

# STRATHCLYDE

## STRATHCLYDE REGION

### ARGYLL & BUTE DISTRICT

**Submission by Strathclyde SMR** SRC SMR  
(for Year to 31 October 1994)

Recent fieldwork by the staff of the Strathclyde Archaeology Service (jointly funded by Strathclyde Regional Council and its constituent District Councils) has resulted in the discovery and recording of a number of new sites. Only a brief summary is provided here covering the period from 31 October 1993 to 31 October 1994. Full details are available in the Strathclyde Sites and Monuments Record. In addition a number of known sites were visited during fieldwork and condition reports on these are held in the Strathclyde Sites and Monuments Record, although not listed here. A number of watching briefs were also carried out over the period and are reported separately under the appropriate District and Parish. Over the period the Strathclyde Archaeology Service dealt with 210 Woodland Grant Scheme application referrals from the Forestry Authority, identified 243 planning applications with archaeological implications, answered 212 archaeological enquiries, and prepared 18 briefs for archaeological survey, evaluation, excavation or watching briefs by archaeological contractors.

See also Clydebank; Clydesdale; Cumnock and Doon Valley; Cunninghame; Dumbarton; Eastwood; Inverclyde; Kyle and Carrick; Renfrew; Strathkelvin.

(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish)

**Loch Creran**  
NM 9698 4341–NM 9717 4377 Stone-built structures.

(Dunoon & Kilmun parish)

**Inverchapel**  
NS 1447 8669 Burial ground.  
**Black Gates**  
NS 1486 8505 Bridge abutments, constructed 1870.

(Inveraray parish)

**Brenchollie**  
NN 020 031 Sheepfold.  
(Reported to SMR by Forest Enterprise)  
**Beinn-bhuidhe**  
NN 151 167 Pre-improvement settlement.

(Inverchaolain parish)

**Ardyne Point**  
NS 0967 6838 Possible cairn.  
**Brackleymore**  
NS 0928 7382 Pre-improvement settlement.

(Kilchoman parish)

**Smaull**  
NR 211 682 Cup-marked rock.  
NR 211 682 Burial?  
**Port an Lochdail**  
NR 2079 6842 Possible kelp-burning kiln.  
NR 2081 6844 Pair of orthostatic boulders.  
NR 2084 6849 Pair of orthostatic boulders.  
**Port Ban**  
NR 2101 6811 Grave.  
**Sanalmore Bay**  
NR 2362 7116 Two cists.  
(These sites reported to SMR by M & S Bignall)

(Kilchrenan & Dalavich parish)

**Tom Bharra**  
NN 0234 1890 Building.  
NN 023 189 Sub-rectangular structures, possible shielings.  
NN 0256 1907 Possible shielings.  
NN 0312 1910 Ruined building.  
NN 0311 1908 Hut circle?  
**Eilean na Maodail**  
NN 0081 1695 Settlement and enclosure.  
**Ballimeanoch Cottage**  
NN 0112 1702 Charcoal burning platform.  
NN 0094 1710 Settlement and possible enclosure.  
NN 0100 1711–NN 0112 1701 Relict field boundary.  
**Durrán to Auchindrain**  
NM 963 087 Drove road – bridges, etc.  
(This site reported to SMR by Forest Enterprise)

(Kilfinan parish)

**Dun Mor**  
NR 9824 7538 Burial ground.  
**Mid Inens, Tighnabruich**  
NR 977 731 & NR 977 732 Recessed platforms.  
(This site reported to SMR by E Rennie)  
**Glenan**  
NR 925 711 Pre-improvement settlement.  
**Cuid Oidhche**  
NR 9295 7001 Rectangular structure.  
**Allt Dubh**  
NR 9888 7557 Bloomery.

(Kilmartin parish)

**Ormaig**  
NM 818 027 Pre-improvement settlement.  
(This site reported to SMR by Forest Enterprise)

(Kilmichael Glassary parish)

**Cuilarstich**  
NR 8719 8871 Possible mill site.  
**Lag**  
NR 878 952 Pre-improvement settlement.  
NR 883 953 Cairns.  
NR 8836 9543 Cairns.  
**Achayeran**  
NR 854 977 Pre-improvement settlement and sheepfold.  
**Kilbride Farm**  
NR 8555 9667 Limekiln.  
**Braevallich**  
NM 965 061 Bloomery.  
**West Otter Ferry**  
NR 918 867 House and Pier.  
**Duncholgan**  
NR 876 853 Pre-improvement settlement.  
**Acres**  
NR 889 859 & NR 888 858 Pre-improvement settlement.  
**Tomdow**  
NR 886 857 Pre-improvement settlement.  
**Tomban**  
NR 887 855 Pre-improvement settlement.  
**Dailaneireanach**  
NR 899 940 Pre-improvement settlement.  
**Tigh Ban**  
NR 908 959 Pre-improvement settlement.  
**Lower Carron**  
NR 932 984 Pre-improvement settlement.  
**Auchlech**  
NR 924 967 Pre-improvement settlement.

- Kirnan Mor**  
 NR 868 956 Pre-improvement settlement and fank.
- Loch Glashan**  
 NR 902 927 Structure.
- Ardcastle Wood**  
 NR 944 907 Pre-improvement settlement.
- Old Knock**  
 NR 920 917 Pre-improvement settlement.
- Tigh na Barra**  
 NR 909 866 Structure.
- Carrick**  
 NR 908 873 Pre-improvement settlement.
- Blarbuie**  
 NR 888 894 Shielings.
- Dippenburn Fank**  
 NR 880 900 Sheep fank and kiln.
- Sheanlarach**  
 NR 874 868 Ruined croft.
- Dunmore**  
 NR 877 865 Pre-improvement settlement, kiln, cup-marked stone.
- Creag an Iubhair**  
 NR 947 997 Bridge over the Add, probably late 18th-century date.
- Lower Carron**  
 NR 948 997 House ruin.
- Cnocan Tighe Mhoir**  
 NR 933 985 House ruin and sheep fank.
- Tunns**  
 NR 912 957 Structure, possible kiln.
- Craigans**  
 NR 921 954 Pre-improvement settlement.
- Craigans**  
 NR 904 942 Shepherd's house.  
 (Above 27 sites reported to SMR by Forest Enterprise)

(Kilmodan parish)

- Ormidale**  
 NR 9992 8218 Burial ground.
- Auchenbreck**  
 NS 0202 8135 Pre-improvement settlement.
- Auchenbreck Burn**  
 NS 0202 8146 Mill and farmstead.

(Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish)

- Drishaig**  
 NN 164 110 Recessed platforms.  
 (This site reported to SMR by E Rennie)
- Laglingarten**  
 NN 144 080 Pre-improvement settlement.

(North Bute parish)

- Balnakailly**  
 NS 0205 7385, NS 0225 7385, NS 0235 7390, NS 0230 7395  
 Recessed platforms.  
 (These sites reported to SMR by E Rennie)

(North Knapdale parish)

- Achnamara**  
 NR 7775 8698 Foot bridge.  
 (This site reported to SMR by W Anderson)

(Saddell & Skipness parish)

- Grianan**  
 NR 810 413 Sheep fank.  
 (This site reported to SMR by H Mackinven)

(South Knapdale parish)

- Barr Mor**  
 NR 8188 6441 Pre-improvement settlement.
- Miadarnudh**  
 NR 8096 6383 Pre-improvement settlement.
- Torrantuirc**  
 NR 8153 6458 Pre-improvement settlement.
- Balag**  
 NR 8138 6437, NR 8137 6434, NR 8136 6432  
 Pre-improvement settlement.

(Southend parish)

- Socach Glen**  
 NR 7450 1281 Pre-improvement settlement.
- Glen Hervie**  
 NR 7491 1230 Mound.

(Tiree parish)

- Milltown**  
 NM 0877 4746 Millstones.  
 (This site reported to SMR by Dr M Mackay)

**Caulfield's Military Way**

J A Atkinson

Survey  
 NN 2960 3970 to NN 2750 4140 Section A: Bridge of Orchy to Inveroran (Glenorchy & Inishail parish).  
 NN 3292 3306 to NN 3270 3575 Section B: Central/Strathclyde Regional Boundary to Auch (Glenorchy & Inishail parish).  
 NN 2600 5491 to NN 2222 5632 Section C: Kingshouse to Altna-feadh (Lismore & Appin parish).

The surveying and recording of three sections from Major Edward Caulfield's Military Way (which is currently utilised by the West Highland Way) was undertaken between February and March of 1994. The full details of the survey, which recorded in full the nature of the road and the associated features within a 20m corridor centred on the road has been brought together in a full report which has been deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Strathclyde Regional Council, Highland Regional Council & Scottish Natural Heritage.

**Ardrihaig** (Ardrihaig parish)

J E C Durie

Flint scraper/knife  
 NR 859 851 Found in garden of Tigh-an-Blaran, Ardrihaig, about 8"-10" below surface. Neolithic/Bronze Age scraper/knife. Approximately 4.7cm by 3.2cm. In possession of finder.  
 Sponsor: The Natural History & Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll.

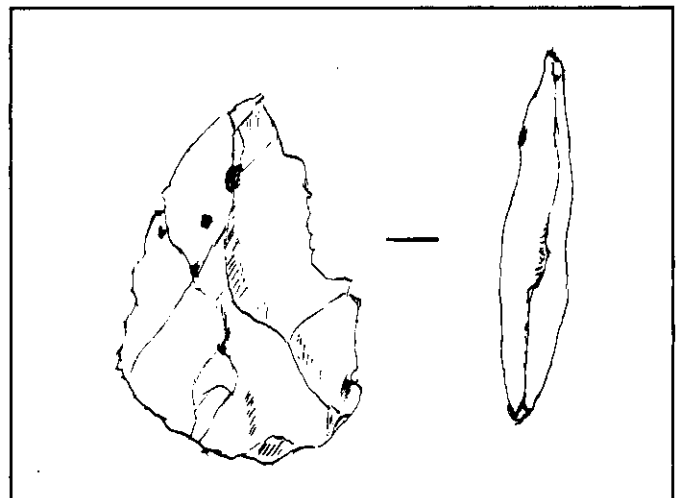


Fig 24. Ardrihaig. Flint scraper/knife, approximately actual size.

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**Peninver Beach** (Campbeltown parish)  
Worked flint

NR 763 252 Worked flint found on Peninver Beach smooth on one side; 6.5cm long by 4.5cm wide.

F Hood

**Corphin Bridge** (Campbeltown parish)  
Flint arrowhead

NR 768 155 Small worked flint found on beach at Corphin Bridge. An arrowhead with the tip missing; 2.5cm long by 1.5cm wide. Sarah Martin, the finder, is aged 6.

S Martin

**Barrackan** (Craignish parish)  
Rock carvings

NM 7811 0400 Near the end of the segmented ridge which has Sites (2 & 3) is a small outcrop bearing 1 cup enclosed by 4 rings (the outermost turns inwards to join the tunnel from the central cup); 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring and 7 solo cups.  
Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

Kaledon Naddair

**Chapelhall, Toward** (Dunoon & Kilmun parish) J A Atkinson  
Salvage excavation

NS 1394 6894 Salvage excavations were undertaken on a house construction plot at Chapelhall in May 1994. Human remains were identified during foundation digging and a brief excavation was undertaken to recover the burials. Five graves were fully excavated, two of which contained long cists. A number of other graves were recognised, though remained unexcavated. Finds included animal teeth and a small iron bowl from within the grave contexts. A report is currently under preparation.  
Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

J A Atkinson

**Glen Shira** (Inveraray parish)  
Recessed platforms

NN 148 165 (centred on) Platforms were reported on the E-facing side of Glen Shira – some in the old deciduous woods and others known to be engulfed by coniferous plantation. They are cut into the hillside above the road 5 miles NE of the junction of the road with the A83. Twelve platforms have been recorded but many more are said to exist both along the hillside and above on the higher slopes. Those recorded lie between the 50m and the 150m contour and stretch for 500m along the hillside. They range from 7m diameter to 11m diameter, many with very steep front and back scarps which, without excavation, appear to be earth banked. Initial information from P McGregor of Inveraray.

E B Rennie

**Glen Aray, Balantyre Wood** (Inveraray parish)  
Recessed platforms

NN 087 127 (centred on) Platforms were reported as having been seen in the Balantyre Woods in Glen Aray, on the W side of the A819, 3 miles N of Inveraray. A quick survey found eight platforms all above the road to the NE side of the wood. Those reported, are said to be on the SE side of the wood therefore it is possible the platforms cover an area of 800m. These seen were in a mixed wood of oak and coniferous trees. The size ranged from 8m diameter to 13m diameter; they were all stone banked with vertical front faces and lay between the 50m and the 100m contour.  
Initial information from P Fairweather, factor, Argyll Estates.

**An Tairbeart** (Kilcalmonell parish)  
Stray timbers

NR 853 682 The owner of the land, Mr Neil Duncan, reported the location of six large oak timbers in a boggy field in the low-lying land traditionally thought to be the route of the Viking portage between East and West Loch Tarbert. These timbers were associated with a discrete area of large stones and boulders revealed in the face of a drainage ditch. Dendrochronological analysis was employed to date the timbers but with no success. The face of the

B A Crone

drainage ditch was recorded and showed that the mound of stones lay directly on the subsoil while the timbers lay in the peats and clays which had developed to the E of the mound.  
Sponsor: Mr Neil Duncan.

**Loch Assapol Crannog, Mull** (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)  
Crannog

NM 398 210 This forms part of a survey of artificial islands within freshwater lochs of Mull being undertaken by Edinburgh University Archaeology Dept. See also Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, Kilninian and Kilmore and Torosay parishes.

M W Holley

This crannog (NMRS No NM 32 SE 8), consists of an oval mound of rounded stone measuring 14.8m by 18.2m at its base. None of the stone appears to be worked and it is locally available. Roughly 65% of the stone was large but of liftable size. Only a meagre proportion of small stone was noted. The stone mound breaks sharply with the surrounding loch bed of hard packed sand. Due to the lack of silting, the edge of the stone spread was clearly visible. Water depth varies between 2m and 2.5m at the base of the stone spread, with the deepest measurement taken on the S side of the crannog.

The stone mound is crowned by a roughly level circular platform which measures 9m in diameter. This platform was located 0.8m below the surface of the water. No structures, walling, or timbers were visible on the platform or elsewhere on the site. The loch bed surrounding the crannog was searched and no evidence for a causeway, as previously reported, was found.

Sponsors: University of Edinburgh Department of Archaeology, Holley & Assoc.

**Iona, Phase 2** (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish) J A Atkinson,  
Watching briefs S Bain, G MacGregor, G A Turnbull

NM 2855 2518 During September and October of 1993 a series of six watching briefs were undertaken on Iona as Phase 2 of the archaeological supervision for the new Iona water supply pipeline. This work focused on the holding tank site at NM 2855 2518 and the pipeline route from the holding tank to the eastern shore of the island. A full report detailing the results of this work has been lodged within the NMRS.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Water.

**Iona, Phases 3 & 4** (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)  
Excavations for the water mains; watching briefs

NM 2857 2461 to NM 2868 2479 A series of seven trenches were excavated as Phase 3, excavations for the new water mains, to allow unimpeded passage of the new water main between Burnside Cottage and Clachanach Croft through the area of the Medieval Vallum. This work was undertaken during December of 1993 and was followed up by a watching brief in January 1994 to ensure no damage occurred during the pipe breaking phase.

NM 286 254 A series of five watching briefs were undertaken as part of Phase 4 of the archaeological supervision which accompanied the Iona water supply project between May and July of 1994. Little of archaeological interest was discovered during this period, however a full report on the watching briefs and the excavation phase of the work has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Strathclyde Water.

**Loch Poit na h-I Crannog, Mull** (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)  
Crannog

NM 314 231 This site, previously identified (NMRS NM 32 SW 13), was found to be located 65m off the N shore of Loch Poit na h-I near Achaban House. The site is a circular mound of well-rounded, water-worn, granite boulders measuring 19m by 19m at its base. This mound sits on a talus of decayed granite which breaks sharply with the surrounding silty loch bed. Shallow water surrounds

M W Holley

the crannog and it can easily be waded to from shore. The stone which composes the mound is all of liftable size and appears to be unworked, although much is severely decayed.

The mound rises 2m above the surrounding loch bed to form a roughly circular platform measuring 12m in circumference. This platform is very uneven and appears to be heavily disturbed by either modern human activity or severe weathering. No structures were observed on the platform although it is now heavily earthed over and vegetated. No timbers, walling, worked stone or causeway were identified.

Sponsors: University of Edinburgh Department of Archaeology, Holley & Assoc.

**The Finlaggan Project** (Killarow & Kilmeny parish) DH Caldwell  
**Eilean Mor**

Medieval and earlier occupation

NR 388 681 The fifth season of excavation on this island in Loch Finlaggan in Islay, the home of the MacDonald Lords of the Isles (RCAHMS 1984, No 404), took place over a period of twelve weeks from 6 June to 26 August.

Trench 18, 4m by 8m, at the apex of the island was to examine the relationship of a causeway from the loch shore to the medieval timberwork defence around the island. The stones stopped short of the timberwork but two alignments of boulders may have supported a wooden continuation in the Post-Medieval Period. The low mound exterior to the timberwork defence was expected to reveal

remains of a medieval tower or entrance gate. There were tenuous traces of a medieval turf bank over a ploughed surface. The core of the mound consisted of redeposited sand containing numerous flint flakes and small pieces of bone. Beyond the mound a stone-lined tank, about 0.5m by 1.5m, was found slotted into a ditch. It possibly served as a fish-holding tank.

Trench 19, with an area of 116 sq m, was laid out on the slope to the N of the chapel and building T. Post-medieval lazy-beds had largely destroyed the remains of at least one medieval building, represented by a scatter of stones, sherds of pot and nails, and truncated post holes. Other pits, some associated with crude hand-made potsherds, may be a palimpsest of pre-medieval structures.

**Eilean na Comhairle**

Dun, medieval castle and houses

NR 387 680 One of the main aims of continued excavation on Eilean na Comhairle (The Council Island) was to define further the massive lime-mortared walls found last year, supposed to be the remains of a medieval castle. This may have been a hall-house, on the basis of the pottery, built in the 13th century. Building (a), planned by the RCAHMS, and overlying it, may have been the meeting place for the Council of the Isles. An archaeomagnetic determination from its hearth, provided by GeoQuest Associates, suggests that it was occupied in the 15th century and not the 16th as previously supposed.

The walls of the castle were founded on rubble with numerous

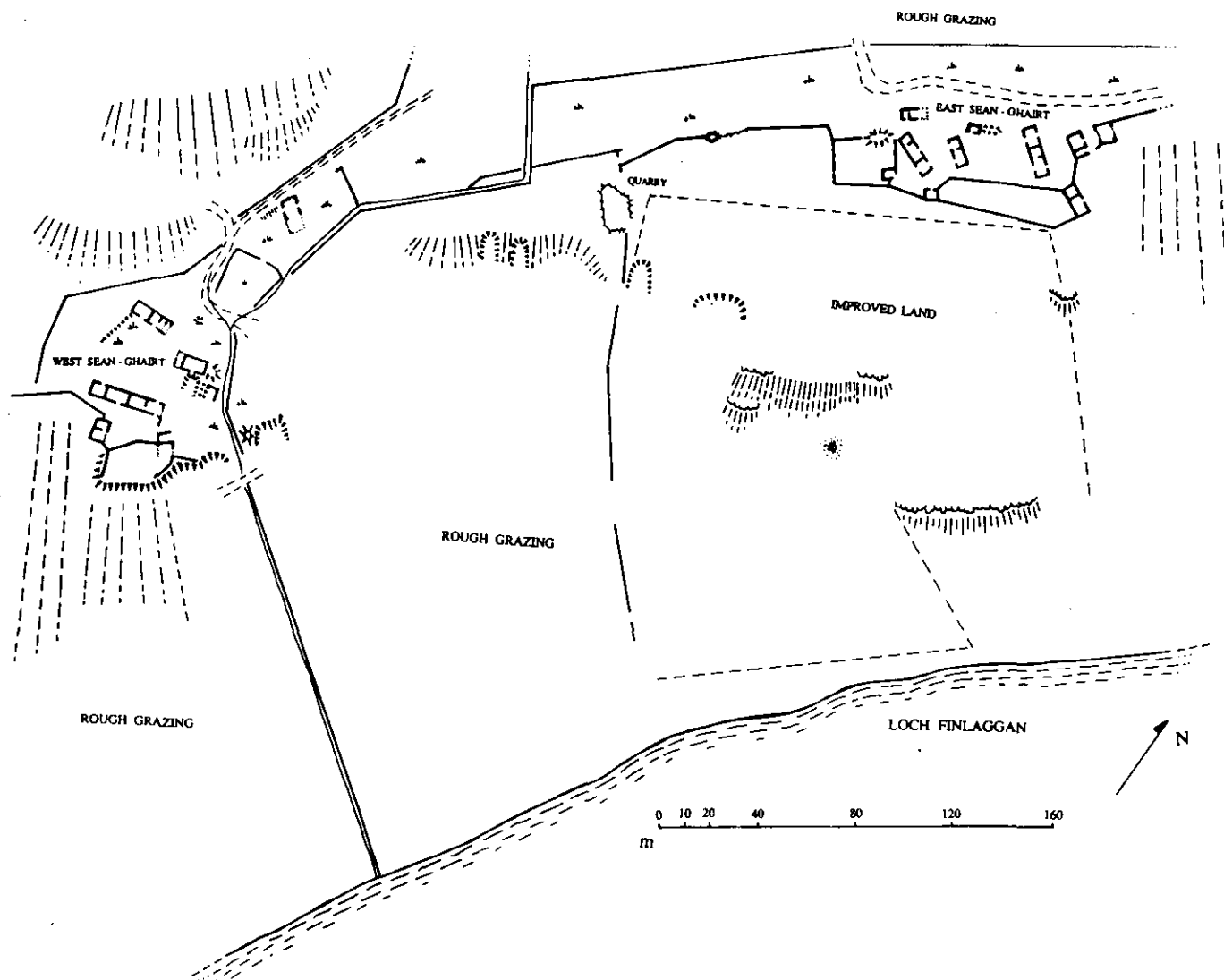


Fig 25. The Finlaggan Project. Sean-ghairt (see p 54).

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voids, retained around at least the S and W sides of the island by a thick drystone wall, evidently the remains of a dun or broch which forms the main mass of the island. Part of a cist or stone-lined box with deposits of cramp was viewed but not excavated. A polished stone axe was recovered nearby.

Limited work in June by The Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology demonstrated the presence of extensive midden deposits containing animal bone and medieval pottery on the side of the island adjacent to Eilean Mor. From the shore of the island at this point was recovered a 14th-century Roman pilgrim's badge.

### Cnoc Seannda

NR 391 684 Just behind the Finlaggan Visitor Centre there is a prominent, rounded mound, formed of limestone. Geophysical surveys undertaken in June by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford suggested an artificial feature cut in the centre of its summit. Excavation revealed the outline of a stone-lined trench, 1.6m by 4.8m, probably with lintel stones collapsing into it. Several flint cores and flakes were recovered from the surrounding surface. It is planned to examine this more closely in 1995.

### Rudh' a' Chrocaìn

Turf-walled houses

NR 386 680 The remains of two turf-walled houses stand on a low terrace between the old road up the W side of Loch Finlaggan and the loch itself. Just below them are the tenuous remains of a small stone jetty which may have been the main means of access to Eilean Mor and Eilean na Comhairle in the Medieval Period. Limited excavation of the smaller of the two houses failed to reveal any significant structural details or dating evidence.

### Sean-ghairt

Township (see Fig 25, p 53)

NR 381 676 This township, deserted in the 19th century, was surveyed by members of the Edinburgh University Archaeology Society in April 1994. An overall plan of the settlement, walls, field systems, etc in the immediate vicinity was produced, plus individual phased plans of the buildings and a photographic survey. A geological analysis of the building stones was undertaken by Nigel Ruckley.

There are two clusters of buildings approximately 250m apart, here named W Sean-ghairt (WSG) and E Sean-ghairt (ESG). In both, the buildings are arranged around an open space or yard, and there are enclosures – stack-yards? – along the bottom of the settled areas. A notable difference between ESG and WSG is the alignment of their buildings, in the former pointing down the slope (southwards) but in the latter lying broadly sideways to it. In between the two clusters there is a small corn-drying kiln and several quarry pits.

There was little evidence to distinguish living quarters from byres, barns, etc. The walls of the buildings range from barely detectable turf-covered lumps to 2m in height. There was no evidence for chimneys in the gable walls, lime mortar or roof slates. Clay mortar was used in some of the buildings, and also large quarry dressed blocks of dolomite as quoins. At ESG large boulders and blocks were often used orthostatically, especially in the yard walls connecting the houses.

A copy of the full report is available from the Department of Archaeology, Edinburgh University. The original drawings, notes, photographs, etc, will form part of the Finlaggan Site Archive.

Sponsors: NMS, The Russell Trust.

### Mulreesh (Killarow & Kilmeny parish)

Survey of Mulreesh lead mine (see Fig 26, p 55)

NR 401 688 This survey was undertaken in April 1994 as a follow-up study to previous work (see DES 1993, 66). The 1993

(Phase 1) survey identified a small settlement whose origins lie within the first phase of mining at the site.

60m W of this region lie the ruins of a possible smithy or small workshop. N of the phase 1 earthworks is the rubble-built engine house that has been incorporated onto the gable end of a single-storey building. This building was last occupied as recently as the early 1970s. N of this building are the ruins of two cottages that were associated with the mine. NW of the engine house is a large tract of flat featureless land with only the remains of fenced-off mine shafts. The shafts close to the engine house are lined with dressed stone. The others are fenced off and too dangerous to investigate.

The North Shaft is now flooded completely but the remains of what appears to be winding gear and timbers survive. This region contains the largest tailings dumps in the area. Some of the tailings dumps are grassed over, but where they are exposed, an assortment of large irregular-shaped rocks of limestone and quartz can be seen. Immediately N of the North Shaft, a large open cast runs close to a drystone boundary wall that incorporates waste rock from the mine. Cut into the escarpment is an adit with a rubbish-filled entrance. Two large banks approximately 1.5m high lead away from the adit to an area littered with mine tailings.

S of the North Shaft, a large ovoid feature could be a catch basin for holding water and may have originally been supplied by a series of wooden troughs from the North Shaft.

The remains of the Mulreesh mine are more extensive than previously thought. Only a fragment remains of what must have been an intensive operation, particularly in the mid-18th century when steam power was used to drain the mine. Two phases of mining can be established.

**Acknowledgements:** The writer wishes to acknowledge Mr D Boyed, Factor of the Islay Estates for allowing access to land and historical data. Roger McWee is thanked for his assistance in the field. The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland is thanked for their financial support.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

### Rock Carvings (Killean & Kilchenzie parish) Kaledon Naddair, Bragaid > Braids (3) N MacLardy

NR 716 447 8 solo cups on southern face and 7 solo cups on eastern and top face of a boulder.

### Drumnamucklach (6)

Approximately 11 solo cups.

### Drumnamucklach (7)

NR 7015 4425 A set of 2 rings enclosing 6 cups in its centre (these cups form a partial rosette), (plus 1 cup in the inner and 2 cups in the outer ring); there are a further 57 solo cups many of which are connected together by about 15 branching runnels. All are on a massive flat-topped boulder.

### North Beachmore (4)

NR 6920 4198 26 solo cups, including 2 with long straight tails and another 2 connected by a twisting-runnel on an outcrop or an earthfast boulder.

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

### Beachmenach (Killean & Kilchenzie parish) F Hood Kerb cairn

NR 695 423 Remains of kerb cairn situated on open moorland 100m S of enclosure (RCAHMS, Argyll I no 248); it measures 5m across. Six upright stones remain in a semi-circle along its N and W edge.

### Beachmenach (Killean & Kilchenzie parish)

Cup-marked stone

NR 692 425 Large boulder 1.5m high, 2m long, 1.5m wide; situated near field gate and stream. 300m W of enclosure (RCAHMS, Argyll I, no 248) three small cups along S end of boulder.

MULREESH LEAD MINE  
NE ISLAY

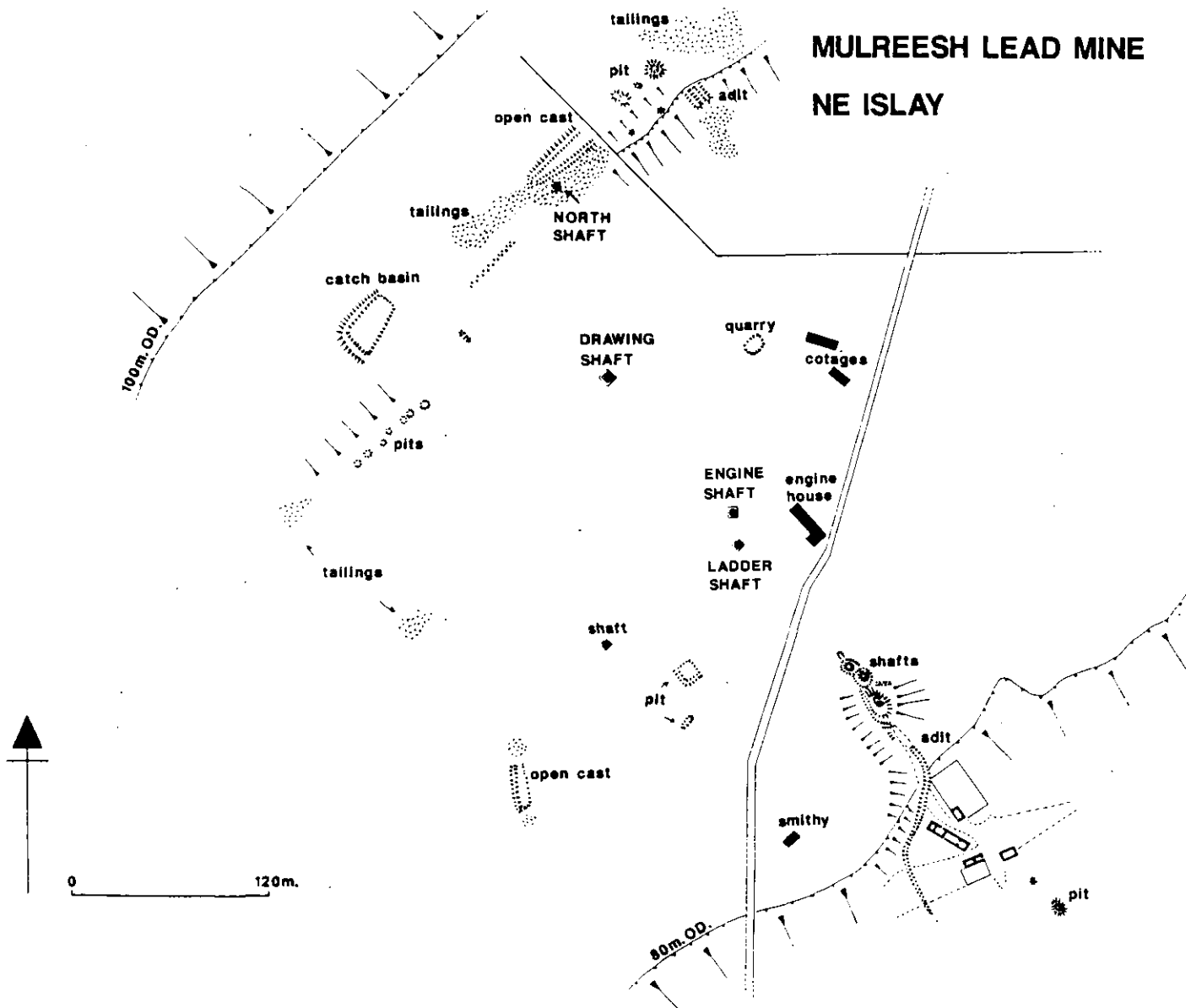


Fig 26. Mulreesh Lead Mine, NE Islay (see p 54).

**Largie Estate, Kintyre** (Killean & Kilchenzie parish) CFA  
Desk-based study and field inspection

The following new sites and monuments were recorded as part of an Environmental Assessment for a proposed c 800 hectare wind-farm site. Details of sites already recorded in the NMRS are not included here unless new features were identified, and details of isolated stretches of field banks are omitted.

NR 7287 4723 Square enclosure c 25m across, bounded by turf-covered stone banks 1m–2m wide and up to 0.5m high. An area of rig-and-furrow cultivation orientated E–W and defined by a field bank lies to the SW of the enclosure.

NR 7205 4797 Rectangular boulder-built structure 16m long and 6m wide, with walls 0.5m–1.5m high; present on first edition OS map coverage of 1870.

NR 722 482 Two linear quarries, approximately 30m long by 6m wide by 2m deep and 10m long by 3m wide by 2m deep, respectively.

NR 7220 4890 Four linear quarries on top of a natural knoll, between 20m–30m long, 3m–5m wide and 1m–2m deep. A rectangular structure 12m long N–S, 4m wide and 1.5m–2m high lies at the foot of the knoll (NR 7217 4878). A mound c 4m in diameter lies c 15m E of this structure, and may be the remains of another structure, possibly a kiln.

NR 730 493 Farmstead comprising a large rectilinear structure with an attached enclosure, two smaller buildings (one with an attached enclosure), a stock enclosure, a grain-drying kiln and a complex of fieldbanks containing areas of cultivation rigs. This site is present on current OS map coverage, but absent from first edition OS coverage.

NR 7240 5015 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

NR 7248 5029, NR 7249 5015 Grass-covered mounds, c 5m in diameter, possibly cairns.

NR 7254 4998 Grain-drying kiln, 7m in diameter and up to 1.5m high; flue on NE side, 1.5m wide; oval kiln bowl, 2m long, 1.5m wide and up to 1m deep exposed.

NR 7256 5010 Possible dun located on top of rock outcrop: an oval enclosure 40m long NW–SE by 25m wide, bounded by a boulder wall which is clearest on the NW side. Cultivation rigs run up to its NE side.

NR 727 502 (centre) Two areas of rig-and-furrow cultivation, each measuring c 200m by 100m; the southern area contains at least 10 clearance cairns, although many of these may represent upcast from adjacent drainage ditches.

NR 7293 5018 Rectangular trace visible on vertical aerial photographs (540/542, 29 June 51, frame 4150); not located by field inspection and possibly a result of differential vegetation growth.

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NR 7316 5047 Square enclosure 12m across bounded by discontinuous stone banks 1m wide and 0.5m–1m high. The enclosure lies towards the S end of a 2m wide and up to 1.2m high field bank which runs SW–NE.

NR 7350 5070 Farmstead situated around a set of rock outcrops. Named Clachadoonan on first edition OS map coverage of 1870, it comprises a house structure, a range of ancillary buildings, an enclosure, a hollow-way and a kiln, set within a complex of field banks.

NR 7335 5145 Possible hut circle 11m in diameter and bounded by a discontinuous annular bank 2m–3m wide and 0.2m–0.5m high.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: EcoGen Limited.

### **Rock Carvings** (Kilmartin parish) Kaledon Naddair, **Ard-a'Feur > Ardifuir (1)** N & B McLardy

NR 7892 9678 4 cups enclosed by 2 rings each; 28 cups enclosed by 1 ring each; plus between 227–250 solo cups on long ridge outcrop in front (westwards) of the house, which was temporarily bared of a large amount of rubble from field-clearance and a covering of turf. Ardifuir as per my re-numbering thereof.

### **Ard-a'Feur > Ardifuir (11)** Kaledon Naddair

NR 7906 9722 3 possible solo cups on a projecting outcrop beyond a major gully as one ascends to the highest ridge.

### **Ard-a'Feur > Ardifuir (16)** N McLardy, Kaledon Naddair

NR 7849 9701 3 cups enclosed by 1 ring each; plus 51 solo cups; 4–5 runnels on an outcrop edge which slopes 10° eastwards into the ground. Many of the cups are quite large, 4"–4.5" diameter and 1"–2" deep.

### **Ard-a'Feur > Ardifuir (17)** Kaledon Naddair, N McLardy

NR 7843 9692 22 solo cups (some 4" diameter) on same ridge as (16) but lower.

### **Kilmartin/Upper Largie/Laggan (1b)** Kaledon Naddair

NR 8338 9947 Six yards S of (1) excavation revealed a further 17 cups.

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

### **Rowanfield, Poltalloch** (Kilmartin parish) D Abernethy Cropmark and flint scatter

NR 820 962 During March 1994 a fieldwalking exercise and geophysical survey was conducted on the above site (NMRS No NR 89 NW 84). An area measuring 200m by 100m and centred upon the above cropmark was scrutinised for surface finds. Four fragments of worked flint and at least six fragments of worked quartz were recovered. Seven other fragments of worked flint were located in the same field but outside of the fieldwalked area. Most of the worked lithic material was recovered immediately to the NE of the cropmark, and includes flakes, cores, and a blade.

