DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND



NEW SERIES, VOLUME 3, 2002

The Journal of the Council for Scottish Archaeology

DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

NEW SERIES, VOLUME 3

2002

Edited by
Robin Turner

The Council for Scottish Archaeology

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

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

Our vision:

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

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

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Cover: Far left, top: Plan of remains at Woodend Farm, Dumfries and Galloway, excavated by GUARD (*DES 1995*, 18).
Far left, bottom: Excavation of the shell midden at Sand, Highland (*DES 2000*, 44–5).
Middle, left: Ardownie souterrain, Angus (*DES 2002*, 13–14). © Crown copyright.
Middle, right, top: Surveying in Glen Rinnes, Moray.
Middle, right, bottom: Calanais Standing Stones (photo: David Mitchell).
Far right: St Andrews pilgrim badge (drawing by Marion O'Neil).

Back cover: Rock carvings at Ormaig, Argyll and Bute. © Crown copyright RCAHMS.

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Background to Editorial Policy

Discovery and Excavation in Scotland plays a vitally important role in Scottish archaeology. Each new issue offers a simple way to keep up to date with current fieldwork, and the back numbers provide a basic research tool for anyone seeking information about the archaeology of Scotland, in whole or in part.

DES aims to provide a rapid, comprehensive summary of all archaeological fieldwork undertaken in Scotland each year. This imposes a very tight timescale on the production process, between the deadline for submissions at the end of October and publication the following February.

DES is not intended as a medium for final publication but should be regarded as a summary, often interim statement, of work undertaken, of which a fuller account will eventually appear in print elsewhere, and/or of which further detailed records are deposited in the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS). As such, it is intended to try to keep people up to date with what is happening in the field, and facilitate the pursuit of further information by interested parties.

CSA publishes *DES* as a service to its members and to archaeology generally, and its production represents the expenditure of a significant percentage of CSA's annual income. Financial support is received from various bodies for entries relating to their work, while further contributions are received for reports on developer-funded projects. The task of production is undertaken on behalf of CSA by the Editor, who carries out the work on a voluntary basis largely in his spare time.

The above considerations underlie and constrain the editorial policy reflected in the Notes for Contributors, which seeks to balance maximum information value with speed of production and minimum cost.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Lyn Turner for her role in the sub-editing, desktop publishing and preparation of the volume, and to Susanne Atkin for producing the Index to the Archaeological Contributions. Thanks are due to The Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre for the Local Authority map, and to the National Trust for Scotland for their considerable support in kind. The essential work of Steven Orr in verifying locational information is very gratefully acknowledged.

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

Historic Scotland
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
The Crown Office (Treasure Trove Advisory Panel)

The Council for British Archaeology has also awarded a grant for this edition.

Robin Turner
The National Trust for Scotland

Notes for Contributors

1. The Editor will accept appropriate accounts of all forms of archaeological discoveries undertaken in the year concerned, or of unreported work from previous years. This includes excavation, field survey, historic building survey, geophysical survey, environmental studies and records of stray finds, but does not normally include the results of post-excavation work or of purely desk-based studies. Whilst it is preferable to submit entries in the year of discovery, contributions may also be submitted at a later date.

2. Contributions should be **BRIEF** statements of work undertaken. Survey information should be summarised or tabulated.

3. Each contribution should be on a separate page following the standard format (see *pro forma* on the final page of this volume), and typed or clearly printed in double-spacing. Current rather than historic Local Authority divisions should be used (see map on p. 6). Copy on PC-compatible disc or via e-mail (in addition to print-outs) will be gratefully received.

4. **TWO COPIES OF EACH CONTRIBUTION** are required, one for editing and the other for deposition **in unabridged form** in the NMRS.

5. The Editor reserves the right to shorten contributions. Because survey observations can be replicated, these are subject to heavier editing than excavation reports, which are records of unrepeatable work.

6. All entries will acknowledge the contributor(s) and appropriate sponsor(s). Anonymous contributions will not be accepted. The contributors' contact addresses will be listed at the back of the volume.

7. Please note that it is a condition of Historic Scotland funded projects that an entry be supplied for publication in *DES*.

8. Accuracy of entries must be the responsibility of the contributor, to whom all enquiries concerning content should be referred. Contributors may be asked to verify their contributions. The Editor will not enter into lengthy correspondence with contributors.

9. Poorly written, excessively lengthy, or controversial contributions may be returned to the contributor for revision.

10. No proofs will be forwarded to contributors.

11. The submission of illustrations and photographs is encouraged; they will be included where possible if they contribute useful information or enhance the appearance of the volume, but the Editor cannot undertake the redrawing of poor-quality plans. Clear illustrations should be supplied in camera-ready form, at A4 or smaller size, and will be returned if specifically requested. Illustrations are also welcome in electronic format.

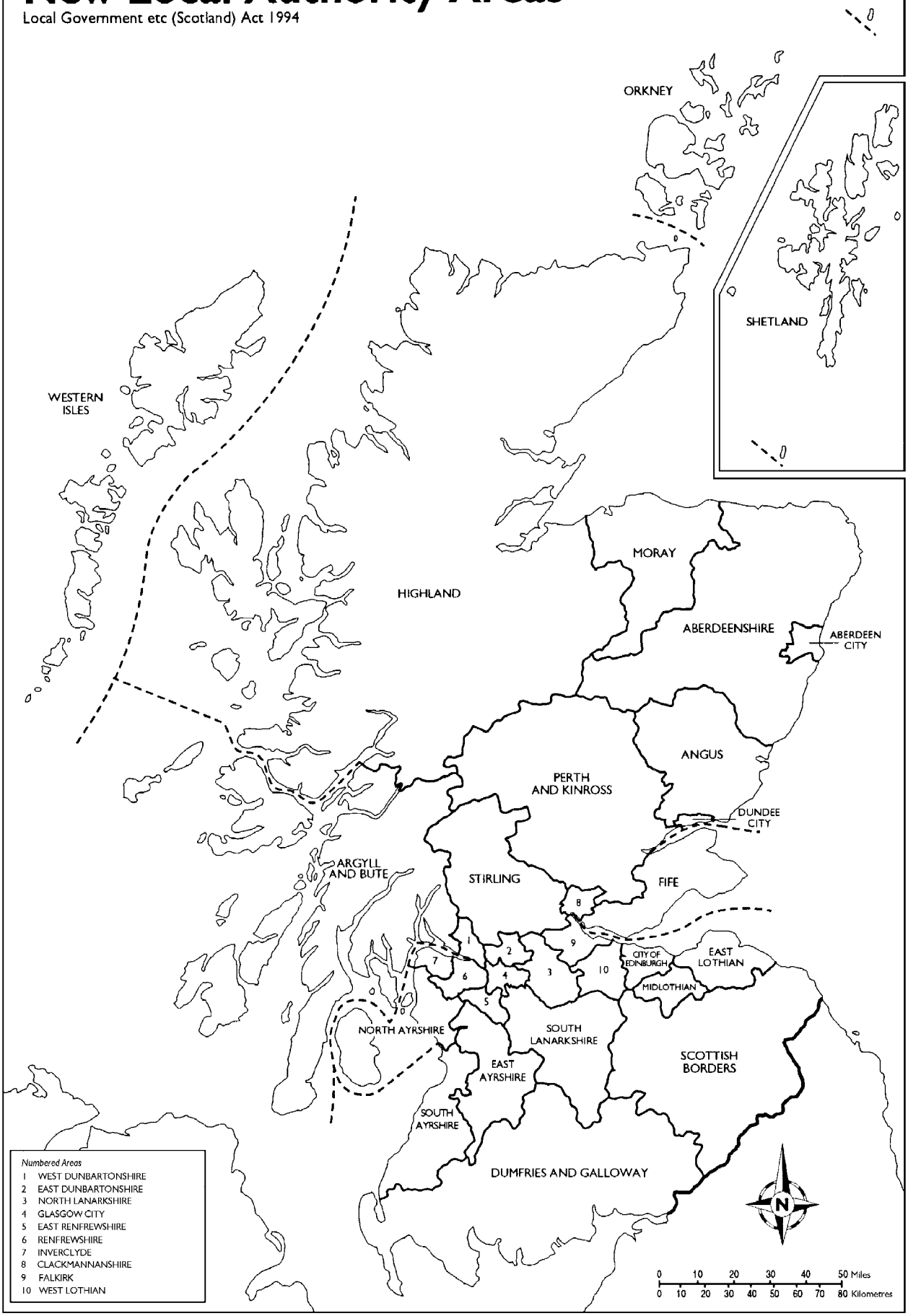
12. Copyright for each entry as published in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* will rest with the Council for Scottish Archaeology. Entries will normally be added to CANMORE, the National Monuments Record of Scotland on-line database (www.rcahms.gov.uk).

13. Final deadline for receipt of contributions for each volume is **15th December,** but contributions may be sent at any time during the year.

14. Contributions should be sent direct to the CSA Office, c/o National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF. E-mail: csa@nms.ac.uk.

New Local Authority Areas

Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994



Produced by the Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre 9/96

ABERDEEN CITY

Dunbar Hall (Aberdeen parish) A Cameron
Bishop's palace

NJ 940 087 An assessment took place in January 2002 prior to the demolition of Dunbar Halls of Residence. Evidence of three ditches, two large rubbish pits and a wall, probably the remains of the old Aberdeen bishop's palace, were uncovered. The building was constructed of ashlar sandstone. Very few finds were recovered, but they include window glass and sherds of local medieval pottery.

Archive deposited in Aberdeen City SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: University of Aberdeen.

Links Place (Aberdeen parish) A Cameron
Assessment

NJ 951 062 The last plot in a light industrial development was archaeologically assessed in March 2002. The area is near medieval 'fittie' or 'footdee' and adjacent to St Clement's Church. Medieval pottery was recovered from a layer of garden soil and there was evidence that the area had been covered by sand dunes.

Archive deposited in Aberdeen City SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Aberdeen Fabrications.

Mealmarket Street (Aberdeen parish) A Cameron
Assessment

NJ 943 066 Assessment trenches in October 2001 revealed up to 3m depth of cotton-grass peat. Developer bores determined the depth to be 8m in places. There was no evidence of medieval features, but the area had been a low-lying marshland in the medieval period.

Archive deposited in Aberdeen City SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Ardmuir.

Seaton Pottery (Aberdeen parish) A Cameron
Pottery

NJ 946 086 A research excavation at the site of the Seaton Pottery (NJ 90 NW 331) in August and September 2002 revealed floors and walls associated with Scotland's most northerly industrial pottery. A dump of pottery contained many smashed vessels as well as kiln furniture, including saggars, annular kiln spacers and stilts. Recognisable products of the pottery include sherds of agate wares, dab-wares, dairy bowls and unglazed gardening wares.

Archive deposited in Aberdeen City SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: HS.

Tillydrone Motte (Aberdeen parish) A Cameron
Motte; saddle quern

NJ 936 088 Six trenches were excavated on and around the mound known as Tillydrone Motte in October and November 2001. The excavation revealed that there had been a wooden palisade and stone revetment around the mound, but no dating evidence was found for any of the associated layers. A saddle quern reused in the stone revetment suggested a prehistoric site in the area. Charcoal layers were excavated from adjacent to the revetment, from a layer through which the defensive structure had been cut. A radiocarbon date of AD 170±45 was obtained for one of these layers. Trenches through the base of the mound revealed that there had been no surrounding ditch, and that small amounts of quarrying and reinstatement had taken place in the 19th or early 20th century.

Archive deposited in Aberdeen City SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: HS.

Crombie Mills, Grandholm, Bridge of Don C Lowe
(Old Machar parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Watching brief

NJ 926 095 An archaeological watching brief was maintained in October 2001 during the demolition of buildings adjacent to the Old Mill at Crombie Mills, an A-Listed building (NJ 90 NW 287). Groundworks immediately to the S of the lade and W of the West Building were monitored. This area appears to have been heavily disturbed by later building work and any original mill building foundations are likely to have been destroyed during this phase.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: CALA Homes (Scotland) Ltd.

Peterculter Golf Course, Aberdeen M Dalland
(Peterculter parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Pre-afforestation survey

NO 834 990 A pre-afforestation survey was undertaken in January 2002 of *c* 11ha of land at the W end of Peterculter Golf Course, some 2km to the S of Peterculter. No features of archaeological interest were recorded.

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

ABERDEENSHIRE

Aerial Reconnaissance M Greig

The following sites were recorded while checking vertical aerial photographs:

Woodhead (Aberdour parish)

NJ 896 622 Rig and furrow in small area of scrub to N of Woodhead Farm. Rigs continued into field to N, where they have been ploughed out and now survive as cropmarks. (NJ 86 SE 47)

NJ 898 624 Several cropmark ?ring-ditches N of Woodhead Farm. Also at least two ?square barrows. (NJ 86 SE 46)

Woodhead Croft (Aberdour parish)

NJ 894 618 ?Enclosed settlement cropmarks N of Woodhead Croft. Most of circumference of very large circular enclosure visible, apart from W area. Within enclosure are several small circular features. Also at least two ?square barrows, one of which contains smaller circular feature. This barrow cuts ditch of larger enclosure. To S lies another smaller rectangular enclosure. Also pits visible and a number of dark 'blobs' that may represent hut stances, but could represent quarry holes.

Law Hill (Gamrie parish)

NJ 712 644 Rectangular cropmark enclosure. Second smaller rectangular enclosure within it. Immediately W is a solid, dark, small square cropmark.

Mill of Nethermill (Tyrie parish)

NJ 959 620 Several indeterminate cropmarks, one may be square barrow, near corner of field to W of Mill of Nethermill. Also pit and faint trace of ?circular feature, though this is rather indistinct. (NJ 96 SE 51)

NJ 958 619 ?Ring-ditch cropmark. (NJ 96 SE 50)

Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

ABERDEENSHIRE

Druminnor Castle G Ewart, D Murray
(Auchindoir & Kearn parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NJ 513 264 A programme of survey and recording was undertaken of the archaeology revealed in a series of trenches. These trenches had already been dug by the owner, with the intention of locating and assessing an extensive system of drains around the castle in the hope that these excavations would provide a solution to recent drainage problems that had been encountered. Initial site inspection showed that a wide range of archaeological features and deposits had been exposed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr Alexander Forbes.

Brathens Moss (Banchory-Ternan parish) J Seaton, M Greig
Old peat workings/track

NO 667 981 A large area of old peat workings (NO 69 NE 65) lies within an area of coniferous woodland on the edge of Brathens Moss. An old trackway runs along, between and above the workings. It appears raised but is probably at the original level of the moss.
Sponsors: Forest Enterprise, Aberdeenshire Council.

East Brathens (Banchory-Ternan parish) J Seaton, M Greig
Cairnfield

NO 675 977 An area of at least 4ha contains over 80 burial cairns (NO 69 NE 64), several of which have been robbed in antiquity. The cairns vary from 6–8m in diameter with a few of larger proportions, especially one to the E that sits on a slight knoll. Trees grow on a considerable number of the cairns. The area is to be surveyed and a management plan drawn up.
Sponsors: Forest Enterprise, Aberdeenshire Council.

Mill of Hirn (Banchory-Ternan parish) M Greig
Rigs

NO 727 994 A small area of rigs (NO 79 NW 67) lies in the middle of an area of rough land. The area has been cleared for the rigs, with large boulders and other stone clearance visible around the edges of them.
Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

Kirkton of Bourtie (Bourtie parish) W J Howard
Perforated stone object; quernstone; flint arrowhead

NJ 8015 2486 **Perforated stone object**. Found during fieldwalking, this thin, grey slate-like stone measures roughly 5 x 4cm. In the centre of one side is a well-defined conical hole caused by drilling. On the reverse side, directly opposing this hole, is another much smaller hole. Whilst these holes are well aligned, the piece appears to have been discarded before complete perforation was achieved. The shape and light weight of this stone, and the size of the hole, suggest that it was unlikely to have been intended as a spindle whorl.

NJ 802 247 **Quernstone**. A surface find by the owner of Kirkton of Bourtie Farm, Mr Ian Peddie, during stone clearance work on arable land, this possibly Iron Age upper quernstone is fashioned out of mica schist, with a central biconical hole. At the periphery is a second hole, which does not completely penetrate the stone, to accommodate an upright handle. Some working has obviously been undertaken to round off the edges. However, it is clear from the weathering of the distinct straight edge that this particular feature is natural and not the result of later damage. Together with the adjacent edge, this forms a V-shape which has been used to accommodate the handle. This displays a subtle appreciation of mechanics, placing the handle as far as possible



Fig 1. Kirkton of Bourtie. ?Iron Age quernstone. View of upper surface showing central hole and second smaller hole for vertical handle. Photo: W J Howard.

from the centre, whilst keeping the mass of stone limited, thus minimizing the effort required to rotate it. The grinding surface is flat with a slight annular depression around the hole.

NJ 8020 2478 **Flint arrowhead**. Late Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead found during fieldwalking.

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

NJ 723 170 During the eighth season of excavation in July and August 2002, a series of machine-dug trenches in the N field behind the mansion were cleaned and excavated.

Previously, a feature in Trench L was interpreted as the possible footings of a house-like structure with a rounded gable end. However, subsequent work has demonstrated that it is an oval feature slumped in towards the centre. It is perhaps a quarry or pit, filled in with stones. The size of these stones suggests garden rather than field clearance. A fragment of sundial encountered among the stones supports such a hypothesis. Trench K also contained a large stone-filled feature, perhaps another pit/quarry. There was evidence of fairly modern soot, domestic and garden rubbish. The activities that produced these remains should perhaps be dated to the early 1900s, corresponding with the remodelling of the late 19th- and early 20th-century shrubbery E of the mansion and bishop's palace (*DES 1997*, 8).

Work also resumed in the main area excavation, immediately in front of the mansion. A substantial depth of medieval walling was uncovered along the N–S trending wall that contained the second latrine (*DES 1998*, 6). A defensive ditch to the E of the wall underlay a series of 17th- and 18th-century pits containing demolition material. South of the latrine, immediately adjacent to the southernmost reach of the wall, another section of ceramic drainpipe was encountered, inserted in the trench of the 19th-century excavations reported in earlier seasons.

Following the tragic and unexpected death of Nicholas Bogdan, in future seasons we are planning to focus the work on this area of the site in his memory.

The project directors wish to thank Mrs C Whittall, Mr J Whittall, Mrs C Fyffe, Mr R Fyffe and Mr D Fyffe for their support and for allowing access to the site.
Sponsors: Mr W & Mrs I Strachan, Scottish Castle Survey.

Tomnaverie Stone Circle (Coull parish) G Ewart, D Murray
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NJ 486 034 A watching brief was maintained in November 2001 during the excavation of a new access path to Tomnaverie

stone circle (NJ 40 SE 1). The only major site affected was the track running parallel to the modern road – this was found to be simply terraced into the hillslope, and unsurfaced.

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

Queen Victoria's Picnic Lodge, Mar Lodge Estate, Braemar (Crathie & Braemar parish) R H M White (SUAT)
Watching brief

NO 115 913 An archaeological watching brief was conducted on the cutting of eight engineers' test pits around the perimeter of Queen Victoria's Picnic Lodge (NO 19 SW 23). The watching brief was requested as an earlier building at Linn of Quoich was recorded in estate accounts from 1783, and it is possible that it may have occupied the site prior to the construction of the Picnic Lodge. No evidence for the previous building was observed and nothing else of archaeological interest was identified.

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

Loch of Strathbeg, near Fraserburgh (Crimond parish) M Cressey (CFA Archaeology)
Evaluation

NK 082 580 Rattray Island lies at the S end of Loch Strathbeg, while Sandwich Tern and Cormorant Islands lie to the N of the loch and are used by breeding wildfowl. The RSPB proposes to defend the islands from active shoreline erosion. An archaeological evaluation was required to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological remains along their shorelines. The fieldwork aimed to extract sediment cores on Rattray Island to determine if the island was artificial or not. A visual appraisal of the eroding shorelines on Cormorant and Sandwich Tern Islands was also required.

The results of percussion coring on Rattray Island in March 2002 confirmed that shell sand was the dominant sediment, attaining a maximum depth of 3m. No archaeological deposits were present within the core. A crescent-shaped arrangement of boulders located on the surface of the island is attributed to a ship's ballast dump. No archaeological remains were exposed in the eroding sections on Sandwich Tern Island. Due to an excessively wet spring, Cormorant Island was submerged and therefore no further work could be undertaken.

Report deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: RSPB.

Stoneyhill, Peterhead (Cruden; Longside parishes) M Cressey (CFA Archaeology)
Desk-based assessment; survey

NK 065 416 (centre) Desk-based assessment and field survey were undertaken in December 2001 as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment associated with a proposed windfarm. A previous archaeological study covered part of the windfarm site. Twenty-seven sites or areas of archaeological or cultural heritage interest were identified during the study, including the B-Listed Aldie House (NK 03 NE 88) and the nearby Scheduled Cairncatto long cairn (NK 04 SE 3). Other sites identified relate to prehistoric lithic and funerary findspots. Two cottages present on the 1st edition OS maps, at NK 059 418 and NK 057 418, are not visible on the ground.

Field reconnaissance identified a field bank (NK 054 420) approximately 600m long and upstanding to a height of 0.8m which forms a major land-use boundary of probable post-medieval date.

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: BMT Cordah for Ron Shanks Associates.

Stoneyhill Landfill, Longhaven, Peterhead (Cruden parish) I Suddaby (CFA Archaeology)
Survey; evaluation

NK 076 410 An evaluation was conducted in July 2002 on two sites within the current Stoneyhill landfill area which are currently protected by a special planning condition. The two sites are a group of seven cairns (NK 04 SE 14) recorded on the 1st edition OS map, and a possible flint quarry. The study area is 150 x 50m, and the work involved a survey of the upstanding remains, followed by evaluative excavation and a limited programme of trial trenching.

The survey identified a total of 16 cairns, the distribution of which did not in general follow that on the 1st edition map. Only in one case did the location of a cairn correspond to the position of a previously mapped cairn. Excavation in six of these cairns demonstrated that many appeared to be modern, as they included car wheels and artificial Christmas trees within them. The stones overlay the peaty topsoil and were large, angular and lichen-free. They overlay a natural soil profile.

The most notable discovery occurred under one of the modern cairns, preserved in the topsoil. This was an *in situ* flint scatter, unaffected by ploughing. It was typically Bronze Age, with platform core technology and few retouched pieces.

Trial trenching totalled close to 5% of the site and revealed no pre-modern features. It did, however, indicate that the site had never been ploughed, presumably due to the number of stones in the subsoil and its compact clayey nature. The putative flint quarry was shown to be a post-medieval quarry pit.

Report deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Stoneyhill Waste Management Ltd.

Drum Castle (Drumoak parish) J C Murray
Excavation

NJ 796 005 The installation of a new lightning protection system at Drum Castle involved the hand excavation of nine trenches 70cm square by 70cm deep in April 2002. The trenches were located on the N, E and S of the 13th-century Tower of Drum and to the E, S and the W of the 1619 mansion. In Trench 4, located E of the SE corner of the E projecting tower of the 1619 mansion, the battered foundations of the tower were revealed. They extended to a depth of *c* 75cm from where the batter begins and *c* 60cm below ground level, and are *c* 90cm out from the wall face of the tower. Trench 7, located N of the N wall of the SW projecting tower of the 1619 mansion, uncovered a stone wall running N–S. Its function is uncertain but it could represent an enclosing barmkin wall associated with the tower.

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

Fyvie Castle (Fyvie parish) J C Murray
Watching brief

NJ 763 392 In order to upgrade the wiring for the fire detection system and the emergency lighting provision, floorboards and flagstones were lifted in 12 locations throughout the castle, from the ground floor to the fourth floor, affording an opportunity to examine and record the fabric of the building below these areas. Although the areas available for examination were restricted, a profile series of the types of joists used, their dimensions and orientation now exists for many areas of the castle. In the entrance hallway on the ground floor, a brick-built conduit below the flagstones was fully recorded and demonstrates the scale of the 19th- and early 20th-century improvements to the castle carried out by Lord Leith.

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

ABERDEENSHIRE

St Fergus to Aberdeen Pipeline G Mudie
(Keithhall & Kinkell parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Excavation

NJ 835 229 An excavation was conducted in April 2002 on a ditched feature partly exposed during topsoil stripping within the wayleave of a gas pipeline (see *DES 2001*, 12–13 for further discoveries along the route of the pipeline). The feature was initially identified as a possible ring-ditch. Excavation showed that the ditch was probably the rounded corner of a rectangular feature. Medieval pottery was recovered from the fill of the ditch, which was 1.6m wide by 0.25m deep and stone-filled in its base. The remainder of the site has been preserved *in situ*.

Report deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: ERM Ltd for Transco.

Leith Hall (Kennethmont parish) T Addyman
Standing building recording (Addyman Associates)

NJ 5407 2979 A programme of building recording was undertaken between November 2001 and February 2002 during an extensive rewiring exercise when numerous sub-floor structures were exposed. The exercise permitted a reconsideration of the evolution of this quadrangular structure. Many details of the earliest surviving parts of the house were revealed within the N range of *c* 1650. It was discovered that the majority of original common joist floor structures survive within the rooms on either side of the central stairwell. No evidence for painted ceilings was seen within the range, interiors perhaps having been lined out and plastered at a relatively early period. However, some of the interior walls had been plastered on the hard and had apparently been painted, and the wooden ceiling structures themselves displayed some soot-blackening suggesting that they had been exposed for some duration before being lined out. The stair had seen considerable modification at each landing level. The fragmentary remains of what appears to be a mid-17th-century wine bottle were observed, pressed into contemporary plaster lining the walls of the uppermost chamber at the head of the stairwell – possibly the evidence for a 'topping-out' ceremony at the completion of the phase 1 tower.

Floor structures were revealed at first-floor level throughout the E and S wings. Differences in their construction demonstrated that the suite of well-appointed rooms in the E range were the earlier (late 18th century), followed by the re-casting of the existing S range with a further, complementary, suite of rooms (*c* 1800). The latter work necessitated the creation of a linking corridor along the E side of the inner courtyard that connected the S, E and N ranges. In the latter area, the eastern first-floor room in the phase 1 tower was sub-divided to permit direct connection through to its stairwell.

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

Leith Hall (Kennethmont parish) J C Murray
Watching brief

NJ 541 297 To improve the drainage on the E side of the roadway N from the Hall to the 18th-century stable block, four trenches were machine-excavated in March 2002. In three of the trenches it was evident that poor drainage had been a recurring problem, as each trench had several 19th- and 20th-century field drains either cutting across them or running along their length for several metres. A trench across the roadway showed its construction to be a single, hard, clay-bonded stone and pebble metalled surface with no evidence of earlier phases.

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

Kildrummy Castle (Kildrummy parish) G Ewart, S Coulter
Evaluation (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NJ 454 163 An evaluation of the condition of the stone floor within the basement of the E gatehouse of Kildrummy Castle was undertaken in October 2001. The protective covering had recently been removed, and it was noted that this protection had been insufficient to prevent water and frost damage. The floor is eroded to various degrees across its area. There is little or no erosion around the extreme edges where tool marks are still visible.

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

Henderson Drive, Kintore (Kintore parish) L Dunbar
Neolithic pits; prehistoric roundhouses; (AOC Archaeology)
Roman marching camp

NJ 7875 1600 An excavation was undertaken of *c* 1ha, prior to a proposed housing development between May and July 2002, following an earlier evaluation in March 2002.

Three broad periods of activity were represented: early prehistoric (Neolithic and Early Bronze Age), later prehistoric (Late Bronze Age and Iron Age), and Roman. The main features identified were eight Roman ovens, six roundhouses, three 4-posters, and four Neolithic pits in which structured deposition had taken place. A number of finds were recovered including flint tools, coarse stone, metalwork (ferrous and non-ferrous), ceramics, slag, charcoal and charred bone. (AOC 3787, AOC 3821)

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Malcolm Allan Housebuilders Ltd.

Haddo (Laurencekirk parish) D J Woolliscroft
?Cursus

NO 745 734 A pair of parallel straight ditches, *c* 400m long and linked at the ends, were traced from the air immediately W of the House of Haddo. The feature crosses a minor road and passes through three modern fields without matching the orientation of the land drain pattern of any. It seems likely to be a cursus.
Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

Craigievar Castle (Leochel-Cushnie parish) J C Murray
Excavation; evaluation

NJ 566 094 The strengthening of the lightning protection at the castle involved the hand excavation, in April 2002, of two trenches *c* 70cm square by *c* 60cm deep. These revealed rubble, possibly from the destroyed barmkin wall, overlain by a 19th-century midden.

Between May and June 2002, a trench dug alongside the W wall of the castle, in order to test drainage problems, revealed the shallow nature of the castle foundations at this point.

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

Southbogs (Leslie parish) S Farrell
Evaluation

NJ 6046 2233 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site of hut circles at Southbogs (NJ 62 SW 156) in October 2002, after possible damage done by forestry ploughing. This work followed on from a desk-based assessment and walkover survey carried out in July 2002.

The evaluation revealed that three hut circles and two clearance cairns were damaged extensively by agricultural ploughing carried out prior to the area being given over to forestry. A small amount of flint and some sherds of Iron Age pottery were found.

Full report deposited in Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Bell Ingram.

Towleys Farm (Leslie; Keig parishes) S Farrell
Survey

NJ 602 225 (centre) A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey were conducted for a proposed Farm Woodland Scheme. The majority of the ground was formerly used for agriculture. Two unrecorded archaeological sites were located at Satter Hill: a cairn at NJ 5961 2244, and a rectangular structure at NJ 5968 2268.

Full report deposited in Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Michael Scutt Bell Ingram Forestry Consultants for Brdrs Majland Ltd.

Lumphanan Water Treatment Works D Hind
(Lumphanan parish)
Evaluation

NJ 577 036 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in September 2002 to investigate the line of a proposed new main. The proposed route followed the foot of a disused railway embankment from the existing water treatment works, passing within approximately 50m and to the SE of the exterior earthworks to the Peel Ring of Lumphanan. Eight trenches were excavated by machine. No finds or features were recorded.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Earthtech Engineering Ltd for Scottish Water.

Cuminestown (Monquhitter parish) A Saville
Carved stone ball (NMS)

NJ 802 501 Fragmentary Late Neolithic carved stone (andesite) ball (max. dimension 67mm) of 6-knobbed type; found in the 1980s by Mr R Stark. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.70/01) and allocated to Marischal Museum, Aberdeen.

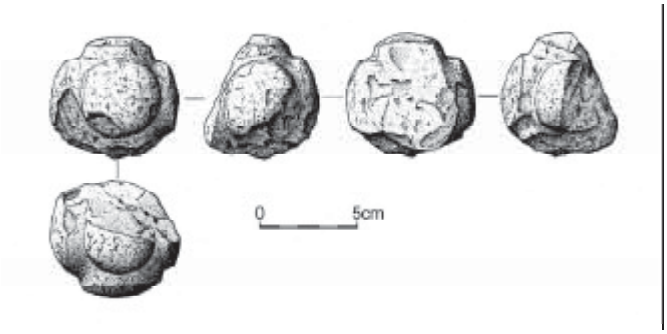


Fig 2. Cuminestown. Carved stone ball. Drawn by Alan Braby. © Crown copyright.

Old Deer Abbey (Old Deer parish) G Ewart, D Stewart
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NJ 968 481 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in April 2002 at Old Deer Abbey during the initial phase of construction of a new wooden porch. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

Riddoch Court, Rothiemay M Youngblood
(Rothiemay parish)
Pictish carved stone

NJ 549 486 Granite slab built into a private garden wall at 4 Riddoch Court, Rothiemay. Surface smoothed, having deeply cut (0.7cm) outline of bird-like figure with beaked head presently lying on its side. The figure is 30cm long from head to bottom part of 'cloak' now flaked off, and 17.5cm broad (from 'shoulder' to 'stomach'). The figure's head is 7.5cm diameter with a prominent squared-off brow, and the beak is 10cm long and 1.25cm wide. There appears to be a remnant of a further carving at the upper left corner of the slab (over the head and beak) which may indicate it was part of a larger sculpture.

Sponsor: Friends of Grampian Stones, courtesy Mr W McLeman.

Whitehaugh (Tullynessle & Forbes parish) M Greig
Enclosures/ring-ditches

NJ 585 179 A possible large circular cropmark enclosure (NJ 51 NE 181) was recorded during summer aerial reconnaissance. There are also pits, a possible ring-ditch, a curvilinear mark and other indeterminate features.

Details and contact sheet deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, RCAHMS.

ANGUS

Aerial Reconnaissance M Greig

The following sites were recorded during the winter flying season. Details of each site and contact sheets have been deposited in the NMRS.

Scotston (Auchterhouse parish)
NO 333 403 Rig and furrow to N of Scotston Farm. (NO 34 SW 33)

Hill of Lour (Forfar parish)
NO 471 462 Large area of rig and furrow. Some areas very denuded. (NO 44 NE 26)

Blacklaw Hill (Fowlis Easter parish)
NO 288 343 Heather-covered rig and furrow on SE-facing slope of Blacklaw Hill. (NO 23 SE 88)
NO 291 343 ?Circular enclosure on E-facing slope of Blacklaw Hill. Drain almost cuts S side of feature.
NO 288 340 Remains of two adjoining rectangular enclosures on lower S-facing slope of Blacklaw Hill. (NO 23 SE 86)

Boggyseat (Glamis parish)
NO 343 417 Large circular enclosure on W side of Denoon Glen, W of Boggyseat Burn. Enclosure bank is grass- and heather-covered. Though it may be a sheep stell, there is evidence of ploughing running over the top of it. Immediately SE is area of rig, which abuts enclosure and appears to partly overlie part of bank. Stirton mentions a circular fort on W side of Denoon Glen, although this site is not on a hilltop. (NO 34 SW 34)

Finlarg Hill (Glamis parish)
NO 399 420 Large area of rig and furrow on W-facing slopes of Finlarg Hill. (NO 34 SE 39)

Crock (Glenisla parish)
NO 235 634 Grass-covered footings of small farmstead on E side of Crock Hill. An L-shaped building forms two sides of rectangular enclosure. To N are remains of three other buildings.

Glenmarkie Lodge (Glenisla parish)
NO 236 634 Large area of rig and furrow on W side of Newton Burn, S of Glenmarkie Lodge.

Adebae (Lintrathen parish)
NO 267 612 Heather-covered footings of at least three buildings in small glen on E side of Backwater Reservoir. Appear to be bow-ended structures.

ANGUS

Cuilt Hill (Lintrathen parish)
NO 265 638 Rig and furrow within irregular enclosure on E-facing lower slopes of Cuilt Hill at head of Backwater Reservoir. Also heather-covered footings of two bow-ended houses on W side of rigs within enclosure. Outside enclosure on SW side are heather-covered footings of rectangular building. (NO 26 SE 12)

Harran (Lintrathen parish)
NO 268 637 Circular sheep stell on S edge of Harran Plantation. Immediately E are grass-covered footings of two small structures. (NO 26 SE 11)

Torrax Hill (Lintrathen parish)
NO 263 561 Large area of stone clearance cairns on summit and W-facing slopes of Torrax Hill. Also several grass-covered sinuous banks enclosing some areas. Area of subdued rigs overlain by some of the small cairns. (NO 25 NE 42)

Balshando Hill (Lundie parish)
NO 280 354 Large area of rig and furrow on E-facing slopes of Balshando Hill. Also a number of low, grass-covered sinuous field banks visible.

Ledcrieff (Lundie parish)
NO 263 374 Several low, grass-covered banks of small rectangular enclosures, *c* 270m E of Ledcrieff Farm. Also denuded rigs over the area and a few old quarry pits scattered about.
NO 263 372 Grass-covered footings of several small buildings and enclosures in area of rough ground, *c* 275m E of Ledcrieff Farm. (NO 23 NE 29)

Pittendreich Hill (Lundie parish)
NO 290 392 Large area of rig and furrow on W side of Pittendreich Hill, and SW towards Keillar Hill, on NW side of Long Loch. Also grass-covered field banks of earlier field boundaries. (NO 23 NE 28)

Denoon Burn (Newtyle parish)
NO 315 409 Rig and furrow on SW side of Denoon Burn, on E side of Hatton Hill. (NO 34 SW 32)

Henderston Hill (Newtyle parish)
NO 326 410 Broad rig on SW-facing slopes of Henderston Hill.

Craigowl Hill (Tealing parish)
NO 378 395 ?Hut circle on lower slopes of Craigowl Hill, ?second hut circle *c* 100m to SE. (NO 33 NE 56)

The following sites were recorded during the summer flying season. Copies of site details and contact sheets are held in the NMRS.

Balgarrock (Aberlemno parish)
NO 516 577 Rig and furrow cropmark. Rigs run in several different directions. Also a few earlier field boundaries visible. (NO 55 NW 94)

West Grange of Conon (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)
NO 579 441 ?Souterrain as a soil mark in ploughed field SW of Grange of Conon Farm. (NO 54 SE 33)

Barnhead (Maryton parish)
NO 665 581 Rig and furrow cropmarks. To S of same field, part of rectangular enclosure also visible. (NO 65 NE 97)

Powis (Maryton parish)
NO 660 562 Part of circular cropmark enclosure, *c* 475m S of Powis Farm. (NO 65 NE 98)

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Angus Council, RCAHMS.

Hospitalfield House, Westway, Arbroath R Cachart
(Arbroath & St Vigeans parish) (SUAT)
Evaluation

NO 625 404 A site evaluation was undertaken at Hospitalfield House in November 2001. The area lay in a field within the Scheduled area associated with the site of the Hospital and Chapel of St John the Baptist. Four trenches representing approximately 4% of the available area were machine-excavated and recorded. Two phases of modern field drains were identified. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Hospitalfield House Trust.

Balgove Steading (Craig parish) D Bowler
Steading (SUAT)

NO 7005 5602 Balgove Steading (NO 75 NW 197) appears on the 1885 OS map, but may well be older. An archaeological watching brief in June 2002 revealed that this area had been extensively disturbed and levelled up during the lifetime of the present buildings. No traces of earlier activity were found.

Inspection of the standing buildings showed that they are of some interest and merit, and have been modified considerably, perhaps in the 19th century or earlier. Features include early hand-made bricks, and some fine 19th-century roof trusses.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr K Wellington.

Glamis Castle (Glamis parish) R Cachart
Watching brief; excavation (SUAT)

NO 386 481 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in July 2002 during topsoil stripping for the construction of a new retail pavilion at Glamis Castle. An initial phase of watching brief on the stripping of an access road on the N side of the proposed new build identified a deposit containing glass, iron slag and pottery, and possibly two ditches.

Foundations and rubble spreads were uncovered on the site of the new build building. Salvage excavation revealed the foundations of a small building and part of another, walls and a metalled surface. An abundance of 18th-century glass bottle fragments were found as well as 19th-century pottery sherds. The buildings were considered to represent outbuildings (gate houses) and a roadway leading to a courtyard associated with 18th-century landscaping around the castle. These features are shown on a plan of the castle and its policies dated 1746. Pits and a stone-built drain were recorded during a subsequent watching brief.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Strathmore Estates.

Balneaves to Douglasmuir (Kinnell parish) G Carruthers
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NO 606 497 and NO 607 494 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in July 2002 in advance of the re-alignment of the B965 E of Friockheim. One small possible pit/stone-hole was discovered, but no artefacts were recovered. (AOC 3807)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Angus Council Roads Department.

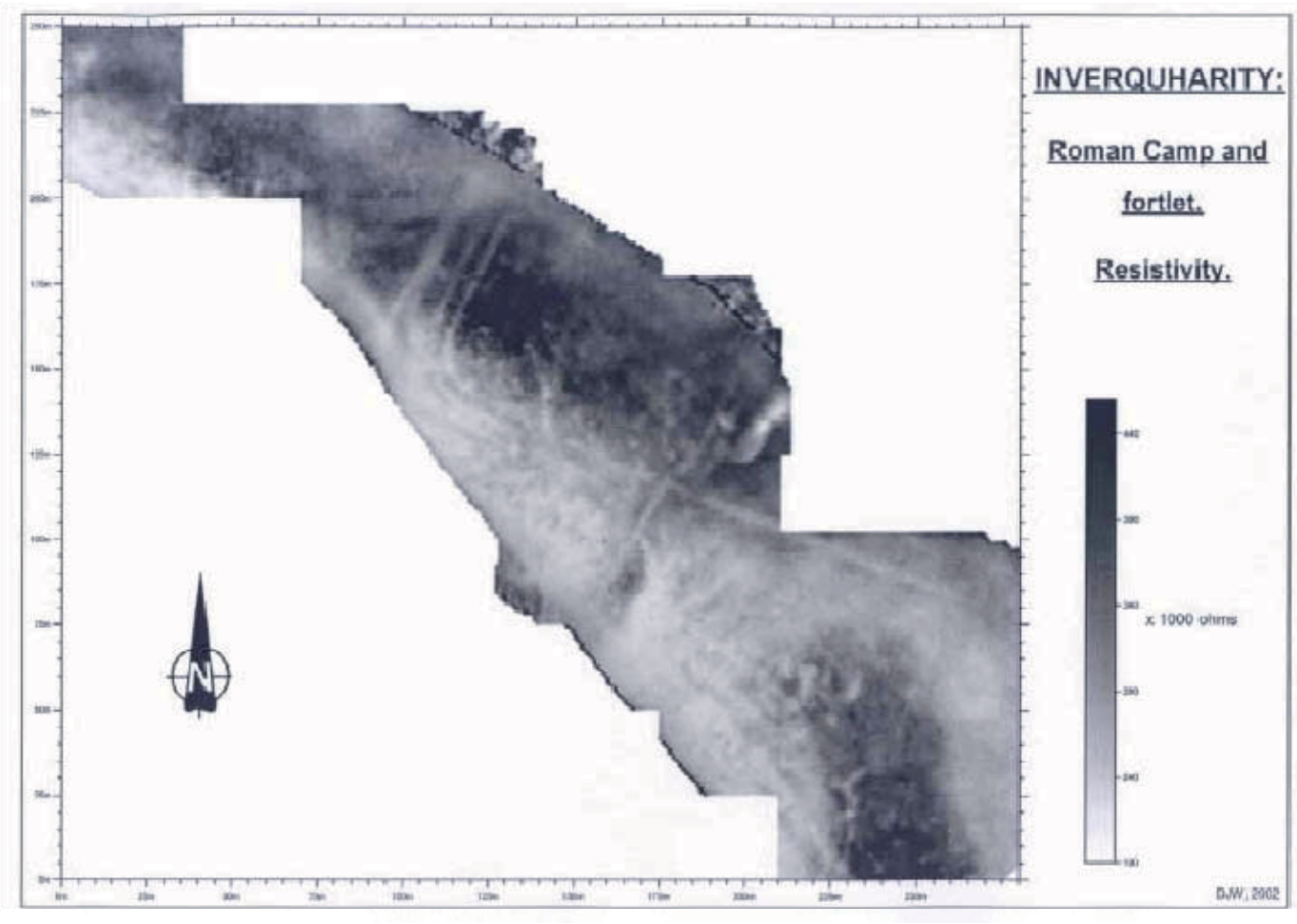


Fig 3. Inverquharity. Resistivity survey.

Inverquharity (Kirriemuir parish) D J Woolliscroft
Souterrain; settlement; Roman fortlet; Roman camp

NO 405 581 A large-scale (3ha) resistivity survey was conducted at the Roman fortlet of Inverquharity (NO 45 NW 10). The survey revealed the NW corner of both the fortlet and neighbouring camp, showing that the size estimates of both sites made from aerial evidence are substantially accurate. However, the ditch of the supposed fortlet annexe was traced crossing both of the fortlet's own ditches, which must cast doubt over its identity. A number of probable native features, including a souterrain, were already known from the air outside the fortlet. The geophysical work revealed at least four more small ring features, which may be roundhouses. One of these appears to be attached to the southern side of the souterrain in a way that suggests that both are part of a unified structure.
Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

Ardownie Souterrain (Monifieth parish) A Rees
Souterrain (CFA Archaeology)

NO 494 337 In 1998, the northern corner of the Scheduled area around two souterrains at Ardownie Farm Cottages (NO 43 SE 61) was evaluated within the corridor of the proposed A92 Dundee–Arbroath road corridor (*DES 1998*, 12). In 2001, the whole of the Scheduled area within the road corridor was examined by topsoil stripping and cleaning of the exposed surfaces. This work revealed a number of shallow ditched features which are hard to interpret or date.

The excavation identified a large, well-preserved, stone-lined and corbelled souterrain with a double passage connected via a narrow passage or 'creep'. The main eastern passage of the

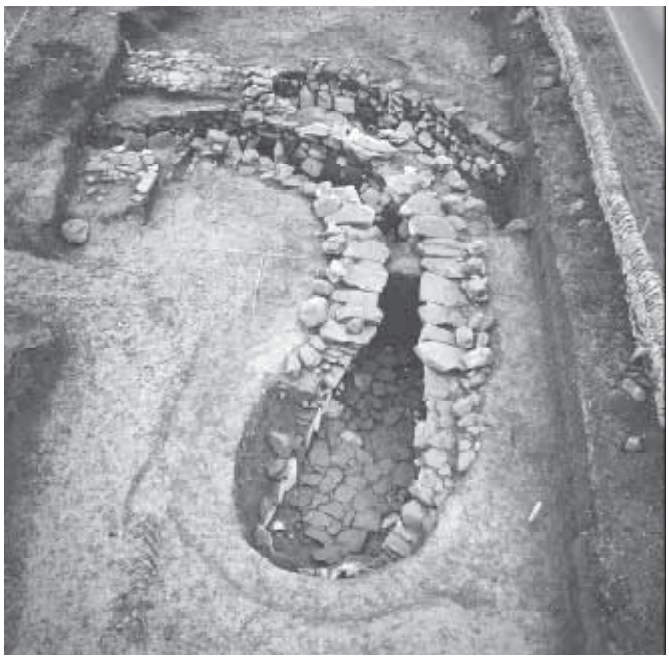


Fig 4. Ardownie Souterrain. Photo taken using the Royal Commission's Hi-Spy camera. © Crown copyright.

souterrain was 18.9m in exposed length, up to 2.2m wide and 2m deep. The second, western passage measured *c* 10.2m long by 2m wide, with more vertical sides, and up to 1.6m deep. Paved areas were revealed on either side of the narrow sloping entrance to the main passage. Just to the W of the smaller passage was a rickle of large stones, possibly comprising part of a wall, while further to the W a possible cooking pit was located.

