m respectively, NS.

**STRATHCLYDE REGION**

**ARGYLL & BUTE DISTRICT**

**Eilean Mor, Loch Finlaggan, Islay**  
(Killarow & Kilmenny parish)

D H Caldwell

Medieval residential complex and chapel

NR 388 681 In September a third season of excavations was undertaken on this island site, the administrative centre of the Lords of the Isles and their place of inauguration until their forfeiture in 1493 (RCAHMS 1984, No 404).

Six trenches were excavated. Trench 7 examined structure V, a rectangular building with rounded corners. Its walls were of turf construction faced with stone and its destruction or demolition is dated by a type 6 groat of James III (c1485). It was partially overlaid by a two-roomed, drystone house, structure U, and itself covered timber slots, perhaps for a defensive tower associated with the adjacent palisade, now represented by a low earthen bank defining

## STRATHCLYDE

an enclosure with rig and furrow. A geophysical survey was made of this enclosure to attempt to trace remains of any buildings in use prior to the agricultural activity but the results have still to be fully assessed.

In trench 8 another rectangular building, structure H, with stone-faced turf walls was partially excavated. Its ruins saw secondary reuse with a kiln, for corn drying(?), probably in the 16th century. There was also a curious spread of animal teeth, yet to be explained. The primary floor deposits will be explored in 1993.

Trenches 10 and 11 were positioned to give some understanding of buildings A and B, the former supposed to be the great hall of the Lords, the main public building on the island. It had lime mortared walls with splayed bases and a slate roof. It was substantially remodelled with a cross wall screening off a supposed service area at the E end and a door midway along its S wall with reused jamb mouldings suggestive of a 14th-century date. Stone paved roads ran along the E and W sides of the hall and the road from the chapel went past the hall door and under structure N in the direction of the causeway to the neighbouring Council Isle.

The hall was totally dismantled in the 16th century and at least one drystone house erected on its site. Building B, a rectangular structure with rounded corners and lime mortared walls was built, utilising part of the S wall of the hall for its own N wall. It has opposed doorways and chaff and other cereal remains have been recovered from its floor surface, suggesting its use as a barn. Along with building C it may have belonged to a family of some status in the 16th century, presumably the MacGilleasbuigs, crown tenants after the downfall of the MacDonalds.

Trenches 9 and 12 were designed to examine an area in the centre of the island which seemed to be unencumbered with buildings. This turned out not to be the case with evidence for earth and stone walled structures of the Medieval Period. A section of another palisade was encountered in trench 9. It had been identified by the Royal Commission as part of a small yard Y1 but may rather be part of a much larger enclosure around the western portion of the island. Other supposed pieces of it were picked up last year under buildings P and K.

Evidence is also accumulating that Eilean Mor was artificially extended in area in the Medieval Period. Its original extent may have been little more than the ridge extending from NE of the chapel to the great hall. A build up of sediments and midden deposits N and northwestwards was then consolidated by the erection of palisades set in turf banks, as much a defence against the water as two-legged aggressors.

Work also continued on an associated programme of environmental research, one of the main aims of which is to assess the importance, effect and time span of lead ore extraction about Finlaggan. To this end Mike Cressey of Edinburgh University is working on sediment cores taken from Lochs Finlaggan, Lossit, Ballygrant, Bharradail and Leathann.

Finds this year included two bone playing pieces, one carved with a deer, the other with interlace, both in West Highland style. A stone corbel in the form of a human head, incorporated in the wall of building B next to its entrance, may originally have been part of the structure of the great hall.

Sponsors: The NMS, The Clan Donald Lands Trust, The Hunter Archaeological Trust, The Science and Engineering Research Council.

### **Bolsay Farm** (Islay parish) Mesolithic settlement

S Mithen

NR 225 573 The 1992 excavations at Bolsay Farm completed the excavations at this site undertaken by the *Southern Hebrides Mesolithic Project*. Following on from the small area excavated in 1990, a trench 20m by 15m was exposed. The upper layers, consisting of topsoil and redeposited sediments, were removed by

machine and then detailed excavation of the underlying deposits were conducted. All recovered material was recorded to a 25cm quadrat and all soil was washed through a 3mm wet sieve. An extremely large quantity of finds were recovered, estimated to include c400,000 pieces of worked stone. Many of these still remain within sieve residue waiting extraction during the planned 1993 post-excavation season. In the lithic material that has already been catalogued (c30,000 pieces) there has been no artefacts diagnostic of post-mesolithic occupation. However, approximately 200 sherds of pottery were recovered from the site appearing to be of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. In addition, part of a siltstone polished axe was recovered. This had been reused as a flake core. A series of rather ephemeral features were discovered including stake holes and truncated pits. A report of the excavation has appeared in the *Cambridge Archaeological Journal*, 2(2):242-253.

Sponsors: British Academy, HS [ ] Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of London, Russell Trust, Robert Kiln Trust.

### **Sanaigmore dunes, Islay** (Kilchoman parish) Flint flake

NMS

NR 242 713 An unworked flint flake found in the dunes has been donated to Port Charlotte Museum.  
Daybook no: DB 1990/11.

### **Machrins, Colonsay** (Colonsay & Oronsay parish) Norse comb

NR 358 934 A double-sided composite antler comb was found in a sandpit site at Machrins, 90m N of the 14th hole on the golf course. It has been donated by the finders to the NMS.  
Daybook no: DB 1991/52.

### **Duart Point, Mull** (Torosay parish) Mid 17th century shipwreck

C J M Martin

NM 748 355 The remains of a small shipwreck close to the shore were located by John Dadd in 1979, and some recoveries of material subsequently took place. The most recent, in 1992, was by members of the Dumfries and Galloway Branch of the Scottish Sub-Aqua Club. Acting on Mr Dadd's information, the site was visited in 1991 by the Archaeological Diving Unit, as a result of which it was designated under the Protection of Wrecks Act (1973) by Historic Scotland. Because of perceived environmental destabilisation the ADU, on Historic Scotland's behalf and after a pre-disturbance survey, recovered in June 1992 some material considered to be under immediate threat. These recoveries, together with those made by the Dumfries and Galloway Sub-Aqua Club and some items from John Dadd's collection, are now in the possession of the NMS.

The wreck is that of a small armed ship, with various elements of timber structure, stone ballast, and seven cast-iron guns so far identified. Several pieces of decorative carving, including part of the Arms of the Prince of Wales, have been recovered. Small finds indicate a mid-17th century date, and include part of a *schnaphaunce* pistol lock, a pocket watch, a sword hilt, clay pipes, a leather shoe, and domestic items of treen. Some of the finds indicate the presence on board of high-status individuals, and human remains have been noted on the site. No historical context for the wreck has yet been established. Colin Martin now holds an excavation licence for the site from Historic Scotland, and investigation is proceeding by way of a consortium which includes the Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies at St Andrews University, the NMS, and the Scottish Sub-Aqua Club.  
Sponsor: HS [ ]

### **Allt nan Carne, Beinn Chreagach (Ledmore), Mull** (Kilninian & Kilmore parish)

R Douglass

Shielings  
NM 5124 4846 20 huts of oblong shape rather than the other, round type, both common on Mull. They are on both sides of the

stream at 310m above sea level, outside the forest but on Forestry Commission ground.

**Coire Bàn** (Kilninian & Kilmore parish)  
Shielings

NM 418 472 Straddling the road from Dervaig to Torloisk, a group of seven, stone and turf covered with bracken, circular remnants with indentations in their centres, where the upper parts subsided into their own interior. Two are E of the public road and five are W of it.

**Glac Dhubh** (Kilninian & Kilmore parish)  
Possible click mill or still site

NM 431 441 On Torloisk estate, at the top of a pack-horse track leading down to Ballygown, and next to the uppermost house of several very extended groups, are two rectangular remnants on the verge of the streams and immediately below a waterfall. The unit of three ruins are at the upper central point of a series of once cultivated, long, narrow flats.

**An Leth-ghleann** (Kilninian & Kilmore parish)  
Whisky still site

NM 467 414 On Lagganulva, site heard about but not pinpointed and recorded. Local people aware of it, without having seen it. On the stream Allt an Leth-ghlinne there is a short, low cliff below a small waterfall. A pool below the fall has been dammed and what appears to be a channel dug to take water to cool the worm. There is a short dyke and a small flat-stance below the cliff on which presumably the equipment was set.

**Kilbeg Bellachroy, Kilbheag, Dervaig**  
(Kilninian & Kilmore parish)

Approximate location of a graveyard

NM 434 516 The name Kilbeg occurs in the parish records, sometimes with the addition of Bellachroy to it. Enquiry locally has ascertained the area known as Kilbheag but the site was sold for housing, and a house was apparently built on part of the site recently. It lies below and SW of Kilmore graveyard. This site also survives in folk memory as some sort of monastic establishment.

(Kilninian & Kilmore parish)

Said locally to be a 'monk's cell'. (There is also a 'monk's cave' behind the manse in Dervaig.)

NM 442 518 Close by the Dervaig–Tobermory road. Bracken covered. 0.5m high perimeter. In the vicinity of the well-known standing stones above Dervaig. Beside a small stream.

**Kilvickeweniochdrach, Ulva and Glen Ormaig, Ulva**  
(Kilninian & Kilmore parish) R & M M Douglass  
Kiln 1; Kiln 2

NM 3898 3925: NM 4196 3845 1. Standard and much destroyed corn-drying kiln with its outlines barely to be seen. Part of extensive village NW of graveyard.

2. A well-preserved and large, barn-kiln discovered by Mrs Douglass.

**Toll-dhoire** (Torosay parish) R Douglass  
Whisky still site

NM 538 386 Part of the Ben Mor estate, Knock Farm, this site lies in woodland about 110m above sea level; is oval, with a doorway and a compartment on the upper end. 11m long by 6m wide.

**Abhainn na h-uamha** (Torosay parish)  
Whisky still site

NM 518 358 Site known to local men but not previously recorded. The principal feature is an oblong ruin on the southern tip of

an island made by the river dividing. It is immediately above a large waterfall. A rudimentary channel is barely visible for the coolant. Off the islet and hidden among the rocks four more smaller ruins are tucked under a low cliff.

**Bruach Mhor, Laggan Ulva** (Kilninian & Kilmore parish)  
Kiln

NM 458 416 This is a second, corn-drying kiln serving this village, the first being previously recorded in DES 1991 at NM 4575 4185.

**Bruach Mhor** (Kilninian & Kilmore parish)  
Sheepwash

NM 460 418 On Torloisk ground, Lagganulva, (tenant Robert Leitch), a stream has been dammed, use has been made of the hill dyke above the village, (now dominated by a fank) by running-in a curved and converging dyke to a small quay or off-loading platform above the pool.

**Laggan Mill Lade, Laggan Burn, Lagganulva**  
(Kilninian & Kilmore parish)

Dug lade, traceable from serving stream

NM 459 412 There were nine dozen mills in the linked parish. This lade served one of them though the actual mill site is not obvious because the lade track becomes obscure in its lower reaches, where it crosses a cultivated field.

**St Ronan's Church, Iona**

J O'Sullivan

(Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

Multi-period: medieval parish church with earlier ecclesiastical building and possible Early Christian cemetery (see Fig 26, p 58)

NM 284 241 Excavation of the 12th/13th century medieval parish church of St Ronan's was undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Ltd on behalf of the Iona Cathedral Trust to facilitate refurbishment of the building as a museum. Excavation recorded several distinct stratigraphic phases on the site. These span a range of activities potentially dating from the Early Christian period to the present day. The earliest phase consisted of a cemetery of E–W extended inhumations. This was succeeded by a small rectangular building with clay-bonded walls and lime-mortar wall-rendering. This building was replaced by St Ronan's church itself. Upon construction of the church, the walls of the early clay-bonded building were systematically levelled to low butts, and these were then exploited as foundations for the E and S walls of the church. Upon becoming ruinous in the post-reformation years, St Ronan's Church became the repository of a large number of post-medieval burials. In the modern period the church has twice been restored (the present refurbishment will be the third such episode). Excavation has recorded the extent of conservation and reconstruction work carried out variously in the 1870s and in the early 1920s.

Sponsor: Iona Cathedral Trust.

**Coopers Lane** (Campbeltown parish)

J A Atkinson

In early June of 1992 a structural survey of the post-medieval independent cooperage site at Coopers Lane, Campbeltown (NR 719 205) was carried out. The current building measures 16.2m by 7.2m and is 5.3m high and dates to the mid-19th century. Its predecessor lay along approximately the same ground plan with both the SW gable and SE wall being re-used. The earlier structure extended further to the NE and was 20m by 6.5m, evidence exists to show it was not as tall and had a roof supported on crux beams. A full set of drawings and a short report have been lodged with the NMRS. This project was funded by the Society of Antiquities of Scotland and Glasgow Archaeological Society.

# STRATHCLYDE

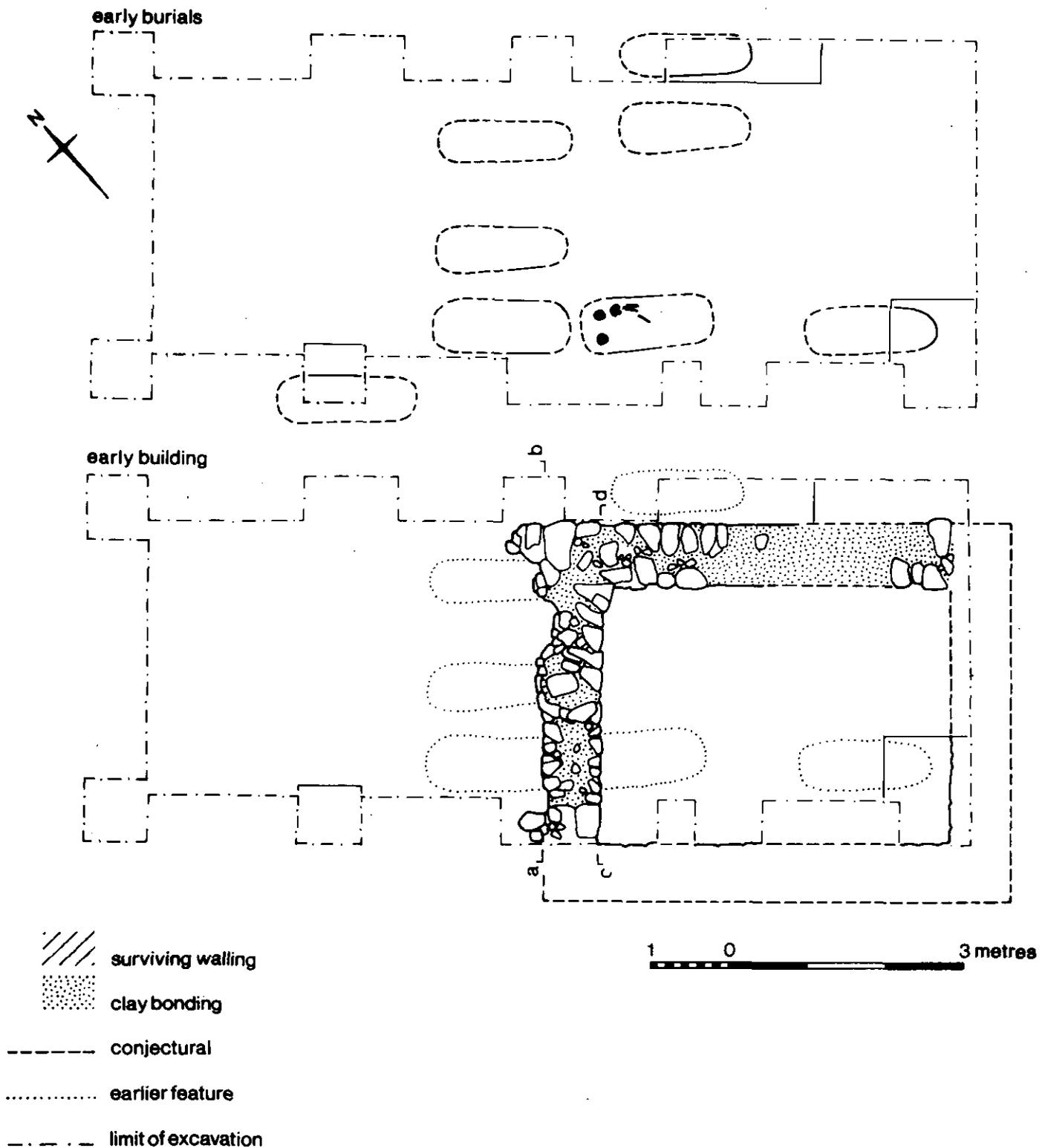


Fig 26. St Ronan's Church, Iona. Clay-bonded oratory and earlier burials.

## Kintyre Nurseries (Limecraigs hospital site), Campbeltown (Campbeltown parish)

A Sheridan

### Early Bronze Age short cist

NR 7201 2003 The capstone and one of the side stones of a short cist were dislodged by JCB driver Eddie Brodie on 11 May 1991, during earthmoving for new hospital premises. He removed the collapsed side slab and cist contents (bones and fragments of a Food Vessel), and reported the find to local antiquarian Norman Newton. An NMS team excavated the site on 13 May.

The cist, orientated E to W, was slightly trapezoidal, 90cm long and 66cm and 51cm wide at its E and W ends respectively (internal dimensions). It was constructed of four side slabs of mica schist, the tallest 70cm high, with an irregularly-shaped capstone c92cm by 65cm by 20cm and an unlined floor cut into the glacial sand-and-gravel subsoil. The construction pit was c160cm by 135cm at capstone level; its depth below the original land surface is difficult to estimate, but some 150cm of overburden had been stripped by the time the capstone was discovered. Packing and levelling stones were

present. There appeared to have been no deliberate cist fill, but some silt had filtered in.

The original disposition of the contents is not known for certain; according to the finder, there had been a crouched inhumation (subsequently identified as a male over 30 years old), his head in the NE corner. Differential dissolution of the bones suggested that he had lain on his R side. A Food Vessel had allegedly stood upright in the NW corner, just below the knees; a stain on its interior, however, suggested that it may have been tilting or on its side. Subsequent examination of the bones revealed the presence of parts of two further bodies, represented only by unburnt long bones: these were thought to be female, adult or nearly so. In addition, there was a fragment of a partly-burnt thoracic vertebra of an immature cattle beast, assumed to be part of the grave goods. The bones were in a generally poor condition.

The pit could be described as a tall Tripartite Bowl Food Vessel (according to Young's definition in *PSAS LXXXV*, 38–51), but it is perhaps more useful to regard it as an unglugged Yorkshire Vase, as it has strong formal and decorative similarities with this type of Food Vessel. It has fine-toothed comb decoration in a herringbone pattern all over its exterior and on the rim bevel. The narrow middle section has, in addition, at least three lozenges integrated into the herringbone pattern. A dark stain, sampled for organic residue analysis, is present over much of one side of the interior.

The cist is c150m WNW of the two short cists found in 1970 and 1971, published by E J Peltenburg in *GAJ* 6, 11–19. (One of these produced traces of a crouched inhumation with a spacer plate 'jet' necklace and flint blade; the other a Tripartite Bowl Food Vessel.) It is not inconceivable that all three formerly belonged to a single flat cist cemetery, strung along a glacial ridge overlooking Campbeltown Loch. The intervening area has been thoroughly disturbed, so further discoveries are unlikely.

Sponsor: NMS.

**Portsonachan** I Black, D Gormlie, J Henry, R Hunter, S Hunter (Kilchrenan & Dalavich parish)  
Survey

NN 049 206 The survey was initiated by a visit to Portsonachan Cairn (Cam Ban – *DES* 1955; *ARGS* Henshall Volume II) in April 1992. In close proximity to the cairn what appeared to be two significant groupings were noted.

In September when the survey was carried out, vegetation was higher than in April and the bracken which now partially obscured the site had to be stripped away.

#### The site

The site lies on a rocky, undulating terrace at about 105m OD on a steep hillside overlooking the SE side of Loch Awe 8 miles NNE of Inverary. At its highest point on a rocky outcrop lies the long cairn aligned on an E/W axis. The chamber is entered from the W.

#### Feature 1

Some 78m to the W of the cairn, and at a lower level on the terrace lies what appears to be a circular setting of substantial earthfast boulders. The 'circle', lying on improved ground, is approximately 15.5m in diameter and comprises six stones *in situ* with a probable seventh incorporated in a nearby stone dyke which crosses the site. The stones range in height from 0.35m to 0.8m.

If the seventh stone is in its original position then the 'circle' is likely to have been elliptical in shape, measuring 15.5m by 19m.

#### Feature 2

17m to the NW of Feature 1 and lying close to the edge of the N-facing terrace lies a concentration of large earthfast, and, obviously displaced stones.

On its northern perimeter, a kerb of seven continuous upright stones can clearly be seen. The tallest stone rises to 0.75m above ground level.

The position of a further two uprights and the spread of the visible large stones suggests a circle of approximately 5.5m in diameter. The interior surface is uneven and stone filled.

Given its dimensions and the nature of its interior this feature closely resembles a kerb cairn.

Within the general area other, probably clearance, cairns are found, together with rig and furrow.

**Craigantairbh Mor**  
(Kilmartin parish)

Mr & Mrs M Harper, A Kahane

Bronze Age arrowhead

NM 846 012 Bronze Age tanged arrowhead of opaque (possibly burnt) flint 6.7cm by 3.0cm (max), found on disturbed ground immediately to the N of new access road to house just S of Dun Mhic Choish, above and N of Ford road junction. No other finds so far. In possession of finders.

Sponsor: Nat Hist and Antiq Soc of Mid Argyll.

**Poltalloch estate** (Kilmartin parish)

P Robins

Watching brief

NR 8196 In response to a request by Strathclyde Region's Department of Physical Planning, GUARD was contracted by the Argyll Water Board late in August 1992 to carry out a watching brief during the excavation of a pipe trench for a water mains in the Kilmartin valley.

The stretch to be watched (NR 8189 9702 to NR 8166 9650) was isolated in the brief by the Strathclyde Regional archaeologist Dr C Swanson and lay within the Poltalloch estate, following the western edge of the road leading from the North Lodge of Poltalloch southwards towards St Columba's chapel, at the point where the trench ran across a raised beach. The trench itself was dug by machine, 0.4m wide by 1.0m deep, and ran a complicated course across the valley floor servicing a small group of widely scattered houses.

The impetus for the watching brief was the knowledge that the Kilmartin valley possesses one of the richest concentrations of multi-period archaeology in Scotland. Added to this, raised beaches have been preferred areas of human activity in both historic and pre-historic times. This stretch was targeted for watching because the pipeline posed the most significant threat to the archaeological record as it crossed the raised beach.

The watching brief took place for five days between the 26th and the 31st of August. Unfortunately by the time GUARD was notified the first 200 or so metres of the stretch had been completed. The contractors (STORIE, Dunoon) were however most amenable in adapting to the archaeological requirements thereafter.

The construction of the trench disturbed three archaeological features all of which were noted in the section and recorded with measured sketches and photographs. Feature 1 comprised a small ditch 32cm wide by 26cm deep running NW to SE through the trench at a point 227.2m from point A. It proved to be archaeologically the most interesting as it was buried deeper than the other two, sealed beneath the turf line and an underlying layer of orange brown silty sand some 12cm thick. The fill was composed of coarse gravel mixed with a high proportion of yellow clay.

Features 2 and 3 were entirely filled with plough soil and therefore more recent in date. Feature 2 represented a truncated pit or ditch end, which was evident only in the western section of the trench. It was discovered at a point 292.7m from A. Feature 3 was a fairly shallow, broad ditch running E to W, containing flecks of charcoal and a few close packed stones at its bottom. It was found to be 307.9m from point A. This feature seemed too wide to have served a simple drainage function and the stones were not evident in the eastern section. There were no finds of any antiquity.

Sponsor: Argyll Water Board.

## STRATHCLYDE

**Creag Madaidh Mor** (Kilmartin parish) D Henderson  
Millstone, unfinished; cupmark per S M Foster

NM 815 003 On the N side of an unnamed burn, 490m NW of Creag Madaidh Mor, is a large horizontal boulder from which a millstone (1.5m in diameter) has started to be quarried. About 2m to the E, there is a subrectangular boulder in the stream with a single cupmark on its upper surface.

**Ford** (Kilmartin parish) K Naddair, D MacGregor  
Cup and ring mark carvings and other petroglyphs

### **Glas-bhar 7 (Glasvaar)**

NM 866 013 Per information supplied by D MacGregor, a large outcrop on the hill-slope above and SE of the farm, bared of turf, revealed 107 solo cups and 13 cups surrounded by 1 ring.

### **Glas-bhar 4b**

NM 882 014 On the bedrock below the well-known cup-marked boulder was discovered 3 clear solo cups.

### **Tigh-ness (Tayness)**

NR 822 975 On the underside of a cup and spear-head kist cover was discerned the image of a lightly-pocked GABHAL (GAVEL, GAMALu = a throwing-stick weapon).

**Policeman's Bay, near Ford** (Kilmartin parish) S M & ND Clark  
Circular structure/possible crannog?

NM 891 049 A roughly circular setting of stones, normally under water, was revealed towards the end of June by the abnormally low level of Loch Awe. Investigated by boat and by wading, the setting of small boulders was about 7m in diameter, with another, smaller, approximately rectangular setting of boulders slightly off-centre, about 2m by 1m, within. At the time of visiting, it stood in about 10cm of water, on a shallow mound about 15m in diameter, separated from the shore by a channel between 1m and 2m in depth.

**Eilean da Mheinn, Crinan** (North Knapdale) NMS  
Glass bead

NR 781 944 A blue glass bead, a stray find from Eilean da Mheinn, has been donated to the NMS: registration number FJ 159. Daybook no: DB 1990/10.

**Kilbridemore Glen, Glendaruel** (Kilmodan parish)  
Neolithic axehead

NS 031 930 A damaged ground stone axehead was found at Kilbridemore Glen. With finder – details with NMS. Daybook no: DB 1990/15.

**Carrick Castle** (Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish) I Rogers  
Assessment trenches

NS 194 944 In response to the proposed conversion of the ruined castle to a habitable dwelling, AOC (Scotland) Ltd excavated two small assessment trenches, (4m by 2m and 2m by 1m), within the main tower. Both contained complex sequences of demolition deposits. In the former, a shelf in the N wall was discovered, apparently intended to support a wooden floor at ground floor level, an unusual feature. Provision, in the form of beam sockets, for a similar floor in the S end of the tower was revealed in a trench excavated by John Cannel in 1985. Beneath the shelf over 1.5m depth of demolition rubble containing roof slates filled a space which may have been a cellar.

Sponsor: HS 

**Eilean Ona, Craignish** (Craignish parish) D N McVean  
Shell midden

NM 764 022 Situated at the mouth of, and backing into, a small rock shelter (3m wide, 2m high and 2m in depth) at about 9m above sea level on the NE side of Eilean Ona. The slightly mounded deposit of black soil and fine rock debris (calcareous phyllite) extends 3m to

4m downslope to the N and contains abundant *Patella* and *Littorina* shells. A small trial pit to 50cm depth in the centre of the mound yielded mammalian vertebrae (possibly seal) and small brown lumps of calcareous concretion containing charcoal and shell fragments. Depth of deposit unknown. The island has no surface water and is unlikely ever to have been settled or stocked. Present vegetation is a mosaic of bracken and sallow scrub with a small patch of bog.

**Barr a' Chaistealain** (Glenorchy & Inishail parish) L Masters  
Dun, pre- and post-clearance village

NN 162 270 As part of a training exercise, a group of students from the University of Glasgow Certificate in Field Archaeology course conducted an initial survey at this important village site, once famous as the home of the MacNab family of armourers and blacksmiths (see the *Scots Magazine*, August 1991, 503–509). Seven sub-rectangular buildings, varying in external length from 7.50m to 22m, and all about 6m in external width, were located, together with several small enclosures and a trackway. The earliest feature of the site is a small dun, previously surveyed by RCAHMS (*Inventory of Argyll, Vol II (Lom), No 157*), which appears to have been considerably robbed of stone for the surrounding sub-rectangular buildings. The longer rectangular buildings are older than those with a length of around 8m; the former have ruinous walls, less than 1m in height, whilst the latter have well-built walls surviving to a height of over 1m, and with evidence for windows, doors, fireplaces and lime mortar pointing. One of the smaller buildings was known to be occupied in the 1950s AD.

The site is now within a clearing in conifer forest, managed by Tilhill Economic Forestry. It is hoped that the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists will shortly prepare a more detailed plan and report.

Sponsor: University of Glasgow Dept of Adult & Continuing Educ.

**Glen Orchy** (Glenorchy & Inishail parish)  
Deserted settlements

Further survey work was undertaken at the three deserted sites in Glen Orchy, reported by ACFA (GU) in *DES* 1991, pp 53–4, by students of the University of Glasgow Certificate in Field Archaeology course. Amongst new discoveries were:

**Old Arichastlich** (NN 268 355) – further architectural details for the mid-19th century farm, including an internal wall recess and slops channel.

**Bochyle: The Pony Park** (NN 243 314) – possible, but doubtful, mill structure immediately to the N of the area surveyed by ACFA.

**Wester Bochyle** (NN 241 311) – an additional turf-built rectangular structure, 24m by 5m externally, immediately to the SW of the crucked longhouse.

Sponsor: University of Glasgow Dept of Adult & Continuing Educ.

**Dunstaffnage Castle** (Kilmore & Kilbride parish) J Lewis

NM 882 344 Continuation of excavation at the S end of the castle's E range (*DES* 1991) revealed the foundations of a stone stair, with its associated parapet wall, that had led to the first floor hall of the 13th century building and to a similar level in the adjacent 16th century gatehouse tower.

A single sandstone tread, 0.30m deep, survived at the base of the 1.70m-wide stair. The positions of some of the other treads was demonstrated by impressions within the mortar of the stair's foundations.

Sponsor: HS 

**Ardentallan** (Kilmore & Kilbride parish) D McVean, M Robinson  
Kerb cairn

NM 829 233 Excavation of a stone structure, discovered during bracken clearance, revealed a kerb cairn with central cist. Charcoal

and bone from the cremation have been submitted for radiocarbon dating.

Sponsor: HS 

**Killevin, Crarae** (Kilmichael Glassary parish) A Kahane  
Early Christian cross shaft

NR 986 972 The early Christian cross shaft described in vol 7 of the RCAHMS Argyll Inventory, Mid Argyll and Cowal, Medieval and Later Monuments, no 63(1) has now, (Sept 1992) been rehoused in Cumlodden Church.

**Duntaynish House** (N Knapdale parish)

Cross-marked stone

NR 741 861 The cross-marked stone described in vol 7 of the RCAHMS Argyll Inventory, Mid Argyll and Cowal, Medieval and Later Monuments, no 31, has now been lodged in Tayvallich Church (Sept 1992).

**Kilmaha** (Kilchrenan & Dalavich parish)

Cross-decorated stones

NM 937 078 The two cross-decorated stones recorded in vol 2 of the RCAHMS Inventory, Lorn, nos 261 (1) and (2) are to be installed in Dalavich Church (same vol no 241) in the near future (Sept 1992).

Sponsor: Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll.

**Sron-na Bruic, Minard**

(Kilmichael Glassary parish)

Rock carving

NR 958 934 Found by Mr J Bell. This slab is near the centre of a grass field approximately 70m above the shore of Loch Fyne, where it appears to be embedded in the top of the former raised beach. The top is slightly domed and the corners are slightly rounded. Dimensions: 1.56m long by 1.10m wide. Orientation N/S. There are 28 cups on the upper surface and 4 of the larger ones are ringed. Both the long sides are deeply scored with approximately 220 diagonal lines down to a depth of 18cm below present ground level.

Sponsor: Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll.

**Soroba Hill** (Craignish parish)

Shieling remains

NM 798 057 In a sheltered SE-facing hollow high on the slopes of Soroba Hill c a mile SSE of Lunga House, the foundations of a sub-square enclosure c4.5m by 4.5m, consisting of large pieces of the local rock showing up through heather and rough grass. Trenching and tree-planting nearby have apparently respected this structure, probably the remains of a shieling.

Sponsor: Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll.

**Achnasavil** (Saddell & Skipness parish)

Multi-period occupation

NR 792 386 A stone-filled pit in the riverbank 13m N of the original 1985 find extends to 80cm beneath the field. The stones are packed in with small, thin ones filling gaps. One extra large stone is well-bedded and quite stable after several months of protruding from the riverbank. Among the stones is black soil with pockets of charcoal; a few bone fragments and a small sherd were also found. A band of dark soil with small stones is appearing 1.20m to the S – a quite separate features. (For previous reports see DES 1986–91.)