The geophysical survey consisted of sixty-eight 20m by 20m grids established across the line of the cropmark, its immediate environs and any concentrations of surface finds. In addition to a pattern of anomalies similar to that represented on the aerial photographs of the cropmark, additional anomalies of archaeological potential were detected in the area of the flint scatter, but only excavation would confirm their interpretation.

Sponsor: HS 

### **Rock Carvings** (Kilmartin parish) E & M van Hoek **Eurach 2**

NM 849 011 On top of this large isolated outcrop dome are two more plain cups. The total is now four.

### **Kilmartin**

Possible rock carving

NR 8442 9940 The northernmost of a series of flat slabs bridging an unnamed stream S of the disused lime-kiln, 1,100m NE of

Kilmartin village, bears near its pointed 'top' one clear cup-shaped depression. Might have been an attempt at making a gate-post. Informant: Mr Dixon of Kilbride Farm, Kilmartin.

### **Upper Largie 1**

NR 8342 9945 Adjacent to the rock bearing four plain cups (RCAHMS No 191, Argyll 6) is a smooth outcrop panel with four plain cups; four doubtful grooves; one crude cup with oval gapped ring and runner-cup; two cups with two gapped rings, one with short tail. In a field, at NR 834 998, 400m to the N of the rock art site, a flint waster of 67mm was picked up as an occasional surface find.

### **Creagantairbh Mor 3**

NM 8469 0137 Almost on top of a steep slope and E of the cliff at Creagantairbh Mor are: 3A. A very large loose boulder. On its rough upper surface is at least one cup and one doubtful one. Much worn. 3B. At the foot of boulder 3A and just E of it is a smaller earthfast boulder. On its smooth surface, flush with ground-level, are one large and deep cup and three smaller ones. Much worn.

### **Rock Carvings** (Kilmichael Glassary parish) Kaledon Naddair, **Fin-carn > Fincham (1b, c, d)** N McLardy

NR 9060 0435 Further to the already-known site further separate outcrops were excavated revealing another 30 to 40 cups two of which are surrounded by partial single rings.

### **Fin-carn > Fincham Castle (1)** Kaledon Naddair

NR 8985 0420 9 solo cups on an outcrop escarpment edge (which was being used as a 'salt-lick' for cattle by farmer).

### **Kilbride House – Field (7)** Kaledon Naddair et al

NR 8512 9633 3 cups enclosed by 1 ring each; plus 6 or 7 solo cups on outcrop.


### **Kilbride House – Field (8)**

NR 8512 9632 6 cups enclosed by 1 ring each (2 twinned as a figure 8) plus 23 solo cups on a continuation of the main rock outcrop which has now reached the Oaks Trees.

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

### **Brainport Bay** (Kilmichael Glassary parish) F Baker Standing stone alignment

NR 975 951 (centred on) Two standing stones on the easternmost, shoreside platform of the main alignment were vandalised during June. Both stones which act as pointer stones for observing the sunrise at the summer solstice, were knocked out of their sockets and one of the stones smashed beyond repair. The broken stone has been replaced with a stone of similar dimensions and the intact fallen stone re-erected in its former position. Both stones have been embedded in concrete into their sockets and their packing stones reinstated.

Sponsor: HS 

### **Dunadd Farm** (Kilmichael Glassary parish) SRC SMR Watching brief

NR 8386 9359 Strathclyde SMR carried out a watching brief on behalf of Strathclyde Water during the excavation of a new water main on the S side of Dunadd Farm, to the NE of the early medieval fort.


The trench ran NW from the given grid reference for approximately 59m, then turned WNW for approximately 15m before entering the fields N of the farm. Two minor deviations were caused by striking bedrock before the full depth of 1.2m was reached. No pre-modern archaeological features were encountered.  
Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

### **Torbhlaren** (Kilmichael Glassary parish) J O'Sullivan Forestry survey

Archaeological survey of Torbhlaren was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of forestry planting and natural regeneration.

The survey recorded thirty-five features of archaeological interest, including enclosures, dykes, cairns, tracks, quarries and built structures. Almost all of the features may be related to township settlement, with associated agricultural and pastoral activities, in the post-medieval and modern periods. In particular, features associated with the abandoned settlement at Lag compose a coherent and well-defined rural landscape. The recorded sites were as follows:

- 1 NR 885 955 Rectangular structure.
- 2 NR 885 945 Rectangular structure.
- 3 NR 885 955 Cultivation ridges.
- 4 NR 884 955 Rectangular structure.
- 5 NR 884 956 Field clearance.
- 6 NR 886 955 Cairns.
- 7 NR 885 954 Cultivation ridges.
- 8 NR 883 954 to NR 883 954 Cairns.
- 9 NR 882 952 to NR 883 953 Cairns.
- 10 NR 874 952 to NR 886 954 Field system.
- 11 NR 879 952 to NR 880 952 Track.
- 12 NR 880 951 Quarry.
- 13 NR 879 952 Township settlement.
- 14 NR 877 954 to NR 878 953 Dyke.
- 15 NR 872 949 to NR 878 951 Dyke.
- 16 NR 878 950 to NR 879 951 Dykes.
- 17 NR 875 948 to NR 877 950 Dyke.
- 18 NR 876 948 to NR 877 949 Dykes.
- 19 NR 876 947 to NR 876 948 Cairns.
- 20 NR 874 948 to NR 875 950 Dyke.
- 21 NR 874 949 to NR 874 949 Dyke.
- 22 NR 872 949 to NR 874 947 Dyke.
- 23 NR 870 947 to NR 870 947 Dyke.
- 24 NR 868 945 to NR 868 945 Dyke.
- 25 NR 868 945 to NR 872 944 Dyke.
- 26 NR 871 944 to NR 871 943 Dyke.
- 27 NR 873 943 Shieling.
- 28 NR 869 944 to NR 869 944 Dyke.
- 29 NR 868 943 to NR 868 942 Dyke.
- 30 NR 868 942 Quarry.
- 31 NR 869 943 to NR 870 943 Track.
- 32 NR 870 942 Enclosure.
- 33 NR 871 942 Quarry.
- 34 NR 869 943 to NR 871 942 Track.
- 35 NR 870 944 Enclosure.

Sponsor: HS 

**Rock Carvings** (Kilmichael Glassary parish) M van Hoek  
**Cairmbaan 4**

NR 8404 9116 NE of a track is a quarried outcrop knoll on top of which possible cups were noticed.

**Dunamuck 1**

NR 843 919 At the spot indicated by the RCAHMS No 148 (Argyll Inventory 6) no carved stone could be located.

**Dunamuck 2**

NR 8433 9187 A smooth outcrop panel, partially overgrown, bears at least ten plain cups; some grooves; five cups with one ring, three with tails; three cups with two rings (the outer rings of two of these are rather broadly pocked), two with tails, one with doubtful tail; one cup with three irregular rings and a tail.


**Dunamuck 3**

NR 8436 9208 On top of a low outcrop ridge are two or three possible cups.

**Fincham 4**

NR 908 044 On a smooth outcrop some 60m NE of Fincham 3, three plain cups were noticed.

**Dunstaffnage Castle** (Kilmore & Kilbride parish) J Lewis

NM 882 344 Excavation, which began in 1987, of a ruinous intra-mural stair within the W wall of the castle's N (donjon) tower was completed by Scotia Archaeology Limited. The stair connected the first floor of the tower with its upper storeys; although there was no indication as to how access was gained from ground floor level. Extending 1.10m into the N wall of the tower was the socket for a large timber joist, one of the supports for the floor at first storey level. Sponsor: HS 

**Eilean Ban Crannog, Loch Frisa, Mull** M W Holley  
(Kilninian & Kilmore parish)

Crannog

NM 477 493 This site was identified as NMRS No NM 44 NE 1. Eilean Ban is located 42m off the western shore of Loch Frisa at roughly the midpoint of the loch. It is roughly circular in shape, measuring 14m by 17m. Drystone walling was traced around the perimeter of the structure, standing up to 1.5m on the NE and W sides. A substantial gap was noted in the SE side of this walling which may be a boat noost or possible entrance to the structure.

Underwater investigation showed that the NW section of the crannog is built on a sheer 4m cliff of bedrock. The N, S and E sides, however, taper more gradually. A search was made of the loch bed between the crannog and the shore and no evidence of a causeway was found.

Two timbers were found underneath the cliff-edge projecting from the bottom of a heap of stone rubble. Each is about 0.20m in diameter and 5m long. Both have been split in half and are likely to be part of the islet's structure.

Sponsors: University of Edinburgh Department of Archaeology, Holley & Assoc.

**Ledmore, Loch Frisa, Mull** (Kilninian & Kilmore parish)

Crannog

NM 515 469 This site is located 80m off the eastern shore of Loch Frisa in a small bay near Ledmore Farm. This site was not included in the Royal Commission's Inventory and has not previously been identified.

The site is an irregularly-shaped mound of loose stone, which measures roughly 22m by 24m at its base. The stone rises steeply to form a fairly level, 10m by 12m platform, 2.0m above the level of the surrounding loch bed. A majority of this platform is submerged and only a small, 5m by 6m, hump can be seen from the shore.

On the S side of the site a timber was found projecting from the bottom of the stone spread. The visible section of the timber was 0.10m in diameter and 1m long. It is firmly embedded in the rubble and its position indicates that it may be part of the islet's structure.

Sponsors: University of Edinburgh Department of Archaeology, Holley & Assoc.

**Little Dunagoil** (Kingarth parish) D W Harding, I B M Ralston,  
C Burgess

NS 086 533 A new survey was undertaken in March – April 1994 and November 1994 of the forts and environs of Dunagoil, Bute, which revealed a number of structural features hitherto unrecorded, and helped to clarify anomalies in previous reports of the sites. During the course of the survey a fragment of jet bracelet and coarse pottery sherd were recovered from mole-hills in the summit of Little Dunagoil fort. These have been deposited in the Bute Museum at Rothesay (Reg nos: BM 1994.100 and 1994.101 respectively).

Sponsor: University of Edinburgh, Department of Archaeology.

**Lismore Parish Church** (Lismore & Appin parish) J O'Sullivan  
Churchyard assessment

NM 860 435 Archaeological assessment was commissioned in advance of a proposed extension to an existing cemetery and



## STRATHCLYDE

was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd between 7 and 12 March 1994.

The death of Lugaid or Moluoc/Moluagh, the traditional founder of Lismore and a contemporary of Columba's, is recorded in the Irish Annals for c 592. To date, no material remains of this very early period in the site's history have been recovered or recognised. Lismore was included in the Dioceses of Dunkeld until separated in the late 12th century when the Dioceses of Argyll was created by Innocent III and Lismore was chosen as the episcopal seat and the bishops of Argyll, who were generally styled *Episcopi Lismorenses*. By the 17th century the Cathedral church was ruinous. In 1749, the choir was adapted to supply the present parish church. The site of these successive medieval and Early Modern buildings may well perpetuate the site of the principal church of the earlier monastic community founded by St Moluagh.

The excavated areas – a total of c 200m<sup>2</sup> – comprise five trenches on the N (Trench C), S (Trench A), E (Trench D) and W (Trenches B & E) sides of an existing modern cemetery which lies at the N side of the parish church. The principal features recorded by the assessment are as follows:

**Trench A:** A series of rubble layers interpretatively associated with landscaping and demolition on the site in various periods. These are not closely dated.

**Trench B:** A series of oblong cuts, probably modern machine cuts. A spread of mortar debris, again probably modern or Early Modern. A shallow ditch, near the N end, possibly an early drainage feature.

**Trench C:** A group of features at the E end, probably representing post-medieval or Early Modern habitation, which included a stone (floor?) spread, midden material and a large post-pit.

**Trench D:** A single adult inhumation, near the S end, possibly disturbed or re-interred, and probably relatively late in date. Two small pits with charcoal-rich fills.

**Trench E:** Modern topsoil and rubble dumps.

Sponsor: Argyll & Bute District Council. Acting curator of the site, Strathclyde District Council.

**Tayvallich to Keills, and Lagg, Jura** I Cullen, D Abernethy, (North Knapdale & Jura parishes) S Bain

Overland route to Jura – archaeological survey

NR 688 807 – NR 741 870, NR 598 875 A programme of documentary research and field survey was carried out between Tayvallich and Keills in Argyll, and at Lagg on Jura as part of an environmental impact assessment in advance of a possible new ferry route. A number of previously unrecorded sites were identified. The fieldwork was completed in August 1994.

### Keills

NR 692 806 An elongated enclosure was located to the E of the chapel.

### Old Ulva

NR 706 817 The remains of a probable Bronze Age burial cairn.

### Smithy Wood

NR 707 818 The ruinous remains of a house and smithy.

### Barrahormid

NR 716 836 The remains of a possible stone alignment or circle.

NR 720 841 Two probable clearance cairns, one elongated, one circular.

Both slipways, at Keills and Lagg, are listed Class B. Moreover the track at Lagg may cross the location of a prehistoric urnfield and a number of cist burials have been recorded in the area.

Sponsor: Centre for Environmental Management Studies.

**2–36 Bridge Street, Rothesay** (Rothesay parish) F Baker

### Watching brief

NS 085 647 A watching brief of seven test pits was undertaken in the Bridge Street carpark, Rothesay in May 1994. No archaeological

deposits dating earlier than 19th-century garden-midden soil were encountered. Within the tarmac carpark the make-up deposit for the tarmac consists of building rubble, presumably from buildings that were demolished on the site. It is possible foundations/boundaries may be visible on removal of tarmac.

Sponsor: McLean Gibson Partnership (Architects).

**Survey of Deserted Settlements, Isle of Bute** A Hannah, (Rothesay, N Bute & Kingarth parish) E Proudfoot

Further to the brief note published previously, (*DES* 1993, 62) the survey continues, with site visits and documentary research.

All sites are being measured and photographed, although a considerable number have still to be visited. To maintain uniformity a record form is completed for each site, with a brief description, including an indication of the reliability of the information. Air photographs (courtesy NMRS) have been used to locate many sites. Others have been identified only on early maps, (courtesy the Bute Estate Office). Research of documentary records, such as the Statute Labour Lists, Hearth Tax, Census Data, has generated considerable additional information, including family names, date of foundation or desertion. Information is uneven, because records are not equally available for all areas.

The majority of the settlements are post-medieval farm sites. Of several anomalous remains, some are earlier, while others, because of location and form are unlikely to be domestic structures.

The records are held in the Bute Museum. The basic list has been forwarded to NMRS and some sites now have NMRS numbers.

NS 110 528 Inn Butt (Glencallum)  
NS 107 532 Glencallum  
NS 094 537 Kingavin  
NS 108 538 South Kelspoke  
NS 104 544 North Kelspoke  
NS 103 543 Gavin  
NS 093 544 Margnaheglish area  
NS 097 545 Bransier  
NS 091 556 Gatehouse  
NS 105 566 Kerrymenoch McKirdy  
NS 085 569 Muir Butt, Quochag  
NS 088 569 Dog's House Butt  
NS 102 577 Barefield  
NS 087 579 Drumreoch  
NS 106 581 Black Dubs  
NS 058 584 Scalpsie Mill (Butt)  
NS 079 587 Norwegian Cottage  
NS 044 588 Mecknock Butt  
NS 069 590 Greenwood Smithy  
NS 058 592 Quien  
NS 084 590 Birgidale Butt  
NS 046 592 Mecknoch (Old)  
NS 059 593 Old Quien  
NS 052 594 Creagmor Butt Kilmory  
NS 045 595 Kilmorry McNiel  
NS 108 606 Scoulag area  
NS 048 609 Butt na Keilly  
NS 043 611 Tigh na Leanan  
NS 071 611 Breckoch  
NS 035 613 The White House  
NS 063 612 Dubh Loch Butt  
NS 102 613 North Kerrycroy area  
NS 077 615 Bardarrach  
NS 074 618 ?Drumgirvan  
NS 105 619 Lower Ascog area  
NS 042 621 Butt Straad  
NS 041 620 Black Butt  
NS 076 621 Glenchromag  
NS 053 622 Butt an Loine

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| NS 077 625 Chapelton             | NS 068 681 Tigh an tudor   |
| NS 091 625 Townhead Butt         | NS 008 683 Leanloisgle   |
| NS 074 626 Achamor               | NS 025 685 Cromchlar Butt  |
| NS 088 630 Culdonich             | NS 060 685 Hilton Cottage  |
| NS 087 630 Crossmore             | NS 022 689 Old Achavoulig  |
| NS 097 630 Teyvealley area       | NS 000 693 South Lenihuline  |
| NS 095 631 Bishop's Butt         | NS 026 695 Whinfield, Glenmore   |
| NS 082 632 Balilone              | NS 001 696 Mid Lenihuline  |
| NS 087 633 Gateside Butt         | NS 072 696 Clachambrach  |
| NS 063 634 Relivourkie           | NR 998 698 North Lenihuline  |
| NS 085 635 Townhead Farm         | NS 025 698 Old Laigh Glenmore  |
| NS 088 638 Bush                  | NS 067 699 Corlaich  |
| NS 095 643 Roseland              | NS 024 701 Upper Glenmore  |
| NS 094 645 Blairmien             | NR 992 703 Ferry House   |
| NS 105 645 Creag Mor Butt Bogany | NR 998 703 Glenvoidean   |
| NS 058 652 Leananteskine         | NR 998 705 'Witch's House'   |
| NS 103 652 Laigh Bogany          | NS 058 707 Culnasamrug   |
| NS 075 654 Craig a Goul          | NS 021 708 Achawillig Butt   |
| NS 045 656 Butt Tey Goyle        | NS 022 709 Butt a Chruit   |
| NS 067 656 Drumachuin            | NS 001 713 Ardnagave West (see Fig 27)   |
| NS 070 658 Lenimolloch           | NS 002 712 Ardnagave   |
| NS 059 659 Glenbuie              | NR 995 714 Kerrytriach   |
| NS 038 664 Tigh na haorin        | NR 997 714 Altmore   |
| NS 039 666 Ettrick Mill          | NR 993 715 Old Ferry House   |
| NS 023 667 Scarrel               | NS 016 717 Teydow  |
| NS 035 670 Miln Croft Drumachloy | NR 995 720 Barlia area   |
| NS 082 670 Pointhouse            | NS 039 722 Rhudan  |
| NS 075 671 Uichty                | NS 037 723 Bullochrig area   |
| NS 052 674 Old Mains of Edinmore | NS 035 725 Broineag  |
| NS 015 676 Leightan              | NS 030 734 Tawnie  |
| NS 050 676 North St Colmac       | NS 018 739 Balnakeilly   |
| NS 066 680 Tree House            | Sponsors: Bute Antiquarian and Natural History Soc, St Andrews<br>Heritage Services. |
| NS 012 680 Lenihall              |  |



Fig 27. Bute, survey of deserted settlements, 1994. Ardnagave West: group of three buildings with enclosure round one. Two buildings adjacent to one another, not contemporary. Traces of fields.

## STRATHCLYDE

**Gortan-Eorna (2) & (3)**  
(Saddell & Skipness parish)  
Rock carvings

Kaledon Naddair,  
S Willett

NR 8964 5752 After turf-stripping off a bedrock continuation of (1) a new batch of 2 cups enclosed by 1 ring each; plus 44 plain cups was revealed as (2). Anyone wishing to see this site should do so soon before it becomes entirely surrounded by impenetrable rhododendron thicket! (3) 1 solo cup was also noted on top of a small conical outcrop sitting up above (2).

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

**Claonaig Estate, Skipness** (Saddell & Skipness parish) CFA  
Desk-bound survey and targeted field inspection

A survey was undertaken as part of an environmental assessment for a proposed afforestation project. Approximately 70 archaeological sites had been recorded previously within the study area by various sources, but not all of these could be relocated. This may be explained by the deterioration of some, such as turf-built structures, and by other sites, such as cup-marked stones, being obscured by vegetation. The remains of shieling huts are the most common type of site within the area. Bloomery sites, limekilns and a millstone quarry provide evidence for local industry, while cup-marked stones indicate prehistoric activity.

The following additional monuments were located within the study area during field inspection.

NR 8569 5942 Annular, turf-covered limekiln, 6m in diameter.

NR 8689 5770 Annular, turf-covered limekiln, 12m in diameter.

NR 8800 5667 Annular, turf-covered limekiln, 7m in diameter.

NR 8635 5752 Shell of a gable-ended dwelling house measuring 18m by 6m.

The assistance and advice provided by Strathclyde Regional Council's archaeology service is gratefully acknowledged.

Full details with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

**Knock Crannog, Loch Ba, Mull** (Torosay parish) M W Holley  
Crannog

NM 554 389 This crannog is located 90m from the W shore of Loch Ba and has been previously visited by RCAHMS (No 245). The site's underwater features are unsurprisingly more extensive than those previously noted. The crannog is roughly oval in plan, measuring 25m by 30m at its base and only 7m by 7m at water-level.

It is built on what appears to be the end of gravel outwash and rises 3m above the surrounding loch bed. The upper surface area was quite large, roughly 21m by 23m or 379 sqm, most of which was 0.7m below the water level when the site was surveyed. Water 5m in depth surrounds the site. Several circuits were made of the island and no evidence of walling, cut stone, timbers, or a causeway was found.

Sponsors: University of Edinburgh Department of Archaeology,  
Holley & Assoc.

**Gruline, Loch Ba, Mull** (Torosay parish)  
Crannog

NM 551 391 Another site listed as a probable crannog (NMRS No NM 53 NE 5) is located at the extreme N end of Loch Ba, between Gruline House and the outlet of the River Ba. It consists of a circular mass of rubble, 15m in diameter and 2m high. At least 50% of the stone is too large for a man to lift, and ranges greatly in size. No timbers, cut stone or other features were found.

Sponsors: University of Edinburgh Department of Archaeology,  
Holley & Assoc.

## BEARSDEN & MILNGAVIE DISTRICT

**Rock Carvings** (New Kilpatrick parish) Kaledon Naddair,  
**Law Farm (2)** McKenzie, Willett, Bierley

NS 5148 7388 1 cup enclosed by 1 2.5 'ring-turn' spiral, ending in cup with tail extending to another oblong-shaped cup; 4 sets of 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring, 2 with runnels from ring, 1 with 1 other cup budding from ring, 1 with runnel from cup ending in another cup plus runnel from ring adjoining opposite set of 1 cup & ring; 1 cup enclosed by 2 partial rings; 37 solo cups; 8 possible solo cups.

**Law Farm (3)**

NS 5149 7387 Various intersecting grooves enclosing 1 solo cup; 13 smaller cups and connecting 2 sets of 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; 7 solo cups. Outside of figure are: 3 solo cups, 1 with tail; 2 possible solo cups; grooves.

**Law Farm (4)**

NS 5149 7385 6 sets of 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring each, 5 sets connected by intersecting runnels from cups and rings, 6th set with runnel from cup ending in another cup; intersecting runnels also connecting 3 solo cups; 1 oval cup; 14 solo cups. This site and (3) are both obscured by many large gorse bushes.

**Law Farm (5)**

NS 5146 7387 This site lies 40 yards due W from (4) and when stripped of turf revealed: 1 cup enclosed by 3 rings (the N side of all 3 being very eroded); 1 cup with an arch over it; plus 6 solo cups on this smooth flat outcrop in the field.

**Law Farm (6)**

NS 5157 7394 On the high ground on a large smooth flat outcrop are 2 clear cup marks.

**Law Farm (7)**

NS 5164 7395 A large 4ft diameter ring-groove (presumably a failed mill-stone, due to crack), it has two off-centre Xs plus 2/3 cups; adjacent rock has 4/5 more cups.

**Windyhill Golf Course (2)**

NS 5193 7391 (in sight of Law Farm (7)) Under a mat of burnt 'rough' above the 7th Green (in 1994) is an abandoned mill-stone quarry, featuring an uneven ring marked out 1 yard from edge of rock. Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

**Antonine Wall** (New Kilpatrick parish) SRC SMR  
Watching brief

NS 5474 7209 SRC carried out a watching brief during excavation of foundations for an extension to the N and E of the existing house at 39 Roman Road, Bearsden. The OS 1:10,000 map (dated 1985) shows the course of the Antonine Wall running WNW to ESE passing the N side of the house whilst other maps held by the occupier and the Hunterian Museum, indicate the wall passing the southern side of the house. The foundation trenches revealed a small spread of large stone consistent with the make-up of the base of the wall as found in other areas nearby. There were no traces of kerb stones evident. This feature was overlying a plough soil from which nine fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered. The first edition of the OS maps dated c 1860 shows the area as fields and it is likely that the plough soil noted in the foundation trenches belongs to this date. The spread of stones may represent clearance from an agricultural field or be related in some way to the construction of the house or its garden. Six sherds of black burnished Roman pottery from two different vessels were found in a garden soil that may have been brought in from elsewhere to level the garden. A full report has been deposited in the Strathclyde SMR. Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

**Bearsden** (New Kilpatrick parish) L J F Keppie, M J Robb  
Roman fort

NS 547 720 In November 1993 a watching brief was maintained in advance of housebuilding on a plot S of Roman Road,

immediately E of the villa named Craigholme. The site lies c20m E of the presumed line of the outer of the two annexe ditches on the E side of Bearsden fort. After the ground surface had been scraped by machine to reveal a reddish-brown natural at a depth of 0.3m–0.4m, some cobbles were noted here and there, and some red sandstone slabbing; but the latter may relate to a bungalow which formerly stood on the site. A body sherd of a samian vessel was recovered, together with a sliver of a coarse ware jar.

Sponsors: SRC, HS

## CLYDEBANK DISTRICT

### Rock Carvings (Old Kilpatrick parish) Kaledon Naddair *et al* Whitehill (17)

NS 5082 7368 1 cup enclosed by 4 rings with cup between 3rd and 4th ring plus 1 cup enclosed by 3 rings with 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring in outer ring, the 2 main sets interlocking with runnels from central cups feeding into natural basin; 3 sets of 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring, 2 sets linked by runnel, 1 set with runnel from cup ending in another cup, 8 solo cups, 2 with runnels.

### Ach-na-Craig > Auchencraig (9)

NS 5025 7359 1 definite cup on large outcrop. Auchnacraig on OS 1:10,000 map.  
Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

(Old Kilpatrick parish)

SRC SMR

### Cochno Hill

NS 479 752 Shielings.

### Old Kilpatrick (Old Kilpatrick parish)

K Speller

Roman fort

NS 460 731 During August 1994, GUARD carried out excavations at the site of a proposed extension to a bus-wash facility at the Gavinburn Bus Depot, Old Kilpatrick. The site was known to overlay the Roman fort. It was anticipated that the extension might impinge on the ditches and possible road line outside the SW corner of the fort. The areas excavated were to be sites of concrete foundations and associated drainage works. A total of fifteen small trenches were opened within an overall area of 16m by 7m.

Of the areas investigated, five revealed archaeological remains and none of the features recorded in any one trench appeared to relate to those in any of the other trenches. No evidence for the fort ditches was uncovered, placing the excavations between a break in the defences. Various discrete features, mostly structural in form were recorded along with two substantial rough stone spreads aligned E–W. One trench revealed the remains of a probable road surface.

It was thought that construction of the bus depot may have disturbed the underlying remains, but all archaeological deposits were well protected by a thick overburden of ploughsoil, itself highly compacted by vehicles.

Sponsor: Kelvin Central Buses.

## CUMBERNAULD & KILSYTH DISTRICT

### Garnhall (Cumbernauld parish)

D J Woolliscroft

Antonine Wall, Roman camp and ?Roman tower

NS 780 779 Excavations revealed a 'V' profiled ring ditch 24m in internal diameter (28m external), immediately S of the Antonine Wall and inside a large temporary camp. Inside it, a post hole structure 4.1m<sup>2</sup> was set on a lightly metallised clay platform and associated with four fragments of Roman glass, two of which were bangle

fragments of Antonine date. The ring ditch slightly pre-dated the building of the Wall itself but the structure may be a signal/watch tower associated with it, since its location is the only position able to see, and so link, the forts of Castlecary and Westerwood. A metallised track led S from the internal structure to the Military Way.

Excavations to the W of the ring feature traced the intersection of the Wall with the temporary camp defences, the camp ditch had been cut through a layer of turf slip from the Wall and thus post dated it. The camp may therefore be Severan or associated with the later Antonine re-occupation. Just to the E of this, traces of a secondary stone platform were located.

In the field to the E of the main site, a further ring feature, visible as a surface feature, was found to be a relatively modern clay pit.

Elsewhere on the site, both the Antonine Wall and the Military Way were found in excellent preservation, with the road a little S of the OS line. Indeed, despite a long history of ploughing, up to four layers of turf were found on the Wall base in places and three culverts were located, one of which was completely intact, with its cap stones still in place.

Sponsor: University of Manchester, Soc Ants Scot.

### Garnhall (1) (Cumbernauld parish)

K Speller

Roman temporary camp

NS 786 780 During October 1993, GUARD carried out archaeological excavations on part of a Roman temporary camp (NMRS No NS 77 NE 14), in advance of private house building by Stewart Homes Ltd. Previous excavations had taken place on the site between 1989 and 1992.

The excavations investigated an 82m stretch of the southern perimeter ditch, incorporating an entrance area. The main aim of the excavations was to date the camp and to aid the interpretation of the site as either a marching or construction camp.

The excavation showed the camp to be of a single phase of construction. No evidence for the *in situ* survival of an internal rampart was found, although displaced turf blocks were present in the primary ditch fills. No evidence for a *titulus* at the entrance gap was found, although it may have lain outwith the investigated area.

No finds were recovered to aid the accurate dating of the site and no evidence was forthcoming to substantiate any accurate chronological relationship to either Castlecary Roman fort or the Antonine Wall. There was tentative evidence for the extended occupation of the site in the form of rampart repair, which would help support the theory that Garnhall was a construction camp. After abandonment of the camp, the ditches may have silted up through natural processes, although some evidence suggests a dumped backfill. There was evidence of re-use of the site after total silting of the ditches, in the form of an amorphous cobbled spread.

Sponsor: Stewart Homes Ltd.

## CUMNOCK & DOON VALLEY DISTRICT

### Abbot Hunter's Tower, Mauchline

C Falconer (SUAT)

(Mauchline parish)

NS 497 272 Trenching by mechanical digger alongside the E walls of the tower and the house of Gavin Hamilton was stopped as mortared wall stubs and associated deposits were revealed beneath modern demolition rubble. These features were then recorded and excavated. The modern surface and bedding sealed a levelling layer of sandstone rubble, which was removed to reveal the foundation courses of two unconnected sandstone walls. On partial removal, these two walls and a slab drain proved to be built directly on bedrock, which had probably been levelled for the purpose.

No features earlier than c1700 were encountered above the

## STRATHCLYDE

bedrock. Given the close proximity of the site to the focus of an ecclesiastical settlement founded in the 12th century, the absence of pre-18th century finds suggests that the levelling truncation down to bedrock SE of Abbot Hunter's Tower removed all trace of prior activity.

Sponsor: Meikle Kleboe.

**Mauchline Mains Farm** (Mauchline parish) A Johnstone,  
Old road J Mair, S Wood

NS 501 277 At Mauchline Mains farm a stoney strip along the edge of pasture land was investigated by ACFA members. A road 3.6m wide was traced for several hundred metres, becoming less prominent as it passes into an adjoining field. It is constructed of close packed stones, the largest being some 0.2m long. The layers of stones reach a depth of only 0.25m. The edges are not defined by large stones. Cart movements have left two raised linear bands above the surface.

(New Cumnock parish) SRC SMR  
**Glen Farm**

NS 6572 1482 Steading, ruined structures, horse gang.

**Fountainhead Mine**

NS 6577 1045 Disused antimony mine.

**House of Water** (New Cumnock parish) CFA  
Post-medieval industrial and agricultural landscape, castle

Desk-bound survey was commissioned by the landowners of a proposed opencast site. Field survey was undertaken in the part of this area deemed archaeologically sensitive by Strathclyde Regional Council. The following monuments were recorded:

NS 5401 1261 – NS 5406 1261 50m length of earthen field bank, continuing NW beyond the surveyed area.

NS 5411 1260 A scatter of stones, possibly the remains of a clearance cairn.

NS 5372 1253 Rectilinear drystone structure (5m by 3m) with single entrance central to S wall; lies adjacent to the trackway leading to Tappet Hill quarry. The footings of a drystone dyke link the NE angle of the structure to an adjacent field wall. This structure is absent from the first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1856, but appears on subsequent editions.

NS 5413 1251 Drift shaft and spoil tips for the extraction of graphite; referred to as 'Waud Mine Blacklead' on the first edition 6" OS coverage. The shaft was capped in 1969.

NS 5369 1243 Quarry scoop excavated into a rocky knoll: 10m by 5m, with a worked rear face 2.5m high.

NS 5337 1200 Linear boulder alignment beside Beoch Lane, possibly edging a cultivation terrace.

NS 540 119 (area) Craigman farm, indicated as occupied on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, is now in a poor state of preservation. Its associated field system is still partly used.

NS 5371 1188 – NS 5373 1183 Length of earthen field bank running NE from the crags overlooking Beoch Lane. A break 5m from its S end may mark the position of a trackway.

NS 5408 1191, NS 5376 1184, NS 538 118 (area), NS 5383 1179, NS 538 117 (area) Areas of coal working, including disturbed ground and bell pits.

NS 538 117 Craigman Cottage, indicated as occupied on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, is now in a poor state of preservation. An area of rig and furrow (15m by 12m) adjacent to the cottage is partly obscured beneath the mounded collapsed remains of the cottage. Much of the trackway approaching the cottage is still visible as a terrace beside Beoch Lane.

NS 5393 1175, NS 5394 1148, NS 537 113 (area) Isolated areas of well-preserved rig and furrow survive on steep S-facing slopes at these locations.

NS 5360 1171 – NS 5361 1169, NS 5370 1164 – NS 5373 1163 Two curvilinear alignments of rubble; either land clearance or the remains of a drystone dyke.

NS 5405 1169 Square enclosure 20m across, defined by an earthen bank up to 3m wide and 1m high; probably an abandoned sheepfold. The trackway leading to Craigman Cottage passes through it.

NS 5406 1167 Quarry scoop (6m by 3m) excavated into the S face of a rocky knoll. The rear worked face is up to 1m high.

NS 5400 1150 Little Rigend Farm; recently abandoned.

NS 5386 1142 Possible kiln site: a steep-sided scoop excavated into the hillside adjacent to the track leading from Little Rigend Farm. The rear face is 8m high, and the base is 11m wide and recessed into the hillside by 6m. A firebrick was recovered from the base of this feature.

NS 5416 1141 (area) Little Rigend Castle (NMRS Ref: NS 51 NW 2) stands in a field beside the River Nith. Previous excavations at the site have confused its appearance, but a basic rectilinear form can be made out, and two internal chambers discerned. A possible stair base is situated in the W chamber. Traces of three disused earthen banks, which may be associated with the occupation of the castle, were recorded in the same field.

NS 5393 1127, NS 5399 1125 A quarry (18m by 11m) lies beside the S bank of the River Nith. An earthen field bank runs southwards from the quarry. Further small quarries are situated on the W side of Castle Hill.

NS 5393 1122 A series of spoil tips covers an area of 40m by 10m W of Castle Hill. Their source probably lay S of the survey area, in an area of conifer plantation.

NS 5420 1135 – NS 5365 1108 The 'Inclined Plane', as indicated on the first edition Ordnance Survey coverage, survives as a substantial embankment, and bridge abutments survive where it was carried over the River Nith.

Sponsor: British Coal Opencast.

**Lanemark Farm** (New Cumnock parish) M J Richmond  
Archaeological assessment

NS 558 119 A short desk-top study and field assessment was conducted by GUARD in March 1994 at Lanemark Farm in order to determine whether or not significant archaeological remains existed within the proposed open cast mining development area. The results highlighted a number of features primarily associated with an industrial landscape and post-medieval rural settlement: the latter consisting of a ruinous rectangular structure of mid-18th-century origins with later rebuilds and subsequent collapses. The industrial remains consisted of earthworks and structures associated with the Lanemark Coal Company colliery complexes and their attendant mineral railway network which had fallen out of use by the inter-war years.

Sponsor: R J Budge (Mining) Limited.

## CUNNINGHAME DISTRICT

**23 Eglinton Street, Irvine** (Irvine parish) SRC SMR  
Watching brief

NS 3197 3916 A watching brief was carried out during the digging of foundations for a house on the backlands of this property in the vicinity of the 16th-century Seagate Castle. Approximately 0.5m of imported topsoil was found to overlie a loamy sand. Only one feature was found cutting the loamy sand layer, a modern sub-circular round bottomed pit c 1.0m wide and c 0.6m deep.