A Roman patera handle was recovered from the backfill of the souterrain, and the intact upper half of a large rotary quern was recovered from the blocking of the entrance to the main eastern passage of the souterrain.

Data Structure Report deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Angus Council.

Trades Close, Montrose (Montrose parish) R H M White
Watching brief (SUAT)

NO 715 582 A watching brief was conducted in February 2002 during the insertion of new street lighting in the Close. No datable features or structures were found, but windblown sands, soil deposits and a possible cobble surface were seen.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Angus Council.

Dunlappie Bridge, Edzell (Stracathro parish) G Brown
Church and burial ground (Headland Archaeology)

NO 591 679 (centre) Documentary research, together with a new survey of the site, was carried out in January 2002 in the course of preparing a publication report for the previous small-scale excavations. The new work has provided evidence about the form of the church, and established a more secure chronology for the use and subsequent abandonment of the building and its graveyard.

Dunlappie Church was probably founded in the 13th century, though it is not known whether the enclosure and the kirkyard that it defines are contemporary or a later addition. The simple ground plan for the church, as identified in the new survey, would appear to rule out additions to the small rectangular building. Following the dissolution of the parish in 1618, the church went out of use and was systematically robbed out. By the early 19th century, scarcely any trace of either kirk or kirkyard would have been visible in the landscape.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Angus Council.

Oathlaw and Tannadice Parish Church R Cachart
(Tannadice parish) (SUAT)
Medieval church and burial ground

NO 475 580 An archaeological salvage excavation was undertaken in July and August 2002 on the foundation trenches for a replacement vestry against the W wall of the church. After limited machining, three foundation trenches were archaeologically excavated down to natural subsoil, reaching a depth of 2m below the site surface. At least three phases of burials were encountered, the earliest being possible cist burials. Remains of walls and some slab flooring belonging to an earlier church were identified. Pins, a coin, medieval pottery sherds and coffin nails were also recovered.

A subsequent watching brief on service trenches on the W side of the excavation recorded the W wall of the earlier church, some paving and two shallow burials. The recovered human remains will be re-interred with appropriate ceremony at a suitable spot within the burial ground.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Oathlaw and Tannadice Parish Church.

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Black Crofts, North Connel M Dalland
(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation

NM 923 349 An archaeological evaluation was carried out of roughly 1.25ha of land at Black Crofts, on the N side of Loch Etive, near Oban. The development site lies to the S of the Moss of Achnacree on croft land that was reclaimed from peat during the 19th and early 20th century, some 100m to the SW of a sub-peat 2nd millennium BC bank, investigated in the 1970s and 2001 (*DES 2001*, 18).

Seven trenches were excavated, totalling an area of 310m^2. The trial trenching revealed four small pits, two of which contained modern inclusions. The remaining two pits were filled with stones and are of unknown date and function.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Blackcrofts Developments.

Kilmichael Farm, Campbeltown J Lewis
(Campbeltown parish) (Scotia Archaeology)
Watching brief

NR 698 227 To the immediate E of Kilmichael Farm is the medieval parish church of St Michael (NR 62 SE 8) and its burial ground, both of which are overgrown with vegetation and ringed with trees. A watching brief was kept in the front garden of the farmhouse during excavations to improve access. The only feature of interest was a rubble drain cut into the subsoil, against the S garden wall. Artefacts that may have been associated with the drain indicate that it was probably of recent origin.
Sponsor: Mr John Smith.

Knock Scalbart (Campbeltown parish) A Saville
Neolithic stone axehead (NMS)

NR 730 222 Neolithic polished stone (hornfels) axehead (168 x 68 x 32mm); found in October 2001 by Mr Angus Martin on an eroded part of the hillside close to the summit of the hill. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.62/01) and allocated to Argyll and Bute Council.

Cardross Park, Cardross (Cardross parish) M Dalland
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 346 775 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken in January 2002 of a possible linear earthwork (NS 37 NW 9) in the grounds of the former Cardross Assessment Centre. Local historians had suggested that the linear earthwork might represent the eroded remains of the boundary enclosing King Robert I's hunting park.

The evaluation demonstrated that the bank was of late 19th- or early 20th-century date, possibly associated with the construction of the shelter belt when Cardross Park was established. No evidence was found to suggest that it was constructed in the medieval period.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: CALA Homes (West) Ltd.

Coll Coastal Survey H Moore, G Wilson, M Carruthers
(Coll parish) (EASE Archaeology)
Coastal zone assessment survey

NM 22 58 (area) A survey of the coast of Coll was conducted in November 2001. A 50–100m strip was investigated around the entire coastline for the presence of built heritage and archaeological remains. A total of 119 sites were found, of which 102 represent previously unrecorded remains. Of particular

interest are the rediscovery of a possible early chapel site at Port an Duine (NM 1258 5207) and an enclosed settlement of probable prehistoric date at Creag an Fhitich (NM 1955 5336).

Observations on the coastal geomorphology and hinterland geology were also recorded. A programme of public outreach, including basic archaeological training, was also carried out in association with members of the Coll Archaeological Association.
Sponsors: HS, HLF, Argyll and Bute Council, SCAPE Trust.

Auchamore Forest (Dunoon & Kilmun parish) A MacDougall Bloomery

NS 1624 7771 In 1972, a bloomery (NS 17 NE 13) was uncovered on the hill slopes above and to the W of Dunoon. The site is now in a clearing within a coniferous plantation, 8 x 11m in extent.

Two heavy spreads of toffee slag run downhill from SW–NE, each *c* 5m long, 2m wide and with a cobbled space of 1m between them. Approximately 5m from, and upslope of the westerly flow there is a furnace. It is 0.1m deep and 0.5m in diameter with two largish stones set on each side of the lip. The rim of the furnace is heavily encrusted with baked and vitrified clay. A number of pieces of the baked clay were noted scattered around the furnace, which may have come from the baked wall protruding above the furnace bowl.

Between the slag and the furnace the earth is earthen but firm and black with a scatter of largish stones, but around the S side of the furnace and extending for about 2m is an area of cobbling.

Other possible furnaces of similar dimensions are lower down the slope partly under the flow of slag. A piece of tuyère, *c* 5cm long, was found by the easterly flow.

A large flat stone, 0.6 x 0.5m with a central circular indentation of 5mm diameter, lies downslope from the lower slag flow. The stone is surrounded by thick smooth slag and adjacent to a downflow of chalky slag. A possible post-hole, 20cm wide and 25cm deep, is cut into the earthen floor 2m above the top furnace.
Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

Balliemore (Glenorchy & Inishail parish) D Connolly
Watching brief (Addyman Associates)

NN 053 258 A watching brief was carried out in March 2002 on the excavation of services routes and groundworks prior to further building around the present house. No features were exposed or finds recovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mrs Suzuki.

Inveraray Waste Water Treatment Works M Johnson
(Inveraray parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Watching brief

NN 085 075 A watching brief was undertaken in August and September 2002 during controlled topsoil stripping and pipework installation associated with the Inveraray Collection and Transfer and Waste Water Treatment Works, to the SW of Inveraray. Although there were no previously recorded sites within the proposed development site, the water treatment works is located near to a Bronze Age burial cairn grouping (NN 00 NE 2, 3, 4, 14). No features of archaeological interest were found.

Data Structure Report deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Biwater Leslie Joint Venture.

Sloy to Inveraray Power Line K Cameron
(Inveraray; Arrochar parishes) (CFA Archaeology)
Desk-based assessment; survey

NN 278 148 to NN 116 118 A desk-based assessment and reconnaissance field survey were carried out in March and April 2002 along the route of a proposed 132kV electricity power line between the N end of Loch Sloy (NN 278 148) and the existing sub-station at Dubh Loch, Glen Shira (NN 116 118).

Most of the ten sites located by the study have been previously recorded and include the designed landscape associated with Inveraray Castle, including the Garadh Crom enclosure boundary and the deserted settlement at Blairowin (NN 11 SW 6); and other medieval or later settlements at Brannie Burn, An Caorachan and Inver, Glen Fyne. The only new sites discovered were two parallel field banks at NN 121 118 and NN 122 119, running about 50m apart below the Garadh Crom and probably associated with Blairowin.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: ASH Consulting Group.

Inverchaolain Glen (Inverchaolain parish) E B Rennie
Enclosure and field system

NS 1015 7661 On a near-level terrace on the NW side of Inverchaolain Glen, at an altitude of 150m OD, there is a near-circular enclosure. It is heavily infested with bracken and the walls are turf-covered. It is thus difficult to describe the wall construction, the condition of the internal floor and the external ground level.

The enclosure is slightly egg-shaped, measuring internally 15m long and 14m at the greatest width, orientated NW–SE. The breadth of the wall varies from 2.5m at the rounded SE end to about 1.5m on the straighter sides and around the apex. The straight side to the N has been partially destroyed by a later drystone construction. It has been built into and against the enclosure wall, damaging a stretch of approximately 5m.

Externally the wall stands between 1.0–1.5m high and about 0.5m internally. It appears to be built with a series of large boulders over 1m in size overlaid and joined by large stones. There is a gateway, 2m wide, opening to the E.

The enclosure is set in a field system, which is recognised by one large dyke which surrounds the site and climbs the side of the Glen at a distance from the enclosure of about 300m. Other dykes and probable clearance cairns have been noted amongst the bracken.
Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

Seil and Easdale Island Coastal Survey (Kilbrandon & Kilchattan parish) H Moore, G Wilson (EASE Archaeology)
Coastal zone assessment survey

NM 735 171 A survey of the coast of Easdale Island and an area surrounding Ellenabeich on Seil was conducted in July 2002. A 50–100m strip was investigated around the coastline for the presence of built heritage and archaeological remains. A total of 32 sites were found, of which 26 represent previously unrecorded remains. These include rock shelters and numerous remains relating to the 18th- and 19th-century slate-working industry. Observations on the coastal geomorphology and hinterland geology were also recorded.
Sponsors: HS, Seil and Easdale Coastal Erosion Committee.

Achnadrian Farm (Kilcalmonell parish) F Hood, N L A Blackwood
Shielings; stone circle

NR 731 498 Four sites were found during a fieldwalking exercise 1km E of Achnadrian Farm. All are situated on the W-facing slope of an un-named hill.

NR 7312 4985 Shieling; circular depression 2.6m across; turf walls 0.8m high.
NR 7305 4965 Stone circle; 5m across; 9 stones of varying size.

NR 7295 4958 Shieling; 1.6m across.
NR 7295 4960 Shieling; 3.5 x 3.5m; stone-lined walls on S, 0.5m high.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

Leamnamuic (Kilcalmonell parish) F Baker
Watching brief (FIRAT)

NR 7920 5955 A watching brief was kept in May 2002 on clearance of a house plot and garden located to the E of the steading of Leamnamuic. The new road crosses over the head dyke which was buried under it. No archaeological features were destroyed on the site of the house or garden ground. The land had been damaged by forestry ploughing and runrig had been obliterated.

At NR 7927 5955 beside the Alltan Fhearachair is a small rectangular enclosure measuring 19 x 27m. The enclosure is a raised platform and is partially natural with its low and denuded enclosure bank of natural bedrock outcropping, drystane walling and turf and stone banking. It would not have been useful for penning animals without a fence around it, but it did provide an area of higher ground and perhaps a shelter area.

The steading itself was abandoned in the 1940s after several hundred years of continuous occupation. It is extensive and shows several phases of development.

Report deposited in WoSAS SMR; archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Design Practice Architects.

Airigh Sgallaidh, Islay (Kilchoman parish) D Caldwell, R McWee, N A Ruckley
Standing stone

NR 185 550 Standing stone, 97cm high and 8.5cm wide. Orientation long axis 232° mag. Pale greenish-grey 'Lewisian' metasediment. A second stone lies on the ground nearby, possibly part of the original stone.

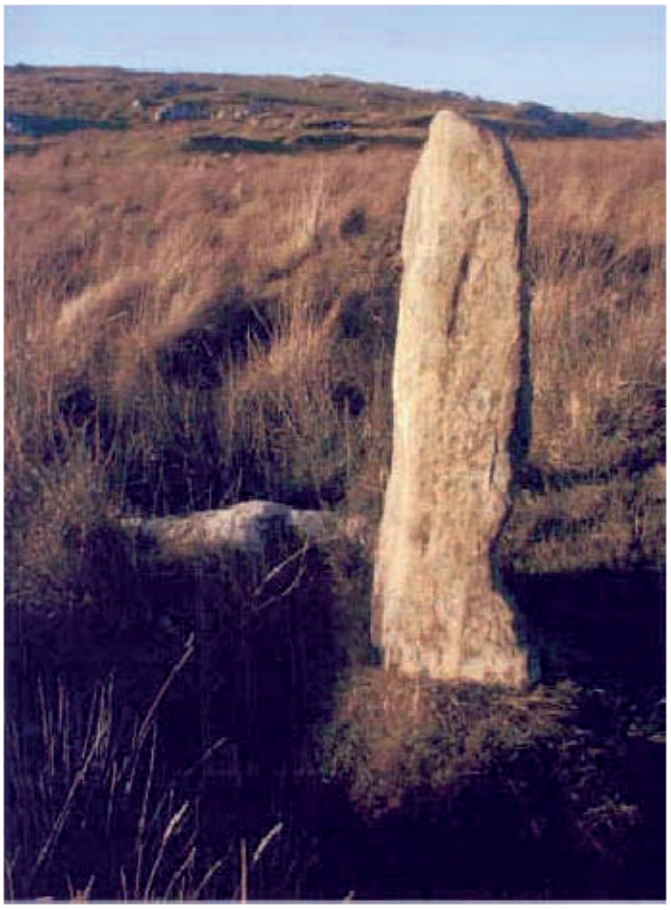


Fig 5. Airigh Sgallaidh. Standing stone.

Ardnave, Islay (Kilchoman parish) H Moore, G Wilson
Cremation deposit (EASE Archaeology)

NR 2906 7290 In the course of carrying out a coastal zone assessment survey, a spread of burnt bone and charcoal was noted eroding from near the base of a sand hill. Salvage excavation revealed that these deposits were associated with an old ground surface. No structural remains were evident. Human cremation burials in cists have been found in this area in the past (NR 27 SE 29 and 36) and it is possible that these remains represent either a disturbed burial or a pyre area.

Sponsor: HS.

Ballimony, Islay (Kilchoman parish) N A Ruckley, D Caldwell
Standing stone

NR 195 550 Standing stone of Lewisian gneiss, 2.12m high by 0.72m wide by 0.33m thick (max.). Long axis 002° mag.



Fig 6. Ballimony. Standing stone.

Culbuie, Islay (Kilchoman parish) K Seretis
Watching brief (GUARD)

NR 247 669 An area for development at Culbuie was of potential archaeological interest as the site lay within an area of extensive prehistoric activity and adjacent to a Scheduled monument, An Sithean (NR 26 NE 3). The fieldwork involved a watching brief during the excavation of house foundations. A substantial amount of topsoil was removed prior to the start of archaeological monitoring. One of the trenches located the remains of a foundation wall of the 18th/19th-century farmhouse (demolished as part of the development). No prehistoric archaeology was encountered. (GUARD 1205)

Sponsor: John McKenzie, Abacus Quantity Surveyors Ltd.

Culbuie Farm, Islay (Kilchoman parish) R Murdoch
Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NR 246 669 (area) A watching brief was kept during the excavation of a trench to accommodate an underground cable from an existing overhead supply to Culbuie Farm. The excavation of four pits for poles to carry a new 11kV overhead cable was also monitored.

Little of interest was uncovered in any of the trenches, although several drystone structures were noted near the site of one of the new poles, at NR 2451 6695. Unfortunately, a heavy growth of bracken rendered interpretation of those structures impossible. Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

Islay Caves Project K Hardy
(Kilchoman; Kildalton & Oa; Killarow & Kilmeny parishes)
Coastal survey

The following sites were recorded in August and September 2002 as part of the Islay Caves Project:

(Kilchoman parish)

NR 15 NE

NR 1756 5625 Cave.
NR 1999 5978 **Port Uah nan Eun**. Sea cave; inaccessible.

NR 15 SE

NR 1865 5165 **Ton Loisgte**. Rock shelter; contains deposits.[1]
NR 1895 5215 **Port Ellister**. Rock fall/shelter; inaccessible.
NR 1890 5206 **Near Ellister**. Rock shelter.
NR 1910 5482 Cave; washed out.

NR 26 NW

NR 2079 6627 Rock shelter.
NR 2024 6602 Rock shelter; shovel pitted.
NR 2020 6590 Rock shelter; shovel pitted.

NR 26 SW

NR 2170 6293 Cave; inaccessible.
NR 2045 6154 Rock shelter; shovel pitted.

NR 27 SE

NR 2666 7306 Cave; washed out.
NR 2760 7327 Rock shelter; contains deposits.
NR 2650 7265 **Port Bhreac-Achaich**. ?Cave; inaccessible.
NR 2941 7415 Findspot; antlers.[2]

(Kildalton & Oa parish)

NR 24 NE

NR 2870 4671 **Bun an Easa**. Cave; washed out.
NR 2862 4670 **Bun an Easa (2)**. Cave.
NR 2865 4670 **Bun an Easa (1)**. Shelter; contains deposits.
NR 2810 4605 **Sgeirean Rubha Ruaidh**. Two caves; inaccessible.
NR 2820 4621 **Alt Cailleachan Chriosda**. Cave; shovel pitted.
NR 2805 4590 **Rubha Ruadh (1)**. Cave; shovel pitted, contains deposits
NR 2787 4565 **Alt Astail (2)** . Cave; washed out.
NR 2785 4565 **Alt Alstail (1)**. Cave; contains deposits.
NR 2805 4590 **Rubha Ruadh (2)**. Cave; contains deposits.

NR 24 SE

NR 2875 4067 **Dun Athad**. Cave; washed out.
NR 2697 4203 **Rubha Leac nan Laogh (1)**. Rock shelter; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 2690 4160 **Cathair na Maoil**. Cave; inaccessible.
NR 2835 4105 **Bealach nan Crann (2)**. Coastal cave in rock; washed out.
NR 2708 4197 **Alt na h-Uraich**. Rock shelter.
NR 2701 4209 **Rubha Leac nan Laogh (2)**. Cave – recently inhabited; contains deposits.
NR 2828 4105 **Bealach nan Crann (1)**. Cave; shovel pitted, contains deposits and constructions.
NR 2727 4290 **Allt na Goibhnean**. Cave; inaccessible.[3]

NR 34 NW

NR 3150 4798 **Dun a Chail**. Cave; inaccessible.

NR 34 SW

NR 3458 4463 **Alt Leathan**. Cave; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 3476 4459 **North Carraig Fhadda**. Cave; washed out.
NR 3449 4389 **Alt an t-Seilich**. Cave; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 3158 4083 **Torr an Aoil**. Rock shelter; washed out.
NR 3140 4046 **Carraig Bun Aibhne (1)**. Cave; washed out.
NR 3135 4040 Rock shelter.
NR 3120 4029 **Carraig Bun Aibhne (2)**. Cave; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 3110 4028 **Carraig Bun Aibhne (3)**. Cave; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 3468 4460 **Alt Leathan**. Shelter.

(Killarow & Kilmeny parish)

NR 25 NE

NR 2840 5533 **Port an Tobair**. Rock shelter/small cave.
NR 2745 5555 Cave; inaccessible.
NR 2760 5550 **Chalulm mhic-Neacail**. Cave; shovel pitted, contains deposits; recently inhabited.
NR 2830 5536 **Port an Tobair/dun**. Midden; contains deposits.
NR 2910 5580 Findspot; flint core.

NR 37 NE

NR 3984 7837 **Uamh Mhor (1)**. Cave; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 3972 7835 Cave; test pitted, contains deposits and constructions.
NR 3803 7822 Cave; contains deposits.
NR 3505 7545 Cave.
NR 3508 7548 Cave; contains deposits.
NR 3708 7690 Cave; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 3708 7690 Cave/shelter; contains deposits.
NR 3698 7690 Cave; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 3653 7670 Cave; shovel pitted, contains deposits and constructions.
NR 3633 7658 **Uamhannan Donnal**. Cave; washed out.
NR 3613 7640 Cave/shelter; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 3610 7633 Cave; contains deposits and constructions; recently inhabited.
NR 3585 7608 Cave; shovel pitted, contains deposits and constructions.
NR 3583 7609 Cave; contains deposits.
NR 3565 7598 **Uamh Sqairail**. Arch/cave; shovel pitted, recently inhabited.
NR 3553 7570 Cave; contains deposits.
NR 3989 7835 Rock shelter.
NR 3989 7835 Rock shelter.
NR 3962 7830 Cave; washed out.
NR 3515 7548 Rock shelter; contains constructions.
NR 3518 7543 Cave.
NR 3530 7545 Cave; washed out.
NR 3550 7568 Cave.
NR 3568 7600 Cave; washed out.
NR 3593 7615 Three caves; washed out.

NR 3558 7578 Four caves; washed out.
NR 3603 7625 Two caves; washed out.
NR 3618 7648 Cave; washed out.
NR 3615 7650 Cave; contains constructions.
NR 3633 7660 Cave; washed out.
NR 3643 7660 Cave.
NR 3668 7675 Cave; washed out.
NR 3685 7688 Cave; washed out.
NR 3718 7708 Two caves; washed out.

NR 37 NW

NR 3445 7503 Cave; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 3470 7518 Cave; washed out.
NR 3495 7533 Cave; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 3440 7495 Cave.
NR 3448 7503 Cave; washed out.
NR 3448 7503 Cave.
NR 3450 7503 Cave.
NR 3453 7505 Cave; washed out.
NR 3453 7515 Cave; washed out.
NR 3465 7513 Cave; washed out.
NR 3466 7515 Cave; washed out.

NR 37 SW

NR 3205 7265 Cave; test pitted, contains deposits and constructions.
NR 3140 7235 **Ton nam Fang**. Cave; contains deposits.
NR 3425 7485 **Doodilmore River (1)**. Cave; test pitted, contains deposits and constructions.
NR 3433 7488 **Doodilmore River (2)**. Cave; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 3360 7469 **Gortantaoid Point (2)**. Cave; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 3415 7485 Cave; contains deposits.
NR 3360 7469 **Gortantaoid Point (1)**. Cave; contains deposits and constructions.

NR 45 SE

NR 4687 5476 **Creag a' Bharra-chille**. Cave; washed out.
NR 4668 5444 **Ardtalla 1**. Cave – with open back; contains deposits.

NR 46 SW

NR 4360 6320 **Lub Gleann Logain (2)**. Cave; washed out.
NR 4340 6330 **Lub Gleann Logain**. Shelter; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 4348 6363 **Rubha nan Earachan (1)**. Cave/shelter; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 4348 6370 **Rubha nan Earachan (2)**. Cave.
NR 4348 6379 **Rubha nan Earachan (3)**. Shelter; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 4350 6385 **Rubha nan Earachan (4)**. Cave; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 4348 6390 **Rubha nan Earachan (6)**. Cave; contains deposits; recently inhabited.
NR 4333 6395 **Rubha nan Earachan (7)**. Cave; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 4325 6441 **Earachan (1)**. Shelter; contains deposits; recently inhabited.
NR 4323 6445 **Earachan (2)**. Shelter; contains deposits.
NR 4360 6320 Cave.
NR 4340 6334 Cave; contains constructions.
NR 4353 6381 Cave; washed out.
NR 4312 6493 Cave.

NR 47 NW

NR 4157 7888 **Bagh an Da Dhorus**. Cave; washed out.
NR 4157 7888 **Bagh an Da Dhorus (2)**. Cave; washed out.
NR 4156 7892 **Bagh an Da Dhorus (3)**. Cave; contains constructions.
NR 4156 7892 **Bagh an Da Dhorus (4)**. Cave; washed out.
NR 4158 7897 **Bagh an Da Dhorus (7)**. Cave; contains deposits.
NR 4163 7896 **Bagh an Da Dhorus (8)**. Cave; shovel pitted, contains deposits.
NR 4108 7889 **Aonan an Da Dhorius (1)**. Rock shelter; contains deposits.
NR 4081 7892 **Ivy cave**. Cave; contains deposits.
NR 4052 7891 Shelter; shovel pitted.
NR 4015 7891 Cave; test and shovel pitted, contains deposits.
NR 4138 7876 **Uamh an Da Dhorius (1)**. Cave; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 4144 7879 **Uamh an Da Dhorius (2)**. Cave – double entrance; contains deposits and constructions.
NR 4007 7886 Cave; washed out.
NR 4006 7877 Cave; contains deposits.

[1] The large number of caves thought to contain deposits may be misleading due to their intensive use by animals, which has left a thick layer of animal dung in many caves.
[2] Non-modern antlers eroding out of sand dunes.
[3] Cave housed whisky still, no longer in use. Inaccessible except by boat or rope.

Shovel pitting

Shovel pits (0.25 x 0.25m) were dug in 15 sites to assess the archaeological potential. Eight were found to contain archaeological deposits. In addition to those noted above, two previously recorded sites (NR 15 SE 8 and NR 37 NE 7) were also shovel pitted.

Test pitted sites

Seven sites were test pitted. Test pits measured 1.0 x 0.5m. Where possible two test pits were dug at each site, one inside the shelter or site and the other at the entrance, talus, or edge of the identified site.

NR 2200 6310 (NR 26 SW 27) Overlooks the Gleann na Ceardaich, translated as Glen of the Smith. This cave is traditionally thought to have been a smithy. Two test pits were dug and were found to contain charcoal and lumps of furnace bottom suggesting ironworking.

NR 3476 4453 (NR 34 SW 6) Last known to have been occupied in 1945. It is a large cave with two caverns. Two test pits dug through one of these, just inside the cave mouth, had to be extended to 1 x 1m due to the depth of stratigraphy. It was excavated down to 1.45m, through 18 context layers, though bedrock was not reached and further deposits are thought to exist. There is much evidence for past use, including one cobbled and three stone paved floors, and a stone-lined drain. Finds include three fragments of quernstone, sherds of late 19th- to early 20th-century pottery, medieval hand-made pottery, 12th- to 14th-century White Gritty pottery, a stone button core (17th to 18th century), and several pieces of worked flint.

NR 3982 7839 (NR 37 NE 1) A vast cave with much evidence for past human use in the form of constructions from a range of periods. Two test pits were dug though neither of these produced any cultural remains other than a few sherds of late 19th to early 20th-century bottle glass and ceramics.

NR 4015 7891 A preliminary shovel pit in a shell midden was extended into a test pit. The shell midden contained many fish and animal bones but no cultural material was recovered.

NR 3972 7835 A preliminary shovel pit in a shell midden was extended into a test pit. The shell midden contained many fish and animal bones but no cultural material was recovered.

NR 3205 7265 A large deep cave. Two test pits were dug, though due to the deep stratigraphy bedrock was not reached in either. Many burnt layers and smoke-blackening on the roof suggest several periods of occupation. Finds include sherds of 19th- to 20th-century pottery and a rim sherd of medieval hand-made pottery.

NR 3425 7485 A wall in the cave survives to one course. Deep stratigraphy prevented bedrock being reached. Many burnt layers containing charred animal bones and shells suggest several periods of occupation. The absence of artefacts suggests that the cave interior may have been cleared before each occupation period. A fishhook may be medieval.

Full report deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: NMS, Prehistoric Society, Munro Fund, University of Edinburgh, Hunter Trust, Russell Trust.

Islay Coastal Survey H Moore, G Wilson
(Kilchoman; Kildalton & Oa parishes) (EASE Archaeology)
Coastal zone assessment survey

NR 34 63 (area) The first part of a survey of the coast of Islay was conducted in May and June 2002. A 50–100m strip was investigated around the entire coastline for the presence of built heritage and archaeological remains. A total of 130 sites were found, of which 80 represent previously unrecorded remains. Of particular interest are the numerous exposures of shell midden and old ground surface amongst the sand dunes at Ardnave (NR 295 735), and a possible cairnfield at Inveraval (NR 3313 4178).

Observations on the coastal geomorphology and hinterland geology were also recorded. As part of this project, a programme of public outreach, including basic archaeological training, was carried out in association with local residents.

Sponsors: HS, HLF, Argyll and Bute Council, SCAPE Trust.

Ardachy, Ardalanish, Mull F Baker
(Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish) (FIRAT)
Watching brief

NM 3725 1930 A watching brief was kept in June 2002 on development work at a small promontory above the ford across the un-named Ardalanish burn on the SW cost of Mull above Ardalanish Bay. Ardachy means High Field. Two stone buildings immediately to the SE of the development site are of late 18th-century date although the associated field and enclosure systems to the SE may be a little older. The two buildings are associated with Ardalanish Farm. Traces of rig and furrow agriculture and broad-spaced ploughmarks suggest this area of land was used for agricultural purposes. No archaeological finds of note were recorded.

Report deposited in WoSAS SMR; archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Norman Hickson Architects.

Iona Abbey G Ewart, A Radley
(Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Evaluation

NM 286 245 An assessment was undertaken at Iona Abbey in September 2002 in order to advise on potential damage to archaeological features in advance of disabled access being constructed. Three trenches were excavated: two within the main entrance passageway, and the third to the E inside the abbey. The trenches were excavated down to archaeologically significant features but did not remove them, thereby giving an indication of the depth of material that could be safely removed during the construction.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

Cruach Mhor, Glendaruel (Kilmaden parish) R Conolly
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 042 887 A stone dyke in Glendaruel was recorded in July 2002 in advance of the construction of an access road, as part of a windfarm development. The dyke was found to be of single-phase construction and no datable material was recovered. The dyke appeared to have been built in a shallow trench and therefore no old ground surfaces had been preserved.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power Ltd.

Kilmartin House (Kilmartin parish) J Lewis
Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NR 8348 9886 to NR 8343 9885 A watching brief was kept during the excavation of a narrow service trench for a new housing development on the E side of Kilmartin village. The trench ran near the W wall of Kilmartin Church graveyard. The only feature of archaeological interest within the trench was the edge of a stone slab which lay 0.63m below present ground level (at NR 8344 9886), and which extended below the churchyard wall. Although it was not possible to expose the whole of the stone, it is thought to be the capstone of a grave of probable medieval date.

Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

Kilmartin House Garden (Kilmartin parish) D Abernethy
Evaluation

NR 8344 9885 In June 2002, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the proposed erection of a shed in the garden of Kilmartin House Museum, adjacent to Kilmartin churchyard. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered in the area affected by the development.

Sponsor: Kilmartin House Trust.

Long Walk, Kilinochonoch Farm D Abernethy
(Kilmichael Glassary parish)
Desk-based assessment; evaluation

NR 8344 9598 In February 2002, a scheme of archaeological investigation was undertaken on the site of a dwelling house, within the archaeologically sensitive area of Kilmartin Glen. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered in the area affected by the development.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs B Dixon.

Dunstaffnage Marine Research Facility K Seretis
(Kilmore & Kilbride parish) (GUARD)
Watching brief

NM 8810 3410 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in advance of development at Dunstaffnage Marine Research Facility on the outskirts of Dunstaffnage village. The area for development lay within an area of medieval activity and adjacent to two Scheduled monuments: Dunstaffnage Castle (NM 83 SE 2) and Dunstaffnage Castle Chapel (NM 83 SE 3).

No archaeological remains were encountered, although there were considerable remains mainly of concrete bases and brick foundations relating to the WW2 base that occupied the site prior to the Marine Research Facility. (GUARD 1126)

Sponsors: Dunstaffnage Developments Ltd, Davis Duncan Architects.

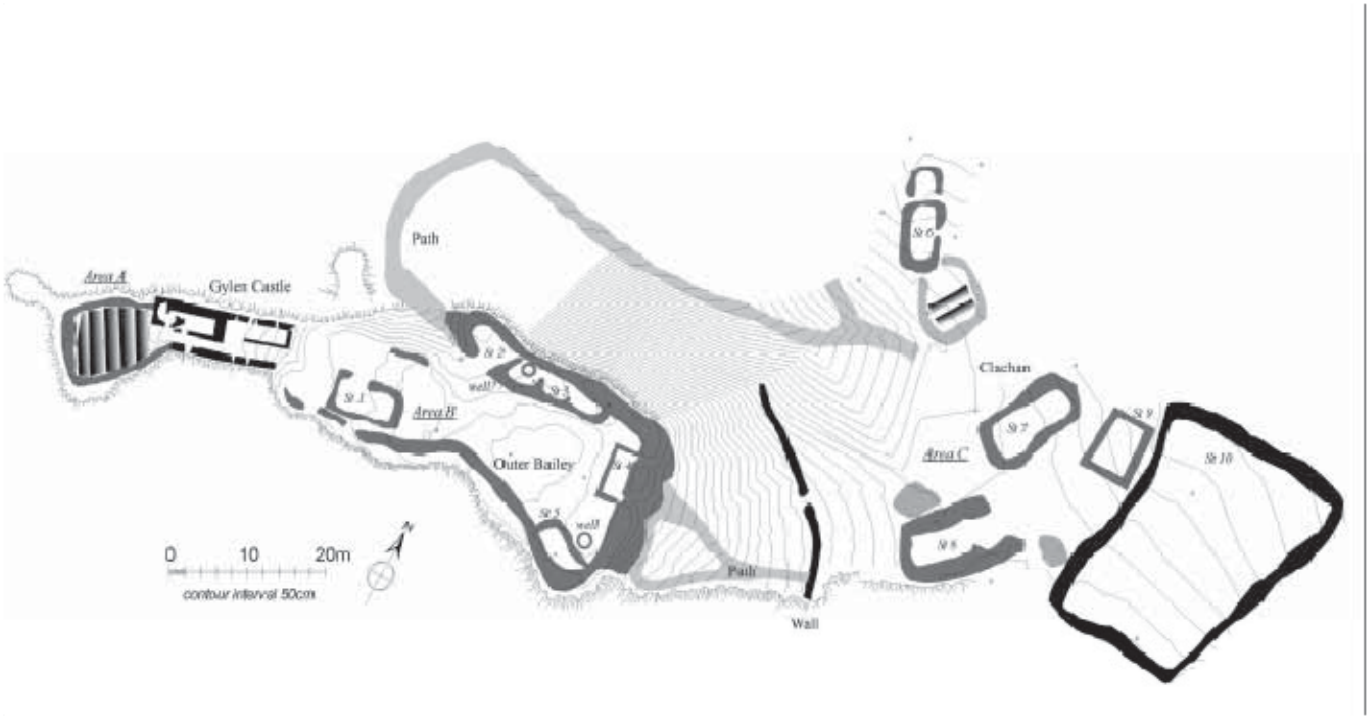


Fig 7. Gylen Castle. Sub-surface features which seem to indicate an early dun, revealed using topographic and geophysical methods.

Gylen Castle, Kerrera D Connolly
(Kilmore & Kilbride parish) (Addyman Associates)
Geophysical and topographic survey

NM 805 264 A full topographic and geophysical survey was carried out by GUARD in February 2002 of Gylen Castle and the nearby clachan immediately to the N to investigate the nature and history of the monument in its landscape (see also *DES 2001*, 21).

Merging the data from the two surveys indicates that sub-surface structures survive within the bailey ramparts. Structures along the inner side of the rampart and what may be a large structure within the central northern part of the fortified area were visible in the geophysical survey area. It is possible that some of these remains, including the earthen ramparts, pre-date the existing 1580s tower house.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsors: HS, Dunollie/Gylen Preservation Trust.

Isle of Bute Deserted Farm Survey E Proudfoot
(Kingarth; North Bute; Rothesay parishes)
Survey

The survey of deserted farms on the island of Bute continues. During 2002 permission was given for a number of recently disused farms to be recorded in advance of modernisation. Many of the farms are planned courtyard complexes with additional 20th-century cow sheds and other new buildings. Documentary and family research has begun on these buildings and their historic farm's land holdings.

Each site was photographed and an annotated sketch was made, recording details such as condition, stone, other materials, blocked doors, windows, additions and alterations, both inside and outside, where possible. Close examination of farmhouses and other farm buildings often revealed a complicated sequence of structures, which indicated a longer history than generally attested. External features such as the stackyard and garden, including identifiable plantings, have been noted at some sites.

The following standing buildings due to be redeveloped were recorded during 2002:

(Kingarth parish)
NS 101 576 **Barefield**. (NS 15 NW 13)
NS 098 576 **Meikle Kilchattan Butt**.

(North Bute parish)
NS 040 643 **Upper Ardroscadale**.
NS 046 592 **Mecknock**. (NS 05 NW 17)
NS 045 598 **Little Kilmory**.

(Rothesay parish)
NS 079 609 **Meikle Grenach**.

Records are held in Bute Museum.
Sponsor: Buteshire Natural History Society.



Fig 8. Isle of Bute Deserted Farm Survey: Upper Ardroscadale Farm. The facade shows many developments and changes. Photo: E Proudfoot.

Kingarth Quarry, Kingarth, Bute G Mudie
(Kingarth parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Linear ditches; stone tool debitage scatters; ?Neolithic structure

NS 096 560 A controlled topsoil strip in November 2001 of a 9.2ha site for a sand and gravel quarry extension, which had been the subject of an earlier evaluation (*DES 2001*, 21), revealed

a suite of features including scatters of stone tool working debitage and artefacts of possible Neolithic date; paired, parallel linear ditches; and a small, oval slot trench. By its association with the stone tool debris, it is considered possible that the structure represented by the slot trench may be Neolithic.

Report deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: JWH Ross & Co for Ambrisbeg Ltd.

Coirein Rathaid D Dorren, N Henry
(Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish)
Survey

NN 1784 0247 (vicinity of) To the E of a small burn running NNE below the rocky mass of Stob na Boine Druim-fhinn, on the approach to the Coirein Rathaid pass, is a group of four stone-built structures at elevations between 340 and 350m.

NN 1783 0246 Rectangular house foundation, 4.8 x 3.5m externally, and 2.5m wide internally. Long axis oriented *c* NE–SW. At SW end is a stone-built compartment, the top of which is sealed with large flat stones, apart from a small opening at the W end. It may have been an internal closet, or possibly a twinning pen, a later construction. To the S of a nearby large rock, and abutting it, is a semi-circle setting of a few large boulders, about 90cm long and 30cm wide, together with small stones. On NW side is a line of boulders, and more boulders fill the gap between this rock and a second large (3 x 1.4m) rock. Between the two large rocks is a row of flat boulders stacked on edge.

NN 1789 0253 Rectangular stone-built foundation, 4.2 x 3.6m externally, with long axis NW–SE. SE wall stands two to three courses high. SW wall rather denuded, but there is stone under the turf. ?Entrance in W wall.

NN 1791 0254 Oval or rectangular stone foundation, 1.9 x 1.4m, covered with turf, aligned *c* NE–SW.

NN 1785 0251 Thick-walled, near-square structure built of large boulders, 3.4 x 3.3m externally and 2.4 x 2.0m internally.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

Gleann Canachadan D Dorren, N Henry
(Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish)
Survey

NN 1702 0459 In the vicinity of a stone-built sheepfold marked on the OS map at the head of Gleann Canachadan is a small group of stone foundations representing a shieling and associated structures at a mean altitude of about 200m. Most are located on the right bank of a small burn that runs S into the un-named river through the glen; two are on the left bank.

The sheepfold at NN 1702 0459 measures 12.3 x 7.7m internally. In the S wall (nearest the river) there is a gap 1.7m wide, with one good edge, which may have been an entrance. In the opposite wall is a 1.3m gap that has a good wall edge on each side, clearly suggestive of an entrance, though there are tumbled stones in the gap. The central sections of the longer walls are constructed differently from the adjacent areas of the wall in that the stones are laid horizontally. On either side they are stacked vertically and more roughly placed. It is possible that the two central opposed sections might have originally been part of a house. An unexplained feature is a line of boulders running from the SE corner in a continuation of the line of the wall to a point about 4.4m from the S wall.

The largest of the other structures is a rectangular foundation on a mound at NN 1700 0463, measuring 4.8 x 2.2m internally and oriented approximately N–S. In the SW corner a drystone chamber has apparently been constructed reusing stones from the original structure, and is probably a twinning pen. The N end of the shieling contains one large centrally placed triangular stone. There is a second slightly smaller triangular stone in the centre of the E wall, at right-angles to the line of that wall. The remainder consists of a single course of large stones set in the ground.

The remaining structures are smaller rectangular stone foundations, all oriented approximately N–S. Their locations and dimensions are as follows (all measurements are internal):

NN 1699 0461 2.3 x 1.6m.
NN 1702 0459 1.8 x 1.3m. Ground drops away sharply on S side.
NN 1705 0460 2.0 x 1.6m, containing large boulders, about 3m above the small burn.

There are two possible similar structures, much eroded, at:

NN 1700 0456 1.6 x 1.6m.
NN 1705 0458 2.5 x 1.7m.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

Rossdhu, Loch Lomond Golf Club (Luss parish) L Dunbar
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 3630 8955 A watching brief was conducted between January and May 2002 on all groundbreaking works during the construction of a lodge at Rossdhu Point close to Rossdhu House. The watching brief area covered *c* 100m^2 of mature woodland to the NE of Rossdhu House. No features of archaeological significance or *in situ* artefacts were uncovered. (AOC 3704)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: William Cowie Partnership.

St Kessog's Church, Luss (Luss parish) F Baker
Watching brief (FIRAT)

NS 3610 9285 A watching brief was kept during the excavation of new drains and paths, solum of the church and replacement grave foundations. A medieval West Highland coped stone of fine-grained sandstone was noted, measuring 1.72m long and 0.21m high (max.) and a maximum of 0.42m wide, and tapering towards the foot end. It is broken in two pieces about two-thirds of the way down its length. Of the three coping panels, the two side panels have foliate design and the top panel bears only a single initial 'C' at the head end in crisp Latin script. No other carvings are present. It was discovered in the foundations of a late 19th-century grave during repair works, and the medieval stone is not in its original position. It has been raised to the ground surface in the same position in the cemetery to be on public display.

Immediately adjacent to the coped stone was a slate slab *in situ*. The 1.8m slab is plain and unfinished from the nearby Camstraddan quarry, with the exception of a small 8cm cross scratched on it towards the southern side of the foot end. The cross has been embellished around its branches, perhaps to create a Celtic cross, but it is difficult to decipher precisely. The slab has been left *in situ* and it appears undisturbed, confirming that the top 0.2m of the cemetery soil was substantially disturbed during the late 19th century when the standing church was built and the graveyard was 'tidied'.

During the excavations of the 19th-century grave foundations a fragment of slate that appears to bear a fragment of a cross was recovered. It is possible this slate is a fragment of a simple medieval grave marker. A small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the graveyard soil, including Scottish medieval redwares, Scottish White Gritty and post-medieval reduced ware. The majority of the sherds were found in the area immediately N of the W porch. Three overgrown gravestones last

recorded in 1926 were rediscovered, and it was confirmed that the 12th-century coped stone described and illustrated by Lacaille (*PSAS* 1927–28, 93–5) was destroyed beyond repair in the 1970s.

Excavations of the drains and in the interior of the church revealed glimpses of the 17th-century church foundations, and the layout of the foundations of the *c* 13th-century chapel to the E of the standing building was confirmed. In the lane leading down to Loch Lomond on the NE side of the churchyard a substantial infill deposit of 18th- to 19th-century midden on rubble was encountered to a depth of 2m but was not bottomed. It may simply represent building up of the lane which is only 30m from the loch, but may represent infill of an earlier ditch or vallum.

Several architectural fragments were recovered from the interior of the church, the graveyard and associated with the 13th-century chapel; these are stored on site. Two broken 18th-century gravestone fragments were recovered from 19th-century gravestone foundations, one of which is a fine trade stone of a shipwright; this is now on display in the cemetery.

The early cross slabs, the font, the 14th-century effigy and the Celtic head have been cleaned and conserved and remain on site.

Report to be deposited in WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS, HLF, Congregational Board of Luss Church, Church of Scotland.

Inchmarnock R Conolly, E Jones, C Lowe
(North Bute parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Medieval chapel; burials; metalworking; inhabited cave

NS 020 600 (island centre)

NS 024 596 **St Marnock's Chapel** (NS 05 NW 2). The second season of excavation concentrated on the area to the NW of the chapel, where the 2001 evaluation (*DES 2001*, 22) had indicated the presence of a possible 'craft zone' associated with the Early Christian monastic settlement, relatively undisturbed by later use of the site from the 19th century onwards as a stackyard.

The area was covered by a thick deposit that had been effectively homogenised by bracken roots; from this were recovered an exceptional number of pieces of inscribed slate and stone gaming boards. Provisionally dated to the 8th/9th century, possibly continuing later, this is the largest assemblage of such material known from Scotland.

The decorated and inscribed slate assemblage includes examples of abstract designs and casual graffiti, but also what are clearly practice pieces for the composition of more complex designs. Literacy at the site is attested by a number of fragments with practice writing, as well as one example with a piece of readable text. Another piece that is highly significant – a stone with a sketch on one side and practice writing on the other – provides further evidence of literacy at the site, as well as an insight into the dress, weaponry and ship technology of the time.



Fig 9. Inchmarnock, St Marnock's Chapel. 'The Hostage Stone'; with decoration enhanced. Comprising two fragments found over two seasons and 4m apart, the stone depicts at least three 8th-century warriors and their long boat. To the left, a fourth figure is led away in chains.

The piece, possibly a devotional object in its own right, appears to depict a shackled figure being led off to a waiting boat by a group of long-haired, mail-suited warriors with weapons.

Sealed below this mixed deposit were at least 17 graves, several stone paths and, at the N of the site, at least two buildings. Large quantities of metalworking debris were recovered from this part of the site. A further 'craft zone', concentrating on the production of cannel coal bangles and rings, may have been located on the W side of the excavation area where many fragments of part-worked cannel coal were found.

An evaluation trench was also excavated in the trackway, to the NW of the chapel, to investigate the area in which a rune-inscribed cross was found in the late 19th century. The trench located a cist and a substantial ditch. The cist was only partially exposed, and so remains unexcavated, but a slot was excavated across the ditch. A cross-incised slab, possibly reused as a cross base, and two pieces of inscribed slate were recovered from the upper fill of the ditch. One of the slates is inscribed with a mix of Gaelic Old Irish male and female personal names, written in an Insular minuscule script.

A trench was also excavated to the E of the chapel in an attempt to locate the 'Monk's Causeway', a stone feature found by the tenant farmer in the 1950s. An uneven paved surface was exposed but no finds were recovered.