Radiocarbon dates resulting from the HS excavations reported in DES last year show that the site was under cultivation in the Neolithic and occupied early and late in the Bronze Age; with the Iron Age radiocarbon date obtained from features now destroyed by erosion, the multi-period nature of the site is now established.

## CUMNOCK & DOON VALLEY DISTRICT

**Auckinleck** (Muirkirk parish)

Survey

NS 6491 2670 The remains of a rectangular structure, 12m by 5m within low walls of stone and perhaps turf, 0.75m thick. Possibly a small farmhouse.

NS 6635 2535 A sub-circular enclosure, approximately 20m by 18m within low banks of maximum height 0.50m and 2.0m wide. To the immediate E of the enclosure the ground falls away steeply towards a stream; to its N, S and W, the ground is reasonably flat. Access was at the NE, near to a low bank that extended some 20m to the N. Age uncertain.

NS 6631 2538 Remains of a rectangular building, approximately 17m N/S by 4m within poorly defined walls/banks up to 1.5m wide. Probably a shieling.

NS 6631 2532 Circular enclosure, 7m to 8m diameter, with low turf walls. Possibly a turf stell.

NS 6646 2540 Sub-rectangular structure, approximately 16m by 5m. Probably a shieling.

NS 6638 2540 Rectangular enclosure, approximately 12m by 3.5m within walls 1.0m thick. There is an entrance within a side wall and what may be a drain outlet piercing one of the gables. Probably a shieling.

NS 6650 2544 Drystone rubble building comprising an 8m-square chamber and two narrow (2m-wide) chambers at one end. There are indications that the building is of more than one phase. Some walls stand to a height of 2m.

NS 6645 2570 Two low mounds. One is approximately 12m by 10m and about 1.5m high; the other, 4m to its E, is approximately 21m by 12m and about 2m high. They do not appear to be natural features and are perhaps burial mounds.

NS 6609 2486 A poorly defined rectangular building, 13m by 5m internally within low turf walls. Possibly a shieling.

NS 6610 2484 The remains of a rectangular building, 9m by 4.5m within turf walls of ill-defined width. Possibly a shieling.

NS 6608 2482 A rectangular structure, 13m by 5m within low turf walls. Possibly a shieling.

NS 6527 2335 Sub-circular enclosure, 10m by 8m within very low walls/banks about 2m wide. A single course of fragmentary masonry was visible on one side. Probably a sheep stell.

NS 6487 2489 Coal sink, 14m diameter and visible to a depth of 3m. Probably 19th century.

NS 6506 2483 Coal sink, 10m diameter, with the remains of masonry walling at one end. Probably 19th century.

NS 6510 2480 Coal sink, about 10m diameter. Probably 19th century.

NS 6495 2490 Tramway, probably associated with the nearby coal sinks.

NS 6382 2440 Possible bell pit, 3m to 4m diameter.

## STRATHCLYDE

NS 6386 2437 Possible bell pit, 3m to 4m diameter.

NS 6396 2437 Circular enclosure, approximately 11m diameter within rubble walls 0.80m thick. A maximum of two courses of walling are visible. Probably an animal enclosure.

NS 6426 2393 Rectangular structure, approximately 8m by 4m. There is some evidence of an internal partition. Possibly a shieling.

NS 6428 2387 The poorly-defined remains of a building, 4m square. Probably a shieling.

NS 6428 2385 A poorly-defined structure, approximately 5m by 3m. Probably a shieling.

NS 6424 2394 Rectangular structure, approximately 10m by 3m with evidence of a central partition. Probably a shieling.

NS 6424 2391 Possible bell pit, about 2m diameter.

NS 6448 2355 The lower courses of a rectangular building, approximately 8m by 3.5m within rubble walls 0.75m thick. Up to two courses of walling are visible. Probably a shieling.

NS 6451 2348 Poorly-defined, rectangular structure, 5m by 3m within low ?turf walls. Probably a shieling.

NS 6463 2334 Rectangular building approximately 7m by 3m within masonry walls about 0.80m wide. Probably a shieling.

NS 6473 2331 Remains of a masonry structure, possibly a shieling, although its outline was vague.

NS 6477 2330 Poorly-defined sub-rectangular structure, about 3m square. Probably a shieling.

NS 6475 2328 Large, irregular enclosure, 45m by 25m and defined by a river bank on one side and by rubble walls on its remaining three sides. Probably an animal enclosure.

NS 6422 2495 Rectangular structure, 13m by 4m within low turf walls. Probably the remains of a shieling.

NS 6422 2503 Coal sink or bell pit, measuring 9m by 5m and visible to a depth of about 2m.

NS 6340 2400 Circular enclosure, 3m diameter within walls about 1m thick. Possibly a turf stell.

NS 6364 2382 Circular enclosure, 5m in diameter. Possibly a turf stell.

NS 6369 2369 The remains of a substantial, rectangular building, approximately 18m by 3m within drystone rubble walls 1.0m to 1.5m thick and surviving to a maximum height of 1.0m. Two partition walls divide the building into a central chamber (8m long) and smaller chambers at each end. Probably a farmhouse.

NS 6385 2344 Sub-circular structure, 5m by 3m within ?turf walls approximately 1m thick. Probably a turf stell.

NS 6377 2328 Large circular enclosure, approximately 12m diameter. Probably an animal enclosure.

NS 6395 2299 Large sub-circular mound, 21m by 18m and standing to a height of 1.5m to 2.0m. Possibly a burial mound.

NS 6333 2291 Level platform, 19m by 11m and standing to a height of about 1.5m. The platform is being eroded by an adjacent stream. Does not appear to be a natural feature.

NS 6301 2314 Very large, sub-circular enclosure, 21m in diameter within low stone walls. Probably an animal enclosure.

NS 6282 2375 Circular enclosure, about 18m diameter and bounded by walls of small rubble of which one to two courses survive. Probably an animal enclosure.  
Sponsor: British Coal Opencast.

## CUNNINGHAME DISTRICT

**Seagate Castle, Irvine** (Irvine parish) A Bailey (SUAT)  
Castle

NS 319 391 A trial excavation was carried out in October 1992. It revealed medieval deposits to a depth of 2.8m, where natural was encountered. The only structure was a short length of wall, with no dating evidence. Intermittent layers of clean blown sand were found, sealing the various deposits.  
Sponsor: Irvine Development Corporation.

**Saltcoats Harbour** (Ardrossan parish) I Hughson, A Phillips  
Track of old waggon way

NS 247 411 High seas and bad weather over several winters have removed patches of the tarmac laid over a cleared area at the head of Saltcoats Harbour, revealing a line of stone sleeper blocks that supported the wooden rails of a waggon way built by Robert Reid Cunninghame in 1812 to carry coal a quarter of a mile over whinstone outcrop from the terminus of the canal network that served his coalpits at Auchenharvie to the harbour. Nearly 35 yards of track can be traced before it disappears under a recently surfaced path which follows the line of the sea wall.

**Knockwart Cairn** (Ardrossan parish) S Bain  
Watching brief

NS 238 480 A watching brief was conducted during the construction of a building and service trench. No archaeological deposits were disturbed, although evidence that part of the cairn consists of modern construction debris was discovered.  
Sponsor: British Gas.

**Glen Rosa, Arran** (Kilbride parish) NMS  
'Jet' reused ?armlet fragment

NR 984 386 An object of jet-like material, resembling an armlet fragment but with both ends smoothed, was found in Glen Rosa, Arran by Mr R Gillanders. It has been donated to the NMS.  
Daybook no: DB 1992/52.

**Southannan Mains 2a, b, c** (West Kilbride parish) K Naddair,  
Rock carvings B Taylor

NS 2120 5350 On three small outcrops (midst gorse behind the farm) are 1 and 6 and 9 solo cup marks. 16 cups in total.

## EAST KILBRIDE DISTRICT

**Strathaven** (Avondale parish) NMS  
Neolithic axehead

NS 70 40 A ground stone axehead was found by the Kype burn near Strathaven. Retained by finder – details with NMS.  
Daybook no: DB 1990/34.

CITY OF GLASGOW DISTRICT

**George Street** (Glasgow parish)  
Urban medieval

A Bailey (SUAT)

NS 597 652 Trial work was carried out in the George St/High St/College St/Shuttle St area of Glasgow for one week in July 1992. The site was divided into seven areas of archaeological interest by the Strathclyde regional archaeologist.

**Area A** The supposed site of the Franciscan friary. Much of the area has been disturbed by 19th century and later activity, but in some places there is still a fairly deep deposit of dark loamy garden soil. The area is known to have been used as a garden in the post-reformation period, and the soil should seal earlier features. In the section of trench A1 was a structure consisting of large pieces of sandstone roughly mortared together. This appears to have been a dyke.

**Area B** Possibly the outer part of the friary. This has all been heavily disturbed and no archaeological features were recovered.

**Area C** The line of the medieval path to Deanside Well. The whole area was cut by 19th century cellars and no archaeological information remains.

**Areas D and E** Shuttle Street frontage, originally dating from the 15th century. Area D was disturbed by cellarage, but some shallow deposits remained in E, including a narrow line of stones set into the natural which may be an early wall or boundary.

**Area F** High Street frontage. The immediate frontage has been truncated, but some features remain in the backlands, including a NS stone wall set into the natural.

**Area G** Burghal backlands. There has been some disturbance and cellarage along the High Street and College Street frontages, but further back a sequence of probably early to late 19th century features was found, as well as a natural horizon of garden soil.

Sponsor: University of Strathclyde.

**Glasgow Cathedral** (Glasgow parish)  
Cathedral cemetery

NS 602 655 A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a floodlighting track around the cathedral. Two sets of reburied skeletal fragments were found between the treasury and the sacristy. A small feature consisting of three stones mortared together and set on a clay soil was found on the N side of the building, opposite the stair tower of the N door. Most of the trench passed through disturbed levels, except at the E end of the cathedral, where it revealed the natural orange clay subsoil below topsoil.

Some slabs were lifted within the W doorway, and revealed a layer of rubble above some larger blocks. Part of the foundations of the buttresses to the N and S of the door was also revealed. That on the S appears to be original, the N was rebuilt in the last century.  
Sponsor: Friends of Glasgow Cathedral.

**Kelvin Valley**  
Survey

S Carter, M Dalland, C Mills

NS 57 – NS 77 In advance of the construction of a new sewer line along the Kelvin Valley from Milngavie to Cumbernauld, a 100m wide corridor the length of the proposed line was surveyed by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. According to the present plans, the main sewer line and its branch lines will cross the line of the Antonine Wall six times, but five of these crossings will be in a tunnel beneath the wall. The only surface crossing is planned between Shirva and Wester Shirva.

The nature and distribution of soils and sediments were recorded. Areas of potential palaeoenvironmental interest were examined in the field and, where appropriate, reconnaissance coring was undertaken to determine the nature of the sediments.

During the survey, no previously unknown archaeological sites were discovered. The presence of large areas of alluvial sediments, and the frequently waterlogged nature of much of the area, suggests,

however, that there is high potential for the survival of organic remains beneath the surface.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Region.

KILMARNOCK & LOUDOUN DISTRICT

**Kilmaurs** (Kilmaurs parish)  
MBA flanged axehead

NMS

NS 419 404 A copper alloy flanged axehead was found by a metal-detectorist in a ploughed field. The surface was badly damaged by the finder's treatment of the object. Now in Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum following a Treasure Trove enquiry.

Daybook no: DB 1991/56.

**The Leven, Loudoun Hill** (see also Fig 28, p 64)

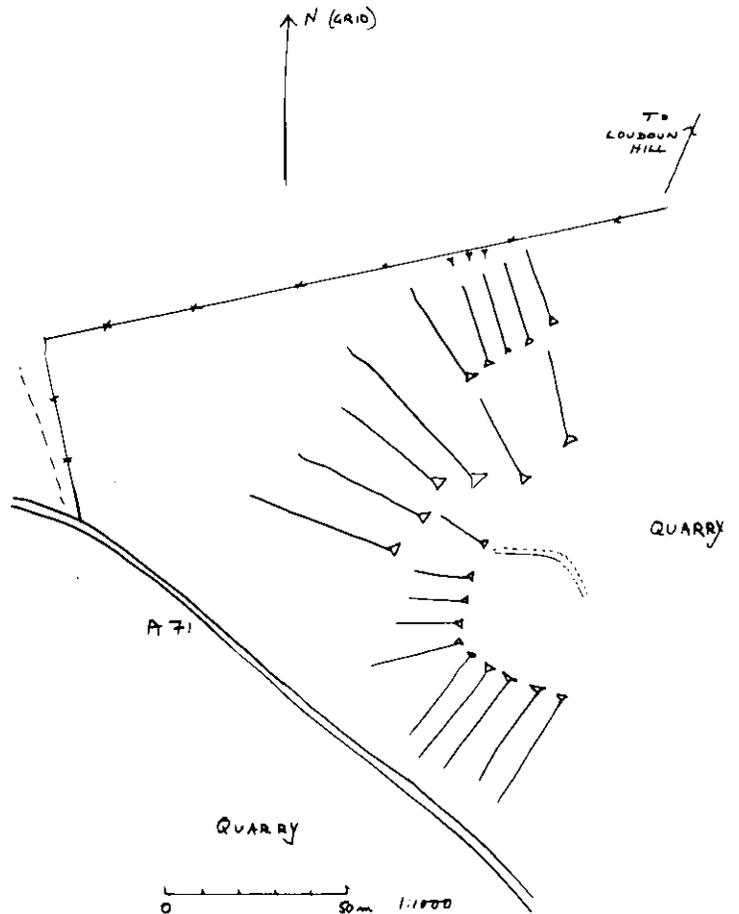


Fig 27. Possible palisade trenches on The Leven. (NS 606 373; OD 210m)

**The Leven, Loudoun Hill** (Galston parish)  
Possible palisade trenches

G Hearn,  
A Johnstone, J Mair

NS 606 373 After the removal of the turf on the gravel deposits of the hill known as the Leven, adjacent to the site of the former Roman fort at Loudoun Hill, two parallel lines of stones of a possible palisade have been exposed. These lie in the form of a crescent 30m long and 2m apart, before running under the undisturbed turf at both ends of the site. The lines of stones are not continuous and a possible entrance lies where larger and more closely packed stones can be seen 10m from the edge. The site is in imminent danger of destruction from the extension of the gravel quarry.

## STRATHCLYDE

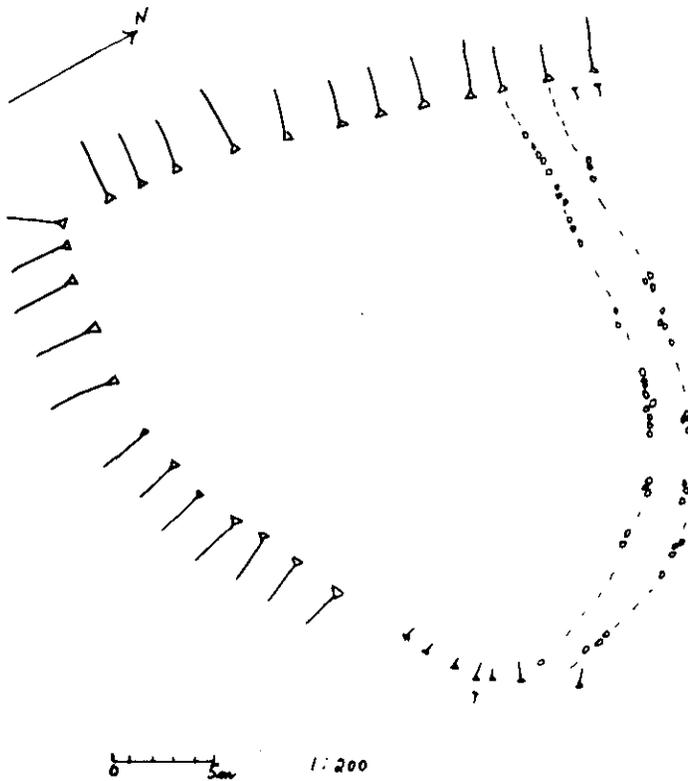


Fig 28. Possible palisade trenches on The Leven. (NS 6066 3730).

### Harelaw – Onthank Gas Pipeline

J Terry

Watching brief

Archaeological monitoring by GUARD of the topsoil strip for a 16.3km gas pipeline from S of Neilston (Harelaw) to Kilmarnock (Onthank), produced the following results:

### Post Medieval Farmstead or Minor Industrial Works

(Neilston parish)

NS 4671 5308 Remains of two buildings about a natural mound were identified as the lost site of 'Carhill' recorded on Ainslie's 1796 map, and three subsequent maps of Renfrewshire. The origins and precise nature of the site remain unclear, but its demise can be dated to pre-1856 with the publication of the 1st edition OS, where no relic buildings or site name are recorded.

### Post-Medieval Track Complex

(Neilston parish)

NS 4635 5228 An arrangement of disused raised stone track ways over marsh and hollow ways linked farmsteads and accessed fields, presumably pre-dating the present road fed system of the 1800s.

### Earthen Field Bank

(undated) (Stewarton parish)

NS 4511 4922 – NS 4469 4915 A 400m stretch of linear land division on edge of moorland incorporated in modern fence line, survived about 1.0m high.

### Medieval Broad Rig

(Stewarton parish)

NS 4527 4765, NS 4519 4787, NS 4503 4832 Cultivation remains in three separate fields, contained by present field boundaries.

### Stone Field Bank

(undated) (Stewarton parish)

NS 4531 4742 Completely lost under present hawthorn hedge.

### Firing Pit

(undated) (Kilmarnock parish)

NS 4385 4194 Possible prehistoric feature, small clay lined pit with a stone firing channel. Lumps of iron slag from base of charcoal rich fill suggests iron smelting in a pre-industrial period.

Sponsor: British Gas (Scotland).

## KYLE & CARRICK DISTRICT

### Harpercrofts, Wardlaw Hill

(Dundonald parish)

Fort

NS 360 325 A watching brief was undertaken as part of Scheduled Monument Consent during the laying of communications cables, within an existing trench, to the radio-mast station on the summit of the hill. The re-excavated trench ran directly W to E and crossed both the inner and outer ramparts. No structural remains were recorded at the outer rampart, although there was a large quantity of boulders downslope, possibly representing rampart tumble. At the inner rampart the upper part of a possible stone faced wall with a rubble core (1.6m wide) was uncovered. The trench did not penetrate the lower levels of the rampart. No artefacts were recovered.

A report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS. Sponsor: Mercury Communications Limited.

### Starling Knowe

(Ballantrae parish)

Burnt mound

NX 054 722 This burnt mound is situated on a slight terrace of a steep W-facing slope to the NW of Starling Knowe. Crescentic on plan, it measures 7.5m in diameter and is up to 0.7m high. Its hollow opens W onto the head of a former, unnamed stream. Unusually, the mound has scarcely any vegetation cover and its make-up of fire-cracked stones is very obvious.

### Wilson's Glen

(Ballantrae parish)

S Foster

Pottery find spot

NX 067 794 The farmer, Mr James Stewart of Craigview, reports the discovery of large quantities of pottery which he recovered after ploughing about twenty years ago. The find spot survives as a slight rise on the S bank of Wilson's Glen, to the immediate W of a drain. Mr Stewart recently disposed of the pottery, which he describes as 'thick, brown and patterned': on balance the pottery is likely to have been medieval or later in date. Rig-and-furrow and an associated trackway are visible to the W of the find spot.

## CLYDESDALE DISTRICT

### Landscape Survey M74 Project

T Ward

(Douglas; Wiston & Robertson; Crawfordjohn, Lamington & Wandel; Crawford parishes)

An area of 350 square miles of Upper Clydesdale has now been inspected in detail.

The entire survey and detailed reports are published in a report 'Upper Clydesdale Through The Ages' which is lodged with NMRS and other libraries. This comprises 109 surveys, many of which include multi-period sites. In addition to those reported (DES 1991, p 65) the following are included in the report.

NS 864 309 Bastle house and farm remains, field banks.

NS 940 335 UPS, cairns.

NS 947 337 UPS, hut circle?/enclosure.

NS 937 332 Cott town.

NS 936 310 Ring enclosures.

NS 945 312 Ring enclosures.

NS 939 301 UPS, cairn.

NS 918 306 Scooped enclosure.

NS 918 310 Indeterminate 'platform mound'.

NS 928 303 Ring enclosures, cairns.

NS 923 304 UPS.

NS 923 301 UPS.

NS 950 333 Ring enclosures, rectangular turf building.

- NS 956 304 Ring enclosures, field banks.  
 NS 975 300 UPS.  
 NS 977 299 Burnt mound.  
 NS 899 261 Cairns.  
 NS 854 278 Ring enclosure.  
 NS 859 273 Ditched mound?, buchts.  
 NS 856 269 Ring enclosure, rig and furrow fields.  
 NS 927 298 UPS, cairn, field banks and rig and furrow fields.  
 NS 929 288 UPS, cairns, burnt mounds, bomb craters.  
 NS 929 284 Cairns.  
 NS 929 280 Hut circles, ring enclosures, cairns, field banks, rig and furrow fields.  
 NS 930 297 Ring enclosures.  
 NS 923 268 Ditched mound.  
 NT 018 252 UPS.  
 NT 013 238 UPS, buchts, enclosure.  
 NT 015 218 UPS.  
 NT 009 221 UPS.  
 NT 011 217 UPS.  
 NS 950 222 Cairns.  
 NS 957 222 UPS, field banks.  
 NS 988 227 UPS.  
 NS 988 217 UPS.  
 NS 980 216 Burnt deposit.  
 NS 980 210 UPS.  
 NS 967 210 UPS, cairns, field banks, lynchets.  
 NS 987 206 UPS.  
 NS 997 205 UPS.  
 NS 969 201 Cairns, possible hut, shooting butts.  
 NS 903 241 UPS.  
 NS 906 238 UPS.  
 NS 921 224 Burnt mound.  
 NS 914 215 Burnt mound.  
 NS 918 244 Cairns.  
 NS 909 213 UPS, burnt mound.  
 NS 915 217 Burnt deposit.  
 NS 937 201 Lynchets, cairn, possible UPS.  
 NS 940 200 Cairns, lynchets.  
 NS 895 202 UPS.  
 NS 865 200 UPS.  
 NS 853 188 UPS.  
 NS 868 193 UPS.  
 NS 859 190 UPS, ring enclosures, burnt mound, buchts, lazy beds, turf banked enclosures.  
 NS 854 180 Ring enclosures, buchts, turf banks.  
 NS 864 183 Lead smelting site.  
 NS 862 186 Stone footings, rectangular buildings.  
 NS 854 194 Burnt mound.  
 NS 852 185 Burnt deposit.  
 NS 862 199 Bastle house, buchts, lazy beds, field banks and enclosures.  
 NS 902 159 Cairns.  
 NS 903 155 Burnt mound.  
 NS 918 169 Ring enclosures, cairns, lynchets, field banks.  
 NS 919 171 UPS.  
 NS 929 175 UPS, cairns, bucht.  
 NS 935 176 UPS, cairns.  
 NS 942 189 Three burnt mounds.  
 NS 949 192 UPS, cairns, hut circle, shooting butts.  
 NS 976 199 UPS, cairns.  
 NS 969 196 Buchts, turf bank enclosures.  
 NS 972 190 UPS, cairns, ring enclosure, stone footings, rectangular building.  
 NS 969 188 UPS, cairns, lynchets, ring enclosures.  
 NS 951 164 Cairns, burnt mounds, lynchets, buchts.  
 NS 925 152 UPS.

- NS 967 150 UPS, cairns, ring enclosures, turf field banks, buchts, deserted farm.  
 NS 967 113 Cairns, burnt mounds.  
 NS 970 122 Cairns, ring enclosure.  
 NS 985 114 Cairns.  
 NS 973 101 Cairns.  
 NS 950 144 UPS, cairns.  
 NS 947 141 UPS.  
 NS 939 139 Cairns, lynchets.  
 NS 947 129 UPS, cairns.  
 NS 943 125 UPS, cairns, ring enclosures.  
 NS 931 131 Footings, rectangular buildings.  
 NS 926 127 Cairns.  
 NS 941 121 Cairns.  
 NS 939 118 UPS, ring enclosures, field banks.  
 NS 929 103 Two burnt mounds.  
 NS 983 090 Cairns, burnt mound.  
 NS 987 091 Cairns, turf bank enclosure, stone footings, rectangular buildings.  
 NS 963 057 Burnt mound.  
 NS 963 044 Burnt mound.  
 NS 943 176 Cairn, stone footings, rectangular building, lazy beds.  
 Sponsors: Clydesdale District Council, Strathclyde Regional Council, HS , Balfour Beatty Construction Ltd, Nuttal Levack (Joint Venture M74), Lanark and District Archaeology Society, Biggar Museum Trust.

**Biggar Common** (Biggar parish)

Neolithic artefact scatters (see Fig 29, p 66)

NT 002 388 Work resumed on one area and two other new find spots were also excavated. (DES 1989, p 60; 1990, p 37; 1991, pp 66-67.) Area 3 was further excavated in the hope of revealing features. Only a single stake hole and a burnt area were located in the trench. Over 300 sherds of WN pot were recovered along with: chert, 51 of; agate, 5 of; flint, 2 of; pitchstone, 8 of. A broken quern was also found. Two further locations were discovered in 1992: area 5, a trench of 2m square produced over 100 sherds of WN pot lying on a deposit of charcoal. Area 6, a trench of 4m square produced a saddle quern and six rubbing stones: these were found in a shallow pit. Adjacent to this was an arc of 11 stake holes with another stake hole nearby, 4 sherds of WN pot and a single piece of pitchstone were also retrieved. A further 16 sherds of WN pot were found on the old ground surface below Cairn 2. The investigation clearly indicates an area of intensive activity using pottery in the early neolithic and where pitchstone was the predominant exotic stone.

Fieldwalking on a recently ploughed area at the E end of the Common produced the following:

- NT 030 396 Flint scraper.  
 NT 030 396 WN sherds, 2.  
 NT 030 395 Chert scraper.  
 NT 028 395 Saddle quern.  
 NT 031 396 Pitchstone core found on a rabbit scrape in the bank of a much eroded ring bank enclosure measuring 17m in diameter, the bank spreading to 3m by 0.3m high. Other pieces of struck flint and chert were also found in the vicinity.

Sponsors: Lanark & District Archaeology Society, Biggar Museum Trust.

**Mid Road, Biggar** (Biggar parish)

CFA

Enclosure  
 NT 0491 3785 A 40m diameter circular enclosure with possible related adjacent features is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. This scheduled site lies on the top of a small knoll at 220m OD. Resistivity survey was carried out in advance of a development

# STRATHCLYDE

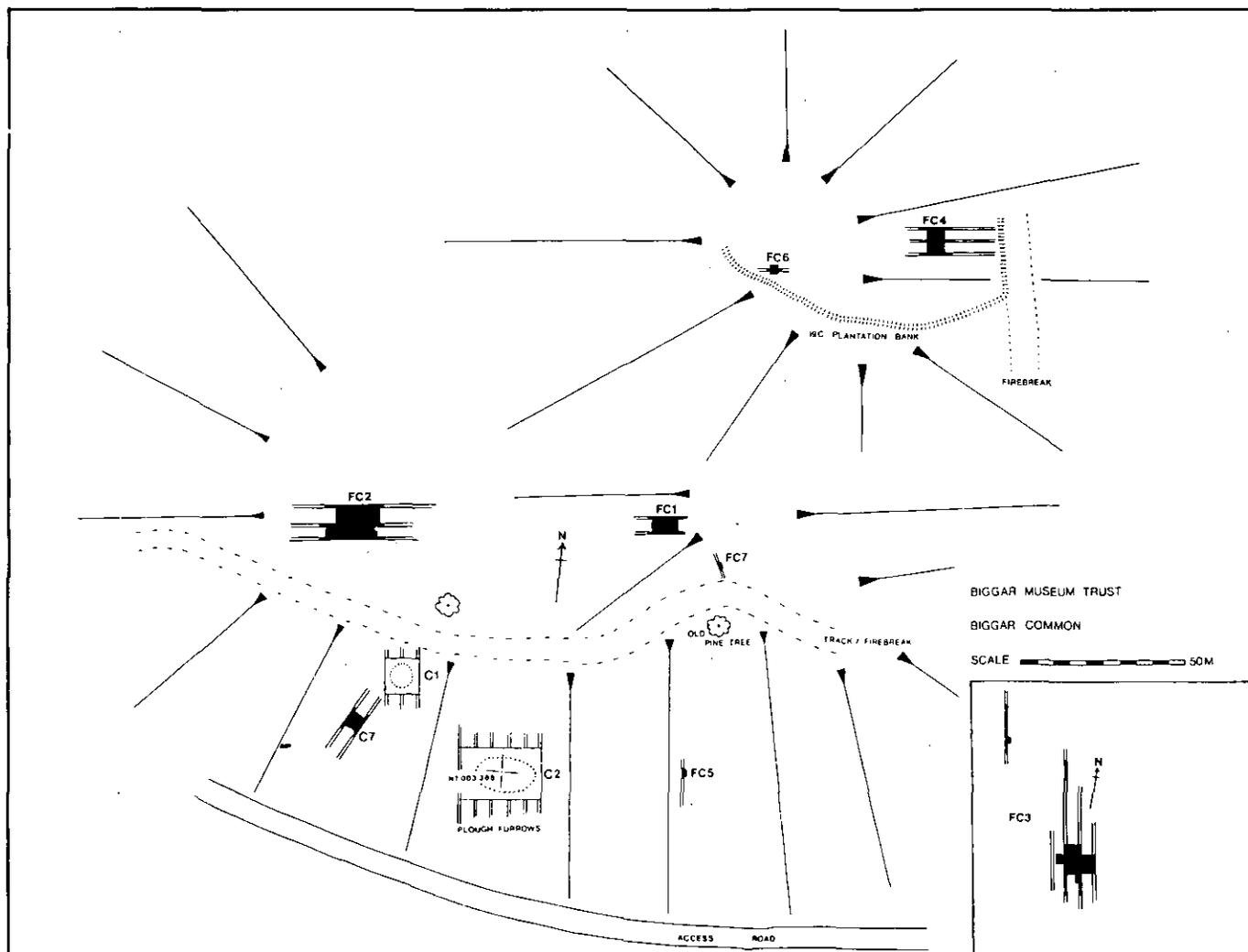


Fig 29. Biggar Common. Neolithic artefact scatters.

to the W of the scheduled area. Trial trenching of anomalies recorded by this method produced no evidence of archaeological features.

Aerial photograph: CUCAP (A 83349), copies lodged at RCAHMS.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Avonside Homes Ltd.

## Wintercleuch (Crawford parish)

T Ward

Bastle house

NS 980 114 Excavation of the bastle is now complete, (DES 1991, p 69). Further features revealed were a bye drain which runs along the centre of the ground floor and discharges through the W gable. This drain has been blocked on the outside by the construction of the paved floor of a subsequent building. Another structure had been added to the E end of the bastle. Both these later buildings had been used and abandoned in the early 18th century. A roughly made cobbled area outside the main entrance was also exposed.

Footings of other rectangular buildings, turf bank enclosures, buchts and a patch of lazy beds have also been surveyed on the site. Sponsors: Lanark & District Archaeology Society, Biggar Museum Trust.

## Camps Reservoir (Crawford parish)

Cairns, stone settings, artefact scatter

NT 010 221 As a result of a drop in water level in Camps Reservoir the following have been planned on the W shoreline: Ring enclosure 10m in diameter with a stony bank 1m wide by 0.4m high. Ring cairn 7.5m in diameter. 7 cairns measuring up to 4m in diameter

and up to 0.5m high. Areas of stone cobbles and wall footings which may indicate habitations. A burnt mound measuring 2m in diameter. Several chert scrapers and struck chert have been found on the site.

The features are only 30m E of an unenclosed platform settlement (UPS).

NT 012 217 A sub-rectangular enclosure of stone footings measuring 40m by 20m. Beside this two pieces of adjoining cannal coal bracelet were found. 3 small cairns 1m in diameter. 2 cairns/hearths? 1m in diameter.

All the above features had been cleared of turf by the action of the water in the reservoir affording a rare view of a multiple feature site – without overburden.