The loamy sand formed the upper part of a developed soil profile which graded to natural sand at a depth of c 1.2m below modern

ground level. No features were identified within this deposit, but fragments of medieval green-glazed pottery were recovered from depths of between 0.8m and 1.05m within the soil profile.  
Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

**Holehouse Farm** (Irvine parish) F Baker  
Cropmarks

NS 352 411 An archaeological assessment was carried out in advance of development with the objectives of locating, by geophysical surveying, the precise location of a ring ditch feature (NMRS No NS 34 SE 12) and testing by trial trenching other cropmark that may have been enclosure ditches. The magnetometer survey located the ring ditch at NS 352 411 and suggests it is elliptical in shape and c 12m by 4m.

The possible enclosure ditches and other cropmark features were investigated and found to be natural features.  
Sponsor: Irvine Development Corporation.

**Holy Island, Lamlash** (Kilbride parish) R Harry  
Early Christian and monastic site

NS 058 297 GUARD was first approached by the Samye Ling Buddhist Community shortly after Holy Island was purchased in 1991, with a view to conducting archaeological research on the island. Apart from excavations by Balfour in 1908, traditional associations and vague historical references, very little evidence has survived of the history of the Island.

This year an initial site visit and survey on the island was undertaken between 16 and 21 June. On the N and W sides of the island, where all known archaeological remains are situated, all sites were assessed for condition, extent and potential threat from building development and other improvements by the Samye Ling community. A comprehensive photographic record of all potential features and a plane table survey were undertaken of the remains of a ruined building built into the cliff above the farmhouse (traditionally interpreted as a chapel of unknown date). In addition to this, the sites of a burial ground used up to 1790 by the inhabitants of Lamlash, and a round tower excavated by Balfour, were located. Overall a great potential was demonstrated for significant archaeological features as yet unrecognised.  
Sponsor: Glasgow Archaeological Society.

(Kilbride parish) SRC SMR

**Boat House, Holy Island**

NS 0524 3084 Rectangular stone structure, possibly re-used barn.

**Holy Island**

NS 0526 3013 Concrete pillboxes.

**Robbers Cave, Holy Island**

NS 0615 2902 Occupied Cave, possible carvings.

**The King's Caves, Blackwaterfoot** (Kilmory parish) R Harry  
Natural sea caves

NR 884 309 A survey was commissioned of GUARD to fully record and describe features within two caves to the S of the King's Cave, including a recently identified Norse carving. These features had yet to be formally recognised and are the subject of erosion by natural processes and active vandalism. The results complement work recently undertaken in the King's Cave by Ian Fisher, RCAHMS. A co-ordinated ground plan of all three caves was produced, to a scale of 1:100, and plans of any archaeological features within the caves were produced at a scale of 1:50. The extent, condition, character and inferred date of any identified features was assessed during the survey, and a fully comprehensive photographic record was taken of the southern two caves and all relevant features within them.

Within the N cave a stone structure curves inwards from the entrance, constructed from large boulders with smaller infilling stones.

In the southern cave a single curving row of boulders encloses a raised area. The function and date of the settings could not be determined from survey alone, although comparisons may be made with nearby Tormore and Kilpatrick, where small circular stone structures dating to the Bronze Age, had been discovered. Traditionally the caves were thought to have been used by early Christian hermits. Ogham inscriptions and a large cross carved into the King's Cave may attest to this. The Norse carving at the mouth of the southern cave comprises an interlace pattern typical of the period when Arran fell under the influence of the Norse Kingdom of the Isles.  
Sponsors: HS [ ]/Argyll and the Islands Enterprise.

**Kilwinning, Clock Tower** (Kilwinning parish) SRC SMR  
Salvage excavation

NS 3027 4330 Small-scale excavation was undertaken on the site of the District Council's new Information Centre immediately prior to development taking place. The new building was constructed as a northern extension to the early 19th-century Clock Tower, which was believed to have been built on medieval foundations. The adjacent upstanding remains of the medieval abbey are Scheduled.

Trenches were excavated on the line of, and sondages sunk to the depth of the new building's foundations, which were to abut the Clock Tower and the old Masonic Hall to the N. All the deposits encountered to an excavated depth of 0.9m were shown to post-date the construction of the existing Clock Tower.  
Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

**Main Street, Kilwinning** (Kilwinning parish) R Murdoch

NS 302 433 The proposed development of a gap site at 115-119 Main Street. Kilwinning was preceded by an archaeological assessment of the site by Scotia Archaeology Limited. Three trenches were opened: Trench 1 lay along the Abbeygate frontage; Trench 2 was adjacent to the S side of Main Street; and Trench 3 was located towards the SE corner of the site, near an existing tarmac car-park.

Trench 1 measured 6m N-S by 2m wide and was adjacent to and parallel with Abbeygate. On the W side of the trench, under recent deposits, were the foundations of a recently demolished 19th-century building; and below such underpinning were deposits of rubble (mortared and unmortared) extending as far as the subsoil, 1.2m below the present ground level.

Trench 2 was L-shaped, measuring 6m E-W by 2.5m N-S with a northward extension measuring 3m N-S by 2m E-W at its W end; it was located 3m W of the building that bounds the site on its E side. Further 19th-century foundations were uncovered but not removed. At a depth of approximately 1m was a substantial, organic-rich deposit.

Trench 3 was positioned beyond the limits of the recently demolished building and measured 5m E-W by 2m wide. Below 0.65m of modern materials was a dark, organic-rich deposit which included lenses comprising almost entirely wood fragments, many of them worked.

Sponsor: Irvine Development Corporation.

(Largs parish) SRC SMR

**Kelly Burn**

NS 2130 6810 Enclosure.

NS 2199 6845 Enclosure.

NS 2199 6842 Structure.

These sites reported to SMR by A Lee

**Burnt Hill, near Largs** (Largs parish) CFA

Desk-based study and field inspection

The following new sites and monuments were recorded in a desk-bound survey and field inspection conducted as part of an Environmental Assessment for a proposed c 350 hectare windfarm site.

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NS 261 668 Standing stone 0.4m wide and 0.8m high; not earthfast, and supported by small boulder cairn; probably a rubbing stone for livestock and not an antiquity.

NS 256 650 Small cairn c 1m in diameter and 0.4m across, lies on a low knoll close to the summit of South Burnt Hill. It may be the tip of larger feature buried beneath peat cover.

NS 256 649 Cairn of loose boulders piled against a rock outcrop.

NS 251 645 Small cairn c 1m in diameter and 0.3m high.

NS 251 648 Large turf-covered mound, measuring 37m long, 24m wide and 2m–3m high, within heather-covered area; not necessarily of archaeological origin.

A report detailing the methods and results of the project will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: ScottishPower plc.

### Lade Street, Largs (Largs parish)

SRC SMR

Watching brief

NS 2030 5942 A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of foundations for a new development at the corner of Lade Street and Gateside Street in the area of presumed medieval settlement. The site lies c 40m E of the site of the medieval parish church of St Columba.

No pre-19th century features were identified, but up to 0.9m of 'made ground' was observed in the sections of foundation trench excavated. Given the difficulties caused both by the weather and the early site clearance, the results must be seen as inconclusive.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

### Hopeton Farmstead (West Kilbride parish)

V E Bickers

Ruined 19th-century farmstead

NS 2292 4818 The ruined farmstead of Hopeton has been surveyed as part of an ongoing project to record the 'lost' farms of N Ayrshire.

A comprehensive archive search has been undertaken together with a photographic survey and a site survey during which ground plans of the structures were made.

This work was carried out with the kind permission of Mr Weir, the owner of Blackshaw Farm Park.

## DUMBARTON DISTRICT

(Arochar parish)

SRC SMR

### Glen Falloch

NN 3250 1765 Roofless structure and enclosures.

### Doone

NN 332 144 Settlement c 8 structures.

### Allt a' Chnoic

NN 260 134 4 roofless structures.

### Lochan Uaine

NS 3373 9933 1 roofless structure.

NS 3417 9931 1 roofless structure.

### Glen Douglas

NS 3250 9805 3 roofless structures (in same area as recorded site NS 39 NW 8).

NS 3354 9798 2 roofless structures.

(These sites taken from first edition OS maps, not visited)

(Cardross parish)

### Mains of Cardross

NS 3910 7665 Midden deposits, site of deserted farmstead, possible WWII bunker.

(Kilmarnock parish)

### Wester Portnellan

NS 3994 8647 1 roofless structure and enclosure.

### Knockour Cottages

NS 3940 8615 2 roofless structures and enclosure.

### Duncryne

NS 435 859 Possible beacon stance.

(These sites taken from first edition OS maps, not visited)

(Luss parish)

### Doone Hill

NS 2968 9741 Cairn.

### Glen Douglas

NS 331 974 2 roofless structures.

### Inverbeg

NS 3465 9710 1 roofless structure.

NS 3466 9698 1 roofless structure.

NS 3394 9683 1 roofless structure.

### Sith Mor

NS 3061 9661 2 roofless structures.

### Inverbeg

NS 3408 9639 1 roofless structure.

### Glen Molloch

NS 3072 9552 2 roofless structures.

### Gleann na Caorainn

NS 307 936 1 roofless structure.

NS 3070 9274 Sheepfold.

### Sron an Laoigh Burn

NS 329 924 1 roofless structure.

### Auchengavin Burn

NS 340 921 1 roofless structure.

### Coire Fuar

NS 300 921 1 roofless structure.

### Auchengavin Burn

NS 3391 9194 1 roofless structure.

### Inchmoan

NS 3710 9073 1 roofless structure.

### Highfields

NS 331 852 1 structure and enclosure.

### Fruin Water

NS 3270 8482 Roofless structures.

(These sites taken from first edition OS maps, not visited)

### Greenland (Auchentorlie) (Old Kilpatrick parish) A Sheridan Rock carvings

NS 4344 7463 (Greenland 1), NS 4348 7462 (Greenland 2) In view of the continuing and worsening threat to these two decorated outcrops from quarrying, HS granted NMS Scheduled Monument Consent for their controlled removal, so that they could be protected in perpetuity and returned to public display. The work took place between July and August 1994, in conjunction with the HS-sponsored exploration of adjacent areas (see next entry).

Preliminary work consisted of the cleaning of the Greenland 1 outcrop, in order to remove vegetation and clarify its eastern and southern extent (Fig 28). This enlarged the exposed area from the c 13m by 8m as cleaned by MacKie in 1984 to c 17.5m by 11.5m. The E and S parts of the outcrop were not pursued below the level of contact with the undisturbed till. (The HS-sponsored fieldwork described in the next entry did include trowelling of the subsoil down to the till in a strip roughly 12m by 2m along the S edge of the outcrop.) In the course of this work four tiny (and chronologically undiagnostic) pieces of flint, very similar to the flakes found at Greenland 2 in 1993, were discovered in crevices – all but one were in the newly-exposed area. Three of these were burnt. In addition, an area of

sandstone rubble – including a few decorated pieces – was discovered at the SE edge of the outcrop. These must have resulted from one of the several episodes of stone removal attested at the outcrop.

Cleaning also revealed one small, hitherto unrecorded, area of decoration at the SE corner of the outcrop; and it clarified the spatial extent of truncation of the surface. Non-truncated, undecorated stretches of outcrop, complete with glacial striae, were revealed along the S and E edges of the outcrop.

After cleaning, Greenland 1 was recorded using stereo photography (to produce a computer-rectified 'orthophotograph' of the outcrop), and an EDM survey was undertaken by RCAHMS, to show the relative positions of Greenland 1 and 2, Sheep Hill, and the HS test trenches, and also the find-spots of small finds.

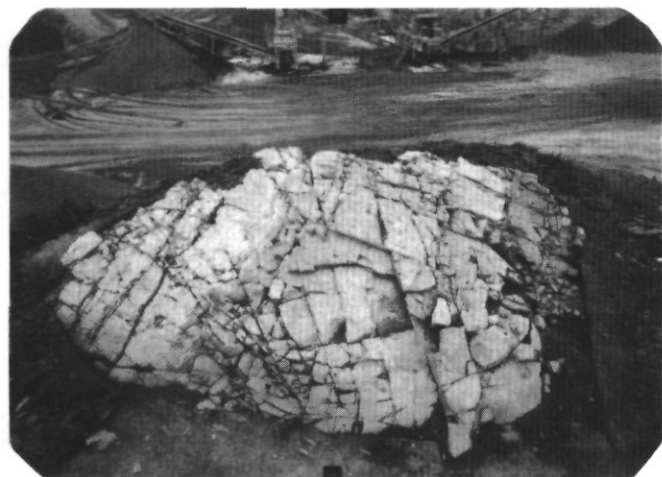


Fig 28. Greenland 1, July 1994, after cleaning.  
Photo: Survey & Development Services.

Removal of the decorated surfaces was effected by cutting beneath them with a diamond wire saw. This produced blocks corresponding to the natural cleavage lines of the rock; the blocks were then lifted onto pallets, crated, and transported away. No decorated rock remains at the site.

It is intended to display part of Greenland 1 in the new Museum of Scotland, another part in the Hunterian Museum, and the rest in a Dumbarton District Council property close to Greenland, at Overtoun House.

In the course of the 1994 work, the following additional information came to light: (a) a loose decorated boulder was found on the low ridge to the S of Greenland 1; (b) the quarry owner explained that the area immediately to the N and S of the decorated outcrops had formerly been boggy – so much so that extensive excavation and infilling of the area to the N had been necessary to form a stable platform for quarrying operations.

Sponsor: NMS. The assistance of the following is gratefully acknowledged: landowners Messrs A and W Thompson, Lanark & District Archaeology Society and friends, Dr E MacKie and colleagues in the Hunterian Museum.

**Greenland (Auchentorlie) – Sheep Hill** C Barrowman,  
(Old Kilpatrick parish) D Meller  
Area between rock carving site (AMH/2907) and fort at Sheep Hill  
(AMH/2908)


Various locations within valley area bounded by NS eastings 4344–4351 and northings 7444–7460 During July 1994, two weeks were spent investigating the archaeological potential of the unscheduled area between these two scheduled sites, in view of the landowners' stated desire to extend their quarrying southwards. This involved: (a) stripping sandstone outcrops (to investigate whether

any were decorated); (b) excavating ten sample test pits; (c) opening trenches immediately to the S of the decorated outcrops Greenland 1 and 2 and S of an undecorated sandstone outcrop adjacent to Greenland 2; and (d) undertaking a magnetic susceptibility survey, covering all the trenches but focusing on the last-mentioned area (to test for signs of burning).

The outcrops in the valley were all found to be undecorated, and all but two of the test pits (TPs) were devoid of structural or artefactual material: stripping of the turf revealed only undisturbed subsoil and bedrock. TP 1, approximately 30m S of Greenland 1 and 2, produced a sandstone fragment bearing two parallel curving incised lines: if genuinely a piece of decorated rock, this could have derived from the truncation of Greenland 1 or 2 (see previous entry and DES 1993, 81). TP 7, at the N foot of Sheep Hill, produced rock tumble (probably deriving from the collapsed ramparts of the hill-fort) and five fragments of cannel coal, including a fragment of a bangle.

Excavation immediately to the S of Greenland 2 produced two tiny flint flakes, resting on the presumed OLS some 7m–8m S of the extant decorated surface; and excavation to the S and E of Greenland 1 produced two fragments of decorated rock in the area of rubble described in the previous entry. The magnetic susceptibility survey yielded anomalies suggestive of burning in the trench adjacent to the undecorated outcrop near Greenland 2. Whilst this is a possibility – perhaps relating to the burning of scrub at an indeterminate period – the anomalies did not correspond to any visible features. Furthermore, although the sandstone outcrops produced far lower readings than the adjacent subsoil and till, the fact that the latter derive from the basalt bedrock surrounding the sandstone may have affected the readings.

Although the fieldwork did not reveal much evidence for significant human activity in the area of the decorated outcrops, it should be noted that much of the area had been considerably damaged by quarrying activities.

Sponsor: HS 

## EAST KILBRIDE DISTRICT

**Strathaven Castle** (Avondale parish) SRC SMR  
Watching brief

NS 7033 4444 A watching brief was carried out on behalf of the District Council during environmental improvement works in the area around the remains of Strathaven, or Avondale Castle. The castle and the park area around it on the E bank of the Powmillon Burn are Scheduled, and the watching brief was a condition of the Scheduled Monument Consent.

Landscaping operations on the W side of the Powmillon Burn were restricted to the upper, modern deposits at the corner of Todshill Street and The Cross.

Pathlaying operations at the SE corner of the upstanding remains of the castle uncovered the footings of an enclosing wall at the edge of the steep slope above the burn (NS 7034 4442). The wall was constructed of mortared yellow sandstone rubble, and was c0.9m wide. The line of the wall seemed to continue that of the existing fragments on the NW corner of the extant tower.

During the erection of seating on the E side of the castle (NS 7037 4444), mortared sandstone rubble was encountered at a depth of 0.55m.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

**Easthills** (Carmunnock parish) C A Miller  
Cairns (possible); damage to area/sites

NS 628 581 It was noted that a radio mast and ancillary buildings had been erected within a wire fence compound in area of the above



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archaeological site (NMRS No NS 65 NW 38). On closer inspection, one of the buildings (a container) had been levelled by cutting through a bank or mound, revealing c 4 courses of drystone walling.

### **Castle Hill Motte, East Kilbride** (East Kilbride parish) CFA Archaeological evaluation

NS 6077 5552 An archaeological evaluation was carried out to the NE of Castle Hill motte, East Kilbride, in advance of a proposed housing development. Desk-based and geophysical survey did not reveal the existence of any major archaeological features within the area. This result was supported by the excavation of eight trial trenches which revealed no concentration of archaeological features. An L-shaped ditch was found in the trench in the SW corner of the evaluation area, closest to the motte. The ditch ran from E to W for a distance of 6.8m and then continued SW for 2.45m into the southern section of the trench. It varied in width from 0.84m–1.01m wide and 0.13m–0.23m deep. The ditch was filled with a homogeneous, stiff, grey clay. The ditch and fill are clearly an anthropogenic feature but due to the limited extent of the excavations and the absence of any artefacts, their date and function remain unknown. Two isolated pits of unknown date were located in two of the other trenches. The concentration of modern artefacts in the topsoil and the presence of a large number of field drains suggest that this field has previously been subject to intensive cultivation.

The assistance and advice provided throughout the project by Strathclyde Regional Council's archaeological service is gratefully acknowledged.

Full report with NMRS.

Sponsor: East Kilbride Development Corporation.

### **Mains Castle, near East Kilbride** (East Kilbride parish) Survey and excavation of mound

NS 6279 5591 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of a mound located in a drained loch, in advance of the creation of a proposed heritage park. This mound had previously been identified (NMRS No NS 65 NW 30) variously as a crannog, motte, siegework and ornamental island. The mound is circular, measuring c 19m across and 1.5m high. The site was surveyed and contour plans produced. Five trenches were excavated at strategic points to identify the detail of construction, nature and date of the mound. These indicated that the mound was a single phase construction of redeposited material. Traces of a drystone structure, comprising two parallel alignments of angular stones c 0.15m apart, were identified on the summit of the mound; their date and function could not be determined from the excavated sample.

This work suggested that the mound was artificial and, on the basis of pottery finds recovered from the body of the mound, was probably constructed not before the 16th century. Palaeoenvironmental assessment suggested that the mound was located in an artificial loch; this observation is borne out by 18th-century documentary evidence. The mound is considered most likely to have been an ornamental feature associated with Mains Castle.

The curatorial role of Strathclyde Regional Council's archaeological service during this project is gratefully acknowledged.

Full report with NMRS.

Sponsor: East Kilbride Development Corporation.

### **Town Centre Park (Cloverhill)** (East Kilbride parish) C A Miller Long rig/ridge and furrow

ce NS 632 542 Area of 'long rig' ridge and furrow. Dimensions: (approximately) 3m (w) by 0.3m (h) by 150m (l) by 500m wide. Orientation: N–S down N slope of hill below the Dollan Swimming Pool. Condition: Ploughed/landscaped nearly flat – but visible in low oblique light or melting snow. Also obvious in section of road close to boating pond.

Details deposited with the Strathclyde SMR.

### **Law Knowe** (East Kilbride parish) Limekiln?

NS 632 561 Square plan structure (c 5m (w) by 3m (h)) constructed from roughly coursed free stone in a yellow mortar. Finished stone elements noted consisted of quoining corner, 'door' and two rectangular apertures (each c 0.73m (w) by 0.33m (h)) incorporated into the upper rear (E) wall.

The structure is revetted into the ridge of Law Knowe, directly opposite Laigh Mains Farm. There are two shallow scoops each c 3m diameter adjoining each other hard by the structure to the N occupying the remaining width of the ridge. These may represent either earlier primitive kilns, or quarry pits for the improvement (turnpike?) road running between the farm and the structure.

The W wall, which has been rebuilt with engineering bricks on-facing, is c 1m thick at base, tapering at 30° on outside to its top. All four walls are vertical on inside. W (front) wall has a full height gap some 1.75m wide. All walls capped with concrete, with the impression of corrugated iron running horizontally – probably later roofing – but losing final height of original built height. Both W and N walls are free standing. There is a modern brick structure c 1m square in NE corner – possible pig sty? Structure is in a very dilapidated condition and threatened by imminent development.

## EASTWOOD DISTRICT

### **Ballageich Hill** (Eaglesham parish) Unenclosed platform

S Hunter

NS 526 499 On the N-facing slope of Ballageich Hill at 300m OD and overlooking the eastern end of Bannan Loch, there is a possible unenclosed platform site comprising a single platform which measures 15m by 10m. The rear scarp and frontal apron are clearly defined by the break in slope from the natural hillslope which is steep at this location. Stones are visible on the rear scarp and others on either side of these were detected by probing. The frontal apron measures approximately 1/2m in height and the platform area slopes very slightly. The NE side of the platform appears to be almost closed while the SW is more open, perhaps suggesting an access on the latter side. The area of the platform is the same as the surrounding vegetation which is marginally improved moorland.

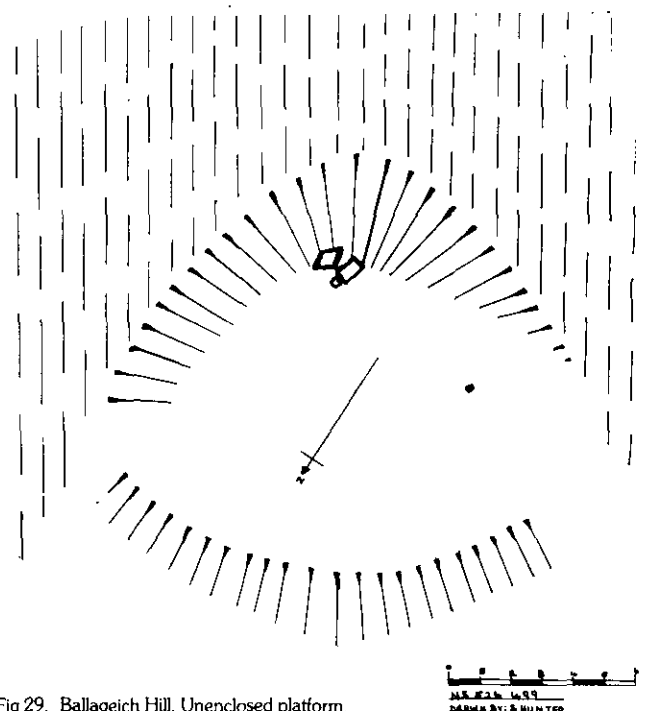


Fig 29. Ballageich Hill. Unenclosed platform.

**Polnoon Castle** (Eaglesham parish) D Alexander  
Castle site

NS 5850 5132 As part of a study of early castles in Renfrewshire a contour survey of the extremely ruinous remains of this castle (NMRS No NS 55 SE 6) and its immediate surroundings was carried out, at the scale 1:200.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

**Dell's Wood** (Eaglesham parish)

Tumulus or motte

NS 5576 5357 As part of a study of early castles in Renfrewshire a contour survey of this mound (NMRS No NS 55 SE 2), which has been interpreted as either a tumulus or a motte, and its immediate surroundings was carried out, at the scale 1:200.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

(Eaglesham parish)

SRC SMR

**South Moorhouse Farm**

NS 528 512 Stone-built feature, possible drain.

(Reported to SMR by Strathclyde Water)

**Greenbank Garden** (Mearns parish)

R Turner

Late 18th-century formal gardens

NS 561 566 Prior to the construction of a formal garden in the area of the walled garden nearest to Greenbank House, an assessment was made of the survival of previous garden features. In addition to a detailed survey of the undulations in the present grass, several small trenches were opened at strategic locations, based on the evidence of formal gardens as shown on an estate plan of 1772. The work was mainly carried out by members of ACFA under the supervision of Robin Turner, NTS Archaeologist. In the event, only very coarse features like cinder paths and deep flower beds were located, and insufficient was left to be used in the design of the forthcoming work.

Sponsor: NTS.

**CITY OF GLASGOW DISTRICT**

**Drumsargad Castle, Hallside** (Cambuslang parish) CFA  
Archaeological evaluation

NS 666 597 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the ridge to the E of Drumsargad Castle, Cambuslang, in advance of a proposed housing and landscaping development.

A desk-based assessment revealed that the map evidence showed no archaeological remains in the field to the E of the castle but did indicate the positions of a former fence and an electricity pylon. A resistivity survey of nine 30m by 30m grids identified a number of features, although there were no clear traces which could be positively interpreted as the remains of settlement to the E of the castle. Limited trial trenching confirmed the disturbed nature of the site and produced no firm evidence for *in situ* deposits associated with any occupation of the ridge, although a number of sherds of green glazed pottery were recovered.

The curatorial advice and assistance of the archaeology service of Strathclyde Regional Council is gratefully acknowledged. Full report to the NMRS.

Sponsor: H J Banks & Company Limited.

**High Street** (Glasgow parish)

J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

Urban medieval

NS 597 652 Excavations were carried out during September 1994 in advance of extensive redevelopment in the High Street/

College Street/Shuttle Street/Nicholas Street area. Three areas of excavation were opened.

The first area comprised an E to W trench measuring c 5m by 20m and located close to the corner of College Street and the High Street frontage. Extensive modern demolition debris was found directly overlying a substantial sandstone wall foundation. This foundation correlates with the position of a structure marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area. Trenches placed to the immediate W and N of this area revealed extensive cellarage.

The second area measured c 9m by 10m and was located to the rear of standing buildings on the High Street frontage, to the N of College Lane. Extensive modern demolition debris was found directly overlying natural clay. One rubbish pit was found cut into the natural and pottery sherds dating from no later than the 15th century were recovered.

The third area measured c 9m by 11m and was located on the Shuttle Street frontage, on the S side of College Lane. Below c 0.6m of demolition debris were the remnants of 19th-century stone wall foundations. The earliest evidence found on the site comprised a linear ditch c 1.7m wide at the top tapering to c 0.3m at the bottom. This ditch was aligned N to S and was backfilled with redeposited natural clay. Pottery sherds recovered from the fill indicate a backfilling date of no later than the 15th century. A second linear cut feature was also found crossing the area on a NW to SE alignment. Pottery sherds recovered from the fill of this feature also indicate a backfilling date of no later than the 15th century.

Sponsor: Kantal MacDonald Orr.

**Sheriff Court, Ingram Street** (Glasgow parish) G MacGregor  
Urban post-medieval

NS 594 651 An assessment was undertaken by GUARD of the site of the Sheriff Court on Ingram Street which was built between 1842 to 1892. The examination of documentary and cartographic sources revealed that tenement houses were being constructed on the plot by 1792. Prior to the laying of streets in 1790 the plot was part of the gardens of Hutchesons Hospital; the patrons of which having acquired arable lands for construction of the Hospital and its grounds in 1642.

The examination of test pits within the basement of the present building revealed the possibility of surviving deposits relating to late 18th or early 19th-century tenements.

Sponsors: Glasgow Development Agency, Sheriffhouse Limited, Sheriffhouse Limited Funders.

**Glasgow Cathedral** (Glasgow parish) M Richmond  
Watching brief and excavation in Session Room

NS 605 655 A small-scale excavation was carried out by GUARD in the NW corner of the Session Room in Glasgow Cathedral in October of 1993 in advance of the installation of a new electrical control board, consisting of three small trenches. The main trench was effectively an extension of the one which was opened in the 1992/93 season of work in Glasgow Cathedral, directed by S Driscoll (DES 1993, 82), and ran the length of the Session Room. Human remains were uncovered comprising five interments, four of which were excavated, which appeared to be contemporary with most of those recovered during the previous excavation i.e. early 19th century. Two additional trenches were dug in the Kitchen area and the corridor which runs from the rear Session Room door to the door leading to the exterior of the Cathedral on the N. No features were visible in these trenches or the main trench other than the burials.

Sponsor: HS

**Provands Lordship** (Glasgow parish)

I Cullen

NS 600 654 In August 1994 a short section (1.5m) of Medieval drain was exposed during the excavation of a sunken garden to the

## STRATHCLYDE

rear of Provand's Lordship and examined at short notice by GUARD. The S-sloping drain was situated at the SW corner of Provand's Lordship, and had been disturbed by the 17th-century extension to the building. It may be contemporary with the original 15th-century building. The drain was fully excavated and recorded to a line flush with the S wall of Provand's Lordship. Four stakeholes and a small pit were sealed under the drain.

Sponsor: City of Glasgow District Council.

### **Provand's Lordship, Castle Street** (Glasgow parish) SRC SMR Well

NS 6008 6551 A stone-lined well shaft was uncovered during earthmoving operations associated with the District Council's construction of a garden to the W of the 15th–17th-century Provand's Lordship. The well was located 8.5m W, and 5.5m N of the NW corner of the Lordship, just outside the area of Chilton's 1979 excavation (DES 1980, 33). The shaft had a diameter of 0.9m within its lining of rough sandstone blocks each measuring c 0.20m by c 0.25m. There were vestigial remains of a degraded lime mortar bonding the blocks of the lining, which was built within a narrow cut through the natural till. The uppermost remaining course of the lining was c 0.95m below the modern ground level, and there was standing water in the well 1.0m below this course. The shaft was plumbed to a depth of c 1.2m below water level.

The shaft was capped with paving flagstones before the construction of the late 19th-century buildings on the site. The capping was disturbed during the demolition and site clearance which took place in the late 1970s. No finds were recovered from the well, but it is most likely to date from the 18th century.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

### **Govan Old Parish Church Trial Excavations** S T Driscoll, (Govan parish) I S Cullen

NS 5534 6590 A geophysical survey was carried out by GUARD prior to the excavation to identify the location of the earlier churches suggested by the presence in the church of several early carved stones. However the results proved inconclusive due to the large number of monuments present in the churchyard and the 18th and 19th-century burial activity. They were not used as an aid in positioning of the trial trenches.

Seven trial trenches were opened, spaced around the churchyard and immediately outside the churchyard wall. The primary aim of the trenches on the boundary was to recover evidence of the vallum, in the form of a bank and ditch. Secondly it was hoped that occupational activity areas would fall inside the boundary. The third aim was to locate an earlier church.

Trenches A and B were situated offset on either side of the southern boundary of the churchyard. A ditch was excavated which reached a depth of 1.6m below the level of the natural sands and clays and which had two recuts. Slight evidence of an internal bank was found on both sides of the present boundary wall and fence. Very few artefacts were recovered from the ditch: medieval pottery was present in the upper fills of the final recut. A few roughly worked shale fragments were recovered from the primary fill. Trench B, inside the churchyard, produced evidence of successive periods of burning and a stone hearth. Fragments of worked shale, including a roughout for a finger ring, large chunks of charcoal, fragments of burnt bone, cinder and small amounts of iron slag, were recovered from the burnt layers. Although no definite structural evidence was found in the small area excavated, it seems likely that some sort of workshop existed in the area. Four graves had been cut into these layers. Only one was definitely post-medieval and the three other, highly decayed skeletons are probably medieval. Overall it appeared that disturbance from burials became more severe about 3.5m from the fence. Considerable evidence of a succession of fences and walls in the immediate area of the present

wall and over the original bank was recovered. These hindered interpretation.

Trench C was located close to the SE corner of the church and beneath the line of a path which has existed since at least the 18th century. Evidence for two stone structures, built one over the other was recovered. The earlier one was of more substantial construct and both were of drystone build. The later wall was insubstantial and little more than a drystone dyke. The earlier feature was much better built. Small boulders had been packed in a trench of indeterminate width. The top of the boulders had been tightly packed with small stones to create a firm, even surface. No mortar was used. It was oriented on the same line as the existing S wall of the church. The absence of mortar and the estimate that the ground surface at the time of construction was some 1m below the present ground level suggests an early date, perhaps 10th or 11th century. The deposits were slightly disturbed by three modern burials, one of which was of an infant. No artefacts were recovered to give a more certain date. A later robbed out construction trench may relate to the Medieval church demolished in 1762.

Trenches D, E and F were situated along the northern boundary of the churchyard. Trench D was located adjacent to the N wall inside the churchyard and within a Victorian burial lair. The Victorian burials had effectively destroyed any archaeology and only a small fragment of old ground surface remained undisturbed. Very good evidence for mid-19th-century burial furnishings were discovered. Trenches E and F were located N of the wall between the churchyard and the River Clyde on the site of the demolished Harland and Wolff shipyard. They were machine dug, because of modern tipping and demolition debris. No evidence of a ditch, or any Medieval activity in this area was evident.

Trench G was located in the SE corner of the churchyard at the suspected location of an earlier gate, however deep deposits of 19th-century rubbish were encountered which prevented this trench from being excavated to earlier levels.

Sponsor: City of Glasgow District Council.

## INVERCLYDE DISTRICT

(Greenock parish)

SRC SMR

### **Lady Burn**

NS 2968 7470 Site of smithy trackway and lade.

(Inverkip parish)

### **Kelly Burn**

NS 2200 6839 Structures. (Reported to SMR by A Lee)

### **Coves Reservoir**

NS 2466 7652 Second World War gun emplacement.

**Compensation Reservoir** (Inverkip parish)

A Lawler

Stone axe

NS 252 722 Stone axe, c 17cm long by 6cm along the rounded cutting edge, tapering to 3.5cm at the slightly flattened butt, and under 2cm thick. Grey-green volcanic stone with white discolorations. The axe was a surface find located below the high water mark at the edge of the reservoir. It was found on the clay, which had been eroded by the water, under the peat cover. Frank Newall reported an axe found at Gryfe Reservoir nearby (NS 2823 7112) in the *Western Naturalist*, I (1972), 48. Retained by finder.

**Milton Bridge Motte** (Kilmacolm parish)

D Alexander

Motte

NS 3580 6834 As part of a study of early castles in Renfrewshire a contour survey of this site (NMRS No NS 36 NE 13) and its immediate surroundings was carried out, at the scale 1:200.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

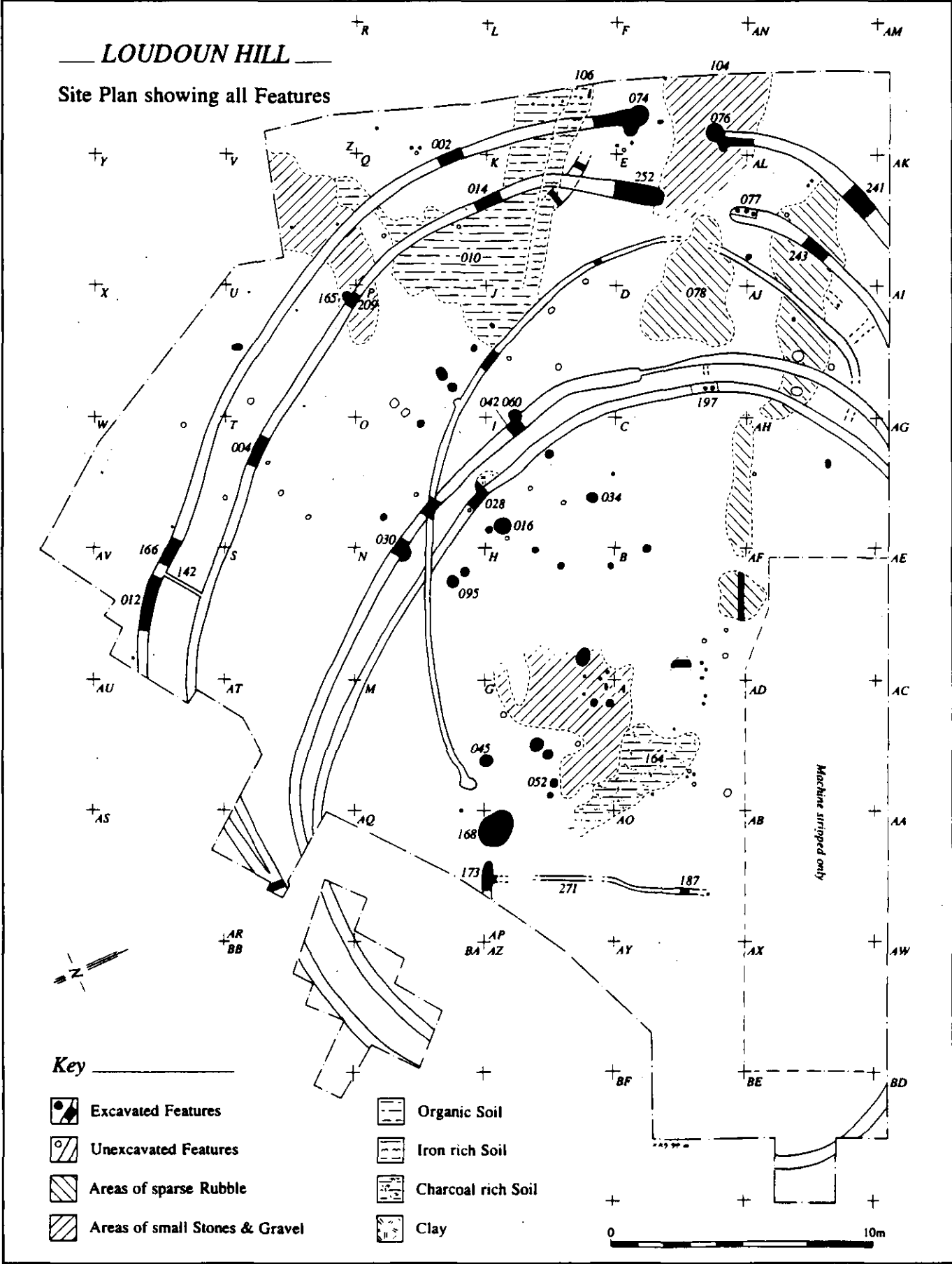


Fig 30. Loudoun Hill (see p 70).