NS 022 582 **Cave 16B**. Evaluation in 2000 (*DES 2000*, 17–18) had revealed deposits of Iron Age and Early Christian date. Full excavation in 2002 revealed that the Iron Age deposits represented the earliest occupation of the cave. A period of abandonment was followed by a series of hearths and associated deposits relating to the Early Christian period. The cave continued to be used sporadically until relatively recent times.

Survey

A detailed investigation of the development of Inchmarnock's field boundaries was carried out in 2002, expanding upon the survey undertaken in 2000. By reference to cartographic sources and walkover survey, this investigation produced a preliminary phasing of the evolution of the island's boundaries. Six distinct types of boundary were identified, falling into three broad phases: pre-improvement (potentially reflecting medieval land-use); improvement period (1782–1820); and late 19th-century modifications.

In addition to the phasing of the field boundaries, the survey identified two areas of rig and furrow (NS 0185 5935 and NS 0192 5908 (centres)), clearance cairns and possible structures. Among these was a curvilinear stone mound (NS 0169 6117) which is probably identical to the 'Devil's Cauldron', erroneously located at the S end of the island and recorded in the NMRS as a dun (NS 05 NW 7).

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Sir Robert Smith.

Kildavanan Farm, Bute, Cist 2 E Proudfoot, B Proudfoot, (North Bute parish) A Speirs

Short cist

NS 0253 6685 A possible short cist on Kildavanan Farm was reported to Bute Museum, and in August 2002 the site was visited to ascertain whether this was a newly discovered cist, or, possibly, the remains of a cist previously excavated in the same area. The site lies at 98m OD on level ground at the upper part of the field and NE of a grassy knoll known as Cnoc-na-mhanan.

The cist was found to be undisturbed. Internally it measured 0.85m N–S by 0.52m E–W, and 0.5m deep below the upper edges of the side stones. It had been placed within a carefully cut pit approximately 1.7m N–S and 1.2m E–W. A mineralised organic



Fig 10. Kildavanan Farm. Short cist. Photo: E Proudfoot.

deposit extended over much of the base. At the SW, and in a deposit of yellow clay and gravel, a small, intact, cord-decorated Food Vessel was uncovered, lying on its side. A token amount of burnt bone was found near the mouth of the Food Vessel, and other fragments were scattered over the organic deposit. Below the organic deposit, the base of the cist comprised carefully laid fragments of schist. A lower layer of paving had been placed on the E to provide a level base. Samples of all the deposits were collected for study.

Glasgow University students carried out a geophysical survey to identify any potential cist sites in the adjacent area. The cist has been refilled and the capstone replaced. Permission to excavate was given by Mr Duncan Lyon of Kildavanan Farm.

Sponsors: HS, Buteshire Natural History Society, St Andrews Heritage Services, Mr D Lyon.

Kilchattan Bay Water Main D Sneddon
(Rothesay; North Bute parishes) (GUARD)

Watching brief

NS 0851 6262 to NS 0839 6260 and NS 0753 6338 to NS 0784 6335 In October and early November 2001 two archaeological watching briefs and a desk-based assessment were undertaken on the topsoil stripping and pipe trench excavation in two areas located to the W and E of Loch Fad, Isle of Bute. This was in association with the construction of a new water main from near Cragberoch Farm to Kilchattan Bay. A total of 400m was monitored for archaeological remains. No archaeological deposits, artefacts or features were recovered during the above-ground disturbance works. (GUARD 1082)

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

Loch Ascog (Rothesay parish) D Abernethy

Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 0872 6260 and NS 0923 6268 During May 2001 an archaeological watching brief was conducted on topsoil stripping along a section of a new water main route at Loch Ascog. The section was 700m long by 10m wide. No archaeological deposits, artefacts or features were encountered during the above-ground disturbance works. (GUARD 1082.2)

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

Rothesay Castle G Ewart, J Franklin, D Stewart
(Rothesay parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)

Watching brief; evaluation; standing building recording

NS 087 645 Three phases of work were undertaken during 2002. Firstly, a watching brief was carried out during the

excavation of a new trench for the outfall of the rainwater pipe from the new shop site down to the moat. The opportunity to investigate an 'open joint' on the E side of the NW Tower, where the tower meets the curtain, was also taken.

The dark earth deposits are part of the low mound upon which the shop sits. There was no indication as to when these soils were laid down so they may be of some antiquity. They seem to be part of a deliberate landscaping or earthwork programme, which may in turn relate to landfall bridgeworks on the N side of the castle ditch, before the activities of the late 19th century.

The void on the E side of the NW Tower extends downwards from the line of 19th-century rebuild, to a point some 1.2m above the base of the NW Tower. It is generally an irregular feature resembling a crack or fissure in the general face of the tower lower masonry. The void appears to be a result of structural failure or settlement, clearly in place before the works of the Marquis of Bute (1871–9).

Second, a drawing was to be made of a portion of the exterior elevation of the NW or 'Pigeon' Tower.

Lastly, structural evaluation and recording were undertaken in two separate areas of the wall head. This was to precede a programme of wall head consolidation and masonry replacement. The two areas of wall head consisted of a stretch of the W wall head between the NW and SW round mural towers (Area 1) and two sides of the wall head around the top of the Gatehouse (Area 2).

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

Saddell Abbey (Saddell & Skipness parish) F Baker
Watching brief (FIRAT)

NR 7847 3207 A 14th-century graveslab was discovered in a pile of rubble in the NW corner of the presbytery during conservation works. The stone is blonde sandstone, unlike all the other Saddell medieval gravestones which are schist, and is broken into two pieces measuring 500mm long by 490mm wide and 820mm long and 460mm wide, overall 1.32m long and 0.49m wide and 0.15m thick. There is a relief figure of a warrior wearing an aketan and carrying a spear, shown standing in profile within a niche centrally placed on the stone. Underneath the warrior figure are the remains of a sword on a stepped base. There are traces of foliate and interlace design on the stone but it is very weathered and details cannot be deciphered. The stone appears to be carved in the Loch Awe style. The stone has been conserved and is now in the new on-site display shelter.

A watching brief was undertaken of the formation of a new car park area located on the old village green adjacent to the main road and track to the abbey. The foundations of the old blacksmith's house of early 19th-century date and two small associated shell middens overlay a layer of stony subsoil; the stone density may be representative of demolition and levelling debris from drystone buildings. A medieval shell midden, 2m in diameter on a rough cobble platform with an associated burnt soil, was uncovered under the stony layer on the natural sands. This midden was primarily composed of periwinkle shells with some limpets and rare bones. The bones indicate the meat and waste parts of sheep and cattle, and a single rabbit bone was present along with a fragment of human pelvis. Some of the bones had been gnawed by dogs. The plant remains indicate black oat, oat and barley and associated weeds, and that alder, hazel and birch were exploited for firewood. A small crucible and a piece of non-ferrous slag were also recovered from this midden.

Report to be deposited in WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsors: HS, HLF, Argyll and Bute Council.

St Catherines (Strachur parish) T Hill, D Dorren, N Henry, Survey M Fyfe, I Fyfe

NN 128 053 (vicinity of) On the banks of two adjacent burns beyond the forestry plantation above St Catherines are the remains of shielings and associated structures at elevations from 315 to 340m.

NN 1292 0534 On S bank of burn, rectangular structure, 3.2 x 1.4m, stone under turf, on mound. ?Entrance on E side.

The following structures are located on either side of the adjacent burn to the W:

NN 1283 0529 Circular turf bank, ?with stone underneath, 2m diameter, with central hollow.

NN 1282 0530 Broad (70cm) stone and turf bank, one section badly eroded. ?Originally circular, diameter 2m, but perhaps rectangular.

NN 1282 0530 Adjacent to above structure is similar broad stone and turf bank, badly eroded, but ?circular, of diameter 2.2m.

NN 1280 0531 Further downhill, on same (W) side of burn, denuded and spread rectangular foundation, *c* 4 x 2m from mid-points of walls, constructed of smallish boulders, with good edge at lower end. To the S is a turf bank with a flat area beyond it suggestive of a yard.



Fig 11. Saddell Abbey. Graveslab.

NN 1281 0529 Adjacent to above turf bank on uphill edge is circular turf-covered stone bank about 1.7m in diameter, with central hollow.

NN 1282 0530 On E side of burn, rectangular stone foundation, 4.0 x 2.8m, aligned with long axis parallel to burn. Complete rectangular base is present. A few metres downhill, on the same side, is a rectangular stone foundation, about 2.4 x 4.0m, with much stone missing. In one corner is a stone construction that may be a closet. About 6m below, on same side of burn, is a circular turf bank, about 2.5m in diameter, on a mound.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

Tiree Coastal Survey H Moore, G Wilson, M Carruthers (Tiree parish) (EASE Archaeology)
Coastal zone assessment survey

NM 00 45 (area) A survey of the coast of Tiree was conducted in November 2001. A 50–100m strip was investigated around the entire coastline for the presence of built heritage and archaeological remains. A total of 141 sites were found, of which 85 represent previously unrecorded remains. Of particular interest are a possible prehistoric enclosure and field system at Port Snoig (NL 9710 3881) and a possible Norse settlement or chapel at Loch Dubh a Gharaidh Fail (NM 0275 4859).

Observations on the coastal geomorphology and hinterland geology were also recorded. As part of this project, a programme of public outreach, including basic archaeological training, was carried out in association with local residents.
Sponsors: HS, HLF, Argyll and Bute Council, SCAPE Trust.

Ardura, Loch Spelve, Mull (Torosay parish) J E Kirby
Survey

The oak woodlands on either side of the Leacan Dubha appear to have been planted and worked on a coppice rotation in the 18th and 19th centuries, supplying tanbark and charcoal for the Lorn Furnace. Four structures were located in a brief walkover survey, but others are visible on the E side of the road.

NM 683 294 Recessed platform, 7 x 7m; earth front.

NM 683 295 Recessed platform, 10 x 7m; stone front. Damaged during road construction.

NM 683 296 Recessed platform, 9 x 8m; stone front; back bank.

NM 682 295 Rectangular foundation. Probably a creel building, 7 x 4m.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

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

As the underwater component of Phase 2 of the South West Crannog Survey, the state of preservation of 14 crannog sites was evaluated in 12 lochs throughout Dumfries and Galloway as part of the Scottish Wetland Archaeology Programme (SWAP).

(Colvend & Southwick parish)

NX 8615 5555 **Barean Loch, Kippford** (NX 85 NE 3). The tree island visible above water sits on the main submerged crannog mound, which measures *c* 32m in diameter and slopes down to a depth of up to *c* 5m. The upper area of this mound is stony, while lower down the deposits consist of soft peaty silts within which several oak horizontal timbers were noted. On the upper areas of the mound *c* 8–10 vertical oak piles were observed, protruding to a height of up to 80cm and measuring *c* 20cm in diameter on average. A loose horizontal oak plank, measuring 75cm in length and displaying the remains of mortise jointing, was raised for inspection. On the E shore of the dry area a large horizontal oak timber is eroding out, possibly as the result of the construction of a boat noost on the island.

(Dunscore parish)

NX 7625 8449 **Loch Urr, 'Rough Island'** (NX 78 SE 6). Rough Island appears to be entirely artificial, composed of boulders averaging *c* 50cm in diameter. The smaller island located halfway along the stone causeway to the shore is of the same construction. No structural timbers were visible below water on the site, though above water stone walling around the SE corner of the main island survives to a height of *c* 1m. The lack of mortared stonework supports a proposed Early Historic date for the walling on the island.

A fragment of a possible log boat or trough was discovered to the E side of the island, near the base of the stone mound, in water *c* 3m deep. The vessel survives to a length of *c* 1.6m, with a hull *c* 10–15cm thick and a draft of *c* 45cm.

(Inch parish)

NX 1206 6047 **Cults Loch 1** (NX 16 SW 14). Visible above the water level as a reed-covered island measuring 7.5 x 5.1m, the crannog site proper consists of a submerged silty mound measuring 19.5m N–S by 17m, and rising *c* 2.5m above the loch bed. Despite zero underwater visibility, structural timbers were detected in several places, occurring within the matrix silts on the slopes of the crannog mound. These timbers are alder and oak, and one burnt example was observed.

NX 1139 6118 **Black Loch, Castle Kennedy; Heron Isle** (NX 16 SW 7). The 'crannog' site reported by Robert Munro in 1882 sits high and dry on the middle of Heron Isle, a large oval island some 45 x 30m. Measuring *c* 18m in diameter and *c* 1.5m high, this site was excavated in the 19th century and now survives only as five small stony mounds surrounding a hollow centre. It is uncertain whether this site should be classed as a crannog, since it is unclear whether it was ever surrounded by water. However, Heron Isle itself is composed of stones, on average 30–40cm in diameter, and as such appears to be at least in some part artificial. Timbers were noted within these stones beneath the waterline, though it remains dubious that these are archaeological in nature. Given that the overlying 'crannog' site produced artefacts relating to the 1st–2nd centuries AD, it must therefore remain a possibility that Heron Isle itself was constructed in the prehistoric period.

Two further islands in Black Loch were inspected (at NX 1141 6121 and NX 1120 6132), and although these were found to have been artificially enhanced it is likely that they relate to a major landscaping programme carried out by Lord Stair in the 19th century.

(Lochrutton parish)

NX 8983 7299 **Lochrutton Loch** (NX 87 SE 3). The site sits in the middle of Lochrutton Loch and consists of a tree-covered island some 24m in diameter. Underwater the island expands to a mound 40m in diameter at a depth of 3m. The mound consists of small boulders (0.3–0.4m across on average), horizontal timbers (visible under stones on sides of the site in various places) and vertical piles. The latter are found mainly in concentrations around the site margins where the mound meets silt bed, but some were also detected within the mound itself. Several of the structural oak piles are over 0.4m in diameter. Alder piles were also recognised but there was no indication of other species present.

Timbers were especially abundant on the S and E sides of the mound. Here a mortised timber was seen with three holes cut along one edge with fragmentary remains of the cross-piece in one of the holes. Along the E side of the site where the mound meets the loch bed, two parallel oak timbers, *c* 2.5m long and 0.3m wide, were seen which appeared to have been hollowed on the insides. A hole *c* 30 mm wide had been bored through the narrower end of one of the timbers. These timbers may represent the remains of wooden troughs.

An island 110m to the W of the crannog and marked on the 1:10,000 map as Dutton's Cairn was inspected. It was found to be entirely natural (a combination of boulders and gravel) and seems most likely to be of glacial origin.

(Mochrum parish)

NX 3585 4328 **White Loch of Myrton** (NX 34 SE 8). Over 100 piles were noted in the loch bed surrounding this site, ranging up to 30m from the shore of the dry, tree-covered stone mound and in water up to *c* 3m deep. However, due to zero visibility the full extent of the site could not be accurately established. Two ash piles, 0.46m and 0.5m long, and displaying tool facets at the pointed ends, were present.

(New Abbey parish)

NX 9028 6898 **Loch Arthur** (NX 96 NW 1). The tree-covered island visible at this site is off-centre from the main mound, the majority of the site being underwater to the S and W of the island and at least 25m in diameter. Many timbers were immediately visible, including substantial oak piles up to a diameter of *c* 25cm. Several large oak horizontals were noted on the top of the main submerged mound, on average *c* 30–40cm across and *c* 2m long, apparently arranged radially from the centre of the site.

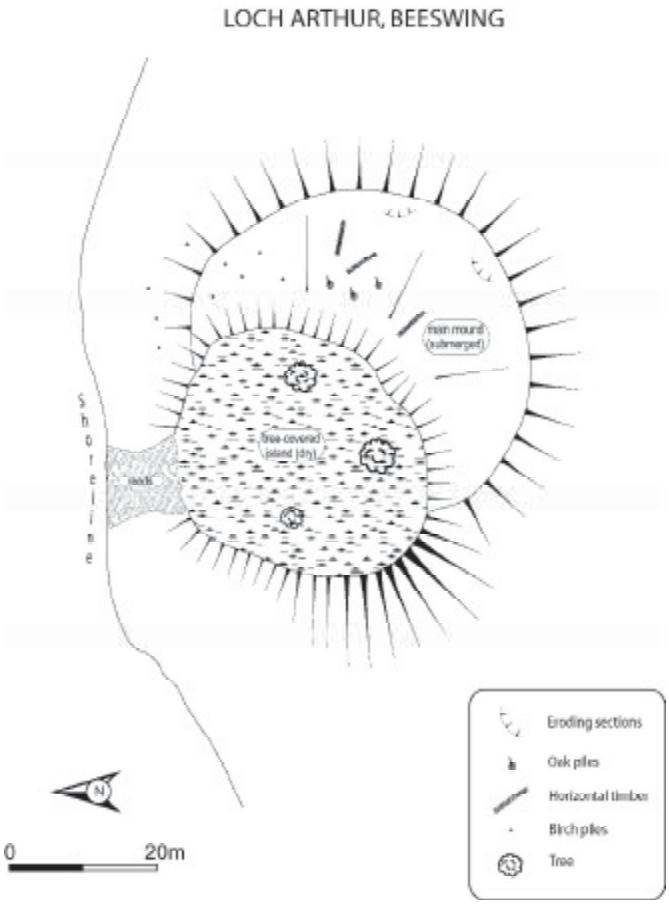


Fig 12. Loch Arthur.

Over 30 oak piles were noted. Organic deposits consisting of partially degraded plant material, bracken and twigs were noted eroding from the edges of the site on the E and SE sides. Most of the exposed timbers were covered by aquatic plants and algae which appear to be accelerating their degradation.

(Old Luce parish)

NX 2595 5915 **Barhapple Loch** (NX 25 NE 2). Poor visibility limited the inspection of the fully submerged crannog in Barhapple Loch. No discernible mound exists, though deep silt across the entire loch bed is likely to have obscured this. The area of the crannog itself consisted of firm silts and peat in comparison to the soft unconsolidated natural silts of the loch bed. Some 40 piles were observed, including examples of oak, alder and birch, and in several areas large flat horizontal timbers were noted. Some of these had supporting piles at either end. Many of the timbers were in poor condition and showed evidence of recent exposure.

Nothing was seen of the walkway, lying between the site and the E shore, mentioned and planned by Munro. It is likely that the deep silts have obscured this.

NX 2640 5810 **Dernaglar Loch** (NX 25 NE 6). Nothing was seen of the crannog reported by Munro. Several glacial island features were inspected and seen to be entirely natural.

NX 2047 5631 **Whitefield Loch; 'Dormans Island'** (NX 25 NW 7). Visible above water as a tree island *c* 50m in diameter, this site extends *c* 10m outwards and *c* 2.5m down below water, and consists of large stones and boulders overlying layers of inorganic silt and grit. These layers in turn were seen to overlie organic deposits consisting of partially broken down plant material and dung, and contained hazel and birch twigs and occasional hazelnut shells. Woodchips were also noted. These deposits were visible in eroding sections located in at least three areas on the N and W sides of the site, exposing the deposits to a depth of *c* 50cm. Piles and large structural horizontal timbers were observed within and driven through these deposits, as well as in several areas outside the site. A causeway constructed of stones runs from the site to the SW shore. Evidence for degradation as a result of biological activity (aquatic plants and mollusca) was observed at various points on the site.

(Sanquhar parish)

NS 7970 1068 **Black Loch of Sanquhar** (NS 71 SE 6). The crannog in this small peat bog loch measures 15 x 12m and is visible to a height of *c* 50cm above water. It is largely featureless other than a small cutting in the N side, which is probably the result of documented 19th-century antiquarian disturbance. Horizontal timbers were noted buried beneath the silt in two places. Three oak piles were noted on the E side of the mound.

(Urr parish)

NX 8388 7188 **Milton Loch I** (NX 87 SW 4). The site survives as a tree-covered island measuring 14m E–W by 16m. Oak piles and horizontals can be located in the water in all directions from the island. Extensive biological activity in the form of boring organisms, algae and aquatic plants can be seen on the surfaces of all exposed timbers. Around 20 oak piles were seen on the N and W margins of the site, all of which display evidence of biological degradation. In addition, some 40 loose horizontal timbers were found in the water, presumably having eroded off the site or perhaps due to C M Piggott's excavations in the 1950s.

NX 8428 7120 **Milton Loch II** (NX 87 SW 5). Algal bloom in the loch and heavy silting prevented close inspection of the site, which comprises a low stony mound *c* 20m in diameter. Only one oak pile was noted despite reports of many on the site; it is

likely that silting has obscured these timbers. A similar degree of degradation to that noted on Milton Loch I was observed on several horizontal timbers.

NX 8394 7149 **Milton Loch III** (NX 87 SW 15). This site is an artificial enhancement of a natural bedrock outcrop, which sits at the end of a promontory extending out from the W shore of the loch. It has a total diameter of *c* 30m. Boulders, piles and horizontal timbers were observed around the N and NW edges of the site. As with the previous two sites, these timbers showed evidence of degradation due to biological activity.

NX 8381 7152 **Milton Loch IV** (NX 87 SW 16). The possible fourth crannog in Milton Loch, located halfway along the promontory on which Milton Loch III sits, was observed to be entirely natural and as such should no longer be considered a crannog. However, a length of drystone walling, *c* 2m long and 0.8m high, runs along the S side of this tree-covered island. A hearth of unknown antiquity (though recently used) is evidenced by two long flat stones. The island is otherwise featureless.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

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

Annan Hill Roman Temporary Camp (Annan parish) M L Brann

Watching brief; excavation

NY 192 655 A watching brief and minor excavation were carried out in May 2002, in advance of the construction of a dwelling house, just within the E gate of the Scheduled Annan Hill Roman temporary camp (NY 16 NE 6). The area was stripped of 0.25–0.45m of topsoil by machine under archaeological supervision, then cleaned back manually.

A 26m length of the enclosing ditch of the Roman camp was exposed, together with the N side of the E gate. A section cut across the 2m wide ditch revealed it was cut 0.7m deep into the clay subsoil and had a silty loam lower fill containing decayed plant remains. No finds were encountered. The course of the ditch and the site of the E entrance of the camp had previously been established by the 1985–6 excavations on the site directed by Lawrence Keppie.

In the camp interior, an 18m length of a NE–SW oriented ditch filled with cobbles and clay loam was found. The V-profile ditch was 1.5m wide and cut 0.6m deep into the clay subsoil. A group of four sub-circular, cobble-filled depressions approximately 0.2m deep were found near the E termination of this ditch. Neither the ditch nor the depressions produced any finds and their date and purpose are unknown.

Full report deposited in Dumfries and Galloway SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ian Carruthers Construction.

Venniehill, Gatehouse of Fleet (Anwoth parish) R Turner

Evaluation (NTS)

NX 593 559 An evaluation was undertaken in January 2002 to investigate the archaeological potential of the top of Venniehill, overlooking Gatehouse of Fleet. The hilltop has excellent panoramic views, and appears to have been modified at the top. A single narrow trench was cut across the putative low bank which can be followed for part of the circuit of the hill. No indication was found that the bank was man-made, and no external ditch was present, suggesting that the feature may have natural origins. The hilltop nevertheless remains ideal for defence and surveillance, and continues to have archaeological potential.

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

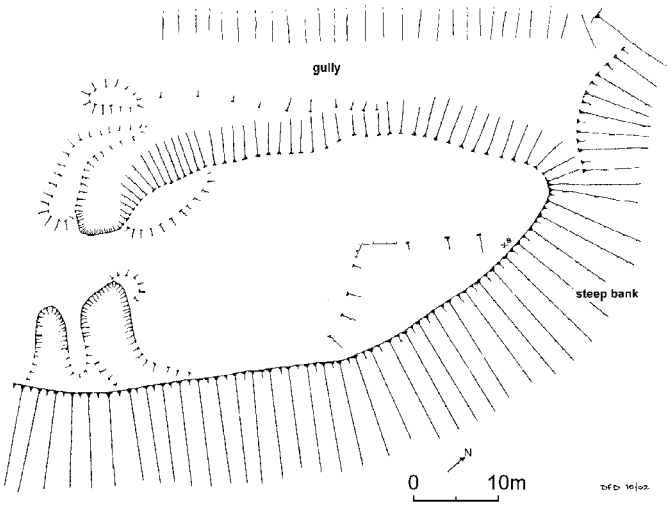


Fig 13. Boreland Wood.

Boreland Wood (Borgue parish) D Devereux, D Collin

?Prehistoric hilltop enclosure

NX 5858 5088 This previously unrecorded site was brought to the attention of the writer by Mr D Austin of Boreland of Girthon Farm. It is situated in the lightly wooded summit at the NE end of an inclined ridge, aligned NE–SW. The site is bounded by a steep bank on its NE and SE sides falling 15–20m, and by a broad gully on its NW side. Within these natural features, an enclosure has been created by the excavation of double ditches on the SW downslope side, save for a 5m gap, presumably to allow access to the interior of the enclosure. The inner ditch is up to 5m wide and survives up to 1m deep. The outer ditch is narrower, up to 3m wide, but is less distinct on the W side of the entrance. Traces of an upcast bank can be seen on the inner side of the inner ditch, particularly marked on the W side of the entrance. The area enclosed is *c* 50m long and up to 25m wide, enclosing *c* 0.1ha.

Subject to further investigation, the site may be interpreted as a defended settlement of the 1st millennium BC. Up until around 1950 the site was more heavily wooded than at present, which may account for it having been overlooked by previous surveys. The name of the immediately adjacent rough pasture field to the SW and further down the slope is Castle Hill, probably in reference to this site.

The site was first visited in January 2002, and surveyed the following October. Copies of the survey plan have been deposited in Dumfries and Galloway SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries and Galloway Museum Service, Dumfries and Galloway Council.

Bailey of Buittle Castle (Buittle parish) E J Penman,

Medieval castle courtyard A Penman

NX 819 616 An investigation was carried out in advance of the erection of paddock fence posts in the bailey of Buittle Castle. It was known that the area in question had been occupied by WW2 concrete Walker buildings and a slurry pit which had been removed a few years ago. The area was at risk from damage from stock trampling and the digging of 33 post-holes up to 1m deep through any surviving archaeology.

A series of 21 sondages were opened running N–S and a further 10 running E–W. Ten of the N–S sondages revealed evidence of a modern cut through the metalled surface of a medieval trackway/courtyard. This proved that all archaeology to the E of the cuts has been lost to agricultural action. All 10 of the E–W sondages confirmed that there had been no interference

with the general archaeology of the site, that there was a great depth of good agricultural soil and the natural level appears to have been untampered with.

The absence of any datable artefacts other than sherds of native galena-glaze medieval pottery, all of which could have been displaced during agricultural operations over several hundred years, make the site difficult to date accurately, although the metalled trackway/courtyard must pre-date the agricultural work on site which is known from records to date from the late 16th century at the latest.

An eleventh season of excavation commenced on this site (*DES 2001,* 26) but, due to circumstances beyond the control of the excavation team, had to be terminated after only two weeks.

An extension to the existing kitchen area was excavated resulting in the discovery of yet another cooking oven, the fifth to be found within this complex. A 2m wide sondage was extended from the most southerly trench down into the moat surrounding Buittle Castle. The founds of a stone wall were excavated at the most southerly point of this feature and it was possible to discern, upon excavation, the somewhat gentle slope southwards down from the bailey to the edge of the castle motte.

This excavation is one of the four finalists in the 2002 Pitt Rivers Awards.

Sponsors: CBA, Dumfries and Galloway Council Community Fund, Dumfries and Galloway Tourist Board, Balliol College, Oxford.

Caerlaverock Castle G Ewart, P Sharman
(Caerlaverock parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NY 025 656 Monitoring works at Caerlaverock Castle comprised the excavation of soakaway trenches in the grazed pasture field to the W of the Guardianship area, WSW of the visitor centre, and a hole for a septic tank to the SW of the toilet block. The monitoring of the soakaway trenches was undertaken on several visits during October, November and December 2001, and the excavation of the pit for the septic tank was monitored in January 2001.

This part of the Guardianship area has been used for dumping debris as well as for the creation of the car park. However, this material appears mostly to have sealed the surviving archaeology rather than destroying it, although it did stop the geophysical surveys from picking up the remains. The ditch cut also shows that archaeology survives below the pasture, despite it having been ploughed in the past. These are encouraging results for the survival of medieval remains in a superficially unpromising part of the monument.

A watching brief was also undertaken in the woods to the S of Caerlaverock Castle while trees were felled. There was no significant damage to the earthworks. The features recorded show that the earthworks in the wooded area of the Caerlaverock Estate are more complex and extensive than usually depicted. It may be possible, with further work, to identify which features are associated with the old castle, with the sieges, with water catchment and with later estate management, potentially including the use of the grounds as romantic pleasure gardens.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

Auchensheen West, Colvend T Cowie
(Colvend & Southwick parish) (NMS)
Early Bronze Age decorated flat axehead

NX 857 556 Decorated Early Bronze Age flat axehead found by Mr P Need while metal detecting near Clonyard Loch. The location is close to the findspot of another Early Bronze Age axehead discovered by the finder in 1993 (NX 85 NE 9). Allocated, via Treasure Trove, to Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright.

Dumfries and Galloway Small Properties D Hind
(Colvend & Southwick; Borgue; Anwoth parishes)
Survey

NX 845 541 (Rockcliffe); NX 844 532 (Rough Island); NX 593 559 (Venniehill); NX 562 502 (Murray's Isles) An archaeological survey of the NTS Dumfries and Galloway Small Properties was conducted during April 2002. The survey confirmed the existence of known archaeological features previously recorded on the properties, as well as the presence of several previously unrecorded features, mainly associated with stock control and possible seasonal occupancy.

A wide diversity of monument types were newly recorded, including stock enclosures, land divisions and other comparatively modern features. Most features are in a stable condition with little apparent threat.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

The Newbarns Project E J Penman, A Penman
(Colvend & Southwick parish)
?Crannog

NX 8815 5489 Drainage operations in what was formerly the S end of Newbarns Loch yielded evidence of a circular peat-covered platform with a number of granite boulders on the top. At the invitation of the landowner this feature was investigated.

The near-circular feature of 30m diameter was divided into quadrants and this season the NE section was examined. The peat was stripped off to reveal a platform base comprising local small granite boulders intermixed with a few sandstone (greywacke) boulders. All are well rounded and have been sorted in size. A layer of small pebbles and gravel had been laid underneath. This platform has been surmounted by layers of much larger granite and a few sandstone boulders, two of the granite ones exceeding 4m in length. These latter stones both exhibit evidence of 'feathering', and fragments of broken iron feathers were found in their immediate vicinity. Records point to some stone from this site having been removed to build a nearby house in the late 19th century.

Amongst the stones of the platform base, a large saddle quern was excavated, as were two flint flakes of local beach flint-pebble material. A number of snapped stone tools were also found including a rubbing stone, whetstone and two polishers. Controlled metal detecting in the immediate vicinity of the feature, within the confines of the former loch area, yielded a bronze pony bell and three iron ingots.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council Community Fund.

White Loch Crannog, Ravenstone C Lowe
(Glasserton parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Crannog

NX 4017 4404 A survey of White Loch crannog, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NX 44 SW 2), was commissioned in March 2002 in advance of a proposed programme of tree felling.

The crannog is situated on the E margin of White Loch, in an area that is now silted and covered in reeds. The moss-covered mound, formed of large quarried stones, is 26–28m in diameter and stands up to 2.1m above the current level of the loch. A series of abrupt edges and breaks of slope, possibly representing earlier structures within the mound or its revetting, are particularly evident on its S and W sides. On the summit, aligned roughly E–W, are two ranges of buildings separated by a slight hollow way or passage, roughly 2m wide.

The buildings are of drystone construction. No clear evidence of entrances or other features could be discerned. There is no trace of the possible gable-end 'chimney', previously reported by Munro in 1885. The walls, obscured by moss and collapsed stones, are generally up to 1m wide and 0.4m high.

The North Range, 18m long and 5.2–6.0m wide overall (wider at the E), comprises three rooms. An area of level ground, roughly 5m wide, lies along the N side of the North Range. At the E end of this platform, abutting the NE external corner of the building, are traces of a possible structure or enclosed yard, marked by a wall-line and its N return. Additional elements of this structure may have been lost over the edge of the crannog.

Around the N edge of the crannog are a series of 'cuttings', two small hollows near the centre and a large one near the NW corner of the site. These may be identified with the antiquarian excavations that were undertaken around the N side of the crannog in October 1884. Spoil from the largest cutting has been deposited into the loch to the N.

The South Range comprises a two-roomed sub-rectangular building, 10.0 x 5.6m overall. The W room has been much disturbed by antiquarian excavations. An irregular 'trench' or cutting, 2m wide (wider to the S) and up to 2m deep, extends from the room southwards towards the edge of the crannog, cutting through and removing the S wall of the building. Excavation of this trench in 1884 revealed dressed timbers and occupation deposits. Possible traces of earlier stone floor levels and wall stubs are evident in the exposed E- and W-facing sections of the 'trench'. Spoil from this excavation has been deposited to the S, into the loch, and also to the E, forming the large mound of moss-covered stones which lies against the S wall of the building.

Traces of a wall-line are evident running N from the NW corner of the building. There is a platform immediately to the W but it is not clear whether the feature represents the E wall of a building now lost, or whether it simply served to connect the two ranges.

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

Aird Quarry, Stranraer (Inch parish) Martin Cook
Palisade enclosure; roundhouse (AOC Archaeology)

NX 0975 6005 An archaeological excavation was undertaken in August and September 2002 prior to the proposed extension of a gravel quarry through a cropmark site (NX 06 SE 26). The cropmark comprised a single palisaded enclosure, 50m in diameter, surrounding a single roundhouse structure. The roundhouse consisted of a single groove surrounding two concentric rings of posts, of which one is thought to be evidence of a rebuilding phase. A hearth feature was identified in the approximate centre of the house. Six non-structural features were identified within the enclosure, of which three contained evidence of burning. (AOC 3840)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Andrew McMillan Ltd.

Bishopburn (Inch parish) F Hunter
Early Historic mount (NMS)

NX 080 615 Copper-alloy insular mount found by a metal detectorist at Bishopburn. It has a spiral-decorated central disc and four radial lugs, and is likely to be a harness mount of 9th-century date. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 77/01) and allocated to Stranraer Museum.

Ingleston Motte (Kelton parish) A Penman, E J Penman
12th/13th-century motte

NX 774579 A fifth season of excavation by students and volunteers discovered further evidence for the destruction by fire of a small stone-based timber donjohn or tower (NX 75 NE 4; *DES 2000*, 20). This would appear to have happened on two separate occasions, with the structure being rebuilt after the first fire and then destroyed again. Prolific pottery evidence and a small blue glass bead from the floor of the later palimpsest building attests to its burning roof having collapsed onto the stone floor, depositing a layer of charcoal interspersed with nails and rivets on top of the artefacts. Under this level another lower area was excavated through another, earlier, layer of charcoal and nails, and it has been tentatively dated to *c* AD 1185. The artefactual evidence was not so obvious here although a few sherds of native green galena pottery were recovered from the bottom level. Two lines of post-holes at right-angles to each other attest to part of the interior layout of the later building, *c* AD 1235, which was dated previously by the discovery a short cross silver penny of King Henry III in one of the post-holes.

A trench was exposed on the northern slope of the motte and yielded evidence of two square stone-based towers. Between those was a gateway area with the post-holes of a hypothesised small guardroom abutting the most westerly tower base, and between it and the eastern base a double row of post-holes attested to the presence of a palisade comprising wicker walling infilled with cobbles and soil for consolidation. The angular stone bases of both gate towers contained very black charcoal-darkened soil and fragments of solidified molten lead and pottery.

Much of the earlier evidence on the edge of the motte was destroyed by collapse caused by prolific rabbit burrowing. Amongst the construction debris surviving was a large semi-circular piece of iron slag, pieces of solidified molten lead, as well as a wedge of decaying lead which was found close by, pointing to there having been some lead work on the roofs of the towers. No roofing stone was in evidence.

The natural level of the original summit of this feature was exposed, and the build-up of soil and shale layers to flatten the summit and consolidate the sides was examined for dating evidence. A bronze pin, in almost mint condition, was found in company with a few sherds of earlier medieval pottery of *c* AD 1150.
Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council Community Fund.

Lodge of Kelton Farm, Castle Douglas A Penman
(Kelton parish)
Cup-marked rocks

NX 7438 6098 and NX 7440 6110 On the disused Kirkcudbright to Castle Douglas railway line, on the Threave Estate Walk, 235m from the cast-iron railway bridge at the entrance to Lodge of Kelton Farm, and going NW towards the Mill Burn, there is an outcrop of greywacke in the field immediately to the right of the field fence. It bears 11 cup marks.



Fig 14. Lodge of Kelton Farm. Cup-marked rock.

A further 35m NW beyond this outcrop is another larger one, bearing 20 cup marks, and beside this is a third, smaller, rock bearing 6 somewhat eroded cup marks. These can only be seen during the winter months when there is no growth in the field.

The cup-marked rocks were recorded and photographed, and the archive placed in the Stewartry Museum and with Dumfries and Galloway SMR.

Barnhills, Kirkcolm (Kirkcolm parish) T Cowie, J Pickin
Late Bronze Age sword (NMS)

NW 990 712 Late Bronze Age sword found by Mr P Heslop while metal detecting in an area of boggy ground. It is in three pieces, broken in antiquity, and represents the first example of a Ballintober type sword found in Scotland. Allocated, via Treasure Trove, to Stranraer Museum.

Broughton House, Kirkcudbright G Ewart
(Kirkcudbright parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NX 6815 5105 An archaeological watching brief was completed in July 2002 during removal of floorboards on various sites throughout the building as part of a site inspection by engineers. Evidence of a coombed ceiling feature was revealed which was not reflected in the room below – indicating the presence of residual features behind the present ceiling.

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

Castledykes, Kirkcudbright M L Brann
(Kirkcudbright parish)
Watching brief

NX 677 508 In April 2002 archaeological monitoring of civil engineering test pits and boreholes was undertaken in advance of a proposed expansion of the sewage works at Kirkcudbright, which is located immediately to the NW of the Scheduled remains of the 13th-century castle known as 'Castledykes'.

A total of nine machine-excavated trial pits were dug to a depth of 3.0–3.5m below the surface, and four boreholes were sunk to a depth of 15m below the surface. No archaeological features or recognisable archaeological stratigraphy were encountered.

Full report deposited in Dumfries and Galloway SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

Carzield Farm, Kirkton (Kirkmahoe parish) R Conolly
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NX 967 819 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in February 2002 during the excavation of service trenches at Carzield Farm. The farm lies at the edge of a Scheduled Antonine cavalry fort. No archaeologically significant deposits or features were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsors: Dr & Mrs P Jefferson.

Lochmaben Castle J Arthur, J S Duncan
(Lochmaben parish) (GUARD)
Survey

NY 082 822 A topographic and archaeological survey was undertaken of the Scheduled area around and including Lochmaben Castle (NY 08 SE 7).

The fieldwork involved an initial walkover survey followed by the surveying of a closed loop traverse. The survey included the recording of all archaeological features together with topographic information. All trees and vegetation areas across the site were surveyed and trees with a girth (bole) diameter above 15cm were individually located and bole size recorded. Areas containing bushes, shrubs and brambles were also delimited and recorded in outline. (GUARD 1001)
Sponsor: HS.

Lochside Plantation, Lochmaben A Saville
(Lochmaben parish) (NMS)
Neolithic stone axehead

NY 092 819 Neolithic polished stone axehead (142 x 73 x 33mm) found in 1988 by Mr D Dalzell while laying a new sewerage pipe adjacent to the old railway line. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.25/02) and allocated to the Annan Historic Resources Centre.

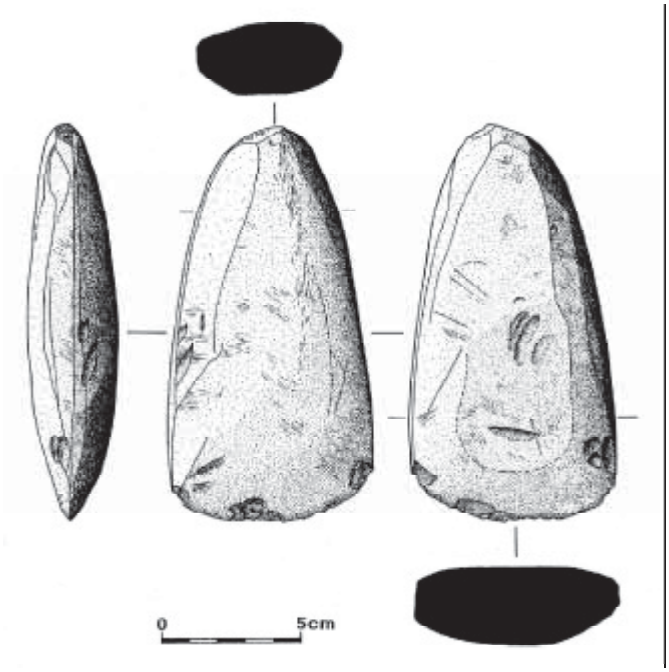


Fig 15. Lochside Plantation, Lochmaben. Stone axehead. Drawn by Alan Braby. © Crown copyright.

Cairnderry (Minnigaff parish) V Cummings, C Fowler
Chambered cairn

NX 3159 7993 In August 2002 a team from the universities of Cardiff and Manchester conducted a survey and preliminary excavation of the chambered tomb at Cairnderry (NX 37 NW 1). The extent of the surviving cairn was exposed to the W of the monument, and a 5m length of kerb was exposed to the S of the monument. These excavations revealed that the cairn had been heavily robbed in the W. Several courses of cairn stones remained in the majority of the exposed area, but near the centre of the monument the cairn had been robbed to the level of the ground surface in some places. The interface between this ground surface and the topsoil where stones were absent contained clusters of pot sherds which are probably earlier Neolithic in date.
Sponsors: British Academy, Society of Antiquaries of London, Prehistoric Society.

St Mary's Villas, 25 Main Street, New Abbey M L Brann
(New Abbey parish)
Watching brief

NX 9660 6603 A watching brief was carried out in January 2002 on groundworks required for the construction of a conservatory to the rear of St Mary's Villas. The site was located within the Scheduled area of the precinct of Sweetheart Abbey

(NX 96 NE 9), a Cistercian house founded in 1273. No deposits, features or finds of archaeological interest were encountered.

Full report deposited in Dumfries and Galloway SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

Sorbie Tower (Sorbie parish) D Sproat
Standing building recording (AOC Archaeology)

NX 450 470 A photographic record was required as a condition of consent for works on Sorbie Tower, Wigtownshire (NX 44 NE 1). Works included the repointing of masonry and wall heads, glass cover and steel beam to support chimney and removal of vegetation. (AOC 3517)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Clan Hannay Society.

Whithorn Priory (Whithorn parish) C Lowe
Geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology)

NX 444 403 A series of remote sensing surveys was undertaken in March 2002 over an area of ground at the E end of Whithorn Priory Cathedral (NX 44 SW 5), to determine whether graves and other buried features could be identified in advance of a proposed programme of remedial and conservation works associated with the vault below the South Chapel.

It was not possible to correlate sub-surface anomalies with graves, as indicated by *in situ* headstones. The remains of what may be the S wall of the choir and a S stair down to the crypt, however, were clearly identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

DUNDEE CITY

Apex Hotel, City Quay (Dundee parish) M Roy
Docks (SUAT)

NO 407 302 A rapid walkover survey was undertaken in June 2001 on the development area for a proposed hotel next to the Customs House within the confines of Dundee Docks. The development area had no visible features associated with the King William IV Dock, the West Graving Dock, or any of the warehouses and other attendant features that used to occupy this area. An archaeological evaluation in August 2001 located the buried remains of the 19th-century West Graving Dock, which were in good condition. The E end of the dock was identified close to the surface, partially under the footprint of the hotel itself.

In December 2001 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken over the remains of the West Graving Dock. The upper structure of the dock was identified at 0.35–0.50m below the modern ground surface and was generally covered by recent overburden. The dock was constructed from sandstone blocks bonded with coarse lime mortar. A stone drain was visible running behind the upper dock structure to the SE. This feature had also been identified in the earlier evaluation work, both to the E and N of the graving dock.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Apex Hotels Ltd.

Balgay Park (Dundee parish) A Cox, D Perry
Architectural fragments (SUAT)

NO 3798 3077 (centre) A record was compiled in September 2002 of groups of architectural stone fragments, including a rose window, at various locations in Balgay Park. Most, if not all the fragments appear to have come originally from St Mary's Church in the Nethergate and would have arrived in the park following the restoration of the church in the 1870s. Several of the loose stones, originally noted by Mrs E Bennett, have been moved by the Council Parks Department to a secure location.

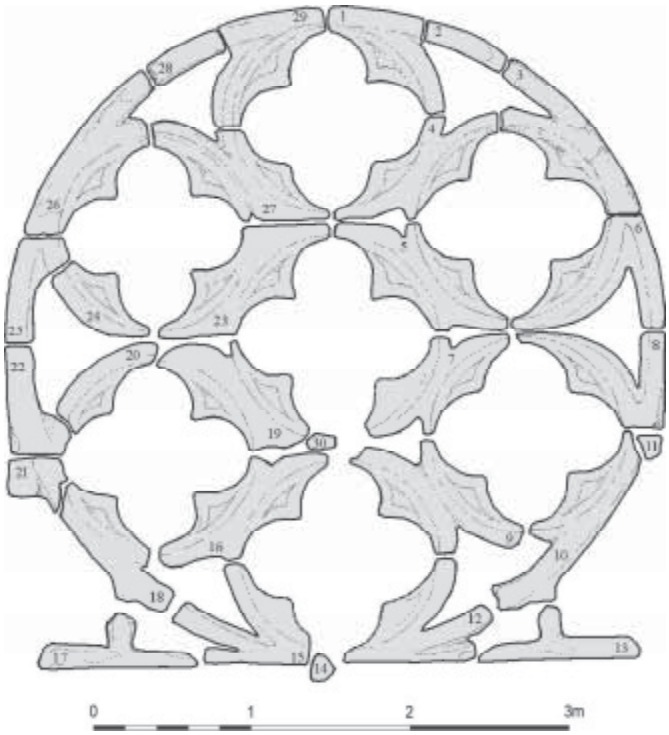


Fig 16. Balgay Park, Dundee. Plan of the rose window fragments. Drawn by Adrian Cox.

The stones were noted at 12 locations within the park. A detailed drawn record of the rose window was made. Three possible quarries were also noted. These may have provided stones for paths in the park.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

Exchange Street Vaults (Dundee parish) B Glendinning
Vaulted cellars (SUAT)

NO 405 303 During site enabling works at Exchange Street, a series of vaulted cellars were discovered to the rear of the frontage properties. Desk-based assessment and limited evaluation were carried out between January and December 2001.