Ring bank enclosure, still turf covered, 10m in diameter. A scatter of c16th/17th century pottery was also found indicating the presence of a post-medieval field.

Sponsor: HS

## Glenochar (Crawford parish)

Bastle house, farm complex

NS 946 139 A seventh season has revealed the ground floor plans of a further three buildings (see previous DES). The stone footings of walls with clay bonding are similar to the other buildings on site. Similarly, these buildings have been used and modified from byres to houses, the position of hearths, drains and entrances are evident. New types of features are noted in the form of cruck slots in one building which has a room span of 10m by 5m. The roof has

been constructed of three pairs of crucks; a set at each end of the room and a central set, making them 5m apart, springing from pads set at ground level and set back into the wall, the timbers appear to have been about 300mm square at ground level. This building appears to have been abandoned in the mid-17th century. In another building consisting of two chambers; one measuring 4m by 4m and the other 10m by 5m, each with its own entrance, evidence for animal stalls has been found in the form of cups cut into the cobbles. The usual range of 17th/18th century objects have been retrieved and include a fine bronze rowel spur and a small onion bottle.

Sponsors: Lanark & District Archaeology Society, Biggar Museum Trust.

**Little Clyde** (Crawford parish)

CFA

Roman road

NS 986 159 Excavations were carried out on a suspected Roman road underlying a modern tarmac road, during construction of the North West Ethylene Pipeline. The road leads to Little Clyde Roman fort, 0.5km to the E, and is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

A trench measuring 9m by 1m was excavated. A cobbled surface 3.8m wide was revealed beneath the turf immediately S of the modern road. This surface was badly truncated by the modern road and its associated ditches, destroying its northern extent and preventing reconstruction of its original dimensions. No diagnostic features were located, in the form of camber, quarry pits, ditches, etc, but given its location and condition there is no reason to believe that it does not represent the remains of the Roman road.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

**Little Clyde** (Crawford parish)

Roman camp

NS 995 162 Work in the vicinity of Little Clyde Roman camp was monitored during the construction of the North West Ethylene Pipeline. The pipeline passed through the scheduled area several metres E of the upstanding Roman remains. The excavated trench was c2m wide and 2m deep.

Outside the scheduled area, topsoil was observed to a depth of 0.3m along the trench. Below this lies a brown sandy soil, 0.3m in depth. Within the scheduled area, near to the camp, the topsoil increased to 0.6m in depth and contained more stones. The brown sandy layer was absent here, topsoil lying directly over a clayey subsoil. No features of archaeological significance were recorded. Extensive traces of earlier ground disturbance were recorded in the trench, caused by forestry ploughing, track construction, the nearby gas pipeline and drainage trenches. Some of this ground disturbance extended into the scheduled area.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

**Paddysrickle** (Crawford parish)

P Robins

Watching brief

NS 977 162 On 3 September GUARD was under contract to Scottish Power to carry out a watching brief during the construction of a trench to house a cable servicing new lighting pillars on the M74 near Paddysrickle, Elvanfoot. The trench was to disturb the Roman road running from Bodsberry Hill to Little Clyde. This is a scheduled monument and permission to lay the cable was authorised by the Secretary of State and Historic Scotland.

Figure 31 (see p 68) shows the location of the trench, starting at the base of pole number 82 and running under the new exit road to Little Clyde towards the junction box situated beside the road. Since

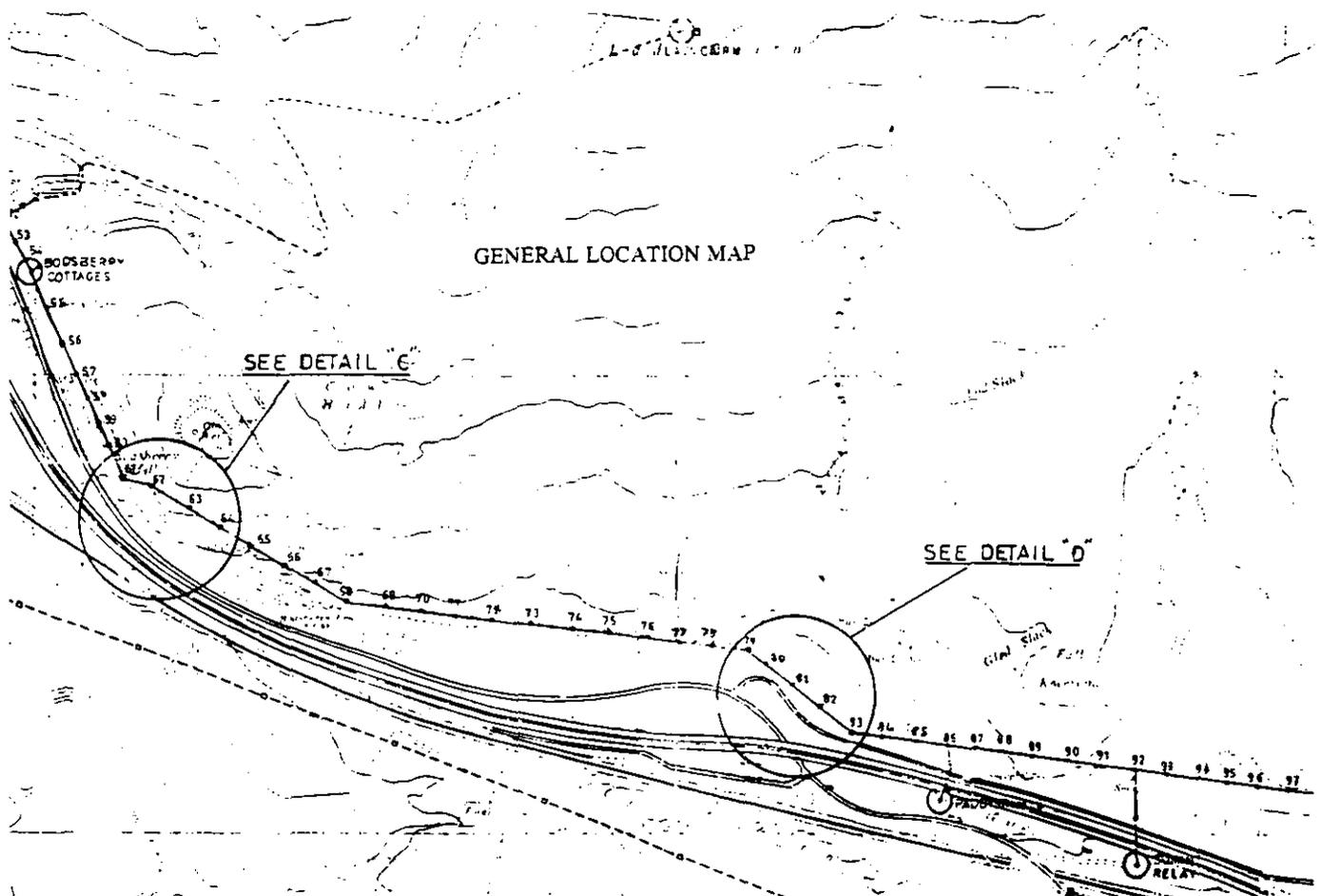


Fig 30. Paddysrickle. General location map.

# STRATHCLYDE

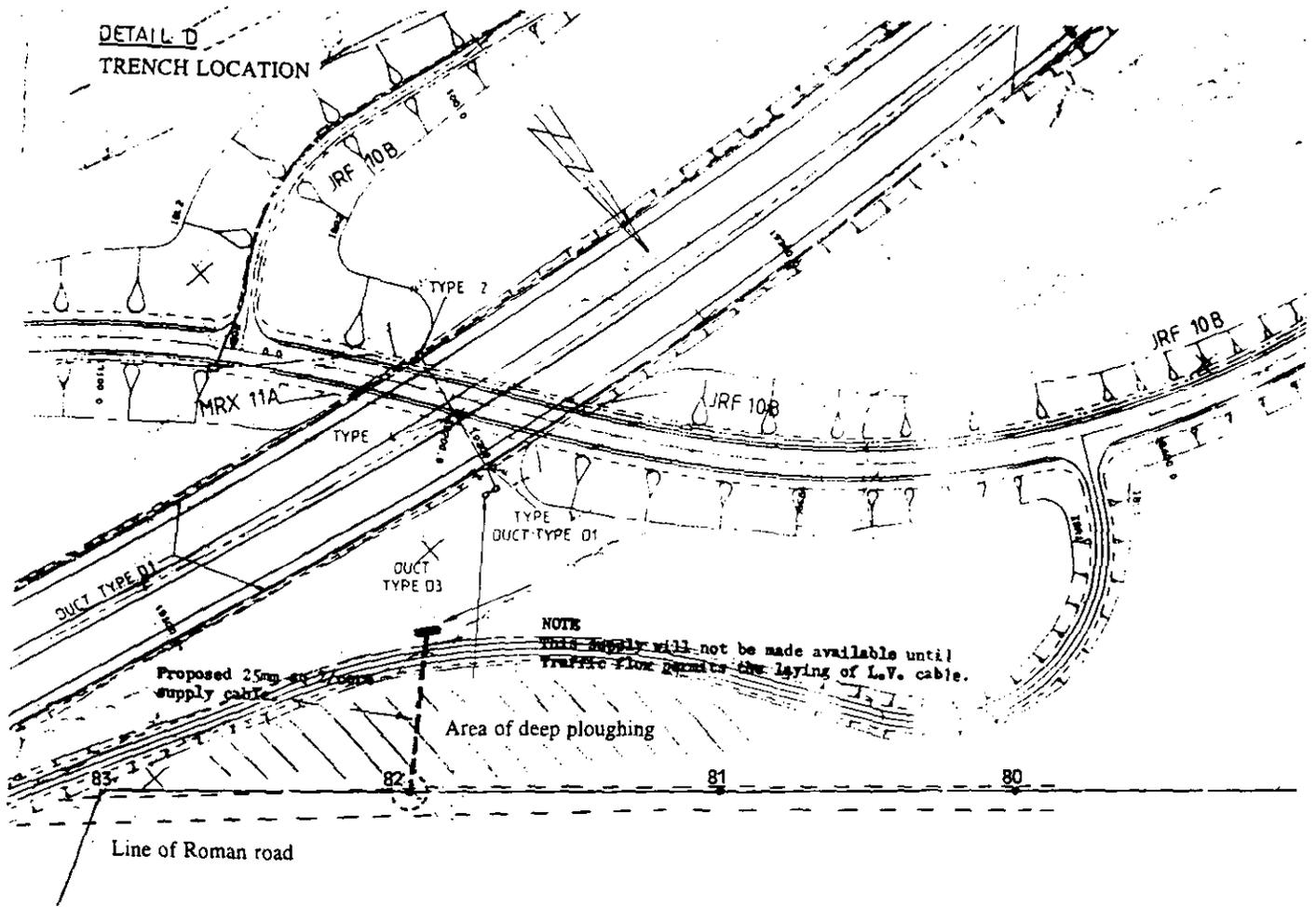


Fig 31. Paddysrickle. Trench location.

pole 82 was erected quite recently on the southern edge of the Roman road, in a post pit some 2m wide and 2m deep, the new trench cut through this feature but not the material of the Roman road itself. The trench continued southwards away from the monument through a strip of conifers that had been deep ploughed by the Forestry Commission before reaching the modern road.

The trench revealed remnants of a small quarry pit at a point 1.5m S of pole 82 consistent with Roman construction techniques, but this too had been disturbed by the erection of the pole. This was recorded with a section drawing and photographs. Deep ploughing had obliterated any other features along the remaining length of the trench.

To sum up, the trench missed the bulk of the monument, only clipping its southern edge where it had already been disturbed by pole 82. It did disturb what was left of a quarry pit but that too had been previously disturbed. It is recommended that the re-routing of power lines and the erection of poles be more closely monitored as they represent a substantial threat to underlying archaeology due to the size of the post pit required.

Sponsor: Scottish Power.

**Fagyad Hill** (Crawfordjohn parish)  
Prehistoric cairn

CFA

NS 9171 2206 Excavations were carried out on a cairn and associated features identified during construction of the North West Ethylene Pipeline. The site lay on a minor re-route of the pipeline swathe outwith the area originally surveyed by CFA.

The cairn was of simple form, comprising an oval heap of stones of dimensions c9m by 7m, standing to a height of 0.5m. The cairn

had no indications of internal structural complexity. It was located in a prominent position on a slight terrace on the southern slopes of Fagyad Hill, uphill from a series of unenclosed platform settlements. There was no evidence of any associated cairns such as would be expected if the excavated cairn was the product of field clearance.

A pit containing quantities of burnt material was sealed beneath the outer part of the cairn in its SE quadrant. No bone was contained in this deposit so a funerary purpose for the cairn cannot be demonstrated.

An assemblage of 20 pieces of worked chert was recovered from contexts sealing the cairn. It is impossible to produce any precise chronological information from this assemblage. Technologically the material is rather poor, however, suggesting a post-mesolithic date. These artefacts are too small to have been deposited on the cairn as land clearance material and there is a strong implication that it does genuinely post-date the construction of the cairn. This would suggest that the cairn is likely to have a prehistoric origin, probably not later than the Neolithic period.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS, and a publication report is currently in preparation.  
Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

**Lettershaws platform settlement**

J O'Sullivan

(Crawfordjohn parish)

Platform settlement

NS 908 212 Excavation by AOC (Scotland) Ltd of a small area adjacent to the platform settlement was necessitated by impending replacement of a wooden pole on the Leadhills to Abington 11kV overhead line by Scottish Power plc. The platform settlement is

located c1km NE of Lettershaws on the SE-facing lower slope of Drake Law hill at 310m to 320m above OD. It is recognisable as a small, but well-defined scarped house site, with a diameter of 24m. Currently, the area of the site is used for unenclosed rough grazing. A cutting 2m E to W by 1m N to S was excavated on the proposed site of the replacement pole, 20m SE of the centre of the platform settlement. The cutting was excavated to a depth of 30cm, or into the surface of the drift horizon. The stratigraphy recorded in the cutting consisted of a) a shallow, peaty, organic layer overlying b) a grey-brown sandy loam layer with small stones and intermittent iron pan, and c) a C-horizon of stony, grey-white drift material. The peaty, organic topsoil layer sealed a broad, shallow, linear feature (visible at the surface as a vegetation mark) which is interpreted as either a drainage channel or as the remnant of ridge-and-furrow cultivation. The feature was visible at the surface as one of a series of linear vegetation marks running downhill at 5m intervals across the slope. No other features were observed in the cutting or on the adjacent surface.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

**Boghall** (Carnwath parish)  
Kiln

CFA

NS 9578 4922 Excavations were carried out on a kiln and associated features identified during construction of the North West Ethylene Pipeline. The paved floor of the kiln was edged by small kerbstones and the sockets for displaced kerbstones. It was 2m by 1.2m in size and set into a shallow cut in a gently sloping hillside. Many of the paving stones had been subjected to considerable heat, making them very friable. Numerous pieces of iron ore, with a significant manganese content, were recovered. These were characterised by a honeycomb of air bubbles, suggesting sudden exposure to extreme heat (Davidson, pers comm). These suggest that the kiln was used in the process of smelting of a locally available, low-grade iron ore.

The relative absence of stones in the vicinity suggests that perishable materials formed the walls and roof of the kiln. A series of stake holes around the kiln may have held stakes supporting the walls and roof. It is not clear what materials may have been used in the construction of the superstructure. Clearly, the intense heat generated by the kiln would constrain the use of organic materials. A shallow slot for a flue or tuyère led off from one side of the kiln.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

**Scabgill** (Carnwath parish)  
Medieval or later industrial site

NS 9465 4980 Excavations were carried out following the identification of a spread of burnt material and displaced stones during construction of the North West Ethylene Pipeline. A relatively small and discrete area was excavated, c6m by 2m. No signs of *in situ* structures were recorded and there was no indication of the original form of any structure or structures represented. The principal archaeological deposits were sealed by pottery of Late Medieval date which may be associated with the use of the site.

The spread of burnt material comprised heat-altered pieces of manganese and iron ore in irregular mixture. The concentrations and treated nature of this material suggest that the site was used to smelt a low-grade iron ore, possibly bog ore.

This burnt material included pieces where iron and manganese had filled spaces left by decayed wood and assumed the shape and appearance of heat-altered wood. This process is thought to take at least 200–300 years (Davidson, pers comm). The site would, therefore, appear to have been disused by the late 17th century.

It appears likely that a stone structure of some form occupied the site during or prior to the Late Medieval period. This structure was

probably used in the process of smelting of a low-grade iron ore. As such, the site is a rare instance of preserved rural, medieval industrial activity. The pipeline affected only a very small area of the site, which is probably much more extensive.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

**Annieston** (Symington parish)

Ring-ditches and pits

NT 0014 3651 and NT 0011 3638 Geophysical survey and trial excavations were carried out on this site (NT 03 NW 61) in advance of a proposed gravel quarry development. Nine trial trenches were placed over selected resistance anomalies and archaeological features identified from oblique aerial photographs.

The photographs show two ring ditches and a line of pits as definite archaeological features, whilst also indicating other less distinct features as more probably of natural origin.

Trenches 1 and 3 were cut through the south-western arcs of the northern and southern ring ditches, respectively. The northern ring ditch had an overall diameter of 11m to 12m. Of this the ditch was 3m to 4m wide and 1.1m deep, thus leaving an internal area of 3m to 6m in diameter. The width and depth of the ditch, coupled with the small internal area, suggest that it may have been a ritual rather than domestic site, of a type broadly datable to the second millennium BC.

The southern ring ditch was of less substantial construction, being 1.1m wide and 0.36m deep. Although it was roughly the same overall diameter, 11m to 12m, as the eastern ring ditch, the narrower enclosing ditch leaves an internal area 9m to 10m in diameter. It contained sherds of coarse pottery which can be broadly dated to the second millennium BC. These were located on the inner side of the ditch, suggesting that they were derived from activity inside the ring ditch.

Not only are the dimensions of the two ring ditches different, but also their profiles, and fills. This may suggest that they fulfilled different functions. The northern one, probably had a ritual function, possibly as an enclosed cemetery or mini-henge. The southern ring ditch is more likely to represent the foundation trench of a timber roundhouse. Without further excavation a more definite interpretation cannot be advanced.

To the NW of Trench 3, Trench 4 located one of a line of pits that were observed on the aerial photograph. This seems to have contained packing stones for an upright timber and may represent a single element in a line of posts or fence. No artefacts were recovered from this trench but its close proximity to the southern ring ditch suggests that the two sets of features are related.

The remaining trenches contained no archaeological features. The geophysical anomalies here seem to result from differences between the underlying subsoils, coupled with varying depths of topsoil.

A small chert assemblage was recovered, mostly from the topsoil.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Lovie Ltd. (Starmin Scotland)

**Castledykes** (Carstairs parish)

NMS

Roman brooch and mount, medieval book clasp

NS 928 440 Metal detectorists working in the area between the Roman fort and the Clyde recovered the enamelled bow of a head-stud brooch, a dolphin-shaped handle fitting or mount (both Roman), and a medieval hinged mount or book clasp. Now in the Hunterian Museum.

Daybook no: DB 1991/71.

## STRATHCLYDE

### Elmwood Nursery (Carmichael parish)

CFA

Cremation burial

NS 9820 3615 During construction of the North West Ethylene Pipeline a concentration of burnt bone was located. Excavation revealed it to relate to a feature comprising two intercutting cremation burials. The earlier of the two cremations had been placed in a simple pit while the later one was buried in a stone-sided cist. Preliminary analysis of the bone suggests that more than one cremation was present in both phases.

Parallels from the area would suggest that these cremations date to the Bronze Age, but no artefactual material was recovered which would confirm this dating.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

### Hillend (Wiston & Robertson parish)

Prehistoric enclosures and pits

NS 9438 2795 During construction of the North West Ethylene Pipeline, excavations were carried out along the pipeline swathe where it passed between two known cropmark enclosures on the W bank of the River Clyde. A series of pits was exposed and excavated in the area between the two enclosures. No trace of the enclosure ditches was found, confirming that the enclosures themselves had been successfully avoided during construction.

Pottery and flint were found in three pits which also contained carbonised organic material including bone, hazelnut shells and seeds, etc. A number of other, less definite features were also excavated. No pattern could be discerned from the limited area of the excavations. At the northern end of the site a large linear depression visible on the aerial photographs was shown to be natural.

The pottery from the pits is Grooved Ware of broadly later Neolithic date. Although this does not necessarily provide a date for the enclosures, it does demonstrate the archaeological importance of these sites, one of which may be a henge monument. Either they represent substantial earlier prehistoric enclosures, or are simply the most visible remains of multi-period site.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS, and a publication report is currently in preparation.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

### Craignethan Castle (Lesmahagow parish)

J Lewis

NS 815 463 In 1984 a clay-bonded, rubble-built kiln was uncovered within the basement of the castle's NE tower. By 1992 the kiln had deteriorated so badly that there was little alternative but to fully excavate its remaining fabric. Its bottom course comprised a skin of large rubble enclosing smaller masonry, the inside arc of which was set into the underlying boulder clay. Part of the kiln had been built over a cobbled floor that was contemporary with the chamber's original usage as a kitchen. There was no metal-working debris near to the kiln, suggesting that the room had either continued as a kitchen or had been converted into a bakery or a brewhouse.

Sponsor: HS 

## CLYDEBANK DISTRICT

### White Hill 7a & 7b (Old Kilpatrick parish)

K Naddair

Rock carvings

NS 5045 7390 Clearing turf and moss off this flat smooth outcrop revealed extensions totalling: **7a** 7 solo cups and 1 cup with 1 ring and 1 cup with 2 rings. **7b** 4 solo cups and 2 cups surrounded by 2 rings.

## CUMBERNAULD & KILSYTH DISTRICT

### Garnhall (Cumbernauld parish)

L Keppie

Roman camp

NS 785 779 In advance of further housebuilding in Castlecary village (see *DES* 1989, p 59; 1990, p 34), a search was made N of Castlecary Road for the NE corner angle of the camp known as Garnhall 1. The E defensive ditch was located, width 1.15m, depth at least 0.6m; but the area had been much disturbed, in the 19th century by the embankment of the adjacent Glasgow to Edinburgh railway-line, and more recently by the construction and subsequent demolition of Castlecary Village Hall. There were no small finds.

Sponsor: Mr K McMillan, Castlecary House Hotel.

(ie developer-funded)

## RENFREW DISTRICT

### Gleniffer Braes Country Park (Paisley parish)

D Topen

Archaeological survey: Nov 1991 – Feb 1992

ce NS 4560 ACFA was commissioned by Renfrew District Council to carry out a survey of the Country Park to assist with future management policies. The Park covers around 1,300 acres on the S side of Paisley in a long strip running E to W along the face of the Gleniffer Braes which rise steeply to a plateau in places 240m above sea level.

ACFA conducted a rapid survey of the entire area to compile a catalogue of all surface features. Areas were drawn at 1:2500 and selected individual features were drawn at 1:100. The recorded features included a number of cairns, some of which could be burial cairns, standing stones, kilns and field clearance cairns. Over extensive areas the pre-Improvement landscape was detected with systems of field banks, rigs, trackways and farmsteads. The Improvement landscape was recorded in detail including field boundaries, gateposts, water control features and the remains of the substantial farm complexes which were demolished when the area became a Country Park half a century ago. The only surviving working farm, Brownside, was surveyed externally in detail, its buildings show a succession of phases of use and may incorporate pre-Improvement structures. Recent features include an extensive scatter of what appear to be bomb craters.

Copies of the plans and the report have been lodged in the NMR. Further copies are available from ACFA, Department of Adult and Continuing Education, 57 Oakfield Avenue, Glasgow G12 8LW.

### Barochan Cross Fort (Houston parish)

D Alexander

Medieval pottery

NS 405 690 This is the first cropmark site to be field-walked in what, hopefully, will be a continuing programme of field work in Renfrewshire. The aerial photograph revealed a triple ditched fort which is divided into four separate fields. The north-eastern field was walked after it had been ploughed earlier in the year. Few artefacts of any great antiquity were recovered. Two pieces of green-glazed medieval pottery, one being a strap-handle, were found along with a quantity of post-medieval and more modern sherds. A number of clay-pipe pieces were also recovered. Large lumps of extremely burnt chert seem most likely to have derived from imported lime. The lack of any diagnostically earlier artefacts precludes further interpretation of what definitely seems, on plan, to be a multi-phase site.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

### Milton Bridge Motte (Kilmacolm parish)

Jetton and medieval pottery

NS 3580 6834 A 15th to 16th century copper 'jetton' (counting piece) and a sherd of medieval pottery were recovered from an

erosion scar at the base, on the northern side of the motte. The jetton appears to be of a German type. The finds represent the continued use of the motte, although not as a defended structure.  
Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

**TAYSIDE REGION**

**ANGUS DISTRICT**

**Montrose** (Montrose parish) R Benvie  
Pottery  
NO 712 582 A medieval pottery sherd from Old Gasworks, Western Road, Montrose was discovered in 1990, and donated to Angus District Museums by Museum staff.  
DBM 1094.  
Museum Accession Number: M1992.23.  
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Montrose** (Montrose parish)  
Jug sherd  
NO 707 571 The neck and part of the shoulder of a medium-sized pottery vessel was found beside the railway bridge on the beach at Rossie Island, Montrose. It is unglazed, orange clay, undecorated except for two concentric rings at the base of the neck. The handle is missing. The date is unknown – medieval or earlier. It has been donated to Angus District Museums.  
DBM 1105.  
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Montrose** (Montrose parish)  
Lead musket balls and piece of metal  
NO 707 571 21 lead musket balls and a semi-circular broken piece of bronze with one perforation, were found beside the railway bridge on the beach at Rossie Island, Montrose. The musket balls are of differing sizes and could have been washed up from wrecks or from shooting practice on the Links by the Volunteer Units. They have been donated to Angus District Museums.  
DBM 1105.  
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Montrose** (Montrose parish)  
Cannon  
NO 719 571 A cannon, marked WC 216, GR crowned, was found encased in the concrete of a First World War gun emplacement on the site of the Montrose Barracks in August 1992. A 24 pounder, it dates to c1800, and is the work of Walker & Co of Rotherham.  
It is at present in the care of Glaxochem, Montrose, who have cleared the old Barracks site to create a car-park.  
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Montrose** (Montrose parish)  
Cannonball  
NO 718 602 A poorly-made iron cannonball, diameter 6.5cm, was found buried at J Mill's Yard, Forties Road, Montrose. It may have been used as practice shot on the Links in the 1860s by Local Militia. It was retained by finder.  
DBM 1130.  
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Montrose** (Montrose parish)  
Coins  
NO 720 577 A Lion or 'Hardhead' 1559 1½d of Mary, Queen of Scots during her marriage to Francis of France, and a Twopence or Turner/Bodle with Crown CR11 and Thistle were both dug up at 93 Christie's Lane, Montrose in 1957. They were retained by enquirer.  
DBM 1099.  
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Montrose** (Montrose parish)  
Coin  
NO 713 585 A copper turner or twopence, possibly William III was found in the garden of 15 Redfield Crescent, Montrose and was donated to Angus District Museums.  
DBM 1030. Museum Accession No: M1991.77.  
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Montrose** (Montrose parish)  
Token  
A token, possibly commemorative 17th century/18th century, perhaps with the Pope's head, was found on Montrose Beach. It was retained by the finder.  
DBM 1128.  
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Montrose** (Montrose parish)  
Jeton  
NO 716 601 A personal jeton of Hans Krauwinkel, Nuremberg, was discovered in the garden of 4 Tolmount Crescent, Montrose. It was retained by the finder.  
DBM 1109.  
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Montrose** (Montrose parish)  
Shoe sole and hat  
NO 715 583 A leather shoe sole and textile hat were found by workmen gutting a building at 4-8 Murray Street, Montrose in September 1992. They were discovered 6 inches below ground surface at the N end of the building where the ground level had been built up with dark soil on top of natural sand for drive shafts set in the floor to power a carpet-beating machine on the second floor.  
They were donated to Angus District Museums and are at present being conserved by the Scottish Museums Council Conservation Service.  
DBM 1170.  
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Craigend** (Arbirlot parish)  
Cup and ring marked boulder  
NO 583 398 In October 1991 a visitor to Arbroath Museum gave details of a cup and ring marked boulder at Craigend, near Arbroath. This had been reported in PSAS 6 (1864-66) 'On Ancient Sculpturing of Cups and Concentric Rings on Stones and Rocks in Various Parts of Scotland' by Professor J Y Simpson, MD, but was previously not recorded in the Angus SMR. It has nine cup marks, eight have rings with double radial grooves, and one has a complete ring and a further half ring and radial groove. Size of exposed face: 90cm by 46cm.  
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Nether Kelly** (Arbirlot parish) S Carter  
Possible souterrain, cultivation furrows, stone conduit  
NO 593 385 A magnetometer survey and trial trenching of c0.8ha of land at Nether Kelly, conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd and funded by Historic Scotland, revealed a variety of features

## TAYSIDE

reflecting prehistoric to recent use of the site. These included a possible timber souterrain (only partially exposed in a trench), ridge and furrow cultivation and an early 19th century stone conduit built to supply water to the former mill at Nether Kelly.

Sponsor: HS 

**Back Boath Farm** (Carmyllie parish) R Benvie  
Metal collar and 2 flints

cNO 562 457 A copper/bronze ferule or collar and two small honey-coloured flint flakes, one a broken flint blade, were found on arable topsoil. They were donated to Angus District Museums.

DBM 1065.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Montrose** (Ferryden parish)  
Coin

NO 709 565 A French coin, 16th century or 17th century was found at 12A Burnside Place, Ferryden in garden soil. It was retained by the finder.

DBM 1119.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Drumyellow Farm** (Arbroath & St Vigean parish)  
Bronze Age sword

NO 587 436 In April 1991, a complete Bronze Age sword was discovered while ploughing prior to planting potatoes at Drumyellow Farm, near Arbroath. Part of the handle was loose and this was not kept at the time. The sword was not recognised as anything significant until the finder visited Glenesk Folk Museum and on 21 April 1992 it was brought into a solicitor's office in Arbroath, who in turn contacted Angus District Museums.

It is a leaf-shaped sword, dating from the Later Bronze Age c1200–700 BC. It is similar to the Wilburton sword type 10th century BC and the Ewart Park sword type 9th century BC, but shorter, and probably with a differently-shaped handle terminal and arrangement of rivet holes. From comparison with those already discovered in Angus on display in Montrose Museum, it is very similar in size and shape (the blade is slightly broader) to a complete one discovered near Brechin Railway Station and donated in 1845. This particular sword has 2 rivet holes where the blade becomes the handle, and 2 rivet holes in the handle itself. Unfortunately the Arbroath sword handle has snapped at the first rivet hole and it has been cleaned along both surfaces, particularly near the tip before it was handed in. The metal near the break is quite corroded, but overall the sword is in good condition, with some of the 'nicks' in the blade perhaps being a result of plough damage. It measures 53cm by 4.5cm.

It has been declared Treasure Trove and allocated to Angus District Museums.

DBA 1439.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**115–125 High Street/Hill Place, Arbroath** D Hall,  
(Arbroath & St Vigean parish) R Cachart (SUAT)

NO 6439 4092 Examination of engineers' test pits located deep deposits of garden soil, up to 2m in places, overlying natural gravel. Several sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the lowest parts of this soil.

Monitoring of contractors' excavations located a well to the rear of 115 High Street. A pipe trench running down a vennel and out into the High Street located c0.40m of archaeological deposit right up to and across the street frontage. Several sherds of white gritty ware were recovered from this deposit. The section of trench out into the modern High Street located a possible early road surface c0.60m below modern ground level.

Sponsor: HS 

**104–108 High Street, Arbroath** R Cachart (SUAT)  
(Arbroath & St Vigean parish)

Medieval backlands and well

NO 643 409 A watching brief on three contractors' test pits revealed deep garden soil and one unstratified sherd of medieval pottery.

In the basement of the High Street property a well was found. It was constructed of large beach cobbles, with brickwork in the upper courses. It measured 1.20m in diameter and reached a depth of c1.40m. It was covered by a square capstone which matched the stonework of the surrounding floor. No dating evidence was recovered, but it is thought that the well is of the 19th century.

Sponsor: HS 

**69–71 High Street, Arbroath** R Cachart, T Cromwell (SUAT)  
(Arbroath & St Vigean parish)

Medieval backlands

NO 644 408 Two trial trenches were excavated at the rear of this property, and residual medieval pottery was recovered from the garden soil. No features or deposits relating to medieval occupation were identified.