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## Pennytersal Motte (Kilmacolm parish)

D Alexander

NS 3367 7117 As part of a study of early castles in Renfrewshire a survey of this site (NMRS No NS 37 SW 9) and its immediate surroundings was carried out, at the scale 1:200.  
Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

## KILMARNOCK & LOUDOUN DISTRICT

### Loudoun Hill (Galston parish)

J A Atkinson

Excavation  
NS 6064 3734 Rescue excavations at Loudoun Hill Quarry during October and November of 1994 by GUARD revealed the remains of a prehistoric twin palisaded enclosure on a sand and gravel terrace (The Leven) at the foot of Loudoun Hill, Ayrshire (see Fig 30, p 69). The primary phase of activity on the site was represented by two double palisade trenches arching across the head of the sand and gravel terrace, which, on the slopes, merged into two separate trenches surrounding the head of the terrace. The outer set of palisades was accessed via a substantial entrance complex to the E of the site. This led into the middle zone, a 'D'-shaped area sandwiched between the outer and inner sets of palisades. There was no visible access to the interior zone, although structural evidence points to the existence of a roundhouse within this area. The secondary phase of activity was represented by a large shallow slot trenched enclosure with an entrance facing NW which cut the phase 1 structure. A third phase of occupation was also indicated by a rectilinear feature overlying the external phase 1 set of palisades. Lying outwith the site other activity was identified on the terrace; two satellite hearths were located, one of which revealed Neolithic pottery under excavation. This may be the earliest phase of occupation on the Leven. A full report deposited with NMRS.  
Sponsors: Strathclyde Regional Council, HS [ ] and Tilcon Ltd.

### Old Castle of Loudoun (Loudoun parish)

A Johnstone, J Mair,  
G Hearn

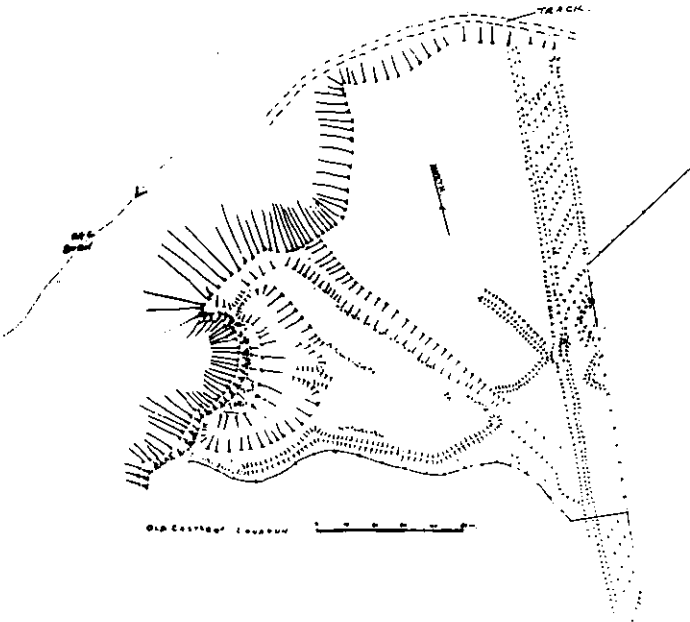


Fig 31. Old Castle of Loudoun.

NS 5170 3777 The site was identified as a motte and bailey in DES 1981. The motte is now seen in the crescentic remnants of a natural hill, falling steeply to the W, but what remains suggest the top could have had a diameter of over 30m. A crescentic ditch some

3m deep surrounds the hill. Fragmentary remains of a stone structure are seen around the rim.

Across the burn from the Old Castle is a substantial limekiln with two large draw holes and formerly a date stone showing 1771 was to be seen high on its structure. 18th and early 19th-century quarrying of the motte almost certainly accounts for its present shape on the NW side. Scooped slopes, now overgrown, typical of quarrying are also seen along the steep bank of the river.

To the E of the bailey a large ditch runs N to S while on the S side the site is enclosed by a bank.

The Old Castle was abandoned by the 16th century. The whole area of the site appears to have had continuing use in an agricultural and industrial context.

Detailed plans and a report by ACFA members will be lodged with NMRS.

### Judge's Hill (Loudoun parish)

Landscape (see Fig 32)

NS 519 386 On the N side of the Irvine Valley, on the W bank of the Hag Burn, a small secluded area shows evidence of long use in the following features:

1. A flat topped promontory has been cut off by a deep ditch (described as a motte in DES 1969).
2. In a flat area between two burns the much altered remains of a two-compartment structure, 15m by 6m is set into the N slope. The edge of the Hag burn around this area shows a substantial revetment. This area has been much coppiced in the past.
3. An area of rig and furrow at the N corner of pasture land high above the burns is contained by a low field bank.
4. A hollow-way runs between the hill and the area of rig.
5. A substantially intact limekiln lies E of the road with evidence of limestone quarrying nearby.

Detailed plans and report by ACFA members will be lodged with NMRS.

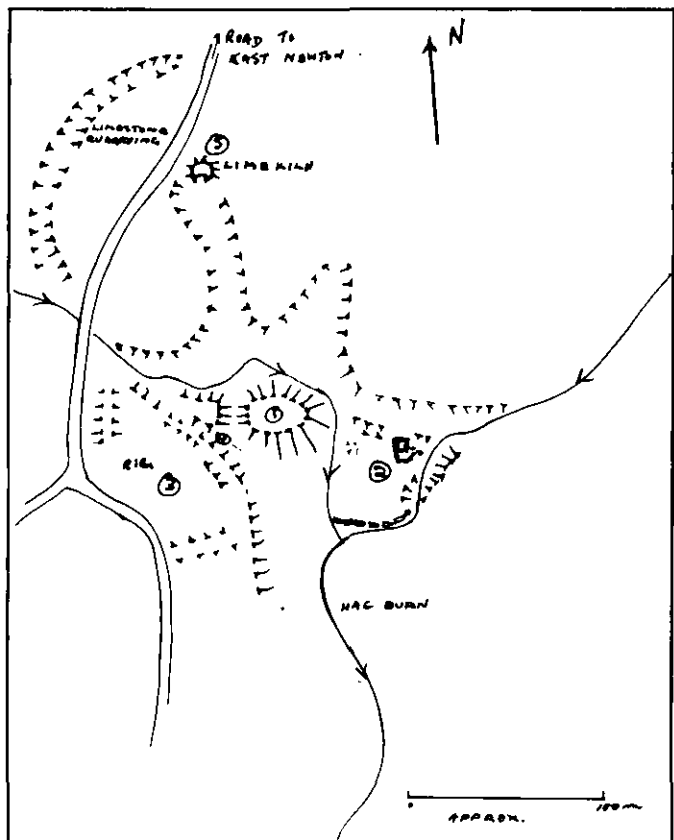


Fig 32. Judge's Hill (sketch map not to scale).

**KYLE & CARRICK DISTRICT**

(Barr parish)

SRC SMR

**Eldrich Hill**

NX 360 921 Cairn.  
NX 364 922 Cairn.

(These sites reported to the SMR by the Forestry Authority)

(Dailly parish)

**Bargany Coal Pit**

NS 2572 0191 Engine house.

(Kirkmichael parish)

**Auchalton**

NS 355 035 Limeworks – quarry, four kilns, trackways, possible engine house.

**Girvan Golf Course** (Girvan parish)

S Bain, A Leslie

Pipeline impact assessment on Roman marching camp

NX 183 990 In November 1993 GUARD undertook a two-day assessment on the line of the proposed rising main which is to form part of a new sewerage scheme designed to serve Girvan.

The pipeline was identified as having a possible impact upon the smaller of two Roman marching camps, first discovered by CUCAP in the 1970s (*Britannia*, 9 (1978), 397–401). Though the full extent of the smaller camp remains unclear, it was thought likely that the pipeline would dissect its defensive perimeter at some point along its SW side.

An eleventh hour decision to alter the pipeline route led to the placing of the two trenches very close to the mean high water mark at the edge of Girvan Golf Course, potentially beyond the corner of the camp. The first was located over a linear grassmark at Strathclyde Sewerage's request. This 'feature' could be seen on the ground and was not known to correspond with any modern pipelines; it also followed an alignment commensurate with a projection of the known length of the SW side of the camp into the area occupied by the golf course. Excavation, by hand, revealed this to be non-archaeological in origin.

The second trench was located some 10m–12m from the coastline and measured 20m by 1m in extent. Also excavated by hand down to the natural sand subsoil, one probable archaeological feature was recorded. It appears to be a pit, at least 1.20m deep and filled with water-worn cobbles. Time restrictions prevented the full excavation of the feature, though it was determined that its N edge was steep sided and sloping, and that it possibly had a rounded base. The S edge was far less clearly defined and in plan appeared to dissipate gradually towards the S end of the trench. There were no finds.

Although no traces of the defences of the small marching camp were encountered during the assessment, the ultimate location of the trenches precludes any authoritative judgement on the presence or absence of the camp within the land now occupied by the golf course.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Sewerage.

**Girvan Mains Farm** (Girvan parish)

I Cullen

Archaeological fieldwalking

NX 191 999 A new sewage treatment plant is to be built at Girvan Mains Farm, N of Girvan. A short programme of fieldwalking was carried out to establish whether any previously unknown archaeological sites were present within the area affected by the new treatment works. A number of large Mesolithic flint scatters have been recovered from the immediate area. Fieldwalking was carried out in February 1994 and produced no evidence of the presence of any new sites.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Sewerage.

**Motehill Crescent, Girvan** (Girvan parish)

SRC SMR

Watching brief

NX 1884 9729 A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of foundations for a garage at 2 Motehill Crescent, Girvan. The development site lay adjacent to the Scheduled crop-mark enclosure of Motehill. No pre-modern archaeological remains were identified.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

**Littlehill Bridge** (Girvan parish)

G MacGregor

Flint scatter

NS 193 002 A watching brief was undertaken by GUARD during topsoil stripping. The appearance of a series of features containing worked flints led to the undertaking of further work. This involved the identification of archaeological features and their subsequent characterisation, as a series of spreads and dumps of material in shallow scoops. An assemblage of around 200 lithics were recovered, although more will be present in bulk samples taken for environmental information. These will be analysed as part of the post-excavation work.

A preliminary report is available.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Sewerage.

**Culzean Castle Estate** (Kirkoswald parish)

R Tumer

Camellia House

NS 2323 1001 The boiler house of the Camellia House was cleared of debris and recorded as a prelude to the restoration of the building. Built around 1818, the building appears initially to have been heated using a warm air system incorporating a hypocaust under the stone-slatted floor. In the late 19th or early 20th century, this gave way to a steam heating system using cast-iron piping. The boiler house and furnace of the secondary system were cleared with the aid of NTS Conservation Volunteers and the Rangers staff, and some attempt was made to understand the sequence of floors and sheds which must once have existed. It is intended to display the boiler area to the public, including interpretive boards based on the evidence revealed during the clearing exercise.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Sunken Road, Culzean Estate** (Kirkoswald parish)

Landscape feature

NS 235 101 As part of an attempt to understand the development of the designed landscape at Culzean Castle, a team of NTS Conservation Volunteers assisted in a small-scale assessment of a feature known as the sunken road. This feature approaches the castle from the N, then turns a sharp right angle to face the Robert Adam's ruined arch, viaduct and castle. Its absence on any late 18th and 19th-century maps suggests that the feature cannot have been in use for very long.

The excavation of a trench across the feature ascertained that it was indeed a metalled road, and that it possessed a well-made roadside drain on one side. However, thick hillwash deposits covered the surface and filled the drain, perhaps indicating a silting problem which might explain the short life of the feature. Consideration is now being given to reopening the feature – which would give a stunning first view of the castle.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Fail Monastery** (Tarbolton parish)

SRC SMR

New information

NS 4207 2886 SRC visited Fail Mains in response to the erection of a large agricultural building. Contact was made with Mr Taylor, father of Mr Bryce Taylor the present farmer. He stated that he remembered people in the locality talking about the finding of 'bones and the graveyard' when a cutting was being made for the old road. The new information is that he was able to locate this

## STRATHCLYDE

cutting to the above NGR. The cutting extends some 25m either side of the NGR. On the date of visit a fragment of oyster shell was found in the exposed eastern face at a depth of 0.45m below turf level, and at the NGR given. This may reinforce the validity of the new locational information recovered.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

## CLYDESDALE DISTRICT

(Carnwath parish)

### Burnfoot

NS 9850 5573 Brick and concrete structures.

### Upper Haywood

NS 969 557 Limekilns.

(Crawford parish)

### Normangill Henge

NS 9733 2209 Two flints on surface molehill.

### Camps Water

NS 9832 2226 Flint core found.

(Douglas parish)

### Parish Holm

NS 7603 2787 Stone structure.

NS 7523 2743 Earthwork enclosure.

(These sites reported to SMR by S Foster, HS)

(Lamington & Wandel parish)

### Wandel Hill

NS 9568 2696 Possible burnt mound.

### Chapel Street, Carluke (Carluk parish)

Watching brief

NS 8484 5072 This redevelopment site on the E side of Chapel Street, N of Cairneymount Road was examined for evidence of archaeological deposits after site investigations had taken place. No archaeological remains were identified.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

### Harrows Law, near Tarbrax (Carnwath parish)

Desk-based study and field inspection

The following sites and monuments were recorded in a desk-based survey and field inspection conducted as part of an Environmental Assessment for a proposed windfarm site.

NT 0364 5368 Possible course of Roman road intersected by proposed access route to windfarm (NMRS Ref: NT 05 SW 26). No evidence of the road was located at this point.

NT 0611 5260 (The Pike); NT 0648 5311, NT 0650 5314, NT 0679 5318, NT 0694 5331 (Darlees Rig); NT 0548 5305 (Harrows Law) Six 'Shepherd's cairns' lie on the summits of these hills. They are composed of stacked piles of large stones measuring up to 2m across and 1m high. None is indicated on the first edition OS coverage of 1864, although some are present on the second edition OS coverage of 1912, suggesting that these monuments are of no great antiquity.

NT 0645 5309 This shelter on the western end of the summit of Darlees Rig comprises a semi-circular drystone structure measuring c 4.5m by c 3m, with the wall c 0.3m wide and up to 0.9m high. It is absent from the first edition OS map coverage of 1864, but indicated on the second edition of 1912 as a 'Shepherd's cairn'.

NT 049 538 (approximately) Sub-rectangular hollow, measuring 6m by 2m by 0.2m deep; date and function unknown.

NT 0379 5359 Disused field bank c 2m wide and 0.8m high, intersected by the proposed access route. The bank appears to be

related to the extant field system, but is not present on any OS map coverage.

NT 0374 5357 Stone quarry, measuring c 15m across by c 2.5m deep; bounded to E by upcast bank c 1m high. Probably recent in origin.

NT 025 556 Tarbrax shale-oil works, worked from 1864 until 1925 (NMRS No NT 05 NW 10). Its remains comprise principally building foundations, two large bings and the alignments of former tramways preserved as tracks.

A full report will be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: ScottishPower plc.

### Cornhill (Coulter parish)

Find-spot

NT 023 349 Arable fieldwalking by Biggar Museum Young Archaeology Club produced a quantity of worked chert and flint. A leaf-shaped arrow made from pitchstone was also found.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

### Boghead Unenclosed Platform Settlement (Crawford parish)

Monitoring of electricity tower dismantling CFA

NS 94 20 A watching brief was conducted in November 1993 in order to monitor the felling and subsequent removal of two electricity towers, XA200 and XA201, on the 275kv transmission line between Strathaven and Harker. Both towers were situated within the Scheduled area which contains an extensive platform settlement (NMRS No: NS 92 SW 28). Scheduled monument consent was obtained before the start of work.

The complete superstructures were felled, but damage was restricted to the topsoil. All materials were then removed by helicopter, thus minimising ground disturbance. Excavations to remove the four concrete foundation blocks, which extended 1.0m below ground, were to affect only those areas previously disturbed during construction. However, the excavation of small areas of undisturbed ground adjacent to the original foundation trench was unavoidable. This allowed the surrounding deposits to be viewed in section, prior to removal of the foundation itself.

Tower XA200 was situated at the periphery of the settlement, at the N boundary of the Scheduled area. It was therefore possible to fell the tower northwards and outwith the sensitive area. Excavation of the foundations revealed nothing of archaeological significance. A fairly shallow topsoil, c 0.1m in depth, overlay a subsoil of yellow-grey sand and gravels which continued below the excavated depth of 1.0m from ground surface. No artefacts were recovered and no features were noted.

Tower XA201 was located at the E boundary of the Scheduled area, downslope from the northernmost identified platform. The presence of a drystone dyke, which forms the eastern boundary of the Scheduled area, required the tower to be felled westwards. This caused minimal damage to the turfline. No archaeological remains were identified during removal of the foundation blocks. The topsoil, 0.1m in depth, overlay an identical sand and gravel deposit to that identified at tower XA200.

The foundation trenches were then backfilled and the topsoil reinstated. The use of only two tracked vehicles, one required to excavate the foundations and one to disassemble the metal structure of the tower, resulted in a minimal amount of damage to the ground surface.

Sponsor: ScottishPower plc.

### Stoneyburn Cairns, near Elvanfoot (Crawford parish)

Monitoring of electricity tower removal

NS 9575 1935 A watching brief was conducted in November 1993 in order to monitor the felling and subsequent removal of electricity tower XA209, on the 275kv transmission line between Strathaven and Harker. This tower was situated c 50m E of three

cairns. The SE limit of the Scheduled area of these cairns runs along the transmission line. Scheduled monument consent was obtained prior to work starting.

The procedure and limited destruction was as in the entry above.

Tower XA209 was situated at the E boundary of the Scheduled area. It was therefore possible to fell the tower northwards and away from the archaeologically sensitive area. Excavation of the tower foundations revealed nothing of archaeological significance. A shallow topsoil, c0.1m deep, overlay a yellow-orange sand and gravel subsoil. No artefacts were recovered and no features noted.

Sponsor: ScottishPower plc.

**Fall Kneesend** (Crawford parish)

T Ward

Cairn/cremation burial

NS 980 162 Excavation has resumed on the cairn group (see DES 1993, 89) and the cairn described by GUARD as covering a 'pyre' is now interpreted as a Bronze Age cremation burial. A single sherd of enlarged food vessel was found in the deposit of cremated bone and charcoal. No *in situ* burning was evident on the soil.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Camps Reservoir** (Crawford parish)

T Ward

Bronze Age cremation and inhumation cemetery (see Fig 33)

NT 011 226 Further investigations in 1994 within the area of the reservoir (see DES 1993, 89) revealed another Bronze Age cemetery being washed away. Excavation revealed a series of pits, post and stake holes. Sherds of food vessel were found dispersed on the surface of the site and also within pit 3. One pit (7) was stone lined and intended for an extended inhumation while another (5) was apparently a crouched inhumation and contained a pair of jet napkin rings. Pits 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11 contained cremated remains, some with burnt bone. Pit 6 was a massive post hole with packing stones and may have been the cemetery marker or totem. One cremation site was located beside pit 8. The site may originally have been covered by a cairn.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Camps Water** (Crawford parish)

J O'Sullivan

Survey

The archaeological survey of the site of a proposed water treatment plant in the valley of the Camps Water was undertaken by

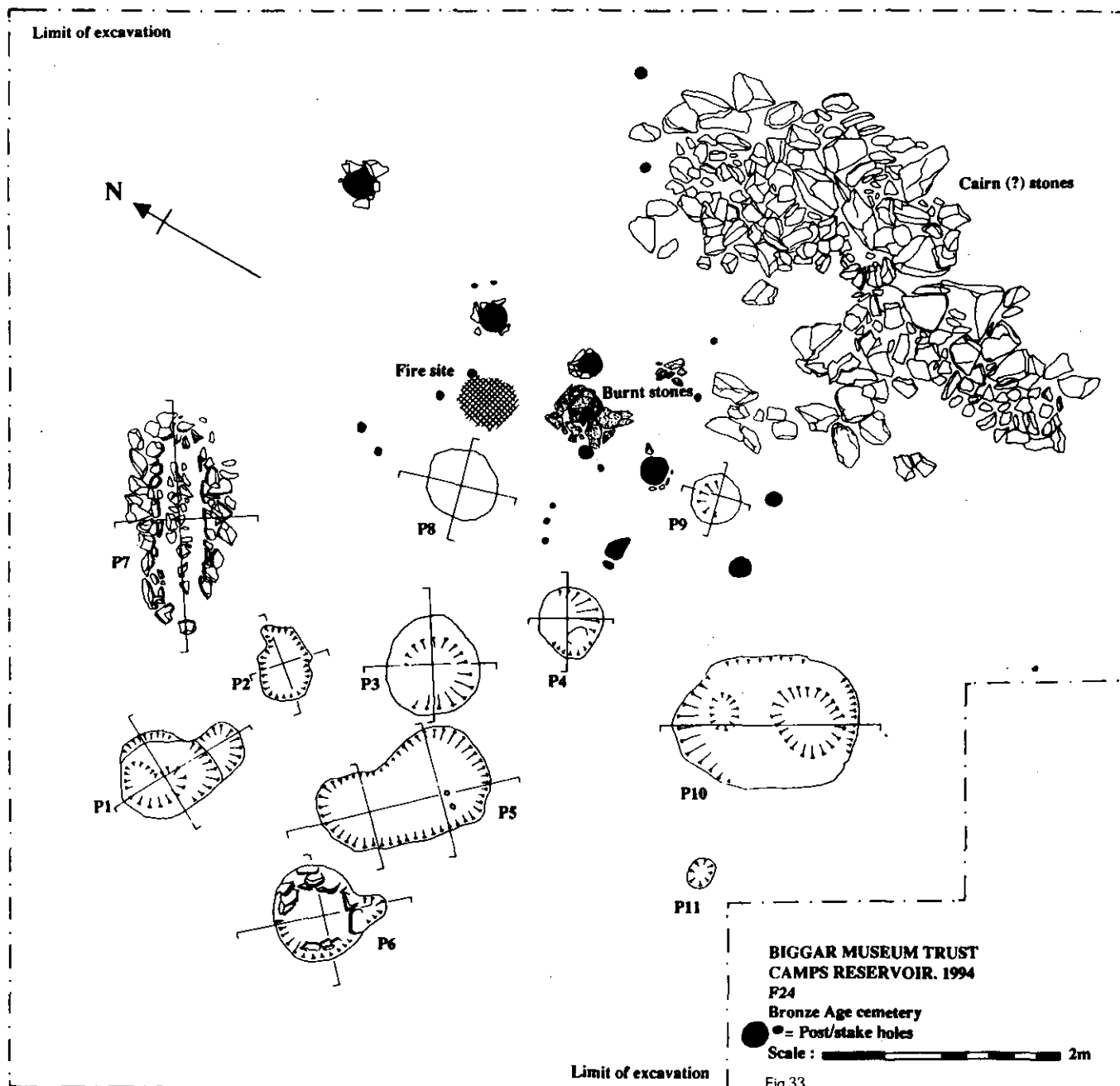


Fig 33.



## STRATHCLYDE

AOC (Scotland) Ltd, commissioned by SRC's Department of Physical Planning.

Twelve features of archaeological interest were recorded within the survey area and occurred in two areas: (a) N of the modern road, along the S bank of Camps Water and (b) S of the modern road, on the W-facing slope overlooking Rine Gill. Outwith the survey area, an additional site was noted: this was a rectangular structure – possibly a longhouse – on the opposite or N bank of Camps Water.

Features recorded along the river bank comprise an extensive group, of various dates and types, and include flints (Site No 12), a track (Site No 2), two quarries (Site No 3), a drystone sheepfold or 'sheep ree' (Site No 5), an area of rig and furrow cultivation (Site No 10) and a complex of turf-banked structures (Site No 4 and Site No 6 to No 9). These last features are interpreted as remnants of post-medieval or Early Modern settlement, specifically comprising cultivation plots and livestock enclosures.

The features overlooking Rine Gill are two – possibly three – small cairns and an adjacent orthostat (Site No 1). These are interpreted as prehistoric funerary monuments, though there was no evidence for any other prehistoric activity in this part of the survey area.

Other features recorded on the broad hillslope S of the road included modern drainage ditches and areas of peat-cutting. Several narrow drainage ditches (typically 1.5m wide by 0.4m deep) traversed the brow of the hill. These were obviously modern features intended to improve the quality of pasture and were not recorded. Peat-cutting was identified in the form of shallow, irregular, damp, mossy depressions, typically 5m to 15m wide and 0.2m deep, randomly distributed across the brow of the hillslope.

In general, the evidence for either extensive cultivation or permanent settlement is slight, and it seems likely that rough pasture has been the principal form of land use in the survey area and its environs in all periods. Whether in the form of settlement, cultivation or livestock husbandry, the river terrace N of the road has been a preferred site of successive human activities.

- 1 NS 9826 2190 Cairns and orthostat.
- 2 NS 9825 2222 Track.
- 3 NS 9811 2224 Quarry.
- 4 NS 9812 2222 Earth-banked enclosure.
- 5 NS 9847 2224 Sheepfold.
- 6 NS 9840 2225 Earth-banked enclosures.
- 7 NS 9839 2222 Earth banks/structure?
- 8 NS 9841 2226 Earth banks/structure?
- 9 NS 9839 2228 Circular enclosure.
- 10 NS 9838 2221 Rig and furrow remnants.
- 11 NS 9845 2227 Quarry.
- 12 NS 9838 2226 Worked flints.
- 13 NS 9845 2242 Rectangular structure.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Archaeology Service.

Further fieldwalking in Clydesdale has produced the following sites:

- (Crawfordjohn: Crawford; Lamington & Wendel; Douglas parish)
- NS 8414 2301 Unenclosed platform settlement. T Ward
- NS 835 231 Small cairns.
- NS 831 232 Burnt mounds (2); flints and PH sherd; turf sheep  
bucht; turf field banks.
- NS 940 227 Lead smelting site (2).
- NS 942 229 Small cairn.
- NS 937 229 Burnt mound.
- NS 940 225 Burnt deposit.
- NS 948 212 Barrow (possible).
- NS 939 212 Burnt mound.
- NS 943 214 Burnt mound.
- NS 9342 2219 Burnt mound.
- NS 9341 2212 Burnt mound; lead smelting site.
- NS 9342 2203 Burnt mound; lead smelting site.
- NS 9352 2270 Small cairns; turf sheep bucht.

- NS 976 235 Unenclosed platform settlement.
- NS 945 247 Unenclosed platform settlement.
- NS 880 282 Unenclosed platform settlement.
- NS 959 142 Burnt mound.
- NS 990 282 Unenclosed platform settlement.
- NS 995 298 Burnt mound; deserted house; turf enclosures and  
bucht.
- NS 876 187 Unenclosed platform settlement.
- NS 868 200 Unenclosed platform settlement.
- NS 865 245 Cairns.
- NS 8575 2385 Cairn.
- NS 868 229 Cairns.
- NS 858 234 Unenclosed platform settlement.
- Full reports and survey plans with NMRS.

### Hagshaw Hill, near Douglas (Douglas parish) CFA

Desk-based study and field inspection

The following sites and monuments were recorded in a desk-based survey and field inspection conducted as part of an Environmental Assessment for a proposed c 400 hectare windfarm site.

NS 797 302 Five turf-built rectangular shielings and associated field banks (NMRS No NS 73 SE 4).

NS 8000 3005 Enclosure, field bank and possible shieling.

NS 813 303 Two circular enclosures (NMRS No NS 83 SW 2), c 70m apart, measuring c 15m and c 16m in diameter. Probably disused sheepfolds.

NS 8132 3020 Rectangular stone-built structure, 9m long E–W by 5m wide.

NS 8160 3061 Circular depression 6m across, banked on downslope side.

NS 7902 2993 Annular enclosure 13m in internal diameter.

NS 8144 3070 Annular trace c 20m in diameter visible on vertical aerial photographs (106G/SCOT/UK87, 10 May 46, frame 4071); not located by field inspection, and possibly the result of differential vegetation growth.

NS 8105 3088, NS 8090 3078 Square traces c 40m and c 30m across respectively, visible on vertical aerial photographs (ref as above); not located by field survey, and possibly the result of differential vegetation growth.

NS 7965 3115 Rectangular trace c 70m long E–W by 50m wide visible on vertical aerial photographs (106G/SCOT/UK87, 10 May 46, frame 4069); not located by field survey, and possibly the result of differential vegetation growth.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: EcoGen Limited.

### St Nicholas Parish Church, Lanark (Lanark parish) E Archer Church

NS 881436 The Lanark and District Archaeological Society were invited by the local minister, the Reverend John Thomson to look inside the church as renovations were in progress. These renovations meant that the floor had to be taken up as it was rotten in some areas.

Underneath the Victorian flooring was an accumulation chiefly of 18th and 19th-century rubbish. During the late 19th century part of the floor had been lifted to insert a heating system. As a consequence part of the area investigated was cut by a Victorian heating pipe. Close to this was found some plain 18th-century window glass and plaster work.

Further artefacts of the late 18th century were found including nails, clay pipe fragments and a piece of a wine bottle. These belong to the period when the present church was built.

Earlier objects included shroud pins and some 13th-century pottery. The pottery belongs to the period when the original church was built as a chapel. The shroud pins are earlier than the 17th century as the practise of church burial had ceased by then.

Fragments of human bones were found including bones belonging to a baby and several adults but no complete skeleton was found. However the structural finds were more interesting and these took the form of two lozenge-shaped pillar bases. These were thought to belong to the work of Thomas Twaddle in 1571 who erected some new pillars in the church.

Subsequent archaeological work was then carried out by GUARD since it was decided that Strathclyde Region should be consulted for help and advice.

Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

**St Nicholas Church, Lanark** (Lanark parish) J Terry  
Excavations inside the church

NS 8812 4366 Minor excavations inside St Nicholas Church were prompted by the need to lay new foundation walls to support floor joists (see entry above), as part of a renovation programme. The destruction and clearance of the previous walls were monitored archaeologically and the trenches for the new walls were hand excavated.

Only those areas disturbed by the wall foundations were examined in detail, although all the upstanding remains visible beneath the opened floor at the time of the investigation were recorded. Traces of wall lines were exposed, including a substantial wall foundation which must be related to the earlier Medieval chapel building. An alignment of pillar bases, diagonal to the present church, may relate to post-Reformation use of the chapel. Six burials of a Medieval date were also uncovered and the bones were removed for re-interment at a future date. Finds included both Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery sherds, building detritus and seven fragments of architectural masonry.

Sponsor: Church of Scotland.

**Cloburn Quarry** (Pettinain parish) E Archer  
Prehistoric cairn

NS 948 415 This cairn was first investigated eight years ago by the SDD (now HS) but due to financial circumstances, never finished. This year's excavations concentrated on the base of the cairn.

Two main areas were investigated:

1. A pit approximately 3m long and about 2m wide which reaches a maximum depth of 42cm. It is difficult at this stage to be more precise as the exact limitations of the pit have not been defined.

The contents of this pit include the following: pottery, cremated bone, charcoal, flint/chert tools and also flakes of the same materials. The pottery, with one exception, appears to be Late Neolithic in date. The exception is an example of Early Neolithic burnished ware. The date of the pottery accords well with the putative dates for the nearby Swaites Henge.

The flint is a mixture comprising of several flakes of true flint and a couple of pieces of Arran pitchstone. Chert, the local flint equivalent, was also employed, but was of more limited use.

The pieces of charcoal were fairly small as were the pieces of cremated bone.

2. A number of finds have been made about 8m from the pit near to the southern edge of the cairn. However, this area is different in that there is no evidence of a pit and in that the finds may have come from the old ground level beneath the cairn.

The material is basically similar to that found in the pit but there are no pieces of charcoal or burnt bone from that location, but a fine Late Neolithic flint scraper was recovered.

Further finds have been made by carefully walking over the site to see if any other areas should be investigated. One such area was excavated but no finds were made in this body-like depression.

A Late Neolithic flint scatter was recorded.

Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

## MOTHERWELL DISTRICT

**Bothwellhaugh Roman Fort** (Dalziel parish) D Reed

NS 734 577 A watching brief was kept by Scotia Archaeology Limited during the excavation of the final section of the Clydepark-Orbiston bypass sewer. The trench measured 2m-4m wide and was up to 5m deep, considerations of safety thereby restricting a detailed investigation of the deposits cut by the pipeline. Nevertheless, it was apparent that this area had suffered wholesale disturbance and the subsequent deposition of disturbed materials during the construction, in recent years, of the adjacent road. No features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological interest were found.

Sponsor: Shanks and McEwan (Contractors) Limited.

## RENFREW DISTRICT

**Bishopton** (Erskine parish) M Macneill, G & R McCrae  
Mesolithic flints

NS 433 525 Six patinated flint blades and three patinated flint flakes (all Mesolithic) from ploughed soil at the edge of the 8m raised beach.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

(Erskine parish) SRC SMR

### Erskine Golf Course

NS 443 728 Flint flake and flint core found.  
(Reported to SMR by M Lang)

(Neilston parish)

### Moyne Moor

NS 47 53 Various sites.  
(Reported to SMR by J B Henry – see next entry)

**Moyne Moor** (Neilston parish) B Henry  
Various structures

NS 45 SE Following the field survey reported in DES 1993, 91-2, seven structures or features have now been surveyed in detail. In addition Picketlaw Cairn was previously reported in DES 1991, 70.

1. Enclosure I Black, A Rutherford, A Macdonald

NS 4724 5234 About 40m from the W bank at the southern end of the Long Loch lies an area of marginally improved ground, delineated by a low turf bank. In the NW corner an area of lazy-beds is visible. In the NE corner, remains of a stone structure 10m by 12m stands with one course of roughly dressed stone on three sides, the fourth side is an indistinct bank. Some 70m to the NE is an area of rig and furrow. The 31 rigs 2m wide are truncated by erosion at the lochside. The area is defined by a rough bank of turf and stones.

2. Cist (see Fig 34, p 76) J Macdonald, A Macdonald, F Crossan

NS 4729 5275 Situated at the NE end of a raised oval area in the centre of the Moyne Moor just above the 245m contour line. The remains of the cist are composed of two earthfast, upright stones *in situ* and several others lying in close proximity. The side stones measure 1m to 1.5m in length. A large flat stone (?capstone) lies nearby to the SE and adjacent to the side stones.

3. Platforms S Hunter, D Gormlie

NS 4795 5330 On the N side of Lochend Hill, overlooking the Harelaw Dam are two adjacent scoops out of the natural slope at a height of about 250m OD. Separated by an 8m wide low bank, both are about 25m in depth from the backscarp to the front edge. The larger scoop is about 30m wide and the smaller 17m. The possibility is that this is merely land slippage, but their location could suggest an unenclosed platform settlement.