The vaults seemed to be entirely undocumented, but from the scant evidence available it was possible to fix their construction between the mid-17th century and early 19th century, most probably in the period 1776–93, or 1793–1813, when the shore line was extended onto land reclaimed from the River Tay.

Eleven barrel vaults were identified, aligned approximately E–W. The first three vaults (Vaults 1–3) and the last two (Vaults 10–11) appeared to run the full width of the site, *c* 21m, while the remaining vaults were *c* 16m long (including end walls), leaving an unvaulted strip *c* 5m wide along the western boundary of the site. The vaults had a clear span of *c* 2.25m, or 3m between centres. The southernmost vault lay adjacent to the N wall of the Exchange Street frontage buildings.

Because of the condition of the vaults access was not practicable so only limited inspection was possible. To allow the construction of the new build it was agreed that the most southerly vault could

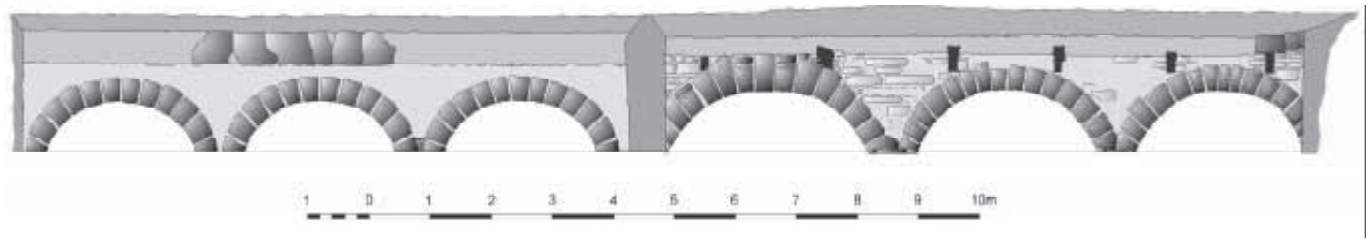


Fig 17. Exchange Street, Dundee. The vaults. Drawn by Graham Petrie.

be broken open and infilled with a loose fill. Prior to infilling this vault was recorded from the surface. The remaining vaults were left *in situ*.

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

Friarfield House/Ward Mills, 66 Barrack Street (Dundee parish) A Cox (SUAT)
Well

NO 4007 3035 An ashlar-lined well-head was recorded in January 2002, exposed during building works in the basement of the former Ward Mills building on the corner of Barrack Street and South Ward Road. The existing building was built in 1873–4 on the site of Barrack Street Mill as offices and dining rooms for Ward Mills. Barrack Street Mill was itself erected in 1833, and it seems likely that the well dates from around this time. It had formerly been capped by an arch of ashlar slabs, later sealed below the existing concrete floor. The edges of the well were also constructed from loosely bonded ashlar blocks. Its internal diameter was 3.08m. A lattice of overlapping wooden planks surviving within the interior of the well probably represented a support or former for the ashlar arch above. The depth of the well had previously been recorded as at least 11m.

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

EAST AYRSHIRE

Kingswells, Eaglesham Moor (Fenwick parish) T Cowie (NMS)
Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead blade

NS 508 477 Blade portion of a heavily corroded Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead found by Mr D McEwan while metal detecting on Eaglesham Moor. Allocated, via Treasure Trove, to Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.

M77 Upgrade Fenwick to Malletsheugh (Fenwick parish) Murray Cook (AOC Archaeology)
Roundhouses; farmstead

See entry in East Renfrewshire (Mearns parish).

Muiryet Bridge (Fenwick parish) D Sproat (AOC Archaeology)
Standing building recording; survey

NS 467 447 and NS 519 531 Muiryet Bridge (NS 44 SE 31), dating to 1829, was recorded in July 2002 in advance of destruction for the M77 development. Elevations and a plan drawing were produced. A plan was also made of the remains of a possible settlement (NS 519 531), field bank and well at Eastwood Golf Course. (AOC 3797)

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

Girvan Reinforcement and Onthank to Crosshouse Pipelines D Maguire (GUARD)
(Kilmaurs; Kilmarnock parishes)
(Also in South Ayrshire: Ayr; Maybole parishes)
Watching brief

NS 406 383 to NS 419 397 and NS 348 169 to NS 330 128 In July 2002 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken. A number of minor archaeological features were recorded, but no significant archaeological remains were disturbed. The features (mining deposits, tracks and earlier field boundaries) were mainly concerned with farming and mining activities and access to those activities. It is clear from the 1st edition OS maps that the area was heavily mined, but there are now few signs of this activity except for disused railways and some bings. Significant agricultural land improvements have also taken place in the area that may have affected the survival of any shallow sub-surface archaeological features. (GUARD 1246)
Sponsor: Daniel Contractors Ltd for Transco.

12A Main Street, Kilmaurs (Kilmaurs parish) H James (GUARD)
Evaluation

NS 4098 4117 In June 2002 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of a site to the rear of 12A Main Street prior to selling for a single house development. Three trial trenches were dug in total. No significant pre-modern archaeological features were noted nor burgage boundaries seen. One sherd of medieval and two sherds of late medieval pottery were recovered among the post-medieval and modern material. The modern deposits included a dismembered horse burial. (GUARD 1257)
Sponsor: Mrs J Leggat.

53–59 Main Street, Newmilns (Loudoun parish) R Cachart (SUAT)
Evaluation; excavation

NS 535 375 The area to the rear of 53–59 Main Street, Newmilns, lies within the burghal backlands. The site comprised the width of two burgage plots at the rear of derelict property fronting Main Street. Approximately 50m^2 was evaluated with four trial trenches in advance of development for a car park. The evaluation revealed the foundations of a stone boundary wall dividing the two plots, plus a cobble feature, 2.0 x 0.6m. On excavation, the cobble feature could not be dated or its function ascertained with any certainty.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Strathclyde Building Preservation Trust.

Rex Cinema, Newmilns (Loudoun parish) D Connolly (Addyman Associates)
Evaluation

NS 536 373 An archaeological evaluation was carried out between July and August 2002 at the Rex Cinema site, a large open plot located within the centre of the present town between Main Street and High Street, on the E side of Castle Street. It was hoped that remains relating to the medieval and early post-medieval settlement of Newmilns might be identified, either in



Fig 18. Rex Cinema, Newmilns. Bottle seal.

what would have been the backlands of properties fronting onto Main Street or possible structures relating to the nearby 16th-century tower house on the W side of Castle Street.

A series of trenches were mechanically excavated. Little of antiquity was identified within the area behind the Main Street frontage property, a 19th-century horse burial being the only find of note. A small area of cobbling, bounded on its W side by possible kerb stones, was identified some 1.75m below the surface in the part of the site fronting onto Castle Street. While no datable finds were found in association with the cobbling, it is possible that the surface pre-dates the formation of Castle Street, and indeed may be associated with the tower house itself, some 15m to the W. A mid-18th-century black glass bottle seal was recovered from within redeposited garden soils overlying the cobbles. This bore a capital 'E' surmounted by a coronet, apparently the emblem of the Montgomery Earls of Eglinton, a principal Ayrshire family that owned property in the area.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: St Vincent's Crescent Preservation Trust.

Mauchline Parish Church Hall L H Johnstone
(Mauchline parish) (GUARD)
Evaluation

NS 4978 2726 In July 2002 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of ground to the N of Mauchline Parish Church Hall where an extension is proposed. Four trenches were excavated along the foundation lines of the proposed extension walls, however the area was found to be made ground and nothing of archaeological significance was noted. (GUARD 1252)
Sponsor: Robert Potter and Partners.

Draffen Farm (Stewarton parish) L H Johnstone
Assessment (GUARD)

NS 426 452 and NS 427 453 In April 2002 a desk-based assessment and site visit were undertaken in an area proposed for development on the outskirts of Stewarton. Two stone-built draw kilns and an associated quarry were identified and found to be in good general condition. There was no ground disturbance associated with this piece of work. (GUARD 1239)
Sponsor: Draffen Investments Ltd.

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Peel Park, Kirkintilloch H F James, D Swan
(Kirkintilloch parish) (GUARD)
Watching brief; trial trenching

NS 6510 7400 The excavation of two soakaways was undertaken in May 2002 adjacent to the bandstand, and a series of trial excavations associated with improvements to the park was started in October 2002.

The two soakaways, both 1m square and 1m deep, revealed post-medieval made-up ground over an old ground surface dating to just before the construction of the bandstand in 1905.

One of the trial trenches on the line of the new track found, beneath the post-medieval made-up ground, a layer of red/brown clay, perhaps a floor, over a mixed deposit of medieval debris. The other trial trench revealed a rough cobbled track with kerbing.

Other small trenches on the line of the Antonine Wall have revealed the foundation for the Wall, with a mortar-lined drain. Medieval pottery has also been retrieved. (GUARD 496.3)
Sponsor: East Dunbartonshire Council.

Bearsden Roman Fort J S Duncan, A Leslie
(New Kilpatrick parish) (GUARD)
Roman fort

NS 5455 7206 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Bearsden Baptist Church in advance of the construction of a sanctuary building. The proposed development is within a known Roman fort, which formed part of the Antonine Wall system.

The work revealed the archaeological remains of the internal rampart and associated structures, together with evidence for Roman activity within the annexe of the fort. A large number of artefacts were recovered, dominated by pottery sherds.

All archaeological features were recorded. (GUARD 896.2)
Sponsor: Bearsden Baptist Church.

EAST LOTHIAN

Aberlady Garage, 10 Main Street, Aberlady Martin Cook
(Aberlady parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Medieval and post-medieval activity

NT 4640 7996 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in April 2002 ahead of a proposed housing development on the High Street. Three shallow irregular pits were identified, all containing sea shells, animal bone and ceramics. Two of the pits contained single sherds of 12th- to 15th-century White Gritty ware, suggesting a medieval date. The third pit contained a single sherd of 17th- to 18th-century green-glaze ceramic, suggesting a post-medieval date of origin. (AOC 3779)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr Bill Dryden.

Kirk Road, Aberlady (Aberlady parish) K Stentoft
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 463 795 A 5% archaeological evaluation was carried out in March 2002 in a greenfield site prior to housing development.

No deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were found. (AOC 3760)

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

Drem Farm, Drem (Athelstaneford parish) Murray Cook
Collegiate chapel environs (AOC Archaeology)
Excavation

NT 508 795 Following an earlier evaluation, an archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of a proposed housing development at Drem Farm, which lies immediately adjacent to the 15th-century remains of St John's Chapel (NT 57 NW 3). The excavation uncovered a series of modern pits, linear negative features and a wall foundation. A limited assemblage of White Gritty ware was recovered. (AOC 3197)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: AB Hamilton Ltd.

Archerfield Estate, Dirleton G Brown, J Morrison
(Dirleton parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Medieval ditched enclosure and field system; post-medieval post-hole alignments; WW2 gun emplacements

NT 500 851 (excavation); NT 509 841 (centre) (evaluation) An excavation and evaluation were carried out as part of an ongoing programme of archaeological investigation within the Archerfield Estate.

A previous evaluation (*DES 1999*, 27) had identified an area (*c* 2ha) containing a large number of undated post-hole features, located to the N of Archerfield House. The excavation uncovered 2.47ha in order to investigate these features more fully. The post-holes were found to form an extensive grid pattern, cutting through the remains of rig and furrow, and were in turn cut by a rough stone culvert. Although no artefacts were recovered from the features, these relationships date the post-holes to the 18th–19th century and they may have formed part of a designed landscape associated with Archerfield House. The remnants of a mortared sandstone wall were recorded and found to match a boundary on the 1st edition OS map.

Two sandbagged gun emplacements dating to WW2 were recorded.

In a separate phase of work, a series of trial trenches were excavated to the E of Archerfield House. Most of the area proved to be devoid of significant archaeological deposits. However, a small ditched enclosure was discovered in the SE corner of the site. Based on the available evidence, this appeared to be sub-rectangular, measuring roughly 30m E–W by 20m N–S, with a possible entrance in the SE corner. Several features of unknown function were discovered in the interior, including a sub-circular pit, a rectangular pit and several post-holes. The pottery recovered from the enclosure is all White Gritty ware, dating to the 12th–15th century. It is possible that these features relate to a small farmstead or perhaps a moated site, but further excavation will be required to characterise its function more accurately. There was some evidence for a field system in the form of several ditches leading away from the enclosure, and this has been dated to the medieval period.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Caledonian Heritable Ltd.

Luffness, Aberlady (Dirleton parish) F Hunter
Early Historic mount and sword pommel (NMS)

NT 471 801 to NT 473 802 An Anglo-Saxon lobed copper-alloy sword pommel of late 9th- to early 10th-century AD date and an insular enamelled disc mount of 8th- to 9th-century AD date were recovered by metal detecting at Luffness. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 21/01) and allocated to NMS.

Abbeylands, High Street, Dunbar D Wilson, C Ellis
(Dunbar parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 679 787 Two evaluation trenches, covering 14% of a proposed development area, were excavated in January 2002 within an upstanding building. No significant archaeological features were identified. One piece of White Gritty ware was found in the subsoil. (AOC 3695)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Smith Architects.

Belhaven Brewery, Dunbar (Dunbar parish) S Mitchell
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NT 665 783 A watching brief was undertaken in May 2002 at Belhaven Brewery during the excavation of foundations for a new warehouse development. The site had been surfaced to a depth of *c* 350mm with hardcore. Underlying this was a wide variety of discontinuous soils which had been extensively disturbed. Previous brewery activity was evidenced by a rich black peaty midden at a depth of *c* 700mm, comprising waste hops subsequent to the brewing process. This was overlain in part by a scatter of cobbles and a layer of redeposited clay. No archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the brewery were threatened by the development.

Report deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: John Thorburn (Construction) and Sons Ltd.

Bowerhouse to Spott Road J S Duncan
(Dunbar; Spott parishes) (GUARD)
Evaluation

NT 6742 7729 (centre) In January 2002 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of ground disturbance works relating to the upgrading of the A1 road to dual carriageway status. The current land-use of the area is arable agriculture within which no known archaeological remains existed. (GUARD 1180)
Sponsor: HS.

18 Church Street, Dunbar (Dunbar parish) G Mudie
Medieval deposits (CFA Archaeology)

NT 680 788 An evaluation was conducted between March and September 2002 on a small housing development site, in an area thought to be part of the backlands to the medieval High Street. The evaluation revealed the presence of possible medieval midden deposits underlying 0.3m of modern overburden and demolition rubble. A subsequent watching brief provided further evidence of the extent and depth of the deposits, which consisted predominantly of lightly stained windblown sand. The stained sand deposits were deep (up to 2.5m towards the Church Street end of the plot) but generally poor in cultural material. Small amounts of pottery, bone and shell were recovered. The remains of stone walls were discovered adjacent to Church Street.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Dunglass Ltd.

Dreadnought Warehouse, Dunbar H Moore, G Wilson
(Dunbar parish) (EASE Archaeology)
Building survey; assessment

NT 6802 7909 A programme of archaeological recording was carried out at the former Dreadnought Warehouse (NT 67 NE 166) in Lamer Street, Dunbar. The work was occasioned by plans to convert the building into apartments, and included detailed architectural survey and limited trial trenching. The building is

thought to date to the mid-18th century and originally to have been used as a maltings, later being altered to form a lodging house and subsequently a cinema.
Sponsor: W A Gillespie & Son.

22 Duke Street, Belhaven, Dunbar Martin Cook
(Dunbar parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 664 785 A watching brief was carried out in April 2002 ahead of the construction of a proposed house extension. No archaeological features were observed. (AOC 3769)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Smith Architects.

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

NT 678 793 A watching brief was undertaken at Dunbar Castle in May 2002 during the excavation of holes to receive posts for a new fence. There were no finds or archaeological features of interest.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Dunbar Harbour Trust.

Empire, High Street, Dunbar D Wilson, C Ellis
(Dunbar parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Medieval burgage plots

NT 679 787 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in January 2002 to investigate possible medieval burgage plots. Three trenches were excavated (6% of the proposed development area). Two upstanding medieval wall structures, possibly associated with the boundaries of burgage plots, were exposed. A large pit approximately 3.5m in diameter and 1.5m deep was also identified, although no function could be ascertained; it contained medieval pottery. A small shallow post-hole and a shallow wall foundation trench were also identified, both with medieval ceramic within the fills. (AOC 3691)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Smith Architects.

Eweford (Dunbar parish) G MacGregor, I Shearer
Neolithic alignments and mortuary structures; (GUARD)
Bronze Age burials

NT 666 777 Evaluation work undertaken during October and November 2001, in advance of upgrading of the A1 near Dunbar, revealed significant archaeological sites in two areas. Excavation of these sites took place through December 2001 to March 2002.

Area 2

Excavation revealed three major groups of features: two E–W aligned pit and post-hole defined linear alignments, and a large circular post-hole defined enclosure.

One pit alignment was a sinuous line of 62 pits and post-holes, running E–W for 96m. There was considerable variation in the size and shape of pits/post-holes, ranging up to 1.05m in diameter and to 1.04m in depth. Twenty-one of the pits had evidence of post-pipes and/or packing. Several finds were recovered from fills, including sherds of Late Neolithic Impressed ware, together which indicate a later Neolithic date.

Another pit alignment lay 44m to the N, also with a broadly E–W orientation. The exposed extent measured 38m, and comprised 13 features, spaced at intervals of 1.5–2.5m apart. There was considerable variation in the size and shape of pits/post-holes, ranging up to 1.3m in diameter and to 0.9m in depth. Ten of the pits had evidence of post-pipes and/or packing. A flint flake and chert flake were recovered from the fills of two of the pits.

A pit and post-hole defined circular structure was situated at the N end of Area 2, approximately 6m N of the northern pit alignment, and ran under the baulks. It measured 19.5m N–S and 20m E–W, with 70 pits and post-holes in all. They were circular or oval in plan and ranged from 0.3–0.6m in diameter, 0.07–0.52m in depth, and were spaced at intervals of 0.3–1.0m apart.

Area 5

Evaluation established that a cairn containing Bronze Age burial urns was present. The site was located on naturally high ground with a glacial bank running SW–NE through the trench. Excavation revealed three broad phases of activity and reuse of the site.

1. The earliest phase dates to the earlier Neolithic and comprised an area on the top of the glacial bank defined by a constructional slot, *c* 14m long and *c* 1m wide, and a 10m length of drystone 'walling', up to four courses deep. The constructional slot had held substantial timbers that had been burnt *in situ*.

Within the area defined by these features were two possible sub-rectangular structures and a pit. One possible structure measured *c* 2.0 x 1.2m overall and was defined by a shallow slot. The second structure was set perpendicular to the drystone 'wall' and measured *c* 1.6 x 6.2m overall. It comprised three large sub-rectangular pits which held substantial timbers and is analogous to other earlier Neolithic 'mortuary structures'. The two possible structures had been burnt *in situ*.

The pit was sub-circular, *c* 3.5m diameter and *c* 1.5m deep, and contained angular boulders and fragments of animal bone.

2. The next phase of activity on site involved the area adjacent to the mound being used for activities relating to deposition of Grooved ware and Beaker pottery during the later Neolithic. This phase of activity was sealed beneath collapse of the stone walling and cairn material.

3. The third main phase of activity was focused to the S and E of the mound during the Bronze Age. Large boulders had been placed to form two broadly concentric lines of stone extending for *c* 15m and formed the focus for a series of 21 burials, the majority unaccompanied cremation deposits in pits. What have been provisionally identified as a two-cordoned urn, enlarged Food Vessel, collared urn and a Food Vessel had all been placed with cremation deposits. A bronze tanged blade and a polished stone axe hammer accompanied cremation deposits. The burials were ultimately all sealed beneath cairn material that appears to have formed part of a penannular ring cairn. Also of note was the recovery of a bronze halberd from the cairn material. (GUARD 1151.3)

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Department of Transport and Planning.

Hedderwickhill, Dunbar (Dunbar parish) Martin Cook
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 635 7769 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in February 2002 ahead of a proposed monopole construction. No archaeological features of any significance were revealed. (AOC 3748)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Montagu Evans.

John Muir's Birthplace, Dunbar J Morrison
(Dunbar parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Standing building recording, evaluation; excavation

NT 678 790 The building dates to the late 18th century and is believed to be the birthplace and early home of the naturalist and founder of the conservation movement, John Muir. A historic building survey was undertaken in 2002 of the interior and of

the upstanding walls which enclose a small garden to the rear of the building. An archaeological evaluation was also carried out. No archaeological sediments survived within the building but well-preserved deposits were present in the garden. This prompted the excavation of the entire garden area down to undisturbed natural subsoil.

The building has undergone extensive structural alterations during the 20th century, leaving very little of its character as occupied by the Muir family. Several phases of building are evident in the walls enclosing the garden. A number of blocked openings including windows and doorways were recorded. The earliest phase, apparent in the N and S walls, may date to the 17th century.

During the excavation in the garden, several phases of activity were identified. The earliest feature was a pit or possible ditch. It contained a substantial amount of charred oak, which may be the remains of a fence or timber lining, and a number of sherds of green-glazed pottery dated to the 14th/15th century. Above this feature a clay layer of unknown function covered the entire site. This was cut in several places by later features.

A cobbled surface was identified. This was bedded in marine sand from which a copper-alloy spur of 15th-century date was recovered. This surface covered much of the excavated area and formed either a road or courtyard, with a well-made gutter, that ran along the southern boundary of the site and issued into a culvert at its E end. This potentially drained under a building that fronted onto the High Street. Two clay-bonded walls were present, both of which ran parallel to the present property boundaries.

A large quantity of pottery was recovered from across the site, ranging in date from the 12th to the 19th centuries. The largest group can be dated to the 13th to 15th centuries. Several copper-alloy objects, including the spur, a thimble and a ferrule were also recovered, dating to the same period as the pottery. Animal bone, including sheep, pig and cattle, together with smaller mammals and frogs and some marine shell, was found. Small amounts of slag and iron were also present.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: John Muir Trust.

Lamer Street, Dunbar (Dunbar parish) T Holden
Evaluation; watching brief; standing building recording (Headland Archaeology)

NT 681 788 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken between June 2001 and November 2002 as part of the redevelopment of a disused stable and warehouse.

The earliest phase of building evidently pre-dates Wood's map of 1830 and is potentially 18th century or earlier. It was constructed of red sandstone rubble, which can now only be seen in the N and E walls. A vaulted brick cellar partially projects under the road, and at least two major refurbishments were identified. The first of these involved the rebuilding of part of the S wall and the construction of a one-storey, gabled dwelling. The second refurbishment was associated with the conversion of the building to a stable, and included the rebuilding of the whole of the W wall, the N and S gables, and the insertion of most of the present windows and doors. Dressed sandstone quoins, copes and margins were added at this time.

Trial trenching identified the remains of a drystone wall running N–S across the property at a depth of 1.5m below the present ground surface. Map evidence suggested it may have been a late 18th- or early 19th-century garden feature, but no further evidence was encountered during a subsequent watching brief undertaken during the demolition of the warehouse.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cameron's Associates.

Lawson Place (138–140 High Street), Dunbar (Dunbar parish) I Suddaby (CFA Archaeology)
Medieval and post-medieval structures; town wall

NT 679 791 A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken at Lawson Place in December 2001 following residential development proposals. Two buildings were proposed and six linear trenches were excavated, with an area of 62m^2. In Block 1 to the E, behind the existing High Street buildings, the evaluation revealed a series of mortared sandstone foundations representing a series of structures, ranging in date from medieval to 20th century. An underlying pit produced unglazed medieval pottery and a variety of bones and shells. In Block 2 to the W, deposits representing a series of soil horizons attained a depth of over 2m and contained medieval and more recent pottery and bones. An unmortared stone alignment with associated external ditch may be the medieval town wall which is alleged to follow the current line of Lawson Place. Neither the ditch nor the wall was fully exposed, but the ditch was over 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a disarticulated skull.

Report deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: East Lothian Housing Association.

New White Sands Road, Dunbar (Dunbar parish) L Dunbar, J Gooder, R Inglis (AOC Archaeology)
Evaluation and watching brief

NT 6978 7705 to NT 7095 7729 An evaluation and watching brief were undertaken in April and May 2002 in advance of the construction of a new road to the W and N of the Lafargecement North-West Quarry near Dunbar.

Trial trenching of the area of the demolished 19th-century Strand House and sheepfolds failed to unearth significant archaeological features or finds.

Elsewhere along the proposed road line, which crossed an area in which several long and short cists have been discovered in the past, a watching brief similarly failed to locate significant features or artefacts. (AOC 3493)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Lafargecement.

South Belton Ford (Dunbar parish) K McLellan
Evaluation (GUARD)

NT 6508 7746 Evaluation work on the upgrading of the A1 revealed a large sub-oval feature. Upon excavation this feature revealed a series of deposits consisting of large sub-round stones and sealed midden deposit. (GUARD 1356)

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Department of Transport and Planning

Macmerry Business Park, Macmerry (Gladsmuir parish) R Conolly (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 440 729 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in April 2002 of an area of land E of Macmerry. The site has seen discontinuous occupation since the late 19th century and lies at the edge of the Penston (later Macmerry) Airfield, constructed during WW1. The work comprised a walkover survey and trial trenching.

A total of 32 trial trenches covering an area of 2773m^2 were excavated. Several linear features were identified. These included traces of post-medieval rig and furrow and a drainage ditch. Three structures relating to the airfield were identified: a Stanton air raid shelter, the airfield perimeter road and a concrete surface.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: East Lothian Land Ltd.

A1 Dualling, Haddington to Thistly Cross O Lelong
(Haddington; Prestonkirk; Whitekirk & Tyninghame; Dunbar parishes) (GUARD)
Evaluation

NT 5160 7457 to NT 6534 7746 Trial trenches were excavated along the corridor of the proposed A1 dual carriageway between Haddington and Thistly Cross from November 2001 to March 2002. Approximately 400 trenches were opened, constituting a 5% sample (62ha) of the area. While trenches were generally distributed evenly to provide consistent coverage of the corridor, excavations were particularly concentrated near known archaeological sites and on certain topographic positions thought to have high potential for buried archaeology. Five sites discovered during the work went on to further excavation: at Pencraig Wood, Overhailes Farm, Phantassie Farm, Knowes Farm and Howmuir Farm (see individual entries, this volume). In addition, several minor sites were found and characterised during the evaluation.

At Abbey Mill (NT 5327 7458), evaluation through deep silts beside the River Tyne revealed a well-constructed, cobbled and paved path of unknown date. At Beanston Mains, a linear cropmark (NT 57 NE 95) was evaluated and found to be a shallow ditch containing a cow or sheep bone in its upper fill, with a 19th-century field drain cut along one side (at NT 5455 7554). Also on Beanston Farm, a series of sinuous parallel ditches, which appeared to have silted up naturally, were discovered, evaluated and recorded (at NT 5492 7561). On Phantassie Farm, a linear cropmark (NT 65 NW 17) was evaluated and found to be a broad, shallow ditch (at NT 6032 7701); no dating evidence was recovered from its fill. (GUARD 1156)

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Department of Transport and Planning.

Camptoun House (near), Drem A Saville
(Haddington parish) (NMS)
Neolithic stone axehead

NT 501 774 Neolithic polished stone axehead found in 2001 by Mr Howard McQueen. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.35/01) and allocated to East Lothian Council.

Stevenson House, Haddington D Hind
(Haddington parish)
Early 18th-century formal garden

NT 544 748 Topsoil stripping of an area designated for the construction of a ha-ha 50m W of Stevenson House revealed the presence of masonry, demolition debris and gravel spreads, suggestive of earlier use of the site. Documentary evidence suggested the presence of foundations in this area, although nothing further was known regarding their nature.

The *Inventory of Designed Gardens and Landscapes* had only documented the presence of open parkland around Stevenson House. However, given the construction date as being earlier than this fashion in garden design, it is likely that the revealed remains constitute a formal parterre-style garden, dating to the early 18th century. Since disturbance throughout this area is fairly minimal, it is likely that significantly more evidence of this garden survives.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Reywood Construction Ltd.

Whittinghame Drive, Haddington G Mudie
(Haddington parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Medieval structural remains

NT 521 740 A trial trenching evaluation in December 2001, comprising 5% of a proposed cultural centre development adjacent to the 12th-century St Martin's Chapel (NT 57 SW 5), produced evidence of medieval occupation in the form of structural wall remains and amorphous clay procurement pits. The evaluation trenches produced 12th- to 13th-century pottery, including some possible examples of imported wares. Late medieval green-glazed pottery was also recovered.

Report deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: East Lothian Council.

Bankhead Farm, Humbie (Humbie parish) A Dutton
Standing building recording (Headland Archaeology)

NT 478 632 A survey was undertaken in October 2002 to record three external elevations of a threshing barn at this small steading site in response to plans to convert parts of the existing steading building for use as a dwelling.

The site comprises a relatively rich complex of functional farm buildings dating from the later improvement period. It appears on the 1st edition OS map of 1853. Cartographic evidence indicates that a horse mill had once been appended to the barn, but no evidence could be seen within the surviving masonry.

In addition to two distinct phases of building, other modifications were recorded. These were evidenced by blocked doors and other openings, as well as the introduction of different building materials and styles of stone dressing. Most of the building, part of a larger range of contemporary date, is built of random sandstone rubble, built to level with quoins at each gable, supporting dressed stone skews.

By the end of the first decade of the 20th century the threshing machinery was driven by a steam or combustion engine, suggested by the presence of a chimney, now demolished.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs E Darling.

Barbachlaw Farm, Wallyford (Inveresk parish) C Ellis
Cist; ?later prehistoric settlement (AOC Archaeology)

NT 363 718 Evaluation and excavation took place in September 2002.

Field 1. A robbed-out stone-lined cist, three possibly associated post-holes, and one small oval pit were fully excavated. In addition, a shallow ditch, again possibly associated with the cist, was sample excavated. No diagnostic artefacts were recovered. A further small isolated pit with evidence of *in situ* burning was fully excavated. One well-made stone culvert was discovered in the NW corner of the field and is thought to be of 18th- or 19th-century origin.

Field 2. A series of curvilinear and linear ditches and gullies were discovered, and are tentatively interpreted as the remnants of some form of farmstead or settlement of a later prehistoric date. Some phasing is suspected although no diagnostic artefacts were recovered from the clean silt and sand fills. An isolated oval pit of relatively recent date was also recorded. (AOC 3780)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: David Wilson Homes.

11 Inveresk Village, Musselburgh I Suddaby
(Inveresk parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Roman military remains; native ditches

NT 3483 7208 Topsoil removal in November 2001 on the footprint of a new dwelling house within the walled garden of an existing house at 11 Inveresk Village revealed the E–W alignment of a well-preserved Roman temporary camp ditch containing Roman coarseware pottery in a dark brown topsoil-derived fill. The ditch was 1m deep, but the width was not ascertained. Its profile is consistent with it being the perimeter ditch of a Roman temporary camp. A second series of complex ditches was aligned

N–S and must have intersected the Roman ditch just outside the trench. Although no stratigraphic relationship between these features could be ascertained, Roman pottery was recovered from the upper levels of the N–S ditches. Two pits were also found. One was excavated and contained a hammerstone.

At least three Roman temporary camps have been found on more open ground to the SE and E of Inveresk fort, but the Roman ditch at this site appears not to be part of one of these. The surrounding land is developed and deep topsoil across the site would inhibit the recognition of archaeological remains from air photographs.

Report deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: George Grams (Architects).

Kilwinning Place, Musselburgh (Inveresk parish) G Mudie
Mill lade (CFA Archaeology)

NT 345 726 An evaluation was conducted in February 2002 on a single house plot development at Kilwinning Place, in order to establish the location and alignment of a mill lade known to cross the property. A substantial arched stone capping, 3m wide, was discovered covering the mill lade which was aligned WSW–ENE across the site. The upstanding remains of a 19th-century building previously occupying the site were also recorded.

Report deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Ms Evelyn Leigh.

Newhailes (Inveresk parish) A Daly
Designed landscape (NTS)

NT 326 725 Previous archaeological work has involved extensive evaluations of the designed landscape and villa (*DES 2001*, 33–4).

Watching briefs and evaluations were conducted in 2002 on various parts of the 18th-century and later designed landscape, providing useful additional information on the paths, roads and curling pond.

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

Newhailes (Inveresk parish) D Connolly
Designed landscape (Addyman Associates)

NT 325 727 The NTS volunteer Thistle Camp in June 2002 involved a number of problem-oriented evaluations and investigative exercises focusing on specific structures and areas within the Newhailes policies. A principal focus of the work was the Shell House and its immediate surroundings, where the original evaluation and recording completed in 2000/2001 was considerably extended. Substantial works were also undertaken at the Tea House, at the downstream end of the Newhailes water gardens – this included clearance, excavation, building recording and architectural analysis. A further small architectural recording and evaluation exercise was undertaken at the entrance gate piers at the SW end of Lady's Walk.

Another major aspect of the Thistle Camp programme was the investigation of the network of historic paths that formerly ran through the woodland shelter belt, particularly in the area of the water gardens. A series of evaluation trenches were located at key points along the ha-ha, to further investigate its phasing and details of its construction. Two topographic survey exercises were also carried out, one in the cabinet garden and the other in the area of the Shell House.

Shell House (NT 37 SW 168.4)

Three new trenches were excavated. The previous Trench 50 at the rear of the structure was considerably extended in order to fully expose the remains of the oven pit serving the intramural flue system that had been previously located. Trench 84 involved the excavation of a substantial area against the S wall of the structure in the hope of revealing details of the collapsed window within the rubble pile at that point; this produced a significant quantity of window glass but little other material, suggesting that the window had been wooden. Trench 85 was located at the lower W exterior wall foot of the Shell House to the N of the entrance. A further major sample of the midden of fallen decorative materials (such as exotic shells, minerals, glass and industrial waste) from the interior was recovered. New types of decorative materials include mirror fragments and pieces of carved mother of pearl (perhaps abalone shell) deriving from the decoration of an ornamental box or piece of furniture. A fragment was found of an aqua glass intaglio impression depicting a classical archer. This was most probably manufactured by the antiquarian James Tassie of Edinburgh in the later 18th century, and may have come from a collection of such objects at Newhailes House.

Cascade

Further investigation was made of the masonry remains exposed in 2001 just below and to the W of the Shell House. The S half of the feature was excavated, revealing it to have been a water cascade flowing down to the edge of a large, shaped pool (now infilled). Water emerged from a brick-vaulted culvert and fell down three semi-circular stone cascades (now largely robbed) before falling into the pool itself. Each tier was lead-lined and bounded by ashlar flanking walls that stepped out at each level. The latter were capped with 'rockwork', consisting of fragments of industrial (possibly smelting) waste to match the facade of the Shell House behind. Probable fittings for statuary were identified within the rear walls of the upper tier, and a large piece of sponge – artificial coral-form rockwork – was found loose within the feature, apparently part of its decoration. A small sondage revealed the continuation of the brick culvert vault to the E of its mouth, but its route beyond this remains uncertain.

The principal question that remains about the feature is its dating – is it coeval with the Shell House (thus 1770s), or does it relate to the laying out of the water gardens in the 1740s? It is possible that the rockwork is a secondary intervention. The feature had been infilled by the early 1790s. The cascade is paralleled by similar water garden features in association with grotto structures.

Tea House (NT 37 SW 168.5)

The project included the full exposure by excavation of the western wing wall flanking the Tea House, the recovery and record of fallen architectural stones revealed in that area, and the measured survey of the S elevation of the structure itself. The Tea House is a close copy of one of the pavilions flanking the Palladian bridge at Wilton (1736), by Roger Morris and the Earl of Pembroke, or its later copy at Stowe (1739). Historical research revealed that Roger Morris had most likely stayed in the vicinity of Newhailes, at neighbouring Brunstane House, in the entourage of the Duke of Argyll in 1744, and may well have had a direct influence in the design of the Newhailes Tea House (perhaps in collaboration with William Adam).

Paths

A series of small exploratory trenches, *c* 300mm square, were excavated to a depth that either confirmed no evidence of a path or showed the underlying make-up. This begins the mapping and phasing of the extensive network of paths within the wooded shelter belt in the area of the water gardens at Newhailes.

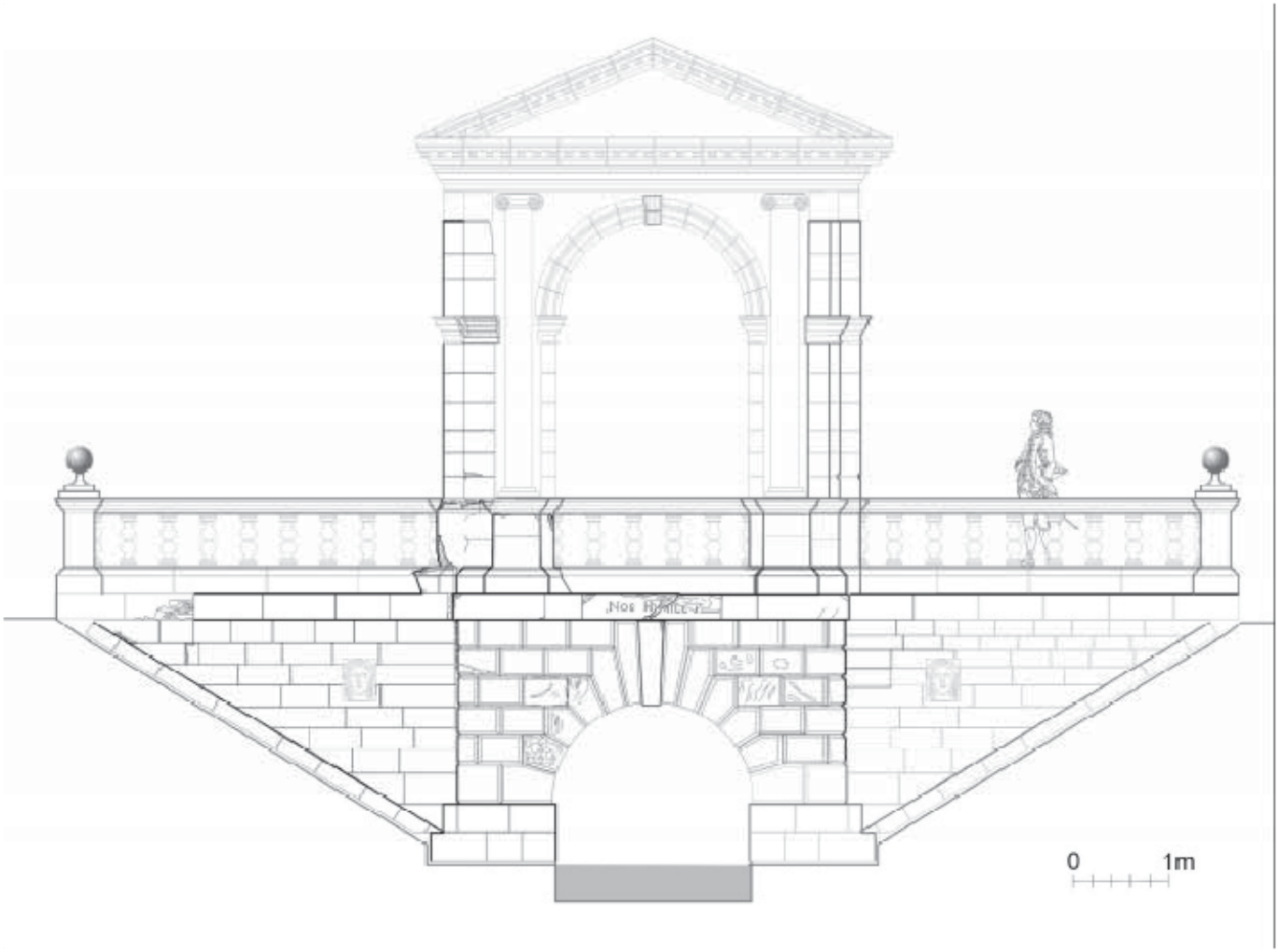


Fig 19. Newhailes Estate. The Tea House: south elevation (reconstruction).

Lady's Walk

A concise recording exercise, limited archaeological evaluation and analytical assessment were undertaken of the stone gate piers at the SE entrance to Lady's Walk. Evidence for two phases of gates was discovered, the earlier, in association with the stone piers, coeval with the construction of Lady's Walk in the second quarter of the 18th century. In the entrance area if not beyond, the original ground surface was originally considerably lower than at present, with a lower threshold still *in situ*. The entrance appears originally to have contained wooden gates set to the rear of the columns.

The secondary reconditioning included the stabilisation of the stonework with braces and iron cramps and the installation of wrought iron gates with a threshold at a higher level. This seems to have occurred in the 19th century.

Ha-Ha

The relationship was examined between the ha-ha walls of the central area at their junction with those running out on either side. It was uncertain whether these walls were all coeval or laid out at different times. The ha-ha arrangement appears on Roy's map of *c* 1750 in more or less its present form, and it is clear from later maps that it has seen little subsequent modification. Four new trenches were excavated, confirming that the major elements of the ha-ha are coeval.

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

93 North High Street, Musselburgh M Johnson
(Inveresk parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Evaluation; standing building recording

NT 341 729 An evaluation and historic building survey were undertaken at 93 North High Street in July 2002 in advance of a housing development. The site is within the core of the medieval settlement of Fisherrow, a suburb of the medieval burgh of Musselburgh, and occupies a plot of land running N–S between the North High Street and Gracefield Court. The linear layout may reflect that of a medieval burgage plot.

The site contained a wall which constitutes the present western boundary of Gracefield car park, this incorporated features of archaeological interest and was considered to be of sufficient interest to warrant recording prior to demolition. The wall measured 28m long by 2.6m high and 0.6m thick and was built of uncoursed rubble. Two vertical scars of partition walls, and three blocked windows between them, were present. The 1853 OS map depicts two properties with external stairs adjacent to a close that is now a public car park. The 1893 2nd edition OS map shows that the stairs had been removed and a new property boundary built. At least part of the standing boundary wall may relate to the mapped property boundary. The return wall scars exposed on the wall showed that a building pre-dated the close and part of its main supporting wall may have been incorporated into the new boundary wall depicted on the 1893 map.

The evaluation did not uncover any buried remains of certain archaeological significance. Most of the deposits encountered

appeared to be modern, and related to the last garage structure to have occupied the site. However, below and N of the garage foundations was a layer of black silty soil of varying thickness. This deposit is potentially of archaeological significance, and may be the remains of a medieval or later backland cultivation soil, although the absence of artefacts precludes any secure dating.

Data Structure Report deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cockburn Building Company Ltd.

Oliphant Gardens, Wallyford K Cameron
(Inveresk parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 370 721 In May 2002 a trial trenching evaluation examined *c* 10% of a proposed housing development site. The evaluation area comprised mainly the site of the demolished Wallyford Farm buildings, and lay less than 100m W of a Scheduled cropmark enclosure (NT 37 SE 103). The trenching revealed 19th- and 20th-century foundations relating to the buildings and yards of Wallyford Farm, but no earlier archaeological features.

Report deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr R Farquhar.

St Michael's Coach House, Inveresk S Mitchell
(Inveresk parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 342 720 A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundations for a wheelchair access ramp through the terraced garden of St Michael's Coach House. The site lies within the Roman fort at Inveresk approximately midway along its S side. Only garden soils and building materials were encountered. No archaeological features or deposits were threatened by the development.

Report deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: East Lothian Council per Care & Repair.

St Michael's Stables, Inveresk S Mitchell
(Inveresk parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 342 720 A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches for a building extension at St Michael's Stables. The site overlies the site of the Roman fort at Inveresk and is located approximately midway along its S side. A buried soil, *c* 250mm deep, was recorded comprising dark grey silt with coal and shell fragments possibly of medieval or post-medieval date. This soil was sealed by a thin but dense layer of pink clay which underlay modern deposits at a depth of 0.45m. No significant archaeological remains were threatened by the development.

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs D Bussell.

Stadium Site, Wallyford (Inveresk parish) C Ellis
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 3610 7180 Evaluation trial trenching in March 2002, amounting to an approximate 5% sample of a 5.9ha area of farmland to the NW of Barbachlaw Farm, failed to discover any features of archaeological significance.

The possible palisade enclosure (NT 37 SE 101) proved not to be present on the ground. This may be due to its destruction through continued ploughing, or the cropmarks may be geological in origin. (AOC 3762)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Sirius Sport & Leisure Ltd.

Standingstone (Morham parish) H M D Jones
Geophysical survey

NT 5659 7325 An area ground resistance survey was conducted over part of a field that had previously been magnetically surveyed by Durham University. An area of 4800m^2 was surveyed, showing a high resistance oval some 60m on its long axis NE–SW. The middle of this coincides with the semi-circular mark detected by the Durham survey. The stony nature of the field at its E end and lack of clear shape in the resistivity printout could indicate that archaeology is partially masked by the geology.

Sponsors: HS, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, Mr A Drysdale, Mainshill Farm.

East Lothian Yacht Club, North Berwick M Johnson
(North Berwick parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 553 855 An evaluation was undertaken in July 2002 at East Lothian Yacht Club in advance of development. The evaluation area lies within the heart of the medieval town of North Berwick and adjacent to the site of 12th-century St Andrew's Chapel and graveyard. No features of archaeological interest were found.

Data Structure Report deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: East Lothian Yacht Club.

71 High Street, North Berwick D Connolly
(North Berwick parish) (Addyman Associates)
Excavation

NT 552 852 Excavations took place within the back garden of 71 High Street, North Berwick, prior to the construction of an extension. Although the depth of foundations did not impinge on any significant archaeological layers, it was evident from the redeposited loose finds that were recovered (including a number of sherds of early post-medieval reduced ware), that archaeological deposits remained intact to a probable depth of 1.5–2.0m in this area.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr S Baron.

Old Abbey Road, North Berwick I Suddaby
(North Berwick parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Medieval priory

NT 546 850 A small residential housing development is being built to the SW of the priory (NT 58 SW 3.00). A previous trench (*DES 1995*, 50–51) ran through the middle of the development area without encountering significant archaeological remains. In the current evaluation, seven trenches were excavated in November 2001, comprising 10% of the overall area. Archaeological remains were widespread but the most significant were clustered towards the E side of the site. These included a cobbled surface, aligned with the surviving arched entrance to the SW of the main ruins, as well as boundary walls and ditches with *in situ* medieval structures and deposits. Significant structural remains include a slab-lined trough and a pair of drystone culverts draining the site. A range of medieval artefacts, including pottery, a lead pistol shot and a James IV (1583–90) plack were found.