Sponsor: HS 

**Lintrathen, Kinnaird Farm** (Lintrathen parish) NMS

Trough quern

NO 292 543 An intact large trough quern, 640mm long, 480mm wide, c200mm deep was found after ploughing. With finder – details with NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1992/31.

**Balbirnie** (Ruthven parish) M D King  
Ring-ditches

NO 2940 4865 Three ring-ditches were identified as cropmarks from the air by pilots from Perth Aerodrome. They are situated in the corner of the field directly N of Balbirnie Farm.

**Braideston** (Airlie parish)

Enclosure

NO 317 474 The ditch of a large rectangular enclosure with rounded corners was recorded as a cropmark by pilots from Perth Aerodrome.

The enclosure lies within the middle third of the field SE of Braideston Farm, between two boundary ditches which previously divided the field into three parts and are still marked on OS maps.

The enclosure occupies perhaps two-thirds of the middle section of the field and its north-western and south-eastern ditches run parallel with the field's boundaries.

**Parkgrove Crematorium** G Wilson

Assessment on heath and scrub landscape

NO 614 487 An area of 2.2ha in the Lunan Valley, about 3km SE of Frickheim village, was assessed for the presence of archaeological features and deposits by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. This area encompassed the proposed development site of Parkgrove Crematorium. Four test-pits, each 2m square, were hand-dug at random intervals. A well-sorted loam topsoil directly overlay a compact sandy gravel subsoil in each test-pit. No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

Sponsor: Parkgrove Crematorium Ltd.

**Mains of Edzell** (Edzell parish) and **Drummore Hill** (Fern parish)  
Quernstone R Eames

NO 590 690 and NO 490 640 A rotary quernstone – probably a lower stone – have been recently donated to Angus District Museums. It was from the garden at Mains of Edzell Farm. Possibly originally

from Drummore Hill (Ref Jervaise 'Land of the Lindsays' 1853 p 90). Size: 45cm by 6cm.

Museum Accession No: B1991.9.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Wester Braikie** (Kinnell parish)

R Benvie

Metal object

NO 627 508 A metal object, possibly a terminal or leg of a utensil, or part of an ornament, was found on arable topsoil and donated to Angus District Museums.

DBM 1065.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Aberlemno** (Aberlemno parish)

Flints

cNO 500 547 Three small honey-coloured flint flakes and one pink agate flake were found on arable topsoil. Two of the flint flakes are worked, the two former possibly being one broken flint blade, and part of a scraper-type of implement with steep retouch. They were donated to Angus District Museums.

DBM 1065.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

## CITY OF DUNDEE DISTRICT

**Dudhope Castle, Dundee** (Dundee parish) R Cachart (SUAT)  
16th century castle

NO 392 312 A watching brief was undertaken during environmental improvements. Below the existing courtyard area and adjacent road were layers of makeup containing 19th century pottery. Traces of former courtyard surfaces were observed. At the NW corner of the S wing of the castle two features were noted, a box culvert which may have brought water into the castle, and two aligned large flat slabs which may have been the foundation for the wall that was believed to have formerly enclosed the courtyard.

Sponsor: Dundee District Council.

**Lochee, Camperdown Street**

C A Zealand

(City of Dundee parish)

Draw-well

NO 378 315 Stone rubble construction, with a lead waterpipe attached vertically to side. Some features on ground surface, including a section of low drystone wall approximately 1.5m long adjoining a horizontal stone slab, may have been associated with a wellhead structure. Infilled and sealed for roadway improvement.

**Wishart Memorial Church, City Garden site**

(City of Dundee parish)

Vertical underground shaft

NO 405 307 Stone-built and slightly oval in section, probably serving for ventilation or pressure-release to an underground reservoir for the adjacent Baxter Bros flax mill. Shaft-head landscaped with a circular wall in 1981.

**Westfield Avenue/Perth Road** (City of Dundee parish)

Underground chamber

NO 393 297 Roughly-hewn, sub-rectangular rock-cut chamber, approximately 4m square by 4.5m d, covered by a shallow vaulted stone roof of narrow edge-set slabs, with a squarish opening in the top. Date not yet determined. Discovered during building site re-development. Arch now removed, chamber infilled and sealed. (NMRS Site No NO 32 NE 24)

**Area of Drummond Street** (City of Dundee parish)

Dundee–Newtyle Railway

NO 396 313 Building development on railway trackbed on upper part of Law in-line to S of Law Tunnel entrance revealed a small collection of square stone railway sleeper-blocks. (Cf Drummond Street route of Dundee–Newtyle Railway (NO 396 310), trial-trenching to determine line of railway, DES 1981, p 47.)

**Ballumbie Castle** (City of Dundee parish)

Coin and metal objects

NO 445 345 One unidentified 16th–17th century coin, a small gilt strap buckle, and an unidentified item of personal decoration, all copper-alloy, metal-detected in disturbed topsoil to W of castle building. Returned to finder.

**Lundie Castle** (Lundie parish)

Lead ball

NO 310 362 (?) Sling shot. Metal-detected in arable topsoil from area of castle. Returned to finder.

**Lundie Castle** (Lundie parish)

Group of 4 potsherds and 1 flint flake

NO 309 361 Including one body-herd from a yellow/brown glazed vessel with handle base. Provisionally dated medieval and later. Found in arable topsoil.

**Area of Market Knowe, by Longforgan** (Longforgan parish)

Roman Imperial coin

NO 309 304 Brass sestertius, Hadrian (AD 117–138). Worn. Metal-detected in arable topsoil. Returned to finder.

**Area of Market Knowe, by Longforgan** (Longforgan parish)

Lead papal seal

NO 309 304 Medieval, unidentified. Metal-detected in arable topsoil with small scatter of pottery. Acquired by Dundee Art Galleries and Museums: Accession No: DUNMG 1992–261.

**Area of Market Knowe, by Longforgan** (Longforgan parish)

Group of 5 potsherds

NO 309 304 Red-ware rim and bodysherds, provisionally dated medieval/post-medieval. Found in arable topsoil, with papal seal.

**Area of Market Knowe, by Longforgan** (Longforgan parish)

Bronze strap buckle (?)

NO 309 302 Zoomorphic form, provisionally dated 13th century or later. Metal-detected in arable topsoil. Returned to finder.

**West Bank, by Longforgan** (Longforgan parish)

Group of 6 potsherds

NO 309 298 Reddish-buff unglazed bodysherds, provisionally dated mid-late medieval. Found in arable topsoil.

**West Bank, by Longforgan** (Longforgan parish)

Group of 14 potsherds

cNO 309 298 Body, base and rim-sherds, one partially green-glazed. Dated medieval to modern. Found in arable topsoil to S of church.

**Area of Market Knowe, by Longforgan** (Longforgan parish)

Toggle or buckle

cNO 309 303 Copper-alloy. Metal-detected in arable topsoil.

**Area of Market Knowe, by Longforgan** (Longforgan parish)

Coins, metalwork fragments and potsherds

cNO 311 304 3 modern copper coins, 2 unidentified fragments of metal and 6 potsherds. Metal-detected in arable topsoil.

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**Newton Gray** (Longforgan parish)  
Stone axe

NO 267 325 A polished stone axe was found on Newton Gray Farm during ploughing in about 1955. Possibly Group VI. Length 94mm, width 52mm, thickness 25mm. Retained by finder.  
Possibly same as NO 23 SE 17.

**Newton Gray** (Longforgan parish)  
Stone axe

NO 261 326 A broken polished stone axe was found on Newton Gray Farm during ploughing in about 1974. Length 74mm, width 54mm, thickness 23mm. Retained by finder.

**Newton Gray** (Longforgan parish)  
Stone axe

NO 2632 A broken fragment of a broad stone axe of micro granite was found on Newton Gray Farm. Length 94mm, width 64mm, thickness 42mm. Retained by finder.

**Newton Gray** (Longforgan parish)  
Stone axes

NO 262 324 Two stone axes were found close together in a field at Newton Gray Farm during ploughing in about 1974.

(i) A polished stone of a dolerite type rock, with feldspar and quartz inclusions, and possibly mica polished away. Length 143mm, width 52mm, thickness 36mm.

(ii) Half a broken stone axe of dolerite, with very damaged cutting edge. Length 93mm, width 75mm, thickness 42mm.

Both axes retained by finder.

**Newton Gray** (Longforgan parish)  
Stone axe

NO 263 331 A green fine-grained and banded polished stone axe was found on Newton Gray Farm during ploughing in about 1950. Possibly Group XXIV (Creag-na-Caillich). Length 118mm, width 59mm, thickness 28mm. Retained by finder.

**Newton Gray** (Longforgan parish)  
Chert scraper

NO 261 331 A chert scraper with two finely retouched convex cutting edges was found on Newton Gray Farm. Length 57mm, width 23mm, thickness 6mm. Retained by finder.

**Newton Gray** (Longforgan parish)  
Chert scraper

NO 260 328 A round chert scraper was found on Newton Gray Farm. Length 42mm, width 41mm, thickness 9mm. Retained by finder.

**Newton Gray** (Longforgan parish)  
Flint scraper

NO 2610 3255 A round flint scraper was found on Newton Gray Farm in about 1978. Length 52mm, width 45mm, thickness 6mm. Retained by finder.

**Newton Gray** (Longforgan parish)  
Spindle whorl

NO 2655 3280 A stone spindle whorl decorated with three incised lines around its circumference was found on Newton Gray Farm. Diameter 34mm, thickness 16mm. Retained by finder.

**Newton Gray** (Longforgan parish)  
Spindle whorl

NO 2605 3270 A mudstone spindle whorl was found near Newton Gray farmhouse. Diameter 37mm, thickness 7mm. Retained by finder.

M D King

**Greenbourne** (Longforgan parish)  
Enclosure

NO 297 300 The rounded western corner of a ditched enclosure, possibly a Roman temporary camp, was identified as a cropmark from the air by pilots from Perth Aerodrome, to the SW of The Snabs, Greenbourne.

Two lengths of ditch extend at right angles from the corner to the NE and SE respectively. The north-eastern section can be traced as far as farm buildings; the south-eastern section extends to a line of trees on the northern side of the A85 Perth to Dundee road, and has probably been cut by it. No gateways are visible.

**Barns of Wedderburn, Duntrune** (Murroes parish) C A Zealand  
Group of 4 potsherds

cNO 437 348 Creamy-buff fabric, including handle and rimsherd. Provisionally dated medieval and later. Found in arable topsoil.

**Barns of Wedderburn, Duntrune** (Murroes parish)  
Perforated stone disc

cNO 436 352 Slightly schistose sandstone of spindle whorl size, worn and damaged on edges. Found in arable topsoil. Returned to finder.

**Barns of Wedderburn, Duntrune** (Murroes parish)  
Group of 4 potsherds

NO 440 347 2 bodysherds in smooth red fabric, 1 rimsherd in creamy-buff fabric with moulded decoration, 1 rimsherd of coarse fabric with incised pattern. Found in arable topsoil in field to S of castle site.

**Barns of Wedderburn, Duntrune** (Murroes parish)  
7 pieces of spherical lead-shot

NO 438 348 Metal-detected in arable topsoil in field near castle site.

**Barns of Wedderburn, Duntrune** (Murroes parish)  
Unidentified metal object

NO 435 351 Two-pronged form, or gilt copper-alloy. Metal-detected in arable topsoil.

**Barns of Wedderburn, Duntrune** (Murroes parish)  
Group of coins and metal objects

NO 435 253 Approximately 30 copper-alloy and ferrous objects, comprising clasps, buckles, rings, keys, 2 coins (one a Robert II silver groat fragment, Edinburgh mint), and a thimble. Dated medieval to modern. Metal-detected in arable topsoil.

**Barns of Wedderburn, Duntrune** (Murroes parish)  
Fragments of small handbell

NO 435 352 Copper-alloy. Remains of embossed inscription 'RHVYS' (Burgherhuys). 16th–17th century. Metal-detected in arable topsoil. Acquired by Dundee Art Galleries and Museums: Accession No: DUNMG 1992–262.

**Middleton, Duntrune** (Murroes parish)  
Silver groat

NO 436 352 (?) King Henry VI. Calais mint. Rosette Mascle issue (1427–30). Slipped, moderate wear. Returned to finder.

**Hillock Farm, East Pitkerro** (Murroes parish)  
Crotal bell

cNO 468 343 Copper-alloy, pear-shaped, with suspensory loop and slit at base. Provisionally dated 13th century. Returned to finder.

**Ashbank, Ardestie** (Monikie parish)

## Finger ring

NO 517 336 Copper-alloy, with crest on bezel, comprising palm tree and (?)elephant, possibly for Burdus or Littler family. Metal-detected in arable topsoil, with 5 other indeterminate metal objects. Acquired by Dundee Art Galleries and Museums: Accession No: DUNMG 1992–263.

**PERTH & KINROSS DISTRICT****Wester Clunie Farm** (Abermethy parish)

C A Zealand

## Roman Imperial coin

NO 202 172 Silver denarius, Trajan. 'COS V (AD 103). RIC 128. Metal-detected in stubble ploughsoil. Returned to finder.

**Jamesfield Farm** (Abermethy parish)

## Roman Imperial coin

cNO 208 182 Silver denarius, Geta (cAD 200–02). Mint Rome. RIC 18. Metal-detected in ploughsoil to N of Carpow fortress. Returned to finder.

**Carpow** (Abermethy parish)

## Roman pottery assemblage

NO 207 179 Assemblage of excavated pottery, mainly coarse ware with some amphora, mortaria and samian. Acquired by Dundee Art Galleries and Museums: Accession No: DUNMG 1992–264. (Cf *DES* 1988, p 28.)

**Strageath** (Muthil parish)

T M Allan

## Roman road survey

NN 898 180 In his *Topography of Roman Scotland, North of the Antonine Wall* (1949) O G S Crawford states (p 50) that 'the disposition of the roads leading out of Strageath is curious, and lends some support to the theory that they were made before the main road was laid out, and that the main road itself had to adapt its course to them'. The 'main road' referred to is the strategic one which runs NNE for the 6 miles from Ardoch Roman fort (NN 839 099) in Upper Strathallan, by Kaims Castle Roman fortlet (NN 860 129) on the Allan–Earn watershed, to Strageath Roman fort (NN 898 180) on the Earn, and thereafter for 14 miles first E and then ENE along the Gask Ridge between Lower Strathearn and Pow Water, and then NE to the Roman fort of Bertha, at the confluence of the Almond and the Tay.

For 0.8 mile of its Kaims Castle stretch the road from Ardoch is in line, at 4 miles' distance, with the S gate of Strageath, which fort faces W. For its last mile, however, the road points to neither the S nor the W gate, despite such an alignment being one which the terrain would have easily allowed of, especially over the last half-mile. It may therefore be that SW of the fort there was some Roman structure to be avoided. The last mile of the road points directly to Mains of Strageath farmstead, 0.25 mile NW of Strageath, which is on a site which would have been suitable for a small fort.

*Gough's Camden, Vol III* (1586, p 382) states that the Ardoch–Strageath road had 'many circular hollows on each side'. This statement must refer either to now-mostly-vanished quarry-pits or to the series of inter-visible, two-storey watch-towers, known or presumed, which subsequently disappeared but some of which have been located by air-photography. The average length of the intervals defined by these towers is about 0.575 mile for the 4 intervals between Ardoch and Kaims Castle (W S Hanson, *Agricola and the Conquest of the North*, 1987, 156) and about 0.577 mile (as the crow flies) for the putatively 7 intervals between Kaims Castle and Mains of Strageath, but only 0.557 mile for the 7 between Kaims Castle and Strageath itself. The need for a fortlet (Kaims Castle)

4/11 of the way between Ardoch and Strageath, two strategically-important forts a mere 6 miles apart, the smaller of which (Strageath) held 1,000 men, suggests the existence of another fortlet 4/11 of the way between Strageath and Ardoch – that is, on Machany Water.

The above considerations regarding the road itself combine to suggest that Strageath may have had a (smaller) precursor at Mains of Strageath. Recent probing along the line of the thereby presumed 0.25 mile of Roman road NNE from Point A to the farmstead yielded no evidence of stonework. This was true in even the field (NN 893 178) in which the course of the road, evident in 1925 as 'a broad, raised, pebbly causeway' (Crawford, p 40), and still just discernible as such by the writer as late as 1963, is still very pebbly.

Crawford (pp 40, 51 and Plate V) found a road running N for 240 yards from the N gate of Strageath, and thereupon bending 'in a north-easterly direction'. A detailed diagram by J K St Joseph of the complex Strageath fortifications shows this bend to be, firstly, in line with Point A, from which it was reached by a branch-road rounding the NNW corner of a fort-annexe, and, secondly, in line with the site of the old Innerpeffray ferry on the Earn (NN 901 185). For air-photographs of the fort see Crawford, *Topography of Roman Scotland*, Plate V; J K St Joseph, *J Rom Stud* 1958, 48, Plate XII and *Glasg Archaeol J* 1976, 4, 21; S S Frere and J K St Joseph, *Roman Britain From the Air* 1983, 21 and G S Maxwell, *The Romans in Scotland* 1989, Plate XVI, while for guidance to and at the site see L Keppie, *Scotland's Roman Remains* 1986, 149.

The Innerpeffray ferry-site was also (Crawford, p 51) the site of a ford. The latter, however, may not have been usable often, and indeed Crawford implied that a bridge would have been needed. This, he believed, would have most probably been at the ford-site, and it is therefore a surprise that he did not mention that in the E bank of the river at the ford-site there are remains (or perhaps only echoes) of what may have been a bridge-abutment. These consist of a row, about 8m wide, of boulders on top of which are 2–3 visible courses of large cobbles, supporting a solid platform of about the same width, about 8ft to 9ft above the average water-level.

The less regularly, and also less closely, watchtower-lined Gask Ridge Roman road – called the Streetway 'about Innerpeffray' (Camden, p 382) and 'within the policies of Gask' (R Stuart, *Caledonia Romana* 1845, p 263) – was formerly apparent running westwards down the western end of the Gask Ridge all the way to Innerpeffray Chapel-cum-Library (NN 902 183), as part of a single alignment stretching 2 miles. This old building, however, tops a precipice which is part of the E bank of the Earn; and indeed the only practicable crossing-point on this 0.2-mile-long N to S stretch of the river – in effect, the only break in its E scarp, the W bank being everywhere more-or-less low – is at the ford-site, 0.1 mile upstream from the chapel-site.

The terrain, however, would have easily allowed the Streetway to approach the ford-site crossing-point directly – that is, by making a bend like the one made towards Bertha near the eastern end of the Ridge – and the fact that, instead, the Streetway is known to have made directly for the chapel-site suggests that there was a fortlet there. Since the function of such a fortlet would have been to guard the crossing, its existence would suggest priority over even a Strageath Mains fort. At least that is so unless the Streetway, which, together with the Ardoch–Strageath road, is thought to have been at one stage part of the frontier (D J Breeze, *The Northern Frontiers of Roman Britain* 1982, 61; W S Hanson and G S Maxwell, *Rome's North-West Frontier* 1983, 44; W S Hanson, *Agricola and the Conquest of the North* 1987, 153; G S Maxwell, *The Romans in Scotland* 1989, 121), was at that stage of such importance that the crossing of the Earn was doubly guarded.

According to Crawford (p 41), 'Strageath would appear to be (at) the parting of the ways', and indeed the existence of a road running along the Gask Ridge, instead of one crossing it diagonally from Ardoch to Bertha, via the Kinkell Bridge area, suggests *inter alia* the

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extension of such a road for 9 miles WSW and then NW to Dalginross fort (NN 773 210) in Upper Strathearn. Crawford found no such extension, and consequently stated that the existence of one could 'only be presumed on *a priori* grounds'. To possible evidence of its actual existence, however, at NN 781 204, 0.6 mile SE of Dalginross, and at NN 802 176 (DES 1985, p 52; 1991, p 59), there can now be added 3 more sites, all further E, at which probing similarly suggests a need for sectioning – that is, NN 833 168, NN 858 172 and NN 880 179, this last a mile WSW of Mains of Strageath.

Lastly, Crawford stated (p 40) that the existence of a road running for 8 miles first N and then NE from Strageath to Fendoch fort (NN 919 283) in Mid-Glenalmond near the mouth of the Sma Glen, can likewise 'only be presumed on *a priori* grounds'. This was partly because he had ruled out the obvious candidate – that is, the road running N from Dalpatrick ford (NN 888 185) on the Earn 0.6 mile WNW of Strageath – on the ground of its having 'nothing Roman about it in either alignment or construction' (p 50). Nevertheless this road, consisting as it does, for the first 2.4 miles N of the river, of a series of straight stretches, could just as easily have consisted, and this in an even more Roman way (so very easy is the terrain), of a single straight stretch, to as far as at least NN 882 232. This hypothetical straight stretch, however, has not yet been tested.

**Balnaguard** (Little Dunkeld parish) NMS  
Neolithic axehead

NN 945 518 A porcellanite adze-like axehead was discovered in the 1970s by Mr Thomas MacDonald when he dug into the side of a cairn at Balnaguard, by Ballinluig. The axe has now been donated to the NMS by the finder's family: registration number AF 1101. Daybook no: DB 1991/6.

**River Garry near Struan** (Blair Atholl parish)  
Bone object

NN 802 657 A red deer metatarsus, worked into two points at one end, was found by a machine driver while excavating in river gravel at a depth of 6cm by the River Garry by Struan. Details in NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1992/37.

**Coupar Angus Abbey** (Coupar Angus parish) M D King  
Medieval and post-medieval coins

NO 224 397 Six coins and one jeton were found in the field to the E of the site of Coupar Angus Abbey.

(i) William the Lion silver penny, 1195–c1245, moneyer Hue Walter mint possibly Roxburgh. (ii) Henry III silver cut halfpenny, Short Cross, Class 7, c1218–42. (iii) James III copper black farthing, 1st issue, 1465–6. (iv) James II/III copper 'Ecclesiastical farthing', second half of 15th century. (v) Copper alloy Nuremberg jeton, probably late 15th century. (vi) Louis XIII copper double tournois of 1611. (vii) Charles I copper turner, 1st issue, 1629.

Scottish Coin Finds Register Nos Misc/92/14, 3, 4, 15, 6, 16, 5. Returned to finders.

**Coupar Angus Abbey** (Coupar Angus parish)  
Medieval and post-medieval finds

NO 224 397 A number of medieval finds have been made on Meadowside Farm in the field to the E of the site of Coupar Angus Abbey. These include white gritty pottery, oyster shells, and a butchered cattle tibia; a decorative bronze mount, a trefoil-shaped horse-harness pendant, an enamelled copper alloy mount in the shape of a shield, a copper alloy strap end, and a small copper alloy bell. Also found were a heart-shaped copper alloy mount with the incised letters 'dc', probably of 16th or 17th century date, and a William and Mary turner of 1691–4.

A late 15th or early 16th century lead seal matrix from this site has been allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery as Treasure Trove.

All other material donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc Nos 1992.45, 46, 49, 50, 64.2, 109, 110, 145.

**Coupar Angus** (Coupar Angus parish)  
Celtic carved stone head

2200 4035 A Celtic head was found in the garden of a house in Beech Hill Place, Coupar Angus, in 1989. The oval head is smoothly finished, with a pedestal-like neck with a flat base allowing the head to stand upright. The face has incised lentoid eyes without pupils, incised curving eyebrows, a large protruding nose starting from the lower forehead, a possible moustache; a straight expressionless incised mouth and small ears in slight relief, hollowed in the centre. The flat crown of the head bears tool-marks, and below the chin are incised two strands of a possible collar or neck fastening. Height 295mm, width 165mm, depth 170mm.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992.503.

**Carpow** (Abermethy parish)  
Roman coins

NO 206 181 Two Roman silver denarii were found in a field to the N of Carpow legionary fortress.

(i) Vespasian, RIC 42, 72–3 AD. (ii) Julia Domna (fragment), RIC 572, 196–211 AD. Returned to finder.

**Carpow** (Abermethy parish)  
Robert III gold lion

NO 203 178 A single gold lion (5s) of Robert III was found in a ploughed field at Jamesfield Farm. 1st issue, 1390–1403. Reverse slightly dented.

Allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery as Treasure Trove. Acc No 1992.602.

**Carpow** (Abermethy parish)  
Roman and medieval pottery

NO 208 182 Roman and medieval pottery sherds were found N of Carpow Roman legionary fortress. The Roman pottery consisted of an amphora handle fragment, a fragment of a Samian mortarium, the rim fragment of a small jar and two flue-tile fragments.

Medieval pottery consisted of four sherds of white gritty, including a jug handle, and three fragments of red ware.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992. 106–7.

**Carpow** (Abermethy parish)  
Spindle whorl

NO 2020 1775 A lead spindle whorl cast with radial ridges and interspersed dots on both sides, was found W of the Roman legionary fortress at Carpow.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992.105.

**Carpow** (Abermethy parish)  
Roman amphora handle

NO 2070 1815 A fragment of a Dressel 20 Roman amphora handle was found near the Roman legionary fortress at Carpow.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992.42.

**Inchaffray Abbey** (Madderty parish)  
Medieval coins

NN 9550 2255 Two silver pennies of Edward I–II were found near the site of Inchaffray Abbey.

(i) Edward I, Canterbury mint, c1299–1301. (ii) Edward I/II, London mint, c1307–9.

Scottish Coin Finds Register Misc/92/17–18. Returned to finder.

**Inchaffray Abbey** (Madderty parish)

## Medieval strap-end

NN 9540 2260 A medieval copper alloy strap-end decorated with an incised interlace pattern within a cable-pattern border was found in the field to the E of Inchaffray Abbey. Length 20mm, width 11mm, depth 1mm.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992.72.

**Inchaffray Abbey** (Madderty parish)

## Medieval bell

NN 9550 2255 A small copper alloy bell with suspension loop. was found in a ploughed field near the site of Inchaffray Abbey. Height 31mm, diameter 28mm.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992.566.

**Clunie** (Clunie parish)

## Medieval coins

NO 112 438 Two silver pennies were found near Clunie Loch.  
(i) Alexander III, 'Baliol' type, c1290–2 (?). (ii) John Baliol, 1st issue, 1292–6.

Scottish Finds Register Misc/92/12–13. Returned to finder.

**Clunie** (Clunie parish)

## Medieval coin

NO 1105 4420 A silver cut halfpenny of King John was found by Clunie Loch. Short Cross, Class 5a, London Canterbury mint, 1205–10.

Scottish Coin Finds Register Misc/92/11. Returned to finder.

**Clunie** (Clunie parish)

## Papal bulla

NO 110 441 A lead papal bulla of Pope Honorius III, 1216–27, was found by Loch Clunie in August 1991. One side bears the abbreviated names and heads of St Paul and St Peter in relief, with a straight central gouge-mark made between them. The reverse bears the name HONORIVS. PP.III. As British Museum's *Catalogue of Seals*, Vol VI, No 21746. Diameter 41mm, depth 7mm.

Allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery as Treasure Trove. Acc No 1992.601.

**Clunie** (Clunie parish)

## Medieval belt stiffener

NO 113 437 A medieval copper alloy belt-stiffener was found close to Clunie Loch.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992.73.

**Grange of Aberbothrie** (Alyth parish)

## Stone axe

NO 237 463 A polished stone axe, grey in colour, was found during ploughing in a field near Grange of Aberbothrie Farm. The sides of the axe have been sharply abraded; the cutting edge is chipped on one side. The axe measures 83mm in length, 48mm in width and 20mm in depth.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992.9.

**Newmill Farm** (Auchtergaven parish)

## Quernstone

NO 0850 3255 The damaged upper part of a rotary quernstone with central hopper depression and upper handle-hole was found during ploughing on Newmill Farm. The quernstone is of mica schist and measures 325mm in diameter.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992.41.

**Balnabroich** (Kirkmichael parish)

## Worked mica schist object

NO 099 576 A mica schist object with a semi-circular notch in one side was found in rabbit-burrow up-cast by the right entrance

terminal of central hut circle, group 4, Balnabroich. It compares well with a similar object of schist from Litigan hut circle (PMAG Acc No 1990.198.5). Length 81mm, width 42mm, depth 13mm.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992.71.

**Pitcur Castle** (Kettins parish)

## Post-medieval axe-head and buckles

NO 252 369 An iron axe-head, three copper alloy buckle fragments and four spur buckle fragments of the period c1550–1700 were found in a field adjoining Pitcur Castle, itself dated to the 16th century.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc Nos 1992.64.2–8, 65, 104 (axe-head).

**South Corston** (Kettins parish)

## Medieval pottery

NO 231 368 Eight sherds of East coast white gritty and red ware were found in a field at South Corston, near Peattie.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992.113–114.

**Loch Turret** (Monzievaird & Strowan parish)

## Spindle whorl

NN 814 274 A hemispherical stone spindle whorl was found among natural pebbles on the shore of Loch Turret Reservoir. Diameter 28mm, depth 12mm, off-centre hole diameter 8mm.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992.530.

**Ecclesiamagirdle** (Dron parish)

M D King, N M Robertson

## Spindle whorl

NO 107 163 A stone spindle whorl incised on one side with the design of a Celtic cross was found in Ecclesiamagirdle graveyard. The base of the whorl has sheared off. Diameter 31mm, depth 9mm, hole diameter 11mm.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992.563.

**Inchyra** (St Madoes parish)

M D King

## Romano-British trumpet brooch

NO 184 203 A Collingwood Class R (ii) brooch with blue enamel inlay was found in river silt by the River Tay at Inchyra. The brooch has a central acanthus moulding, the head and lower bow being inlaid with blue enamel in triangular cells arranged in a geometric pattern. The top of the bow also bears two blue enamel inlaid trumpet scrolls of Celtic design. The pin is missing, but there is a loop on the head of the brooch for fastening a chain.

Allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery as Treasure Trove. Acc No 1992.600.

**Ballindean** (Inchturie parish)

## Medieval carved stone heads

NO 2660 2965 Two medieval carved stone heads of crowned kings were found by Walter Campbell of Ballindean House in a ploughed field in the 1960s.

One head was sold to a Glasgow dealer, the other has recently come to light. The surviving head probably decorated a right-hand door-jamb or archway, with the face turned in at an angle of 45° from the plane of the jamb. The circular cross-section of the neck suggests that the head rested on a moulding 105mm in diameter protruding from the door-jamb. The head has been roughly removed from the original building, and half of the geometrically decorated crown has been lost. The king's wavy hair-style may suggest a 15th century date. No church or chapel is recorded on this site, but the heads may have been a pair salvaged from an important ecclesiastical building with royal connections in the vicinity, possibly Scone Abbey.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992.617.

## TAYSIDE

### **Carsemeg Farm** (Ardoch parish)

#### Stone axe

NN 813 096 A stone axe of gritstone with polished cutting edge was found on farmland. Length 185mm, width 65mm, thickness 39mm.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992.644.

### **Dalrannoch Farm, Glen Artney** (Comrie parish)

#### Stone spindle whorl

NN 765 196 An undecorated spindle whorl was found in a field on Dalrannoch Farm, on a site where '7 or 8' other whorls have been found in the past. Diameter 50mm, depth 15mm.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992.645.

### **Castle Mains Farm, Auchterarder** (Auchterarder parish)

#### Castle well

NN 9434 1334 A well in the courtyard of Castle Mains Farm was rediscovered in 1984. Probably the well of Auchterarder Castle, it was found to be 1m wide and over 5m deep. The well was cleaned out in about 1945–50, when it was claimed to be 12m deep. The well is now covered over, but has not been completely filled in.

### **Trian** (Comrie parish)

#### Shepherd's stone; ring-marked stone

NN 762 177 A stone known locally as the Herd's stone bears the inscribed names of shepherds of the 19th century. The decipherable names include 'A[ ] DRUMMO[ND] 1809', 'JOHN [ ] 1813', 'JOHN DRUMMOND 1848', 'JOHN MCGREGOR 1855', 'J K 1878'. The stone lies flat in the earth on a sheep-track and measures roughly 1m by 1.4m. About 10m to the E of the Herd's stone lies a small stone 600mm by 450mm by 450mm, with a deeply carved ring 300mm in diameter.