## STRATHCLYDE

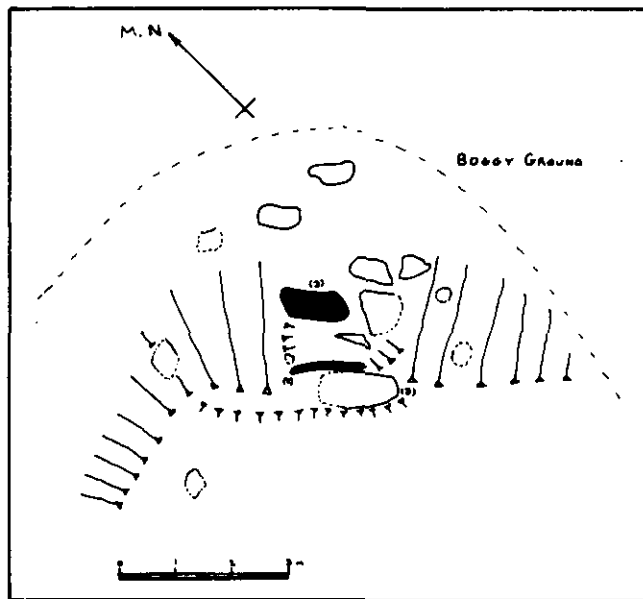


Fig 34. Moyne Moor. Cist (see p 75).

#### 4. 'Covenanters' Stones' D Gormlie, E Anderson, M Gill

NS 4773 5333 Seven large recumbent slabs lie in a rough 'avenue' running approximately E-W. The long sides of the stones are at right angles to this line. The stones vary in size from about 1m by 1m up to 2.2m by 1m with an average of 1.4m in length. An eighth stone reputedly from the site was until recently used as a bridge over a burn about 1/2 mile away. The stones are unlikely to be lying in their exact original positions – at least one is known to have been slightly moved in the 1950s. Prior to the legendary usage by the Covenanters, the seven (or eight) stones may well have formed a standing circle. About 7m to the N lie two stoney mounds in line, with their long axis SW-NE. Both are about 7.5m in length. A relationship with the seven stones adjacent should not be ruled out (see DES 1963, 45).

#### 5. Promontory Structure I Hughson, L Gray, F Crossan

NS 4830 5340 At the N end of the Moor, overlooking a flat area of land now covered by the waters of the Harelaw Dam is a rocky promontory. It rises about 6m from the surrounding bog with its top at the 225m contour level. The W end is a circular, hollowed out feature, about 5m in diameter. The edge is irregular and there is evidence of stones visible and turf covered in the centre. Possibly a shieling type structure of 'shepherd's cairn' with an adjacent, perhaps palisaded, enclosure for stock.

#### 6. Lochend Farm J Macdonald, F Crossan, I Hughson

NS 4834 5324 Lies on the shores of the Long Loch at its N end close to the new dam. The name of the farm disappears from OS maps in the middle of the 18th century although the outline of the nearby field system (item 7 below) appears to have survived until later editions towards the end of the century. The main structure is a long rectangular building 24m by 5.5m. Adjacent on its E side is a sub-rectangular structure 7.5m by 2m forming a depression 0.25m deep. Other structural remains nearby seem to relate to the steading. Further research is being undertaken into the historical background of the site.

#### 7. Field system and Bronze Age cairn

J Macdonald, A Macdonald, B Henry

NS 479 532 The Round Cairn on the summit of Lochend Hill has already been recorded (see DES 1963, 45) and it is confirmed to be around 9.5m in diameter. Below on the S side of the hill are a series of smaller cairns. Seven were identified varying in size from 2m by 2.5m to 6m by 4.5m in a line down the W side of a 5.2 hectare (13 acres) marginally improved area. A dyke can be followed for a considerable distance eastwards, towards a more substantial dyke

at a much lower level. The eastern limits of the field are impossible to determine and the S is eroded by Long Loch. In certain conditions rig and furrow cultivation can be identified over most of the field. It seems likely that this feature is another part of the Lochend Farm system.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum, Archaeology Group (RLHF).

#### Braehead Park (Renfrew & Govan parishes) J A Atkinson Assessment

ce NS 520 672 In June of 1994 an assessment was undertaken to establish the archaeological potential of an area of land to the E of Renfrew. A number of potential sites including two possible sites of medieval castles, a raised medieval causeway, deserted settlement and industrial remains were identified. A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: ESU Ltd.

#### Paisley Abbey (Paisley parish) CFA

NS 484 638 Excavations and a watching brief were conducted in the vicinity of Paisley Abbey during construction of the Paisley Abbey Siphon. Excavations took place on both banks of the White Cart Water, principally within two circular manholes 8m in diameter and within a trench 2m wide by up to 5m in depth by 20m in length. On the W bank, within Manhole 2, a deep section of clay-bonded wall with its foundation 1m to 2m below the present water level was revealed. This would appear to represent the old river wall, located some 5m behind the present river retaining wall and following a parallel course. Comparison with the buildings behind, which were constructed at the end of the 18th century, and the local street plan, suggest an 18th century or earlier construction date.

The E bank excavations, nearer to the Abbey and some 25m N of the medieval drain outlet, were expected to reveal earlier deposits. The excavations demonstrated that the medieval river bank was in general further E than the pipe trench. A number of significant post-medieval features were found, including a well and a crudely built drystone culvert, draining to the river. Both of these features are of 17th to 18th-century construction. Within Manhole 4, a stone-built platform and revetment was discovered 5m below the present ground surface. This structure appears to be a boat jetty and is located approximately 15m back from the present river course. Medieval green glaze pottery was found in associated deposits, indicating a likely date for the structure. It should be noted that the medieval drain outlet to the S is at roughly the same distance from the present river course.

The watching brief on the W bank revealed that the river retaining wall located in Manhole 2 continued as previously observed, parallel to the White Cart.

The curatorial advice and assistance provided by the archaeological service of Strathclyde Regional Council is gratefully acknowledged.

A report will be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council Department of Sewerage.

## STRATHKELVIN DISTRICT

#### M80 Survey and Evaluation

J O'Sullivan

Various

c NS 65 69 to NS 79 80 The survey was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd as the principal element in an archaeological evaluation of alternative road corridors for a proposed extension of the M80 motorway, NE of Glasgow, between Stepps and Haggs. The survey comprised both cartographic research and fieldwalking. Cartographic research principally consisted of identification of pre-

1850s features by comparison of first and later editions of the Ordnance Survey, as well as consultation of earlier historic maps and estate plans. Fieldwalking was comprehensive and involved inspection of all land parcels in the survey area, as well as recording of industrial sites, designed landscapes, historic buildings and early vernacular architecture by designated specialists. The area of the combined road corridors was c36km<sup>2</sup> and, in all, 600 individual sites or features of interest were recorded.

Prehistoric sites were few in number. Urns with cremated remains found in the 1880s at Broomknowes (NS 67 SE 19) constituted the sole, early funerary monument. Several enclosed settlement sites are known or reported to have existed in the area of the Bonny Water/Kelvin River watershed. One of these, 'the Chesters', was previously known only from a description in Alexander Gordon's *Iterarium Septentrionale* (1726, 21–22), but has been tentatively identified by field survey with embanked, turf-clad, curvilinear remains at a site NE of Orchard Farm (probably NS 77 NE 27).

The survey area included a section of the Antonine Wall together with Roman forts and camps at Castlecary (NS 77 NE 24), Garnhall (NS 77 NE 14 & 30), Westerwood (NS 77 NE 8), Croy Hill (NS 77 NW 10) and Bar Hill (NS 77 NW 8 & 32), as well as the Flavian-period fort at Mollins (NS 77 SW 6) some 4km S of the Wall. The earthworks of a previously unidentified Roman fort or camp may have been perpetuated by field boundaries recorded in the first edition of the Ordnance Survey at Arniebog (NS 766 777).

Amongst medieval sites, both the standing tower house at Castle Cary (NS 77 NE 23) and the site of a demolished tower house at Badenheath (NS 77 SW 2) lie within the road corridors. The name of the adjacent settlement of Deerdikes suggests that curvilinear field boundaries at Badenheath may perpetuate a small deer park.

The architectural record of the Modern period includes cottages, churches, dovecotes, bridges and, most numerous in this category, 18th and 19th-century farmstead buildings. Early farmstead buildings were most commonly found to survive as elements of developed, modernised farm complexes. In contrast, there are many examples of rural buildings which, though recorded by the first edition of the Ordnance Survey in the 1850s, no longer survive in any visible form. The sites of these buildings have generally been incorporated into improved arable land, or, less commonly, sealed by large, modern housing developments. At Croy Hill/Wester Dullatur (NS 737 771), an abandoned farmstead was recorded which did not appear on any edition of the Ordnance Survey but which does appear to be represented by Roy's (1755–57) *Map of Scotland*. Remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation were found throughout the survey area, characteristically occurring within 19th-century woodland plantations and shelter-belts.

Amongst the industrial features recorded were some important linear monuments, principally the Forth & Clyde Canal (1790), the Monklands & Kirkintilloch Railway (1826; dismantled) and the Kilsyth & Bonnybridge Railway (1888; dismantled). Other industrial sites included coal-pits/collieries, foundries, coke-kilns, ironstone mines, limestone quarries with associated kilns, mineral lines or waggonways and mills dedicated, variously, to the processing of cereals, flax, paper and charcoal. Some notable industrial complexes are the ironstone mines at Bar Hill/Strone Plantation (NS 713 763), the limestone mines and kilns at Netherwood (NS 768 683), the colliery, foundry and colliery cottages at Hirst (NS 765 782) and the lime quarries and kilns at Castle Glen (NS 787 777).

No designed landscape listed by the *Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes* occurs within the survey area, though elements of designed landscapes do survive at Garnkirk (NS 692 738), Gartshore (NS 692 738), Nether Croy (NS 728 768) and Banknock (NS 786 794).

A comprehensive, illustrated report on the survey may be consulted at the NMRS in Edinburgh.

### Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Antonine Wall (NS 704 759 to NS 786 782)  
 Bar Hill Roman Fort (NS 77 NW 8 & 32)  
 The Forth & Clyde Canal (NS 7105 7666 to NS 7984 7870) is in the process of becoming a Scheduled Monument.  
 Croy Hill Roman Fort (NS 77 NW 10)  
 Coneypark Fort (NS 77 NE 5)  
 Westerwood Roman Fort (NS 77 NE 8)  
 Garnhall 1 Roman camp (NS 77 NE 14)  
 Castlecary Roman fort (NS 77 NE 24)  
 Mollins Roman fort (NS 77 SW 6) is in the process of becoming a Scheduled Monument.

### Listed buildings

Category A:  
 NS 77 NE 23 Castle Cary: Tower house.  
 Category B:  
 NS 6785 7102 Davidston: Farm House with outbuildings.  
 NS 6924 7376 Gartshore: Dovecote 18th century.  
 NS 6933 7400 Gartshore: Stables c 1880.  
 NS 6894 7340 Gartshore: Quakers' Cemetery.  
 NS 7672 7658 Mainhead Farm: Standing buildings.  
 NS 7758 7874 Wyndford: Lock-keeper's Cottage.  
 NS 77 NE 53 Castlecary: Railway Viaduct.  
 Category C(S):  
 NS 6972 7436 Easterton: Old School mid-19th century.  
 NS 7147 7678 Auchinvole: Dovecote.  
 NS 7921 7928 Hags: Church.

### Designed landscapes

DL 1 Garnkirk: Designed landscape.  
 DL 2 Gartshore: Gardens and designed landscape; standing building, ruined buildings and site of buildings.  
 DL 3 Nether Croy: Designed landscape.  
 DL 4 Banknock House: Garden remains.

### Other domestic or agricultural buildings of historic interest

NS 6565 6957 Hillview Farm: Farmstead.  
 NS 6629 6945 Hornshill Farm: Farmstead.  
 NS 6675 6693 Gateside Farm: Farmstead.  
 NS 6650 7095 Easter Auchinloch: Farmstead.  
 NS 6672 7056 North Broomknowes: Domestic.  
 NS 6674 7028 South Broomknowes: Barn.  
 NS 6681 7040 South Broomknowes: Farmstead.  
 NS 6707 6958 Glen Cottage: Domestic.  
 NS 6704 7072 Blacklands: Farmstead.  
 NS 6736 7007 Drumsack: Farmstead.  
 NS 6758 7045 Peathill: Farmstead.  
 NS 6740 7118 Netherhouses: Farmstead.  
 NS 6798 7135 Burnbrae Farm: Farmstead.  
 NS 6865 7076 Hill of Chryston: Farmstead.  
 NS 6814 7029 Lindsaybeg Cottages: Domestic.  
 NS 689 709 Bridgend Colliery: Manager's House.  
 NS 6855 7236 Easter Bedcow: Farmstead.  
 NS 6847 7237 Wester Bedcow: Agricultural.  
 NS 6915 7316 Drumbreck Cottage: Domestic.  
 NS 6921 7304 Drumbreck: Farmstead.  
 NS 6883 7350 Gartshore House: West Cottage.  
 NS 6888 7352 Gartshore House: West Lodge.  
 NS 6973 7442 Easterton: Farmstead.  
 NS 7048 7241 Barbeth: Farmstead.  
 NS 7005 7255 Sauchenhall: Farmstead.  
 NS 7082 7293 Newlands Farm: Farmstead.  
 NS 7040 7491 West Board: Farmstead.  
 NS 77 SW 2 Badenheath: Farmstead.  
 NS 7145 7129 Mollinhillhead: Farmstead.

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- NS 7147 7219 Deerdykes: Domestic.  
 NS 7162 7502 Easter Board: Farmstead.  
 NS 7172 7228 Orchardton: Domestic.  
 NS 7175 7168 Mollinsburn: Domestic.  
 NS 77 NW 36 Auchinvole: Ruined stables.  
 NS 7197 7685 Auchinstarry Farm: Farmstead.  
 NS 7196 7679 Auchinstarry: Miners' Cottages.  
 NS 77 NW 44 Craigmarnloch: Canal stables.  
 NS 7216 7196 Badenheath Park Farm: Farmstead.  
 NS 7315 7309 Kirk Place: Domestic.  
 NS 7330 7337 Westfield: Domestic.  
 NS 7364 7818 Currymire: Farmstead.  
 NS 7387 7838 Lochside Cottage: Domestic.  
 NS 7413 7786 Shawend: Domestic.  
 NS 7414 7717 Wester Dullatur: Farmstead.  
 NS 7468 7719 East Dullatur: Farmstead.  
 NS 7465 7717 East Dullatur: Factor's House.  
 NS 7403 7825 Townhead: Farmstead.  
 NS 7466 7881 Craigs: Domestic.  
 NS 751 783 Gateside: Farmstead.  
 NS 7518 7887 Banton: Church and Manse.  
 NS 7520 7505 Eastfield: Domestic.  
 NS 7539 7857 Ruchill: Farmstead.  
 NS 7563 7854 Near Kelvinhead: Domestic.  
 NS 77 NE 52 Kelvinhead Farm: Farmhouse, implement shed with heraldic panel.  
 NS 7608 7740 Westerwood: Farmstead.  
 NS 7609 7892 West Auchincloch: Farmstead.  
 NS 7551 7877 E of Kelvin House: Farmstead.  
 NS 77 NE 59 Orchard Farm: Farmstead.  
 NS 7672 7630 Roadside, Cumbernauld: Domestic.  
 NS 7694 7904 Easter Auchincloch: Domestic.  
 NS 7754 7841 Netherwood: Farmstead.  
 NS 7700 7838 Bog Cottage: Domestic.  
 NS 7765 7978 Wester Thomaston: Farmstead.  
 NS 7781 7953 Cloybank: Farmstead.  
 NS 7823 7939 Rusticbank: Domestic.  
 NS 7858 7807 Castlecary House Hotel: Domestic.  
 NS 7861 7846 Woodneuk: Domestic.  
 NS 7902 7897 South Garncrew: Domestic.  
 NS 7909 7929 Kilsyth Road: Domestic.  
 NS 7979 7963 Bramblebank: Domestic.  
 NS 7979 7958 Springbank: Domestic.  
 NS 7982 7959 Villabank Cottage: Domestic.

### Sites of buildings and ruined buildings

- NS 6626 6919 Garnkirk Burn: Site of buildings and enclosures.  
 NS 6713 7039 Peathill: Ruined building.  
 NS 6730 6941 Crow Wood: Site of buildings.  
 NS 6735 7125 Netherhouses: Ruined building.  
 NS 6768 7093 Clossfoot: Site of structures with enclosure.  
 NS 6774 7077 Knockmilly: Quarry and site of building.  
 NS 6792 7174 Muckcroft: Site of buildings and enclosure.  
 NS 6798 7155 Burnbrae Farm: Site of buildings.  
 NS 686 713 Auchengeich: Site of buildings.  
 NS 6865 7175 Braeside Farm: Ruined buildings and site of buildings.  
 NS 6895 7293 Drumbeck: Ruined building.  
 NS 6895 7306 Drumbeck: Site of building.  
 NS 6899 7342 Newlands: Site of buildings.  
 NS 6911 7359 Gartshore: Site of building.  
 NS 6924 7188 Stoneyetts: Ruined building and enclosure.  
 NS 6925 7290 Sidegoats/Drumshanty: Site of buildings.  
 NS 6951 7240 Whitehill: Site of buildings and enclosure.  
 NS 6956 7273 Drumshanty: Site of buildings and enclosure.  
 NS 6975 7455 Easterton: Site of buildings and enclosure.

- NS 6977 7248 Mossfinnan: Ruined building.  
 NS 6994 7387 Gartshore: Site of buildings and enclosure.  
 NS 7013 7264 Playhill: Ruined building.  
 NS 7027 7236 Barbeth: Site of building, ruined building.  
 NS 77 SW 14 Barrs: Ruined building.  
 NS 7063 7112 Pleaknowes: Site of buildings and enclosure.  
 NS 7085 7263 Laigh Hole/Barbeth: Site of building with enclosure.  
 NS 7106 7439 Drumgrew: Site of building.  
 NS 7112 7381 Little Drum: Site of building.  
 NS 7122 7176 Mollins Farm: Site of buildings.  
 NS 7138 7223 Badenheath: Site of building and enclosure.  
 NS 7138 7666 Langside: Ruined building and site of building.  
 NS 7183 7688 Auchinstarry Farm: Site of buildings.  
 NS 7198 7694 Auchinstarry: Site of buildings.  
 NS 7199 7685 Auchinstarry: Ruined Canal Inn and site of buildings.  
 NS 7202 7668 Auchinstarry: Site of building.  
 NS 7228 7665 Langhill/Machrie Mhor: Site of buildings.  
 NS 7335 7781 Woodend: Site of buildings.  
 NS 7336 7655 Croy Hill: Ruined buildings; site of buildings and enclosures.  
 NS 7360 7787 Craigmarnloch: Site of buildings.  
 NS 7373 7363 Condorrat: Site of buildings.  
 NS 7378 7829 Burnhouse: Site of building.  
 NS 77 NW 46 Craigs: Ruined buildings and enclosures.  
 NS 7502 7851 Gledstane: Ruined building.  
 NS 7561 7877 E of Kelvin House: Ruined building.  
 NS 7706 7901 Coneypark: Site of building.  
 NS 7744 7880 Wyndford: Site of building.  
 NS 7824 7801 Wardpark/Garnhall: Site of buildings.  
 NS 7835 7968 Middle Thomaston: Site of buildings.  
 NS 7851 8005 Braeface: Site of buildings.  
 NS 7854 7819 Castlecary Station: Site of buildings.  
 NS 7865 7811 Castlecary: Site of buildings.  
 NS 7868 7983 Easter Thomaston: Site of buildings.  
 NS 7877 7954 Cannerton: Ruined building and site of buildings.  
 NS 7890 7866 Bridge Cottage: Site of building.  
 NS 7915 7871 F & C Canal: Ruined building.  
 NS 7940 8001 Banknock: Site of buildings.  
 NS 7955 7960 Mount Pleasant: Site of building.  
 NS 7974 7968 Parkhead: Site of building.

### Agricultural features: enclosures, dykes, cairns and cultivation ridges

- NS 6720 6997 Drumsack: Cultivation ridges.  
 NS 6663 6930 Garnkirk Burn: Dykes and ridges.  
 NS 6675 6995 Arronhill Plantation: Dykes and ridges.  
 NS 6835 7135 Burnbrae/Auchengeich: Dykes and ridges.  
 NS 7069 7567 Bar Hill: Cultivation ridges.  
 NS 707 761 Bar Hill: Cultivation ridges.  
 NS 708 752 Bar Hill: Cultivation ridges.  
 NS 7093 7150 Barrs/Mollins: Dykes.  
 NS 7117 7110 Mollinhillhead: Cultivation ridges.  
 NS 712 724 Badenheath: Enclosure/deer park.  
 NS 7125 7560 Bar Hill: Cultivation ridges.  
 NS 713 746 Drumgrew: Cultivation ridges.  
 NS 728 775 South Barrwood: Enclosures.  
 NS 737 771 Croy Hill/Wester Dullatur: Abandoned farmstead.  
 NS 7545 7737 Dullatur: Cultivation ridges.  
 NS 7702 7931 Coneypark: Cultivation ridges.  
 NS 7775 7860 Netherwood: Cultivation ridges.  
 NS 7789 7872 Netherwood: Clearance cairn.  
 NS 7809 7848 Netherwood/Castlecary: Cultivation ridges.  
 NS 7811 7858 Banknock: Cultivation ridges.  
 NS 7839 7839 Castlecary: Dyke.  
 NS 7908 7822 Castlecary: Cultivation ridges.

## Early bridges

- NS 6640 6927 Garnkirk Burn.  
 NS 6732 6970 Garnkirk Burn.  
 NS 6735 6951 Garnkirk House.  
 NS 6735 6964 Crow Wood/Garnkirk.  
 NS 6775 7160 Bothlin Burn/Bumbrae Road.  
 NS 6867 7154 Auchengeich Road/Bothlin Burn.  
 NS 6982 7253 Mossfinnan Bridge.  
 NS 7045 7253 Barbeth Bridge.  
 NS 7194 7700 Auchinstarry.  
 NS 7211 7200 Deerdikes Bridge.  
 NS 77 SW 9 My Lord's Bridge, Badenheath.  
 NS 7343 7758 Craigmarloch/Woodend.  
 NS 7381 7786 Craigmarloch.  
 NS 77 NW 43 Craigmarloch.  
 NS 7875 7824 Castlecary, Putlog Bridge.  
 NS 7878 7817 Castlecary, Red Burn Bridge.  
 NS 7906 7891 Castlecary Bridge.

## Dismantled railways

- NS 6893 7984 Monklands & Kirkintilloch Railway.  
 NS 6724 7164  
 NS 7360 7820 Kilsyth & Bonnybridge Railway.  
 NS 7950 7940

## Railway bridges associated with the above

- NS 6823 7162 M & K Railway/Bothlin Burn.  
 NS 6828 7138 M & K Railway/Bothlin Burn.  
 NS 6864 7101 M & K Railway/Bothlin Burn.  
 NS 7402 7828 K & B Railway/Townhead.  
 NS 7451 7857 K & B Railway/Banton Road.  
 NS 7626 7908 K & B Railway/Orchard.  
 NS 7666 7932 K & B Railway/Easter Auchincloch.  
 NS 7737 7926 K & B Railway/Coneypark.  
 NS 7801 7931 K & B Railway/Banknock.  
 NS 7827 7946 K & B Railway/Banknock.  
 NS 7876 7951 K & B Railway/Banknock.

## Industrial sites, recently demolished

- NS 77 SW 8 Gartshore Brickworks.  
 NS 77 NE 55 Banknock Distillery.  
 NS 77 NE 57 Castlecary Brickworks.  
 NS 7827 7954 Banknock Brickworks.

## Quarries

- NS 6907 7206 Stoneyetts.  
 NS 6946 7418 Quarry Wood.  
 NS 6970 7430 Gartshore.  
 NS 6995 7490 Board Craigs.  
 NS 7076 7298 Newlands Farm.  
 NS 7090 7428 Drumgrew.  
 NS 7108 7235 Badenheath.  
 NS 7124 7593 Bar Hill Wood.  
 NS 7371 7763 Craigmarloch.  
 NS 7418 7783 Shawend.  
 NS 7430 7801 Bullet Knowes.  
 NS 7520 7814 Gateside.  
 NS 7832 7843 Castlecary.

## Mills

- NS 6934 7255 Drumshanty: Ruined flax mill.  
 NS 7046 7258 Barbeth: Site of flax mill.  
 NS 7383 7796 Craigmarloch: Paper mill.  
 NS 7385 7835 Lochside Cottage: Corn mill.  
 NS 766 788 Auchincloch: Charcoal mill, corn mill and mill dam; standing buildings and ruined buildings.

- NS 7858 7750 Castle Glen: Possible mill lade and site of mill; dyke.  
 NS 7906 7889 Castlecary Mill: Flour/grain mill.

## Mines, pits, kilns, mineral lines etc

- NS 67 SE 28 Auchengeich: Coal pit and standing buildings; site of flour mill and standing building; site of lint mill.  
 NS 7006 7540 Barhill Wood: Mineral line, spoil tips and coalpits, site of buildings.  
 NS 7064 7578  
 NS 713 763 Strone Plantation and Deil's Elbow: Ironstone mines with tramway, spoil tips and pit shafts, ruined buildings and sites of buildings; quarry.  
 NS 7180 7224 Orchardton: Site of lime kiln.  
 NS 721 762 Giral Hill: Inclined mineral line.  
 NS 77 NE 54 Kelvinhead/F & CC: Waggonway; ruined building and site of building; jetty.  
 NS 7307 7698 Croy Hill/Craigmarloch: Ironstone pit.  
 NS 7309 7668 Croy Hill/Craigmarloch: Ironstone mine.  
 NS 7320 7654 Croy Hill: Dammed ponds (possible iron mine reservoir).  
 NS 7320 7700 Craigmarloch Wood: Track.  
 NS 7334 7714  
 NS 7371 7811 Currymire: Coal pit.  
 NS 7378 7765 Craigmarloch: Tramway.  
 NS 7398 7806 Craigmarloch: Coal pit.  
 NS 7430 7839 Townhead Farm: Ironstone pit and mineral line.  
 NS 7431 7397 Auchenkilns Holdings: Coke kilns.  
 NS 765 782 Hirst/Netherwood: Ruined buildings – Hirst and Hirst House; coal pits, spoil tips and mineral line; foundry; canal-side building and jetty.  
 NS 765 777 Arniebog: Coal pits; ruined buildings.  
 NS 768 783 Netherwood: Lime kilns; canal side-cut; mineral lines; limestone mine; quarry; standing buildings and site of buildings.  
 NS 7720 7954 Coneypark: Coal pit.  
 NS 7725 7951 Cloybank: Coal pit.  
 NS 7733 7917 Coneypark: Coal pit.  
 NS 7740 7925 Coneypark: Coal pit.  
 NS 7745 7817 Netherwood Farm Cottage: Lime kilns, tramway, ruined building and site of buildings.  
 NS 7765 7925 Glenkirlie: Coal pit.  
 NS 7770 7940 Glenkirlie: Site of steel colliery.  
 NS 7776 7990 Wester Thomaston  
 NS 7870 7775 Castle Glen: Industrial area: kilns, mines, quarries, tramway and trackways.  
 NS 7890 7970 Banknock: Coal pit.  
 NS 7908 7985 Banknock: Coal pit; tramway.  
 NS 7939 8006 Middle Banknock: Coal pit.  
 NS 7970 8005 Middle Banknock: Coal pit and tramway.


## Palaeoenvironmental sites

- NS 670 702 South Broomknowes: Peat basin.  
 NS 670 712 Netherhouses: Peat basin.  
 NS 692 715 Stoneyetts: Peat basin.  
 NS 700 721 Barbeth Moss: Raised bog.  
 NS 704 732 Gartshore Moss: Raised bog.  
 NS 707 708 Moodiesburn: Peat basin.  
 NS 711 735 Little Drum: Raised bog.  
 NS 713 732 Grayshill: Raised bog.  
 NS 716 767 Auchinvole: Peat basin.  
 NS 726 771 South Barrwood: Peat basin.  
 NS 755 780 Dullatur: Peat basin.

## Prehistoric sites

- NS 67 SE 19 South Broomknowes: Cinerary urns.  
 NS 67 SE 23 Chryston Hill: Cropmark enclosure.  
 NS 67 NE 45 Chryston Hill: Cropmark enclosures.

## STRATHCLYDE/TAYSIDE

NS 77 NW 28 Castle Hill: Fort.  
NS 77 NW 21 Colziumbea: Site of dun.  
NS 77 NW 25 Townhead: Site of dun?  
NS 77 NW 30 Townhead: Site of enclosure.  
NS 77 NW 31 Girmal Hill: Site of enclosure.  
NS 77 NE 1 Auchincloch: Possible broch (site).  
NS 77 NE 3 Ruchill: Site of fort?  
NS 77 NE 4 Auchincloch: Site of cairn.  
NS 77 NE 27? West Auchincloch/Orchard Farm: Possible pre-historic settlement enclosure.  
NS 766 777 Arniebog: Roman camp?  
NS 77 NE 30) Garnhall 2: Roman temporary camp (NS 77 NE 30) and barrow (NS 77 NE 31).  
NS 77 NE 31) and barrow (NS 77 NE 31).  
NS 77 NE 34 Kelvinhead: Site of cairn?  
NS 77 NE 43 Castlecary: Cropmark.  
NS 77 NE 44 Castlecary: Cropmark.  
NS 77 NE 61 Castlecary: Roman road.  
Sponsors: SOED Roads Directorate, HS 

(Baldernock/Campsie parish)

SRC SMR

### Lennox Forest

NS 6038 7702 Three stones marking boundary of Baldernock/  
NS 6038 7684 Campsie parish, one possibly marked 1817.

(Baldernock parish)

### Lennox Forest

NS 6024 7610 Limekiln.


(Campsie parish)

### Lennox Forest

NS 6049 7616, NS 6060 7613, NS 6064 7617 Limekilns.

**The Manse, Hillhead Road** (Kirkintilloch parish) J A Atkinson  
Excavation

NS 6615 7428 The excavation of two trenches within a house-building plot was undertaken in June of 1994. The work was carried out where the proposed building work overlay the line of the Antonine Wall. The trenches revealed sections of the wall base, berm and ditch of the wall. A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Mr & Mrs Docherty and Strathclyde Regional Council.

## TAYSIDE REGION

### ANGUS DISTRICT

**Melgund Castle** (Aberlemno parish) J Lewis

NO 546 563 Excavation was carried out in four areas: the basement below the hall in the S range; the chamber to the E of the S range hall; the first floor of the tower; and the terrace outside the S wall of the castle.

**The S range basement:** The three vaults that had supported the first storey hall had collapsed completely, leaving large quantities of rubble within the underlying basement area. Most of this material, together with other overburden, was removed from the area which measured 10.8m E-W by 6.6m N-S. Recessed 1.8m into the W wall was a massive kitchen fireplace, 3.7m wide at its mouth. To the left of the hearth, 0.6m above floor level, the wall was pierced by a circular oven, 1.0m in diameter, its flue connecting with the main chimney. The remnants of a salt box were visible in the N wall of the fireplace. The floor of the kitchen and of the two other basement chambers was simply undisturbed boulder clay.

**The first floor chamber in the S range:** This room, which measured 7.3m E-W by 6.6m N-S, was accessed by means of a spiral stair at the E end of the castle and from the adjacent hall. Below considerable quantities of rubble were the remnants of a flagged floor set into stone chips and gravel. Central to the W wall was a large, but relatively simple fireplace, to the left of which was a small alcove, interpreted as a log store. There were two vertical slots cut into the masonry of the S wall, near to its W end, which may have been associated with bench seating.

**The tower:** Measuring 7.4m E-W by 5.9m N-S, this apartment is thought to have been the private hall of the castle's owner. Up to 1m of rubble overlay the remnants of a well-made flagged floor which survived particularly well in the SW corner of the room. Over most of the room the stonework of the two underlying vaults was exposed. In the S end of the W wall was a fireplace, 1.3m wide at its mouth: it was largely intact although the hearth and the N side were badly affected by heat.

**The south terrace:** About 7m from the S wall of the tower were the remains of a roughly circular structure, 3.6m in diameter within walls 1.0m thick, which stood to a maximum height of 0.3m. Its masonry comprised mainly sandstone rubble, bonded with pink clay which was identical to the underlying glacial deposits. The wall was missing in the SW corner and no trace of a floor or of occupation debris were in evidence. It is not clear how this structure functioned, what its association with the castle was or when it was built. Further investigations are planned for this area in 1995.

Sponsor: Mr Martyn Gregory.


**Rock Carvings** (Aberlemno parish) Kaledon Naddair  
Aberlemno: possible Pictish Ogam stone fragment

NO 522 559 Noticed whilst visiting the Class I stone at Aberlemno (built into a wall-corner opposite) a fragment of a stone with a series of carved strokes along two edges.

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

**51-53 High Street, Arbroath** (Arbroath & St Vigean's parish)  
Assessment D Hall (SUAT)

NO 644 407 An assessment in advance of an extension to a fish smokers located archaeological deposit to c 1.20m below modern ground level 10m E of the High Street frontage. Sherds of Yorkshire ware and East Coast Redware pottery were recovered from these deposits.

Sponsor: HS 

**16 Guthrie Port, Arbroath** (Arbroath & St Vigean's parish)  
Urban medieval J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NO 641 413 Trial trenching was undertaken in advance of a private housing development, situated close to the High Street and the remains of the medieval abbey. Two trenches were machine excavated and hand cleaned. Extensive disturbance was revealed in the form of 19th-century construction and 20th-century demolition activity, represented by c 0.8m of dump spreads. The area also appeared to have been scarped as a result of this activity, reducing the natural sand subsoil profile. No archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were discovered.

Sponsor: Mr J Carswell.

**Cliffburn Road (former nursery site)** R Cachart (SUAT)  
(Arbroath & St Vigean's parish)  
Site adjacent to cist burials

NO 647 411 The Trust undertook trial excavations on the above site in advance of development by Bield Housing Association Ltd. The main aim of the trial work was to determine whether or not a nearby cist burial ground on Ponder Law extended into the area of the proposed development.

Six trenches were excavated; three were within the main walled

nursery area and three in a fenced area on the western end of the site. Topsoil and subsoil were removed to reveal archaeological features that had been cut into the natural deposits.

One small sherd of medieval pottery and one archaeological feature were found, but there was no tangible evidence to indicate that the nearby cist cemetery extended into the proposed development area.

The feature was found outside the main walled nursery at a depth of 0.70m. It consisted of a U-shaped cut measuring 0.60m in width 0.48m deep and aligned E to W. It had a mixed fill of natural sand and subsoil which contained several large fragments of rounded stone. The cut extended into both sides of the trench. No dating evidence was found in the fill and the function of the feature is unknown although it may be associated with horticultural activity. Sponsor: Bield Housing Association Ltd.

**11 East Abbey Street, Arbroath** (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)  
Medieval abbey

NO 644 411 The Trust undertook a watching brief in advance of development on the groundworks for a small extension to the rear of the property at 11 East Abbey Street, Arbroath. The site is located within the original precinct walls of Arbroath Abbey, on the NE side of East Abbey Street.

A cut feature and part of a stone foundation dating from the late 18th or early 19th century were recorded. Below the garden soil, at a depth of about 0.40m, a lower garden or cultivation soil at least 0.60m thick was recorded. No dating evidence was found in the lower soil but it seems likely that it represents the cultivation soil of the abbey precinct. The dark, upper soil which contained Victorian pottery and glass may have been derived from a combination of spoil dumping from the house construction and garden levelling. Sponsor: HS

**Alma Works, Millgate Loan, Arbroath** M King  
(Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)  
Well

NO 640 409 On the demolition of Webster's Flax Textile Mill and excavation for foundations of new buildings a well was discovered about 10m from the Brothock Water. It was constructed of dressed local red sandstone, 5m depth with water still in it. The diameter of this well was 3m. Built over it was a brick domed construction finished off with a cast-iron ring measuring 28" by 10" by 1 3/4". It would appear that this well operated as a pump for the steam engines within the works. Date of find: 7 July 1994. Probably built mid-19th century. Since infilled and built over. Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Channonry Wynd, Manse Garden** (Brechin parish)  
Cathedral channonry R Cachart (SUAT)

NO 595 601 During April 1994 four trial trenches were excavated, recorded and backfilled in advance of development.

The trenches revealed a shallow, upper garden soil sealing features cut into a much deeper, lower garden soil. Archaeological deposits and features were recorded in all of the trenches. The most significant of these appeared in Trench A, located on the southern side of the site to the E of the entrance. Here the garden soil extended to a depth of almost 2m. In this trench a probable wall footing of mainly large boulders and part of a cobbled surface were identified. These features were considered to be potentially important and may well represent the remains of one of the early Channonry buildings.