Report deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Barbour Homes.

Black Castle, Oldhamstocks R Conolly
(Oldhamstocks parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 738 708 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in July 2002 during the laying of services and the construction of

a road leading to a new house outside Oldhamstocks. The watching brief followed an earlier desk-based assessment and evaluation (*DES 2001*, 36) which had demonstrated that the development was likely to disturb archaeological features associated with Black Castle (NT 77 SW 12).

Two walls were encountered during the excavation of the service trench. One of these had been identified in the course of the evaluation, while the second lay outside the area evaluated and appeared to be the remnants of an enclosure wall depicted on Adair's 1682 map of East Lothian. No archaeological features were identified during the stripping of the roadway.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs N Richerby.

Drylawhill, East Linton P Masser
(Prestonkirk parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Early Christian cemetery; prehistoric field system

NT 590 780 Evaluation trenches were excavated in June 2002 to the N and S of the area of the Scheduled Drylawhill cursus (NT 57 NE 67) and other cropmark features. To the S of the cursus, the S edge of an Early Christian cemetery was revealed. At least eight, and as many as ten graves were identified over an area 70m wide E–W, all apparently extended inhumations on an E–W alignment. Eight graves were lined with long cists, and a probable boulder-lined grave and what appeared to be a cist grave that had been disturbed or exhumed were also present. The remains of a grain-drying kiln of later medieval type lay nearby.

To the N of the cursus, eight ditches were identified as the continuation of a field system of probable Iron Age date, recognised from cropmarks on aerial photographs within the Scheduled area. One pit may also be prehistoric. Colluvial soil movement had resulted in sediment being deposited over part of the evaluation area, masking the prehistoric features.

An area of cropmark features, previously interpreted as a cluster of pits of unknown date, was found to correspond with an extensive area of modern pitting and disturbance within the former stackyard of Drylawhill Farm. A very faint circular cropmark in the N of the site had been previously identified as a possible enclosure, but no subsoil features were identified in its vicinity.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Hallam Land Management.

Howmuir Farm (Prestonkirk parish) K McLellan
Prehistoric ditches (GUARD)

NT 6205 7739 A group of archaeological features, discovered during evaluation of the A1 dual carriageway corridor, was subsequently excavated on Howmuir Farm. They included two ditches of differing characters and alignments and the ploughed-out remains of a third. One of these ditches contained conjoining rim sherds of a fine, possibly Neolithic, vessel. (GUARD 1245)

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Department of Transport and Planning.

Knowes Farm (Prestonkirk parish) K McLellan
?Late Neolithic pit alignment (GUARD)

NT 6074 7727 A cluster of archaeological features of possible Late Neolithic date was discovered during evaluation of the A1 dual carriageway corridor on Knowes Farm, and subsequently excavated. Twelve archaeological features were identified, most of them strung out in an E–W alignment. This could be described as a small, truncated pit alignment. Of these features, three very truncated pits produced pottery of probable Late Neolithic date. (GUARD 1244)

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Department of Transport and Planning.

Overhailes Farm (Prestonkirk parish) E Stuart
Neolithic settlement (GUARD)

NT 5770 7635 Excavation was carried out of archaeological features discovered on Overhailes Farm during evaluation of the A1 dual carriageway corridor. The features lay on a small natural shelf on a long S-facing slope overlooking the River Tyne and Traprain Law. A trench measuring 40 x 25m, with an extension of 20 x 15m, was opened. The features, which were mainly plough-truncated, included a circle or pentagon of pits associated with a stake-filled arcing slot. Two large pits containing abundant struck lithics and large sherds of Grooved ware pottery were also found, as well as a number of smaller pits and stake-holes. A large pit lined and capped with stone slabs was also discovered. During topsoil stripping a line of similar large pits, some lined with slabs and running approximately N–S down the slope, was encountered and recorded 20–30m W of the main site. The site appears to date from the Neolithic and may be the remains of a settlement, although the nature of the remains suggests that its origins and uses may have been more complex. (GUARD 1242)

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Department of Transport and Planning.

Pencraig Hill (Prestonkirk parish) K McLellan
Evaluation (GUARD)

NT 568 763 Evaluation work on the upgrading of the A1 revealed a series of archaeological remains. The features here consisted of a sub-trapezoidal ditch, a cremation pyre and small cist. A burned palisade screen was detected running around the ditch, cremated bone and burnt wood were found within the pyre, and conjoining rim sherds of Neolithic pottery were found. (GUARD 1300)

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Department of Transport and Planning

Pencraig Wood (Prestonkirk parish) K McLellan
?Bronze Age cremation cemetery (GUARD)

NT 5692 7645 A cluster of archaeological features, discovered near the summit of Pencraig Hill during evaluation of the A1 dual carriageway corridor, were subsequently excavated. The features consisted of a series of discrete pits, with one linear feature. Of the pits, five contained enough cremated bone to be described as cremation pits, while the other two contained pottery likely to be Bronze Age. The remains appear to represent a small, unenclosed cremation cemetery dating from the Bronze Age. (GUARD 1241)

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Department of Transport and Planning.

Phantassie Farm (Prestonkirk parish) O Lelong
Late Iron Age settlement (GUARD)

NT 5961 7688 During evaluation of the A1 dual carriageway corridor, the remains of a later prehistoric settlement were discovered on Phantassie Farm, above the break of slope that leads down to the River Tyne valley, at between 55–60m above OD. The settlement was excavated from May to July 2002 in a trench measuring approximately 80 x 60m.

The main focus of the settlement occupied the E part of the trench and extended over an area *c* 60 x 30m. The sequence identified here fell into two main phases of construction with several sub-phases, each main phase succeeded by a period when occupation deposits accumulated. During the earlier phase, the main settlement occupied a platform defined by a massive stone wall-base, with posts set along it and possibly forming a palisade. There was a principal building, sub-rectangular in plan with bowed sides and of timber construction, and some less substantial outbuildings. Two small ditches curved around the

southern side of the principal building, with posts set along the outer edge of the inner ditch.

In the later phase, the sub-rectangular structure was replaced by a large sub-circular or annular structure defined by substantial paving and post-holes. The perimeter wall or palisade remained in use, but the platform it defined became much more crowded with small, cellular buildings that may have been gradually tacked onto each other and to the principal building and its approach. Some of these smaller buildings may have been used for storage or industrial purposes.

The NW part of the site, separated from the main settlement area by outcropping bedrock, comprised a well-laid cobbled surface surrounded by rough walling, with a double line of post-holes defining a possible entrance from the S. The cobbles sealed a deep organic midden deposit that filled a large sub-rectangular hollow in the bedrock.

A rim sherd of 2nd-century samian ware was found at the base of the midden deposit. The large artefactual assemblage from across the site also includes copper-alloy penannular and fibula brooches, pins and a bracelet; fragments of 2nd-century Roman glass bangles; shale rough-outs and other objects; spindle whorls; whetstones and other coarse stone tools; and a large quantity of coarse pottery. (GUARD 1243)

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Department of Transport and Planning.

188–190 High Street, Prestonpans R Conolly
(Prestonpans parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation; standing building recording

NT 384 744 An archaeological evaluation comprising an assessment of standing buildings and trial trenching was undertaken in December 2001, in advance of the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of flats and a car park. A long cist burial was found during building work immediately adjacent to the site in 1950.

A historic buildings survey of the surviving original elevations and floor plans were carried out prior to their demolition in advance of the refurbishment of the site as a retail store. The house, more recently known as the 'Manager's House', and its accompanying stable block were probably built in the early second quarter of the 19th century on what was then a vacant site. Both buildings are of 19th-century date, examples of Scots gothic/baronial style. Formal gardens were laid out to the front and rear. To the rear the gardens sloped down to a boundary wall, still extant at the time of the survey.

In the early 20th century the Prestonpans Co-operative Society acquired the house and its grounds, and during its conversion to a shop the original house façade was subsumed into the new shop front and a bakery built to the rear. Further modification and landscaping occurred in the 1960s, and the resultant ground levels recorded in the survey elevations represent a culmination of these activities.

Particular areas of original architectural detail seen in both the main house and the stable block were recorded in detail and the latter-day configuration and use of the building was appraised.

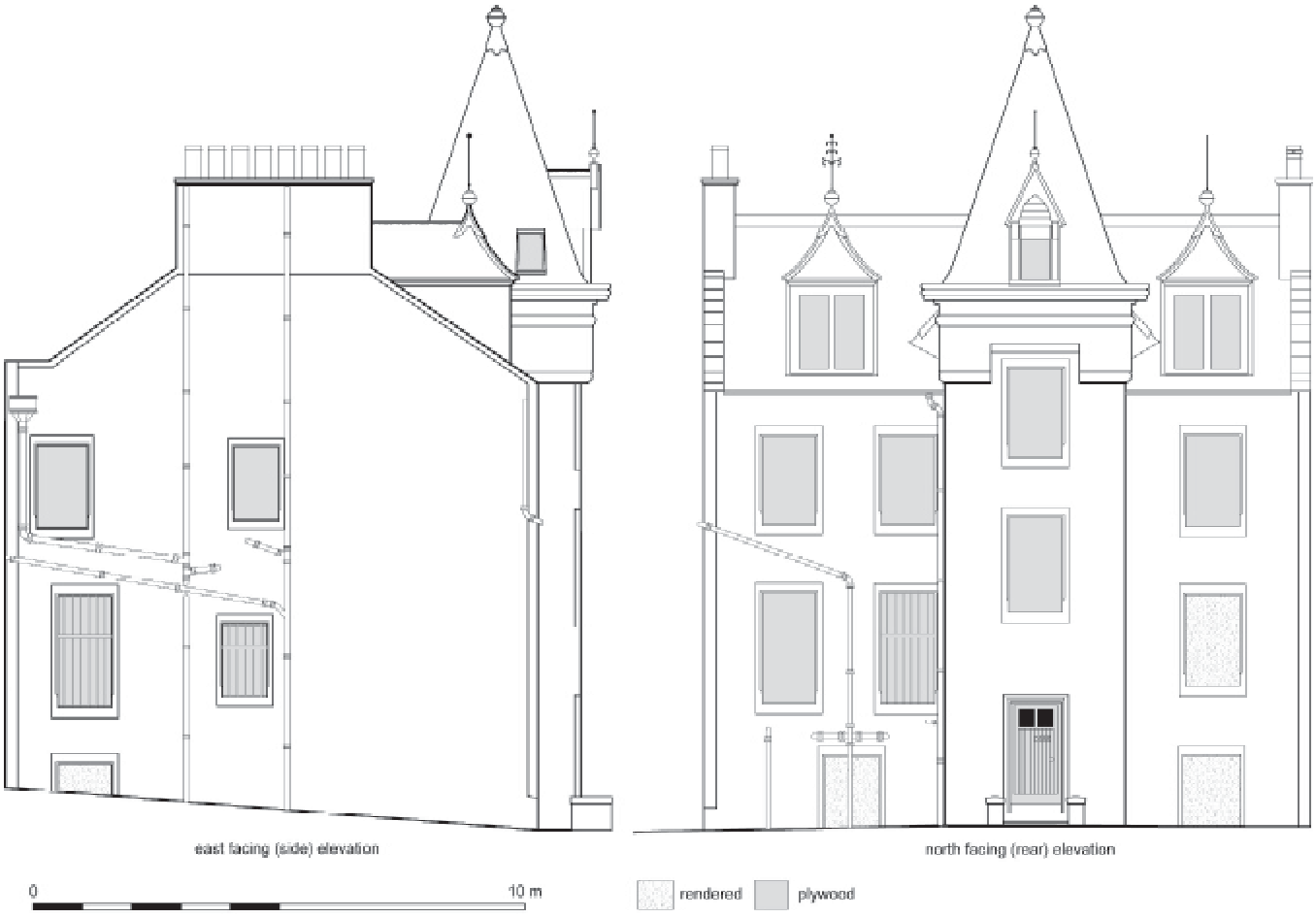


Fig 20. 188–190 High Street, Prestonpans. The surviving elements of the original early 19th-century house are shown in their semi-derelict state, immediately prior to demolition. The illustration records the classic elements of this modest example of Scots baronial/gothic building style.

Trial trenching did not identify any archaeologically significant deposits, but demonstrated that the area to the rear of the site had been built up in the mid-20th century and that there was still potential for deposits to survive undisturbed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Midland Co-operative Society.

Preston Road, Prestonpans M Dalland
(Prestonpans parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 392 740 An archaeological field evaluation was carried out in May 2002 of the proposed site of the new swimming pool in the NE corner of Polwarth Park playing fields, Prestonpans. A small number of features were recorded cut into the subsoil, all of which are believed to be of 19th-century date or later.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Parr Partnership for Ballast Innovate.

West Loan, Prestonpans (Prestonpans parish) J Morrison
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 390 742 A desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation were undertaken in April 2002 of a gap site at West Loan, adjacent to Preston Tower. The desk-based assessment identified no evidence of earlier structures or activity on the site. However, several sites of interest are recorded in the immediate vicinity.

The evaluation comprised the machine-excavation of 12 trenches, representing a 10% sample of the site. A total of seven features were identified, consisting of six linear features and a shallow pit. Only three of the features produced datable material. A large sherd of later prehistoric pottery was recovered from one ditch along with several smaller sherds of modern glass and ceramic. The remaining stratified finds were post-medieval/ modern pottery from a linear feature and a pit.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Wilcon Homes.

High Street, Cockenzie (Tranent parish) J Millar
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 399 757 An evaluation involving a desk-based assessment, trial trenching and a historic building survey was undertaken in January 2002 at the Harbour Site, High Street, Cockenzie. Up to 2.5m of surfaces and levelling likely to date to the 18th or 19th century were found to overlie deposits which are probably connected with the post-medieval salt works known to have stood on the site. The standing salt store in the S of the site probably dates from this period. The site has seen considerable development in the modern period and many wall foundations consistent with buildings mapped in the 19th and 20th centuries were recorded. Several foundations did not appear to have been mapped and these may relate to post-medieval structures. The salt store does not contain many original features.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Smith Architects for Hart Builders (Edinburgh) Ltd.

West Windygoul (Tranent parish) A Duffy
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 405 717 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was carried out in September and October 2002 on a proposed residential development. Trial trenching over approximately 42ha of farmland to the S of Tranent revealed no significant archaeological features. A prehistoric flint tool was retrieved from a pit that also contained a bodysherd of 18th/19th-century pottery. (AOC 3871)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Walker Group (Scotland) Ltd.

Whittingehame Tower C Haselgrove
(Whittingehame parish)
Iron Age settlement

NT 600 730 Excavation of a later prehistoric promontory enclosure at Whittingehame Tower (NT 67 SW 15) has shown a lengthy sequence of activity, beginning with a linear ditch which runs through the interior of the later settlement. Both of the two curvilinear ditches visible on air photos showed signs of recutting, whilst the outer ditch apparently replaced an earlier stone-packed palisade. Traces of occupation in the interior included various post-holes and gullies, several of which post-date the linear ditch, and a substantial scoop. These were later covered over by successive cobbled and paved surfaces apparently used for domestic or industrial purposes. A spread of burnt material over the later surface was rich in hulled barley and seaweed, the latter presumably brought to the site for use as fertiliser. The settlement was probably abandoned in the Roman Iron Age. Analysis of the environmental remains will provide detailed information on crop husbandry developments as well as absolute dates for the occupation.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS, British Academy, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Whittingehame Village (Whittinghame parish) D Connolly
Fieldwalking

NT 604 738 Fieldwalking in the Doocot Park field on the site of the village of Whittingehame produced evidence for the layout and longevity of this 'lost' village. With volunteers from the East Linton Historical Society, the field was examined in February and October 2001 to determine the extent of surviving archaeology. The SE corner of the field produced a range of pottery from 12th-century White Gritty wares to 19th-century wares and artefacts. (The village was demolished in the 1820s.) A clear correlation with a plan of the village dated to the 1820s was observed, as was a concentration of earlier pottery extending from the survey area towards the W along a natural ridge towards the castle of Whittingehame.

The second fieldwalk was situated in the NE of the field and produced very little in the way of early pottery, showing that the early village was probably situated along the ridge, rather than down towards the N, which suggests later expansion. During this survey a unique clay pipe bowl fragment was discovered bearing the Scottish coat of arms. This was dated to 1822 and the visit of George IV to Edinburgh in that year. Further fieldwalking is intended to clarify the extent of the various phases of the village, which may indeed date back to the 7th century, as it is linked closely to an early church (*c* AD 632) located to the N at NT 601 745.

Sponsor: East Linton Historical Society.

Bankrugg Farm Steading, Gifford M Cressey
(Yester parish) (CFA Archaeology)
18th- and 19th-century steading

NT 502 676 An evaluation was undertaken in July and August 2002 at Bankrugg farm steading following residential development proposals. A standing building survey was conducted on three buildings associated with the original farm layout that included a former cart-shed, a barn and animal house. The style and character of these buildings are in keeping with late 18th- and 19th-century developments associated with mixed farming. Trial trenching provided no archaeological evidence of any earlier building remains within the development area.

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Dunglass Ltd.

EAST RENFREWSHIRE

South Moorhouse Farm (Eaglesham parish) R L Hunter, Survey S L Hunter

NS 54 51 (area) An archaeological survey was carried out as part of an ongoing project. The features described are previously unrecorded:

NS 5317 5148 Large quarry, 34.4m wide by 23.5m deep by 12.3m high.

NS 5416 5117 Boundary marker stone, 0.5 x 0.3 x 0.2m; marks boundary between Kirkton Moor 'common ground' and East Lochcraig farmstead (now South Moorhouse Farm).

NS 5413 5115 – NS 5421 5113 Eroded 3m wide bank runs in line with marker stone (above) across moorland.

NS 5476 5134 Stone arch incorporated into stone dyke which spans a burn; 2m wide by 0.5m high.

NS 5203 4894 ?Prehistoric structure in moorland; 8m diameter. Within NE quadrant of the circle, a semi-circular arc of stone was found *in situ*.

NS 5353 4990 – NS 5351 4992 Quarry, 23.5m wide by 22m deep by 6.3m at back scarp.

Full report deposited in WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

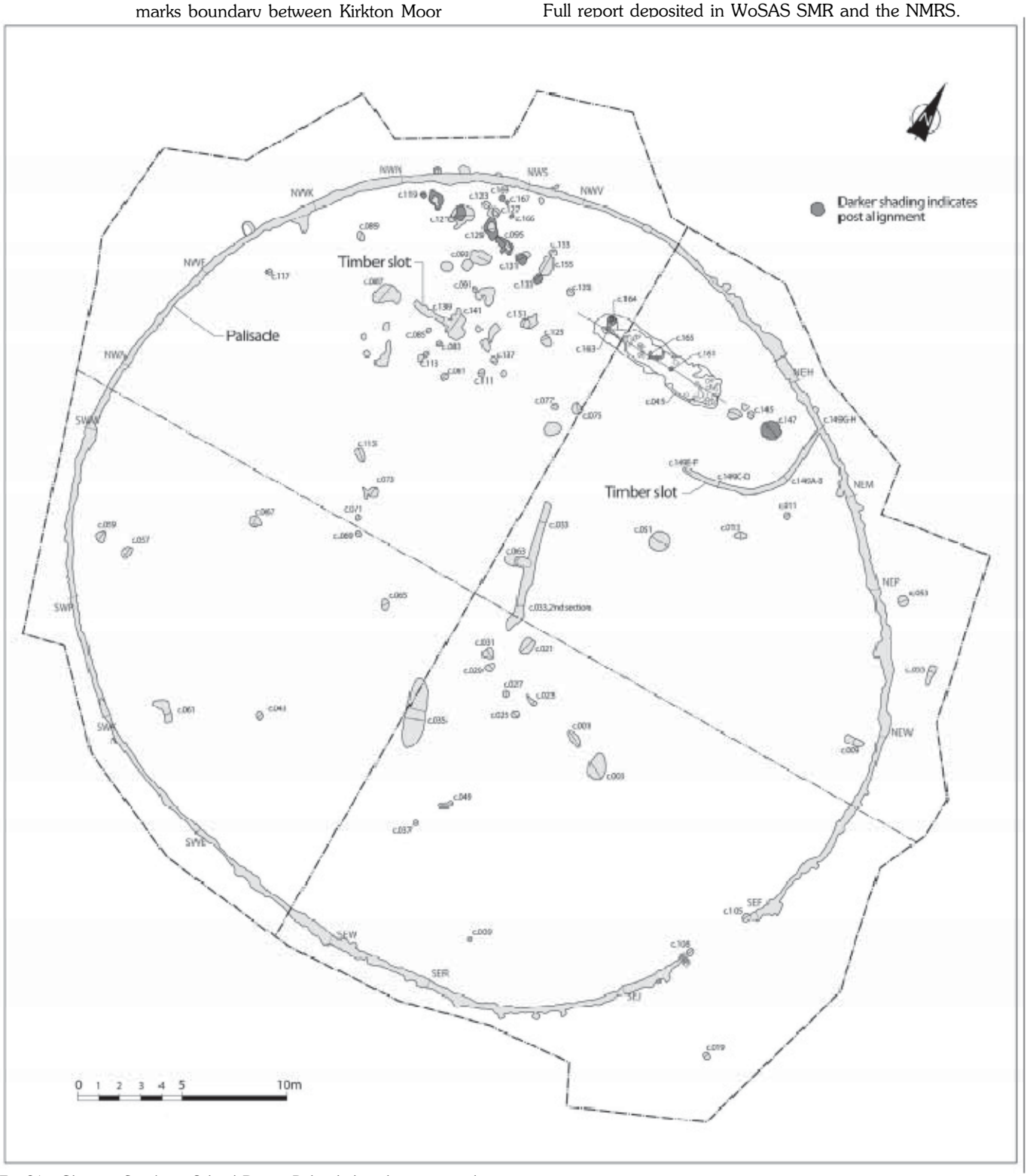


Fig 21. Glasgow Southern Orbital Route. Palisaded enclosure: site plan.

Glasgow Southern Orbital Route A Rees
(Mearns parish) (CFA Archaeology)
(Also in South Lanarkshire: East Kilbride parish)
Evaluation; palisaded enclosure

NS 523 541 to NS 599 556 A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken between April and June 2002 as part of the proposed construction of the Glasgow Southern Orbital Route. Trial trenching was used to evaluate an area totalling 5% of the total land-take for the proposed road; 305 trenches were excavated.

Only one major site of archaeological significance was revealed – a palisaded enclosure at Titwood, Mearnskirk (NS 5493 5428). Overall, this enclosure measured 36m N–S by 41m E–W. An entrance was located on the SE side which was 3.2m wide with two truncated post-holes sited at the terminals of the palisade. The palisade had been planned as a series of adjoining straight slots each approximately 5m long. Preservation of the palisade slot was found to vary substantially, with the W side of the enclosure the best preserved. U-shaped in section with steep sides and a flat base, the slot was found to be choked with packing stones throughout the better preserved sections, which measured up to 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep. Within the NW sector of the palisade, a suite of post-holes and slots appeared to indicate the ground plan of a sub-rectangular building with a central row of posts which possibly utilised the palisade as a wall along its N side. Sherds of pottery tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age were recovered from the W part of the palisade slot.

An area of palaeoenvironmental significance was discovered at the W end of the route (NS 5221 5378 (centre)), where an area of peat deposits up to 2.5m deep was discovered.

Data Structure Report deposited in WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: East Renfrewshire Council per ASH Consulting.

Barrance Farm, Golf Course, Newton Mearns R Cachart
(Mearns parish) (SUAT)
Evaluation

NS 565 556 (centre) The field evaluation in October 2001 comprised the excavation and recording of a total of 43 trial trenches representing 2% of a development area. In general, the trial trenching revealed shallow topsoil and subsoil over natural deposits of stony clay. Two phases of field drain systems were recognised. Of minor archaeological interest were the scant remains of furrows belonging to medieval rig and furrow cultivation, from which one sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered. A small dump of soil containing 18th/19th-century pottery was found beside the ruins of Mainshouse. No significant archaeological artefacts, features or deposits were found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Am-2 Pro.

Barrance Farm Steading, Newton Mearns R Cachart
(Mearns parish) (SUAT)
Evaluation

NS 562 555 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in July 2002 in advance of proposed development within an area of potentially important medieval archaeological sites. Some evidence of medieval rig and furrow cultivation was found, as well as a small number of undated intrusions into the natural deposit. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr Wallace Brown of Barrance Farm.

Letham (Mearns parish) S Nisbet
Dam and mill lade

NS 568 548 On N side of Earn Water, site of dam and mill lade. Lade 2m wide, running E for 30m along steep slope to site of Letham, Earn or Mearns Mill.

M77 Upgrade Fenwick to Malletsheugh Murray Cook
(Mearns parish) (AOC Archaeology)
(Also in East Ayrshire: Fenwick parish)
Roundhouses; farmstead

NS 4525 4175 to NS 5225 5380 A 5% evaluation was undertaken between June and August 2002, ahead of construction works along the proposed 16km line of the M77. The evaluation identified two previously unknown roundhouses and confirmed the character of two farmsteads. It is proposed to excavate both of the roundhouses and the two core buildings of the affected area of the farmstead. (AOC 3715)

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

CITY OF EDINBURGH

Abbey Strand G Ewart, D Gallagher, D Stewart
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Standing building recording

NT 2678 7393 A programme of standing building recording was undertaken at Abbey Strand in May and June 2002. This involved the compilation of a photographic record and baseline architectural investigation of the buildings on the N side of Abbey Strand. Four main phases of development were identified:

Phase 1	Early 16th century.
Phase 2	Early 17th century.
Phase 3	Pre-1647.
Phase 4	Mid- to late 17th century.

These phases were sub-divided into periods of a decade each. This survey is not a complete record of the building complex, and is intended as a baseline record and as a framework for any further recording.

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

Arthur's Seat, Holyrood Park A Saville
(City parish of Edinburgh) (NMS)
Late Neolithic flint arrowhead

NT 274 727 Surface find of Late Neolithic oblique-type flint arrowhead (48 x 23 x 5mm) found on the SW slopes of Arthur's Seat by Mr David Foot. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.11/02) and allocated to Edinburgh City Council.

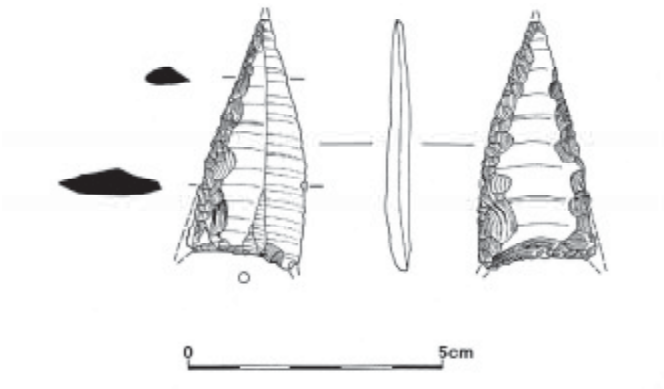


Fig 22. Arthur's Seat, Holyrood Park. Flint arrowhead. Drawn by Alan Braby. © Crown copyright.

CITY OF EDINBURGH

Beaverhall, Water Street R Conolly
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 271 763 An evaluation was undertaken in March 2002 in advance of the conversion of a warehouse into offices and flats. This involved the re-excavation of four geotechnical trial pits and the recording of the sections. A probable 17th-century wall and cobbled surface were identified in one test pit, with extensive medieval midden deposits being recorded in the remaining pits. A programme of further work was recommended.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Zonal Retail Systems.

40–50 Blackfriars Street H James
(City parish of Edinburgh) (GUARD)
Evaluation

NT 2602 7353 An archaeological evaluation took place in October 2002 on the Cowgate to the rear of 40–50 Blackfriars Street. The evaluation confirmed the presence of cellars along the southern street frontage, and revealed the depth of made-up ground to be between 1–2m deep. Beneath this the major archaeological deposits included sandstone foundations for post-medieval tenements, earlier sandstone foundations and a well-stratified midden deposit up to 2.5m deep. Pottery from the lowest exposed layers of the midden showed it to be late medieval or later in date. The soil and botanical analysis showed that while organic material was preserved in the upper layers of the midden, this preservation was intermittent and not a result of permanent waterlogging of the site. (GUARD 1326)
Sponsor: Walco Developments.

Calton Road (City parish of Edinburgh) J Morrison
Standing building recording (Headland Archaeology)

NT 263 739 Documentary research and building survey were carried out in April 2002 on a boundary wall at Calton Road, opposite Tollbooth Wynd. The documentary research indicated a date of 1813–20 for the construction of the wall as recorded, and there were no visible traces of any fabric relating to earlier buildings. The building survey recorded a number of blocked features and the remains of a staircase within a concave stairwell. The S end of the wall had been repaired or raised in height. On the E-facing side of the wall, the remains of several buildings, probably relating to the brewery, could be seen in outline.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Lattice Property Holdings.

Cargilfield School, Cramond L Dunbar
(City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology)
Evaluation; standing building recording

NT 1875 7590 A field evaluation totalling more than 9% was completed during April 2002 ahead of a proposed housing development within the grounds of Cargilfield School. No significant archaeology was encountered.

The location of two WW2 air raid shelters was noted. One, to be removed by the development, was excavated and recorded. A photographic survey was completed of Lane End Farmhouse, a pre-1st edition OS map building. (AOC 3796)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Cargilfield School.

Caroline Park, Granton M Johnson
(City parish of Edinburgh) (CFA Archaeology)
Designed landscape

NT 227 771 (centre) Following on from a desk-based assessment and field inspection, the Environmental Impact Assessment for cultural heritage within the Central Development Area, Granton, recommended a programme of archaeological works in advance of development. The former designed landscape and gardens associated with the 17th-century A-Listed building, Caroline Park House (NT 27 NW 3), lies partially within the Central Development Area.

The first phase of work comprised an archaeological evaluation along the route of the transport spine for the development and parts of the Upper Strand of Caroline Park.

The evaluation demonstrated that preservation of archaeological features is variable across the development area. Since the 1830s increasing industrialisation of Caroline Park has taken place. Much of the development area comprises made ground associated with industrial activity, which has removed all trace of either garden, designed landscape or earlier features. However, there are pockets of survival within the development area where features associated with the former designed landscape are preserved. A programme of excavation was undertaken to examine these areas further.

Excavation at three areas of archaeological sensitivity uncovered features which corresponded with features recorded on maps of the estate, thus clarifying the layout of the designed landscape and providing details on construction methods and stratigraphic relationships.

At the eastern end of the avenue approaching Caroline Park House from the E, a small stub of upstanding wall survived, while the evaluation produced a curved length of wall. The excavations revealed a semi-circular revetment wall approximately 19m in external diameter. Two returns were present on the N and S sides of the semi-circle, the S measuring 2m long and the N measuring 4.5m long. Each had been truncated by past ground removal works to allow construction of the railway line and an industrial premises. The wall had a slight batter to it and was leaning towards the interior of the semi-circle, and only the external wall face was faced. Remnants of a white mortar/plaster finish on the exterior wall face was not present on the inner side. A metric survey was undertaken of the elevation of this wall. It seems likely that the semi-circular wall functioned as a ha-ha, with the internal deposits considerably higher than the external ground surface. The eastern avenue may have functioned as a grassy vista culminating in a ha-ha to provide unencumbered views out to the Firth of Forth and North Berwick Law. The structure is shown as two conjoined semi-circles on a map of 1768, its earliest known depiction.

Two gravel-surfaced roads were discovered, the first measuring 22 x 4m, comprising the remains of the main carriageway approaching the house from the S, as illustrated on 18th-century historical maps of the estate. The second comprised a road measuring 15.0 x 2.8m running through the estate, lying immediately to the S of the former formal walled gardens adjacent to the house. Its position suggests that it may be the W end of the eastern avenue or it may be a road subsidiary and to the S of this avenue, as indicated on Edgar's map of 1740. A path or track is indicated in this position on the 1855 OS map.

Data Structure Reports deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Waterfront Edinburgh Ltd.

Charlotte Square Gardens G Ewart, A Hollinrake
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 247 738 A watching brief was undertaken in July 2002 during the excavation of a NE–SW aligned pipe trench towards the SE corner of Charlotte Square Gardens. It was hoped that any features revealed would provide information concerning the historical development and landscaping of the gardens.

A rubble-filled cut seemed most likely to be for drainage purposes, but may be associated with earlier paths, flower beds or tree planting. The earlier of two turf levels seen may have been levelled over in fairly recent times, as indicated by the modern nature of the finds. The presence of occasional pea gravel is likely to confirm the former presence of gravel paths, but was not seen to be sufficiently concentrated in any one part of the trench to indicate their accurate location. Due to the narrow and shallow nature of this trench, only limited information was gathered. However, comparison of the location and alignment of the features excavated with those visible on historical maps and plans may help to clarify their origin and function.

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

Cottagefield, Gamekeepers Road V E Dean
(City parish of Edinburgh)
Inscribed stone

NT 1870 7595 An inscribed stone is built into a gable at the rear of a bungalow built *c* 1927–28 and bears the following verse:

GOD BY WHOIS GIFT THIS WORKE I DID BEGIN
CONSERVE THE SAME FROM SKAITHE FROM SCHAME & SIN
LORD AS THIS BUILDING BUILT WAS BY THY GRACE
MAK IT REMAINE STIL WITH THE BUILDERS RACE
GODS PROVIDENCE IS MINE INHERITANCE
1623

It is surmounted by a monogram of the letters 'R M B'.

Craiglockhart Steading, Glenlockhart Road M Cressey
(City parish of Edinburgh) (CFA Archaeology)
Castle features; steading

NT 227 702 A comprehensive standing building survey was carried out between February 2000 and July 2002 at Craiglockhart Steading prior to its demolition and the redevelopment of the site. The steading developed from a single range of buildings with a one-and-a-half storey farmhouse and stable, to a range of buildings arranged on a U-shaped plan. Parts of the N range were found to incorporate building fabric that had been robbed from the adjacent Craiglockhart Castle (NT 27 SW 11).

After the demolition of the farmstead a trial trenching evaluation was undertaken. This identified a possible barmkin wall incorporating a large sandstone water spout. The wall may have been visible above ground until the late 1830s according to sketches dating from this period. A stone-lined well was also found within the barmkin wall. A collection of green-glazed pottery sherds was recovered from the cut of the wall. Downslope from the precinct wall, a large dump of demolition debris, including domestic waste dating to the 19th century, appears to have been used to backfill a waterlogged area interpreted as being part of a possible moat around the castle.

Report deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: NUNIV Construction Ltd.

Craigmillar Cycle Way (City parish of Edinburgh) J Millar
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 289 711 A watching brief was undertaken in September 2002 during groundworks associated with the construction of the Craigmillar Cycle Way around Craigmillar Castle, in part within a Scheduled area. The monitored works were a topsoil strip for the path surface and excavation of a service duct for lighting cables. Undisturbed subsoil was not reached during the excavations, and no features of archaeological significance were recorded. An assemblage of small finds was retrieved from the topsoil.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

Cramond Campus (City parish of Edinburgh) V E Dean
Roman building stone

NT 1915 7645 An oblong sandstone block, 250mm high by 500mm wide, with deeply grooved chevron markings on its face, is built into the W boundary wall of the former Cramond Campus of the University of Edinburgh. It is on the Cramond Road North side of the wall, at pavement level, and lies some 6m S of the main entrance. The nearest point of the Roman fort is approximately 300m to the N.

2A Cramond Glebe Terrace D Connolly
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Addyman Associates)
Watching brief

NT 189 766 Foundations on this site with strong Roman connections were only taken down 600mm, and no Roman deposits were revealed. The excavation uncovered only garden soil, though it is possible that Roman levels may survive at a greater depth.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

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

NT 1910 7675 An area ground resistance survey was made within the N walled garden and on a small grassed area between the garden and the church hall. This is the area on which some of the fort *vicus* is assumed to have existed.

A linear low resistance about 4m wide runs adjacent to the W wall of the garden, continuing on to the area to the N; this aligns approximately with a path shown on the 1893 25 inch OS map. A linear high resistance runs parallel up the middle of the garden and another, less clearly defined, alongside the E wall; these align with smaller paths on the same map. A curved high resistance line on the grassed area could also align with an 1893 path.

The high/low differences between these paths cannot presently be explained, nor can the smaller high resistance strips to the E side of the walled garden.

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

Cramond Water Main (City parish of Edinburgh) J Millar
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 189 768 (Cramond Glebe Road); NT 182 755 (Braepark); NT 201 760 (Barnton Gardens) Two phases of archaeological watching brief were carried out between June and August 2002 in and around Cramond Village, in relation to mains water pipe renewal. Trenching along the length of Cramond Glebe Road and Braepark was monitored, and an investigation was made of a wall foundation identified in a trench by workmen at Barnton Gardens. No features of archaeological significance were identified, although two fragments of Roman amphora were recovered from Cramond Glebe Road.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: John Kennedy (CE) Ltd.

Cultins Road (City parish of Edinburgh) E Jones
19th-century enclosure (Headland Archaeology)

NT 184 713 A programme of excavation was undertaken at Cultins Road in August 2002. Previous evaluation of the site

(*DES 1996*, 38–9) had identified a number of undated features believed to be part of a prehistoric cropmark enclosure.

Three ditches were identified during the fieldwork. A cornered ditch with a second ditch running parallel appeared to form part of a 19th-century enclosure. A 19th-century ditch containing a large ceramic drainpipe cut across this enclosure. The curvilinear feature interpreted during the evaluation as part of the cropmark was identified as a variation in the natural geology, caused by gleying. A line of four post-holes of relatively recent date was also revealed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Edinburgh Park.

Dock Street, Leith G Brown, S Stronach
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)
Cromwellian citadel

NT 267 765 Two phases of archaeological trial trenching were carried out on the site of the Brodies Tea and Coffee building, 1 Dock Street, Leith. The site was believed to lie within the area occupied by a citadel (NT 27 NE 10) built in 1656 by General Monck and mostly demolished by 1779.

The first phase beneath the car park to the rear of the building identified post-medieval building foundations. The orientation of these was consistent with interior citadel structures shown on Naish's plan of 1709.

The second phase of work was carried out following the demolition of the building. Modern clearance, probably associated with the construction of Brodies, had removed all archaeologically significant remains above the level of compact clay subsoil. The southern part of the site contained the defensive ditch of the citadel, which extended to a depth of 3.8m below the level of subsoil and was lined on the inside with a thick ashlar-faced sandstone wall bonded with lime mortar. The ditch did not return to the N in the excavated area, and it is suggested that this must occur beneath modern Dock Street, as suggested by Wood's plan made in 1777. The fill of the ditch was a relatively clean clay, probably its own upcast, used for a time as rampart material. The remains have been preserved beneath the new development.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Gregor Shore plc.

Edinburgh Castle G Ewart, J Franklin, D Stewart
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 251 734 Excavations were undertaken between December 2001 and January 2002 within one of the upper vaults beneath the Palace at Edinburgh Castle, ahead of work to re-lay the floor and upgrade the room for use as an educational centre. Evidence for various earlier floor levels was found. The earliest was uneven and sloped downwards towards the back of the room, and it is suggested that this was due to the roof of the lower vault beneath rising up in the middle of the room. There was a suggestion that the room might originally have been paved in stone, but all subsequent floors seem to have been of compacted dirt or wooden planks.

Much work appears to have been done on the room in the 18th century when it was reputed to have housed prisoners. A wooden floor was laid, and repairs made to other areas. During the 19th century the room was used as a barrack. The floor was levelled, the room may for a time have been partitioned, and finally the wooden floor was laid, probably in the later 19th or early 20th century. Significant finds include a large cache of used revolver cartridges buried at the back corner.

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

Edinburgh Castle G Ewart, S Coulter, A Hollinrake
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Standing building recording

NT 251 734 Two of the upper vaults below the Queen Anne Building and Great Hall retain archaeological traces of timber fittings associated with barrack and prison accommodation. The elevations and floors of these rooms were drawn in order to record potential evidence of the bed structures in particular, over three main periods of use:

- Mid- to late 17th-century occupation (Cromwellian barracks)
- Early 18th-century occupation (Hanoverian barracks)
- Mid- to later 18th-century occupation (prisoners of war)

Contemporary plans and specialist analysis of surviving timberwork suggest that tiered bunks for barrack use had been replaced with a single platform arrangement, possibly complemented by the use of hammocks, for the prisoners of war.

Graffiti on wooden doors and masonry was also recorded, with particular reference to names and initials, which apparently reflect the successive occupation of those vaults.

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

Edinburgh Castle: Crown Square G Ewart, D Murray
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 251 734 A watching brief was undertaken during excavations located in Crown Square and adjacent buildings. The aims of the excavations were to create a waterproof layer over the vaults below the Great Hall and Queen Anne Building and to create a permanent duct for present and subsequent services.

The work confirmed that the vault sequence pre-dates the construction of both the Great Hall and Queen Anne Building. The vaults exploit the terraced profile of the castle rock summit to the S and W, and effectively extend the limits of the upper defensive circuit beyond the area of the natural summit. Part of a possible earlier defensive line pre-dating the vaults was revealed, in the form of a truncated wall upon which the vaults were built.

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

Edinburgh Castle: Drury's Battery G Ewart, A Radley
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 251 734 A watching brief was undertaken in September 2002 during the excavation of a service trench across the cobbled area to the N of Drury's Battery, near the entrance to the vaults under the Queen Anne Building. A portion of this trench included part of the previously excavated area (*DES 1998*, 35). Part of a substantial wall, over 0.9m wide and surviving to a height of over 0.5m, was recorded, mostly in the S section of the trench.

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

Granton Gasworks Martin Cook, D Sproat
(City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology)
Evaluation; standing building recording

NT 2231 7696 Prior to residential redevelopment, linear evaluation trenching in July and August 2002 on two areas within the site of the former Granton Gasworks failed to uncover significant archaeological features or artefacts.

A programme of standing building recording was required as a condition of planning consent on two buildings to the N of the

site: the Pump House and Meter House. The two buildings were part of the first major construction of works which began in 1899 and were of a balanced Edwardian design in a red terracotta brick and steel-framed construction. The programme of building recording produced elevation drawings and a written and photographic record prior to their demolition. Access to the interior of these buildings was denied for health and safety reasons. (AOC 3479, AOC 3518)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Lattice Property Holdings.

Holyrood Park D Wilson, R Troup
(City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 2744 7348 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in January 2002 on the machine-excavation of a cable trench for the diversion of existing 11kV cables within the southern boundary of the Scheduled area of Holyrood Park. This generally failed to penetrate beyond modern disturbance created by the insertion of various services, and therefore failed to encounter any significant archaeological features or artefacts. (AOC 3672)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Power Ltd.

Holyrood Park (City parish of Edinburgh) G Ewart
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 280 726 A watching brief was undertaken in June 2002 during the repair a broken power cable under the road between Duddingston Loch and Samson's Ribs. The route defined by the present road is potentially of some antiquity, and as such is most likely the exploitation of a natural terrace or contour at the base of the more precipitous sections of the crags in the area. However, any possible survival of early features or deposits appears to have been eradicated by the extent of the present road construction works.

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

Holyrood Park: Arthur's Seat Erosion Control Works G Ewart, A Radley (Kirkdale Archaeology)
(City parish of Edinburgh)
Watching brief

NT 272 729 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the latest phase of Erosion Control Works, from December 2001 to April 2002. This involved the construction of a path to the W of Arthur's Seat, below 'Pipers Walk'. Nothing of obvious archaeological interest was found.

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

Holyrood Park: Croft an Righ G Ewart
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 270 740 An intermittent watching brief was undertaken between March and July 2002 in Holyrood Park during the excavation of a service track for the new Education Centre to Croft an Righ.

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

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

NT 282 727 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during excavations for the installation of a new septic tank near Duddingston Lodge in March 2002. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

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

Holyrood Park: Lilyhill drainage works G Ewart, D Stewart
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 282 737 A watching brief was undertaken in December 2001 during drainage works within the boundaries of Holyrood Park. The work took place on the E side of the park close to the park boundary wall, along the stretch between Lilyhill and Ulster Gate. This involved the machine-excavation and backfilling of a 200m long drainage trench. No structures, archaeological features or finds were discovered during the excavations.

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

Holyrood Park: Pavilion G Ewart, D Stewart
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 2718 7403 An intermittent watching brief was undertaken in Holyrood Park in November and December 2001 while ground was made ready for the building of a Ranger Pavilion. The site consists of an area of park grassland and trees dating from the beginning of the 20th century. It is presumed to be the result of the levelling over of an earlier landscape, which may originally have been market gardens and orchards of a monastic date.

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

Holyrood Park: near Pollock Halls G Ewart, D Stewart
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 271 726 A watching brief was undertaken in December 2001 while contractors cut a deep pipe trench in the W of Holyrood Park, close to the boundary wall separating the park from Pollock Halls of Residence. The absence of archaeological features or finds in this area of the park may be the result of landscaping related to the building of the park road and footpath, or it may be that this area was simply left to agricultural or park activity.

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

Horse Wynd: Coachmen's House D Stewart, G Ewart
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 268 738 A watching brief was undertaken in March 2002 during the excavation of a series of boreholes and test pits, located on the S side of the Coachmen's House, near Holyrood Palace. The sites lie at the southern end of a range of service buildings which define the W side of the Palace forecourt, and most lie within an open area presently used as a garden.

The upper deposit in every area appeared to have been deposited or disturbed in recent times. Beneath the recent material was a large amount of make-up material.

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

Horse Wynd: Holyrood Free Church and School (Queen's Gallery) G Ewart, D Stewart (Kirkdale Archaeology)
(City parish of Edinburgh)
Watching brief

NT 2679 7391 A watching brief was undertaken in January and February 2002 during the excavation of service tracks across

the courtyard area in the general area of known Palace/Abbey buildings.

The presence of stone walls pre-dating the later 19th-century church structure (providing footings and delimiting the latter on its E side at least) suggests a more complex structural history than might be first assumed. In addition, the area outwith the walls was equally complex, featuring imported clays, which in turn received a drain. The area W and N of the church was then infilled to create a new ground level, significantly higher than its predecessor. The drain was then introduced, although whether inside or outside a building is not known. Lastly the church was constructed utilising the levelled and truncated remains of both residual surfaces and masonry.