### **Weem** (Weem parish)

#### Pictish cross shaft fragment

NN 847 498 A possible Class III Pictish cross-shaft fragment was recognised, forming a door lintel in a cottage. The stone is quite worn and shows chisel marks in the centre. It measures 1550mm long, 240mm high and 160mm maximum depth. It displays four rectangular zones of ornament carved in shallow relief, each framed by a plain moulding with a semi-cruciform design at the corners. From left to right the zones are: (i) a beast (head to the right); (ii) interlace; (iii) two connected vinescroll roundels (possibly inhabited or with grape-bunches), and (iv) interlace repeated in the same design as (ii).

None of the zones of ornament are complete since the stone has been dressed down on what is now the lower side of the stone for re-use as a rectangular lintel. In addition, the last zone of interlace is not complete at the right end of the stone. The upper edge of the stone is not visible beneath a conservatory roof, but if it lies horizontally in the wall, the stone probably tapered to the right, since the decorative zones slant upwards from left to right. This seems a reasonable assumption since the beast would appear upright if it were positioned at the base or on the lower part of the shaft. The tapering shaft probably had to be dressed down to be re-used as a rectangular lintel. Although it is therefore unlikely that any surface decoration survives beneath the damaged and plastered underside of the stone, or on the back face, it is possible that the upper side has not been dressed down and still bears traces of carving now built into the wall.

This stone may well have been brought from the monastic site at Dull 2½ miles to the W of Weem.

### **Mailer Fuar** (Comrie parish)

#### Cup-marked stone

NN 7290 1725 A recumbent cup-marked stone 1900mm by 1200mm by 300mm was found in a stone dyke running down the hill from the deserted farm at Mailer Fuar. The stone may have been

moved from its original position for inclusion in the now ruinous stone dyke. Fourteen cup-marks were visible on the stone.

### **North Pitkindie** (Abermyte parish)

#### Stone axe

NO 253 321 A polished stone axe, possibly of dacite, with much damaged cutting edge, was found in a field at North Pitkindie. Length 139mm, width 69mm, thickness 32mm. Retained by finder.

### **Newton Gray** (Abermyte parish)

#### Stone axe

NO 2595 3220 A fine-grained quartzite polished stone axe was found on Newton Gray Farm during ploughing in about 1981. Length 100mm, width 60mm, thickness 27mm. Retained by finder.

### **North Pitkindie** (Abermyte parish)

#### Stone axe

NO 254 323 A broken stone axe of garnet mica schist, possibly almandine, was found at North Pitkindie. Length 90mm, width 38mm, thickness 23mm. Retained by finder.

### **Newton Gray** (Longforgan parish)

#### Spindle whorls

NO 2632 Three spindle whorls were found on Newton Gray Farm. (i) Sandstone whorl, incised on one side with two concentric circles and radial lines. Diameter 32mm, thickness 13mm. (ii) Mica schist whorl. Diameter 33mm, thickness 7mm. (iii) Mudstone whorl with base sheared off. Diameter 35mm, thickness 9mm. Retained by finder.

### **Kingarth** (Comrie parish)

#### Healing-well

NN 765 239 A natural spring known locally as the Kinkhost Well lies E of Chapel Pass, S of Kingarth. The name 'Kinkhost' is Scots for hooping-cough, also known as chincough. This spring was therefore known as a healing-well for hooping-cough, as was St Patrick's Well at Straid (NN 7785 1740), now lost.

### **Kinnoull Hill** (Kinfauns parish)

#### Well

NO 141 228 A stone cistern with a small oval aperture and a sliding stone cover was found to collect water from a natural spring at the base of a narrow gorge leading S down Kinnoull Hill, E of Kinnoull Tower.

### **Easter Carsehill** (Methven parish)

#### Flint leaf point

NO 018 269 A Late Neolithic leaf point of mottled brownish-grey flint, probably of Yorkshire origin, was found at Easter Carsehill. The leaf point is bifacially flaked, retouched all around edges, with no polish.

Allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery as Treasure Trove.

### **Ladywell** (Kilspindie parish)

#### Cross-slab; spring; quemstones

NO 210 276 A natural stone 1030mm long by 650mm wide lying recumbent outside the cottage at Ladywell was found to have three compass-drawn circles pecked out on its upper surface. The centres of the circles lie on the same axis so that they form a line. The central circle is the largest, being 280mm in diameter; the circles either side are equal in size, being 196mm in diameter. Both outer circles bear the same pattern consisting of six compass-drawn arcs of radius c98mm pecked out from the centre of the circle to the perimeter, using each junction of the perimeter as the next compass-point in an anti-clockwise motion. The central circle is decorated with a compass-drawn cross with expanding arms. The design is

formed by four arcs made through the centre of the circle from four equidistant compass-points on the circle's circumference. A possible Rho in the form of an R is pendant to one arm of the cross. An inner circle of diameter 80mm contains a small central cross where the four arcs meet. One outer circle, 57mm from the inner circle, has its perimeter cut by a straight-sided incised 'omega'; a possible 'alpha' lies next to it. The central circle has a small incised 'alpha' just outside its perimeter and possibly a roughly-pecked 'omega'. Carved letters may also be associated with the outer circle which is 22mm from the inner circle. Some or all of these letters may have been added to the stone at a later date than the original pecked carving of the three circles. Both designs and letters are very worn and require raking light for examination.

The central compass-drawn cross is similar in design to the incised cross with a double circle on the 'LOC STI PETRI APVSTOLI' stone which used to stand by the road S of Whithorn, and is now in the museum at Whithorn. The latter differs in that the compass-drawn arcs do not meet at a central point, and there is no central inner circle.

A natural spring situated behind the cottages at Ladywell may explain the site of the cross-slab if it was considered a holy well from the early medieval period.

Two quernstones, one being of beehive form with side handle hole and the other a flatter type (damaged) were found when an extension was added to the cottages.

#### **East Drimmie** (Ratray parish)

Spindle whorl

cNO 1749 A stone spindle whorl with possible runic inscription incised on one side was found at East Drimmie. Retained by finder.

#### **East Mid Lamberkine** (Aberdalgie parish)

Roman temporary camp

NO 074 226 An enclosure recorded in the NMR (NO 02 SE 10) was photographed as a cropmark from the air by pilots at Perth Aerodrome. An external clavicula gateway was visible on the northern length of ditch, close to its eastern end, suggesting that this is a small Roman temporary camp. A narrow gateway was visible in the western ditch, with no external clavicula or titulum visible. Both the western and eastern ditches are cut by the A9, which has destroyed perhaps a quarter of the camp.

#### **Abernethy** (Abernethy parish)

Rotary quernstone

NO 1885 1655 The upper stone of an Iron Age rotary 'beehive' quern was found in the garden of Cordon Cottage, Station Road, Abernethy. The stone is 290mm in diameter with a wide hopper at 20 degrees from the vertical. Rotation was by means of a handle projecting radially, at one time from a shallow groove made in the underside of the stone, and at another from a deeper round socket in the side of the stone. The grinding surface of the stone is flat. The quern is of a metamorphic rock containing mica; the upper surface shows tool-marks and slight damage round the edge of the stone.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992.651.

#### **Abernethy** (Abernethy parish)

Lead terminal

NO 187 168 A ram or bird-headed lead terminal 27mm in length was found N of the railway line at Abernethy. The piece has a long neck showing a break at the lower end. On the sides of the neck are wing-forms in low relief. Date to be established.

#### **Grangemount** (Bendochy parish)

Ring-ditches

NO 2380 4520 and NO 2405 4515 Two ring ditches and associated cropmarks were identified from the air 150m S of Grangemount

by pilots from Perth Aerodrome. These ring ditches may be associated with NMR entry NO 24 NW 40: Settlement: unenclosed; souterrains.

#### **Fountainhead** (Findo Gask parish)

Linear cropmark; enclosure

NO 0000 1920 to 0060 1915 A linear cropmark approximately 30m wide, consisting of a central light band flanked by two broad dark bands running E to W has been identified from the air by pilots from Perth Aerodrome. Continuations of this cropmark have also been identified from NO 0250 1915 to NO 0340 1915 and from NO 0485 1910 to NO 0510 1920, perhaps suggesting an old roadway. At NO 003 1191 the cropmark overlaps a rectangular cropmark enclosure orientated WSW-ENE, measuring approximately 40m by 20m.

If continued to the W, the linear cropmark would converge with the line of the Roman road along the Gask Ridge at approximately the point where the course of the road from the W is seen to change from easterly to east-north-easterly at Muir o' Fauld.

#### **Newmill Cottages** (Auchtergaven parish)

Ring-ditch; souterrain

NO 085 326 A large double ring-ditch with a connecting souterrain was identified by pilots from Perth Aerodrome as a cropmark from the air, occupying a slight rise W of Newmill Cottages. [This site is probably the palisaded enclosure recorded in the NMR at NO 085 327 (NO 03 SE 30).] Two thin concentric ditches, probably rows of post holes, are visible. The arc of a souterrain projects from the northern edge of the ring-ditch, perhaps suggesting that its entrance was within a circular timber building. A large number of post holes to the SW of the ring-ditch and souterrain may mark out enclosures or pends.

This site may be related to the timber structure and souterrain excavated at Newmill in 1977, approximately 120m SSW of this site. It seems probable that the mica schist rotary quernstone also reported relates to this site; a beehive rotary quernstone was found near the excavated Newmill site (PMAG Acc No 1985.255).

#### **Newmill Cottages** (Auchtergaven parish)

Ring-ditch

NO 085 325 A small ring-ditch was identified as a cropmark from the air by pilots from Perth Aerodrome, between the dismantled railway and the road leading off the A9 to Newmill Cottages.

#### **Mallermore** (Comrie parish)

Fort

NN 752 185 An oval enclosure measuring approximately 45m by 28m externally and defended by an earthen rampart over 2m high at the eastern and western ends was recorded in a clearing on a natural spur overlooking the Water of Ruchill on the S side of Glen Artney. Internal features were obscured by bracken, but will be clearly visible in the winter season. The fort is protected by a steep drop on the N and S/SW sides. Access would have been from the SE, where the entrance appears to be located. The fort received additional protection by being constructed between the Allt Tairbh to the W and another burn to the E. This natural inaccessibility would appear to explain why it has not been recorded previously. The site holds a commanding position on the S of Glen Artney and would have been well situated to perform a 'glen-blocking' function similar to that of the Pictish fort at Dundum on the River Eam.

#### **Blairhall** (Scone parish)

Cursus; ring-ditches

NO 116 280 The suspected closed cursus listed as NMR No NO 12 NW 43 was confirmed by aerial photography and a number of new ring-ditches were also identified by pilots at Perth Aerodrome.

## TAYSIDE

Two additional ring-ditches were recorded in line with a row of three already identified, all lying parallel to the cursus and associated with linear cropmarks approximately half-way between the cursus and Gelly Brae Wood. All five ring-ditches appear to have central burials and may be the ploughed out remains of burial mounds. Two similar ring-ditches intersecting the cursus at the eastern end were noted, and two new ring-ditches were identified outside the cursus to the E, at NO 1175 2805 and NO 1175 2810.

### **Loch Eye** (Scone parish)

#### Ring-ditch

NO 1135 2760 A ring-ditch was photographed as a cropmark from the air by pilots flying from Perth Aerodrome.

### **Rait** (Kilspindie parish)

#### Socketed axe fragment

NO 229 271 The blade of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe, broken from its socket, was found 40m S of the standing stone NE of Rait. It was probably broken in antiquity for re-use. There was no evidence of other associated material in the field. Length 50mm, width 49mm, depth 9mm.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No 1992.108.

### **Balquharn** (Auchtergaven parish)

#### Spindle whorl

NO 0310 3595 A stone spindle whorl incised on one side with a starburst design and on the other with a concentric ring and radial lines was found in a field NE of Balquharn. Diameter 41mm, thickness 9mm. Retained by finder.

### **Kingarth** (Comrie parish)

#### Defended enclosure; stone building

NN 766 242 On a conspicuous mound in a circle of trees W of the River Lednock, to the S of Kingarth, is situated a walled enclosure constructed of natural stones and boulders. The enclosure is roughly trapezoidal in shape, but with a rounded S end, taking advantage of the available space on the mound's summit. The enclosure measures approximately 12m in length N to S, 5.7m in width at the N end and 6.9m in width at the S end. The walls survive to a height of 0.3m and measure on average 1m in thickness. Where the mound slopes away at the N and S ends, the wall is buttressed by footings over 2m in width. An entrance approximately 1.1m may be seen towards the S end of the western wall, where an approach to the summit is possible; otherwise there is a steep slope all around the enclosure, and a precipitous drop on the eastern side. On a terrace 5m below the summit on the western side is a stone building lying N to S with rounded ends, approximately 6.7m in length and 3.8m in width. The walls are 0.9m thick and survive on the eastern side to 0.5m in height. There is a central entrance on the western side. The similarity of the rough stone walling suggests that this building is contemporary with the enclosure or structure on the summit and was perhaps an ancillary building.

### **103 High Street, Perth** (Perth parish) C F Falconer (SUAT)

#### Urban medieval

NO 118 236 An excavation was carried out, between February and April 1992, prior to the rebuilding of Abbey National's offices at 103 High Street, Perth.

The excavation revealed floors and hearths within a sequence of timber buildings fronting onto the medieval High Street. It seems that the High Street was wider than it is today, with the medieval buildings lying 3.5m N of the modern street frontage.

The gravel road surfaces outside the building, dipped sharply to the S, perhaps into a gutter. Pottery from the site dates to the end of the 12th century.

Sponsor: Abbey National Building Society.

### **62 High Street, Perth** (Perth parish) C J Moloney (SUAT)

#### Urban medieval

NO 119 236 In April 1992 a small scale excavation was carried out at the rear of 62/64 High Street, Perth. A limited survey of the fabric of the standing building was also undertaken.

Excavation revealed a substantial rubble cored wall 1m to the S of the present back wall. A well-constructed cobbled surface abutted the wall on its S side. The position of the drystone wall indicates that the High Street has shifted its position towards the N since the medieval period. This theory is strengthened by a study of the structure of the E wall of 62 High Street. Here it is clear that the present façade is the latest of three and that the building has developed over 2m towards the N since the initial construction.

Sponsor: London EBAR Developments plc.

### **80-86 High Street, Perth** (Perth parish)

#### Medieval street frontage

NO 119 236 The excavation was carried out between June and October 1992.

**Phase 1** The earliest activity on the site consisted of a large V-shaped wattle lined ditch which ran across the site from E to W and terminated at the E edge of excavation.

**Phase 2** Initial pottery research indicates that the ditch was backfilled and the High Street surface, which extended 2m into the site, was constructed sometime in the 12th century. The wattle boundaries for three burgage plots were identified. These contained insubstantial timber structures which fronted onto the High Street.

**Phase 3** Subsequently the site became vacant and large rubbish pits were dug at the frontage; possibly the result of economic decline.

**Phase 4** After a period of dumping on the site, timber structures were again constructed on the various properties. A gravel vennel ran S from the High Street between the E and central properties. Substantial pits were cut inside the structures; possibly storage pits. At the rear of these buildings massive rubbish pits filled with industrial refuse were excavated. Leather and metal working played a prominent part in the economy of the site at this time.

Sponsors: HS , United Biscuits Pension Fund, Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, Perth and Kinross Common Good Fund.

### **George Street sewer (phase I)** (Perth parish) R Cachart (SUAT)

#### Medieval town

NO 118 236 Sewer renewal resulted in deep excavation through the centre of George Street, an early modern street cut through former High Street frontage and backlands. A watching brief revealed mixed deposits containing medieval pottery and midden material reaching a maximum depth of 3.30m below the present road surface.

Sponsor: HS 

### **York Place, former County Council Premises, Perth**

#### (Perth parish)

#### Jacobite defences

NO 113 234 Observations of contractors' trenches and ground reduction failed to locate Jacobite defences thought to run through the N of this site. A trench in Kinnoull Causeway, an early road leading W from the burgh, revealed an earlier surface of large cobbles, 0.50m below present surface.

Sponsor: HS 

### **72-74 High Street, Perth** (Perth parish)

#### Medieval town centre

NO 119 236 A watching brief on contractors' trenches and ground reduction on a yard to the rear of the High Street property revealed the floor slabs and foundations of the former Victorian building below which were showing undisturbed deposits to a depth of at least 0.80m.

## TAYSIDE/ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

Dark midden deposits, oyster shell and post-medieval pottery were revealed.

Sponsor: HS [A].

**210–212 High Street, Perth** D Hall, R Cachart (SUAT)  
(Perth parish)

NO 1160 2361 Monitoring of contractors' foundation trenches for a new extension to the rear of this property located midden deposits at 1.15m below modern ground level. Reconstruction work in the interior of the building located a backfilled cellar c2.6m S of the High Street frontage. During removal of plaster from the face of the eastern wall, a former frontage line was revealed c2m S of the street frontage. There is the suggestion that the High Street was formerly much wider.

Sponsor: HS [A].

**153–155 South Street, Perth** (Perth parish)

NO 1164 2353 Trial trenching was undertaken on this site in advance of redevelopment. It lay adjacent to the supposed site of the 16th century Loretto Chapel. A deep homogeneous layer of garden soil was located in all three trial trenches. In two of the trenches this soil was cut by three deep linear features that ran on a NE to SW alignment. These features may have been robber trenches on former property boundaries, which would suggest that the property layout has changed. Nothing relating to the Loretto chapel was recovered.

Ground reduction on the southern part of this site revealed a well. It had a diameter of 0.99m and was constructed with random rubble, mortar bonded at the top courses. Originally it had been capped with flat stone slabs 0.10m thick. On discovery it had been backfilled and then re-excavated to a depth of 1.09m. No dating evidence was recovered, but it was considered to have been 19th century.

Sponsors: HS [A], W Montgomery.

**Loanleven** (Methven parish) I Rogers  
Pits, cremation burials and field system

NO 054 257 See DES 1988 and 1990 for previous work. A large field is subject to on-going quarrying. A 7,200 square metre area was stripped of topsoil by machine, onto the natural gravel subsoil, under the supervision of the writer on behalf of Historic Scotland. Five small pits less than 1m in diameter and c50cm deep were excavated. One was certainly an un-urned cremation and contained quantities of carbonized material and burnt bone. The others were too badly damaged by ploughing and root action to be certain. A linear spread of pits and a pre-modern field system can be seen on aerial photographs of the site. Four pits in the area of the spread were identified in section in the quarry face. No dating evidence was recovered. A series of linear features, V-shaped in section and c20cm deep beneath the surface of the gravel were identified. These were clearly related to the field system visible on aerial photographs. Their spacing suggested medieval agriculture.

Sponsor: HS [A].

**Tombule Cottage** (Kenmore parish) K Naddair  
**No 14**

NN 794 453 A forestry track has cut into this outcrop just by a bend in the road, it displays 5 solo cups.

**No 15**

NN 7932 4535 Outcrop is 60 yards from a rocky knoll (which is in a low field adjacent to a boar-breeding estate), it features 3 solo cups, 2 cups as a 'dumbbell', and 2 ovals (possibly natural).

**No 16**

NN 793 454 Outcrop is 10 yards SW from the rocky knoll, it features 10 solo cups (the largest being 4 inches to 5 inches in diameter).

**No 17**

NN 7965 4512 Site is 20 yards to 30 yards W to sheep farmer's shed, it features 18 solo cups (including 2 on an adjacent outcrop).

**No 18**

NN 7912 4512 Boulder-like outcrop has 13 solo cups, and 1 cup with 1 ring.

**No 19a**

NN 7899 4515 On the upper rough outcrop there are 60 solo cups plus—

**No 19b**

NN 7899 4515 3 cups with 1 ring, on the lower outcrop there are 38 cups.

**No 20**

NN 7903 4488 A domed outcrop in the middle of a farm-track (which is thus being eroded away very fast by 4-wheel drive vehicles) are: 3 horseshoe-rings with a cup at each centre; 3 horseshoe-rings without a cup at centre; 1 large (1ft diameter) ring with a pole-runnel descending from it to bisect 2 cups; 1 large oval containing double concentric horseshoe-rings; 1 small ring (3 inches diameter) on long pole-runnel; 2 small horseshoe-rings; 1 small ring; 1 or 2 solo cups. (All symbols are faint, some are extremely worn-off by tyre-treads!)

**Balnaughton** (Kenmore parish)

**No 1b**

NN 7730 4363 A few yards S of the known site we excavated an extension featuring 56 solo cups, and 21 cups with 1 ring.

**No 2**

NN 7685 4335 On a large flattish boulder SSE of the farm I noted: 12 solo cups, and 1 cup with 1 ring.

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

## ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

**Scar, Sanday** (Cross & Burness parish) M Dalland  
Viking boat grave

HY 6779 4585 A Viking boat burial eroding out of a N-facing beach section 1km NE of Scar, was discovered in September 1991. The boat was excavated in November and December the same year by a team from Historic Scotland-Kinnaird Park.

The boat was aligned E to W along the shore line. About one half of the boat had been washed away by the sea, but the S half of the boat still survived behind the beach section. The shape of the boat was still visible by the pattern of rivets in the sand showing the positions of the individual planks in the boat. The boat was about 6.5m long, 1.6m wide and 55cm to 60cm deep.

A flagstone was set vertically across the boat, dividing it into two compartments. The E compartment, about one third of the total length, was filled with stones. The W compartment formed the burial chamber.

The chamber contained skeletal remains of the bodies of a man, a woman and a child. The man, in the W end of the boat, lay on his back with his legs flexed and arms folded over his lap. On his right side was a sword (Petersen type H) set in a wooden scabbard, and a quiver of arrows. Between his hands was a composite comb made from bone and antler. Below his legs was a group of twenty-two bone or antler gaming pieces.

The female and child were lying in a supine position next to each other, to the E of the male skeleton. Most of the bones from these two bodies had either been washed away by the sea, or been badly disturbed by animal (otter) disturbance. Between the female skeleton

## ORKNEY/SHETLAND/WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

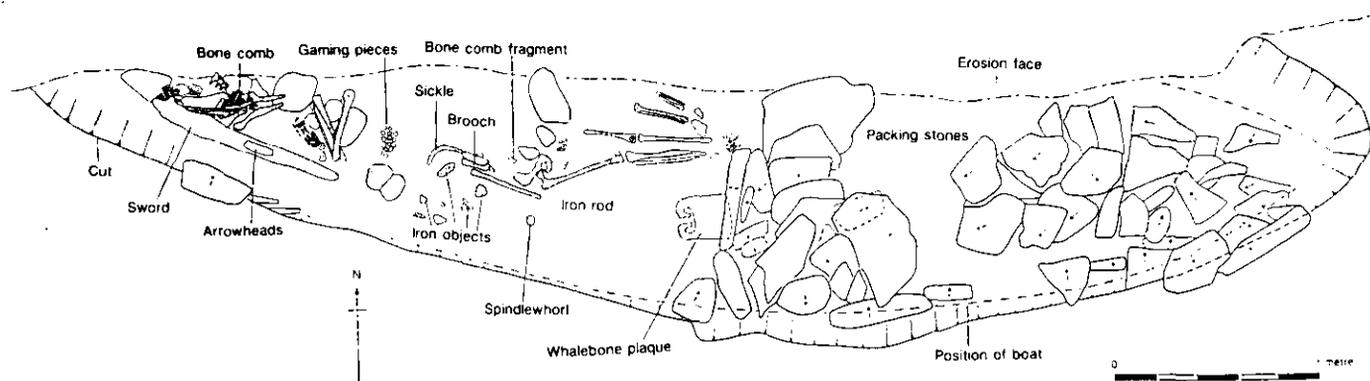


Fig 32. Scar. Plan of excavated features and locations of finds.

and the S side of the boat were two spindle whorls, a pair of shears, and several, as yet unidentified, iron objects. Some of these might be fittings for a wooden box which could have contained the shears and one of the spindle whorls. On the right-hand side of her feet, close to the E end of the chamber, was a decorated whalebone plaque.

In the anticipated chest region of the female body was an iron sickle with remains of a wooden handle. This handle partly overlaid an equal-armed brooch, lying upside down. The brooch was made from gilded bronze, with the needle and possible remains of textiles preserved in the corrosion products. The brooch was decorated with Borre Style gripping beasts.

In the sand in front of the section two Viking lead bullion weights were found, indicating that the grave had contained a set of scales.

In connection with the excavation, a geophysical survey of the land area along the shore was undertaken, westwards from the boat-burial. The survey revealed several anomalies of potential archaeological interest, but only excavation could determine if any of these elements are connected with the Viking boat-burial.

Sponsors: HS , Orkney Islands Council.

**St Tredwell's Brough** (Papa Westray parish) A Bowman Brough with multi-period occupation

HY 4964 5088 An integrated topographical and magnetostratigraphic survey of this site on the loch margins was carried out. Results showed that the site, now a headland, was once an island. The location of previously unknown structures on the site was confirmed by magnetic susceptibility analysis. Underwater survey showed that the site did not extend underwater. A core was taken from the loch for pollen analysis. Occupation of the site is thought to have begun in the Iron Age. The site has been used to the present day. The remains of a medieval chapel and broch-like structure are clearly visible on the peninsula.

The project was presented as an MPhil thesis: Bowman, A, 1991, 'St Tredwell's Brough, Papa Westray, Orkney: Survey and Analysis of a Site on Loch Margins', unpublished MPhil thesis, Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies, University of St Andrews.

Sponsors: The Russell Trust, The Hunter Trust.

**The Bu, Burray** (South Ronaldsay parish) NMS Late Roman or Early Historic decorated antler mounts

ND 487 975 Four decorated antler mounts were discovered by tourists among midden material on a known settlement site on the Bu Sands which is being quarried away by the landowner.

The mounts (one large rectangular one and three small squares) are decorated with geometric motifs and ring and dot patterns which are best paralleled in late Roman and early Germanic objects from southern Britain and the Continent.

Following a Treasure Trove enquiry the objects have been disposed to Tankerness House Museum, Kirkwall.

Daybook no: DB 1991/43.

## SHETLAND ISLANDS AREA

**Skeo Taing, Unst** (Unst parish) NMS

Worked bone object

HP 643 085 A two-pronged implement, probably a gouge or a bobbin for a fishing line, was discovered. With finder – details with NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1991/68.

**Burn of Scord** (Dunrossness parish) H Exton

Prehistoric structure: possible cairn

HU 395 315 This sub-oval structure, almost circular, lies on an almost level area in an otherwise hilly region at an altitude of 560ft above sea level. The major and minor axes of the site are respectively 24ft E/W and 21ft N/S with the ground rising slightly towards the W. Traces of rough masonry exist to an average height of 2.5ft above the present ground level, and buttressing of thickness 4.5ft is suggested, particularly along the W-facing border. Before degradation, it is thought that the structure would have been clearly visible from the sea towards the W. Some of the rough stones have been used comparatively recently to put up a very rough sheep lea.

**Byrelands** (Dunrossness parish)

Prehistoric settlement

Excavation Report submitted to DES prior to publication in national journal. Lodged with NMRS.

## WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

**Dun Swordale, Lewis** (Stornoway parish) C M Cunningham Dun

NB 5020 3118 A low stony oval mound, c22m by 16m, and 0.7m high. At present it projects into Loch Swordale from its northern shore. However, the water level in the loch seems to have dropped at least since the early 19th century, its waters at various times serving the Garrabost mill and a sheep wash. An earlier shoreline is clearly visible beyond the existing one, suggesting that the site was originally an island dun. Further stony traces at the NE end of the mound would be compatible with a short causeway. Although the mound is packed with stone rubble in contrast to its surrounding area, no structural evidence is visible.

Three early 19th century copies of a lost 1807–9 estate map of Lewis by James Chapman all mark a 'Dun' at this site, but it was not picked up on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1846–53) or subsequently, and there seems to be no local knowledge of the dun.

This site was brought to my notice by Mr D Hurry.

**Baile na Cille, Lewis** (Uig parish)

Burial

NB 0482 3395 In June 1992 fragments of human bone were found by workmen digging a sewer trench, probably representing the inhumation of one individual. No dating evidence or artefacts were recovered, and there was no opportunity for archaeological observation. The burial lay c50m from high water mark, and 90m from the scheduled medieval burial ground of Cnoc Eothail, Baile na Cille.

**Carloway Pier, Lewis** (Uig parish)

B L Andrian, T N Dixon

Iron Age dun

NB 192 421 Carloway Pier was constructed in the late 19th century, partly demolishing what was believed to be an Iron Age dun occupying a commanding coastal position. Progress and commercial development wrought more damage when the pier was extended in 1991, without prior notification or consultation with archaeologists. During the course of the construction, large quantities of building stone and midden material were raised to the surface and dumped, destroying the content and context of important evidence of a prehistoric maritime settlement.

The debris was sifted through by local archaeologists after the damage had been done. Diving archaeologists later investigated the site and observed a curving line of loosely associated building stone outside of the channel cut for the pier extension, which warrants further inspection. Given that construction was still in progress and the underwater visibility was extremely poor, further conclusions could not be drawn about the nature and extent of the dun's remains.

Summaries of other coastal finds may be found in Edinburgh University's Dept of Archaeology Annual Reports for 1988, 1989, and 1990.

Sponsors: Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology, Edinburgh University.

**Kneep headland, Lewis** (Uig parish)

NMS

IA or later pottery sherds

NB 100 364 Fifteen sherds and fragments of IA or later pottery were collected from rabbit scrapes in the lower midden on Kneep headland. With finder – details with NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1991/77a.

**Kneep headland, Lewis** (Uig parish)

IA or later pottery sherds

NB 100 365 Ten IA or later pottery sherds were recovered from rabbit scrapes in the higher of the two middens on Kneep headland. With finder – details with NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1991/77b.

**Berie, Lewis** (Uig parish)

IA or later pottery sherds

NB 107 356 Eight sherds and fragments from IA or later pottery were recovered from among shells and slag fragments at the bottom of a sandblow just behind Berie beach. With finder – details with NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1991/77c.

**Cnip (Kneep), Lewis** (Uig parish)

CFA

Probable Viking cemetery

NB 099 363 Excavations were carried out in a blow-out in the *machair* dunes on Cnip Headland, following the discovery by a local resident of articulated bones eroding from a sand section. A length of 6m was investigated along a 2m wide 'terrace' from the face of which the bones were eroding, revealing three well-preserved inhumations.

The graves were only slightly larger than the bodies placed in them. A small mound appears to have been created above each grave on backfilling, around which stones were placed. Two of the inhumations lay side by side, orientated from E to W, with the skulls to the E. One was an extended supine adult burial with no associated grave goods, the other a somewhat crouched adult, with a bone pin and iron object at the right shoulder. The third burial, an extended supine adult inhumation with no associated grave goods, lay perpendicular at the foot of these, with the skull to the N. Each of the skeletons was enveloped in a distinct brown stained sand, which may have derived from the decay of soft body parts or clothes surrounding the corpse.

The similarity of characteristics and ordered spatial layout suggests that the graves are broadly, possibly exactly, contemporary. Post-excavation analysis has yet to be completed, although a Norse date for the burials is presumed due to the excavation of a rich female Norse grave in the immediate vicinity of the site in 1979 (PSAS 117 (1987), 149–74). Stonework encountered at the edges of the excavated area indicates the presence of further burials. The three burials on Cnip Headland are therefore likely to form part of a significantly more extensive burial ground.

Archive and publication reports of fieldwork results are currently in preparation.

Sponsor: HS [1]

**Cnip (Kneep), Lewis** (Uig parish)

Bronze Age cist burial

NB 099 363 The excavation of a Bronze Age cist burial took place during fieldwork concentrated on the adjacent putative Norse burials, which lay c10m to its NW. The site lies adjacent to a larger, multi-phase Bronze Age cairn excavated in 1976 and 1978 by Dr Joanna Close-Brooks (PSAS, forthcoming).

Excavation revealed an orthostatic, slab-lined, sub-rectangular cist with maximal internal dimensions of 1.2m from E to W by 0.9m from N to S. This contained a well-preserved crouched adult inhumation. The skeleton was enveloped within a distinct stained sand, deriving from the decay of soft body parts and/or textiles. An intact undecorated vessel lying beside the skull was the only grave-good present.

An arc of stones immediately above the orthostats of the cist represents the basal course of a corbelled vault above the burial chamber. This suggests that the cist must have been situated within a now eroded mound. The cist had been inserted through the existing ground surface, a small patch of which was preserved on the northern side of the cist. Elsewhere all sand deposits outside the cist are almost entirely scoured. A rough arc of boulders around 1.5m from the S and W of the cist may have delimited the extent of a mound.