Other features found on the site were mainly backfilled slots and pits cut into the lower garden soil. These represented possible drainage trenches and waste pits. A substantial amount of late 18th and early 19th-century pottery was also found. Sponsor: HS

**Craig Rennet, Glen Doll** (Cortachy & Clova parish) NMS  
Arrowhead

NO 254 757 Surface find of flint barbed-and-tanged arrowhead in 1994 by Mr K Bland. Daybook no: DB 1994/89.

**Fordhouse Barrow, House of Dun** (Dun parish) R Peterson  
Round barrow

NO 6658 6053 Nineteenth-century quarrying into the mound of Fordhouse Barrow (NMRS No: NO 66 SE 4) combined with severe rabbit and tree roots disturbance led to the excavation of the site. This fieldwork was carried out under the auspices of an NTS Thistle Camp project, using volunteers under the supervision of a team of professional archaeologists.

Cutting-back of the quarried edge revealed a complex stratigraphy. The barrow appears to have been constructed as an earthen mound some 20m diameter, overlaid by a stone 'capping' to give the appearance of a cairn. The cairn material seems to be of a number of phases, consisting of both rounded glacial boulders and angular sandstone blocks.

A large central feature was found to cut through the 'cairn' material, the earthen mound below and into the buried land surface. This feature was stone filled in its lower levels, with an earth fill above and an earth and stone cap. The compact fill and the lack of slumping in the profile of the barrow suggest that this does not represent antiquarian disturbance. The discovery of possibly cremated bone and two sherds of a Collared Urn suggest the presence of at least one burial, and further such evidence is expected in the forthcoming season.

Sponsors: HS, Russell Trust, NTS, St Andrews Heritage Services.

**Edzell Churchyard** (Edzell parish) J O'Sullivan  
Cemetery extension assessment

NO 583 687 Archaeological assessment of a site adjacent to Edzell Churchyard was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. The assessment area, comprising c 1,900m<sup>2</sup>, lies immediately E of the present graveyard, which is thought to have been the site of a medieval parish church. Immediately NE of this graveyard, a natural knoll has been sculpted to form a motte. This was the seat of the Stirlings or Strivelyns of Glenesk and may still have been occupied when the estate was acquired by the Crawford Lindsays in 1358. This historical and topographical background constituted strong grounds for believing that the area of the proposed cemetery extension was the site of significant archaeological remains, possibly representing medieval settlement or enclosures associated with the motte, or alternatively, remnants of a medieval church or churchyard. However, assessment trenches excavated over a total area of c 200m<sup>2</sup> recorded no significant archaeological features and no features at all of demonstrably medieval date. Sponsor: Angus District Council.

**Shandford Farm** (Fern parish) R Benvie  
Cropmark of souterrain

NO 490 626 On 1 September 1993 the site was visited at the request of the owner Mr Mather, who reported a cropmark. The barley, growing 5.10cm taller than the surrounding crop, formed an elliptical outline measuring approximately 15m by 10m, about 5m W of a field dyke. At the N end was a cluster of 'spot clumps', approximately 25cm across. The cropmark had formed in the same location as in previous years, when the field was down to wheat, and the whole feature was easily visible from ground level.

The field was next due to become grass ley and there were no plans to plough for a further 2-3 years. Sponsor: Angus District Museums.



## TAYSIDE

### **Royal Hotel, Castle Street, Forfar** (Forfar parish)

Medieval urban R Cachart (SUAT)

NO 455 506 Trial work was undertaken in advance of an extension being built at the rear of the Royal Hotel. Four trenches were machine excavated. These revealed that below the car-park surface were the remains and demolition debris of a late 18th-century or early 19th-century building, probably the stable block attached to the hotel. The remains sealed a garden or cultivation soil about 0.40m thick, which contained medieval pottery. The excavations demonstrated that a medieval horizon of substantial thickness, which elsewhere may contain more tangible remains, still survives on this site.

Sponsor: Royal Hotel Ltd.

### **7 The Cross, Forfar** (Forfar parish) D Hall, R Cachart (SUAT)

Watching brief

NO 456 506 Monitoring of contractors' excavations for a new access ramp located Victorian building material to c0.60m below modern ground level. No earlier deposits or artefacts were located.

Sponsor: Tayside Regional Council.

### **Restenneth Priory** (Forfar parish)

N K Atkinson

Gold finger ring

NO 4751 A gold finger ring with a stirrup-shaped hoop with a sapphire cabochon, of 12th–13th-century date, was found near Restenneth Priory, Forfar, Angus, June 1992. It was awarded to Angus District Museums in August 1993 through the Treasure Trove procedure. The ring, which closely resembles the ring found in the grave of Bishop Hilary (d1169) in Chichester Cathedral, is undoubtedly that of a cleric and probably associated with the nearby Restenneth Priory. Restenneth was an important church in Angus throughout the Middle Ages, and remained the Parish Church of Forfar until 1591.

The ring will be displayed in the Meffan Institute, open to the public, Monday – Saturday, 10 am – 5 pm throughout the year. DBF 91.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

### **Wester Denoon** (Glamis parish)

Pictish cross slab

NO 350 433 On 18 April 1994, the contributor was called out to examine a carved stone which had been discovered whilst ploughing on the farm of Wester Denoon, Glamis, Angus.

It was immediately recognised as a Pictish cross slab, and with the farmer and his wife, Mr David and Mrs Linda Brown, the find-spot was visited.

Both the top and bottom of the slab are missing and there is much more recent plough damage. Algae and some lichen remains suggest that the cross-side had been exposed and may have been built into the adjacent field wall which had an opening made for a gate 30–40 years previously.

The front of the stone bears a latin cross, the head of which is missing. This is infilled with knotwork which has an incised medial line and one of the round hollow angles remains indicating the shape of the cross.

Both panels flanking the shaft of the cross have rectangular shapes filled with crosses, four on the left and three on the right. The left of the stone has the remains of a border which probably ran along all edges.

The back of the stone is dominated by the figure of a woman, the top of whose head is missing. Her dress bears a hem of interlace and each shoulder a diagonal pattern. The most outstanding feature however is a large penannular brooch in the middle of the dress. Flanking the figure are a panel of interlace on the right and a mirror and comb on the left.

Size: 42cm (h) by 35cm (w) by 12cm (b).

The cross slab was removed to the Meffan Institute, Forfar for safekeeping and presently awaits the decision of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer for its future location. DBF 164.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

### **Kilry** (Glenisla parish)


J O'Sullivan

Survey

Thirty-three sites were recorded by the survey. The prehistoric sites are consistent with the high density of settlement of that period which is recorded in the area generally. Medieval or Early Modern settlement is represented chiefly by shieling huts, though there is some evidence for more permanent settlement in the form of a longhouse with cultivation ridges. Settlements and routeways of the Modern period appear to perpetuate an established pattern, with numerous farm settlements overlooking the W bank of the River Isla, and a principal routeway following the E bank of the Burn of Kilry.

List of Recorded Sites

- 1 NO 2277 5773 to NO 2277 577 Lynchet.
- 2 Between NO 2229 5733, NO 2245 5775, NO 2302 5775 and NO 2310 5735 Cairns.
- 3 NO 2230 5735 Cultivation ridges.
- 4 NO 2320 5759 Enclosure.
- 5 NO 2324 5758 Stone-lined pit.
- 6 NO 2308 5744 Mound.
- 7 Various Modern cairns.
- 8 NO 2354 5730 Standing stones.
- 9 NO 2331 5727 Cropmark enclosure.
- 10 NO 2341 5729 Cropmark enclosure.
- 11 NO 2356 5710 Stone structure.
- 12 NO 2305 5719 Reservoir.
- 13 Between NO 2271 5720, NO 2282 5720 and NO 2278 5707 Cairns.
- 14 NO 2258 5723 Stone structure.
- 15 NO 2253 5719 Hut circle.
- 16 NO 2257 5704 Rectangular structure.
- 17 NO 2269 5702 Rectangular structure.
- 18 NO 2247 5710 and NO 2254 5709 Mounds.
- 19 NO 2243 5687 Quarry.
- 20 NO 2330 5759 Quarry.
- 21 NO 2235 5681 Mounds.
- 22 NO 2234 5679 Rectangular structure.
- 23 NO 2261 5673 Rectangular structure.
- 24 NO 2248 5631 Mound.
- 25 NO 2248 5630 Site of hut circle.
- 26 NO 2251 5631 Cairn.
- 27 NO 2263 5599 Hut circle.
- 28 Between NO 2187 5699 and NO 2207 5671 Cairns.
- 29 NO 2195 5679 Rectangular structure.
- 30 NO 2331 5674 Cropmark enclosure.
- 31 Between NO 2368 5766 and NO 2366 5741 Cropmark: possible hut circles and enclosure.
- 32 NO 2289 5753 and NO 2309 5758 Linear cairn.
- 33 NO 2320 5720 Cropmark enclosure.

Sponsor: HS 

### **Red Castle** (Inverkeilor parish)

R Benvie

Lead ball

NO 687 510 The lead ball (weight 6oz and size 3cm diameter) is likely to have been fired by a 'hagbut of croc' late 15th century to 17th century. Red Castle was the scene of a series of attacks by James Gray in 1579, 1580 and 1581, whose kinsman Andrew Gray owned the nearby Black Jack's Castle.

DBM 1435.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Auchlishie** (Kirriemuir parish)

A M Dick

Trial excavation: prehistoric site?

NO 387 578 The exploratory excavation begun last year (DES 1993, 96) continued. The line of post holes reported then has been traced for another 4m, giving a length, so far, of 11m. The post holes continued to be regularly spaced at 0.7m intervals. Their depth increased to a maximum of 0.6m as the ground level gradually rose. Numerous other post holes were also discovered, presumably relating to other structures. A negative feature, up to 2m wide, 0.4m deep and of unknown length, continued beyond the excavation. Its lower fill was mainly burnt material. It extended up to, and stopped at, the line of post holes.

This year finds were fewer, perhaps partly because in places the plough had penetrated deeply. The pottery sherds remain to be identified.

**High Street, Kirriemuir** (Kirriemuir parish) R Cachart (SUAT)

Late medieval/modern

NO 385 539 An extended watching brief was undertaken on town centre enhancements. Wall foundations were uncovered on the N side of the Tolbooth which probably represent the remains of a former external stairway leading to the upper story of the building. Such an arrangement is depicted in a carving on the town baton.

A very large, partly dressed, red sandstone block had been removed from beside the foundations. It measured 0.89m by 0.66m by 0.75m and had a smooth top surface. Some mortar adhered to the lower surfaces. On the upper smooth surface was the badly corroded stump of an iron projection and what appeared to be a socket hole for another. Such a stone could have functioned as the base for a steelyard which was known to have been located in front of the townhouse.

A well, sealed by a large red sandstone slab, was exposed on the S side of 5 Pierhead (NO 3854 5387). It had a diameter of 0.69m and was formed of neatly set, large, undressed blocks of red sandstone. Water level started at 3m below the top and the overall depth of the well was 8m. No dating evidence was obtained but the well was no doubt in use until the town obtained a mains water supply.

At approximately 20m N of the Tolbooth below the tarmac surface the former whin sett surface was exposed. Marked out on this surface was the site of the market cross.

Sponsor: Scottish Enterprise Tayside.

**High Street, Kirriemuir** (Kirriemuir parish)

Urban medieval

J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NO 385 539 In advance of environmental improvement work, the Trust conducted a trial trenching assessment. Two trenches were hand excavated on the eastern side of the High Street. Both trenches measured 1m by 2m. Natural glacial sand and gravels were encountered at 0.4m below ground surface. A layer of stone setts, representing an earlier 20th-century street surface directly overlay the natural. The stone setts were sealed by the modern tarmac surface. No archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were discovered.

Sponsor: Scottish Enterprise Tayside.

**Montrose** (Montrose parish)

R Benvie

Coin

NO 714 585 A silver coin, a penny of Edward III 1327–77, was found in the back garden of 13 Redfield Road, Montrose. DBM 1569.

**Montrose** (Montrose parish)

Jetton

NO 717 596 A jetton, possibly French or German, was dug up in the garden of 'Struan', Charleton Road, and donated to Montrose Museum.

Museum Accession Number M1994.51.

**Montrose** (Montrose parish)

Button and neck clasp

NO 722 569 A pewter button from the uniform of the Montrose Loyal Volunteers, and a bronze military neck clasp of the type used on the military neck stock of the Napoleonic period, were found on Montrose Beach by the Old Lifeboat Station. The button is embossed with a crown, rose and initials MLV. They were donated to Montrose Museum.

The Montrose Loyal Volunteers were founded in 1798, together with the Montrose Royal Volunteers, as threat of invasion by France increased. They were disbanded after the signing of the Peace of Amiens in 1802.

Museum Accession Numbers: M1994.1 (pewter button); M1994.48 (neck clasp).

**Montrose** (Montrose parish)

Lead bullets

NO 7259 Three lead bullets, two spent and one undamaged, from the 1855 Loading Enfield Rifle, were found on the Links opposite the Lochside Distillery. Rifle Gatherings were held on the Links from 1869–1898 by the local Volunteer Forces. The bullets were donated to Montrose Museum.

Museum Accession Numbers: M1994.55, M1994.53 (spent); M1994.54 (undamaged).

**Montrose** (Montrose parish)

Lead flax bale seal

NO 716 580 A lead flax bale seal from the Baltic, was found in garden soil at Inverdyke House, Chapel Street, Montrose. It was photographed for identification and returned to the finder.

DBM 1471.

**Montrose** (Montrose parish)

Coin

NO 7260 A Charles II Copper Turner or Bodle (1677 Coinage) was found on the Old Aerodrome. It was donated to Montrose Museum.

Museum Accession Number: M1994.41.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

**Carnoustie** (Panbride parish)

A N Smith

Archaeological evaluation

NO 585 355 AOC (Scotland) Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation at the proposed site of a water treatment plant near Craigmill Farm, Carnoustie. This formed part of an overall environmental assessment by Babbie Environmental, on behalf of Tayside Regional Council Water Services Department. Gradiometer survey of the whole area and trial trenching (in excess of 3% of the area) were used in tandem to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were found. Truncated cultivation furrows were found, which are visible as cropmarks on the site and over a wide area in the vicinity. These broad ridges (10m–15m) probably date to the 18th century.

Sponsor: Tayside Regional Council Water Services Department.

**West Scryne** (Panbride parish)

R Benvie

Cist burial

NO 576 365 A cist burial was discovered and reported by two local amateur archaeologists in April 1994. The capstone had been dislodged by ploughing about a year previously and the cist partially uncovered and slightly disturbed. In the interim soil and detritus had been swept in.

On 28 and 29 April, the cist was excavated by Museum staff and volunteers. A badly eroded and weathered skeleton, in a crouched position, was recovered, under about 15cm of soil. The individual was an adult male, of shortish stature, in his 20s at the time of death.

## TAYSIDE

No evidence as to the likely cause of death was present, in the skeletal remains, or of injury or disease suffered in life.

Two flint knives were also found at the E end of the cist, one on the S side and one on the N of the body. M1994.49 is of dark brown/grey flint with some cortex still present, and made from a blade, with steep retouch down both sides. M1994.50 is of light brown/grey flint, with some cortex still present, and made from a blade, with steep retouch down one side and part of the other.

The cist was aligned EW on a slight gravelly mound (approximately 40m in diameter and rising possibly as much as 1m). From the middle of the rise it was located 7m ESE. The base was lined with locally occurring rounded and light-coloured pebbles at a depth of 60cm–70cm. A previous cist containing a food vessel burial had been found in 1948 on the rise and was excavated by the staff of Queen's College, Dundee. Finds in Dundee Museum.

The skeleton has been examined by the Anatomy Department, Aberdeen University and will be radiocarbon dated.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

### Glenogil (Tannadice parish)


S Carter

Hut circle, post-medieval settlement

NO 441 648 (centre) A short notice forestry survey was carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd covering approximately 1.5km<sup>2</sup> of land at Glenogil. A group of sites, previously recorded as NMRS No NO 46 NW 1 (hut circles and field system) was surveyed and additional sites were identified. The survey recorded twenty-three features of archaeological interest which can be divided into three chronological groups: prehistoric, pre-improvement, and post-improvement. Only one site is considered to be unequivocally prehistoric: this is the hut circle No 4 (NMRS NO 46 NW 1, 'A'). The second supposed hut circle, No 8 (NMRS NO 46 NW 1, 'B') is a roughly square platform with a stone enclosing bank, now low and spread. It cannot be assigned to a well-defined site type and is of unknown age.

#### List of Sites Recorded

- 1 NO 445 653 Farmstead.
- 2 NO 4430 6524 Enclosure.
- 3 NO 4388 6524 Rectangular structure.
- 4 NO 4417 6512 Hut circle (NMRS NO 46 NW 1, 'A').
- 5 NO 4388 6492 to  
NO 4393 6517 Bank.
- 6 NO 4396 6504 Rectangular structures (NMRS NO 46 NW 1, additional site noted 21/11/67).
- 7 NO 441 650 Cairns (NMRS NO 46 NW 1, 'C').
- 8 NO 4421 6501 Enclosure (NMRS NO 46 NW 1, 'B').
- 9 NO 4423 6501 Cairns.
- 10 NO 4425 6498 Enclosure (NMRS NO 46 NW 1, 'large enclosure')
- 11 NO 4376 6538 to  
NO 4455 6464 Channel.
- 12 NO 4437 6477 Rectangular structure.
- 13 NO 4439 6475 Rectangular structure.
- 14 NO 4439 6471 Rectangular structure.
- 15 NO 4442 6468 Rectangular structure.
- 16 NO 4442 6459 Rectangular structure.
- 17 NO 4436 6470 Banks.
- 18 NO 4444 6472 Cairns and bank.
- 19 NO 4447 6463 Enclosure and cairns.
- 20 NO 4442 6440 Enclosure.
- 21 NO 4375 6457 to  
NO 4430 6392 Channel.
- 22 NO 4411 6388 Bank and ditch.
- 23 NO 4421 6386 Banks.

Sponsor: HS 

## CITY OF DUNDEE DISTRICT

### Nethergate (site of former St Enoch's Church (Dundee parish) Medieval urban R Cachart (SUAT)

NO 400 300 The site lies at the western corner of the junction of Nethergate and Marketgait, at the western edge of the medieval burgh of Dundee, but within the area enclosed by the 17th-century town wall. The site is vacant ground used for parking, but was formerly occupied by St Enoch's Church, the front steps of which still survive. Included within the site is the former SE end of the medieval street, Long Wynd.

Three trenches were excavated. No artefacts were recovered from any of the trenches. Trenches A and C produced no deposits or features of archaeological interest except for a well in Trench A. The well was capped by large flagstones. It was 0.80m in diameter, 8.65m deep, with the water level at 7.25m below the surface. This well was previously uncovered in 1970. The well pre-dates the church and may have provided a water supply for either the 18th-century house or the 19th-century buildings.


The deposits at the southern end of Trench B indicated at least three building phases dating from the 18th century. Nothing attributable to the Blackfriars monastery was found. The presence of natural deposits at a depth of only 1m to 1.30m in Trenches A and B indicates that there was no defensive ditch outside the 16th-century town wall.

Sponsor: Bank of Scotland.

### South High Street, Dundee (Dundee parish)

Medieval urban

NO 404 303 A watching brief on an excavation for a tree planter on the S side of South High Street revealed mixed deposits disturbed by modern services to a depth of 1.20m. Part of an earlier surface of gritty sand and fragmented stone containing 19th-century pottery was recorded. A drain formed from flat slabs arranged in a V formation was also observed. Nothing dating from the medieval period was found.

Sponsor: HS 


### A90 Longforgan Interchange (Longforgan parish) CFA Roman temporary camp, cist, medieval features

NO 295 299 to NO 312 302 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of the upgrading of the Longforgan Junction of the A90. A number of archaeological sites and artefacts have been recorded in the area, including a Roman temporary camp which lay at the eastern end of the area partially within the road corridor (NMRS No NO 23 SE 18; NO 298 304 centre) and an enclosure and souterrain which lay immediately outside the road corridor towards its western end. Geophysical survey, fieldwalking, aerial photographic analysis and trial excavation were all conducted to examine the known remains and identify any further features within the corridor.

Rectification of aerial photographs showed that the Roman temporary camp would not be directly affected, but that an annexe would be crossed. The ditches and the area enclosed within the ditches of the annexe, where it fell within the road corridor, were excavated. The ditches were found to have been heavily truncated horizontally, but the remaining profiles are V-shaped and similar to those recorded in other camps. No artefacts were recovered from the ditch fills and no internal features were discovered.

At the western end of the road corridor (NO 306 299), trial excavation revealed a suite of features, including: small pits; a possible cist; shallow, narrow ditches; wide, deep ditches and a wall. The wall had a coin and some late medieval pottery associated with it. The lack of stratigraphic connections and spatial patterning between features, combined with the dearth of artefactual and environmental evidence, making phasing and interpretation difficult. It appears

unlikely that the remains relate to an Iron Age settlement, as might have been suggested by the nearby presence of the souterrain, but the presence of the possible cist and the medieval artefacts make it clear that the features are a palimpsest, accumulated over an extended period.

Sponsors: Roads Directorate of the Scottish Office Industry Department, managed by HS 

## PERTH & KINROSS DISTRICT

### School Wynd, Abernethy (Abernethy parish)

Medieval inhumation J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NO 1899 1638 In April 1994, human bone fragments were discovered by contractors during environmental improvement works. The Trust was commissioned to excavate a foundation trench that crossed the entrance to the Kirk of St Bride churchyard. The trench measured 3m by 0.5m and was located on the immediate eastern side of Abernethy Round Tower. Below the modern tarmac surface was a layer of dark grey-brown, sandy clay. This deposit was excavated to a depth of 0.5m below ground surface. The incomplete disarticulated remains of at least three individuals were recovered. Sherds of pottery dating from the 19th century and several residual sherds of pre-15th-century pottery were recovered. The skeletal remains appeared to have been re-deposited as a result of early 19th-century development in the immediate vicinity.

Monitoring of subsequent contractors' groundworks in the proximity of the tower revealed no further archaeological remains. Sponsor: Tayside Region Roads Department.

### School Wynd, Abernethy (Abernethy parish)

Round tower

NO 1899 1639 In March 1994, as a result of the cutting of a drainage track by contractors during environmental improvement works, accidental damage was caused to the circular foundation base of the tower. The Trust was commissioned to record the exposed archaeology.

The foundation plinth appeared as a collar, of larger diameter than the tower itself. It comprised a single course of roughly faced, rectangular, pink sandstone blocks with a dark grey clay matrix bonding. Two of the stone blocks had been removed at an earlier date, possibly during the insertion of a service cable. One block was cracked as a result of the ongoing groundwork. The foundation blocks overlay a conglomerate, 0.16m thick, of grey-brown clay, containing small pebbles and stone fragments. It would appear that the foundation plinth represents the top of a deeper foundation of similar diameter as the tower, and therefore undisturbed by the drainage track. No direct dating evidence was recovered.

Sponsor: Tayside Region Roads Department.

### Castle Law, Abernethy (Abernethy parish)

M D King

Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead

NO 177 154 A barbed-and-tanged arrowhead of chert was found on a path on the northern slope of Castle Law in June 1994. It measures 36mm in length, 28mm in width and 8mm in thickness. Retained by finder. (PMAG EF No 2151)

### Newmill Cottages (Auchtergaven parish)

Flint and chert artefacts

NO 0850 3255 Fieldwalking organised by Perth Museum and Art Gallery on the site of a cropmark of a palisaded enclosure and souterrain at Newmill Cottages in March 1994 yielded 12 flint and chert artefacts. These included a fragment of a Neolithic blade, part of a possible scraper, and three flakes of chert, together with three

flint flakes and other fragments. The finds, 20m grid plan, and archive are held in Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

Acc No 1994.243.1-12.

### Inchtuthil (Caputh parish)

NMS

Roman ballista head

NO 125 397 The late Prof St Joseph discovered an iron ballista head among a small assemblage of nails he had retained from the hoard discovered inside the fabrica. This is the first such item recognised from the hoard. Legally donated to NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1994/12.

### Dunsinane Hill (Collace parish)

Medieval vessel hoard

NO 214 317 Further enquiries about the bowl from Dunsinane Hill, reported in *DES* 1993, 100, have clarified its context. The bowl was found inside another vessel, still in the Threipland family's possession. From the description this is a small Medieval three-legged handled cauldron. A newspaper account of the discovery is attached to the cauldron, and records that it was found during ploughing at the foot of the Giant's or Macbeth's Hill, on the farm of Bellmalcolm.

Daybook no: DB 1993/24.

### Easter Dundurn (Comrie parish)

M D King

Cup-marked stone

NN 7135 2320 (original position: NN 7140 2280) A cup-marked stone was found in the 1950s-60s during clearance work by Mr George Bennie. It was then moved to its present site by a field gate adjacent to Dun Fholein farmhouse. The stone is a natural boulder measuring approximately 1,050mm in length, 930mm wide and 500mm high, with 13 cup-marks. The present farmer, Mr Martin Bennie has noticed a 'burnt area' in the field just to the E of the stone's original position, which may merit further investigation.

### Comrie (Comrie parish)

Stone axe

Unlocated A stone axe measuring 120mm in length, 66mm in width and 30mm in thickness is in the possession of Crieff Primary School, Commissioner Street, Crieff. The axe bears the name Comrie on its label.

### Wester Dundurn (Comrie parish)

Roman coin

c NN 703 235 A semis of the Roman Republic ploughed up by Mr Peter Kay of Wester Dundurn in 1938 W of the old St Fillans kirkyard is in Perth Museum and Art Gallery, Acc No 1994.2154.

### Coupar Angus Abbey (Coupar Angus parish)

Medieval finds, flint artefact

NO 224 397 Medieval finds from fieldwalking reported in *DES* 1993, 100, have been accessioned into the collections of Perth Museum and Art Gallery. They include medieval pottery, stone roof tile and building material, mortar, oyster shell, slag, animal bone, clay pipe and also a prehistoric flint artefact.

Acc No 1994.1863.1-9.

### Drummond Hill Fort (Dull parish)

Spindle whorl/weight

NN 7795 4765 A spindle whorl or weight of mica schist was found in a pit within Drummond Hill Fort as a result of a tree being blown over. Diameter 47mm, thickness 11mm, off-centre hole diameter 6mm.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery by the Forestry Commission.

Acc No 1993.1457.

## TAYSIDE

### Near Coshievile (Dull parish)

Necklace of agate beads

c NN 77 49 Fifteen roughly barrel-shaped agate beads, allegedly found 1950s 'in a cist with a pot and an axe'; pot and axe lost, and exact location of cist unknown. Reliability of account questionable, date of beads unknown. Legally donated to NMS (FJ 160) by Dr D Hutchison, The Old Smiddy, Aberlady.

Sponsor: NMS.

### Dunkeld House Estate (Dunkeld & Dowally parish) R Turner

17th-century tower

NO 025 426 Recent tree planting in what were once the grounds of Dunkeld House was thought to have affected underlying archaeological deposits, notably a 17th-century tower recorded at one time as holding the library. A team of NTS Conservation Volunteers assisted in an assessment of this threat. A trench across a prominent mound discovered this to be a landscape feature, but a second trench, located through the careful analysis of old maps and plans, led to the discovery of a wall trench and internal floor levels of what is thought to have been the tower. The trees affecting these deposits have now been removed, and it is hoped that funds can be found for a geophysical survey of the whole area.

Sponsor: NTS.

### Dunning Parish (unlocated) (Dunning parish) M D King

Collared urn

Unlocated A photograph taken by Magnus Jackson (MJ 700), now in Perth Museum and Art Gallery shows an collared urn 'dug from under a grave-cairn in Dunning Parish June 24th 1889'. The urn has horizontal herring-bone decoration around the collar, but shows no other decoration. This urn is probably to be identified with the cinerary urn from a cairn in Dunning parish reported to be in the collections of the Stirling Smith Museum in 1912 by Abercromby, but now lost (NMR No: NO 01 SW 6).

### Charlestown (Errol parish)

Stone axe

NO 251 278 A stone axe of igneous rock with quartz inclusions was found in a field E of Charlestown after drainage contractors had been working on the site. The axe measures 202mm in length, 77mm in width and 45mm in thickness.

Donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1993.1119.

### Auchtenny (Forteviot parish)


Forestry survey

Archaeological survey of Auchtenny was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of proposed forestry development. The survey area is c 2km<sup>2</sup> in extent and is located in upland terrain in the Ochill Hills. Nineteen features of archaeological interest were recorded, including field dykes, ridge and furrow remnants, remains of several rectilinear structures, a kiln, rock quarries, a mill dam and lade (site of) and the cistern or reservoir of a modern distillery (in ruins). These appear to represent rural settlement and industrial activities of the Modern or Early Modern periods exclusively, and no early medieval or prehistoric sites were identified in the field. The recorded sites are listed below.

- 1 NO 0681 1013 Quarry.
- 2 NO 0668 1005 Quarry.
- 3 NO 0655 1000 Sub-rectangular structure.
- 4 NO 0622 0984 Earth dykes and cultivation remnants.
- 5 NO 0633 0994 Quarry.
- 6 NO 0610 0989 Quarry.
- 7 NO 0604 0989 Quarry.
- 8 NO 0606 0983 Stone dykes.
- 9 NO 0577 0961 Quarry.
- 10 NO 0521 0936 Quarry.

NMS

- 11 NO 0557 0931 Kiln.
- 12 NO 0583 0989 Quarry.
- 13 NO 0676 0923 Rectangular structures.
- 14 NO 0670 0919 Quarry.
- 15 NO 0634 0904 Rectangular structure.
- 16 NO 0592 0927 Earth dykes and drain.
- 17 NO 0665 0857 Earth dykes.
- 18 NO 0650 0891 Mill dam and lade (site of).
- 19 NO 0677 0856 Distillery cistern.

Sponsor: HS 


### Plains Farm (Forteviot & Arngask parishes)

Forestry survey

NO 097 100 Archaeological survey at Plains Farm was commissioned by HS and was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of proposed forestry development. The survey area is c 1.1km<sup>2</sup> in extent and is centred at NO 097 100. Six sites were recorded by the survey, including a ruined cottage and byre, a quarried drain, several rock quarries, a group of embanked dykes, and a rubble spread. Plains Farm is recorded on several early maps and may well perpetuate the site of a medieval farm settlement. Few or no features survive from earlier periods in the life of the farm and the quarrying, drainage works and ruined farm cottage which are the major elements of the present survey appear to represent a vigorous period of improvement and re-organisation in the 19th century.

List of Sites Recorded

- 1 NO 0958 1059 Rubble spread.
- 2 NO 094 105 Quarries.
- 3 NO 0953 1043 Dykes.
- 4 NO 0962 1029 Farm cottage and byre.
- 5 NO 0969 1019 Quarry.
- 6 NO 0960 1018 Quarried drain.

Sponsor: HS 

### Garth Estate (3) (Fortingall parish) Kaledon Naddair, B Mair,

Rock carvings S Willett, N McLardy

NN 7626 5052 On a freshly excavated rock-shelf, almost at ground level, was found 2 cups enclosed by 2 rings each; 3 cups enclosed by 1 ring each; and 28 solo cups. Site was subsequently re-turfed.

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

### Lagariasgair Cottages, Annat (Fortingall parish) M D King

Stone axe

NN 627 590 A stone axe in the collections of Perth Museum and Art Gallery is said to have been found c 1900 on the shores of Loch Rannoch. The find-spot was on the N side of the Loch towards Rannoch Station at the second milestone. Length 109mm, width 53mm.

Donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1981.920.

### Tom Buidhe (Fortingall parish)

Hill fort

NN 5175 5955 In 1839 JM Leighton described an 'ancient fortification' at the S end of Loch Erich 'where the waters of the lake are discharged towards Loch Rannoch'. The location of this fortification was previously supposed to be Creag an Fhithich at NN 511 604, entered in the NMR as record NN 56 SW 3.

Leighton described the fort as being situated on a rock 300ft or 400ft perpendicular height, and measuring 500ft in length and 250ft in breadth. The walls were described as being upwards of 15ft in thickness, constructed of large stones, firmly laid together without mortar (*The Lakes of Scotland*, JM Leighton (1839), 67-8).

On checking the supposed site on Creag an Fhithich it was clear that this is not the location of Leighton's fortification.

The true site would appear to be on Tom Buidhe to the SE at

NN 5175 5955 identified in July 1994. Only the western end of this fort is now clearly visible, lying in an avenue in a forestry plantation planted in 1967. Perhaps two-thirds of the fort has been planted and damaged as a result.

The scale of the fort appears to match roughly that recorded by Leighton, although the walls have now largely tumbled down the sides of the fort, particularly around the steep western end, which remains clear of trees. Stone tumble on the NW side of the fort extends at least 12.5m down the side of the slope.

The fort appears to have had an outer wall, partly rock-cut at the western end. No walling survives *in situ* except for small packing stones used to form a level foundation on the northern side. A levelled outer enclosure protects an inner raised area, much of which has been planted and is difficult of access. The fort follows the topography of the hill, extending into the forest to the SE along a natural spur. The base of the rampart to the E appears to be fairly well defined by a sharp rise up on to the fort just inside the point of access to the wood. Large boulders can in places be seen protruding from the rampart. From this point to the western edge of the fort measures in excess of 120m. At its western end at the point where the inner raised area rises, the fort measures 37m in width internally, N to S.

#### **Newton** (Fowls Wester parish)

##### Spindle whorl

NN 881 317 A stone spindle whorl was found on a meadow N of the River Almond W of Newton. The whorl is finely made and cylindrical in shape. (19th-century pottery was also found.) Diameter 28mm, thickness 16mm, hole diameter 10mm.

Donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1993.1699.

#### **Ben Lawers Centre Nature Trail** (Kenmore parish)

##### Shieling remains

D MacInnes

NN 610 380 to NN 615 393 A Nature Trail comprises an area roughly 1.2km by 300m at an elevation of between 400m and 650m OD. It has been designated by the NTS for the natural regeneration of native species of trees and plants. A survey of archaeological remains was carried out by ACFA members between May and September 1994 with the result that over 100 features were identified including: 18 rectangular buildings having interior drystone walling and an exterior shell of turf or earth (the majority have S-facing entrances); 25 three-sided features comprising of a single course of boulders and open to the N; 21 circular features with turf, or turf and stone, banks encompassing a hollow and measuring between 1m and 2m in diameter; 8 circular features with turf banks of c 4.5m in average diameter; 2 enclosures; 1 possible grain-drying kiln; 2 upstanding, rectangular drystone buildings.

A number of remains were also noted outside the fenced Nature Trail.

Over 30 of the features have been drawn up at a scale of 1:100 and will be the subject of a forthcoming report.

Sponsor: NTS.

#### **Croft-na-Caber, Loch Tay** (Kenmore parish)

B Andrian

##### Logboat

NN 769 448 A logboat exceeding 10m in length was discovered this summer in the shallows of Loch Tay during construction of a replica crannog off the Croft-na-Caber Activities Centre at Kenmore.

The boat was found lying on its side, with the upper side detached from the base. The lower side and stern of the boat are well preserved with clear evidence of tool marks. A deep groove at the stern contained moss caulking which has been sampled for analysis, and samples from the boat itself will be collected for dating. Excavation is still under way at the time of writing.

Sponsor: Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology.

#### **Riverside Inn, Bridgend** (Kinnoull parish)

D Hall (SUAT)

##### Watching brief

NO 1222 2380 Monitoring of contractors' excavations located wall foundations and a stone floor surface apparently of post-medieval date. Natural clay was located at c 1.30m below modern ground level.

Sponsor: SUAT Ltd.

#### **Lochleven Mills** (Kinross parish)

M D King

##### Post-medieval pot

NO 1215 0145 A green-glazed pot of reduced grey ware was found in June 1993 during pipeline excavations 18" below the surface, 30m from the shoreline of Loch Leven on the property of Todd & Duncan Ltd. The pot was broken, but parts were preserved, diameter 222mm, height 250mm.

Donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1993.1120.

#### **Kinross House Gardens** (Kinross parish)

A Cox (SUAT)

##### Assessment: walled garden

NO 121 020 A derelict, walled garden lying towards the western edge of the grounds of Kinross House was investigated in advance of development, with the objective of determining the nature and survival of features relating to its past uses and layouts.

Four trial trenches were excavated by machine and by hand. Two intersecting, cinder and slag pathways were recorded in plan and section. Near to the junction of the pathways, two stone settings were recorded. One of these served as the base for a standpipe or water pump, with an attendant soakaway. The other setting may have functioned as the base of a small statue or sundial. Apart from the pathways, no evidence of a formal layout to the garden was observed in any of the trenches. A small number of finds of 17th to early 20th-century date was recovered from the cultivated garden soil deposits.

Sponsor: Children's Hospice Association Scotland.