It is likely that the midden-rich deposits noted as exterior dumps, which appeared to extend across the entire footprint of the site, date to the 16th or early 17th century (on pottery evidence), and the drain was laid in some time before the church was constructed (1850), when the drain was truncated.

It is also likely that the walls revealed both within the courtyard and below later masonry associated with the school activity pre-date the midden infill, and as such are parts of stone buildings earlier than the 16th- to early 17th-century rebuilding programme. There was no further opportunity to investigate the extent and date of this masonry. However, it is likely that this relates to the late use of the Abbey precinct, still a functioning monastic house, and that the landscaping and drainage date to the immediate post-Reformation conversions to the monastic layout, generally depicted on Gordon of Rothiemay's perspective of 1647.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Benjamin Tindall Architects.

Jeffrey Street, Tannery Site P Masser
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 260 737 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in April 2002 of land formerly occupied by a tannery and other buildings to the rear of Jury's Inn Hotel, Jeffrey Street, comprising trial trenching, a photographic survey of upstanding remains and a preliminary analysis of the map evidence.

Until the late 19th century the site was occupied by a series of closes running back from the High Street, a street plan with probable medieval origins. Major redevelopment of the site accompanied the creation of Jeffrey Street, with demolition of the closes and construction of a tannery and other buildings.

The late 19th-century redevelopment was found to have heavily truncated the ground surface over parts of the site, making archaeological survival in these areas unlikely. However, two areas were identified in which the remains of earlier structures and deposits, apparently relating to properties of 16th- to 18th-century date, survived. Although no stratified medieval deposits were identified, substantial quantities of residual medieval pottery were recovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Carl Fisher Sibbald Partnership.

Mary King's Close G Ewart, D Gallagher, A Hollinrake
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Archaeological recording

NT 257 736 A baseline archaeological assessment was carried out between July and August 2002 on the area generally referred to as Mary King's Close (NT 27 SE 284), beneath Edinburgh's City Chambers. The programme of work consisted of detailed site inspection, photographic survey and desk-based research. The site is on several levels, due originally to the use of the steep natural slope on the N side of the High Street. Occupation and subsequent building phases saw exploitation of the slope in the form of terracing, cutting or projecting the natural bedrock profile.

Despite the small scale of the programme, a record of the principal archaeological features was completed, and sufficient evidence gathered to define the archaeological sequence:

1. The gradual infill of medieval burgage plots behind the High Street frontages.
2. The sudden imposition of a large complex public building after 1754 on the residual streetscape.
3. The total abandonment of parts of the site after *c* 1900.
4. Occasional public access.

As the site itself is a combination of residual medieval occupation with 18th- and 19th-century cellars superimposed, its overall archaeological significance centres on how the elaborate streetscape of late medieval Edinburgh was developed as part of a radical new architectural vision for the capital in the later 18th century. The site combines structural evidence of 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century occupation which reflects the evolution of the medieval High Street – the focus for prestige building for centuries.

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

Newkirkgate Shopping Centre, Leith Martin Cook
(City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 269 759 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in July 2002 ahead of the construction of a proposed retail development. The remnants of an 18th-century foundation wall were exposed and recorded. (AOC 3867)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Comprehensive Design Architects.

Old Fishmarket Close J A Lawson
(City parish of Edinburgh)
Watching brief

NT 2582 7352 A watching brief was undertaken in May 2002 after workmen excavating a water pipe along the W side of Old Fishmarket Close removed roofing stones from a previously unrecorded cellar. Access to the cellar was not possible for health and safety reasons. Visual inspection through the hole in its roof, however, revealed that the chamber extended across the width of the road though no doorway was visible. The date of the cellar remains unknown.

Extending along the length of the trench was a mixed deposit containing 15th- to 17th-century pottery, animal bones and oyster shells. This layer continued below the depth of the service trench as the trench moved downslope towards the Cowgate. No secure stratigraphic relationship between the cellar and this deposit was observed.

Report deposited in Edinburgh SMR and to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

Palace of Holyroodhouse G Ewart, A Radley, D Stewart
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Abbey; royal palace

NT 269 739 The results of the recent fieldwork programme can be described in terms of a series of rebuilding and clearance works completed on the site primarily after the construction of the NW Tower by James V in 1529–32 (Period III, 1550–1650). Certain residual structures and deposits were picked up within the Piazza and Forecourt areas, and they are separated on the basis of pottery evidence. The earliest period (Period I, 1150–1350) has shown activity in the form of drains and a possible

ditch – the former lying to the W of the present Palace, and the latter to the S. The Period II (1350–1550) episodes refer to late monastic activity within the area of the ranges to the S of the Abbey Church, later absorbed as the Piazza in Period III.

With the exception of these residual features, the bulk of the findings of the excavation demonstrated that the area immediately W of the developing Palace saw repeated infilling after the 1530s, forming a succession of road/yard surfaces. Within the Piazza, a series of chambers was identified of 15th/16th-century date. The area S of the Palace also picked up evidence of the 17th-century extensions in this area – primarily attempts to regularise the 16th-century Palace plan. The construction of the SW Tower and the demolition of a variety of late monastic ranges saw the partial incorporation of earlier structures within the new S side of the Piazza, commenced in the 1670s.

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

Palace of Holyroodhouse G Ewart
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Royal palace; graveyard

NT 269 739 During the extensive renovation and upgrading works on parts of the N Range of the Palace of Holyroodhouse, the downtaking of the dividing wall between Rooms 13 and 15 (N range, third floor) revealed that it was of unusually high-quality work. This wall was a simple stud partition with lightweight laminate wall fabric with wallpaper finish, but after removal of the wall surfaces (by contractors) the timber framework was recorded prior to removal.

The timber frame comprised a series of vertical and horizontal beams with two diagonal bracing beams. The entire structure was of pine and was assembled prior to fixing against floor and ceiling. This was achieved by a series of heavy iron bolts with plate terminals and a central tie rod.

The following inscription was seen, written in pencil in a 'Copperplate' hand:

Wm. Dunnet
Joiner Sept 20th 1900
Holyrood

The quality of the work is surprisingly high and the metalwork is also of good quality. The latter are of unusual design and may have been custom made. All this may indicate high quality control for a major reworking of the upper floor, from a series of large spaces to smaller individual chambers, at the turn of the 19th/20th century.

Also during this programme, numerous floorboards, fittings and doors were removed by contactors. This work was monitored.

At ground-floor level, within the present kitchens, excavation in advance of new gas mains installation revealed the presence of human burials. These comprised evidence of four mature adults, two juveniles, one child, and one baby. Due to the constraints of the area opened, only a brief record was feasible, and they were not disturbed any further. The individuals appeared to be part of a secular graveyard lying to the N and W of the Abbey Church, pre-dating the construction of the later 17th-century Palace and any possible 16th-century precursor.

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

Palace of Holyroodhouse, South Gardens G Ewart
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Abbey; royal palace

NT 269 739 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in November 2001 while a cable trench was cut through the South Gardens of the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

The layers exposed below the S lawn consisted of topsoil, levelling debris, and demolition debris sealing cobble surfaces with occupation or post-occupation deposits and cut-away wall-lines. The excavation of this area revealed 23m of almost continual structure, comprising from the N: a cobbled area; a massive E–W wall-line; a N–S return; a truncated E–W wall; a buttress or plinth structure; a large E–W wall; a cobbled area with open drain; and finally a thin E–W wall. The principal alignment for these structures is E–W, but it is noted that they are offset from the E–W alignment of the Palace by *c* 15°.

The layers exhibited where the trench cut into the road consisted of three layers of metalling and levelling over subsoil. These layers sealed only one structure – a vaulted culvert seen at the far S end of the trench.

The likelihood is that the trench has cut across a range of E–W aligned structures commencing from the N end with a cobbled street or courtyard bounded to the S by a massive load-bearing wall with a chamber against the S face of it.

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

Parliament House (City parish of Edinburgh) R Toolis
Watching brief; standing building recording (AOC Archaeology)

NT 2571 7353 A rolling programme of archaeological watching briefs and historic building recording continued as part of the redevelopment of Parliament House. The watching briefs were carried out in small discrete areas to the E of the Parliament House complex. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

Historic building recording was undertaken prior to and during the downtaking of the roof and interior of the Exchequer Building within Parliament House. Details of various internal features were revealed and recorded during this process, and dendrochronological samples were taken from the roof prior to demolition. (AOC 3552)

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

Pirrie Street, Leith (City parish of Edinburgh) D Connolly
Evaluation (Addyman Associates)

NT 268 759 Evaluation trenching was undertaken in July 2002 in advance of redevelopment within a vacant lot near the junction of Pirrie Street with Great Junction Street. The site is in close proximity to a former earthwork bastion of the Civil War defences of Leith.

Within the excavated area no evidence for early town defences was located. The only features of any antiquity were a circular wood-lined well (perhaps of the early 19th century, and infilled with mid-19th-century rubble) within a 5m diameter construction pit, and the sandstone rear wall of a later 19th-century building that had occupied the site.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Eric Hendrie Construction.

Ronaldson's Wharf, Leith S Stronach
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 269 765 An archaeological watching brief was conducted between August and December 2001 on selected groundworks associated with a housing development. The development area had already been subject to archaeological excavation (*DES 1999*, 40–41), which uncovered evidence of medieval occupation. During this watching brief, the foundations of demolished post-medieval structures fronting Sandport Place and the Water of

Leith were recorded. These are depicted on Wood's plan of 1777 and partly comprised a carpenter's yard.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service.

St Margaret's Church, Restalrig (City parish of Edinburgh) J Terry (Scotia Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 2832 7448 A watching brief was kept during the removal of tarmac and other modern materials outside the W end of the parish church before new flagstones were laid over the area. Immediately below the tarmac were the remains of two mortar-bonded rubble walls, which pre-dated the extant 19th-century building and probably also its 15th-century predecessor.

Several disarticulated human bones, uncovered to the immediate S of the walls, are thought to have resulted from the disturbance of two burials by a recently cut drainage trench.

Sponsors: Minister and Kirk Session of St Margaret's Parish Church, Restalrig.

School Brae, Cramond (City parish of Edinburgh) A Hunter Blair (AOC Archaeology)
18th-century mill

NT 1874 7656 A watching brief between January and March 2002 on the site of a drain improvement scheme near School Brae recorded a number of features. These included walls, remains of a furnace, and floors and deposits associated with the workings and demolition of the 18th-century Cockle Mill (NT 17 NE 69). No evidence of the 12th-century Cramond Mill, which was believed to have occupied the site, was revealed. (AOC 3719)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water.

Seton Place Well (City parish of Edinburgh) J A Lawson
Watching brief

NT 2619 7207 A well was disturbed by workmen in April 2002 laying a water pipe along the W side of Seton Place, 30m to the S of its intersection with Grange Road. The well shaft, 1.2m in diameter, was lined with roughly dressed sandstone blocks bonded together with a mortar. The well probably dates to the post-medieval period and pre-dates the construction of Seton Place in the 1850s. The well was preserved *in situ*.

Report deposited in Edinburgh SMR and to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

Swanston Farm Steading (City parish of Edinburgh) T Holden (Headland Archaeology)
19th-century farm steading

NT 239 675 Prior to the redevelopment of the site, a photographic survey and interpretative record were made of the surviving buildings in March 2002. This steading (NT 26 NW 77), constructed between the late 1830–50s, was a model of its type and incorporated many of the latest innovations in farm layout and machinery available at that time. This included features such as steam power, use of double-storey buildings to protect against the prevailing winds, maximum exposure to sunlight, and the grouping of buildings with similar or associated functions. Because of the innovative nature of the design, Swanston was put forward as something of an example for other larger steadings and was featured in a standard text on farming written by John Chalmers Morton (1855). The plans as built do not, however, match the published drawings.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Swanston Farm Ltd.

8a and 8b Tower Street, Leith (City parish of Edinburgh) H Moore, G Wilson, J Franklin (EASE Archaeology)
Assessment; standing building recording

NT 2720 7658 A programme of site assessment and building recording was carried out in advance of housing development. The site lies to the immediate W side of the site of recent archaeological investigations (*DES 2001*, 44). Three large walls and a midden spread were identified during trial trenching. Two of the walls, previously seen in 2001, are thought to represent a fortification of 1649 with an 18th-century sea wall built against it. The third wall was of a more substantial nature and may represent part of Ramsay's Fort, built between 1548–59. A programme of building recording was undertaken on the upstanding remains on the site.

Sponsor: Bryant Homes.

Trinity House (City parish of Edinburgh) G Ewart, A Radley (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Standing building recording

NT 269 760 An excavation was undertaken in the vaulted basement of Trinity House (NT 27 NE 31) prior to the re-laying of the floor. The basement comprises three E–W aligned vaults. The area is accessed via a short flight of stone steps from the courtyard into a short passage. This leads to a doorway in the SW corner of the basement area, opening into a N–S aligned corridor along the W side of the S and central vaults and leading to the N vault. The general aim of the excavation was to remove approximately 100mm of the upper deposits from the whole of the floor area.

The results are described in terms of three basic periods of construction and occupation:

Period 1: The original vault construction and occupation 1555 to *c* 1816. The vaults generally date from this period and all the main walls were built at this time. The present access and the layout of the vaults is generally unchanged from Period 1, but the present steps are probably a revision of an earlier series.

Period 2: Refurbishment of the cellars, *c* 1816 to late 20th century. This period saw the separation of each vault space into the present 'room' configuration, as a series of interconnected chambers. They were in turn separated from each other with gates or doors between. The vaults were ultimately furnished with 'wine cellar' style brick and concrete storage boxes or bins.

Period 3: Late changes/conversions, late 20th century to present. The doors between rooms were removed at this time and the cellar reverted to a generally open area, ultimately used as a coal store.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

Tron Square, Old Assembly Close (City parish of Edinburgh) J Millar (Headland Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 258 735 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between November 2001 and January 2002 during selected works associated with construction of the new Cowgate Nursery, Tron Square. The works followed an archaeological evaluation (*DES 2000*, 38), and stripping of modern overburden to formation level was monitored. The site had been cleared to bedrock during early modern development but the foundations of four tenement walls survived. These were orientated N–S, and on constructional style are divisible into two phases. The earliest is probably consistent with Rothiemay's 1647 depiction of the area, with the later likely to date to the 19th century. A trench cut into bedrock on the same alignment contained 16th-century pottery but its function remained unclear.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: John Mowlem & Company plc.

Waverley Station R Toolis, R Inglis
(City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 262 738 A watching brief of borehole coring works was carried out in March and April 2002 prior to the proposed development of the site. The results appear to indicate that the former development of Waverley Railway Station destroyed much of the remnant archaeology of the earlier town layout within this part of Edinburgh. (AOC 3735)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Railtrack plc.

Whitefoord House, Canongate R Murray
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 266 739 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between December 2001 and February 2002 during selected works associated with the construction of an extension to the veteran's home at Whitefoord House (NT 27 SE 2745). Excavation revealed structural remains which survived up to 1.15m high. The site can be divided into two phases, the earliest represented by a late 17th- to mid-18th-century building. The later phase is represented by a small building built onto the S wall of the earlier structure. A large sandstone wall bonded with lime mortar, situated to the E, formed a close with the N–S oriented wall of the earlier building. This later structure dates to the mid- to late 19th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Morham and Brotchie Partnership.

Cocklaw Farm Steading, Currie D Sproat
(Currie parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Standing building recording; watching brief

NT 165 684 A programme of standing building recording was undertaken prior to the redevelopment of Cocklaw farm steading into residential housing. The 19th-century steading was subject to elevation and ground plan survey with additional written and photographic record. The site, centred around a main courtyard, was of several phases of rubble-built buildings – including a two-storey farmhouse – which were in a state of dilapidation at the time of recording.

A small watching brief in the immediate environs of the site exposed a well and the remains of other demolished brick-built structures. (AOC 3609, AOC 3610)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Gemcross Home Ltd.

Heriot-Watt Research Park, Riccarton R Conolly
(Currie parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 170 695 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in September 2002 on the site of the proposed Heriot-Watt Research Park, Phase 2, at Riccarton campus. Deposits and features relating to relatively modern cultivation were encountered. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were revealed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Heery International Ltd for Scottish Enterprise Edinburgh & Lothian.

A8000/A90 Upgrading: Environmental Constraints Study G Ewart
(Dalmeny parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Assessment; survey

NT 137 764 (centre) An archaeological impact assessment was undertaken of proposed works to be undertaken to the S of South Queensferry. The study area was intensively fieldwalked in October 2001.

In total, 180 individual sites are listed in the gazetteer, alongside the designed landscapes and pre-20th-century place-names.

The area retains its post-medieval settlement pattern, but the present field system is mainly the result of late 18th-century enclosures. The landscape was much altered for the building of the railway in the later 19th century, while in the later 20th century road links changed the character of the landscape to its present form. Little evidence remains of earlier settlement.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsors: ERM, Edinburgh City Council.

Hawthorn Bank, South Queensferry M Dalland
(Dalmeny parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 130 783 Six archaeological trial trenches were machine-excavated in October 2002 in advance of a proposed development. The fieldwork uncovered a series of stone walls which were identified as garden boundaries and remains of 19th-century buildings. Large parts of the site were covered in late 20th-century demolition deposits up to 1.8m deep. No medieval remains were uncovered during the fieldwork.

The stone walls that ran along the S side of the site contained architectural details that indicate that they were part of a building. The wall fabric and map evidence indicate an 18th- or early 19th-century date.

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

Wester Dalmeny Steading, Dalmeny M Cressey, G Mudie
(Dalmeny parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Late medieval structure; 19th-century farmstead

NT 142 774 Upstanding building survey and archaeological evaluation were undertaken between May and October 2002 prior to the conversion of Wester Dalmeny farmstead into a series of dwellings. The building survey identified five phases in the farm development. The steading was constructed in 1827 based on a formal plan incorporating two quadrangles around two central courtyards. A hexagonal horse-engine located on the S side of the steading was in operation at this time. By the late 19th century a steam engine and boiler house had replaced this. Later phases included the construction of a free-standing byre and the demolition of the E range. The final phase included the incorporation of a grain drying facility.

The archaeological evaluation discovered a number of possible pits and ditches and recovered sherds of late medieval pottery. A subsequent watching brief in the area to the S of the upstanding steading uncovered late or early post-medieval building remains. The structural remains comprised at least two adjoining buildings defined by vestigial walls extensively robbed of their larger stone component, a beaten earth floor deposit containing two hearth settings, and cobbled surfaces incorporating drainage features. Green-glazed pottery was recovered, along with quantities of glass, iron objects, ironworking slag, bone and shell.

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: bell grant.

East Mains of Ingliston (Kirkliston parish) G Brown
18th/19th-century steading (Headland Archaeology)

NT 147 728 An archaeological field evaluation and historic building survey were carried out in June 2002. Cartographic research led to the conclusion that East Mains had late 18th- or early 19th-century origins and that elements of the original fabric survived in the modern farm. Trial trenches were placed in and around the demolished buildings and discovered only features

related to the farm steading. Trenching in the remainder of the area did not uncover any traces of earlier activity.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Stephen Dalton.

Newbridge Nursery, Newbridge (Kirkliston parish) G Brown
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 120 727 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was carried out in June 2002 on the site of a former nursery. Eleven trenches were excavated, totalling 5% of the development area. A ditch on a NW–SE alignment was identified near the S boundary of the site, but produced no artefacts or other clues as to its date or likely function. No other archaeological discoveries were made.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Stephen Dalton.

Boll o' Bere Steading, Balerno (Ratho parish) M Cressey
Farmstead (CFA Archaeology)

NT 133 658 The conversion of Boll o' Bere farmstead (NT 16 NW 78) into a series of homes necessitated a building survey and archaeological evaluation between February and May 2002. The farm lies alongside the A70 and the route of a reputed Roman Road. The Boll o' Bere place-name suggested that the farmstead may have originally been an inn.

The building survey identified a development history spanning approximately 320–350 years. The earliest phase relates to the late 17th-century cartographic sources that depict the site by name only. The second phase relates to the construction of a single longhouse dwelling with byre on an L-shaped plan in the mid- to late 18th century. Later developments include the construction of a large animal house, cartsheds and milking parlour during the mid-19th century.

The evaluation identified no significant archaeological remains associated with the reputed Roman Road, nor the presence of earlier buildings associated with an inn.

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Alan Sheerin Associates.

Newhouse Farm, Balerno (Ratho parish) M Dalland
Steading (Headland Archaeology)

NT 150 680 A desk-based study and survey were undertaken between December 2001 and February 2002 of Newhouse Farm. The steading complex comprised two courtyards, the eastern of which was to be developed. The emphasis of the buildings around the E courtyard was clearly animal husbandry, as indicated by the presence of byres for over-wintering animals and a milking parlour. The buildings around the W courtyard included the old farmhouse. The OS 1st edition map shows an octagonal building, probably a horse gin, against the outer W side of the W courtyard. This indicates that, in the 19th century at least, the farm was concerned with both cereal production and animal husbandry.

The cartographic evidence indicates that the steading developed from an original single courtyard to the present double courtyard layout during a period from the mid-18th to the first half of the 19th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Peter Nicholas.

FALKIRK

Gamekeeper's Cottage, Airth (Airth parish) R Conolly
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 896 872 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in August 2002 of land N of Airth Castle. The evaluation identified several archaeological features, including a ditch and a wall, dating to the post-medieval period. Much of the site had been heavily disturbed in the late 20th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr A MacKinlay.

Blackness Castle G Ewart, J Franklin
(Bo'ness & Carriden parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 055 801 A small trench was excavated in October 2001 immediately to the W of the Spur at Blackness Castle (NT 08 SE 6.00). This was to assess the archaeological implications of new access plans for visitors. About 10cm depth of modern path was removed to reveal an earlier cobbled surface and drain in the lower E end of the trench, immediately outside the doorway. Nothing of archaeological importance was found at the W end, where for the most part the modern path had been laid directly onto bedrock. The cobbles and drain were retained *in situ*.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

East Bonhard (Bo'ness & Carriden parish) H M D Jones
Geophysical survey; fieldwalking; excavation

NT 018 795 Oblique aerial photographs showed possible roundhouses and a souterrain in the field to the W of East Bonhard Farm.

Based on the rectified photographic plots, nine 20 x 20m squares were laid out covering the cropmarks, and resistivity, magnetic and fieldwalking surveys were made. Geophysical surveys were inconclusive in confirming any Iron Age features, and fieldwalking finds were mainly midden spreads of the past 200 years.

Two trenches were excavated over points where magnetic and resistivity anomalies coincided, one of which was at the souterrain-like cropmark. The excavations suggested that the cropmark was caused by natural variations. No archaeological features were found.

Sponsors: HS, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, Mr J Graham.

Antonine Wall, near Seabegs Wood Roman Fortlet G Ewart, A Radley
(Falkirk parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NS 815 794 A watching brief was undertaken in August 2002 while a section of the concrete revetment wall between the Antonine Wall and the road to the N was to be replaced, in the vicinity of the counter scarp of the ditch. Two small trenches were excavated.

The foundation trench for the concrete wall was found to extend S of the area to be disturbed, therefore the area excavated and all the features were within it. The only deposit of any possible archaeological interest was a sand and gravel layer, possibly disturbed make-up of the counter scarp.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

FIFE

Kellie Castle, Kellie (Carnbee parish) T Holden
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NO 520 052 Three phases of archaeological monitoring were undertaken at Kellie Castle (NO 50 NW 4) between April 2001 and February 2002 during the construction of a toilet block and the excavation of service trenches.

Works at the site of the pavilion to the NW of the castle uncovered modern midden deposits. The excavation of a second service trench along the edge of a natural platform to the N of the garden revealed a ditch, which seems to have been cut along the edge of a natural slope. To the E of this, three phases of walling associated with a prepared floor surface crossed the trench. No dating evidence was recovered, although all the structures clearly pre-date an overlying spread of demolition debris and the 18th/19th-century garden wall.

Work within the castle forecourt uncovered the remains of a rubble wall foundation and one possible culvert/drain aligned E–W. To the N of the culvert a cut feature filled with sandstone rubble and mortar was identified. This appears to be a continuation of a rubble/mortar-filled ditch recorded in 1995 (*DES 1995*, 26). A series of levelling and make-up deposits overlay the wall foundation and culvert/drain. Glass fragments recovered from the ditch fill suggest a 19th-century date.

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

Teasses Estate, Leven (Ceres parish) A Saville
Flint scraper (NMS)

NO 408 080 Neolithic/Bronze Age flint scraper found by Mr R Bilson. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.72/01) and allocated to Kirkcaldy Museum.

Culross (Culross parish) F Hunter
Anglo-Saxon strap end (NMS)

NS 985 864 Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy strap end found by a metal detectorist near Culross. It is a typical zoomorphic 9th-century type. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 15/01) and allocated to Dunfermline Museum

Culross to Newmills J Lewis, J Terry
(Culross; Torryburn parishes) (Scotia Archaeology)
Watching brief

NS 978 858 to NT 011 863 A watching brief was kept during the installation of a new main drain renewal system from the W end of Culross village to the Bluther Burn, between Low Valleyfield and Newmills. Work commenced in 2001 (*DES 2001*, 46) and was completed in 2002. A few features of archaeological interest were uncovered:

NS 9936 8609	Remnant of old sea wall.
NS 9982 8627	?Remnant of old sea wall, although its position does not coincide with that shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1866.
NS 9942 8613	Three timber sleepers, probably for a small, early, horse-drawn railway to a nearby quarry.
NS 9936 8606 – NS 9948 8615	Remnants of earlier road surfaces of brick and sandstone below the tarmac.

Sponsor: Scottish Water.

East Burnside/Castle Hill, Cupar (Cupar parish) R Cachart
Evaluation; watching brief (SUAT)

NO 375 146 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in March 2002 at East Burnside in advance of proposed residential development at the base of the E side of the site of Cupar Castle (NO 31 SE 8), in an area that might contain evidence of the castle outworks or medieval settlement. Close to the site frontage along East Burnside, early modern and modern make-up, garden soil and industrial deposits were found to overlay a deeply buried medieval cultivation soil and a make-up deposit, both of which contained medieval pottery, bone and shell. Waterlogged natural deposits were reached at a depth of *c* 1.9m below the site surface. Quarried bedrock was found close to the S side of the site near the hill slope. Nothing was identified that could be related directly to any defensive outworks for Cupar Castle.

A watching brief on development groundworks was subsequently undertaken. The slope on the S side of the development leading up to the castle site was terraced by the contractors' excavations. Here, a wide ditch feature containing a few sherds of medieval pottery was found to extend further up the slope. Large fragments of quarry stone were also found on the slope which could represent demolition from the castle. On the W side of the site the medieval cultivation soil was further investigated. Extensive early modern/modern industrial deposits were found to cover the footprint of the new build and a stone-built well was recorded. A trench in East Burnside Road appeared to reveal make-up deposits infilling the low-lying ground at the edge of Lady Burn.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Taycon Construction Ltd.

Kingdom Gateway Development, Phase 3 A Rees
(Dunfermline parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 123 858 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken in February 2002 as part of the ongoing development of a large area proposed for housing (see *DES 2001*, 46). No archaeological features or deposits were located.

Report deposited in Fife SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Ironside Farrar for Redrow Homes.

Pittencrieff Park (Dunfermline parish) H M D Jones
Geophysical survey

NT 088 871 Ground resistance surveys (see *DES 2001*, 46) continued on both the S parchmark and the ha-ha. Irregular high resistance lines were found to run roughly N–S, i.e. downslope, but no clear E–W line has been found to match the parchmark. It is planned to survey to the N and S of the area so far covered to see whether these lines can be found. The northernmost corner of the ha-ha has probably been found.
Sponsors: Fife Council, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

Falkland Palace (Falkland parish) D Hind
Watching brief

NO 254 076 An archaeological watch was kept on the installation of earthing rods for the upgraded lightning conductors at Falkland Palace in June 2002.

The excavations were minimal in nature, and only the topsoil was disturbed. Two trenches within a cultivated bed on the W side of the castle yielded late 19th- to early 20th-century earthenware. No other finds or features were recorded.

Archive to be deposited in Fife SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: NTS.

House of Falkland (Falkland parish) G Brown
Designed landscape (Headland Archaeology)

NO 242 074 (centre) An archaeological exploration was undertaken in February and March 2002 of the footpath system at the House of Falkland. A total of 13 transects were excavated across various footpaths in the grounds of the estate in order to locate precisely and characterise accurately the footpaths, so that they might be reinstated as part of the restoration of the designed landscape. Only those paths near the stables and on the palace walk showed evidence of having had formal surfaces. The other paths, though lacking formal surfaces, were well constructed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Derek Carter Associates.

FIFE

Carlingnose Battery, North Queensferry M Roy
(Inverkeithing parish) (SUAT)
Watching brief

NT 133 806 A watching brief was carried out in October 2001 on groundworks associated with the development of Carlingnose Battery. No further elements of the battery were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Living Water.

Kilrenny Village Housing Scheme A Cox, D Bowler
(Kilrenny parish) (SUAT)
Evaluation; watching brief

NO 573 048 An evaluation was carried out in December 2001 in advance of a residential development. A total of ten evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing evidence of rig and furrow cultivation, field drains, coal deposits and a possible wall feature.

A watching brief was carried out in June 2002. This revealed geological outcrops including coal, and fragmentary traces of wall foundations and possible surfaces, probably of early modern date. No evidence was found to confirm the postulated existence of a monastic settlement in this area.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsors: Norman Gray and Partners, Macfarlane Construction.

Straiton Quarry, Wormit (Logie parish) G Brown
Prehistoric settlement; cremations (Headland Archaeology)

NO 415 236 (centre) An open area excavation was carried out at Straiton Quarry in June and July 2002 in connection with a proposed extension to the sand and gravel quarry. The site lies wholly within a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Topsoil stripping revealed a number of cut features, some of which proved to be of prehistoric date. Key among the discoveries were a number of post-holes related to a palisade in the far NW of the site. The post-holes were very likely of prehistoric date and relate to the unenclosed settlement known from aerial photographs. No other traces of structures were identified in the excavation, suggesting that the core of settlement lies to the S and W of the quarry extension. Also in the NW corner of the site were five heavily truncated cremations. Two of these contained prehistoric pottery, with the best preserved containing an intact undecorated accessory vessel and some decorated sherds from a bucket-shaped urn.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: RMC Russell plc.

Earlseat, near Kirkcaldy (Markinch parish) M Cressey
Colliery landscape (CFA Archaeology)

NT 318 978 A desk-based study and walkover survey were undertaken between June and September 2001 as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment for a proposed opencast coal site and coal haulage route. Thirteen sites were identified, most of which were present only on cartographic sources. The structural remains of the former Earlseat Colliery (NT 39 NW 165) and its associated miners' cottages (NT 317 979) lay at the centre of the site. Although very little remains of the mine itself, its mineral railway was found to be well preserved beneath woodland (NT 320 977). Other features of interest include more recent industrial building remains and an early 20th-century cottage (NT 322 979).

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: JWH Ross and Co.

93 Market Street, St Andrews B Glendinning
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (SUAT)
Evaluation; watching brief

NO 508 167 Two short phases of evaluation were carried out prior to the redevelopment of the backlands of 93 Market Street, St Andrews. A subsequent watching brief was conducted during ground reduction and the cutting of foundation trenches. Upper and lower garden soil deposits were identified across most of the site. Artefact densities were low in comparison with an adjacent site evaluated in 1999 (*DES 1999*, 48). During the watching brief a cut feature containing Scottish White Gritty ware was identified sealed below the lower garden soil deposit.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: W L Watson and Sons.

130 Market Street, St Andrews R H M White
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (SUAT)
Watching brief

NO 507 166 An archaeological watching brief was conducted in September 2002 on ground reduction and the cutting of foundation trenches in the backlands of 130 Market Street. No features of archaeological significance were identified, with the exception of the ubiquitous St Andrews medieval garden soil containing ceramics dating from the 12th to 15th centuries.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr Larry Visocchi.

133 Market Street, St Andrews R H M White
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (SUAT)
Medieval backlands

NO 507 167 An evaluation was conducted in the backlands of 133 Market Street, St Andrews. Both upper and lower garden soil deposits containing a sequence of ceramics from the 12th to 19th centuries were identified. A coin belonging to the short cross coinage of the late 11th to mid-12th centuries was also recovered.

A watching brief on the excavation of the foundation trenches and ground reduction work located garden soil deposits across much of the site and ceramics dating from the 12th to 15th centuries onwards were recovered. In addition, a cut feature – possibly a ditch – and a possible ruined wall were identified.
Sponsor: Clinton Cards.

St Andrews Harbour M Roy
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (SUAT)
Evaluation

NO 515 165 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in October 2001 on the site of a proposed café development at St Andrews harbour. Two trenches were opened within the development area, adjacent to the 16th-century wall of the medieval abbey, and next to the harbour. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Enterprise Fife.

West Port, St Andrews R H M White
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (SUAT)
Medieval city gate

NO 506 165 A watching brief was conducted between March and May 2002 on streetscape improvement works around the base of the West Port, St Andrews. Most of the area had been heavily disturbed by modern services. However, the foundation course of a wall was uncovered on the N side of South Street, immediately to the E of the West Port. This was aligned W–E, and was flush with the base of the main central arch. It consisted of several large blocks of sandstone, some bonded with a grey-white mortar cement. The wall had a maximum width of 0.88m and extended out 1.9m E from the foot of the arch. It is not clear whether this feature represented an original extension of the gateway into the town or a later embellishment. Some *in situ* setts

were observed abutting this wall; others had been removed for the insertion of modern services.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Enterprise Fife.

Newark Castle (St Monance parish) T Neighbour
Topographic and geophysical survey (CFA Archaeology)

NO 518 012 The ruins of Newark Castle (NO 50 SW 17) are situated on a narrow, cliff-edged promontory on the S coast of Fife. Resistivity survey was carried out over two areas in February 2001. On the promontory, survey of the court to the W of the upstanding remains of the castle revealed the remains of a wall which runs roughly E–W, plus several patches of putative buried rubble. Two linear low resistance anomalies lead from the castle to a cleft in the cliff to the W of the castle. The cleft has been bridged by a semi-circular arch, and it seems likely that the linear anomalies reflect the presence of buried drainage features. Survey of an area to the N of the castle and the promontory revealed two clear, roughly rectangular, high resistance anomalies, perhaps the response from buried buildings. Inspection of the cliff edge to the S of this survey area revealed the collapsed remains of a barrel-vaulted ceiling extending N for an unknown distance, below the survey area.

Topographic survey was carried out to record the terracing on the E side of the castle. The terracing leads down to a sheltered shingle beach.

Full report deposited in the NMRS. (Note, however, that the owner has changed the name to St Monance Castle.)
Sponsor: Nola Crewe.

Newark Castle (St Monance parish) J Lewis
Castle (Scotia Archaeology)

NO 518 012 Newark Castle sits on a promontory on the N side of the Firth of Forth, 1km W of St Monans. It probably dates from the 15th century and originally comprised ranges of buildings set around a courtyard. In the 16th century, the E range was extended northwards and a circular tower built onto it. Later that century, the upper parts of the N end of the E range and the tower were rebuilt and some of the ground-floor chambers altered, the northernmost one becoming a kitchen. In the late 17th century, the 16th-century house was heightened and Dutch gables added to it. Some parts of the castle were still occupied well into the 19th century when the tower walls were cut back to provide additional living space. This action contributed to the collapse of the N wall of the tower early in the 20th century, whilst coastal erosion has resulted in the loss of other buildings, including the entire W side of the castle.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed programme of restoration of the N end of the E range and its round tower. The principal areas of excavation were: the interior of the round tower and its entrance passage; the kitchen and its fireplace; the first-floor hall; and four trenches against the castle walls.

The tower. The remains of the tower stood five storeys above ground level, although excavation also uncovered a hitherto unsuspected basement. The tower measured 7.5m in diameter over walls 2.2m thick at their base, but reduced over most of the building's height. Piercing the E and W walls of the basement were embrasures terminating in circular gun-loops which had probably opened onto a ditch. At some stage the ditch had been backfilled with at least 5m of rubble and soil. The basement floor was bedrock, into which a square feature had been cut – perhaps a well – which was not excavated. From ground level upwards, the tower walls have been reduced and alterations made to many of the mural features, such as windows and gun-loops.

The kitchen. The kitchen was formed when a large fireplace was inserted into the end of the northernmost undercroft of the E range. Most of the floor of this chamber comprised bedrock although some crude paving had been added where there were undulations in the rock. Cutting the bedrock was a narrow channel leading to a slop drain, set below a window in the E wall.

First-floor hall. This room, probably a hall during the later phases of occupation, lay directly over the kitchen and measured 6.2m N–S by 5m wide internally. Turf and debris overlay a deposit of sand, presumably the setting for floor tiles or flags, although no trace of either remained. There were two fireplaces in the hall, one directly over the kitchen fireplace, and another much smaller one in the S wall.

Trenches outside the castle. Four trenches were excavated against the castle walls, primarily to determine the depths of their foundations. This objective proved difficult to achieve for several reasons, although some interesting features were nevertheless uncovered. Trenches were opened against the two main doorways into the E range, one of which gave access to the passage leading to the tower, the other to the kitchen and a turnpike stair (now demolished) which led to the first-floor hall. In both trenches, large sandstone flags were overlain by a secondary surface of hard-packed gravel. In a trench outside the E range a relieving arch was uncovered near the base of the E wall, over 2m below present ground level. Also in this trench were the only artefacts pre-dating the late 19th century – sherds of probable 17th-century pottery, some of it French.
Sponsor: Nola Crewe.

St Monans (St Monance parish) F Hunter
Romano-British brooch; Viking bell (NMS)

NO 521 016 Romano-British brooch and Viking bell found while metal detecting in the 1970s in a field immediately W of St Monans. Both are copper alloy. The brooch is an enamelled headstud type; the bell is hexagonal. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 73/01) and allocated to East Fife Museums.

Holly Road, Leven (Scoonie parish) K Stentoft
Cist cemetery (AOC Archaeology)

NO 378 021 A cist cemetery consisting of at least eight cists was discovered during an archaeological evaluation in May 2002 at Holly Road, Leven. The cists were recorded in plan and the ground reinstated. No further excavation took place. Decorated pottery of early prehistoric date was associated with the cists. It is likely that a cist discovered in 1944 (*PSAS* 83, 230–31) is one of the eight uncovered by the evaluation. (AOC 3786)

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

Holly Road, Leven (Scoonie parish) J Lewis
Early Bronze Age cemetery (Scotia Archaeology)

NO 377 021 A field evaluation, undertaken by AOC Archaeology in advance of a proposed housing development (see above), uncovered eight cists in the vicinity of one discovered in 1944. Following the completion of the evaluation, the site was backfilled. In July 2002, the site was reopened and over the next three weeks excavated fully. The first phase of that project was undertaken by the Time Team, the remainder by Scotia Archaeology.

In all, 11 cists were uncovered. Six of them were surrounded by a ditch which had been deliberately filled in before at least some of the burials were in place. The penannular ditch defined an enclosure 9–10m in diameter, seemingly with an entrance on its E side, although only one terminal could be identified because

of severe erosion in that part of the trench. On the S side of the enclosure was the largest of the cists, over which sat a hemispherical boulder, 2.5m in diameter. Only this cist and one other retained their capstones. Those graves outside the enclosure were of significantly inferior quality to those inside it, and appeared to include child burials. One cremation burial was uncovered in the NW corner of the enclosure. The complete excavation of the site, including the removal of several spits of fluvio-glacial materials, failed to reveal any more.

The preservation of human remains varied considerably, from almost complete skeletons in some graves to a total lack of bone in others. The artefactual assemblage consists of one flint knife blade, three complete Food Vessels (one much smaller than the others), and several sherds from another vessel.
Sponsor: Fife Council.

GLASGOW CITY

Linn Park (Cathcart parish) S Nisbet, J McMahon
Lime kilns

NS 584 591 Removal of rhododendrons in a hollow of a former lime quarry uncovered a bank of four clamp kilns, 3m long by 2m wide by 1m deep, at 3m centres. Now incorporated into interpretative walk.

Linn Park (Cathcart parish) S Nisbet
Mineral road

NS 582 594 Road on an inclined plane, 1.5m wide by *c* 30m long, rising up face of slope at constant gradient from 18th-century coal pits in White Cart valley to plateau above.

Millholm Paper Mill (Cathcart parish) S Nisbet
Mill lade; site of water wheel

NS 586 597 Demolition of a 20th-century industrial building early in 2002 exposed a dressed sandstone lade 2m wide by 3m deep on the edge of a former paper mill site. Circular score marks in the lade wall and iron wheel bearings/bolts indicate the site of a water wheel.

Bell's Pottery, Kyle Street (Glasgow parish) K Seretis
Industrial pottery (GUARD)

NS 595 662 A variety of fieldwork (watching briefs, evaluation, excavation) has been conducted at the site of the former Bell's Pottery (NS 56 NE 89, 89.1). Bell's was Scotland's foremost producer of fineware ceramics and was in operation during much of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The current development site occupies much of the northern half of the former potworks. The area attracted previous archaeological attention (*DES 1996*, 54) prior to an earlier development of the southern extent of the site in the mid-1990s.

An initial watching brief was undertaken of seven boreholes and six probe holes opened up across the site. This confirmed that the archaeological remains of Bell's Pottery remain largely intact and in good preservation across the site, and sealed beneath the current concrete capping layer. The deposits encountered ranged in depth from 0.15–3.10m.

An evaluation and watching brief located in the northernmost extent of the site found significant archaeological remains of the Pottery at a depth of 2.2m. This resulted in the excavation and recording of the remains of a chimney (known from historic maps of the site), adjacent cobbled flooring and sandstone flagging, and a series of drains, including two field drains related to the earlier use of the site as a field. Substantial amounts of archaeological finds relating to the Pottery were recovered. A watching brief took place in the SE area and located the remains of the flint kiln (also known from historic maps of the site). Work has been discontinued in this area and the remains preserved.

The main and ongoing watching brief of approximately 400 boreholes, four lift shafts and machine-excavation of the road off of Kyle Street have recovered substantial finds and information relating to the use and topography of the site. Included within this was the discovery and recording of a wall located along the small road off Kyle Street, just outwith the site of the pottery but coming off the boundary wall.

At present the work at the site continues. However, the recent work has already added significantly to enhance our understanding of the site, in particular in regard to its overall topography. A large quantity of pottery, some moulds, and various types of kiln furniture have been recovered. (GUARD 1176)
Sponsor: Victoria Hall Ltd.

208–214 Clyde Street (Glasgow parish) C Evans
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 590 648 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundbreaking works associated with the development of the site for residential and commercial accommodation. Substantial 19th- and 20th-century building remains were revealed, including a sandstone flagged surface beneath the adjacent car park, but no earlier archaeological deposits or features were observed. (GUARD 1220)
Sponsor: Melville Dundas Ltd.

138 Elliot Street, Finnieston (Glasgow parish) G Brown
Early 19th-century industrial pottery (Headland Archaeology)

NS 574 652 (centre) Trial trenching was carried out in March 2002 on a site intended for development at the N end of Elliot Street. The work showed that the Verreville Pottery, established in the early 19th century, survived in the W part of the site, albeit much disturbed by modern activity. An important collection of ceramics was recovered during the evaluation, including ceramic patterns not previously identified as Verreville.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Cooper Cromar for Sovereign Properties.

Glasgow Tron Steeple (Glasgow parish) T Addyman
Standing building recording (Addyman Associates)

NS 595 649 The Tron Steeple (NS 56 SE 21) is currently undergoing a comprehensive conservation exercise and refurbishment that includes the rearrangement of the early floor structures within its lower stages. The object of this study, in September 2002, was to record the woodwork of the floor structures at each level within the tower, and the bell frame itself.

The tower was constructed in the early 1590s, and the surviving early floor structures formed of roughly squared pine common joists at lower levels can probably be associated with this period. It is clear that there had been four original floor levels.

The upper parts of the tower and the present spire are known to have been constructed *c* 1637, although the junction between the old and new work was not clearly identified. The fourth and uppermost level of early flooring for which there was evidence (but no surviving timberwork) appears to have belonged to this phase. The form of the floor was not wholly determined, the joist sockets having been infilled and their alignments obscured.

The three existing arches at pavement level are known to have been inserted in *c* 1855 under the auspices of the Glasgow architect John Carrick.

The existing timber bell frame is an extensively modified structure of low-frame, single pit type that contains major elements

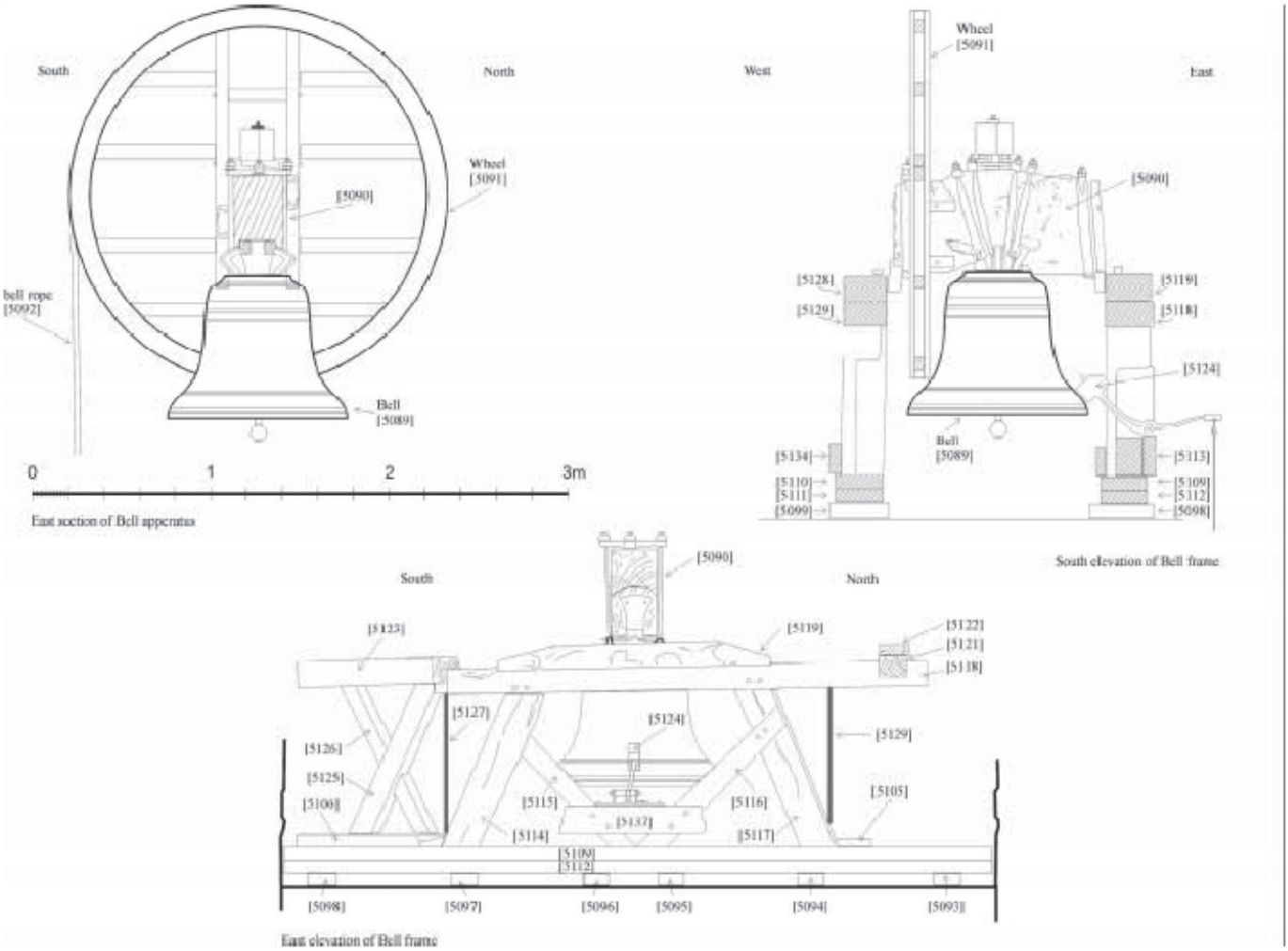


Fig 23. Glasgow Tron Steeple. Bell frame elevations and sections.

of early fabric in its upper parts that are presumably datable to the period of manufacture of the bell itself, the 1630s. The surviving upper parts of the frame appear to be of oak while the bell headstock is apparently of knotty elm.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Glasgow Building Preservation Trust.