Archive and publication reports of fieldwork results are currently in preparation.

Sponsor: HS [1]

**Cnip (Kneep), Lewis** (Uig parish)

Settlement and industrial site

NB 097 367 As part of a survey and excavation project in the Valtos peninsula in May 1992, further reconnaissance and recording was carried out on beachfront erosion sites at Traigh Cnip. Previous work in 1989 had indicated the presence of a complex stratified later prehistoric structural sequence, with a single eroding annular structure a short distance to the N. Current work traced a further revetted drystone annular structure, located between these two. This building was stratigraphically both preceded and succeeded by midden spreads. These components together undoubtedly belong to a later prehistoric settlement, possibly associated with the excavated wheelhouse c200m to the SE (DES 1988, p 31).

## WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

A fuller report of excavations is to be published in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Volume 122.

Sponsor: HS 

### Traigh na Cille, Lewis (Uig parish)

NMS

IA or later pottery sherds

NB 050 337 Eight sherds and fragments of pottery were recovered from rabbit scrapes on the slope overlooking Traigh na Cille, near Tomsgarry, in an area with extensive rig cultivation across it. Most of the sherds are IA or later, although some may be earlier.

These sherds are less abraded than those from the other surface collections described here, and may be from largely undisturbed contexts. With finder – details with NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1991/77d.

### Near Dun Borranish, Lewis (Uig parish)

IA or later pottery sherds

NB 050 333 Seven sherds and fragments of IA or later pottery were collected from rabbit scrapes on the slope overlooking Dun Borranish, near Timsgarry. With finder – details with NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1991/77e.

### Sheshader, Lewis (Stornoway parish)

LBA organic object

NB 540 338 During peat cutting a fibre mat was found, c25cm square with attached pieces of cord. Its function is unclear, but the fibres have been identified as cow hair, horse hair and wool. It has been C14 dated to 1300 – 840 cal BC.

After a Treasure Trove enquiry it was lodged in NMS: registration number IP 5.

Daybook no: DB 1991/23.

### Rubdha Shilidinish, Holm

C M Cunningham, S Hothersall

(Stornoway parish)

Survey of promontory site

NB 454 306 The site is listed in the Royal Commission Inventory of 1928 (p 14, No 46) but had not been surveyed. A survey was undertaken by the Lewis and Harris Archaeology Group in June 1992. The enclosing rampart survives on the S side of the promontory as an earthen bank while on the northern edge it is of well constructed squared masonry. The entrance is of at least two phases. A number of apparently associated huts and enclosures lie in the southern part of the promontory. Later occupation of the site is focused on a substantial stone built rectilinear hall with an annexe to the SW and another to the N. To the W of this are a group of similar but slighter structures and enclosures. Almost all the remaining area is taken up with lazy beds. Amongst the lazy beds on the landward side of the approach causeway are traces of a further rampart.

Sponsor: Glasgow Archaeological Society.

### Traigh Bosta, Great Bernera (Uig parish)

Pottery, iron slag and stone tools

NB 137 401 Finds from an Iron Age occupation deposit previously reported in *DES* 1968, 1969 and 1989. The site is continuing to erode and the remains of only one structure are currently visible. Finds include two basalt hammerstones, a heavy concentration of iron slag, and numerous heavily abraded fragmentary potsherds.

Nearby at NB 1380 4020, a further pottery scatter associated with the remnants of stone structures. (Cf *DES* 1966, p 41, IA Crawford.)

Finds have been deposited with Museum nan Eilean, Francis Street, Stornoway.

### Druim Dubh (Lochs parish)

M R Curtis, G R Curtis

Megalithic stone circle

NB 3826 3053 An unrecorded stone circle was discovered consisting of an oval or elliptical ring, about 28m long and 21m wide,

of 16 megaliths, all of which are prone and none are missing. Nine are totally buried in peat. The buried stones were probed and the whole ring surveyed in July 1992 by ourselves. As many of the stones have an associated cluster of packing stones it is considered that they once stood upright. It is possible that they were all felled in antiquity (cf Callanish X and Achmore – *DES* 1976 and 1981).

The ring stands centrally on a low but prominent flat topped hillock of solid rock. About 0.5m of peat covers most of the hillock and has built up slight mounds over the buried stones. Peat cutting has taken place in some parts, thus exposing 7 of the stones. In this year's drought 2 of the buried stones were partly exposed by the shrinking peat cover. Bare rock is exposed on several sides of the hillock, which are highest and steepest on the NW side. The land is rough hill grazing with extensive peat cuttings.

The hillock stands on the NW side of the A859 Stornoway to Tarbert road some 50m from the 'Halfway Garage'.

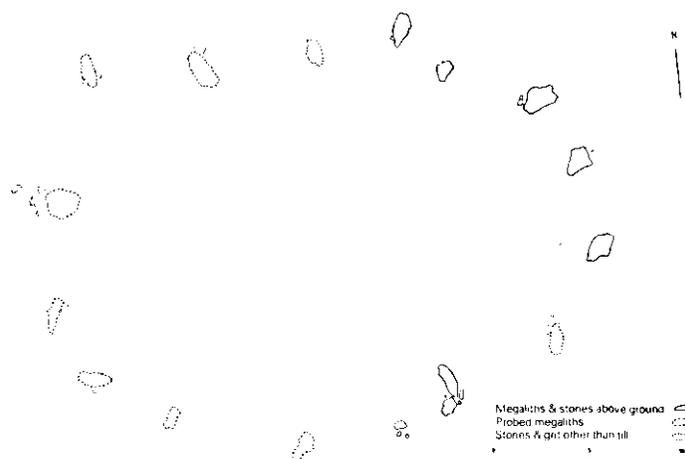


Fig 33. Druim Dubh stone circle, Lochs, Isle of Lewis.

### Gearraidh Ghuinesbridh (Uig parish)

Habitation sites (see Fig 34, p 85)

NB 036 197 There is a variety of habitation sites among one of several areas of tumble in the form of massive broken rocks and fissures on high ground ENE of Aird Bheag house. The individual sites are:

- A: A sub-rectangular stone setting 2.5m long, possibly a shieling.
- B: A rectangular structure (semi-modern) of 3 drystone walls, 2 with gables, incorporating 2 rocks.
- C: An oval stone setting 2.5m long, between boulders.
- D: A sub-circular stone setting beside a boulder.
- E: 2 rectangular chambers formed of slabs, in a fissure between large boulders.
- F: A sub-circular stone setting 3m diameter, with stone tumble inside.
- G: A sub-rectangular coursed stone setting 2m long, between 2 boulders.
- H: A sub-circular stone setting 3.5m diameter, with some stones on edge, beside a large boulder.
- I: A collection of 2 sub-circular stone settings beside large boulders, and 3 linear stone walls between boulders.
- J: A curved row of stones which appear to be a kerb but may be natural, at the foot of a grassy mound.
- K: A sub-rectangular stone setting 2.5m long with walls and tumble, probably a shieling, on a grass-covered mound, about 12m across and 2m high, of small stones, possibly a burial mound.

Between boulders there are numerous pockets of exposed midden material comprising limpet, whelk and mussel shells and some pottery. Near the site there are several 'caves' under massive boulders, some with midden material. Nearby are long-abandoned peat cuttings.

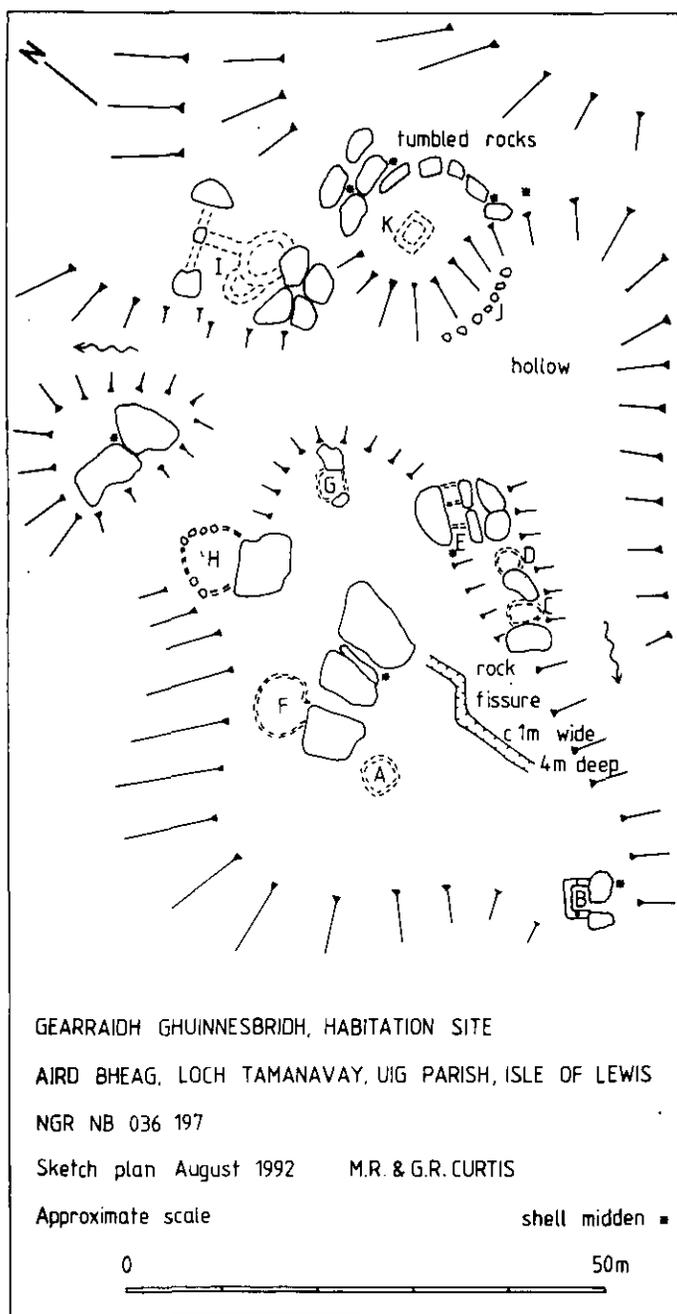


Fig 34. Gearraidh Ghuinnesbridh, habitation site.

**Aird Sleitinish** (Uig parish)

Possible burial cairn (see Fig 35)

NB 0309 1977 There is a mound on the N part of a small peninsula (an island at high spring tides only) on the E side of Aird Sleitinish on the S shore of Loch Tamanavay.

The sub-circular mound, about 10m diameter and probably 1m high, is covered with grass with many small stones and about 10 stones up to 1m across, mostly not earth fast, protruding. One thick slab may be a fallen monolith. There do not appear to be any other megaliths and there is no evidence of a standing stone circle. The mound may be artificial but there is no clear evidence of kerb stones or a chamber. There are at least 5 old feannags/lazy beds lying partly over the S side of the cairn. On the W side there is heather growing on peat.

The peninsula is formed of stony glacial till and is surrounded by a wave-washed shore of stones and boulders.

The site came to our attention as a result of the report (1973) prepared by the Schools Hebridean Society, Ripon, Yorks and the OS Record Card.

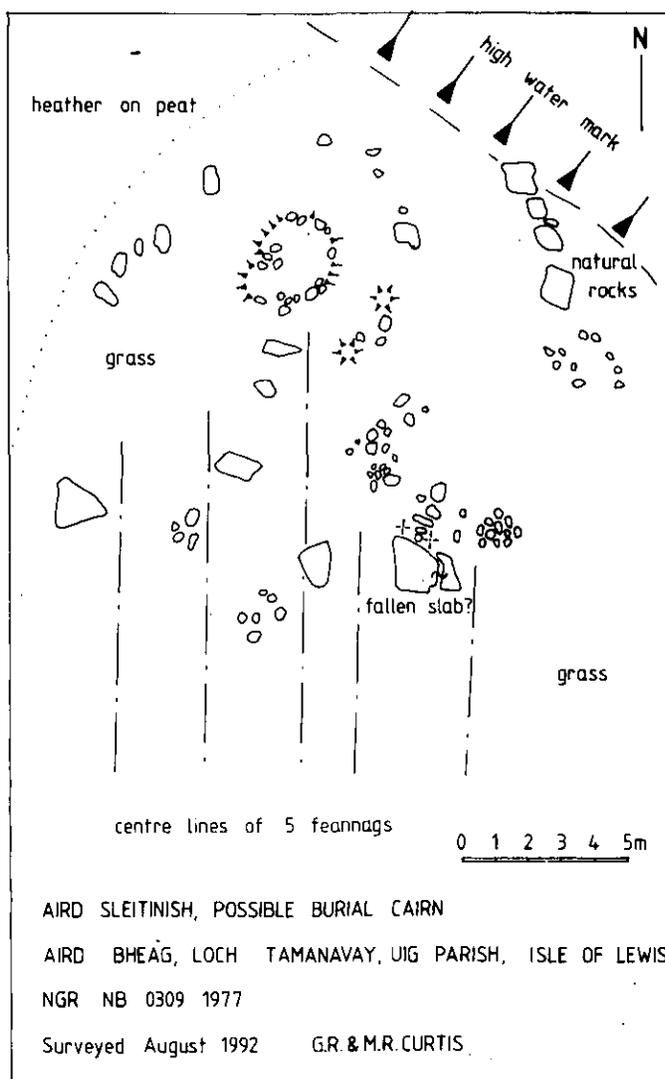


Fig 35. Aird Sleitinish, possible burial cairn.

**Aird na Moine, Breasclete** (Uig parish)

Possible standing stone

NB 2158 3486 There is a stone standing 1m NE of a fence in a pasture field between the Mill House and Stonefield housing estate. It is about 110m from the Stonefield Standing Stone.

The stone slab is 60cm long from E to W, 8cm thick, and 85cm high of which 40cm lies below the present ground surface. The stone is surrounded by 4 or 5 buried stones, probably packing stones.

The stone stands in 30cm to 45cm of peat overlying the usual glacial till. It is located about 30m E of a very gentle summit, is oriented at about 245 degrees, and has a good view of the Callanish area and upper East Loch Roag.

This stone drawn to our attention by Mr Simon Fraser of Callanish and was surveyed with permission from Mr and Mrs D J Campbell, Millhouse, Breasclete.

The slope of land immediately NE is known locally as Blair, which translates as plain or battlefield, but no specific event has been traced.

**Blar Allt nan Torcan, Achmore** (Lochs parish)

Two stone mounds

NB 3191 2904 There is a pre-peat setting of nearly 20 earthfast stones some of which were located by probing. Two of those that protrude appear to be set upright, the taller being 1.15m high. The stone mound is about 6.2m (E/W) by 4.1m (N/S) and about 0.8m high. It is located in a strip of uncut peat about 0.7m deep and extends into the cut areas on both sides.

## WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

It is located on a slight shoulder of ground on a S-facing hillslope, about 150m from the A858 road and about 280m SE of the Achmore standing stone circle.

Another pre-peat setting, or accumulation of stones, is located 46m N of it. It is about 5.1m (N/S) by 3.5m (E/W) and height about 0.5m set on a very slight ridge, with two pre-peat stone walls running under or from it.

### **Tob Ceann a' Sgrulain, Beinn Hulavig** (Uig parish)

Probable kerb cairn and possible burial cairn

NB 225 298 There may be two cairns on a minor headland situated between a bend in the old B8091 road and the W shore of Loch Ceann Hulavig near its upper end.

The probable kerb cairn is a circular setting 3.1m diameter and about 0.6m high, with stones set firmly in grass and some kerb stones around the circular edge. There is a hollow about 1.5m diameter in the centre. To the NE there is the suggestion of a second curve of stones 5.4m diameter which incorporates the kerb cairn. The cairn is situated on a small rock bluff immediately above the shore.

The possible burial cairn is a sub-circular grass-covered green mound 10m by 7.5m overall and nearly 1m high measured from the higher side of the sloping ground. There is a lower extension 5.3m long to the N. On the mound a sub-rectangular grass-covered annular ridge and a hollow area in the centre may represent the remains of a ruined shieling. Limited probing ascertained that there are stones under the whole area of the mound and that they are higher under the ridge than elsewhere. The ground surrounding the burial cairn slopes down to the E and has been heavily cut into broad cultivation beds, now disused. This cairn is about 25m from the shore.

The two cairns are 17m apart (centre to centre). Immediately to the E there is a semi-modern drystone wall which may have been built with stones from both cairns. To the S there are the ruins of two houses, one a blackhouse and the other of concrete and corrugated iron.

### **Ensay Pier, Ensay** (Harris parish)

Cup marks

NF 9845 8530 There are two cup marks, 1.17m apart, on the shore. The larger cup is 21cm by 20cm diameter and 13cm deep. The smaller one is 8cm diameter and 1.5cm deep.

They are located on a near level surface of a small rock ridge parallel to the shore, in the black zone above the level of barnacles, ie in the upper tidal zone. This rock is less than 100m N of Ensay Pier.

### **Loch Sgardam, Breascleite** (Uig parish)

Stone structure

NB 2103 3617 There is a trapezoidal stone structure, 2.60m by 2.25m overall, with two side walls not parallel to each other. Both side walls are up to 60cm thick and are formed by 3 or 4 stones set on edge on the inner faces, and several stones lying along the outer faces. The largest stone is 0.50m high. The northern end wall is tumbled and the S end is open. The 'chamber' is 2.05m long and 1.35m at its widest. There is no evidence of a capstone. The 'floor' is at the same level as the surrounding ground which is very stony and rocky, with little soil.

It is located in an enclosed basin which includes Loch Sgardam, NW of Breascleite village, and is surrounded by low hills obscuring all distant views.

The setting was brought to our attention by Dr Alastair Fraser and family of 43 Breascleite.

### **Cnoc na h-Inghinna Ruaidha, Breascleite** (Uig parish)

Possible grave and cairn

NB 2088 3581 There is a possible cairn comprising a stone setting of some 18 earthfast stones in a low grassy mound approximately 6m diameter.

It is located almost at the summit of a long ridge of smooth bedrock mostly covered by thin turf and heather. It is near the N end of the village of Breascleite and has an open view of East Loch Roag.

Some 5m to the NE there is a smaller setting about 2.1m by 1.0m of about 7 stones set on edge possibly outlining a boat-shaped grave. There is a depression in the grass between the two settings.

Thanks are due to Mr and Mrs A Macdonald and family, 37B Breascleite for permission to survey. They recalled the legend that a boat came in with a dead red-haired maiden who was buried on this hilltop. Cnoc na h-Inghinna Ruaidha means The Hill of the Red-Haired Maiden.

### **Faing Mhor, Hacklete, Great Bernera** (Uig parish)

Probable burial cairn

NB 160 342 There is a very obvious green mound with many earthfast stones protruding from the grass and bracken cover. There is a suggestion of about 6 small kerb stones and 1 larger sloping stone. The stone and earth mound is about 8.2m long in a N/S direction, 6.7m wide and about 1.5m high above the present ground. It has a small flat top. In a small sheep scrape in its S side there is much earth as well as some stones to be seen.

It is located on a N/S rock ridge, about 15m N of the S end of it, about 23m above sea level. It is surrounded by thin turf with grass and bracken, beyond which there are large old heather-covered feannags in an enclosure to SE, and there is a deep gully to the W. It overlooks a large expanse of Loch Roag to S, E and W.

### **Creag Ruadh, Hacklete, Great Bernera** (Uig parish)

Possible burial cairn

NB 161 342 There is a possible burial mound under a peat-covered mound. About 16 stones are visible in the heather. Limited probing detected many more stones under 10cm to 40cm of peat cover, and the suggestion of a definite edge or perimeter. Beyond this there is a depth of 60cm to 70cm of peat covering the natural till. The mound is about 6.8m diameter and 1.5m high. Its highest stones probably stood about 1.7m above the original ground surface.

It is located on ground sloping generally down to the S, at a height of about 23m above sea level. To the W there are very old peat cuttings and in other directions there is peat over rough ground. It overlooks a large expanse of Loch Roag to E, S and W.

It lies 100m E of the probable burial cairn at Faing Mhor, Hacklete.

### **Feadan Loch Geal** (Uig parish)

Possible burial cairn

NB 3013 2959 There is a mound with some stones protruding through a grass-covered area of uncut peat. There are about 12 stones visible near the centre, none larger than 50cm and none taller than 25cm. At the W side of the mound where exposed by peat cutting another 6 stones are showing; also a prone slab over 1m long which may be natural, lying on till. Limited probing confirmed that there were many stones beneath the grass within the circular area of the possible cairn and that it is about 9.5m diameter. Before the growth of peat the cairn may have stood nearly 1.50m high. Peat has buried the perimeter to a depth of 40cm to 60cm. Peat around the structure is 70cm to 90cm deep, except where cut on the W side.

It is located 60m W of the westernmost croft in Achmore and 30m S of the A858 road. It stands on the end of a small spur between 2 minor burns, in an area of extensive old peat cuttings, and has an excellent view over the extensive peat moor and lochs to the S.

### **Druim an Eich Dhuibh, Balallan** (Lochs parish)

Stone structure

NB 2904 2130 There is a sub-circular or oval annular stone structure, 5.2m long in a NE/SW direction and 3.5m wide, internally. There seem to have been originally 9 erect earthfast stones, up to 1.25m high, equally spaced around the inner face of a continuous

## WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

bank of stones. There are other earthfast stones. Outside the SW end a wet mossy hollow 1.0m by 0.5m, and a 1.1m long loose stone and a dozen or so small loose stones on peat at the SW end indicate modern disturbance. The top 30cm of the tallest stone, originally 1.20m high, has been broken and lies nearby. There is an apparent gap in the bank between the 2 larger stones which stand at the NE end.

Inside, there is heather on 20cm to 30cm of peat over grit and a few stones, except at the centre where the depth is 50cm. Outside, slightly lower, there is heather over 10cm to 30cm of peat, over natural till.

The structure is aligned with the crest of a heather and rock ridge and is located on a level part of it. It is shown on the OS 1:10000 and 1:25000 maps as a small square, incorrectly orientated. The ridge rises to SW to the summit of Druim an Eich Dhuibh, a distance of 58m. There is an open view to N and NE over Loch Dhomhuill Bhig to Eitshal hill, but everywhere else there is a close horizon.

Near the summit of Druim an Eich Dhuibh there is a broken stone, over 1m long, surrounded by smaller stones, which may be the remains of a former single standing stone.

It was first brought to our notice by Mr Kenneth MacAulay of 40 Balallan.

### **Sidhean Cleite Thog, Scaliscro, Little Loch Roag** (Uig parish) Probable burial cairn and 18th century building

NB 1386 2553 A substantial ruined 18th century building – long-house with outbuildings, 25m and 13m overall – stands in an anomalous position on a large stone mound, approximately 50m long and 30m wide at its base and at least 2.5m high. The mound is an earlier man-made structure, possibly a cairn or stone mound. A curved stone wall runs off to the W side forming a D-shaped enclosure alongside the mound. Similar walling forms an enclosure round a hilltop 50m away.

In the vicinity there is evidence of former agriculture – which may be contemporary with the building – more walling, mill in bed of Allt na Muilne, cultivation beds, second ruined blackhouse, and peat cuttings. The area was cleared either late 18th or early 19th century.

The name 'Sidhean Cleite Thog' translates as 'The fairy hill of the gathered, built, collected stones'.

### **Southern Watersay** (Barra parish) Survey

K Branigan

NL 635 945 (centred) Survey of the southern peninsula of Watersay identified 41 sites and monuments, fewer than expected, but including two groups of interest. A group of six, possibly seven, well-constructed kerbed cairns between 5m and 8m in diameter were found, all within 300m of the 'dun' overlooking Watersay township (NL 626 945). Six further cairns, smaller and less carefully constructed, are also thought to be prehistoric funerary monuments on the basis of their structure and location. One very distinctively boat-shaped setting of stones was found at NL 629 942, measuring 11m by 3.9m E to W, with a relict orthostat boundary curving to avoid it. A circular enclosure of 23m diameter with an earth bank embedded with large stones is also thought worthy of further study.

Sponsors: HS , University of Sheffield.

### **Tangaval T180, T211** (Barra parish)

Megalithic enclosure and medieval/modern shieling

NL 631 994, NL 633 998 Two adjacent 'type-sites' identified in the survey of the Tangaval peninsula were sampled by excavation. T180 (NL 631 994) is one of seven (possibly eight) similar structures found on a single ridge above Glen Bretadale and Dun Ban. They are megalithic oblong enclosures 7m to 9m long and up to 3m wide. T180 was 9.2m E to W and 2.8m N to S. The tallest megaliths were found at the W end of the structure, with heights up to 1.5m. The structure had been erected on cleared bedrock. No remains of any

kind were found within it, and no traces of a deliberate fill. Peat had accumulated in the enclosure some time after it was built; there were traces of a disturbance at the centre of the monument whilst the peat was accumulating. For a variety of reasons it is suggested that the structures may have been mortuary enclosures (not tombs) of uncertain but probably prehistoric date. C14 determinations are awaited.

T211 (NL 633 998) was a small multi-cellular structure. Excavation revealed three small chambers in a NE to SW alignment, each formed by excavating a trench into peat and lining it with drystone walling. Each chamber had a well-defined entrance, two with thresholds, the other with two upright jambs. The only artefact found associated with the structures was a wooden peg with a small perforation in its head preserved in the peat at the base of the wall in chamber 2. It is hoped a C14 date will be obtained.

Sponsor: University of Sheffield.

### **Tangaval T166, T169** (Barra parish)

Iron Age house and Neolithic enclosure

NL 628 982, NL 625 982 Sampling excavations were conducted on two adjacent sites discovered in the coastal erosion survey in 1991. Site T166 was one of a pair of grassed-over structures which appeared to be the remains of oval stone buildings. Though badly disturbed by rabbits, a sampling trench revealed traces of a circuit wall 1m wide of a building originally c12m by 10m. All deposits within the structure had been disturbed by rabbits but eleven sherds of coarse gritty pottery and two of finer fabric are thought to be of Roman Iron Age date.

Site T169, at the sea's edge, was an oval enclosure, 7m by 6m, marked out by boulders. The NW quadrant was excavated and revealed two phases of usage, the first associated with a stone-based, turf-built windbreak which had burnt down. It was replaced by a smaller L-shaped structure of similar type. Both phases were associated with flint debitage from a pebble-based industry. Of 330 pieces of flint recovered only one or two were finished artefacts; four stone pounders were also recovered, but no pottery. The site is interpreted as an activity area of the Neolithic period; C14 dates awaited.

Sponsors: University of Sheffield (T166), HS  (T169).

### **West Coast, Barra** (Barra parish)

Survey

NF 6502 to NF 6805 The coastal erosion survey of Barra continued on the W coast from Borve Point to Scalavaslain, in a 50m wide corridor. The density of sites was conspicuously fewer than on the coast of the Tangaval peninsula further S, and on the E coast described above. A total of 17 sites and monuments were recorded, of which only Dun Chliel appears in OS and RCHM records. Other sites of interest included a stone ring/enclosure at NF 652 046 the form and location of which are similar to a Neolithic site sampled by excavation on the Tangaval peninsula (see below). On the hill-slope nearby were the much damaged remains of a megalithic structure most probably a chamber tomb.

Sponsor: HS .

### **East Coast, Barra** (Barra parish)

Survey

NL 6998 to NF 7003 The second season of coastal erosion survey on Barra surveyed a 50m wide coastal corridor from Brevig N to Bagh Hirivagh. The 65 sites and monuments recorded in the survey point to relatively intensive post-medieval occupation and exploitation of this part of Barra's E coast. Potentially the most interesting of these sites is the hamlet below Balnabodach (NF 715 016), where two apparently successive settlements are separated by a stream and a rich midden. The buildings in the earlier settlement reveal evidence of prolonged occupation. Earlier sites were very

## WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

few, the most notable being the dun in Bagh Hirivagh (NF 715 026) and a long, narrow turf-walled building with an entrance in the narrow end on the tip of Rubha na h-Acairseid (NF 734 012). This is the only significant site under threat, in this case from peat-cutting. Sponsor: HS 

### **Berneray** (Barra parish)

P Foster

Survey

NL 555 802 (centred) The whole of the island of Berneray was surveyed and 83 sites and monuments recorded, of which less than 40 are thought to be of post-medieval date. Possible Norse and Medieval sites include six boat-shaped stone settings, and two multi-period sites at both of which the earliest feature is a large circular mound possibly of prehistoric date, over which small squarish and ovoid houses were built. These were in turn succeeded by later structures. The only certain Iron Age monument is the galleried 'dun' largely destroyed in the construction of the Barra Head light-house (NL 548 802). 'Dun Briste' (NL 548 805) has no surviving remains apart from a double-orthostat wall across the bare headland. Earlier prehistoric remains are thought to include five cists, five suspected burial cairns, and four megalithic chamber tombs, as well as some of the seven circular hut foundations. The overall impression is that Berneray was well occupied in the Neolithic/Bronze Age, less intensively settled in the Iron Age, but may have seen renewed activity in the medieval period.

Sponsors: HS , University of Sheffield.

### **Allt Chrysal** (Barra parish)

Neolithic settlement

NL 642 977 Excavations continued at Allt Chrysal and completed investigation of the deposits and slab-lined hearth associated with Beaker pottery. The underlying deposit appears to be the result of continuous activity associated with Middle and Later Neolithic pottery. A second slab-lined hearth was found, on a different alignment, under the one discovered in 1991. Around it were further extensive traces of fire, occurring in highly coloured patches. In one of these, an almost complete vessel was found apparently surrounded by burnt turf; it is thought to be a small clamp in which the pot was being fired. Extensive flint debitage and quantities of blades and scrapers, heavy duty tools including a complete polished stone axe, and two or three saddle querns, suggest the artificial platform under excavation was an activity area rather than for domestic occupation. Two circular huts nearby have produced lithic and ceramic material of similar type and are thought to be contemporary living accommodation.

Sponsors: HS , University of Sheffield.

### **Gearraidh Bhailteas, Kildonan** (S Uist parish)

A Fleming

Multi-period settlement

NF 735 265 A 1:100 plan was made of a multi-period site at Gearraidh Bhailteas, where about a dozen stone-founded buildings cluster on a natural knoll. Observation suggests at least five phases of building and activity, beginning with a group of three enclosures, succeeded by two buildings which are tentatively ascribed an early medieval date. Three structures of the third phase may include a small church. A township at Gearraidh Bhailteas is mentioned in a document of 1498, whilst the site was cleared in 1836. It is thought the fifth, and final, phase structures were therefore probably erected in the 18th century.

Sponsor: University of Sheffield.

### **Kirkidale, S Locheynort** (S Uist parish)

J Moreland

Early modern house, medieval/Neolithic settlement

NF 798 267 (centred) The excavation of two adjacent sites was continued in Kirkidale. The upper site was better defined and four cellular structures, cut into an earlier mound of large rocks were

identified. The coarse handmade pottery from the site falls into two groups, one of which is probably Neolithic. The other has yet to be dated, but may be medieval. No modern material of any kind has been found at this site. At the lower site, an early modern house about 10m by 4.5m had a paved floor at one end incorporating green slate from the island of Stuley, S of Locheynort, and two rotary quernstones. The other end of the building had a rough floor with no paving, and a curved drain leading through the wall; it seems likely to have been used as stalling for animals. Beneath the building the archaeological deposits continued into a large depression, which remains to be investigated.

Sponsor: University of Sheffield.

### **Dun Vulcan** (S Uist parish)

M Parker-Pearson

Iron Age 'broch'

NF 714 298 Excavations at Dun Vulcan revealed a sub-triangular stone tower with a diameter up to 19.5m, a surviving height of 4.5m, and a wall 4m thick. There is a wall chamber with a door to the interior, and a stairway to the first floor gallery. The wall chamber and gallery were filled with deep layers of soil containing only Iron Age pottery. An excavation 50m by 8.5m along the beach revealed deposits up to 4m deep. At sea level these are banded midden and sand layers. Above is a curved revetment wall which encloses a very large midden, created from house floor and hearth sweepings. Pottery, carbonised barley seeds, and a few sea shells occur but no bone or antler tools (found everywhere else on site). S of the midden wall sherds and bones are larger, dominant seeds are *Chenopodium* and *Polygonum*, and there are coprolites. There were also wooden artefacts (pointed tools and joinery) preserved in wet deposits. Structures were subsequently built on top of the revetment wall and E of it, including a paved area 3m wide and, last of all, a house of which the floor layer, hearth and wall partially survive.