#### **North Pitcarmick** (Kirkmichael parish)

J C Barrett, J M Downes

##### Pitcarmick-type building

NO 061 581 Survey and excavation has continued for a second season over an area of upland settlement recorded by RCAHMS on the Pitcarmick estate above Strathardle (1990 No 154.4) (see *DES* 1993, 102-3).

The total excavation was undertaken of a Pitcarmick-type building. The building lay E-W and was overlain by a field wall. It lay immediately S of a smaller Pitcarmick-type building which was half excavated in 1993. Internally the larger building enclosed an area some 26m by 6m. The building was terraced against the S-facing hillslopes. It had a long and complex structural history. Initially the building was constructed with irregular but massive stone footings at the two gable ends; the N wall was represented by a much eroded timber wall slot, the S wall by an eroded and irregular bank. The entrance was through the S wall facing down slope and placed slightly off centre to the W. It was stone lined and the doorway was marked by post holes. To the left of the entrance the interior was paved and contained a substantial stone-lined hearth; to the right lay a central soakaway running irregularly for the length of this part of the building.

A hiatus in the use of the building was indicated by a period of ploughing across the walls before a second structure was erected on its western end. This was an oval building enclosing 7.40m by 3.80m; it was placed immediately on the footings of the Pitcarmick-type building; it was paved and re-used the original hearth which was now relined. A narrow entrance lay towards the centre of the southern wall of this smaller building. It is possible that the eastern end of the earlier building now functioned as a yard.

## TAYSIDE

A large number of stone tools were recovered from around the second phase building which itself may, on the basis of two stratified pottery sherds, date to the 13th century AD.

Sponsors: British Academy, Glasgow University, Hunter Archaeological Trust, Society of Antiquaries London, Society of Antiquaries Scotland.

### **Pittensorn Farm** (Little Dunkeld parish)

M D King

Pictish stone fragment (see Fig 35)

NO 0860 3905 A fragment of a Pictish stone was found while gardening by the W wall of Pittensorn Farmhouse by the owner.

The fragment appears to be the top left-hand corner of a rectangular slab carved in relief. Carved decoration survives on only one side. Within a border moulding around the edge of the stone are depicted in relief two men facing one another and grasping each other by the wrists, possibly fighting over a book or rectangular object held in the hand of the right-hand figure. Their legs become an interlace pattern which binds them together and continues down the left-hand side of the slab as far as the lower break. To the right of this design are to be seen the hind parts and tails of two animals, the upper possibly a hound, the lower possibly a wolf or other wild beast with a spiral tail. Very little of these animals survives.

The surfaces of these relief carvings have been damaged in places but this is not recent. The stone measures 345mm in width, 352mm in height and 100mm in maximum depth.

The fragment has been transferred to Perth Museum and Art Gallery, pending a Treasure Trove decision. The find-spot is close to that of the Class II Pictish stone from Gellyburn (PMAG 6/1949).



Fig 35. Pittensorn Pictish stone fragment.

### **Murthly (grounds of mental hospital)** (Little Dunkeld parish)

Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, flint

NMS

NO 10 38 Believed to have been picked up in grounds of former Murthly Hospital, by father of Mrs R Ingram, Linlithgow (a former hospital worker). Currently legally retained by Mrs Ingram.

Sponsor: NMS.

### **Rock Carvings** (Logierait parish)

Kaledon Naddair

#### **Cultullich, Brae of (2b)**

NN 8819 4905 On a small outcrop only 3 yards or so from (2) there is a cluster of 13 solo cups (3 of which are joined by a tunnel).

#### **Cultullich, Brae of (6)**

NN 8819 4896 On a large almost rectangular block are scattered 21 solo cups.

#### **Cultullich, Brae of (7)**

NN 8823 4895 On the corner of a boulder are 3 solo cups.

#### **Cultullich, Brae of (8)**

NN 8795 4900 On a fragmented outcrop which slopes steeply are 5 solo cups.

#### **Cultullich, Brae of (9)**

NN 8790 4898 An outcrop bears 1 cup surrounded by 1 ring and 7 solo cups.

#### **Dun-Dabhaich > Dundavie (2)**

NN 8762 5016 8 solo cups on a small outcrop near to (1).

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

### **Garadh Dubh** (Muthill parish)

T M Allan

Highland Front Roman road survey

NN 798 182 to NN 796 185 At the source of a minor headwater of Machany Water the *agger* of this presumed Roman road from Strageath Roman fort to Dalginross Roman fort, Comrie (*DES* 1985, 52) appears to bend N to cross the extreme W corner of a dense plantation (Garadh Dubh). It ends, however, after only 15 paces, its line overbuilt by a ruined sheep-fold. Its direction suggests that it proceeded NNW, skirting more or less closely the W side of three marshes and the S end of a fourth, and then bent NW over the shoulder of a hill. Dense bracken cover at time of visit.

### **Machany Water** (Muthill parish)

Highland Front Roman road survey

On the Roman road from Ardoch to Strageath, is a squarish plateau (NN 876 151), sloping slightly NW, and commanding on all but its S side, on the edge of the high S scarp of the river, good potential siting of Roman fortlet by Machany Water (*DES* 1992, 75). Immediately W of it, by a gate on the A822, is the upper end of a zig-zag hollow which would have eased the passage of a Roman road through the scarp. The plateau is large enough to have accommodated a fortlet the size of Kaims Castle (NN 860 129). The upper end of the hollow is in line with the Roman quarry-pits by the Roman signal-station N of Westerton (NN 873 145), a direct line from which signal-station to Kaims Castle passes through the Middleton and Standingfauld accommodation road-ends. The plateau and linear hollow are best seen from the N side of the Machany, in the fields N and W of Bishop's Bridge (NN 875 154).

### **Strageath** (Muthill parish)

Highland Front Roman road survey

A previous report (*DES* 1992, 75) could be modified with reference to excavations at Strageath (Frere & Wilkes 1989). Their Plate II seems to show the road from the N gate of the fort bending E from the road-junction at NN 898 182, presumably in order to keep to the lower scarp for as long as possible before bending ENE across the haugh to the bridge-site.

R Stuart reported (*Caledonia Romana* 1845, 200) that 'adjacent to the fort on the NW lay a camp, of 17 Scots acres, on the direct line of the military way (from Ardoch) which passed through it immediately before crossing the Earn'. This merits attention. Firstly, the size of camp specified (c 22 imperial acres) is of the same (unusual) order as that of a known Roman camp by the Roman fort of Dalginross, 8½ miles up Strathearn from Strageath; secondly, Stuart was not a negligible fieldworker, he having identified the Roman marching-camps at Muiryfold in Banffshire (p 215) and Durno in Aberdeenshire (p 249) at least 115 and 130 years respectively before their identification from the air, plus the crossing-point of the Nethan W of Lanark (p 259).

**Milnathort** (Orwell parish)  
Flints

M D King

NO 127 051 Two flint flakes were found when turning over soil in a garden of a house at NO 127 051. (a) Length 36mm, width 24mm, depth 8mm. (b) Length 35mm, width 30mm, depth 15mm. Possibly brought in with garden soil.

Donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1994.146.1–2.

**Fechney Inch** (Perth parish)

Roman coin

cNO 107 237 A Roman bronze sestertius of Hadrian was found by Mr George Taylor of 4 Rose Lane, Dovecotland in 1919 while digging a garden at Fechny Inch.

Donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1994.2153.

**60 George Street, Perth** (Perth parish)

Worked stone slab

NO 1196 2375 A worked stone slab was found in the cellar of 60 George Street next to a stone-lined well, probably dating to the late 1700s or early 1800s. The stone's dressed upper surface is carved with a broad shallow reservoir which was placed uppermost adjacent to the well. A channel from the reservoir leads to a fork. One channel siphoned off to a small rectangular stone-lined pit containing a red residue and charcoal.

The stone measures 1,070mm long by 560mm wide by 90mm thick.

Donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1994.94.

**141 High Street, Perth** (Perth parish)

Hammermen plaque

NO 1178 2363 A carved and painted stone plaque from Dan Reid's Hammermen Tavern bearing the symbols of the Hammermen Incorporation of Perth was removed from the exterior wall of a 1909 tenement at 141 High Street during the conversion of the building in February 1994. The panel is rectangular, length 875mm, height 1,035mm, depth 240mm, framed by mouldings painted grey. The central panel shows in relief a golden anvil. A flesh-coloured hand with a grey sleeve reaches from the right-hand side of the panel and holds an upright golden hammer. The hammer is surmounted by the crown symbol of the Hammermen painted gold and red. On a purple background are incised the following inscriptions painted grey: 'VERSAMUS TENACI' along the top, and 'FORCIPE MASSAM' to the left of the hammer and hand. (We shape the metal with a firm grip on the tongs.) In the voids in each quarter of the plaque are incised the four figures of the date 1742.

Donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1994.186.

**11–17 Skinnergate, Perth** (Perth parish)

A Cox (SUAT)

Watching brief

NO 119 236 A watching brief was carried out on contractor's trenches associated with the construction of stairways to the upper floors of the property. Mainly negative evidence was revealed. Below a modern concrete yard surface were bedding layers containing ash, slag and fragments of 19th-century glass and pottery. Part of a stone wall was also revealed, directly below the concrete yard.

Sponsor: New Fairfield Estate Company Ltd.

**77 George Street, Perth** (Perth parish)

R Cachart (SUAT)

Georgian architecture

NO 119 238 The building on this site was constructed over the culverted Balhousie Lade. A watching brief during renovations revealed rubble and silty sand make-up in the basement solum which represented consolidation over the culverted Balhousie Lade. The Lade was bridged and George Street built to connect with Smeaton's new bridge across the Tay in the early 1770s. When the property was built the Balhousie Lade was culverted and the bridge

opening was blocked. The blocked arch of the bridge can be seen below street level in the revetting wall on the W side of the open stair passage to the basement entrance. The arch is 2.35m in height and is filled in with stonework which originally had a doorway which has subsequently been blocked with brickwork. The arch design can be seen to be contemporary with Smeaton's Tay bridge.

Sponsor: HS 

**Site of Cromwellian Citadel, Lesser South Inch, Perth**

(Perth parish)

R Cachart (SUAT)

Cromwellian fortification

NO 119 230 The Trust undertook archaeological trial work in advance of environmental improvements on the South Inch Car-Park, Perth. Seven trenches were opened up and archaeological deposits and features were recorded that related to the Cromwellian Citadel erected on the site in 1652.

Seven trenches, A–G, were machine dug using a 0.90m wide bucket. Five trenches, A, C, D, E and G were located in the SE part of the car-park to find evidence of the ditch and walls of the citadel's SE bastion. Trench B was placed at the southern end of the car-park and aligned N to S so as to intercept the southern ditch. Trench F was placed in the NW part of the car-park on the site of the Pavilion Theatre and aligned E to W to look for evidence of the interior of the citadel.

The substantial remains of walls were found close to the present car-park surface. Trenches A and C revealed the remains of a wall comprising split whin bonded with hard lime mortar which represented the inner revetment wall of the E ditch. The wall was recorded to a depth of 2m without it being bottomed. Trench G found the inner revetment wall of the southern ditch. Trenches D and E found mixed fills within the south-eastern bastion.

Trench B was 26.30m long and for the greater part of its length revealed the contents of the backfilled wide ditch between the southern bastions. The fills were varied and suggested that waste, spoil and demolition material from the town had been used. The pottery varied from a few sherds of redeposited medieval to early 19th century. At the northern end of the trench, the remains of mortared stonework appeared to be part of the robbed out inner revetting wall of southern ditch.

Trench F located a gravel surface, possibly a road running around the interior of the citadel.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross District Council.

**St Matthew's Church Hall, Watergate, Perth** (Perth parish)

Watching brief

D Hall (SUAT)

NO 120 235 A stone arch located during contractors' excavations for a new floor was recorded. This arch was built of green sandstone and may represent the roof of a cellar. Further excavations inside the building parallel to the Watergate frontage located archaeological deposits to c 1.20m below modern ground level. These deposits included clay floors, hearths and a layer of burnt daub and charcoal. Sherds of Yorkshire ware pottery were recovered.

Sponsor: SUAT Ltd.

**St Catherine's Retail Park, Perth** (Perth parish)

Grounds of Carmelite friary

J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NO 110 235 In advance of an extensive development comprising four retail units and associated car-parking, the Trust was commissioned to carry out a trial trenching investigation. Eight trenches were machine excavated. The area was found to have been completely disturbed by the development of an early 20th-century railway goods yard. Modern make-up deposits and demolition debris, c 1m in thickness, directly overlay natural flood plain blue clay. No archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were discovered.

Sponsor: Wickes Properties Ltd.



## TAYSIDE/ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

**Perth Museum and Art Gallery, George Street** (Perth parish)  
Urban medieval and post-medieval D Perry, A Cox (SUAT)

NO 119 238 A watching brief was carried out in late 1993, supervised by D Perry, on contractors' trenches associated with flood protection measures. Rubble deposits observed in the trenches were probably derived from the demolition of buildings on Castle Gable to make way for an extension to the museum in 1935. Mortar deposits at the base of one of the trenches, at a depth of 1.9m below the ground surface, represented the only evidence of earlier building activity.

A small assemblage of finds was recovered. Finds from stratified contexts include three roughly-shaped, circular discs made from micaceous stone. These may have been fashioned to serve only a temporary purpose, possibly as gaming counters. Other stratified finds included two clay pipe stem fragments. A further three stem fragments and a bowl fragment were unstratified. The bowl fragment has a milled rim and its base bears a circular stamp containing a five-pointed star.

Among the unstratified finds was a small glass bottle. This was made in a mould and has a sheared lip, the rough edges of which would have bitten into a loose-fitting cork to form a good seal. Also recovered were a very eroded fragment of a glazed floor tile, possibly of medieval date, and a blade from a pair of iron shears. Relatively small shears such as this would probably have been used for domestic functions such as cutting hair or thread.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross District Council.

**East Drimmie** (Ratray parish) M D King  
Spindle whorl

cNO 1749 The spindle whorl reported in DES 1992, 79 has been donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1993.1458.

**Parkhill** (Ratray parish)  
Roman coin

cNO 190 465 A billon tetradrachm of Carinus, minted at Alexandria, Egypt, in 284 AD was found at Parkhill, Ratray in June 1936.

Donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1994.2152.

**Inchyra** (St Madoes parish)  
Roman coin hoard

NO 1835 2010 A hoard of eight silver Roman denarii were found at Inchyra 4½ inches below the surface in a close group in June 1993. They have been identified as follows: (a) Vitellius (RIC 107), (b) Titus (RIC 25a), (c) Trajan (RIC 142), (d) Hadrian (RIC 257[d]), (e) Hadrian (RIC 258), (f) Diva Faustina I (RIC [A.Pius] 363), (g) Marcus Aurelius (RIC [A.Pius] 431), (h) Commodus (RIC [M.Aur.] 649). Allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery as Treasure Trove. Acc No 1993.1501.1-8.

**Cairnie Mill** (St Madoes parish) J R Mackenzie (SUAT)  
Assessment: circular cropmark

NO 193 208 In advance of a large-scale housing development, the Trust conducted a trial excavation to establish the origins of a circular cropmark and two ancillary features visible from aerial photography. Five trenches were excavated in arbitrary spits by machine and then hand cleaned.

Below a shallow mid-brown-grey sandy loam ploughsoil, average depth 0.3m, was a second agricultural soil, but of sandy clay matrix. This deposit was 0.2m to 0.4m in thickness. It directly overlay natural light brown, yellow, sand subsoil. The circular cropmark was identified cut into the natural subsoil and with a diameter of c 10m. The cut had slightly stepped sides sloping inward to a flat base. It contained a single homogenous sandy clay fill.

Three outer ditches were also located. Two, each c 3cm on the northern and southern sides of the main feature, were c 0.4m in

width and c 0.3m deep. They also contained a single homogenous sandy clay fill. A 1m slot trench crossed the third ditch, which was situated 2m E of the main feature. It was 1.5m in width with a shallow depth of 0.1m. Cut into the base of this ditch was a square post hole also containing a single homogenous sandy clay fill. No dating evidence was recovered.

A sixth trench, 45m in length, was excavated c 50m to the SE of the main feature and two narrow parallel ditches c 6m apart and also 0.4m in width were identified.

The cropmark was confirmed as being archaeological and a number of additional features were also identified cut into the natural sand.

Sponsor: Tayside Regional Council.

**Old Schoolhouse, Cottown** (St Madoes parish) R Turner  
18th-19th-century clay house

NO 2057 2102 The renovation of the Old Schoolhouse, Cottown - a rare survival of a clay-built structure in the Carse of Gowrie - has necessitated the insertion of an electricity cable trench through the garden area. The trench was dug by NTS Conservation Volunteers, but for the most part did not penetrate beyond a buried soil. This soil had been sealed by a thick layer of imported garden soil in which numerous fragments of mainly 19th and 20th-century pottery were found. Two fragments of coarse medieval pottery were also found. An attempt was made to locate the well shown on the 2nd edition OS map (1898): while a vertically-sided pit was located in the approximate location of the well, too little of the feature was uncovered to be absolutely certain of its function. Further work will continue as the restoration proceeds.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Rock Carvings** (Weem parish) Kaledon Naddair & Group  
**Glassie Farm (7)**

NN 8452 5052 1 cup enclosed by 1 gapped ring plus 21 solo cups five of which have runnels from them. This stone lies just inside a new Forestry fence.

**Glassie Farm (9)**

NN 8456 5060 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; plus 17 solo cups on a large boulder.

**Glassie Farm (8)**

3 solo cups on a boulder.

**Glassie Farm (10)**

1 cup enclosed by 1 ring plus 11 solo cups.

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

## ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

**Orkney Barrow Survey** J Downes

A survey of Bronze Age burial mounds in Orkney was carried out from August to October 1993 and March to May 1994, aimed at assessing the condition of this class of monument. Many previously unrecorded mounds were located, the majority of which were mounds within known cemeteries. Listed below are mounds which were not part of known sites. A report on the results of this survey is being compiled, and the full details will be lodged with the NMRS.

**Cornquoy** (Holm parish)


ND 5234 9968 A disc barrow measuring 13.5m by 13.8m overall, in pasture field in relatively good condition.

**Costa Hill** (Birsay & Harray parish)

HY 3072 2953 A large bowl barrow situated at the foot of the hill in unimproved heather, 16.7m by 15.2m diameter.

**Langskaill, Tankerness** (St Andrews & Deerness parish)

HY 5094 0599 A probable kerbed bowl barrow on hill summit with cist visible in top, mound measuring 7.7m by 7.1m.

Sponsor: HS 

**Stonehall Farm** (Firth parish)

C Richards, R Jones

Early and late Neolithic settlements

HY 366 126 The initiation of a new landscape project in Orkney, investigating changing settlement organisation and material culture through the Neolithic period, began by excavating a settlement complex at Stonehall Farm. Here, a three-week season of excavation uncovered the remains of two early Neolithic houses, approximately 50m apart, adjacent to a large late Neolithic 'village'.

Although the excavations are incomplete, a wide range of material culture has been recovered, including a substantial assemblage of earlier round based pottery, unlike 'Unstan ware', and later Grooved ware pottery of identical nature to that excavated at Barnhouse, Stenness.

While the project is in its early stages, it has already provided important information regarding the range of material culture in use during the Neolithic and the nature of early Neolithic (pre-Grooved ware) settlement patterns on Mainland, Orkney. The assumed individual farmstead model of early Neolithic settlement appears unjustified and through geophysical survey further potential houses have been identified. Hence, we may tentatively suggest that early Neolithic 'villages' are present on Mainland, Orkney, which, through further work, may throw light on the appearance of the late Neolithic 'Grooved ware villages'.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Russell Trust, Glasgow Arch Society, University of Glasgow.

**Moan Farm** (Firth parish)

C Richards, E Stuart

Bronze Age burial cist

HY 368 155 In September 1994 the lid of a burial cist in a cornfield at Moan farm was split along its length by the weight of the harvester passing overhead. Half of the lid remained intact and in position. The other half and much of the topsoil above it tumbled into the cist. Although a cist of considerable dimensions was revealed, the driver, due to the great size of machinery involved, noticed only a slight dip on the ground surface.

Three days later, whilst gathering in the hay, Mr Flett, the landowner, and his sons noted the 'hole' in the ground. With the use of a shovel they began to investigate, lifting a fragment of broken flagstone, until they discovered human longbones.

The cist was set into an approximately square, straight-sided, rock-cut pit 2.0m by 1.9m by 1.5m and was orientated ENE-WSW. The base of the cut was levelled with clean gravel and onto this were laid two stone blocks, which provided the base for the floor slab, and the upright side slabs.

The packing fill around the side slabs was, on three sides, the sandy gravel of the sub-soil. On the fourth side, the long face to the S, the packing consisted of carefully laid angular stone blocks. Interestingly this face of the cist, unlike the other faces, was constructed of two flags, one set upon the other and appears to be the last side erected. It remains possible that this side of the cist was constructed in such a manner as to allow future access.

The body was interred in a crouch position with the head to the NW and facing S. Sadly most of the bone was badly decayed if not entirely absent. The bones exhibiting the greatest degree of preservation were those protected by fragments of broken flagstone. The differential preservation was because, at some point in the past, one of the end slabs fractured, falling in onto the skeletal remains carried by a cascade of the sandy sub-soil packing. Nevertheless the surviving bones will hopefully prove useful to analysis.

Sponsor: University of Glasgow.

**Various Sites in Hoy** (Hoy & Graemsay; Walls & Flotta parish)

Survey S Carter

ND 284 988 (Lyrawa Burn); ND 297 978 (Pegal Burn); HY 245 026 (Whaness Burn); HY 238 032 (North Burn of Quoys); HY 239 030 (Tuifea) A short notice forestry survey was carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd covering five small areas on the E coast of Hoy. Features of archaeological interest and peat depth were recorded.

List of Sites Recorded

- 1 HY 2449 0258 Standing stone (NMRS HY 20 SW 18).
- 2 HY 2449 0256 Enclosure.
- 3 HY 2401 0324 Dam.

**Linga Fold** (Sandwick parish)

J Downes

Bronze Age burial mounds (see Fig 36, p 92)

HY 264 153 Several mounds of a large Bronze Age burial cemetery (NMRS No: HY 21 NE 9) were excavated during July to September 1994 as part of the Orkney Barrows Project. The aim of the excavation was to gauge the archaeological potential of mounds after several forms of damage common to such earthworks had taken place. Accordingly mounds in a range of conditions were excavated, from those that had been ploughed flat to some that were still reasonably upstanding.

A great number of burials were discovered, all of which were cremations, both as primary burials underneath the mounds, and in cists and pits around the mounds. Of the mound of which there were no surface remains (27) there survived remnants of the mound material and old land surface, both of which were very disturbed. In the northernmost of the mounds (9) the central burial survived intact despite extensive rabbit burrowing throughout the mound fabric, and comprised a cist containing a cremation accompanied by a pot lid. Corbelling was placed over the cist and a kerb surrounded it, after which the mound was built. A second episode of mound construction had included the insertion of a cist above and off centre to the first.

A cist containing a cremation was also found to be the first element of the other severely truncated mound (3). While the lid of this cist had been removed by the plough and a side slab displaced, the cremation remained substantially undisturbed.

A similar sequence of events to that described for mound 9 above could be traced at mound 8. A large cist was surrounded by a well-faced single-coursed kerb, and the mound built up with a succession of deposits of soil. A rectangular stone box containing burnt organic material was covered by a very much more substantial kerb which surrounded a second major episode of mound enhancement.

It was mound 7 which had been the focus of the most post-mound activity. The sequence that can be ascertained so far is that a large central cist containing a cremation was located next to a pyre. A circular setting of stone slabs at the top of this mound lay directly above this primary burial. A clay platform was laid in a crescent formation around the N side of the mound, which sealed a stone box containing burnt material, and a pyre site on the W side, and the ruins of a ring cairn surrounding a pit containing a cremation on the NE side. Upon the platform another ring cairn was constructed, and it would appear that a structure was built onto one side of this cairn. This structure appeared to have been a building, inside which the area to the S which was roughly paved with slabs which overlay a cremation pyre, and an area to the N along which a long piece of stone furniture was positioned.

In between the clay platform and the mound many cists and pits with burials in were inserted. This was the latest phase of activity at this site. The cists and pits also surrounded and respected the ring cairn and building. Some of the small stone boxes were post holes rather than cists, and presumably acted as markers for the cists, as cists and pits did not intercut. Small upright stones amongst the cemetery also seem to have fulfilled this role. A path of small stone slabs led into this cist cemetery from the W.

# ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

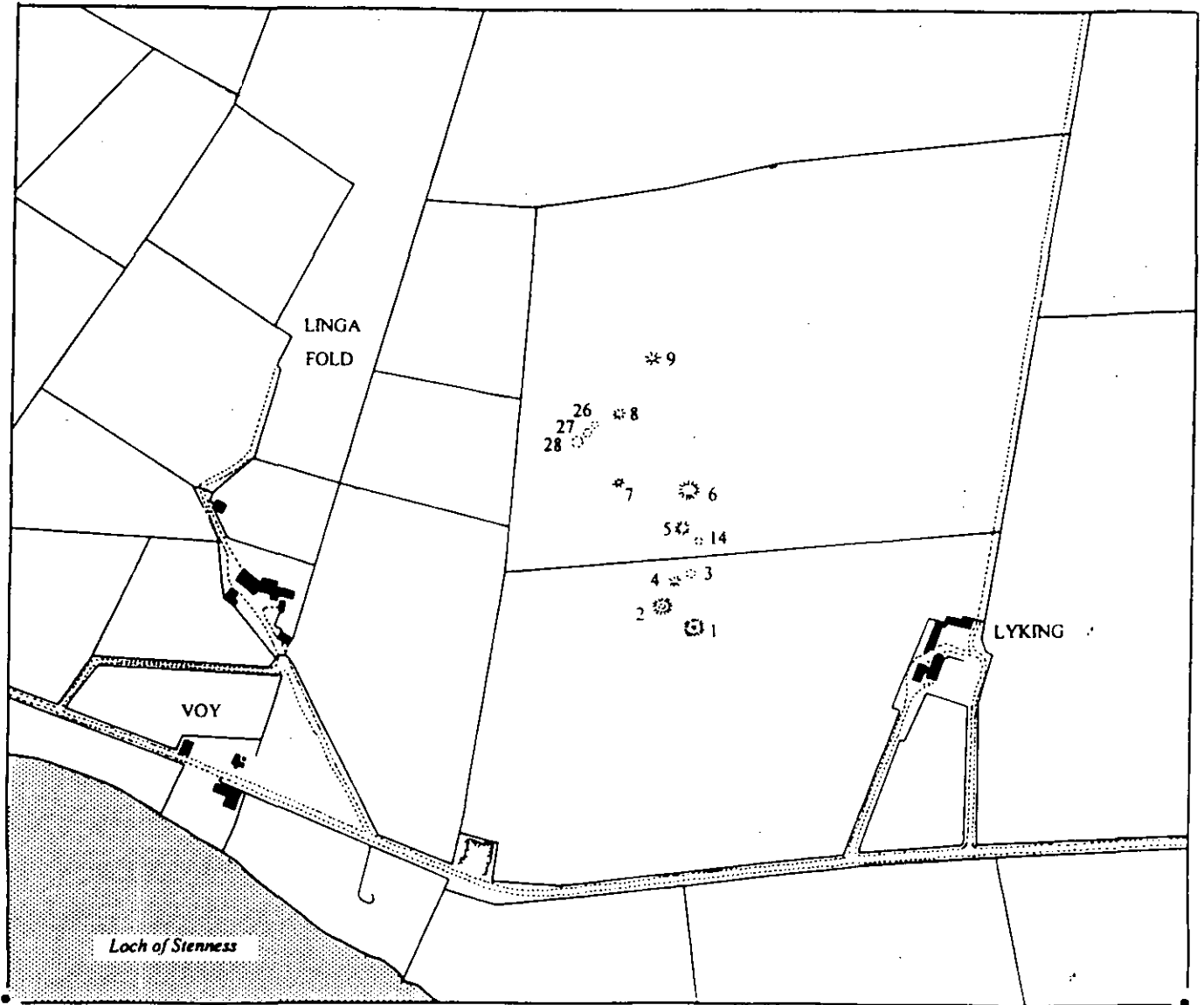



Fig 36. Linga Fold. Bronze Age burial mounds.

The SW quadrants of both mounds 5 and 6 were excavated, and both mounds were surrounded by further burials and features. Although both had been excavated at some time in the past, and extensively damaged, in both cases the primary burials were well sealed and undisturbed. The central burial of mound 5 was covered by a deposit of pyre underneath which was a long narrow grave slab at ground level. The slab covered a long grave cut along the length of which were spread large fragments of cremated bone and lumps of cramp.

The primary burial underneath mound 6 was different. A brown stain distinct from vivid orange introduced material was the first sight of a pit cut into the ground. This pit was funnel shaped and had been excavated to contain a very large steatite urn, which in turn contained cremated bone.

As with other mounds, further features had been added around the sides of the mound. The most notable of these was a cairn covering a long shallow cut, about half way along which was a small boat-shaped arrangement of upright stones. A large pit containing cremated bones was situated centrally within this setting, and four smaller pits immediately to the S and W of this feature.

Mound 2, the smaller of the southerly barrows which had been known to have been previously excavated, produced a charcoal-rich deposit of pyre material lying above the old land surface.

Sponsor: HS 

## Skail Bay (Sandwick parish)

C Richards


Late Neolithic butchery site

HY 230 187 Due to severe storms over the winter of 1992-3, a deposit of Skail knives and animal bones was revealed eroding from the base of sand dunes, 100m SW of Skara Brae, Bay of Skail. An excavation of these deposits occurred during April 1994.

A trench of 12m by 1-3m was opened over the exposed and partially covered deposits. Once the sand had been removed the remains of a wall projected out of the sand dunes, effectively dividing the deposits into two areas. To the W a mass of disarticulated animal bone, mainly red deer, was mixed with the remains of c 200 Skail knives and flakes. Beyond this spread of material, part of a whale skull was associated with several more Skail knives. The Skail knives and animal bones were found to be set in an OLS which overlay natural till and was sealed by windblown sand.

To the E of the wall, a circular hearth overlay articulated red deer bones, including a skull with attached antlers. Few Skail knives were present in this area.

These deposits are likely to be of Neolithic date (C14 dates will be available 1994/5). The site is obviously an area for butchery primarily red deer and the manufacture of butchery tools (Skail knives), which are discarded after use. This fits into a broader picture of late Neolithic primary food preparation occurring off-site.

Sponsor: HS 

## ORKNEY/SHETLAND ISLANDS AREA

### Bay of Skall Midden and Undated Human Remains

(Sandwick parish) J Barrett, S King, N Murray, J Jamieson  
Disturbed burial and midden

HY 230 187 Fragments of a human skull, from an adult individual (possibly male), were found eroding from the wave-cut bank SW of Skara Brae during a University of Glasgow field trip on 24 March 1994. The fragments were directly associated with a lens of midden material of variable thickness (c 10cm maximum) which was visible for c 4m in the exposed section. Both midden lens and skull lay immediately under an irregular layer of flat stones of uncertain origin. Building rubble, poor quality paving, a heavily robbed cairn, and a storm beach are all possibilities. The midden and stones were overlain by c 1m (maximum) of sterile sand and underlain by similar material which merged with the cobble beach.

The position of the skull could not be ascertained due to its fragmented state. However, the absence of associated vertebrae or other bones of the upper body suggests that – if the skull fragments represent an *in situ* inhumation – the remaining portion of the body had lay seaward and has been lost. Alternatively, the association of the skull with a single human metatarsal suggests that these remains represent disturbed secondary deposition. This interpretation is supported by their direct association with midden material and the lack of evidence of a grave cut. Faunal material recovered from immediately adjacent to the skull included bones of cattle, sheep or goats, cod and unidentified birds.

## SHETLAND ISLANDS AREA

**Gungstie, Noss** (Bressay parish)  
Early Christian – 1878 cemetery

V Turner

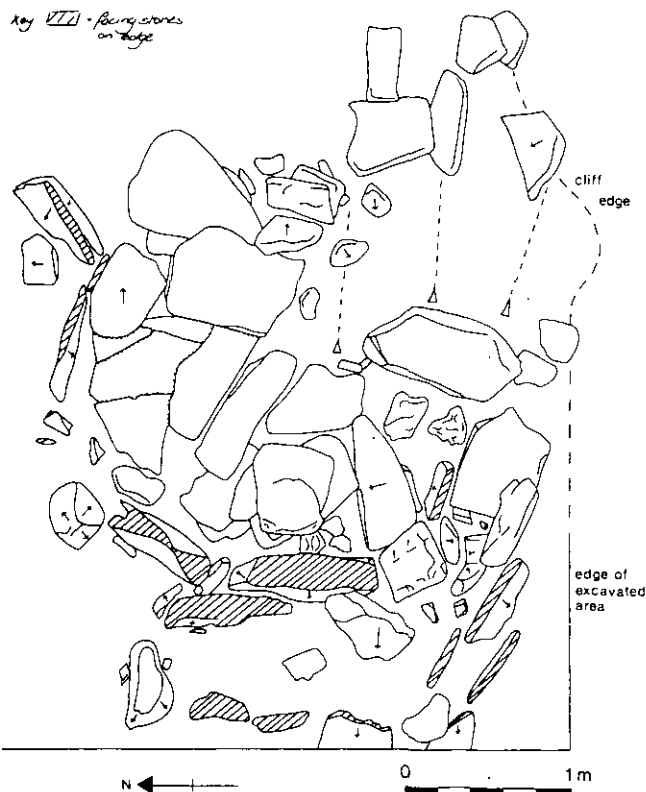


Fig 37. Plan of tower, Gungstie, Noss. Drawn by V Turner.

HU 530 409 A small trench, 10m long and up to 2m, was opened up on the top of eroding cliffs on the E side of the Gungstie peninsula (DES 1993, 105–106). The area comprised part of the scheduled

chapel and graveyard site. The intention was to remove the human remains which were beginning to erode into the sea, prior to carrying out coastal protection work below the scheduled area. The protection works were carried out in conjunction with Scottish Natural Heritage and the Scottish Conservation Volunteers.

A possible corner post from an Early Christian shrine was thought to be lying in this area: excavation verified that this was what the stone was, and sets the date of the site back to the 8th century. The corner post was found not to be lying in its original setting and no further pieces of the shrine were found within the small area opened up. A broken rune stone suggests continued use of the site during the Viking period. The area had been intensively used and reused for burial: some of the burials had been in coffins, others definitely had not been. One skeleton was found lying across what appears to be part of the foundation and facing stones of a possible round tower of a 12th-century chapel, similar in size to the one which still stands on Egilsay, Orkney. (Three such towers are known in Shetland from documentary evidence.) If the chapel shared the same orientation as that in Egilsay, the rest of it will have already fallen into the sea.

Sponsors: HS [ ] (coastal protection sponsored by Shetland Amenity Trust, Scottish Natural Heritage, Scottish Conservation Volunteers).

### Shirva Mill, Funniquoy, Fair Isle (Dunrossness parish)

Horizontal water mill R Turner

HZ 216 719 Deposits likely to be affected by the restoration of this horizontal mill were excavated by a team of volunteers. The environs of the mill had previously been examined by J Hunter of Bradford University, and the extensive mill system had been surveyed by RCAHMS. The current excavations defined the construction pit in the burn side, and located what was felt to be a primary floor. A secondary floor surface had been constructed out of disused lower millstones, and the central area of the upper house was flanked by two crude drystone and turf sack benches. A roughly cobbled area to the side of the mill was probably for sack/creel or peat storage, and the mill was found to have been connected to Old Mill, the first of the three mills in this fragment of the system, by a narrow cobbled path.

Perhaps the most rewarding information to come from the work was the *in situ* discovery of the sole tree (on which the tirl sat) and the bolster plate (to which the sole tree was attached). The sole tree not only retained the sile plate on which the tirl revolved, but also included the joint for the lightning tree (by which the upper millstone was raised or lowered). The excavations, combined with photographs of the mill in use and disuse, produced sufficient information for the reliable reconstruction of the building in its secondary form. It is hoped also to reconstruct New Mill, and the buildings and the system as a whole will be interpreted for visitors.

Sponsors: NTS, Shetland Amenity Trust.

### Jarlshof Coastal Protection (Dunrossness parish) V Turner

HU 3980 0950 A watching brief was carried out by A Fox for Shetland Amenity Trust between November 1993 and February 1994 during construction work on new sea defences. The two features in the section were fully protected and work was stopped whenever the Guardianship site was threatened by cement dust. Oil, thought to be from the Braer incident, was located just above bedrock.