Lancefield Quay, Finnieston J Dawson

(Glasgow parish) (Headland Archaeology)

Early 19th-century industrial pottery

NS 573 651 A watching brief in April 2002 uncovered a series of pits containing waster sherds from the Verreville Pottery, which was situated immediately to the N of the site. Sherds include slipware, transfer ware, hand-painted wares and sponge-printed wares. All are represented in both their bisque and glazed states. Preliminary analysis suggests that most of the sherds date to the period when the pottery was owned by John Geddes (1802–30).

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Miller Homes (Scotland West) Ltd.

Shuttle Street/College Street R H M White

(Glasgow parish) (SUAT)

Watching brief

NS 597 652 A watching brief was conducted on site preparation works in advance of development located towards the N end of the High Street, on its W side. Nothing of archaeological importance was identified, although works ceased before modern deposits were penetrated, so archaeological remains may still survive *in situ*.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: M P M Capita.

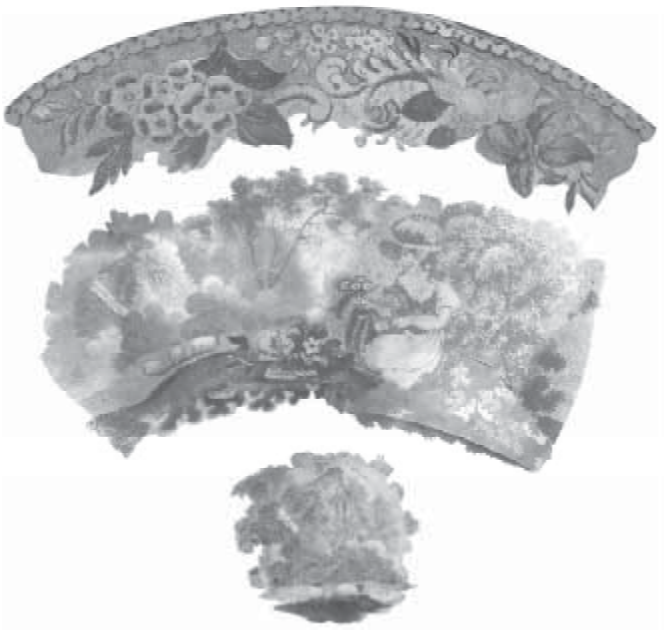


Fig. 24. Lancefield Quay, Finnieston. Reconstruction of transfer pattern, 'girl with basket', created digitally from bisque and glazed sherds of teacups, saucers and teapots.

HIGHLAND

Caithness Fieldwalking Project A Pannett
Fieldwalking

(Bower parish)

ND 170 610 (centre) Fifteen fields were walked to either side of the B874, between Roadside and Poolhoy, in April 2002. A low density spread of material was recovered from around the mid-slope areas, comprising around 400 pieces, including blade and flake cores, scrapers and a knife fragment. A large scatter previously identified (*DES 1997*, 45) at ND 168 609, and interpreted as Mesolithic, was rewalked and 500 lithics were recovered, including blade and flake cores, retouched blades, microburins and a backed bladelet.

(Watten parish)

ND 230 570 (centre) Eleven fields were walked along the N side of Loch Watten, around Oslie cairn and the Grey Cairn Broch, in April 2002. Around 200 lithics were recovered, predominantly from the land along the shore of the loch, but no discrete scatters were identified. The material recovered includes platform cores (flake), retouched flakes, a scraper and a few blades.

(Wick parish)

ND 333 573 (centre) Eight fields were walked either side of the A9 in April 2002, on the strip of land directly behind Sinclair Bay, and over 1500 lithics were collected. A fairly high density spread of material was recorded across the whole area, with material including a large number of cores and scrapers (predominantly side and thumbnail), a single lozenge-shaped arrowhead, and a broken bifacial knife recovered. Five discrete clusters of material were identified in the fields to the S of Quoys of Reiss Farm, each producing between 100–500 lithics. The assemblages recovered from each were comparable, with a high proportion of primary working represented. The clusters also produced flake cores, scrapers and a number of truncated flakes.

ND 310 450 (centre) Five fields were walked to the N of the Loch of Yarrows in April 2002, with material recovered from three. The field adjacent to the Oliclett Mesolithic scatter (ND 34 NW 43; *DES 2001*, 66) was surveyed, and 60 lithics were collected, predominantly from and around two pronounced natural mounds. The material includes platform cores (blade and flake), scrapers, retouched flakes and a single microburin, indicative of activity spanning the Mesolithic and Neolithic.

Two fields were walked adjacent to the N shore of the loch and in close proximity to the Carn Righ chambered cairn (ND 34 SW 32) and the Battle Moss Stone Row (ND 34 NW 22). Over 1000 lithics were recovered from a discrete scatter spanning the centre of both fields, including a large proportion of worked quartzite. Artefacts include blade and flake cores, scrapers, the tip of an arrowhead, retouched and notched flakes and blades, a piercer, microburins and two microliths. The assemblage is notably different from the Oliclett material and is indicative of activity from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. (Additional contributor: P Humphreys)

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsors: HS, University of Cardiff, Thrumster Estate.

Highland Graveyard Project S Farrell
Survey

A survey was made of the following graveyards as part of the wider study of graveyards in the Highland area (see also *DES 2000*, 43–4)

(Lochbroom parish)

NC 0192 0889	**Achiltibuie Free Church**	2 memorials recorded. (NC 00 NW 50)
NH 1093 8736	**Dundonnell House**	4 memorials recorded.
NH 1813 9408	**Ullapool, Mill Street**	147 stones recorded. (NH 19 SW 2)

(Nairn parish)

NH 8882 5287	**Geddes**	137 stones recorded.

Reports deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Marc Fitch Fund.

Inner Sound K Hardy, C R Wickham-Jones
Coastal survey

The following sites were recorded between May and September 2002 as part of the Scotland's First Settlers Project and the Sea Loch Survey.

(Applecross parish)

NG 75 NE

NG 7946 5864	**Loch Diabeg 2**	Rock shelter.[3]
NG 7950 5890	**Araid**	Raised beach.[4]
NG 7974 5887	**Loch Diabeg**	Boulder shelter.[3]
NG 7998 5968	**Diabeg**	Findspot.[2]

NG 84 SW

NG 8430 4340	**Rassal Wood**	Raised beach.[4]

NG 85 NE

NG 8953 5630	**Am Ploc**	Rock shelter.[3]

NG 85 NW

NG 8189 5540	**Camas-an-Leim**	Raised beach.[2, 4]
NG 8186 5531	**Camas an Leim**	Rock shelter.[2]

NG 85 SE

NG 8594 5467	**Ob Gorm Beag**	Sea cave.

NG 95 NW

NG 9099 5563	**Uamh an Oir 2**	Group of boulder shelters.[3]
NG 9020 5570	**The Mains**	Raised beach.[2, 4]
NG 9114 5572	**Uamh an Oir**	Rock shelter.[3]

(Gairloch parish)

NG 76 NW

NG 7222 6791	**Red Point headland 2**	Cave.[1]

(Lochalsh parish)

NG 73 SE

NG 7858 3383	**An Dubh-aird**	Rock shelter.
NG 7865 3296	**Cnoc na Celpeirein**	Lithic scatter.[2]
NG 7890 3310	**Nead an Eoin**	Raised beach.[2, 4]

NG 83 SE

NG 8761 3294	**Alt Cadh an Eas**	Lithic scatter.[2]

NG 83 SW

NG 8440 3390	**Fernaig**	Raised beach.[2, 4]

(Lochcarron parish)

NG 83 NE

NG 8540 3539	**Port A Mheirlich**	Rock shelter.[3]
NG 8708 3609	**Mid Strome**	Rock shelter.[3]
NG 8853 3764	**Rhunamore**	Rock shelter.[3]

NG 83 NW

NG 8148 3679	**Reidhleacach**	Fissure cave.
NG 8150 3697	**Reidhleacach 2**	Rock shelter.
NG 8220 3635	**Meall-na-h-Airde 4**	Fissure cave.
NG 8261 3631	**Meall-na-h-Airde 3**	Old sea cave.

NG 8269 3629	**Meall-na-h-Airde 2**	Old sea cave.[1, 2]
NG 8297 3627	**Meall-na-h-Airde 1**	Cave.
NG 8316 3596	**Rubha Alasdair Ruaidh**	Old sea cave.
NG 8327 3625	**Reraig cottage**	Rock shelter.
NG 8491 3551		Old sea cave.

NG 93 NW

NG 9246 3933	**An Maman**	Old sea cave.

NG 94 SW

NG 9351 4094	**Teanga Fhiadhaich**	Lithic scatter.[2]
NG 9430 4180	**Achintee**	Raised beach.[2, 4]

(Portree parish)

NG 65 NW

NG 6089 5672	**Acairseid Mhor 7**	Rock shelter.
NG 6089 5680	**Acairseid Mhor 8**	Rock shelter.[2, 3]
NG 6161 5723	**Acairseid Mhor 5**	Rock shelter.[3]
NG 6179 5723	**Acairseid Mhor 6**	Rock shelter.
NG 6182 5725	**Acairseid Mhor 4**	Rock shelter.[3]
NG 6185 5727	**Acairseid Mhor 2**	Rock shelter.[3]
NG 6189 5721	**Acairseid Mhor 3**	Rock shelter.[3]
NG 6190 5734	**Acairseid Mhor 1**	Rock shelter.[3]
NG 6193 5544	**Rona 3**	Rock shelter.
NG 6391 5853	**Rona 1**	Rock shelter.

NG 65 SW

NG 6211 5487	**Doire na Guaile**	Rock shelter.[1, 2, 3]

Notes

1 = Rock shelters containing visible midden.
2 = Sites with lithics.
3 = Small shovel pits were used to test caves for archaeological potential during survey.
4 = Shovel pitting on raised beaches.

Surveyed areas include the island of Rona and around the sea lochs of Carron and Torridon. Five of the shovel-pitted areas produced lithic scatters.

Test pitting

Four rock shelter sites were test pitted. Test pits measured 1.0 x 0.5m. Where possible, two test pits were dug at each site. All four test pitted sites contained shell middens and three also contained lithics.

NG 6270 5696 **Church Cave, Rona**. Large cave containing an altar and stone benches. Two test pits were dug, one in a midden area and one in an area of cave earth. Both were located towards the rear of the cave.

NG 6211 5487 **Doire na Guaile**. Test pit dug at entrance to cave in a shell midden. Finds include a number of lithics.

NG 8269 3629 **Meall-na-h-Airde 2**. Test pit dug at rear of cave in an area of shell midden. Finds include a number of lithics.

NG 7679 6490 **Allt na Uamha**. Test pit dug in middle of cave in an area of shell midden. Finds include a number of lithics.

Radiocarbon dates from 11 test pitted sites (see *DES 2000*, 123–4) show a clear spread of human use of caves and rock shelters up to recent times. Interestingly, all of these sites yielded small amounts of lithics suggesting ephemeral but widespread activity in prehistory. Analysis of these lithics and other finds should throw more light on this and may demand a re-evaluation of our definition of a prehistoric site or indeed the later use of lithic materials.

A further radiocarbon date comes from an adult incisor found towards the top of the shell midden at Sand: 3615±65 bp. This is very similar to dates from human bone on other Mesolithic shell midden sites and adds weight to suggestions of a pattern of later activity in the vicinity of the middens. A child's molar was also found in the shell midden, but is too small to be dated.

Full report deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, British Academy.

Glenmore Forest (Abernethy & Kincardine; Duthil & Rothiemurchus parishes) S Farrell

Survey

NH 98 10 (area) Between December 2001 and March 2002 a survey was made of Glenmore Forest as part of a management plan. A number of archaeological sites were recorded, including:

NH 94 13	**Smith's Town**	Forges. (NH 91 SW 12)
NH 9489 1341	**Allt Garbh**	Still.
NH 9460 1255	**Sluggan**	Mill dam and sluice, site of.
NH 9575 1195	**Glenmore**	Sawmill, site of.
NH 9602 1201	**Coire Bogha Choinnich**	Cairn.
NH 9596 1192	**Coire Bogha Choinnich**	House.
NH 9592 1188	**Coire Bogha Choinnich**	Corn-drying kiln.
NH 9589 1178	**Bochoinnich**	Deserted township.
NH 9646 1149 (centre)	**Beglan**	Deserted township. (NH 91 SE 7)
NH 9640 1112	**Allt na Doire**	Still.
NH 9511 1104	**Badaguish**	Boundary marker.
NH 9529 1063	**Badaguish**	Boundary marker.
NH 9535 1037	**River Luineag**	Boundary marker.
NH 9756 1114	**Creagn Dubh**	Shieling.
NH 9762 1109	**Creagn Dubh**	Shieling.
NH 9826 1083	**Rea Coire Chondlaich**	Shieling.
NH 9595 0800	**Glenmore**	WW1 railway.
NH 9590 0849	**Badnhien**	Shieling.
NH 9690 0882	**Loch Morlich**	Bridge.
NH 9804 0914	**Rieunachan**	Lodge. (NH 90 NE 6)
NH 9763 0983	**Glenmore Lodge**	House. (NH 90 NE 1)
NH 9853 0957	**Glenmore**	Shieling.
NH 9917 0922	**Glenmore Lodge**	Building. (NH 90 NE 5)
NH 9893 0914	**Allt Ban**	Building. (NH 90 NE 4)
NH 9867 0922	**Glenmore Lodge**	Building. (NH 90 NE 2)
NH 9870 0943	**Glenmore**	Training centre. (NH 90 NE 8)
NH 9874 0950	**Glenmore Lodge**	Farmstead. (NH 90 NE 7)
NH 9904 0962	**Glenmore Lodge**	Building. (NH 90 NE 3)
NH 9904 0964	**Glenmore**	Shieling and pen.
NH 9916 0964	**Glenmore**	Shieling, site of.
NH 9750 0758	**Glenmore**	Structure, site of.
NJ 0010 1003	**Tam Da Choimhead**	Structure.
NJ 0009 1007	**Sithean Dubh da Choimhead**.	Still
NH 9981 1004	**Rea Chonachat**	Shieling.
NH 9960 1018	**Allt na Fuithe Duibhe**	Dam, site of.
NH 9984 1033	**Rea Craig Loisgte**	Shieling.
NH 9996 1033	**Allt na Fuithe Duibhe**	Dam, site of.
NJ 0034 1140	**Allt na Feithe Duibhe**	Farmstead. (NJ 01 SW 4)

NJ 0040 1120 **Ryvoan** Structure.
NJ 0040 1131 **Ryvoan** Stone.
NH 9569 1137 **Badguish** Farm.
NH 9587 0963 **Loch Morlich** Bothy, site of.
NH 9581 0965 **Loch Morlich** Structures.
NH 9580 0968 **Loch Morlich** Monument.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsors: Forest Enterprise, Highland Council Culture & Leisure Services.

Assynt Pumping Station (Alness parish) R Coleman (Headland Archaeology)
Desk-based assessment; walkover survey; watching brief

NH 586 673 A desk-based assessment, walkover survey and monitoring of six test pits were undertaken in May 2002 in advance of a proposed enlargement to the clear water tank at Assynt, near Alness. The existing tank lies close to Cladh Thuradain (NH 56 NE 2), the graveyard associated with the site of the Chapel of Fyrish. There has been extensive disturbance around the site of the existing tank, and much of the area proposed for development is under forestry or has been recently cleared of trees.

Archive to be deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Edmund Nuttall Ltd for Scottish Water.

Inverbain Hydro-Electric Scheme S Farrell
(Applecross parish)
Survey

NG 7859 5388 to NG 7863 4818 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken for the proposed route of the pipeline and access route of the Inverbain hydro-electric scheme. The following unrecorded sites were located:

NG 7864 5474 Circular structure.
NG 7865 5474 Rectangular structure.
NG 7863 5473 Clearance cairn.
NG 7875 5489 Bridge.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Innogy plc.

Preacher's Wall, Shieldaig (Applecross parish) S Farrell
Evaluation

NG 8158 5443 An archaeological evaluation and recording project were undertaken for a new house on the site of the Shieldaig open-air preaching site. The site dates from the disruption of the church in 1843 and was in use for 30 years until a Free Church was built. No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr R Smith.

Nairn Road, Ardersier (Ardersier parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 7846 5451 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on a house plot and associated access to the W of the cropmark site of Dalyards. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed, the area being heavily disturbed by a modern development.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr D MacDonald.

Chamaidh Leith and Stronchreggan, Conaglen (Ardgour parish) J G Robertson
Survey

NN 001 707 (centre) and NN 036 722 (centre) A rapid walkover survey was carried out in May 2002 for a proposed WGS application. A previously unrecorded cairn (NN 0037 7014), which may have prehistoric origins, was noted, as well as remains of a turf structure (NN 0043 7020) and a stone structure (NN 0052 7011), both associated with arable cultivation.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR.
Sponsor: Bidwells Property Consultants.

Fort William West (Ardgour; Kilmallie parishes) R Conolly (Headland Archaeology)
Desk-based assessment; survey

NN 0 7 (area) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in October 2001 in advance of trial pitting along the route of a proposed water pipeline W of Fort William. The proposed work involves the laying of new trunk mains at several locations on the N and S shores of Loch Eil and the NW shore of Loch Linnhe. A total of 32 sites were identified in or close to the corridor of the proposed pipeline. Most of these relate to 19th-century crofting townships and none are considered to be affected by the proposed test pitting or pipe-laying operations.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Team Aquarius.

Ariundle Oakwoods J Dye, M Gascoigne, M Kirby,
(Ardnamurchan parish) J E Kirby, J Lawson, J Read
Survey

A survey of the Ariundle Oakwoods yielded evidence for past woodland management, mining activity and agriculture. Several kilometres of stone and turf dykes were planned, and woodland enclosures shown on Bald's Estate Plan of 1806/7 were identified. The woodland showed evidence of extensive tree planting and management on a coppice rotation, but there were no pollarded trees. The last comprehensive felling appears to have taken place *c* 1850.

NM 8330 6395 House.
NM 8323 6399 Stance.
NM 8332 6402 Stance.
NM 8334 6426 Stance.
NM 8315 6419 Two pits.
NM 8328 6416 Enclosure.
NM 8343 6417 Pens; track; ploughed field.
NM 8338 6411 Spade cultivation; pit.
NM 8356 6417 Byre.
NM 8546 6533 Lazybeds.
NM 8350 6430 House.
NM 8472 6478 Recessed platform.
NM 8481 6476 Rectangular structure.
NM 8432 6438 Stock shelter.
NM 8555 6451 Recessed platform.
NM 8463 6484 Recessed platform.
NM 8467 6468 Pit.
NM 8469 6471 Recessed platform.
NM 8416 6461 Charcoal burning stance.
NM 8417 6451 Stance.
NM 8413 6450 Enclosure.
NM 8439 6421 Recessed platform.
NM 8439 6494 Pit; stance.
NM 8494 6467 Lazybeds.
NM 8430 6453 Recessed platform.
NM 8448 6475 Charcoal burning platform.
NM 8419 6461 Marker cairn.
NM 8414 6446 Stance.
NM 8420 6447 Prospecting pit.
NM 8426 6446 Charcoal burning stance.
NM 8422 6439 Stance; enclosure.
NM 8419 6437 Lazybeds.

NM 8423 6443 Stance (?roundhouse).
NM 8400 6447 Lazybeds.
NM 8407 6441 Ford.
NM 8566 6537 Sheep fank incorporating earlier building.
NM 8393 6443 Building, 3.8 x 2.2m.
NM 8396 6442 Charcoal burning stance.
NM 8401 6432 Recessed platform.
NM 8396 6439 Longhouse, 13.1 x 4.9m.
NM 8392 6436 Building, 6.3 x 4.1m.
NM 8385 6440 Recessed platform.
NM 8373 6453 Building stance.
NM 8384 6434 Recessed platform.
NM 8381 6435 Recessed platform.
NM 8375 6428 Roundhouse.
NM 8376 6427 Structure.
NM 8372 6428 Stance.
NM 8350 6440 Stance.
NM 8349 6436 Structure.
NM 8385 6408 Recessed platform.
NM 8353 6428 Hedge.
NM 8331 6420 Enclosure.
NM 8345 6408 Building, 5.6 x 3.3m.
NM 8344 6400 Building.
NM 8317 6385 Stance.
NM 8302 6368 Clearance cairn; pit.
NM 8299 6362 Cultivation area.
NM 8288 6369 Building.
NM 8290 6372 Cultivation area.
NM 8289 6359 Clearance cairn.
NM 8285 6357 Building.
NM 8293 6352 Building, 6.4 x 3.4m.
NM 8279 6359 Buildings, 5.8 x 3.0m and 2.0 x 1.9m.
NM 8280 6360 Building, 8.4 x 4.1m; enclosure 6.9 x 5.9m.
NM 8280 6358 Lazybeds.
NM 8270 6366 Clearance cairn.
NM 8470 6440 Building, 6.3 x 2.9m.
NM 8385 6419 Round cairn.
NM 8408 6425 Bloomery.
NM 8408 6415 Lazybeds.
NM 8420 6422 Lazybeds.
NM 8365 6397 Peat cutting.
NM 8349 6407 Cairn; pit.
NM 8348 6401 Structure.
NM 8331 6390 Cultivation terraces.
NM 8498 6480 Recessed platform; building.
NM 8497 6487 Recessed platform.
NM 8513 6498 Recessed platforms (2).
NM 8514 6493 Recessed platform.
NM 8527 6464 Recessed platform.
NM 8510 6492 Stance.
NM 8515 6501 Recessed platform.
NM 8525 6516 Recessed platform.
NM 8540 6510 Recessed platform.
NM 8529 6530 Recessed platform.
NM 8544 6541 Prospecting pit.
NM 8544 6573 Recessed platform.
NM 8497 6497 Building.
NM 8502 6493 Recessed platform; building.
NM 8496 6502 Recessed platform.
NM 8506 6497 Recessed platform.
NM 8512 6505 Recessed platform.
NM 8536 6549 Recessed platform.
NM 8544 6544 Recessed platform.
NM 8547 6550 Prospecting pit.
NM 8541 6529 Recessed platform.
NM 8519 6571 Buildings on platform.
NM 8512 6565 Prospecting pit.
NM 8514 6560 Prospecting pit.
NM 8550 6530 Clearance cairn.
NM 8529 6552 Prospecting pit.
NM 8500 6502 Recessed platform.
NM 8502 6502 Recessed platform.
NM 8394 6451 Building, 6.0 x 3.3m.
NM 8392 6446 Building, 7.5 x 3.0m.
NM 8398 6442 Mine adit.
NM 8407 6455 Hushing on burn.
NM 8404 6447 Lazybeds.
NM 8407 6447 Building.
NM 8408 6448 Lambing pen.
NM 8406 6441 Recessed platform.
NM 8399 6451 Building.
NM 8399 6450 Lazybeds.
NM 8399 6456 Building.
NM 8392 6456 Charcoal burning stance.
NM 8392 6471 Bloomery.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group.

Camusaine, by Strontian (Ardnamurchan parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NM 7566 6127 A watching brief was maintained on the excavation of a house plot and associated access and services between June and December 2001. The site is a former croft of early 20th-century date and lies in the vicinity of a couple of recorded archaeological sites. No archaeological features or deposits of interest were revealed.

Report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: D Kelly Design Architectural Consultant.

Eilean Mhic Dhomnuill Dhuibh, Loch Shiel J E Kirby
(Ardnamurchan parish)
Survey

NM 8195 7275 Locheil and a number of other prominent Jacobites lay concealed on this rocky tree-covered island while awaiting news of the Prince in May 1746. There is a level sheltered area on the E side, but nothing of archaeological interest was noted.

Sgeir Fhada (Ardnamurchan parish) E A Madden, J E Kirby
Rock shelters

NM 5328 6165 Two small rock shelters at the foot of the raised beach contain shell middens. A small piece of bronze sheet was recovered from the surface of the more westerly one.

Strontian (Ardnamurchan parish) J G Robertson
Watching brief

NM 822 640 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a pipeline as part of improvements to the water supply in Strontian. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR.
Sponsor: Scottish Water.

Eilean Camas Drollaman, Loch Shiel J E Kirby
(Arisaig & Moidart parish)
Bloomery

NM 7623 6941 Peter Madden reported finding a bloomery beneath a windblown tree at the W end of the island.

HIGHLAND

Eileanan Comhlach, Loch Shiel J E Kirby
(Arisaig & Moidart parish)
Corn kiln

NM 8035 7249 Trees on this small rocky island conceal a double corn kiln.

Glenfinnan Monument (Arisaig & Moidart parish) J Harden
Excavation (NTS)

NM 906 805 An engraving of the monument dating to the 1820s records the existence of a two-storey 'shooting box' built as an original part of the structure. A proposal to plant clan-emblem trees in the western half of the stockaded area around the monument gave rise to an excavation to discover the exact site of the shooting box. The results would ensure that the pits for the trees would not damage or disturb any foundation remains.

The excavation, to the W of the current path to the door of the monument, revealed the foundations of the W corner of the shooting box, the structure having its corners at the W, N and E, and abutting the monument to the S. The foundations are 1.2m wide, defining a structure at least 4m NW–SE by 6m SW–NE over its walls.

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

Auldearn Church (Auldearn parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 918 555 A watching brief was undertaken in October 2001 on the excavation of a cable trench and bases for a floodlighting scheme. No archaeological features or deposits of interest were revealed, although a few pieces of disarticulated bone were found within the topsoil.

Report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Highland Council for Auldearn Community Council.

Boath Motte (Auldearn parish) J Harden
Watching brief (NTS)

NH 917 556 A fencing contract to enclose the motte at Auldearn (NH 95 NW 11) required a watching brief to comply with Scheduled Monument Consent. The fence posts were driven into the ground after slight holes had been prepared using a 'scissor' spade. Nothing of archaeological interest was recorded.

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

George Wilson Road, Auldearn A Hunter Blair
(Auldearn parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Evaluation

NH 922 550 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in January 2002 to investigate an alleged souterrain on the site of a proposed housing development. A limited number of features were recorded, dispersed over the western half of the study area. These included a large curvilinear pit (the alleged souterrain), two small industrial pits, a small charcoal-filled pit, and rig and furrow cultivation remnants. A number of anomalies were also recorded by geophysical survey of cropmarks across the eastern side of the site, but no trace of these could be identified in the field by excavation. (AOC 3236)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Henderson Group.

Glendoebeg, Fort Augustus R Conolly
(Boleskine & Abertarff parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation; watching brief

NH 416 092 An archaeological assessment was undertaken in August 2002 of the site of a proposed water treatment works at Glendoebeg. One site of limited cultural heritage interest, an 18th- to 19th-century dyke, was identified. A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of trial pits on the site. No archaeologically significant deposits were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Team Aquarius.

River E Hydro-Electric Scheme S Farrell
(Boleskine & Abertarff parish)
Survey

NH 5201 1650 to NH 5540 1360 An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken for the proposed route of the pipeline of the River E hydro-electric scheme.

The following unrecorded sites were located:

Garthbeg

NH 4442 1630 (centre)	Farmstead.
NH 5292 1599	Enclosure.
NH 5285 1599 (centre)	Farmstead.
NH 5238 1627	Building.
NH 5232 1626	?Enclosure.
NH 5226 1648	Oval structure.

Carn na Saobhaide

NH 5555 1361	Building.
NH 5519 1355	Sheepfold.
NH 5493 1369	Structures.
NH 5548 1352 (centre)	Deserted township (25 identified structures, including houses, structures, clearance cairns and a ?corn-drying kiln).

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: BMT Cordah Ltd for Innogy Hydro.

Edinbane Windfarm Development, Skye M Wildgoose
(Bracadale; Duirinish; Snizort parishes)
Survey

NG 3550 4450 (centre) A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey were carried out over the area (8km^2) of a proposed windfarm at Edinbane. The assessment revealed four previously recorded sites. The walkover survey produced a further 16 archaeological sites. The majority of the new sites were groups of shielings, but a well-preserved hut circle and a 4-poster stone circle were also located, the latter being a type of site not previously recorded on Skye.

Report deposited in Highland SMR.
Sponsor: AMEC Border Wind.

Everley, Tofts, near Freswick, Caithness A Heald,
(Canisbay parish) A Jackson
Multi-period settlement

ND 3699 6828 During July and August 2002 work continued at Everley mound (NO 36 NE 6), a site previously investigated by Sir Francis Tress Barry at the end of the 19th century. The focus was on re-excavating a possible Atlantic roundhouse, a part of the external settlement and a Late Norse building. Re-excavation is part of a wider analysis of work undertaken by Barry on various Iron Age structures. The project also involves re-analysis of artefact collections and survey of upstanding remains.

Limited re-excavation revealed that the roundhouse had been heavily robbed since Barry's work, the wall surviving only to three courses in places. Excavations in the interior showed that Barry stopped at an arbitrary level; he did not reach primary deposits, although our work suggests that such remaining deposits do not survive to any great depth. Interior furnishings,

such as a hearth and paving, were also found, together with untouched deposits containing pottery and stone objects. Excavations on other parts of the mound revealed a ?Late Norse building and a ?14th/15th-century rectilinear building.

Excavations and geophysical survey have allowed a better understanding of Barry's excavation methodologies and an assessment of the deposits he excavated. Everley was a large and long-lived site, with the potential to provide new insights into the character of the Iron Age, Late Norse and post-medieval periods.
Sponsors: NMS, University of Edinburgh – Dept of Archaeology, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Highland Council, Russell Trust, Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, Catherine MacKichan Bursary Trust.

Braegrudie Common Grazings S Farrell
(Clyne; Rogart parishes)
Pre-afforestation survey

NC 725 155 (centre) A rapid walkover survey was carried out for a WGS. The following known archaeological features were located with the survey area:

Coirefrois
NC 702 155 Township. (NC 71 NW 13)

Ruidhean Riabhack
NC 709 158 Hut circles. (NC 71 NW 2)
NC 717 155 Township. (NC 71 NW 10)
NC 7217 1552 Kerb cairn. (NC 71 NW 12)

Cnoc An Dail Bhric
NC 733 160 Field clearance cairns. (NC 71 NW 11)

Dalbreck
NC 742 160 Township. (NC 71 NW 14)

The following additional features were located:

NC 7406 1549 Sheepfold.
NC 7445 1586 – NC 7443 1587 Field wall.
NC 7391 1587 Circular structure.
NC 7391 1589 Enclosure.
NC 7390 1587 Circular structure.
NC 7389 1587 Rectangular structure.
NC 7073 1588 Circular structure.
NC 7128 1577 Circular structure.
NC 7211 1561 Rectangular structure.
NC 7287 1591 ?Circular structure.
NC 7402 1570 Circular structure, ?shooting butt.

NC 739 139 (centre) A rapid walkover survey was conducted in June 2002 of an area of 50ha as part of a WGS, as an addition to the work carried out in March 2002. The following archaeological sites were located:

NC 7476 1485 Oval structure.
NC 7460 1448 Field system.
NC 7462 1444 Circular structure.
NC 7457 1444 Hut circle.
NC 7457 1443 Hut circle.
NC 7456 1442 Clearance cairns.
NC 7460 1440 Oval structure.
NC 7364 1387 Clearance cairn.
NC 7363 1386 ?Shieling.
NC 7361 1383 Clearance cairn.
NC 7440 1438 Hut circle.
NC 7437 1441 Shieling.
NC 7440 1438 ?Field system.

A sheepfold was noted outwith the area of the WGS at NC 7465 1395.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Tilhill Forestry Ltd.

Clynemilton (Clyne parish) S Farrell
Survey

NC 900 075 (centre) A rapid walkover survey was conducted of an area of 142ha as part of a WGS. The following archaeological sites were recorded:

NC 908 076 (centre) Hut circles and field system. (NC 90 NW 1)
NC 905 078 (centre) Shooting butts.

The following sites were located nearby, outwith the WGS area:

NC 9118 0742 Enclosure.
NC 9116 0741 Enclosure.
NC 9114 0741 House.
NC 9113 0741 House and enclosure.
NC 9098 0741 House and barn (roofed but empty).
NC 9136 0745 Cairn.
NC 9139 0742 ?Enclosure.
NC 9142 0741 House.
NC 9144 0739 Structure.
NC 9151 0732 House.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Tilhill Forestry Ltd.

Gordonbush Windfarm (Clyne parish) S Farrell
Survey

NC 860 150 (centre) An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken for the proposed Gordonbush Windfarm. The following unrecorded sites were located:

NC 8481 1180	**Breac-Achadh**	Buildings.
NC 8509 1215	**Allt Smeoral**	Buildings; sheepfold.
NC 8360 1203 (centre)	**Cnoc a' Ghnanain**	Grouse butts.
NC 8258 1104	**Ascoile**	Sheepfold.
NC 8660 1560 (centre)	**Allt Ghimner**	Grouse butts.
NC 8672 1452 (centre)	**Allt Ghimner**	Grouse butts.
NC 8279 1155	**Allt a' Mhuilinn**	Cairn.
NC 8275 1152	**Allt a' Mhuilinn**	Structure.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Landuse Consultants Ltd for Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

West Brora Water Mains Project (Clyne parish) S Farrell
Survey

NC 8728 0409 to NC 8823 0325 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in June 2002 for the West Brora Water Mains Renewal Project. The following sites were recorded at Doll:

NC 8799 0336 House and enclosure.
NC 8772 0353 Farmstead.
NC 8816 0332 House and enclosure.

A previously unrecorded enclosure was located outwith the pipeline route at NC 8788 0336.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

A832, Achnasheen to Lubmore (Contin parish) K Cameron (CFA Archaeology)
Medieval or later settlement

NH 158 583 to NH 101 585 A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken in May 2002 on a series of features within the corridor of the forthcoming A832 road improvements between Achnasheen and Lubmore. The sites investigated were discovered through desk-based assessment and reconnaissance field survey undertaken in 2001 (*DES 2001*, 51–2).

Medieval or later field boundaries (including NH 15 NW 6), plantation ditches and an estate wall were recorded by survey, planning and sample sections exposed by hand excavation. Enclosure banks, quarry pits and a wall associated with a medieval or later structure (NH 139 586) were recorded and trenched by hand, revealing details of their construction but no indication of the date or chronology of the settlement as a whole. The building lay outside the road corridor and was not examined.

Sample excavation and detailed planning were undertaken of a second turf-walled rectangular structure, which map evidence suggests was occupied into the late 18th/early 19th centuries (NH 140 586). The trenching revealed no evidence of a laid internal floor or features, and evidence for date or function was not forthcoming. Nearby (NH 140 585), three small clearance cairns were excavated, revealing no evidence of formal structure or date. Test pitting across the suspected site of an ironworking bloomery (NH 15 NW 2) recorded below Lochrosque Lodge in 1886 revealed no trace of the site.

Report deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Highland Council Transport, Environmental & Community Services.

Bonar Bridge Water Supply (Creich parish) S Farrell
Survey

NH 61 92 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were made in December 2001 of four pipeline routes in the Bonar Bridge and Ardgay areas. The following additional sites were located:

NH 6146 9345	House.
NH 6107 9345	Farmstead.
NH 6095 9339	Cairn.
NH 6197 9236	Clearance cairns.
NH 6174 9243	Square enclosure.
NH 6178 9237	Turf and stone dyke.
NH 6208 9266	Circular enclosure.
NH 6246 9370	House.
NH 6255 9272	Farm.
NH 6258 9282	House.
NH 6301 9301	Rectangular structure.
NH 6315 9297	L-shaped enclosure.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Earth Tech Engineering Ltd for NOSWA.

Migdale Mill (Creich parish) S Farrell
Standing building recording; watching brief

NH 629 919 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken before and during the conversion of the mill (NH 69 SW 58) into a private dwelling. The mill dates from the early 19th century and went out of use in the 1950s. Survey revealed that the mill was of three phases of construction in the 19th century and that some of the mill machinery survived *in situ*. Work included a desk-based assessment, photographic survey, measured drawing and a watching brief on excavations.

Report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Architecture Plus.

Migdale Mill, plot no 5 (Creich parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 6281 9192 The already excavated access road and area of a house plot were investigated in July 2002, the development lying close to a hut circle (NH 69 SW 38). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: MacDonald Associates for Rock Properties.

Cromarty Waste Water Project (Cromarty parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 7845 6733 to NH 7995 6722 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken for a new waste water pipeline and associated treatment works between April and August 2002. Finds included two ditches, one with a burnt post situated above which provided a radiocarbon date of 780±80 BP. Work in co-operation with Cromarty Museum produced metal-detected finds from topsoil stripping, including coins, buttons and lead. Finds were also made of 16th-century and later pottery.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Water.

Cantray (Croy & Dalcross parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 7994 4834 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on a development of an agricultural barn with a house and associated access, close to a site (NH 74 NE 40). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mrs G Sinclair.

Clava Cairns (Croy & Dalcross parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 7586 4447 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken for the installation of picnic benches and a fence line lying close to Clava Cairns. No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Highland Council.

Croftcroy, by Farr (Daviot & Dunlichity parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 683 332 In November 2001 a watching brief was maintained on the excavation of a housing plot and associated access further to previously carried out work (*DES 1999*, 53). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mrs C Martin.

Mid Lairgs Quarry (Daviot & Dunlichity parish) S Farrell
Survey

NH 710 360 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out as part of an environmental statement for the quarry, further to work carried out in 2001 (*DES 2001*, 53). Two previously unrecorded archaeological sites were revealed: a farm at Mid Lairgs (NH 7140 3645), and an enclosure, clearance cairn and field walls at Allt na Fuar-ghlaic (NH 7097 3572).

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bowlts Chartered Surveyors for Alex Ross & Sons (Sand and Gravel) Ltd.

Nairnside (Daviot & Dunlichity parish) S Farrell
Survey

NH 693 379 (centre) A rapid walkover survey was conducted of an area of woodland prior to felling, a number of sites being

previously recorded in the area. Two new sites were located at Achlascheille: a turf and stone dyke (NH 6925 3807 – NH 695 3831), and a shooting butt (NH 6930 3809).

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Tilhill Forestry Ltd.

Dingwall, Tescos (Dingwall parish) Martin Cook
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NH 548 590 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in July 2002 ahead of a proposed retail development on the NW side of Dingwall. No archaeological features of significance were recovered. (AOC 3792)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Goodson Associates.

Errogie (Dores parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 5673 2330 In November 2001 a watching brief was maintained on the excavation of a housing plot and associated access. The site lies adjacent to a former croft (NH 52 SE 40), and close to a stone and turf dyke and cart track associated with the croft. No archaeological features or deposits of interest were revealed.

Report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Andrew Fraser Building Contractor.

Loch Ashie (Dores parish) S Farrell
Survey

NH 636 364 (centre) A rapid walkover survey was carried out for a WGS. Most of the area had been recorded previously (*DES 2001*, 53) as part of the work carried out for a new water treatment works. The WGS formed part of the landscaping. The following archaeological features were located in a previously unrecorded area:

NH 6356 3613	Enclosure.
NH 6354 3616	?Clearance cairn.
NH 6355 3617	?Structure.
NH 6354 3610	Rectangular building.
NH 6352 3605	House.

The following site was recorded to the edge of the WGS area, and likely is related:

NH 6355 3603	Rectangular structure.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Cawdor Forestry Ltd.

Bank Lane, Dornoch (Dornoch parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 7969 8973 A watching brief was undertaken for an environmental project of a new path close to Dornoch Cathedral. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Highland Council.

Dornoch Abattoir, Dornoch (Dornoch parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 7971 8948 A watching brief was undertaken in February 2002 on the excavation of an area for a lorry yard at Dornoch Abattoir. The site lies close to where previous excavations had revealed medieval industrial activity (*DES 1997*, 46). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed, the excavation only removing topsoil. Finds include a sherd of medieval redware.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Ian Duncan Architects for Scotch Premier Meats Ltd.

Dornoch (Dornoch parish) P Weeks, M Gallon
Metal detecting finds

NH 798 903, NH 793 903, NH 795 900 Twenty-seven medieval and later small finds, found while detecting across several fields on the outskirts of Dornoch, on sites explored in previous years (see *DES 1998*, 50; *DES 1999*, 53). Finds include buckles, mounts and four seal matrices. Museum Acc. No: INVMG 2002.091.001–027.

Embro Water Mains Project (Dornoch parish) S Farrell
Survey

NH 7524 9424 to NH 7707 9401 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in June 2002 for the Badninsh by Embro Water Mains Renewal Project. The following previously unrecorded sites were located:

NH 7556 9441	**Allt Lon Dornaich**	Farmstead.
NH 7558 9437	**Allt Lon Dornaich**	Enclosure.
NH 7633 9427	**Badninsh**	Farmstead.
NH 7663 9431	**Badninsh**	Farmstead and enclosure.
NH 7663 9410	**Achavandra Muir**	Farmstead.
NH 7686 9400	**Achavandra Muir**	Building.
NH 7738 9403	**Achavandra Muir**	Farmstead.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

No 3 Skelbo Muir (Dornoch parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 7882 9421 A watching brief in November 2001 was maintained on the excavation of a housing plot and associated access and services. The site lies very close to an abandoned 19th-century crofthouse.

No archaeological features or deposits of interest were revealed. The only finds were some white-glazed pottery from the topsoil (not retained). The development area had seen some disturbance due to an existing modern structure.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr J Barnes.

Brotchie's Steading, Kirkstyle, Dunnet T Holden
(Dunnet parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Crofthouse

ND 219 711 Excavations were undertaken at Brotchie's Steading in September 2001 to elucidate its structure and history. Two whale jawbones, stored in Dunnet Visitor Centre, were known to have been used as the blades of a cruck truss in one of its rooms. These, together with the pieces recovered from the excavation, enabled the reconstruction of the original truss.

The building itself was cleared of overburden down to the first-floor surface, but five phases of development have potentially been identified from the excavation and an exposed section downslope from the main structure. The floors exposed by the excavation are all probably of late 19th- or early 20th-century date, but archaeological deposits over 1.5m deep were recorded in a test pit excavated at the building's southern end.

From an early phase the building takes on the typical form of a linear crofthouse (longhouse) running down the slope, presumably to improve drainage at the byre end. During later phases the steading was significantly modified by the addition of extra rooms and internal partitions. In its final form this would have incorporated a comfortable kitchen and bedroom, each with its own fireplace.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsors: HS, Russell Trust.

Sluggan Bridge (Duthil & Rothiemurchus parish) R Cachart
18th-century road bridge (SUAT)

NH 869 220 A watching brief was maintained on the extensive repairs to the dilapidated, 18th-century Sluggan Bridge, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The site lies on a disused Wade Road, in woods 3km W of Carrbridge. The bridge route is to be included in the new national cycle network.

It is believed that the bridge, originally with two arches, was destroyed by floods and rebuilt with one arch. The internal fabric of the bridge showed parts of the original structure with infilling of river cobbles in sand. It was also observed that the base of the arch on the W side was set up on a framework of oak beams. On the N side of the western approach removal of wall collapse and overburden revealed stonework of the original wall of the bridge. The wall was seen to terminate in a slight outward curve, thus showing the length of the original bridge.

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

Edderton Water Mains Project (Edderton parish) S Farrell
Survey

NH 7083 8541 to NH 7117 8478 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in June 2002 for the Edderton Water Mains Renewal Project. The following previously unrecorded sites were located at Edderton:

NH 7114 8487	Building.
NH 7099 8502	Buildings.
NH 7132 8488	Steading.
NH 7095 8504	House.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

An Dun (Eddrachillis parish) F Hunter
Steatite bowl (NMS)

NC 217 341 Iron Age steatite bowl, 75mm in diameter and 32mm high, found casually inside the broch at An Dun (NC 23 SW 1) almost 30 years ago. It has recently been reported, and was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 59/01) and allocated to Inverness Museum.

Achcheargary, Strathnaver (Farr parish) M Marshall
Survey

NC 7198 5490 The site, which lies on a fluvio-glacial terrace on the W side of Strathnaver, is enclosed and used for grazing sheep. The three main features have been previously interpreted as cairns and are situated on knolls overlooking the floodplain of the river. There are a number of other cairns and small enclosures which may be burial or clearance sites, and the footings of a longhouse with associated earth walls. Some of the stonework from the sites may have been robbed in order to construct a substantial wall enclosing a field on the lower valley floor nearby.

NC 7194 5500 **Cairn** (NC 75 NW 16). A natural knoll which has been enhanced to form a central cairn, identified by a scattering of stones over an area with a diameter of 24m. Three large flat elongated stone slabs provide evidence of a chamber.