The bones indicate exploitation of sheep, cattle, pig, deer, seal, whales, fish and birds, but not crab or lobster. Much smaller quantities of winkles and limpets were collected than at the nearby Kildonan wheelhouse.

Sponsors: HS , University of Sheffield.

### **Scaristabeg, Harris**

C M Cunningham, S Hothersall

(Harris parish)

Burial

NG 0072 9301 In January 1992 a burial was discovered by local residents in the side of a newly eroding dune. The grave, whose edges were lined with small stones, was approximately N to S aligned although only 0.55m of its S end had been preserved in the dune. The remains comprised much of the cranium, some teeth, fragments of rib, part of the pelvis and one femur. No associated artefacts were recovered. The proximity of the femur to the cranium may suggest that the burial was crouched.

The slope above the site of the burial reveals alignments of stone settings wherever the turf is broken. The burial was not scientifically excavated, but the grave hollow and surrounding area were recorded archaeologically.

### **St Kilda** (Harris parish)

A Morrison

Continuing the archaeological field work from 1991. In the Village area (centred on NF 100 993) a broad transect, 400m to 500m in length was laid out, running from above the head dyke down to the beach. Within this, soil sampling, geophysical survey, levelling and a vegetation survey were carried out. At Ruaival (centred on NF 097 984) the ground survey of the area of the drystone built enclosures was completed and soil samples were taken. At An Lag Bho 'n Tuath (centred on NF 104 996) the survey of the four drystone built enclosures and their underlying features was completed, and further structures surrounding the enclosures were recorded.

Sponsor: National Trust for Scotland.

# ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND (INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND)

## General Introduction

The most significant event of the year under review has, without doubt, been the relocation of the Commission in new purpose-designed premises at John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh. The physical move took place in January and February, and the efficacy of the removal-planning and organisation was demonstrated by the re-opening of the NMRS for public business within only two weeks from the date of leaving the old premises. John Sinclair House, named after the Secretary of State for Scotland, Sir John Sinclair, later Lord Pentland, under whose guidance the Commission was first established in February 1908, was formally opened by the Chairman of the Commission, The Rt Hon the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, on 11 May 1992.



Fig 36. John Sinclair House, The Royal Commission's new premises in Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh. (RCAHMS)

The contents of this year's *DES* Report of Commission activity differ in some respects from those of earlier years, largely because the Commission now publishes its own annual review, *Monuments on Record*, the first issue of which appeared in October 1992. One of the most obvious changes is the greater emphasis placed on information relating to archaeological field operations, with a corresponding diminution in the presentation of threatened-building survey-data (which will be published in *Monuments on Record*); the period covered by the Commission Report in *DES* will normally be the year ending on 30 September.

## National Monuments Record of Scotland

As indicated above, all the Commission's operations are now housed in a single building which offers not only more congenial working-space to staff, but markedly more user-friendly facilities for visitors seeking access to the Record.

In particular, the new accommodation for NMRS in John Sinclair House has made possible the arrangement of that part of the collection which is on open access in a way that readily allows users to consult photographs, maps and books. Specially-designed storage areas for the drawings collections, manuscripts, and other special collections, meet rigorous environmental standards. (The Record is open for consultation from 0930 to 1630 Monday to Thursday, and 0930 to 1600 on a Friday; for telephone enquiries ring 031-662-1456; Fax: 031-662-1477/031-662-1499.)

There have also been changes of a more personal character. The retirement of Miss C H Cruft in November 1991 marked the end of Kitty's formal responsibility for the National Monuments Record of Scotland. She joined the then Scottish National Buildings Record in 1951, and in 1958 was appointed curator of the Record; in 1966 the

Record joined the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, and the broader remit of its collection policy was reflected in its present title, the National Monuments Record of Scotland. Kitty's wide-ranging interests and dedication have guided the Record through twenty-five years of expansion and public service; her contribution to the field of architectural studies and conservation will be enshrined in the national archive far into the future.

## ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION

### NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This has been a busy year for the NAS team. In addition to the changes in personnel that took place at the beginning of the year, the decision was taken to redirect the emphasis of our policy for the publication of surveys. Where the traditional Inventory sought to describe the archaeology by means of individual site-entries, we now take the view that the most appropriate way to disseminate such information is to make the descriptive record primarily available to the public through the National Monuments Record. The corollary of this approach is that the main object of our current survey publications is to provide a synthesis describing and characterising groups or categories of archaeological material, with the aid of plans, photographs and distribution maps – a process that will place the monuments in a context that extends beyond the confines of the survey-area.

### South-east Perth

As a result of the above decisions, the material of the *South-east Perth* volume has been entirely re-structured since April 1992. This work, which has included the reassessment of all the cropmark material in the light of a further four years of aerial reconnaissance, has further emphasised the peculiar importance of the area. The cropmark material includes settlement types that do not survive in the margins and have never been excavated; the date of some of these sites is quite unknown, but the entire assemblage almost certainly spans the six millennia from the Neolithic to the present day.



Fig 37. National Archaeological Survey: unenclosed settlement comprising round timber houses with possible souterrains at Grangemount, SE Perth, Tayside; aerial view from N. (RCAHMS)



Fig 38. National Archaeological Survey: Pictish symbols, and other carvings, together with representation of cupmarks now hidden, on the rear face of a class II carved stone at Meigle, SE Perth, Tayside. (RCAHMS)

### Annandale and Eskdale

Work in Eskdale in Eastern Dumfriesshire has continued apace, amplifying the Commission's Listing survey of 1980 and extending NAS cover of Upper Annandale. One of the more interesting results has been that the distribution of burnt mounds has been extended eastwards from Annandale, while the planning of prehistoric earthworks has markedly altered perception of how some of these monuments functioned; apparently nondescript forts have produced remarkable evidence for the organisation of their interiors, with house-platforms linked together by trackways. Drawn plans have been prepared for a series of the medieval and later prehistoric settlements, as also for two areas of the medieval farming-landscape; these not only include sequences of cultivation remains, but also clusters of the turf-banked enclosures that are so common in the hills of Dumfriesshire.

The most spectacular discovery in Eskdale was the identification of a pair of cursiform structures, presumably of Neolithic date, which lie on opposite sides of the valley of the Esk overlooking the Roman fort at Raeburnfoot. The best preserved extends for at least 600m down the sloping shoulder of Lamb Knowe (NY 251 996). It consists of a low earthen bank within flanking ditches approximately 9m apart; at the NE terminal the ditches unite to enclose a conspicuous grassy mound, but the lower, SW end is lost. The other example is of generally similar appearance and dimensions; it extends down steeply-sloping ground from the southern terminal on Tom's Knowe

(NY 250 979), previously identified as a ditched barrow, leading towards the farm of Holm; its middle portion is easy to trace within a plantation, but all trace is lost on the lower ground. It would appear that these two structures, generally comparable, in respect of their structural elements, with the upstanding portions of the Cleaven Dyke, for example, have no close parallels in North Britain outside the cropmark record.

## AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

### Reconnaissance

Although the most exciting results have arisen from summer flying, reconnaissance this year has been spread over the entire year. Fourteen sorties were undertaken in the period January to May, three directed at architectural targets including mills, mines and other industrial sites, and nine at upland archaeology in the Borders and Grampian Regions. The drought conditions that were experienced in southern Britain from late spring onwards were delayed in their onset in Scotland by an episode of strong winds and low cloud, which made most impact in the E of the country. Some of the most impressive results of early summer flying were thus gleaned in SW Scotland where vegetational responses in pasture, as well as arable, revealed several cropmark-complexes of profound archaeological significance. This exceptionally dry spell ended on 26 June, but, with the rainfall of July conforming to the long-term average, cropmark formation was maintained here and in eastern Scotland until mid-August; the increasingly cloudy weather nevertheless provided poorer conditions for aerial work, manifesting themselves in duller photographs and bumpier flights!

The statistics of the summer flying reflect the high level of aerial activity maintained by RCAHMS: no fewer than forty-one sorties accomplished, amounting to more than a hundred hours' flying, and producing a provisional total of 1,047 sites recorded, of which more than 40% have not previously been recorded from the air.

Summer reconnaissance was carried out in the Cromarty and Moray Firths in Highland, along the northern coast and in Kincardine in Grampian, in Angus and Perthshire in Tayside, in Fife, in Stirlingshire in Central, in Ayrshire and Lanarkshire in Strathclyde, in the Lothians, in Dumfries and Galloway (with particular attention to Annandale), and in the Tweed Valley and its tributaries in Borders. Sites which may be of especial interest include various pit-defined structures of possible Neolithic date: a possible pit-defined cursus, similar to that at Inchbare in Angus, has been discovered at Holywood, in Nithsdale, complementary to the two, revealed in part in 1978; various pit-enclosures have been detected in Perthshire, Nithsdale and Lauderdale; an indeterminate structure NE of Biggar recorded in the *Inventory of Lanarkshire* appeared in cropmark form as a small mortuary enclosure, while a probable henge was found in the valley of the Whiteadder Water. Remarkably detailed views of timber houses have been recorded in Ayrshire, the Rhinns of Galloway and Midlothian. New Roman camps have been located on the E bank of the Water of Luce, Lauderdale and on the Lyne Water, as well as a possible fortlet on the River Almond in Lothian. Square-barrow cemeteries were noted in the Black Isle, Invernessshire, Perthshire and Fife, at the last of which there is an example with barrows of ascending size. The paucity of markings in grass limited the recording of abandoned gardens, but there were interesting examples from Fife, Wigtonshire and Perthshire.

Among this exceptionally rich harvest of cropmark sites the discovery of one particular example deserves special mention. Immediately S of the village of Dunragit in Wigtonshire (NX 15 57) cropmarks in parched pasture revealed the existence of a magnificent complex of ceremonial or funerary structures probably belonging to the Neolithic period. The most spectacular takes the

form of a triple circle of pits, about 300m in diameter overall, with an avenue of pits leading to the southern entrance. In the fields around can be seen what are probably henges, as well as other pit-alignments. The identification of an important complex of structures so close to the putative capital of an Early Historic kingdom (and comparable in many ways with major ceremonial sites in Southern Britain – Avebury, for example) raises intriguing possibilities.



Fig 39. Aerial Photographic Survey: Dunragit, Dumfries and Galloway, hengiform enclosure, pit-alignments and barrows; aerial view from SE.

### Sponsored Flying

So far this year, the funds allocated for independent reconnaissance, through the Scottish Archaeological Air Photography Committee, have been taken up by seven operators. The additional regional cover which this sponsorship has helped to procure, amounting to more than thirty-hours of flying to date, has made a significant contribution to the development of aerial archaeological practice in Highland, Grampian, Tayside, Fife, Central, Borders, and Dumfries and Galloway.



Fig 40. Aerial Photographic Survey: Kettlebarns, square barrows, aerial view from S.

## AFFORESTABLE LAND SURVEY

This programme has continued to make good progress, despite the interruptions to work-flow arising from changes of personnel in curatorial and drawing-office posts. Work relating to the strategic survey of selected areas of Scotland likely to be at risk from afforestation was undertaken in the following Regions.

### Borders

*Southdean*: the results of survey of about 25km<sup>2</sup> of upland landscape on the western extremities of the Cheviots, as reported in *DES* 1991, are now in the final stages of transfer to the NMRS.

### Central

*Braes of Doune*: field work has been undertaken in an area of about 75km<sup>2</sup> between Callander and Braco. The area, till now, has been thought to be devoid of remains of the Neolithic period, but survey revealed no fewer than four examples of unrecognised burial-monuments; they comprised a long-cairn, a chambered long-cairn, a chambered round cairn, and a megalithic cist. The identification of so many structures in this category in so small an area indicates dramatically the impact that even relatively brief survey-programmes can make, not only on the archaeology of a target-area, but also on our appreciation of all similarly under-surveyed tracts of country. In addition to these, a new class of prehistoric settlement was identified; it takes the form of a subcircular or oval enclosure, the largest example measuring about 19m by 15m within a single, massively-built drystone wall; within the interior there may be traces of a single round timber house.

*Central Scotland Woodland*: fieldwork in this survey project, which is now complete, will materially assist in future evaluations of areas of relict industrial landscape and their environs.

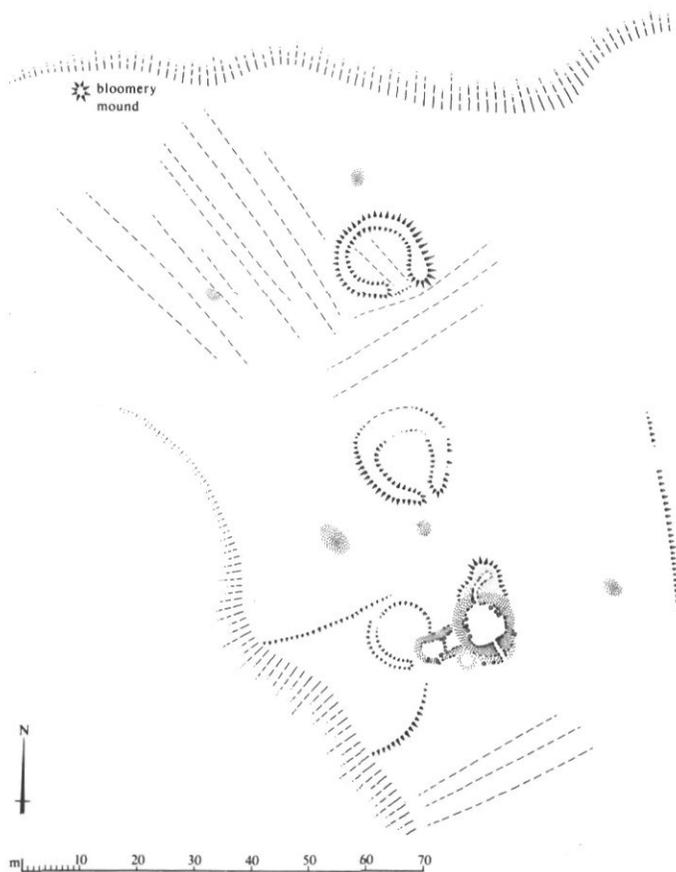


Fig 41. Afforestation Land Survey: Allt Bad Ra'fin, Kildonan, Highland; a group of hut-circles, the southern-most of which is associated with a souterrain. (RCAHMS) (See p 93.)

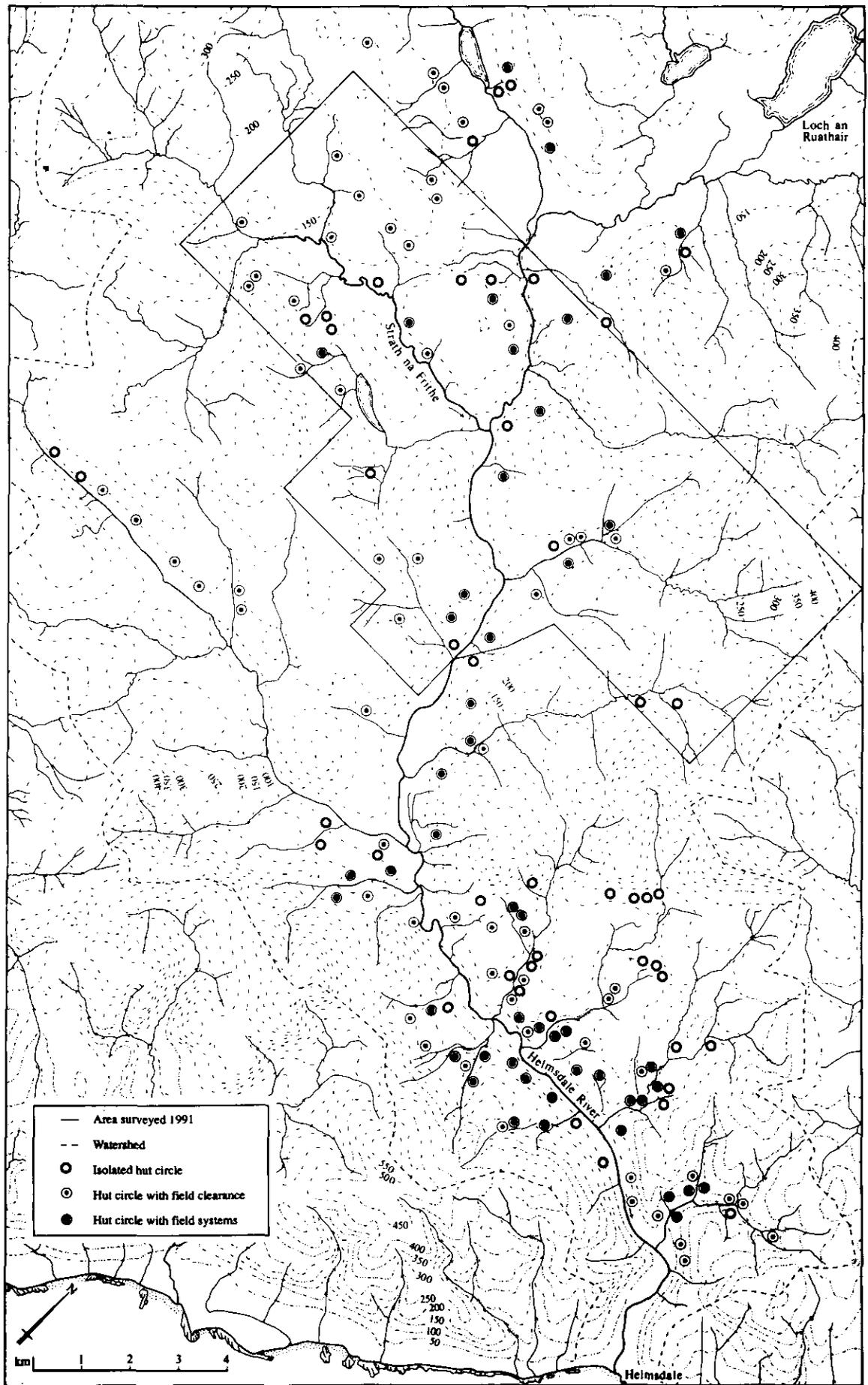


Fig 42. Afforestation Land Survey: distribution of various types of hut-circles and associated cultivation-remains in the Strath of Kildonan, Highland. (RCAHMS)

## Dumfries and Galloway

*Dalmacallan Forest*: the survey of this area, whose inception was reported last year, is now complete, and transfer of data to the NMRS is progressing.

## Fife

*Cleish*: the 1:10,000 survey, begun last year and concentrating on the mining remains and relics of extractive industries scattered along the southern fringes of the area, is now complete.

## Highland

*Kildonan*: the report on survey work in 95km<sup>2</sup> of the Strath, begun in 1991, is now nearing completion. Useful information on the distribution of a wide range of field monuments has been gathered, with particularly interesting insights gained into the relationships between such locally important categories as burnt mounds, hut-circles (with or without associated field-systems) brochs, and later townships. The possibility of identifying structural types assignable to the period between the late Iron Age and medieval period, as well as the potential for recognising marginality in settlement-patterns, has given the survey particular value.

*Upper Strathnaim*: fieldwork in this area was begun late in the year, and initial results indicate that the evaluative aspects of the survey may have wider application.

*Watemish, Skye*: the report on this project, work on which continued into the winter of 1991-92, will be published in early 1993; it demonstrates not only the chronological depth of structural

remains that can be identified within the relict landscape, but also the inestimable benefits that flow from comparing the results of modern archaeological field-survey with the evidence of early estate-plans.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

The collections have increased markedly in quantity over the past year, both by additions of historical material of archaeological and architectural subjects and by deposits of modern excavation archives, as well as architectural drawings and accompanying documentation. Noteworthy among the historical accessions are several watercolour drawings and sketches by the amateur artist, Lady Sophia Dunbar (1814-1909), presented to the NMRS by Sir Archibald Dunbar. The drawings are of sites or objects in Moray, and they include the only pictorial representation of the excavation of a cist at Inverugie undertaken by Lady Dunbar in 1859, which was described in a note by Cosmo Innes in *PSAS*, 3 (1857-60). Another important item relates to excavations on Traprain Law, East Lothian, which were carried out by A O Curle and J E Cree for several seasons between 1914 and 1923. Three notebooks from the 1920 excavations by James Edward Cree describe the work in detail and beautifully illustrate some of the finds.

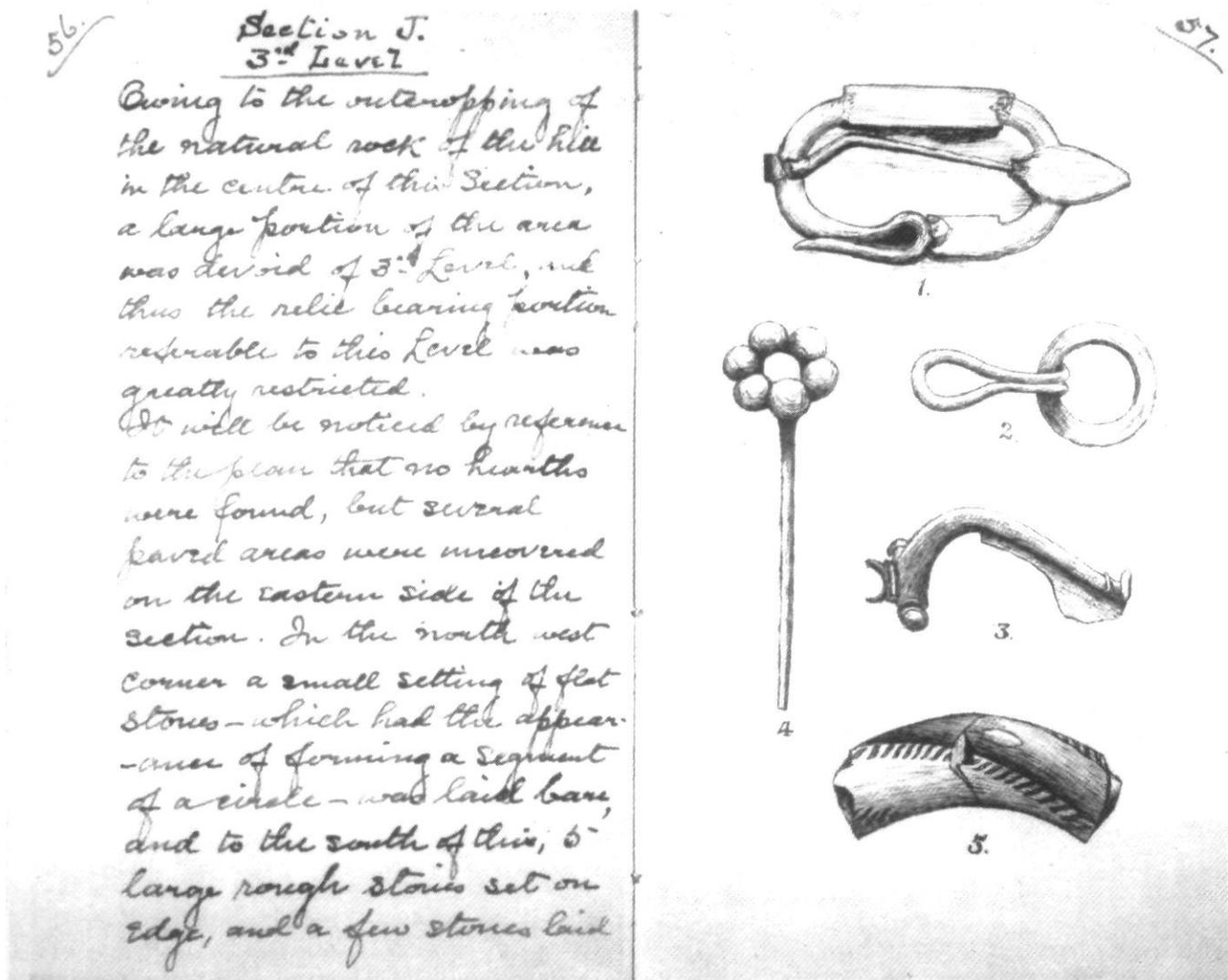


Fig 43. NMRS, Archaeology Record Accessions: a page from an excavation notebook of J E Cree, illustrating finds and describing work carried out at Traprain Law, East Lothian, in 1920. (RCAHMS)

## PRINCIPAL ACCESSIONS

October 1991 – September 1992

### Scotland in General

Unedited version of *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1991. (Dr C E Batey)

Items from the J M Davidson collection held in the Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, including glass slides and drawings. (Dr C E Batey)

Programme for the Ancient Monuments Board for Scotland annual tour, 25–27 May 1992, Wigtown. (Dr D J Breeze)

Photographs, notes and sketches from research by Mrs C Curle. (Mrs J Curtis)

Black and white photographs of various carved stones by T E Gray, 1992. (Mr T E Gray)

Catalogues of aerial black and white photographs and colour slides by Dr C Martin, 1990–1. (Dr C Martin)

Ordnance Survey vertical aerial photographs, 1976–87. (Ordnance Survey)

Twelve computer discs from the Council of Scottish Archaeology (CSA) Inventory of Scottish Churches (Mrs E V W Proudfoot)

Publication drawings of stone circles by Professor A Thom and Dr A S Thom. (Dr A S Thom)

Field record sheets and slides by R C Callander for sites in Argyll and Inverness, 1992. (Mr R C Callander)

### BORDERS REGION

#### Berwick District

Research notes relating to the history of Fast Castle, Berwick District, Borders Region, by Edinburgh Archaeology Field Society. (Ms M Kennaway)

#### Ettrick and Lauderdale District

Report on the medieval church and burial ground at Mertoun, Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region, by J Howdle, 1991. (Mr J Howdle)

Report of a geophysical survey at Rhymer's Tower, Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region, by P Johnston, GUARD, 1992. (Mr A Leslie, GUARD)

#### Roxburgh District

Excavation archive from earthworks at Allan Water, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, by J S Rideout, 1985. (Mr N Beal, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

### CENTRAL REGION

#### Falkirk District

Interim report of the excavation on the Roman fort at Falkirk Pleasance, Falkirk District, Central Region by G Bailey, Falkirk Museum, 1991–2. (Mr G Bailey)

#### Stirling District

Archive from a fieldwork project of the Throsk pottery industry, Stirling District, Central Region, by D H Caldwell and V E Dean, 1979–86, including finds and excavation drawings; research, field survey and excavation notes; photographs; and draft reports. (Dr D H Caldwell & Mrs V Dean)

Archive from the Scottish Burgh Survey for Dunblane, including draft reports, research notes, correspondence, maps and card indices. (Mrs S Stevenson)

### DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY REGION

List of sites photographed during aerial sortie on 25 June 1992 in Dumfries and Galloway Region by J Page, along with colour slides of many of the sites. (Ms J Page)

### Annandale and Eskdale District

Report of the excavation at Warden's Dyke, Gretna, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, for Trusthouse Forte and BP carried out by GUARD. Report by I Banks, 1992. (Mr I Banks, GUARD)

Excavation archive from Lochmaben Stone, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1982. (Mr D Sheerins, AOC)

Report of a short notice forestry survey at Capelfoot, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by T Neighbour, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992. (Dr B Finlayson, CFA)

Report – Motorway Construction as an archaeological opportunity: a proposal for Annandale by J C Barrett, S T Driscoll, J Huggett, A Leslie, S Roberts and K Taylor, GUARD 1992. (GUARD)

Report of excavations on a series of field banks at Hewke Hill, near Boreland, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, Tower 275, as part of Scottish Power Anglo-Scottish Interconnection Reinforcement, by T Neighbour, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992. (J Read, Turnbull Jeffrey Partnership)

Reports of archaeological excavations at the Roman marching camps at Kirkpatrick Fleming, Dumfries and Galloway Region carried out by Shanks and McEwan (contractors) Ltd, in collaboration with Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council by A Leslie, Archaeology Projects Glasgow (APG 28), 1991. (Mr A Leslie, APG)

Report of an excavation and survey of a Roman marching camp at Kirkpatrick Fleming, Dumfries and Galloway carried out for SDD (roads) by A Leslie, Archaeology Projects Glasgow, 1991. (Mr A Leslie, APG)

Black and white photographs of buildings and sites in the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, taken by Joe Rock and R J Mercer. (Mr R J Mercer)

#### Nithsdale District

Report on the rediscovery of a henge at Pict's Knowe, Troqueer, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by G J Barclay and N Fojut. (Mr G J Barclay)

Photocopies of correspondence and interim report from excavations at McNaughtons fort, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region by J Scott-Elliott, D D A Simpson and J M Coles, 1965–6. (Historic Scotland)

Colour slides from the excavations at McCulloch's Castle and Camphill, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by J Scott-Elliott, 1960–3. (Ms J Page)

Excavation archive from Deil's Dyke, earthworks, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1981. (Mr D Sheerins, AOC)

#### Wigtown District

Black and white photographs of carved stones, including Eggerness, Minnigaff, and Kirkdale House, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by T E Gray, 1992. (Mr T E Gray)

Two-volumed catalogue of the stones in the crypt at Whithorn Priory, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by J Comrie. (Mr N Cameron for Historic Scotland)

Black and white negatives from excavations at Low Clone and Barsalloch, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by J M Coles. (Prof J M Coles)

### FIFE REGION

Aerial photography log of sites in Fife Region for July 1991 by P A Yeoman. (Mr P A Yeoman)

#### Kirkcaldy District

Excavation archive from Balfarg Riding School, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region, 1983–5 by G J Barclay, including context cards, sample folder, computer disks, record sheet book, draft reports, daybooks, notebooks, photograph and drawings register and feature cards. (Mr G J Barclay)

Two black and white prints of the Pictish stone at Dogton, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region, by T E Gray, 1991. (Mr T E Gray)

Black and white prints of the carvings in Jonathan's Cave, Wemyss, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region, by T E Gray, 1992. (Mr T E Gray)

#### **North East Fife District**

Report on the sites and monuments of the Isle of May, North East Fife District, Fife Region, by Archaeological Management and Consultancy Services, Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, 1992. (University of Bradford)

Black and white print of the Pictish stone at Upper Largo, North East Fife District, Fife Region, 1992 by T E Gray. (Mr T E Gray)

Black and white prints of carved stones at Dunino, North East Fife District, Fife Region, by T E Gray, 1992. (Mr T E Gray)

Report of a geophysical survey at North Straiton Farm, North East Fife District, Fife Region by P Johnston, GUARD, 1992. (Mr A Leslie, GUARD)

#### **GRAMPIAN REGION**

Black and white aerial photographs of sites in Grampian Region by I A G Shepherd, Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys, 1978-9. (Mrs M Greig)

Black and white and colour aerial photographs of sites in Grampian Region by I A G Shepherd, Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys, 1989. (Mr I A G Shepherd)

Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys aerial photograph catalogue, 1990-1, by I A G Shepherd. (Mrs M Greig)

Draft aerial photograph catalogue for 1992 by Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys. (Mr I A G Shepherd)

#### **City of Aberdeen District**

Report and colour prints of an archaeological assessment at Pitfoddels Castle, City of Aberdeen District, Grampian Region, by A Dunwell and I Armit, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

#### **Gordon District**

Draft copies of preliminary report of excavations and survey at Monymusk Priory, Gordon District, Grampian Region, by I Mate and J Barber, CEU, 1981-2. (AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report and dyeline plan of a short notice forestry survey at Brunt Hill, Glenkindie, Gordon District, Grampian Region, by Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992. (CFA)

#### **Kincardine and Deeside District**

Excavation archive from corn drying kilns at Capo Quarry, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, by A Gibson, 1984. (Mr N Beal, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report of a short notice forestry survey at the Lawsie, Crathie by Ballater, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, by A Dunwell, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992/03. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

Colour prints, sketch plan and description of sites in Morven, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region by A S Henshall, 1991. (Miss A S Henshall)

#### **Moray District**

Archaeological sketches of various sites in Moray by Lady Sophia Dunbar (1814-1909). (Sir Archibald Dunbar)

Report of a short notice forestry survey at Glenavon Estate, Tomintoul, Moray District, Grampian Region, 1992/04, by A Dunwell, Centre for Field Archaeology. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

Report of a short notice forestry survey at Glenlatterach, Moray District, Grampian Region, 1991/13 by T Neighbour, CFA. (Dr B Finlayson, CFA)

Black and white prints of carved stones, Forres, Moray District, Grampian Region, by T E Gray, 1992. (Mr T E Gray)

Colour photographs, Camus's Stone, Moray District, Grampian Region, and Roseisle, Moray District, Grampian Region, by M Van Hoek, 1992. (Mr M Van Hoek)