A full photographic record has been deposited at the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS [ ]

### Fort Charlotte (Lerwick parish)

G Ewart


17th/18th-century artillery fort

HU 476 416 A second season of excavation and survey was completed along the seaward [eastern] battery of the fort in advance of a programme of restoration (DES 1993, 106–7). The sites of five

## SHETLAND/WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

gun platforms from the fort as laid out in the 1780s, were exposed and in general they confirmed the findings of the 1993 season. The extent of surviving 18th-century masonry and associated features varied considerably over the five sites, with those lying immediately to the SE of the Magazine being heavily disturbed. It is likely that a late 19th-century gun platform was constructed in this area, removing much of the 18th-century work, and this in turn was disturbed by a 20th-century building.

As in 1993, some evidence was found of a slumped earthwork against which the 1780s masonry was cut, and which appears to date from the earliest fort, built in the 1650s. Further evidence was also found to show that the 18th-century gun platforms were in fact of wood over a slightly raked mortared masonry base.

Sponsor: HS 

**Rinns of Shurdimires** (Walls & Sandness parish) H Exton  
Stone row

HU 217 574 A distinctive collinear setting of three rough, earth-fast stones, A, B and C, of the local gneiss is aligned almost on the meridian, with an azimuth of 355°.96 from the most southerly stone A. The site lies about 35m above ordnance datum, and the sizes of the stones are as follows: Stone A: 0.75m by 0.56m by 1.4m high, (most southerly); Stone B: 0.64m by 0.48m by 1.12m high; Stone C: 0.69m by 0.46m by 0.74m high, (most northerly). AB = 9.63m and BC = 5.52m.

From the stone A, the cliffs at Eshaness, at a distance of about 19km to the N, are precisely indicated.

This site was initially pointed out by John Georgeson.

**Bordastubble** (Unst parish)  
Prehistoric lunar alignment

HP 578 033 Using the 4m high standing stone as backsight, a 1m high standing stone at Burragarth (HP 575 039) at a distance of 0.7km to the NNW, acts as skyline foresight for a hitherto unnoticed lunar alignment with declination 28°.629.

The stone at Burragarth has been described by Guy (*The Island of Unst* (1990), 60).

## WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

**Borve Site B.54** (Barra parish) K Branigan  
LBA/EIA occupation site

ceNF 667 008 Site B.54, discovered in survey in 1988, is an oval mound surrounded by a kerb, and enclosed within a larger oval kerb about 70m along its axis. Sampling excavation was undertaken at the southern end of the mound to determine the nature and if possible the date of the monument.

Although the mound had been lazy-bedded and used for cultivation in modern times, a stone-walled circular hut was partially preserved under the mounds of the lazy-bedding. The hut was about 3.75m diameter internally with a wall about 1m wide. A thin occupation deposit was associated with the hut from which sherds of both thin- and thick-walled vessels were recovered together with four pieces of flint. A slab-covered drain, preserved for only about 2m of its length ran outside the hut and was probably contemporary.

The hut was found to be built immediately on top of a lower occupation deposit with which was associated a well-paved and well-worn path and an area of densely-packed cobbles. There were also traces of a substantial stone structure which had been largely destroyed (perhaps robbed for the overlying hut?). Over 200 sherds from this lower deposit were mainly from thick-walled vessels including flat-rimmed and flat-based jars thought to be on the LBA/EIA borderline.

Sponsor: University of Sheffield.

**Dalmore** (Barvas parish) M R Curtis, G R Curtis, B Ponting  
Stone structures – further artefacts

NB 214 451 As a result of recent erosion by the Allt Garbh, at the site of the prehistoric settlement excavated in 1979–82 (e.g. *DES* 1983, 38) the following finds have been recovered: part of a broken saddle quern, 36cm by 25cm by 12cm, the worn hollow being 4cm deep, in a 1.5m length of coursed walling in the burn bed; 2 hammerstones, pot boilers, quartz core, and a pink quartz core associated with the wall; also 6 quartz flakes, pottery 12cm long with horizontal wavy grooved pattern, antler, animal bone, shell, and stone.

Sponsor: Outer Hebrides Archaeology.

**Allt Loch Nan Eang** (Harris parish) J Terry, S Hothersall

NB 204 077 Fieldwalking within an area to the W of Loch Seaforth revealed two sites of interest located along the banks of the Allt Loch Nan Eang.

Site 1 comprised a small stone structure – probably the remains of a shieling – built on a knoll and measuring approximately 4.9m by 3.7m over drystone rubble walls. At one end of its interior was a possible bed platform.

Site 2 sat on what appeared to be a low, natural mound and included a single-skin drystone wall enclosing three sides of a rectangle, slightly sunken and measuring 3.7m by 2.0m. To its W was a roughly circular, hollow mound of boulders; perhaps the remains of a kiln although it seems unlikely that grain had been grown in the vicinity. The remains of another possible shieling, circular in shape and 4m in external diameter, stood nearby. Beyond it stood a length of walling, incorporating some very large stones, which ran 5m towards the stream and extended along its edge.

Sponsor: RMC Roadstone Products Limited.

**St Kilda** (Harris parish) A Morrison, T Pollard, J Huntley  
An Lag Bho'n Tuath

The archaeological work in 1994 was concentrated in this area (see *DES* 1993, 109). It had been previously noted that around and occasionally under the four more recent drystone built enclosures in the corrie there was a series of low ridges and banks. In 1993 a platform-like feature, c. 14m to 15m long (AL1), lying just outside Enclosure 1 to the SSE (NF 1038 9953) and with its northern end located beneath or just inside the enclosure wall, was excavated to discover whether it was a natural feature and, if not, what its function might have been. Excavation and soil sampling suggested more an artificial bed of earth, possibly used for some type of cultivation. This season, some of the more rectangular turf-covered features inside Enclosure 2 (AL4 a, b, c) were investigated. These proved to have a considerable depth of soil, unlike the areas on the western sides of the corrie where the 'boat shapes' and cairns are located and where there is very little soil cover. These features within Enclosure 2 showed no trace of stone in their structure, and the rectangular appearance shown on the surface appears simply to be, again like AL1, a raised soil 'lip' running around the edge of each platform or bed of soil; the soil profiles also show undoubted tip lines. Pollen and soil analysis, together with the recovery of a large rim sherd of black ware pottery from another of the earthen platforms (AL4c; inside Enclosure 2), well below the surface, during this year's excavations, would appear to confirm the human association. A preliminary examination of the sherd suggests similarities with pottery from the excavations of a black house along the Village Street.

The excavation of the pair of stone settings (AL2a, b, NF 1020 9950) was completed. These 'boat shape' features were seen in 1993 to represent the central settings of sub-circular cairns. The sites had a shallow covering of grass, sphagnum, heather and peaty soil and the two settings appeared to be joined by the stone 'platform' which surrounds them. The 1994 season showed that the sites were more complex than had been previously realised, with traces of pits

## WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

and cuts, first noted in 1993 in the central area of the larger of the two settings, appearing to run beneath the stone settings and 'platform' material in the old land surface. The form of the settings would suggest perhaps burial or some ritual connected with it, but the highly acidic nature of the thin soil derived from the granophyre geology and the constant flooding of the site makes it unlikely that any organic remains would survive.

Sponsor: NTS.

### **Clash na Bearnaich** (Harris parish)

A Fleming

Stone quarries and stone working areas

NF 097 988 Observation of extensive quarries in dolerite bluffs especially N of central 'chimney' with working debris on scree below, in part covered by soil and vegetation. Individual outcrops along the contour further N have been worked and stone-working debris and rough-outs found. Evidently the source of the numerous broken stone implements, to be found in walls and cleits in Village Bay area to E.

### **Laimhrig Mhor, Leverburgh** (Harris parish)

M R Curtis,

Cup-marked bedrock

G R Curtis

NG 0155 8603 There are 24 definite cups (and possibly as many as 32 cups) measuring from 6cm to 19cm diameter and from 2cm to 9.5cm deep (carved or ground into rock). They are distributed over an area 6m long by 2m wide, along a shoulder of rock just below high water mark. The location is on the NE side of the old sheltered anchorage, SE of Leverburgh pier, known as Laimhrig Mhor.

They were drawn to our attention by Mr Norman MacLeod of Leverburgh.

### **Abhainn a' Ghlinne (Scoracllett), Kyles Scalpay** (Harris parish)

Stone structures

NG 226 995 There is an oval mound, about 9m long and 5m wide, formed mainly of large stones or small boulders, possibly a prehistoric burial cairn.

The top has been denuded and surmounted by a rectangular setting (internally 3.4m by 1.9m) of stones forming the base of four walls, possibly 1.5m thick. The centre is lower than these walls.

Within 30m there are the ruins of: (A) a small 'shieling' 2.6m by 1.9m internally; (B) three 'cells', (1) the first course of a 'cell' 1m to 2m diameter, (2) a contiguous cell 1.4m diameter, (3) a 'cell' 2.5m across adjacent to two large boulders; (C) a possible platform area (or base of cairn?) 6m across with at least five boulders including the above boulders but otherwise robbed; and, across the burn, (D) a small 'shieling' 2.4m by 1.7m internally; and adjacent to it, (E) a rough stone structure 1.9m by 1.6m internally with three boulders at the corners.

These are all located close to the burn at the upper end of the floor of a glen. There are no peat cuttings anywhere in the vicinity.

This site was brought to our attention by Mr Simon Fraser of Callanish.

### **Rubh' an Tighe, Aline, Loch Seaforth** (Lochs parish)

Prehistoric burial cairn

NB 2047 1215 There is a cairn, about 17m long, of stones up to about 0.4m long. Most of the SSE half is intact. It is about 2m high, built on a rocky outcrop, and slopes down to an irregular base of larger stones and rock, some of which is being eroded by high tides. On top of the NNW half are the remains of a building of blackhouse type, 9.1m long partly set into the cairn.

The structure is on a small rocky promontory, Rubh' an Tighe, barely large enough for it, about 1km ENE of Aline Lodge.

About 160m ENE there is a similar cairn of stones just above high water level. Sea erosion is occurring at the toe of the structure. On top there are the remains of a building of blackhouse type with adjacent storehouse.

About 30m further ENE there are the remains of a stone structure, 5.5m by 2.3m internally, with walls 1.4m thick and over 1m high on the outside. The NNW end is rounded. The seaward end has been destroyed by high tides.

### **Achmore Stone Circle** (Lochs parish)

Fallen standing stone

NB 317 292 One more stone hole (probably the last) of the circle has been exposed as a result of peat cutting. There are two stones, possibly packing stones, 50cm and 40cm long. The stone exposed in 1982 (DES 1983, 39) has subsided to an angle of 30 degrees to the horizontal despite an island of uncut peat around it.

### **Achmore** (Lochs parish)

Stone macehead or battle axe, quartz flake and stone mound

NB 321 285 Part of a broken perforated stone macehead or battle axe was found while peat cutting. The find is 63cm long, 48cm wide and 35cm thick. It has been broken through the shaft hole and damaged in antiquity along one side. The remaining end is incomplete but appears to be pointed. The shaft hole is bi-conical and measures 1.9cm at its narrowest, and 2.4cm at its widest. The surface was polished and is now etched by immersion in peat.

It is reported to have been lying in the lowest peat, less than 5cm above the till. There were other small fragments of it seen close by but not retained. Excavation in 1994 over about 15 square metres failed to find any further fragments.

A quartz secondary flake, 29mm by 30mm and 7mm thick, was found within 10m of the macehead, by ourselves this year.

In the adjacent peat bank, some 60m E, a low stone mound, 5.5m by 4.0m across, comprising stones of assorted sizes from 10cm to 1.0m, has been exposed during the last decade. The three largest stones may have tumbled from the 'structure'. Near the centre there are two earthfast stones up to 27cm high, and many of the other interior stones appear to have voids between them.

The peat banks are on low ground, 850m SSE of Achmore stone circle (Callanish XXII).

The macehead was found by Mr Donald MacLeod of Achmore, while cutting peat two years ago, who brought it and the stone mound to our attention. The macehead is in the possession of Mr MacLeod.

### **Sidhean Tuath** (North Uist parish)

N Fojut

Burnt mound

NF 7193 7017 This site is described by Erskine Beveridge as a possible dun. It is oval on plan, some 15m N-S by 12m and over 2m high, and stands in a boggy area, perhaps formerly the edge of a loch. Erosion by stock has revealed that the mound is composed of large quantities of small fire-cracked stones. Traces of larger stones near the base may indicate some underlying structure.

This is, so far as the contributor is aware, the first convincing burnt mound identified in the Outer Hebrides. The place-name suggests a pre-medieval date.

### **The Mermaid's Grave, Nunton, Benbecula** (S Uist parish)

Putative grave-marker

HSLs Ltd

NF 7610 5345 A field-reconnaissance of the dunes fringing Culla Bay, undertaken by a correspondent at the request of the Keeper of Mollusca at the NMS, led to the discovery of an isolated stone within a wind-eroded hollow upon the crest of the dunes.

The possibility existed that this could mark the site of the grave of a mermaid, reportedly buried thereabouts cAD 1820-1830. Investigation was undertaken to confirm or otherwise this story for the forthcoming television series, 'Arthur C Clarke's Mysterious Universe'.

A brief examination of the stone's character did not support the hypothesis that it had been set-up as a grave-marker.

Sponsor: Granite Productions Ltd.

## WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

### Garenin (Uig parish)

C Burgess, J Henderson, T Rees

Deserted settlement landscape

NB 195 442 During June and July 1994 survey and excavation work was carried out around the village of Garenin. Situated on the coast to the NE of Carloway, Garenin consists of around 25 crofts of which 18 are occupied. The study had three main aims:

1. To prepare detailed survey drawings of the seven abandoned 19th/20th-century black houses at the W end of the village prior to redevelopment of the village as an educational centre.
2. To carry out excavations within four of the abandoned black houses (Buildings 3c and f, Building 4 and Building 5b) to aid in the reconstruction of these buildings.
3. To carry out field survey in the surrounding area to help put the village into its archaeological context (an area of approximately 1,500 ha, delineated by the grazing lands of the village and including all of the immediate crofting land within the village). The results of this survey are too extensive to list here.

A report containing all survey drawings, descriptions of the excavations and full details of the field survey results will be lodged with the NMRS and with the Garenin Trust for whom the work was done. It is hoped that a further season of survey and excavation can be completed during 1995.

Sponsors: Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, The Garenin Trust and RCAHMS.

### Cnoc an Tursa (Uig parish)

G M Coles, T Rees

Excavation

NB 213 329 The site lies immediately to the S of the Callanish I stone circle and on the same broad ridge. Expansion of the trial trench opened in 1993 (DES 1993, 110–11) appears to confirm that the site represents a southern extension of the Callanish I site and is probably broadly contemporaneous with it.

A 10m by 20m trench was opened and excavated to the underlying till. Features present in the subsoil and cut into the till were concentrated in the area immediately adjacent to the c2m high rock wall of the *roche moutonnée* which forms the southern boundary of the site. Prehistoric activity appears to have been focused on a vertical fissure in this rock face.

The fissure contained a complex sequence of deposits. The upper part of the fissure was sealed with an evidently modern layer of organic silt containing sub-angular stones and bottle glass together with what appeared to be modern 'new age' offerings. This sealed several archaeologically sterile layers of coarse angular sands alternating with fine organic rich silts, possibly turf lines. Below these coarse sands and silts were a number of heart-like packings of flat stones set upon one another in a black charcoal-rich matrix. The dark matrix extended slightly beyond the fissure itself and overlay the edge of the fill of a c2m diameter pit immediately in front of the fissure. This pit was haphazardly packed with possibly re-deposited till.

The fill and edges of this pit feature were counter-cut by several pits and shallow scoops, previously noted in 1993, and which contained worked flint and pottery fragments of indeterminate type. The stratigraphic relationship suggests that the excavation of the large pit and its deliberate backfilling took place in antiquity. The location of the fissure and the pit on a direct alignment with the southern standing stone row of Callanish I may indicate that these features are contemporary.


Approximately 10m from the rock face and also on the alignment of the southern standing stone row was a large flat bottomed pit. This feature (part excavated in 1993) is thought on the basis of the presence of 'packing stones' and an irregular edge indicating removal damage to represent a previously unknown addition to this standing stone row. This stone is not indicated on any known historic plan or illustration of Callanish I.

In 1993 a setting of four post-sockets in a shallow arc was noted

immediately to the S of this pit, further possible post sockets were noted in 1994 but no convincing structure plan was evident.

The western boundary of the site appears to be marked by a shallow ditch-like feature extending 3m N from the western end of the rock face. This feature was part exposed in 1993 and closer examination during 1994 has revealed that the apparent 'ditch' is composed of multiple counter-cutting post settings, sockets (with packing stones) and shallow scoops following the same alignment. At least two and possibly more phases of post replacement are indicated.

Pottery fragments of indeterminate type and worked stone were present in many of these features and they appear to mark some form of post built 'wing wall' or screen along the eastern boundary of the central focus of the site. It is not known if these features are paralleled by a similar series to the W since this area has yet to be excavated and geophysical survey has so far proved ineffectual.

Sponsors: University of Edinburgh, HS 

### Callanish Environs Survey (Uig parish) G M Coles, C Burgess, Field survey, trial excavation and underwater survey J Henderson


NB 250 330 (centred) The second phase of the program of field survey and trial excavation begun in 1993 involved the investigation of the Callanish township grazings. A 4km wide strip of land extending from the Callanish township nearly 10km inland to the boundary of the grazings with those of the adjacent townships was fieldwalked and surveyed. This strip extended from the presently relatively fertile coastal lands near sea level up onto the blanket peat-covered 'blacklands' between 100m and 140m ASL. The survey revealed a hitherto unknown complexity and density of settlement evidence in the interior of this part of Lewis.

Several sites with pre-peat growth utilisation of the interior were noted with apparent field banks and walls extending under the peat in several places. Later phases of prehistoric occupation were suggested by a number of possible unenclosed hut platforms, several of which have been re-used by more recent shielings.

A number of complex sites of conjoined sub-rectangular structures utilising natural peninsulas extending into lochs were recorded and may reflect Medieval settlement. Shielings of relatively recent age were common, but in many cases appeared to overlie earlier structures.

Trial excavations of two shielings were begun and it is intended to extend this program to establish the chronology and economy of the different settlement types recorded by this survey.

The terrestrial field survey was complemented by the reconnaissance survey of all the lochs within the fieldwalked area. This involved the systematic underwater examination of over 20 lochs and larger lochans to establish the presence of submerged archaeological sites. Particular attention was paid to a large number of potential crannog sites where detailed underwater surveys were carried out. Trial terrestrial excavations were also undertaken on two potential utilised natural islands. Almost all lochs contained some submerged or partially submerged features, the majority appear to reflect relatively modern activities such as fishing stances, however a number of well-built broad causeways to apparently natural islands were noted and these will form the focus for future research.

Sponsors: University of Edinburgh, HS 

### Cnip Headland, Isle of Lewis (Uig parish)

CFA

Viking Age graves; miscellaneous eroding features

NB 099 364 In August 1994 two further Viking Age graves were excavated beside the three adult burials recorded in 1992 (see DES 1992, 83). Further erosion within a deflation hollow on the SE slopes of Cnip headland had revealed human bones in an eroding sand face less than 1m W of the 1992 excavations. A bone pin, two amber beads and a small quantity of human bone were recovered by a representative of HS during an initial site inspection.

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Subsequent excavation revealed a substantially eroded grave, comprising a rounded scoop filled by light brown sand, and containing an infant orientated NW–SE. Only the skull and upper left torso of the skeleton were preserved *in situ*. A single amber bead was recovered from beneath the jaw, suggesting that it had formed part of a necklace.

During cleaning of areas of exposed ground surface contemporary with the Viking Age cemetery a second grave was located adjacent to that detailed above. Upon excavation, it contained an undisturbed flexed neonate inhumation orientated approximately E–W. A small lump of iron, as yet unidentified, was located beneath the rear of the skull. The burial lay within a rounded scoop measuring 0.66m E–W by 0.48m by up to 0.20m deep and containing a light brown sand fill. As with the other burial, no surface marking of the grave was evident.


Cleaning of exposed areas of ground surface on a terrace up to 3.8m wide revealed no evidence for further graves within c 9m SW and c 6m NE of the excavated grave group. The burials excavated in 1992 and 1994 therefore appear to have formed a discrete cluster, possibly reflecting familial or kinship relationships. The grave group lay on a level patch of ground, and it is likely that the graves were deliberately sited on a terrace on the hillside. No evidence for any formal boundary to the cluster of graves was identified.

Three other eroding features were examined during fieldwork. A cluster of stones c 1.5m across, located c 1m N of a multi-phase Bronze Age cairn excavated by J Close-Brooks in 1976 and 1978, had been identified as a possible cist roof. No structure was revealed within the stones: two pits at least 1m in diameter were partly revealed in the trench immediately to the E of this. The stones lay on a Bronze Age cultivated soil previously identified by Close-Brooks, indicating that the features were broadly contemporary with the adjacent cairn.

A disturbed cobble hearth was identified c 15m NE of the cairn. An irregular patch of dark grey sand lay adjacent to the hearth. Two iron objects, possibly tacks or rivets, a lump of iron slag, and several lumps of charcoal were recovered from this deposit.

Approximately 40m SW of the Viking Age grave group an alignment of four stones orientated N–S, exposed within an erosion face over 1m high, was investigated. The stones lay within a layer of pale yellow sand immediately beneath the present turf horizon; the stones overlay a sequence of sand deposits. The date and function of the feature is unclear. A fifth stone, possibly part of a slumped upper course, partly overlay one of the stones, but no deposits abutted the stone alignment.

Fuller report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Traigh Bosta, Great Bernera** (Uig parish) M R Curtis, G R Curtis  
Sites of settlements – further finds

NB 1373 4010 As a result of further coastal erosion at the walled structures of the settlement (*DES* 1993, 110), the following finds have been recovered: broken red hammerstone, broken quartz hammerstone, broken pot boiler, quartz flake, pottery sherds, animal bone, shell, and stone.

Also, near the E end of the beach (NB 1378 4023): 2 hammerstones, pot boiler, 2 quartz cores, and pottery rim with stab-marked pattern.

Sponsor: Outer Hebrides Archaeology.

**Keava Island, East Loch Roag** (Uig parish)

Prehistoric burial cairn

NB 1999 3520 There is a burial cairn about 18m long in a N–S direction, 14m wide and 2.5m high. The original structure incorporates a rock outcrop which protrudes from the SE and SW corners of the mound. It is built largely with stones up to 1m long. The E side meets the present rocky shore, the S edge touches a shingle storm

beach, and the W side goes under 0.5m peat deposits. There is no evidence of orthostats or roof slabs, but the height is sufficient to incorporate a chamber.

The top of the mound has been disturbed by being levelled and having a sub-rectangular setting of stones built on it. This setting is about 8m long (N–S) and 6m wide. On the W and N the edge is only a single row of stones but on the E side it thickens to a low wall 1.5m thick, the inner face having three courses of slabby stones. There is the suggestion of a right-angled corner to the interior on the SE and of a doorway on the NE. The mound is located on a very small promontory of land at the NE corner of the island, and is now reached by the highest tides.

This site was brought to our attention by Mr J Crawford of Garynahine.

**Druim na H-aon Chloich, Garynahine** (Uig parish)

Possible prehistoric stone setting

NB 2363 3192 A sub-circular stone setting about 6m across, partially covered by turf but at least 12 are visible, the largest being about 60cm by 35cm and protruding 20cm. To the SW they seem to be in a single layer laid on bedrock and to the NE there may be more than one layer where they are in deeper turf with rabbit holes. They appear to form a flat platform without a raised edge or kerb.

The setting is located in the S top of a hillock or ridge less than 150m NW of the road junction at Garynahine, and 100m SW of Callanish XVII, the fallen stone of the same name.

There is no local tradition of this setting. It seems to be earlier than any historic agricultural activities.

**Beannan Beag, Tolsta Chaolais** (Uig parish)

Stone setting

NB 2077 3751 A small rectangular stone setting (2m by 2.5m) with a central stone, 0.5m by 0.5m and 0.6m high is located on a small raised area which appears to be bounded by a stone or boulder at each of the four corners. The mound on which these stand may be about 4m by 5m across and extends under the surrounding peat, part of which has been cut and abandoned a long time ago.

It is located on a rocky ridge about 50m E of the main A858 road and about 150m N of the junction of the side road to Tolsta Chaolais. There is no local knowledge about this setting. The site was brought to our attention by Mr Ian Law of Tolsta Chaolais.

**Aird Skapraid** (Uig parish)

Stone structure

NB 270 272 There is a pear-shaped structure of stone walling, measuring internally 6.25m by 2.75m, built with stones and boulders up to 1m wide and 1m high, which form the internal faces. The boulders, on the E and S sides, are carefully aligned, and the stones on the N side are carefully built in 'boulder and chips' fashion. There is part of a cross wall separating the upper, narrower area from the lower, wider area.

It is located at the foot of the small cliff at the NW side of Aird Skapraid, filling the space between the cliff and a low rock ridge.

A stone structure, either an old shieling or a beehive hut, filled with loose tumble stones, stands immediately to the E, with another one 10m further E.

On the facing hill slope to the NW there are the remains of: (A) a rectangular stone-walled building, 8m long inside, with outlying walls; (B) a shieling, 3m by 2m inside; (C) a setting of boulders; and further E, (D) a setting of stones, 2.5m by 2m inside; (E) a setting of boulders, 3m by 2m inside; and (F) a probable shieling, 2.5m by 2m inside.

This site was drawn to our attention by Mr Jim Crawford of Garynahine.



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### Aird Skapraid (Uig parish)

Possible burial cairn

NB 270 273 There is a small old and denuded cairn, with ten small earthfast stones set on end in an oval measuring 0.8m by 1.2m internally. Inside, the grass surface is concave, and outside it is surrounded by further earthfast stones making a low mound with an outside diameter of 2.5m. It is located on the western summit of the hill 200m NNW of Aird Skapraid.

### Aird Callanish (Uig parish)

?Prehistoric mound

NB 2093 3385 There is a low mound with a turf-covered flat top about 3m across comprising stones surrounded by some bare sloping rock surfaces. At the centre there is one earthfast stone, 0.5m long, 0.4m wide and 0.3m high, and one loose stone.

It is located on the E shoulder near the N end of the ridge of Aird Callanish. Attention is drawn to this mound because it is thought to be an outlying horizon marker connected with the Standing Stones of Callanish (Site I).

### Loch na Muilne, Loch Risay, Great Bernera (Uig parish)

Stone setting

NB 1670 3692 There is a setting of four stones up to 1.0m by 0.15m on plan, their heights being 1.55m, 0.65m, 1.20m and 1.10m in order from N to S. They are set in a curve 7m long, with almost equal spacings between them of 1.83m. They are located in a slight hollow below a crag and above the W shore at the N end of Loch na Muilne.

The setting has been superceded by very old feannags which have made banks on either side of it and a ditch through it. If the setting was originally circular, the missing stones may have been

incorporated in the Mill, about 100m away at the outlet of Loch na Muilne (NB 1673 3703).

The site was drawn to our attention by Mr J Crawford of Garynahine.

### Breasclate Village (Uig parish)

Possible quern stone or font

NB 2158 3532 A loose stone, ground or worn into a deep oval hollow, was found amongst rubble associated with a wall or structure whose foundations appear to be on firm ground below the peat.

The stone is 45cm by 37cm across and 33cm high. It has a hollow in it 26cm by 24cm across and 22cm deep from the highest part of the rim, a small part of which is broken off. It is only 3cm deep from the lowest part of the rim.

It was found in Breasclate village, close to the N side of the road which runs from the pier to Stornoway. According to an elder resident the area was known as Cnoc an Teampull.

The discovery was made by the digger driver while widening the cutting at the bend in the road. The stone is in the possession of the driver, Mr Neil MacDonald of Bayble, who brought the find to our attention. He considers it to have been a font.

### Loch na Berie (Uig parish) D W Harding, S Gilmour, J Henderson Broch and post-broch settlement (Fig 38)

NB 103 351 A further season's excavation in July and August 1994, revealed more detail of the post-broch, pre-Pictish occupation which had been exposed in 1993 (*DES* 1993, 110–11) within the area defined by the inner broch wall, and which was characterised by cellular construction and corbelled roofing of a series of small, but conjoined or closely-related units.

The principal unit, provisionally described as a 'shamrock' on

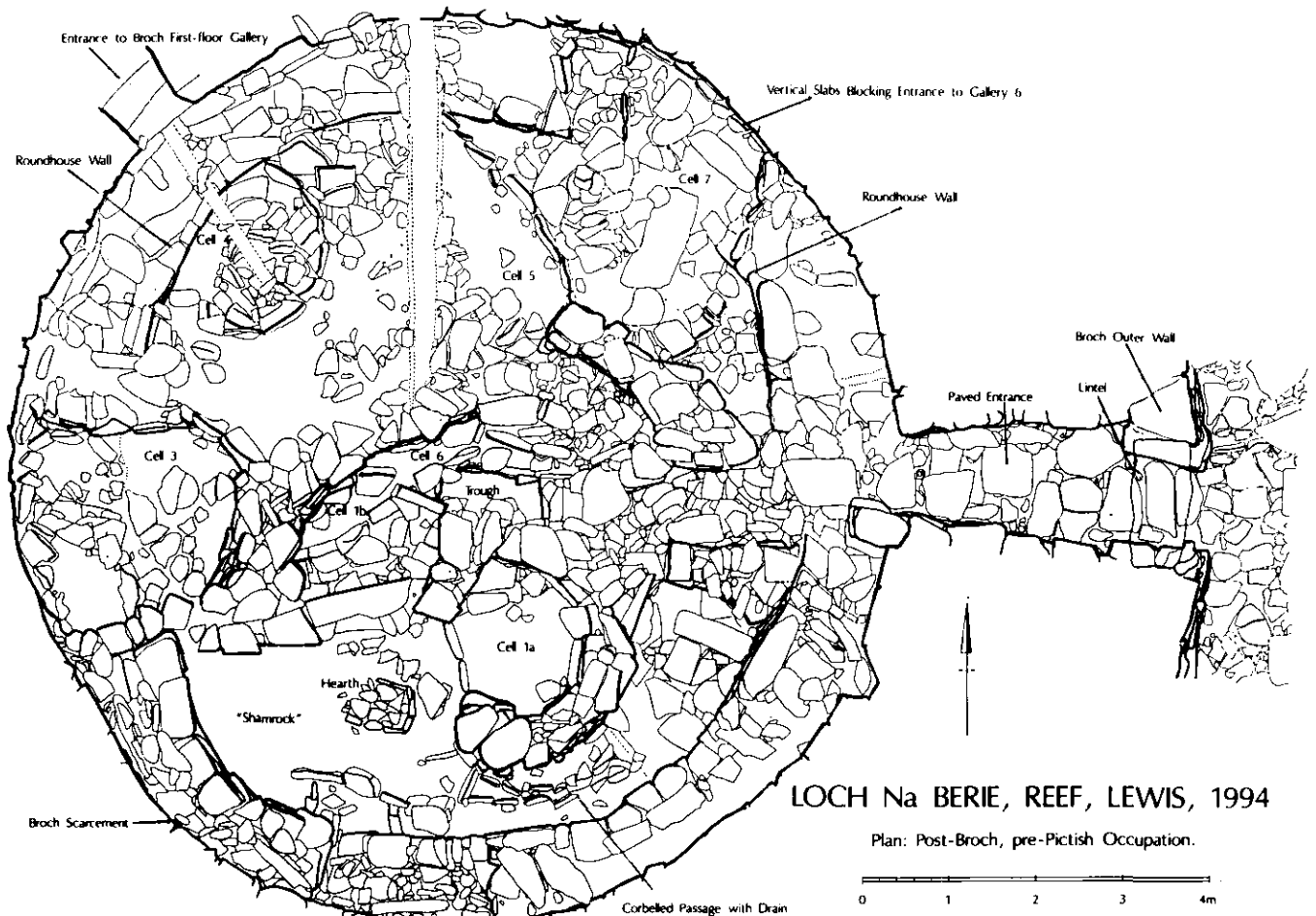


Fig 38. Loch na Berie. Plan: Post-broch, pre-Pictish occupation.

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analogy with the Pictish-period building at Gurness, appears to have comprised two conjoined cells (1a and 1b) facing SW into an open court, the SW side of which, adjacent to the former broch scarcerment, appears to have been at least partially roofed. Access to this structure from the main entrance, which followed the line of the original broch entrance to the E, was by means of a paved passage around the inner edge of the broch wall on its SE circuit. This passage had supported a corbelled roof, and had a narrow central drain along part of its length. These buildings displayed several phases of structural modification, as was indicated by refacing of walls, re-surfacing of paving and rebuilding of hearths. In one of the more significant of these, a projecting pier (previously believed to be the projecting pier of a wheelhouse, but now seen as a similar structural element to the projecting wall between Cell 1a and Cell 1b) was inserted adjacent to the main entrance on its southern side, overlying the passage paving (which it therefore cannot pre-date), and effectively blocking access to the 'shamrock' from this direction. The re-modelled passage, with its central drain likewise re-built, thus resembles in this secondary phase a souterrain leading away from the 'shamrock'. The previous identification of the projecting pier and the passage wall in the SE quadrant as part of an earlier wheelhouse is now plainly wrong, though this need not discredit the existence of an earlier roundhouse, based upon evidence from a lower level around the northern sector of the interior of the broch.

Cells 1a and 1b themselves now appear to represent the re-building of an earlier, larger unit of which the element designated Cell 6 was partially exposed in 1994. The NE sector of this structure has yet to be defined clearly, and may indeed have been destroyed in the re-modelling of the souterrain-passage, as a result of which a more direct means of access appears to have been created into the interior. A striking feature of Cell 6, however, is a rectangular trough defined by edge-set stones, the floor of which comprised a baked clay surface decorated with finger-stroked hatched squares, in

a manner resembling floor-tiles. It is hoped to expose the full extent of this feature in 1995.

The northern half of the interior was occupied by several further cellular structures. Cell 4 had been exposed in 1994, and this area will certainly require further clarification in 1995. In the NE quadrant the presumed smaller roundhouse wall from 1994 can now be seen to be integral to the network of cells in this sector, provisionally designated Cells 5 and 7. Cell 7 evidently extended beyond the projected line of the underlying roundhouse wall to terminate by the inner broch wall, where a series of sizeable slabs, set vertically, included three which blocked the entrance from the broch interior into its Gallery 6. In fact, it seems probable that the underlying roundhouse wall itself was interrupted at this point to allow access through this entrance into the broch gallery. If this transpires to be the case, the earlier assumption that the broch galleries would have survived uncontaminated by later occupation (based upon the fact that all but one of the galleries retained their capstones intact) could prove to be premature.

Excavation of the main entrance has revealed a succession of paved surfaces, the accumulation of which occasioned the need to raise the original broch lintel, until in the final Pictish-period phases it was itself incorporated among the paving slabs of the open entrance passage. These successive levels of paving offer the prospect of a sequence of sealed deposits reflecting the successive phases of occupation.

Finds from the 1994 excavations were more numerous than from previous seasons, and included numerous hammer-stones, polishing-stones, counters, strike-a-light, spindle-whorls, bone and bronze pins, cut antler, an amber bead, a fragment of clay mould and evidence for ?bronze-working, as well as quantities of pottery. The last included a small fragment of a Samian ware platter, sealed between the two levels of paving of the souterrain-passage.

Sponsor: Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.

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## NATIONAL SURVEYS

The CSA's Churches Committee is continuing to manage the Inventory of Scottish Church Heritage. This database provides an initial set of information for Christian sites in Scotland, from early Christian stone crosses to Quaker meeting houses of today. 1994 saw the extension of the availability of this Inventory -- it can be consulted in the NMRS at the RCAHMS in Edinburgh or, by appointment, at the CSA offices within the NMS. It is also accessible by appointment at the Scottish Civic Trust HQ in Glasgow and the Hunter Foundation Library at Restenneth.

The Committee's current aim is to raise funds to ensure that the network of fieldworkers working on the Inventory, currently covering c 40% of the parishes in Scotland, is extended over the whole country. It is also intended that those volunteers who have already done a considerable amount on the first level of pro-formas should be provided with training to enable them to take their studies further. There is also the associated task of in-putting the fieldworkers' reports onto the database, checking the new entries and correcting the old, which is being undertaken by a few volunteers. The Committee is determined that the Inventory should be a living database, one that will still be being added to in the new millennium. Further voluntary help would be most welcome.

Each year the Churches Committee is active in a variety of fields. Concerns about redundant churches continue to figure highly on the agenda, whilst the development of an appropriate Honorary Archaeological Advisers network to all the major denominations with historic sites in their care is also being progressed. Casework is also commented upon, with concerns about the lack of archaeological work in advance of change or development, as at Scotlandwell and Falkirk, or the state of carved stones, as seems to often be the case in Argyll & Bute, being the most frequented topics.