Balvenie Castle, Moray District, Grampian Region, post-excavation interim report and drawings by Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1991. (Ms F Stewart)

#### **HIGHLAND REGION**

Black and white aerial photographs of sites in Highland Region by I A G Shepherd, Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys, 1978-9. (Mrs M Greig)

#### **Badenoch and Strathspey District**

Black and white print of Pictish stone at Dunachton, by T E Gray, 1991. (Mr T E Gray)

#### **Caithness District**

Illustrated skeletal report of a long cist at West Murkle, Caithness District, Highland Region, by M Bruce, along with a summary report by N Fojut, 1986. (Dr C E Batey)

Copies of drawings of the excavation at the round cairn at Camster, Caithness District, Highland Region by P R Ritchie, 1966. (Dr D J Breeze)

#### **Inverness District**

Report of an archaeo-astronomical assessment of the Clava Cairns by R Pollock and D Scott, 1992. Colour slides of the cairns. (Mr D Scott)

Excavation archive from Clava, Culdoich, Inverness District, Highland Region, 1982. (Mr D Sheerins, AOC)

#### **Lochaber District**

Black and white photographs and negatives of the 'logboat' at Inverloch, Fort William, Lochaber District, Highland Region by J Barber, 1986. (Mr J Barber)

Report of an archaeological field survey of certain areas to be afforested for Knoydart Estate on the Knoydart Peninsula, Lochaber District, Highland Region by J Harden and J Duncan, 1991. (Dr R Hingley)

Report of a pre-afforestation survey at Eilean Shona, Lochaber District, Highland Region, by J Wordsworth, 1992. (Dr R Hingley)

#### **Ross and Cromarty District**

Report of a geophysical assessment of Priesthill, near Invergordon, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, for Highland Regional Council, by I Banks, GUARD, 1992. (GUARD)

Report of a preliminary archaeological study at Tarbat, Easter Ross, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, 1991. (Ms J Harden)

Details of sites discovered during the course of field work in the Alligin area, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by M MacDonald. Negatives of various sites are on loan for copying. (Mrs M MacDonald)

Report of a survey of Glen Achall, Rhidorroch, Ullapool, Wester Ross, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by T C Welsh, July 1992. (Dr T C Welsh)

#### **Skye and Lochalsh District**

Black and white prints of Pictish stones at Dunvegan Castle; Clach Ard Tote; Battery Point, Raasay House; Raasay House Stone, Skye 1991 by T E Gray. (Mr T E Gray)

Report of an archaeological assessment of the proposed road corridor for the Skye Road Bridge for Holford Associates on behalf of Miller/Dywidag, by J Atkinson and B Will, GUARD, 1992. (GUARD)

#### **Sutherland District**

Black and white negatives of drawings from Upper Suisgill, settlement, Sutherland District, Highland Region, by G J Barclay, 1980. (Mr G J Barclay)

Daybook, colour slides, black and white prints and negatives from the excavations at Carn Liath, Sutherland District, Highland Region, 1984; black and white prints, negatives, and contact sheets from excavations in 1986-7. (Dr N Fojut)

Black and white photographs of carved stone, Kincardine, Sutherland District, Highland Region, by T E Gray, 1992. (Mr T E Gray)

Report of an archaeological excavation at Smoo Cave, Sutherland District, Highland Region, for Caithness and Sutherland Enterprise, by T Pollard, GUARD, 1992. (GUARD)

Interim report of excavations at Kilearn Hill, Sutherland District, Highland Region by A Haggarty, 1983. (Mr S P Halliday)

## LOTHIAN REGION

### East Lothian District

Three notebooks from the excavations at Traprain Law, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, by James Edward Cree, 1920. (Dr M Spearman)

Two polaroid photographs of a handaxe found on Musselburgh beach, 1970–80s. (Mr N Curtis)

Report and dyeline plan of excavation at Yester Chapel, East Lothian District, Lothian Region by Scotia Archaeology Limited, directed by R Will, 1991. (Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from the excavations at Inveresk, Roman civil settlement, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, by G D Thomas, 1976–77, including interim, preliminary and specialist reports; slide, drawing and field catalogues; context sheets; notes; and original, field and publication drawings. (Mr G D Thomas)

### City of Edinburgh District

Black and white photograph of a Celtic head from Gogar, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by T E Gray, 1983. (Mr T E Gray)

Report of trial excavations at Newbridge, M8, Industrial Estate, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, carried out for the West Mercian Property Development Company by H Smith, GUARD, 1992. (Ms H Smith, GUARD)

Report of a watching brief at Cramond Roman fort, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, for D M Hall (Chartered Surveyors) by H Smith, GUARD, 1991. (Ms H Smith, GUARD)

### Midlothian District

Colour prints of the excavation at Currie Parish Church, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, carried out by local society, 1973. (Mr J Howdle)

Report of an archaeological assessment at Lamb's Nursery, Midlothian District, Lothian Region carried out by GUARD for Midlothian District Council, 1992. Report by H Smith. (Ms H Smith, GUARD)

### West Lothian District

Colour photographs and photocopies of drawings of cup and ring markings at Crosswood, West Lothian District, Lothian Region, by M Van Hoek, 1992. (Mr M Van Hoek)

## ORKNEY ISLANDS

Excavation archive from Birsay Parish Church, Orkney by J Barber, 1982, including drawings, photographs, colour slides, site notebook, context sheets, correspondence. (Mr N Beal, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report and site archive on a survey and analysis of St Tredwell's Chapel and Brough, Papa Westray, Orkney, including notebooks, photocopies of field notes, drawings and correspondence, June 1991 by A Bowman, Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies, University of St Andrews. (Ms A Bowman)

Three colour photographs of Stones of Via, chambered cairn, Orkney by J B Henry. (Mr J B Henry)

Black and white photographs and negatives of chambered cairns in Orkney by A S Henshall. (Miss A S Henshall)

Report of excavations at Humip's Point, Deerness, Orkney by J R Hunter, Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, 1992. (Dr J R Hunter)

Typescript of annotations and insertions to a pre-publication copy of the RCAHMS Inventory of Ancient Monuments of Orkney and Shetland, 1946, attributed to Sir Lindsay Scott, by Dr R G Lamb, 1992. (Dr R G Lamb)

Report of an archaeological observation of trenching at Kirk of Howe, Papa Westray, Orkney, August 1992 by R G Lamb. (Dr R G Lamb)

Report of geophysical excavations at Earl's Bu, Orphir, Orkney by P G Johnston, R C Harry and C D Morris, and small finds catalogue, Glasgow University Archaeology Department. (Prof C D Morris)

Excavation archive from Brough of Deerness, Orkney, 1977. (Mr D Sheerins, AOC)

Two volumes of excavation notes from The Howe, Orkney, by B Ballin Smith, NOSAS, 1978–82. (Ms A Brundle)

Additional excavation archive from The Howe, Orkney, by B Smith, including correspondence and aerial photographic negatives. (Ms B Smith)

Lithic catalogue of mesolithic sites in Orkney by C R Wickham-Jones, 1991. (Ms C R Wickham-Jones)

## SHETLAND ISLANDS

Report on the South Nesting Palaeolandscape Project for 1991, edited by S J Dockrill, 1992. (Dr S J Dockrill)

## STRATHCLYDE REGION

Reports from the survey and excavations carried out by the Centre for Field Archaeology as part of the North West Ethylene Project pipeline construction programme from January 1991 – March 1992.

1. An Introduction to the Archaeological Results.
2. Excavations at Crookedstane Farm (parcel 349–353), near Elvanfoot, Strathclyde Region, January 1991.
3. Excavations at Elvanfoot (parcel 348), Strathclyde Region, January 1991.
4. Excavations at Dyke Farm, Moffat (parcel 396), Dumfries and Galloway Region, January 1991.
5. Excavations at Coats Hill, Moffat (parcel 387), Dumfries and Galloway Region, February 1991.
6. Excavations at Newfield, near Lockerbie (parcel 512), Dumfries and Galloway Region, February/March 1991.
7. Excavations on a scheduled section of Roman road at Yoke Knowes, Moffat (parcel 380), Dumfries and Galloway Region, March 1991.
8. Excavations on two scheduled sections of Roman road at Rowantree Grains, north of Moffat (parcel 368 and 369), Strathclyde Region, March 1991.
9. Excavations and survey at Chapel Farm, Moffat (parcel 385), Dumfries and Galloway Region, January and May 1991.
10. Excavations on the Antonine Wall and Fort at Inveravon (parcel 007), near Grangemouth, Central Region, March – June 1991, Volumes 1–3.
11. Excavations at Perryflatts, Thankerton (parcel 259 and 261), Strathclyde Region, May 1991.
12. Excavations at a Roman Temporary Camp, near Beattock (parcel 402), Dumfries and Galloway Region, June 1991.
13. Excavations at Bearholm and Poldean (parcels 412 and 417/418), Dumfries and Galloway Region, May 1991.
14. Excavations at Saughtrees (parcel 452), Dumfries and Galloway Region, June 1991.
15. Excavations at Netherhall (parcel 505), Dumfries and Galloway Region, June 1991.
16. Excavations at Wellbrae, Thankerton (parcel 249), Strathclyde Region, July and August 1991.
17. Excavations at Hillend (parcel 316), Strathclyde Region, August 1991.
18. Excavations at Boghall (parcel 199), Strathclyde Region, August 1991.
19. Excavation of a cremation burial at Elmwood Nursery (parcel 268), Strathclyde Region, August 1991.

20. Excavations on the scheduled Roman road at Little Clyde (parcel 357), Strathclyde Region, September 1991.
21. Excavations at Fagyad Cairn, Abington (parcel 336), Strathclyde Region, August 1991.
22. Excavations at Scabgill (parcel 190), Strathclyde Region, July 1991.
23. Report on the Archaeological Inspection of Construction Spread 1 and 2.  
(Dr I Armit, CFA)

Aerial photography log for sites in SW Scotland, by W S Hanson, 1990. (Dr W S Hanson)

Report on the archaeological findings of watching brief for British Gas contract no 37384, Harelaw-Onthank pipeline, Strathclyde Region by J Terry, GUARD, 1992. (Mr J Terry, GUARD)

#### **Argyll and Bute District**

Draft reports and notes from the excavations at An Sithean, Islay, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region by J Barber and M Brown, 1981. (AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report of an archaeological survey of the Glenshellach Development Area, Oban, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region: Report to Historic Scotland by C Bonsall and M Robinson, 1992. (Mr C Bonsall)

Report of the monitoring of an eroding prehistoric site at Achnasavil, Carradale, Kintyre, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region by S Carter. (Dr S Carter)

Black and white negatives from excavations at Kilmelfort, Shuna and Crag of the Caves, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by J M Coles. (Prof J M Coles)

Photographic copies of five panoramic views of Iona and Staffa, c1908–10, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, including Iona Abbey, St Oran's Chapel and Iona pier. Copied from original prints in possession of Mr A Johnston, St Columba Hotel, Iona. (Mr I Fisher)

Report of a pre-afforestation survey at Keil Hill, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by J Wordsworth, 1992. (Dr R Hingley)

Details and colour slides of possible cup-marks at Uamh na Mine, Kiloran Bay, Colonsay, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region by D C Jardine, 1991. (Mr D C Jardine)

Report of an excavation and watching brief in the area of a standing stone at New Selma, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by H McBrien, Department of Planning, Strathclyde Regional Council, 1991. (Mr H McBrien)

Structures report on the excavation of St Ronan's Church, Iona, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1992. (Mr J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report of a watching brief on the installation of a water mains in the Kilmartin Valley, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region by P Robins, GUARD, 1992. (Mr P Robins, GUARD)

Black and white photograph copied by Dr Mairi MacArthur, Iona showing the visit of clergy to Iona Abbey, Iona, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, prior to the abbey restoration. (Mr I G Scott)

Two colour photographs, sketch drawing and notes of cup and ring markings at Minard, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by I G Scott, 1992. (Mr I G Scott)

Excavation archive from Kilnave Cross, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1981. (Mr D Sheerins, AOC)

#### **City of Glasgow District**

Report of an archaeological assessment by trial excavation at the 15th-century tower house of Castlemilk conducted for Glasgow District Council by GUARD. Report by R Will and A Leslie, 1992. (Mr A Leslie, GUARD)

Archive from the Scottish Burgh Survey for Glasgow, including draft reports, research notes, correspondence, maps and card indices. (Mrs S Stevenson)

#### **Clydesdale District**

Report of archaeological excavations on two burnt mounds at Crawford, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by I Banks, GUARD, 1991. (Mr I Banks, GUARD)

Report of phase I of an archaeological evaluation at Mid Road, Biggar, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region by the Centre for Field Archaeology for Avonside Homes Ltd, 1992. Report by I Armit, B Finlayson and T Neighbour. (Dr B Finlayson, CFA)

Report, dyeline plan and annotated map of a survey of the Elvanfoot area, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, undertaken by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists. (Mr J MacDonald)

Report of the excavation of an unenclosed platform settlement at Lintshie Gutter and burial cairns at Stoneyburn, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region by J Terry and I Banks, Archaeology Projects Glasgow, 1991. (Mr J Terry, APG)

Reports and dyeline plan from the M74 survey project carried out by Biggar Museum Trust. (Mr T Ward)

#### **Cumbernauld District**

Report of an excavation of a Roman temporary camp at Garnhall, Castlecary village, Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District, Strathclyde Region, by L Keppie, 1992. (Dr L Keppie)

#### **Cumnock and Doon Valley District**

Drawings, text and negatives from the archaeological field survey at Chalmerston, Dalmellington, Cumnock and Doon Valley District, Strathclyde Region by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1988. (Mr D Topen)

#### **Cunninghame District**

Report with plan of a watching brief at a domestic tip in White Bay, Cumrae, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, by K L Cameron, GUARD, 1992. (Ms K Cameron, GUARD)

#### **Dumbarton District**

Tracings and publication drawings of the cup-and-ring markings at Auchentorlie, Dumbarton District, Strathclyde Region, by E W MacKie. (Dr E W MacKie)

Aerial photographs (stereo pair) for Sheephill fort, Dumbarton District, Strathclyde Region, nd. (Dr E W MacKie)

#### **Kyle and Carrick District**

Report of a watching brief at Wardlaw hillfort, Dundonald, Ayrshire, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region by Centre for Field Archaeology for British Telecom, 1992. (Dr B Finlayson, CFA)

#### **Renfrew District**

Report of an archaeological field survey of Picketlaw farm, Moyne Moor by J B Henry, 1991, Renfrew District, Strathclyde Region. (Mr J B Henry)

Report of the geophysical survey, analysis of silts and trial excavations in the drain of Paisley Abbey, Renfrew District, Strathclyde Region, by P Johnston and S T Driscoll, GUARD, 1991. (Mr A Leslie, GUARD)

Report of an archaeological survey and environmental assessment of the area adjacent to Whittlemuir/Midton reservoir, Howwood, Renfrew District, Strathclyde Region, by A Pollard, Archaeology Projects Glasgow, 1991. (Mr A Pollard, APG)

### **TAYSIDE REGION**

Black and white aerial photographs of sites in Tayside Region by I A G Shepherd, Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys, 1978–9. (Mrs M Greig)

#### **Angus District**

Excavation archive from the Roman temporary camps at Marcus and Finavon, Angus District, Tayside Region, by E Halpin, 1987. (Mr N Beal, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Aerial photograph of site at Mill of Syde, Stracathro, Angus District, Tayside Region, by I A G Shepherd, Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys, 1983. (Mr I A G Shepherd)

### City of Dundee District

Excavation archive from Dundee High Technology Park, Dundee District, Tayside Region, 1984. (Mr D Sheerins, AOC)

Archive from the Scottish Burgh Survey for Dundee, including draft reports, research notes, correspondence, maps and card indices. (Mrs S Stevenson)

### Perth and Kinross District

Report of the second season of excavations at Dull, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by Dr M E C Stewart, 1967, as well as other papers and prints from the Ministry of Works file SC25706/2A. (Mr G J Barclay)

Site notebook from the excavation of cairns at Killiecrankie, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region by G J Barclay, CEU, 1982. (Mr G J Barclay)

Black and white negatives of drawings from North Mains, henge, barrow and ring ditch, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by G J Barclay, 1978-9. (Mr G J Barclay)

Report of a trial excavation of a terrace-edge enclosure at North Mains, Strathallan, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by G J Barclay and M Tolan, 1987. (Mr G J Barclay)

Colour slides of the excavation of a souterrain at Glencarse, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by G S Maxwell, 1982. (Ms M M Brown)

Black and white negatives from excavations at Pitnacree and Dalnaglar, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by J M Coles. (Prof J M Coles)

Report with two dyeline plans of an underwater survey of Loch Clunie, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region by the Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology, 1991, by B L Andrian and T N Dixon. (Dr T N Dixon)

Black and white photographs of the carved stones and ball in Forteviot and possible cross base at Invermay, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by T E Gray, 1991. (Mr T E Gray)

Report of a preliminary survey of Gleann Fearnach, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by J Harris, 1991. (Ms J Harris)

Leaflet describing the St Madoes stone, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, along with black and white photographs by T E Gray, following the move of the stone to the entrance hall of Perth Museum and Art Gallery, 1992. (Mr M D King)

Two black and white photographs of the St Madoes Stone, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, taken from negatives by Magnus Jackson, c1890s. (Mr M D King)

Interim reports from the excavations at the Roman fortress at Carpow, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by J J Wilkes, 1964-68. (Dr R Leech, RCHME)

List of class IV cross-slabs in Perthshire by N M Robertson. (Mr N M Robertson)

Excavation archive from Abercairney, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, 1984. (Mr D Sheerins, AOC)

### WESTERN ISLES

Report of an archaeological field survey of the Bhaltois (Valtois) Peninsula, Lewis by I Armit, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992. (Dr I Armit, CFA)

Report of monitoring at Cnip 2/3, Lewis, May 1992 by A Dunwell, Centre for Field Archaeology. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

Descriptions, location plans, sketches and drawings for several newly discovered sites in Uig parish, Lewis by M R and G R Curtis, 1992. (Mr & Mrs G R Curtis)

Fourth interim report of the Western Isles Project by Sheffield University, Department of Archaeology and Prehistory, Summer 1991. (Ms A Foster)

Black and white photographs showing the excavations at Udal, North Uist, Western Isles, by R Leech, 1966. (Dr R Leech, RCHME)

## BUILDINGS DIVISION

### BUILDINGS SURVEY

A full account of buildings survey and architectural record curation activities for the year ending 31 March 1992 is contained in *Monuments on Record, Annual Review 1991-2*, which contains lists of surveys and principal accessions to the NMRS.

The six-month period since 1 April has witnessed the publication of the *Inventory of Argyll*, volume 7 (HMSO, £120), which covers the Early Christian, medieval and later monuments of Mid Argyll and Cowal, and of *Dundee on Record: Images of the Past*, (HMSO, £8.95). Publication of the monograph on the *Brick, Tile and Fireclay Industries of Scotland* is now imminent, work on *Tolbooths and Town Houses* is nearing completion, and *Early Medieval Sculpture in the West Highlands* remains on course for publication in 1994.



Fig 44. Threatened Buildings Survey: Egyptian Halls, 84-100 Union Street, Glasgow; the W façade. (RCAHMS)



Fig 45. Industrial Survey: Ravenscraig Works, Motherwell, Strathclyde; interior of Hot Strip Mill after closure. (RCAHMS)

Notable architectural surveys undertaken in the first half of the 1992-3 reporting year have included Minto House (Borders), Egyptian Halls, Glasgow (Strathclyde), Penkill Castle (Strathclyde) and Careston Castle (Tayside). Threat-based industrial survey has included three distilleries in Fort William (Highland), Barr and Stroud's Works, Caxton Street, Glasgow, the Hot Strip Mill, Ravenscraig Works, Motherwell (Strathclyde), and Verdant Works and Keiller

Jam Factory, Dundee (Tayside). In addition to conventional records of the port of Annan (Dumfries and Galloway) and fish-processing areas of Aberdeen (Grampian), a video record of the 'Arbroath Smokie' industry (Tayside) is also being made. A full list of surveys will be published in the *Annual Review 1992-3*.

## ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

One of the most important accessions to the Architectural Record has been a representative collection of designs for Hamilton Palace by David Hamilton and others (1831 and later). A set of presentation designs of Poltalloch House, Argyll, by William Burn, dated between 1845 and 1849, are valuable additions to the Record's collection of Burn material and complement the Commission's recent survey of the house. Perhaps the most significant addition in terms of the future development of the collections has been the entire collection of drawings, building papers and progress photographs relating to the construction of the Burrell Collection building, Glasgow, one of the most important examples of modern architecture in Scotland.

## PRINCIPAL ACCESSIONS

October 1991 – September 1992

Eight photographic copies of drawings, plans, elevations and sections showing alterations to Sorn Parish Church, Cumnock and Doon Valley District, by Honeyman, Jack and Robertson, 1982. (Historic Scotland *per* Dr D Mays)

Two photographs of John Nelson's shops in St Mary Street, Edinburgh c1900. (Purchased)

Collection of *cartes-de-visite* of general views of Scottish buildings, 1860-70. (Purchased)

Volume of drawings and engravings of the Bell Rock Lighthouse by Robert Stevenson, James Craig, Captain Samuel Brown and others. (On temporary deposit for copying from Mr R O C Stevenson)

Two pen perspectives of the Parish Council offices, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh, designed by Thomas Ross, 1886. (Mrs C Gould)

One sheet of drawings of tenements for Croft Road, Hawick, by James P Alison, 1887. (Purchased)

A collection of miscellaneous material including a pen and colour wash plan of Edmonstone Brick Works, Edinburgh, 1880.

Plan of 'Deer Park', Dalkeith Road, showing workmen's homes; sale particulars of Auchendolly and 19th-century Scottish tradesmen's receipts. (Purchased)

Dyeline of a survey drawing of work undertaken at Sanquhar Tolbooth in 1988 by Nithsdale District Council.

Eleven photographs of a doorway at Sanquhar Tolbooth before and after restoration. (Nithsdale District Council *per* Mr M Metcalfe, Historic Scotland)

Pencil and wash drawings of the Earl of Haddington's pew, Whitekirk Parish Church, East Lothian District, measured and drawn by J S Richardson, 1902. (Historic Scotland *per* Dr D Pringle)

Competition perspective design of St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, by Peddie and Kinnear, 1882. (Purchased)

Photocopies of 18 plans of towers in the Borders by Mr Maxwell-Irving, 1960-1991. (Mr A Maxwell-Irving, 1991)

Three photographs of Careston Castle, Angus, c1900. (Purchased)

Collection of slides of views of Edinburgh taken by Mary Cosh, March 1980. (Miss M Cosh)

Collection of negatives of Scottish ecclesiastical monuments, brochs, tower houses, 1960s and 70s. (Purchased)

Working rules 1923 and 1932, the Scottish National Joint Council for the Building Industry, and sketch book of impressions of France, 1917. (Purchased, ex-Sim Collection, Drawings in NLS)

Photographs of Dryburgh and Melrose Abbeys probably taken at the time of Guardianship c1920. (*per* Mr H Gordon Slade from DOE 1983)

Negatives and prints of Iona Nunnery, Argyll, taken by W Douglas Simpson with envelope addressed to Mr Collie. (ex RCAHMS correspondence files)

*Illustrated Catalogue of Patent Continuous Bar Fencing*, A & J Main and Co, Glasgow. (The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres)

Nine presentation drawings of Gribloch by Basil Spence, showing two early schemes and an unexecuted design for the lodge, 1937. (*per* University of Glasgow)

Sale catalogue for Rosneath Castle. Sale on the premises by Dowells, October 1940. (Mr N Coutts)

Album of Newspaper Cuttings relating to the proposed restoration of Holyrood Abbey by Dr Thomas Ross. (Mr R Robertson)

Photocopy of a late 18th-century view of Prestonfield House. (Copy *per* NGS)

Two photographs, one a detail of the other, of an Estate plan for Dunfermline Reference Library. (Peter McGowan Associates)

Four negatives, large size, of presentation drawings. Designs for Golspie Technical School, J Dick Peddie, 1903. Copies of plans held at Dick Peddie and MacKay, Bin 32/3, no 821. (*per* Mr M Henderson, DP&M, Edinburgh)

Glass negatives and slides of Granton Gasworks. (British Gas)

Three photograph albums by the Turnbull family, 1904 and 1907. (Purchased)

Two photographs of Parliament Hall and Mercat Cross, Edinburgh. (Purchased)

A collection of late 19th-century photographs including: the Scott Monument; St Margaret's Chapel; Sir Walter Scott's House, Castle Street, Edinburgh; Forth Bridge; Newbattle Abbey; Dumbarton Castle; Dunderave Castle; Stirling Public Library; Balmoral Castle; St Andrew's Castle; Dunbar Castle; Falkland Palace; Royal Hotel Oban; Fort Augustus; Munro's Knitwear Factory, Edinburgh; Scobbrig, Dumfriesshire; Rob Roy's Grave, Balquhider (Purchased).

Nine photographs taken during the excavation and reconstruction of the Morton Tomb, St Nicholas East Church, Dalkeith, 1961-1963. Correspondence from Donald Ferguson, Bonnyrigg, to Thomas Brown, Middlesbrough, England, detailing stone used in renovation etc, 12 November 1963. (*per* Mr A Zealand, Dundee Museum and Art Gallery, Albert Square, Dundee)

Nine photographs of the exterior and interior of Hartfield (later Inverclyde) House, Cove, c1900. (Miss K M Richardson)

Postcard album c1909. Postcards from Scotland sent to Miss Chrissie Bruce. (Provenance unknown)

Four negatives (two plate glass) of Lochmaben Town House, Troon, figure of Britannia, Hawthornden Castle and an unidentified street. (Passed to NMRS by NMR, England)

Postcard album, mainly continental photographs, but with a few Scottish views. (Provenance unknown)

Colour photocopies and photographs relating to the watercolours of architectural subjects by Edwin Scott-Sutherland. (Mr C Scott-Sutherland)

Three photographs of Building Store at Leith Docks, Redhall House, Angus, and Meadowhead, c1900. (Purchased)

Three colour photographs of 'The Kima', Walkerburn, included in 1992 sale brochure passed to NMRS.

Photographic copy of a sketchbook by Louise Stock, c1885. Tour of Scotland and Northern Europe comprising 21 sketches. (Lent to the NMR, England, for copying by Mr Steggewentz, Germany; negatives transferred to NMRS)

Approximately 300 A1 Kappa Board miscellaneous competition entries. (Deposited by RIAS in RIAS Collection)

500 negatives taken in the 1960s and 70s by Johnny Johnson of Scottish buildings, mainly Edinburgh New Town. (ENTCC)

Photographic copy of a portfolio of designs for Montrose Town Hall by William Smith, 1819. (Copied while on temporary deposit from Montrose Museum and Art Gallery)

Valentine photograph of Baldovan House, Dundee, from the Ogilvy of Baldovan Collection. (Miss E Strong)

Photograph album with views of 'Ainslie Place', Edinburgh c1900. (Purchased)

Photographic copies from an album insc: 'Sketched from nature by Alex Hay Miln 1836-44'. (On temporary deposit Dr W Kinnear, Kilspindie House, Rait)

Collection of postcards and photographs of Alness, Ross and Cromarty, 1905-1935. (Mrs M Mackay and Mrs Masson, Alness, per Mrs J Durham)

Collection of photographs from the firm of J P Alison Architects, Hawick. Mainly relating to work by J P Alison. (Mr R E Scott, formerly Curator, Hawick Museum)

Postcard of Talisker Distillery, 1992. (Ms V Collison Owen)

Photographic copy of a design for the Merchant Hall, Hunter's Square, Edinburgh, by the architect, John Baxter, c1790. Original in Merchant Company, Hanover Street. (per Ms J Cunliffe, Gray, Marshall and Associates)

Photographic copies, whole plate and three details, of a pre-1871 photograph of the Scott Monument, Edinburgh. (Ms F Pearson, SNGMA, per Mr I Maxwell, Historic Scotland)

Photograph of now demolished building on the west side of Causewayside, Edinburgh c1967. (Mr G J McFarlane)

Four photographs of designs for alterations at Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, by Henry Kerr, 1929, showing work carried out in the 1920s, as well as unexecuted work. (Mr R Jamieson, Session Clerk, Greyfriars)

Photograph of a Dundreggan cottage. (Lent for copying by Ms G Grant, per Ms G Haggart, Historic Scotland)

Claygate Old English Fireplaces Catalogue, 1938, for the representative in Scotland, Mr Ross, Glasgow. (Mr C Strang, NTS)

Photographic copies of entries for the 1992 ENTCC Robert Adam Measured Drawings Competition. (Lent for copying by the ENTCC)

63 boxes, each containing approximately three photograph albums illustrating Power Station construction. (Scottish Power)

Presentation designs for Poltalloch House, Argyll, by William Burn, dated between 1845 and 1849. (Purchased)

Model iron fireplace, copy of a design exhibited at the Edinburgh Exhibition, 1886. (Purchased)

74 colour views of the Queensgate Hotel, Inverness, following fire damage. (Highland Regional Council)

Collection of material relating to the architect, Duncan Black, including student work and photograph slides and plans from his years in practice, 1930s-1950s. (Mrs Tweedie on behalf of Mr D Black)

Thirteen designs for Hamilton Palace by David Hamilton, 1831, and others. (Purchased)

Aquatint view of Preston Hall, 1801. (Purchased)

A collection of additional I G Lindsay material, including some once missing rolls, exhibition drawings and the entire office papers. (Mr J Reid)

The remaining exhibition drawings and photographs of I G Lindsay and some additional EAA New Town Boards. (Mr J Reid)

A very large collection of architectural drawings relating to the Morton Cowie practice, Edinburgh, including many designs by the firm and its predecessors with a xerox of the job book. (Deposited in the RIAS collection by Mr Seaton, the surviving partner of the practice)

A very large collection of architectural drawings, photographs and slides from the Sir Basil Spence, Glover and Ferguson practice, Edinburgh. (Deposited in the RIAS collection by Mr Beveridge, one of the partners)

A very large collection of designs, preliminary plans, working drawings, building papers and correspondence for the Burrell Collection building, Glasgow, including progress photographs and an early design model. (Mr B Gasson)

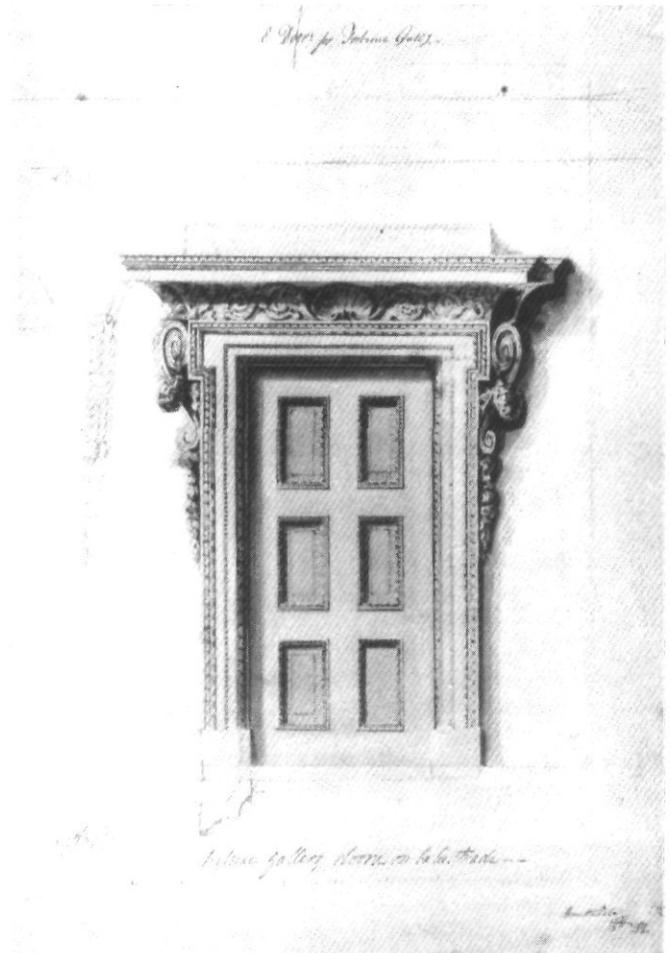


Fig 46. NMRS, Architectural Record Accessions: Hamilton Palace, Strathclyde; design for a door giving on to the Tribune Gallery, by David Hamilton, 1829. (RCAHMS)

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