NC 7198 5489 **Circular enclosure/?cairn A** (NC 75 SW 2). The middle of the three 'cairns' already recorded, this feature comprises a circular earth bank, 1m wide and variable in height from 0.1–0.3m, enclosing an area with an internal diameter of 9m. There may be an entrance in the SE.

NC 7202 5486 **Circular enclosure/?cairn B** (NC 75 SW 2). This circular enclosure, 12m in diameter, on top of a knoll has been much degraded by stone robbing. It appears to have some form of fortification surrounding it. The natural ground drops away steeply to the N and NE, and a man-made ditch on the W and S enhance it on these sides. The ditch is 1.5m deep and forms an arc to the SW of the knoll, finishing abruptly at its S end. The outer earth bank is roughly 35m long, 0.7m high and may have been formed of the upcast material from the ditch. Thus, the structure is well protected, leaving only a stretch 20m wide to the SE opening onto flat pasture land. A possible interpretation of this feature is that of an unfinished broch or 'moated homestead' (NC 75 NW 14 situated 500m to the NW).

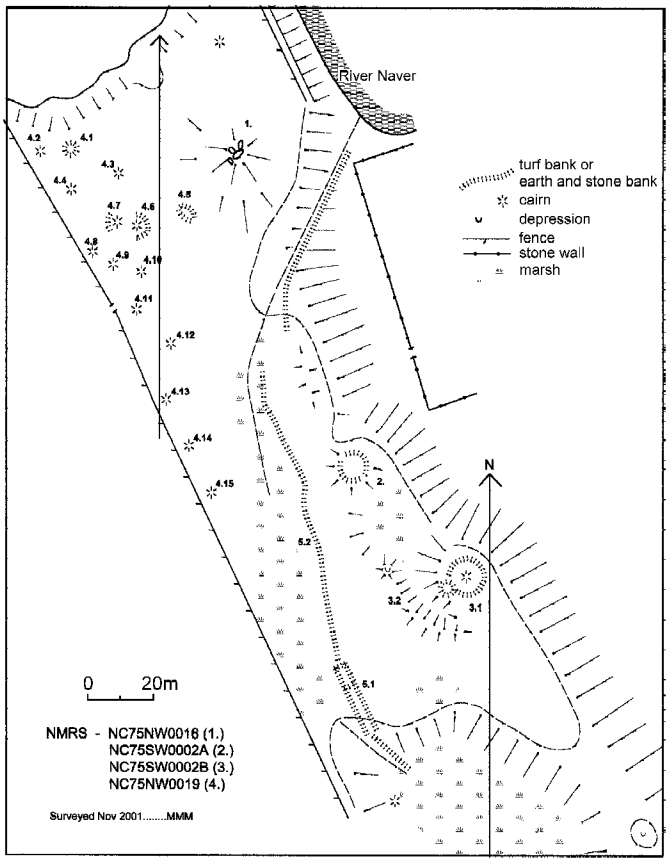


Fig 25. Achcheargary.

NC 7190 5498 **Cairns and small enclosures** (NC 75 NW 19). An area with 13 cairns and two small enclosures. The cairns vary in height from 0.2–1.0m, and in diameter from 2–6m. Two of the cairns have associated earth banks forming partial encircling arcs. One of the enclosures is circular with an internal diameter of 5m, and the other is oval, 6 x 4m; both have openings to the SE.

NC 7199 5482 **Footings of post-medieval building and associated earth wall/boundary**. The footings of a building on a N–S axis were noted, measuring 22 x 2m. A stone and turf wall abuts the structure, and stretches for 20m to the S and for 90m to the N.

Full report to be deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: NOSAS.

Cladh Rivigill, Rhifail, Strathnaver (Farr parish) M Ruscoe
Burial ground

NC 729 494 In November 2001 the site of a burial ground at Rhifail (NC 74 NW 9), which lies on one of several natural mounds, was surveyed. An incomplete wall encloses the top of the mound; it is vestigial on the W and E arcs. Where the wall is visible, it is around two to three courses and appears to have an outer and inner face of stone with an infill of smaller stones.

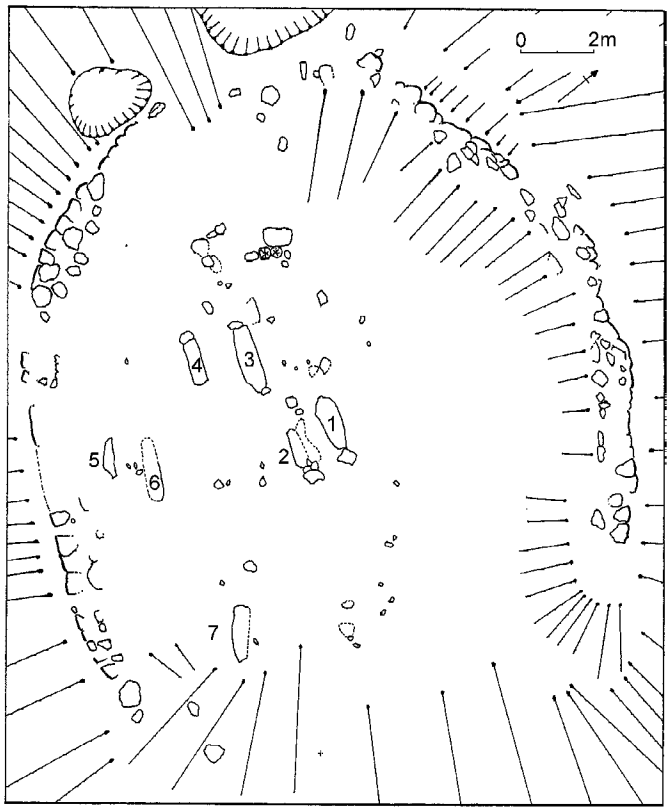


Fig 26. Cladh Rivigill, Rhifail.

Within the enclosing wall, an initial survey tried to identify all possible features beneath the turf. There were no visible graveslabs, but a number of small stones which appeared to be header and footer stones. Investigations revealed ten features, eight of which were graveslabs and two were clusters of stones of unclear purpose. A number of other slabs were discovered between the exposed slabs, but were not exposed.

The site and exposed features were described, sketched, photographed and recorded on the plane table. The chapel site was not identified. There was an area of stone scatter on the N arc within the enclosing wall.

There was an empty area on the SE arc where the mound had slumped and lost the wall-line. Either of these areas could be the site of the chapel, depending on the build material. The adjacent mound was looked at, but had no features.

The S side of the chapel mound had a circular area below it where there might have been the vestigial remains of structures or it may be an area of field stone covered with turf.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR.
Sponsor: NOSAS.

Aultbea Water Mains Project (Gairloch parish) S Farrell
Survey

NG 8870 8810 to NG 9090 9054 and NG 8927 9357 to NG 8878 9563 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken for a new water pipeline. The following previously unrecorded archaeological sites were revealed:

NG 886 885	**Allt Beithe**	House.
NG 8954 9110	**Laide**	Farm.
NG 8797 8823	**Drumchork**	Structure.
NG 879 883 (centre)	**Drumchork**	WW2 camp.
NG 9049 9055	**Sand**	Farmstead.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Earth Tech Engineering Ltd.

Gairloch Water Supply Project (Gairloch parish) S Farrell
Survey

NG 799 7840 to NG 7614 8050 An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken for the proposed route of the Gairloch Water Supply Project. The following unrecorded sites were located:

Mial

NG 7991 7809	House.
NG 7994 7801	Building.
NG 7996 7830	Building.
NG 7999 7827	Structure.
NG 7984 7801	Structure.
NG 8000 7822 (centre)	?Enclosure.
NG 7996 7819	Clearance cairn.

Allt na Gobhlaig

NG 7611 7812	Enclosure.
NG 7603 7814	Building.

Sand School

NG 7600 7935 (centre)	Buildings, cultivation rigs.

River Sand

NG 7636 8017	Building.
NG 7640 8015	Building.
NG 7635 8010	House, former school.
NG 7627 8012 (centre)	Farmstead.
NG 7629 8017 (centre)	Structures.

An Oirthir

NG 7820 7746 – NG 7830 7755	Trackway and dyke.
NG 7743 7757	Sheepfold.

Ceann a' Chreagain

NG 7605 7790 (centre)	Farmstead.

Lonemore

NG 7844 7800	Dyke.
NG 7888 7813 – NG 7891 7786	Dyke.
NG 7894 7799	Shieling.

Apron Hill

NG 7930 7807 (centre)	Dykes.
NG 7938 7810 (centre)	Clearance cairns, walls.
NG 7940 7820 (centre)	Buildings.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Earth Tech Engineering Ltd for Scottish Water.

Heights of Kinlochewe (Gairloch parish) S Farrell
Pre-afforestation survey

NH 075 655 (centre) A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey were conducted for a pre-afforestation survey as part of a 348ha WGS. The following unrecorded archaeological sites were noted:

Abhainn Bruchaig

NH 0675 6363	Kiln.
NH 0600 6296	Enclosure.

Heights of Kinlochewe

NH 0685 6387	Buildings.
NH 0708 6402	Building, sheep fank.
NH 0721 6415	Sheep fank.
NH 0703 6420	Enclosure.
NH 0771 6441	Kiln.
NH 0700 6399	Building.

Doiran t-Seusgaich

NH 0716 6587	Shielings (2).

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Bowlts Chartered Surveyors for Catharijme BV.

HIGHLAND

Cromwell's Clock Tower B Glendinning
(Inverness & Bona parish) (SUAT)
Clock tower

NH 664 463 A desk-based assessment and evaluation were conducted in March 2002 on the clock tower by Inverness harbour known as Cromwell's Clock (NH 64 NE 132). Prior to this work it was assumed that the clock tower belonged to Cromwell's Citadel within which the tower stands.

However, from the desk-based assessment it appears to have been constructed sometime before 1774, when it was part of a hemp manufactory opened in 1765. During the architectural survey a date of 1767 was found on the clock bell, which may give us a more accurate fix on its construction date.

An evaluation trench was excavated in sections around the base of the tower, but no artefacts that might have dated the construction of the tower were identified. However, it only had very slight foundations which suggested it was probably not a Cromwellian structure. Two levelling deposits were identified across the evaluation area and it is possible that these comprise part of the construction of the citadel.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Highland Council Planning and Development Service.

Farraline Park (Inverness & Bona parish) S Farrell
Evaluation

NH 6669 4558 A programme of trial trenching was undertaken in January 2002 after a desk-based survey (*DES 2001*, 57). No archaeological features or deposits of interest were revealed, the area being a former schoolyard.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Bowlts Chartered Surveyors.

Glendruich, Inverness (Inverness & Bona parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 6825 4299 (centre) An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on a house plot and associated garage, close to the W of the site of Glendruich timber hall (NH 64 NE 38). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr J Souter.

Inverness Castle (Inverness & Bona parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 6663 4501 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of a monument base as part of the Great Glen route. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Highland Council.

King Duncan's Grave, Inverness R Conolly
(Inverness & Bona parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation

NH 682 446 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in February 2002 in advance of the refurbishment and extension of an existing service station. The area is known as King Duncan's Hollow and is marked on the 1st edition OS map (1868) as the 'Supposed site of King Duncan's Grave' (NH 64 SE 02). There is no evidence for the source of this association and no archaeologically significant deposits were identified in the course of the evaluation.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Highland Council.

Lower Slackbuie (Inverness & Bona parish) S Farrell
Evaluation

NH 6700 4249 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken as part of Scheduled Monument Consent, the site lying close to a cropmark (NH 64 SE 37), following work carried out last year on the adjacent housing development (*DES 2001*, 57). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Manda Healthcare Ltd.

Stephen's Brae, Inverness S Farrell
(Inverness & Bona parish)
Watching brief

NH 6697 4529 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on a development near the edge of the medieval burgh. No archaeological features or deposits of interest were revealed. The partial remains of a two-storey building were still standing on the site before work started. Cartographic evidence showed that the building dated to the early 19th century, being removed after 1930 and replaced by two garages.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr A Robertson.

Stoneyfield (Inverness & Bona parish) S Farrell
Evaluation

NH 690 457 (centre) A programme of trial trenching was undertaken in February 2002 after desk-based, walkover and geophysical surveys for a retail development. The site is in the vicinity of a number of archaeological sites with Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation (*DES 1999*, 55). A portion of the site forms part of the gardens of Stoneyfield House (NH 64 NE 159).

Trial trenching revealed few significant archaeological features, apart from rubble field drains and a few 18th-century rubbish pits close to Stoneyfield House. One piece of worked quartz was recovered from the topsoil.

Full reports deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsors: G H Johnston Building Consultants Ltd, Tulloch Properties Ltd.

Torbreck (Inverness & Bona parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 6523 4109 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken as part of a house development in the vicinity of a number of archaeological sites. Archaeological features revealed included a number of small pits and a cremation burial, possibly of an adult and a child. No datable material was found in any of the features.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Roy Homes Ltd.

Wester Inshes, Inverness J Millar
(Inverness & Bona parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 689 433 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in April 2002 in advance of a proposed housing development. A preliminary walkover of the site was followed by a series of machine-cut trial trenches, which investigated 5% of the development. A total of 13 trenches were excavated, resulting in two undated archaeological features – a post-hole and a pit – being identified and recorded.

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

A9 Helmsdale to Ord of Caithness L Dunbar
(Kildonan parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Evaluation

ND 048 173 An evaluation was completed in September and October 2002 ahead of an upgrade of a section of the A9 between Helmsdale and the Ord of Caithness. No archaeological features were uncovered within the evaluation trenches.

An area approximately 680m^2 was stripped of gorse and bracken in an attempt to locate a recorded hut circle (ND 01 NW 40). A platform with stone revetment was found and a hand-dug evaluation slot was excavated. The trench extended across the revetment onto the platform. No artefacts were retrieved. Further excavation is planned before the road improvements are made. (AOC 3854)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: HS for Scottish Roads & Transport Authority.

Navidale Farm (Kildonan parish) S Farrell
Survey

ND 053 173 (centre) A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey were conducted in October 2002 for a 83ha WGS. The following previously unrecorded archaeological features were revealed at Allt Briste:

ND 0491 1697	Enclosure.
ND 0475 1692	?Enclosure.
ND 0552 1728	Coastguard lookout post.
ND 0474 1700	Circular enclosure.
ND 0471 1700	Building.
ND 0478 1703	Building.
ND 0473 1692	Building, kiln.
ND 0467 1692	Longhouse.
ND 0468 1684	Cairn.
ND 0476 1685	Clearance cairn.
ND 0489 1680	Coastguard lookout post.
ND 0468 1670	Clearance cairn.
ND 0456 1677	Oval structure.
ND 0455 1678	Rectangular enclosure.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Bowlts Chartered Surveyors for Mr Wynne, Navidale Farm.

Linnie to Tore Water Mains Project S Farrell
(Killearnan parish)
Survey

NH 5896 5194 to NH 6012 5217 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in June 2002 for the Linnie to Tore Water Mains Renewal Project. The following previously unrecorded sites were located:

NH 5904 5155	**Linnie**	House.
NH 5945 5170	**Linnie**	House.
NH 5940 5180	**Linnie**	House and well.
NH 5983 5226	**Bogroy**	House.
NH 5973 5224	**Bogroy**	House.
NH 6008 5237	**Bogroy**	House.
NH 5980 5192	**Bogroy**	Building.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

Muckerinch Water Mains Project S Farrell
(Killearnan parish)
Survey

NH 5918 5270 to NH 6014 5368 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in June 2002 for the Muckerinch Water Mains Renewal Project. The following previously unrecorded sites were located:

NH 5931 5276	**Wester Muckerinch**	House.
NH 5948 5296	**Easter Muckerinch**	House.
NH 5944 5302	**Easter Muckerinch**	Building.
NH 5968 5308	**Easter Muchnich**	Farmstead and well.
NH 6002 5322	**Muckerinch**	Farmstead and well.
NH 6002 5347	**Viewmount**	House and well.
NH 6025 5351	**Muckerinch**	House.
NH 6004 5362	**Muckerinch**	House.

A previously unrecorded farmstead was located outwith the pipeline route at Torepark (NH 5975 5351).

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

Redcastle (Killearnan parish) P Weeks, Mr C MacLeod
Metal detecting finds

NH 58 50 (centre) Sixteen post-medieval finds, including a gold ring and silver spoon handle with Inverness silversmiths' marks. Museum Acc Nos: INVMG 2002.092.001–016

Camus na Herrie (Kilmallie parish) J E Kirby
Deserted settlement

NN 1183 6124 The public right of way through the settlement is a well-engineered road *c* 3m wide. Most of the burns are crossed by fords, retained by massive stones, but the Allt Geal was bridged at NN 1179 6130, but only the abutments remain. An old track passes a corn kiln at NN 1178 6128 and continues through the settlement to the E. Substantial byre dwellings occur at NN 1182 6123 and NN 1205 6125. There is a small area of narrow lazybeds (*c* 1.2m) below the waterfall at NN 1259 6146. Oak has been planted and managed on a coppice rotation and the holly appears to have been cut and used for winter fodder. Recessed platforms occur at NN 1274 6151 and NN 1287 6158, and others probably lay concealed by rank bracken.

Fort William Fort (Kilmallie parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NN 1046 7430 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of a monument base as part of the Great Glen route, in the area of the fort of Fort William.

No archaeological features or deposits of interest were revealed. Demolition material was recorded from the railway yard that was situated here in the late 19th century.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Highland Council.

Fort William Water Supply (Kilmonivaig parish) R Cachart
Dykes; Wade road (SUAT)

Fieldwork in two areas was required for the construction of a new water supply between Spean Bridge and Fort William (*DES 2001*, 50).

NN 166 811 (centre) **Lindalie**. A low slightly curved field dyke, 25m long, was recorded. The feature had channels cut through it to allow the escape of water trapped behind it. It was constructed solely from silty loam but its precise function and date could not be established.

NN 197 819 (centre) **High Bridge**. A haul road constructed to bypass the township had cut through the bank and ditch on the S side of the Wade road and, 100m to the S, had cut through a turf dyke. The two sections across the bank and ditch on the S edge of the Wade road were recorded. These revealed the construction of the stone revetting of the bank. The section of turf

dyke showed the possible remains of a stone boundary wall and make-up on the SE slope of what was considered to be a natural linear feature.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Barr Construction.

Balblair Wood (Kilmorack parish) M Marshall

Survey

NH 5024 4456 (centre) A field survey was carried out in an area of north Balblair Wood, where a chambered cairn had previously been recorded, and hut circles had been noted but not recorded at the time. The area is adjacent to one previously surveyed ahead of a proposed gravel quarry (*DES 2000*, 53–4). This identified two possible chambered cairns, four hut circles and clearance cairns Three of the hut circles lie immediately to the SE of the present project area. The gravel quarry now exists to the SE of these hut circles.

The area is situated on a gravel river terrace to the N of the River Beauly and has a SE aspect, at a height of *c* 20m OD.

Thirty-six features in total were recorded, including:

- Remains of five sub-circular roundhouses, 8–9m in diameter, and two oval enclosures, 10 x 7m and 11 x 6m. The walls of the structures had spreads to 2m wide and were generally 0.3–0.5m high. There was evidence of an entrance in the SE arc of each structure.
- Two smaller circular enclosures with overall diameter of 9m, and 0.5m high; these enclosed quite small internal areas and lacked evidence of entrances, they may have been burnt mounds.
- 22 clearance cairns, some quite substantial, varying in diameter from 4–8m and in height from 0.4–1.0m.
- 5 linear earth banks, two of these possibly being contemporary with the settlement, the other 3 are probably medieval.

NH 5018 4468	Linear earth bank.
NH 5044 4466	Hut circle.
NH 5043 4466	Clearance cairn.
NH 5041 4466	Clearance cairn.
NH 5040 4466	Hut circle.
NH 5039 4465	Enclosure/?burnt mound.
NH 5039 4463	Linear earth bank.
NH 5038 4462	Enclosure/?burnt mound.
NH 5036 4465	Clearance cairn.
NH 5034 4461	Clearance cairn.
NH 5037 4461	Hut circle.
NH 5034 4456	Oval enclosure.
NH 5034 4553	Clearance cairn.
NH 5034 4456	Clearance cairn.
NH 5033 4457	Clearance cairn.
NH 5031 4457	Clearance cairn.
NH 5030 4459	Hut circle.
NH 5031 4456	Clearance cairn.
NH 5029 4461	Clearance cairn.
NH 5028 4460	Clearance cairn.
NH 5027 4462	Linear earth bank/boundary.
NH 5039 4455	Clearance cairn.
NH 5024 4457	Chambered cairn. (NH 54 SW 064)

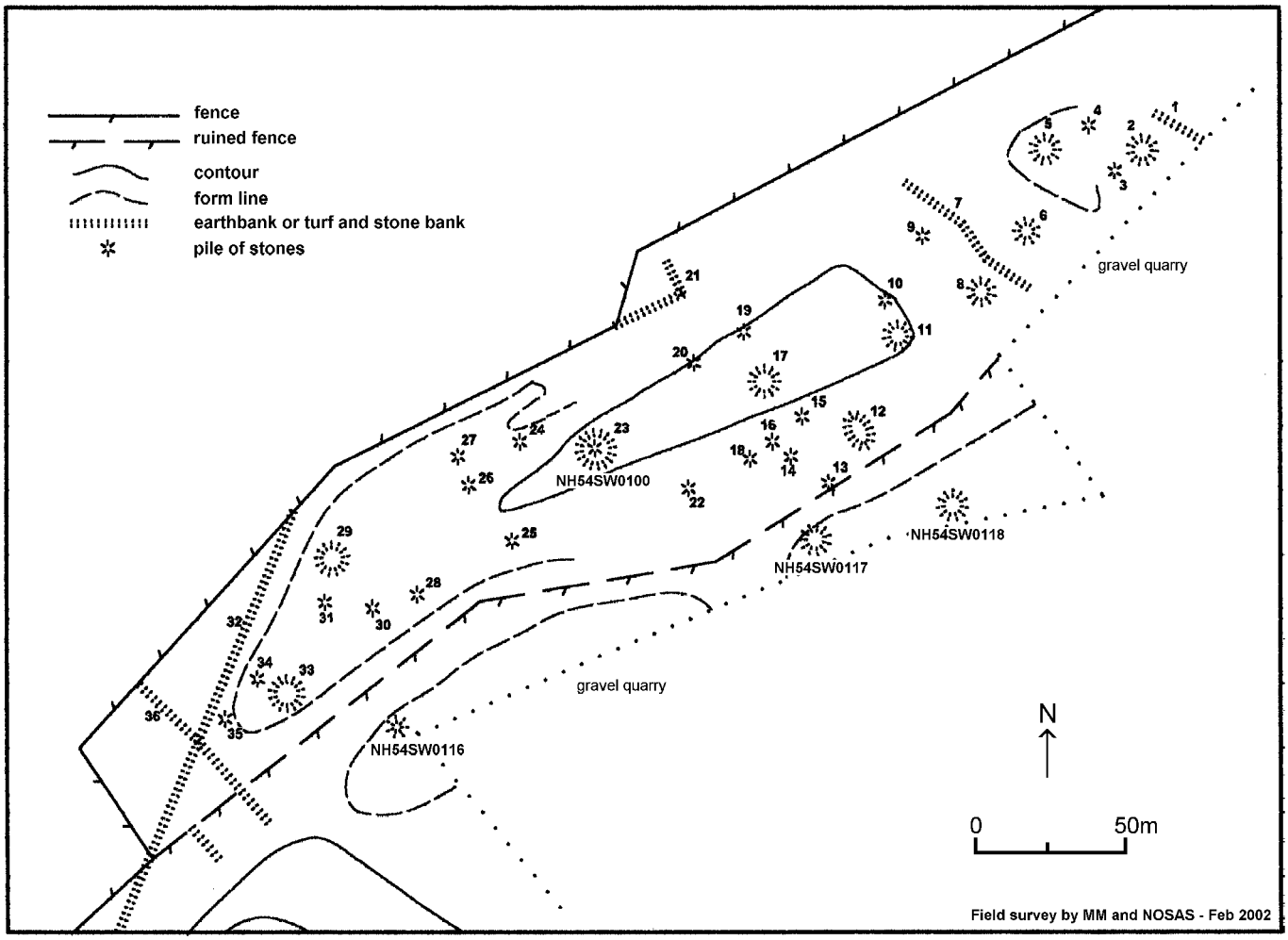


Fig 27. Balblair Wood. Chambered cairn, hut circles and clearance cairns.

NH 5022 4458	Clearance cairn.
NH 5022 4453	Clearance cairn.
NH 5020 4454	Clearance cairn.
NH 5019 4452	Clearance cairn.
NH 5020 4458	Clearance cairn.
NH 5017 4450	Clearance cairn.
NH 5015 4451	Hut circle.
NH 5016 4453	Clearance cairn.
NH 5015 4457 – NH 5010 4443	Linear earth bank/boundary.
NH 5014 4447	Hut circle.
NH 5019 4448	Clearance cairn.
NH 5013 4446	Clearance cairn.
NH 5009 4449 – NH 5013 4446	Linear earth bank/boundary.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: NOSAS.

Beauly Priory (Kilmorack parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 5276 4649 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the excavation for a floodlighting scheme within the Scheduled area of Beauly Priory. No archaeological features or deposits of interest were revealed.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Highland Council.

Broomhill Farm Water Mains Project S Farrell
(Kilmuir Easter; Rosskeen parishes)
Survey

NH 7032 7234 to NH 7199 7151 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in June 2002 for the Broomhill Farm Water Mains Renewal Project. The following previously unrecorded sites were located:

NH 7136 7187	**Reiskmuir**	House.
NH 7166 7196	**Reiskmuir**	House.
NH 7234 7221	**Delny Muir**	House.
NH 7237 7223	**Delny Muir**	Smithy.
NH 7237 7225	**Delny Muir**	House.
NH 7174 7219	**Delny Muir**	School.
NH 7177 7220	**Delny Muir**	Building.
NH 7139 7249	**Wester Lonvine**	Farm.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

Milton of Kildary Water Mains Project S Farrell
(Kilmuir Easter parish)
Survey

NH 7624 7403 to NH 7536 7751 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in June 2002 for the Milton of Kildary Water Mains Renewal Project. Two previously unrecorded sites were located: a building at Marybank Lodge (NH 7535 7611), and a house at Brennachie (NH 7546 7695).

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

Ardendrain (Kiltarlity & Convinth parish) S Farrell
Survey

NH 502 375 (centre) A walkover survey was conducted of an area of woodland prior to felling, the site lying close to a group of hut circles (NH 53 NW 3). The following sites were found:

NH 5052 3767	Building.
NH 5059 3771	Clearance cairn.
NH 5060 3777	Clearance cairn.
NH 5059 3775	Clearance cairn.
NH 5019 3757	?Circular structure.
NH 5017 3758	?Clearance cairn.
NH 4994 3751	OS trig point.
NH 5018 3742	?Clearance cairn.
NH 5027 3740	Enclosure.
NH 5023 3739	?Clearance cairn.
NH 5026 3745	Hut circle.
NH 5025 3747	Clearance cairn.
NH 5025 3746	?Clearance cairn.
NH 5022 3744	Clearance cairn.
NH 5026 3750	Clearance cairn.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

Glenconvinth Waste Water Treatment Works S Buchanan, R Conolly (Headland Archaeology)
(Kiltarlity & Convinth; Urquhart & Glenmoriston parishes)
Desk-based assessment; survey, watching brief; excavation

NH 504 375 to NH 458 363 and NH 488 355 to NH 449 321 Two impact assessments were carried out in August and September 2002 in relation to a proposed water treatment plant and pipeline at Glenconvinth, near Drumnadrochit.

Following the findings of the first assessment, which established that the pipeline would have a severe archaeological impact, including damaging a well-preserved prehistoric field system, the proposed route was modified to run through an area already much disturbed by forestry. A section through a dyke, which would have been damaged by the proposed works, was excavated and recorded. It was probably built as part of road construction along the edge of the plantation in the early or middle part of the 19th century. A watching brief was maintained during trial pitting. No archaeologically significant deposits were disturbed by this work.

No archaeological features were identified or located along the alternative route.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Team Aquarius.

Bonar Bridge Water Treatment Works S Farrell
(Kincardine parish)
Survey

NH 607 913 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in June 2002 for a proposed extension to the Bonar Bridge Water Treatment Works. The site of a sawmill was recorded at NH 6077 9145.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Water.

Allangrange (Knockbain parish) S Farrell
Survey

NH 6287 5175 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in September 2002 for a number of blocks of woodland prior to felling. The following previously unrecorded sites were located:

NH 6168 5197	**Taeblair**	Smithy.
NH 6166 5197	**Whitegate**	Building.
NH 611 516 (centre)	**Broomhill**	Saw pits (2).

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: CKD Finlayson Hughes.

Kilmuir Water Mains Project (Knockbain parish) S Farrell
Survey

NH 6640 4984 to NH 6745 4984 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in June 2002 for the Kilmuir Water Mains Renewal Project. The following previously unrecorded sites were located:

NH 6646 4975	**Viewbank**	Well.
NH 6675 4957	**Culish**	Building.
NH 6695 4949	**Kilmuir**	House.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

Dun da Lamh, Laggan (Laggan parish) M Dalland
Hillfort (Headland Archaeology)

NN 582 929 A topographic survey of Dun da Lamh hillfort (NN 59 SE 3) was undertaken in March 2002. The survey was carried out to produce a plan to aid interpretation and management of the site. A total of nine sites or groups of sites were identified during the course of the field survey; only two of these may be contemporary with the use of the fort.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Laggan Forest Trust Forestry Company Ltd.

Meall Damh, Ardverikie Estate (Laggan parish) S Farrell
Pre-afforestation survey

NN 500 899 (centre) A rapid 78ha pre-afforestation survey was conducted for a proposed WGS to the W of Kinloch Laggan. No sites were found in the proposed WGS area, but a group of five shielings (NN 4962 8852) and a circular enclosure (NN 4964 8854) were located outside, lying at *c* 1290ft OD.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Finlayson Hughes for Ardverikie Estate.

A82 Lairig Eilde Bridge Replacement, Glen Coe (Lismore & Appin parish) M Dalland (Headland Archaeology)
Survey

NN 184 563 A survey was carried out in April 2002 of 36ha of land centred on the existing A82 road through Glen Coe, some 4km to the E of Loch Achtriochtan. Eleven sites were recorded within the survey area. These include one roofed and one unroofed bothy or shelter, and the remains of four WW2 pillboxes. In addition, four modern cremation burials were located.

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

An Dubh, Ballachulish (Lismore & Appin parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NN 0811 5844 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken on a house plot and associated access, to the SE of Cnocan Dubh fort (NN 05 SE 6). No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr P Watt.

Stromeferry (Lochalsh parish) M Wildgoose, S Birch
Survey

NG 864 346 (centre) A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey were carried out over the area of the Stromeferry Development. A possible roundhouse was recorded at NG 8635 3445, lying under open birch woodland. No other significant archaeological sites were recorded. The ruinous Stromeferry Hotel (NG 83 SE 15) lies in the development site. It was recommended that the ruin be recorded prior to the start of site works.

Report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Stoodley Partnership

Greenlands Water Mains Project S Farrell
(Logie Easter parish)
Survey

NH 8042 7504 to NH 8108 7553 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in June 2002 for the Greenlands Water Mains Renewal Project. No archaeological sites were recorded.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Earth Tech Engineering Ltd for Scottish Water.

Bagh Poll A' Bhacain, North Minch P Robertson
(Maritime – Highland parish)
Wreck

NC 1863 5399 The wreck occupies an exposed situation within a cove 4 miles SW of Kinlochbervie. The upper part of the site comprises a rocky outcrop at about 4m depth which steps down into a gully at a depth of about 14m. Two anchors and a cannon lie within a sand- and gravel-filled depression in an area of high energy environment within the surf zone. The main concentration of remains comprises two distinct groups of artefacts within an area measuring about 22 x 8m at the foot of an underwater cliff and at a depth of between 25–30m. The main deposit of the pottery assemblage is scattered over bedrock, in rock crevices and in gaps between the boulders. Mobile sand has accumulated in places, while less mobile deposits of gravel and other materials are found in the deeper gullies. The flat sandy seabed (a moderate to low energy environment) is found at a depth of 34m.

Fieldwork carried out in May 2002 aimed to locate further portions of the site (particularly within the kelp zone), to delineate its extent, and to identify diagnostic features of specific artefacts (notably the guns and anchors). It was also intended to investigate the site formation processes, to establish the value of various site monitoring techniques and to explore the potential of buried archaeological material.

Diving was possible at all states of the tide but some time was lost to bad weather; both surface demand and air systems were was used. Recording was by planning frame and DSM, on the basis of established control points. The objectives were achieved through diver searches (supplementary to caesium magnetometer searches carried out by the archaeological diving unit in 2001) and these established the boundaries of the remains. The identification of a sounding lead, two anchors and a gun in the shallows confirms that at least one portion of the ship reached this area, possibly after striking one of the many offshore skerries (which have not been investigated).

Four iron anchors and two cast-iron guns were recorded *in situ*; a report of a further gun in shallow water remains unconfirmed. Other finds are predominantly brick, slag, tile and pottery. A metal disc and a piece of lead sheet were also found.

The size, position and pairing of the anchors suggest an identification as two pairs of bower and sheet anchors, while they may be attributed to the 16th or 17th centuries AD. The cannon include examples of saker and minion types, the remains of carriages surviving in three cases. No reliable date can be inferred, but these pieces would be consistent with the armament expected of a merchant vessel of medium to large size. A ship armed exclusively with cast-iron guns would usually be considered to post-date the Armada, falling within the first quarter of the 17th century or later. The brick and tile finds were closely spaced (although a limited sample), and so probably represent the galley rather than the remains of ballast. This suggestion is consistent with the presence of olive jars and the tripod pipkin (recovered in 2001) which bear evidence of charring.

Ceramic finds include maiolica (Majolica) ware and Iberian coarseware. The pottery finds display a random scatter, with little

evidence of movement since sinking. This may suggest that the impact took place in shallow water on the rocks, the contents of the vessel being then dispersed over the cliff. The Majolica ware was presumably carried as cargo or in passenger baggage, rather than for use on board.

Limited excavation within the deeper part of the site served to demonstrate that the bottom sediments would not support the survival of organic remains, but that numerous small gullies may remain buried.

A date around the first quarter of the 17th century is tentatively suggested for this wreck. The ship clearly had strong Mediterranean origins and probably originated in the Iberian or Mediterranean basin. The identified remains are interpreted as those of the galley and holds of what was probably a merchant vessel rather than a specialist warship. Further finds may be expected over a considerable area.
Sponsor: HS.

Inninmore Woods (Morvern parish) J G Robertson
Survey

NM 693 434 to NM 728 421 A rapid walkover survey was carried out at Inninmore Woods in advance of a proposed programme of natural regeneration. The area was a managed, though unenclosed, woodland in the late 18th century and 30 charcoal burning platforms were recorded. Evidence of arable cultivation, associated with previously recorded settlements, was also noted.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR.
Sponsor: Ardtornish Estate Co Ltd.

Kinloch Cottage (Morvern parish) J E Kirby
Survey

A walkover survey of ground recently mounded for re-afforestation was undertaken in April 2002. The following sites were recorded:

NM 8234 5990	Rectangular foundation of large granite boulders, 5 x 2.5m, with walls 1m thick, square corners and an entrance in the long N wall.
NM 8235 5990	Two pieces of vitrified clinker and burnt clay.
NM 8246 5983	Level stance, *c* 10m diameter, used for charcoal burning.
NM 8232 5987	Single piece of iron slag.
NM 8234 6013	Charcoal burning stance, 10 x 10m.
NM 8241 6013	Charcoal burning stance, 8 x 10m.
NM 8249 6017	Charcoal burning stance, 8 x 10m.
NM 8248 6003	Bloomery.

Morilmore, Tomatin (Moy & Dalarossie parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 8043 2837 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on a house plot and associated access on a former croft. A crofthouse, rectangular in plan, of a late 19th-century date was recorded before its removal. No other archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr K Cruickshank.

Firhall, Nairn (Nairn parish) D Rankin, Martin Cook
Evaluation; watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NH 8818 5515 The northern area of a proposed sheltered housing development was subject to an archaeological evaluation. A total of 2300m^2 was excavated and only two features of potential archaeological significance were revealed – amorphous pits, one of which contained two fragments of a rotary quernstone. The function and date of the pits could not be determined, but they may represent structural footings.

Further development works were subject to a watching brief, which was undertaken on a topsoil strip of Phase 1 works including the access road. No archaeological remains were uncovered. (AOC 3044)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Kerr Duncan McAllister.

Lochloy (Nairn parish) S Farrell
Excavation

NH 897 567 (centre) A small excavation was undertaken in February 2002 further to evaluation work in December 2000 (*DES 2001*, 60).

A number of features revealed relate to a pre-improvement agricultural landscape. A group of three hearth-like structures were also found, probably prehistoric in date, used for the processing and storage of grain. Finds include flint, pottery and a fragment of a copper pin. One of the pits contained burnt wood which gave an uncalibrated radiocarbon date of 7360±50 bp.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: John A Jack Contracts Ltd for Lochloy Properties Ltd.

Inverarish Corn Mill (Portree parish) J S Wood
Building survey

NG 5545 3572 As a part of the ongoing survey of the island of Raasay by ACFA, a detailed architectural examination of the B-Listed remains of Inverarish Corn Mill (NG 53 NE 4) was undertaken.

The single-storey building was 17.5m long by 5.05m wide, probably with a slate-clad roof. The remains of a 3m diameter iron-rimmed water wheel occur on the S end, being a counter rotating breast shot type, served with water from a mill pond to the W, now silted up and dry. The pond was supplied with water by a timber aqueduct from a point higher up the Inverarish Burn to the N.

The mill was probably built when John McLeod of Raasay carried out major works to Raasay House following his father's death in 1761. In 1851 the mill was converted to a sawmill, but was known to be out of business by 1891. During the 20th century it was used as a stable and for the storage of agricultural implements.

A report with drawings has been produced and circulated.
Sponsor: Urras Dualchas Ratharsaidh (Raasay Heritage Trust).

North Fearns, Raasay (Portree parish) J Macdonald,
Survey J S Wood

NG 5882 3581 (centre) The survey of the township of North Fearns (part 1) plus a field survey of the north of Raasay was carried out by ACFA in April 2002 as part of a continuing programme of recording the physical remains of human activity on the island (*DES 2001*, 60–61).

Township of North Fearns

The deserted township of North Fearns lies on the E coast of Raasay at the E end of the public road from Inverarish. The township is situated on a number of terraces on the steep slopes of Beinn na Leac overlooking the Inner Sound. The road, which divides the township into two parts, runs along one of these terraces.

It was decided in 2002 that the survey would concentrate on that part of the township that lies above the road and within the head dyke. In addition, the survey would also include the higher terraces on which were a number of large enclosures shown on the OS 1:10,000 and on the 1st edition OS maps.

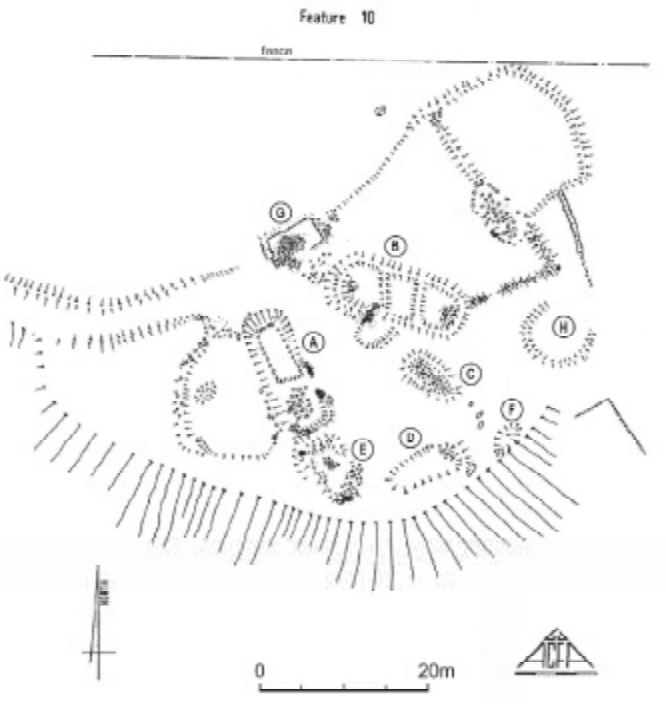


Fig 28. North Fearns, Raasay.

The township now consists of the remains of some 25 houses/byres, smaller structures, probably stores, and a corn-drying kiln, and their surrounding field systems. Lying above and to the NW of the township is an area containing a great number of shielings: this we have designated Upper North Fearns.

North Fearns (part 1)

NG 5874 3585	Settlement, consisting of 6 structures including a hut circle, enclosures and extensive field systems.
NG 5847 3581	House.
NG 5851 3581	Byre/store.
NG 5851 3580	House.
NG 5871 3580	Bothy/byre.
NG 5876 3583	House.
NG 5882 3581	House.
NG 5882 3581	House/byre.
NG 5887 3586	Enclosure.
NG 5885 3589	House.
NG 5886 3589	Cairn.
NG 5889 3585	Pen.
NG 5878 3588	Clearance cairns.
NG 5892 3595	Enclosure.
NG 5892 3592	Enclosure.
NG 5896 3596	Enclosure.
NG 5902 3597	Shieling.
NG 5905 3602	Enclosure.
NG 5917 3610	Enclosure.
NG 5915 3605	Enclosure.
NG 5916 3615	Enclosure.
NG 5925 3607	House.
NG 5928 3609	House.
NG 5928 3610	Recessed platform.
NG 5929 3610	House.
NG 5932 3609	House and ?kiln.
NG 5929 3605	Scoops and mounds.
NG 5928 3602	House.
NG 5924 3597	House.
NG 5936 3610	House.
NG 5934 3612	House.
NG 5938 3618	House.
NG 5938 3619	House/byre.
NG 5945 3623	House.
NG 5944 3622	Store/byre.

Upper North Fearns

NG 5901 3615	Enclosure.
NG 5915 3625	Enclosure.
NG 5925 3630	Enclosure.
NG 5936 3633	Enclosure.
NG 5940 3640	Enclosure.
NG 5871 3617	Shieling.
NG 5876 3620	Shieling.
NG 5896 3621	Shieling.
NG 5895 3615	Shieling/kiln.
NG 5896 3614	Shieling.
NG 5896 3614	?Rock shelter.
NG 5903 3628	*Iodhlann*.
NG 5904 3634	Shieling.
NG 5906 3635	Shieling.
NG 5905 3635	Shieling.
NG 5904 3634	Shieling.
NG 5901 3635	Shieling.
NG 5901 3636	Shieling/pen.
NG 5901 3637	Shieling.
NG 5896 3634	Shieling.
NG 5896 3624	Rock shelter.
NG 5890 3636	Shieling.
NG 5891 3639	Pen/rock shelter.
NG 5920 3623	Enclosure.
NG 5926 3636	Shieling.
NG 5920 3632	Shieling.
NG 5931 3632	?Kerb cairn/shieling.
NG 5934 3634	Shielings.
NG 5938 3634	Shieling.
NG 5928 3638	Shieling.
NG 5925 3637	Enclosure/pen.
NG 5925 3636	Shieling.
NG 5926 3636	Shieling.
NG 5930 3641	Shieling.
NG 5930 3643	Shieling.
NG 5938 3644	Shieling.

Field survey of the area N of the track from Fladda to Umachan:

Field survey of North Raasay

NG 6061 4947	Rock shelter.
NG 6107 5037	Enclosure.
NG 6086 5086	Enclosure.
NG 6038 4992	Group of two shielings, a cairn/shieling, an enclosure/cairn and a store.
NG 6069 5101	Walling.
NG 5940 5006	Shieling.
NG 5938 5006	Shieling.
NG 6001 4995	Cairn.
NG 5969 5004	Field bank.
NG 5943 5020	Sheepfold.
NG 5945 5010	Enclosure.
NG 5943 5012	Pen/enclosure.
NG 5908 5031	Jetty.
NG 5910 5016	Stone revetment.
NG 5965 4990	Clearance cairns.

Sponsors: Glasgow Archaeological Society, CBA Challenge Funding.

Portree to Conardan, Skye (Portree parish) R Conolly
Desk-based assessment; survey (Headland Archaeology)

NG 474 439 to NG 506 382 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in July 2001 in advance of test pitting along the route of a proposed pipeline S of Portree. A total of 18 sites were identified. Of these, four (a post-medieval field system, two possible cairns and a series of hut circles) were considered to be at some risk of damage during test pitting.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Team Aquarius.

Raasay Ferry Terminal: Inverarish T Neighbour
(Portree parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Medieval or later settlement

NG 552 353 (centre) During the assessment of four options for the site of a proposed new ferry terminal on Raasay in April 2002, three previously unrecorded sites were discovered on vertical aerial photographs at Inverarish. These comprise a terrace of five or six roofless structures, probably dwellings, and two rectangular enclosures. The walls of all of these features appear to be turf-covered on the aerial photographs.

Report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Highland Council per Horner and Maclennan.

Newhall Point (Resolis parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 7093 6700 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken as part of a house development in the vicinity of a number of archaeological sites, in particular lying to the S of the site of an 11th-century chapel (NH 76 NW 2). Features revealed included a number of field drains of rubble, clay and plastic pipe, and one small pit, possibly used for watering livestock.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsors: Mr Haldane and Ms Cooper.

South Strathfleet (Rogart parish) S Farrell
Survey

NC 700 023 (centre) A rapid walkover survey was carried out for a WGS on an area of former common grazings land. The following archaeological features were located: an enclosure at NC 7010 0275, a farmstead at NC 7005 0280, and a hut circle at NC 7027 0292.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Tilhill Forestry Ltd.

Dalnavie (Rosskeen parish) P Weeks, Mr Brown
Pictish carved stone

c NH 6473 7414 Sandstone slab, 120.0 x 40.0 x 8.5cm, found by the farmer while ploughing at Dalnavie Farm. It bears three incised symbols (from top to bottom), depicting an inverted 'L', a crescent and v-rod, and a mirror and comb. The stone appears to be complete, narrowing at the base where it would have been inserted into the ground. It was found close to the presumed findspots of the Ardross wolf and deer/horse stones, but is clearly in a different stone and by a different hand. Museum Acc. No: INVMG 2002.013

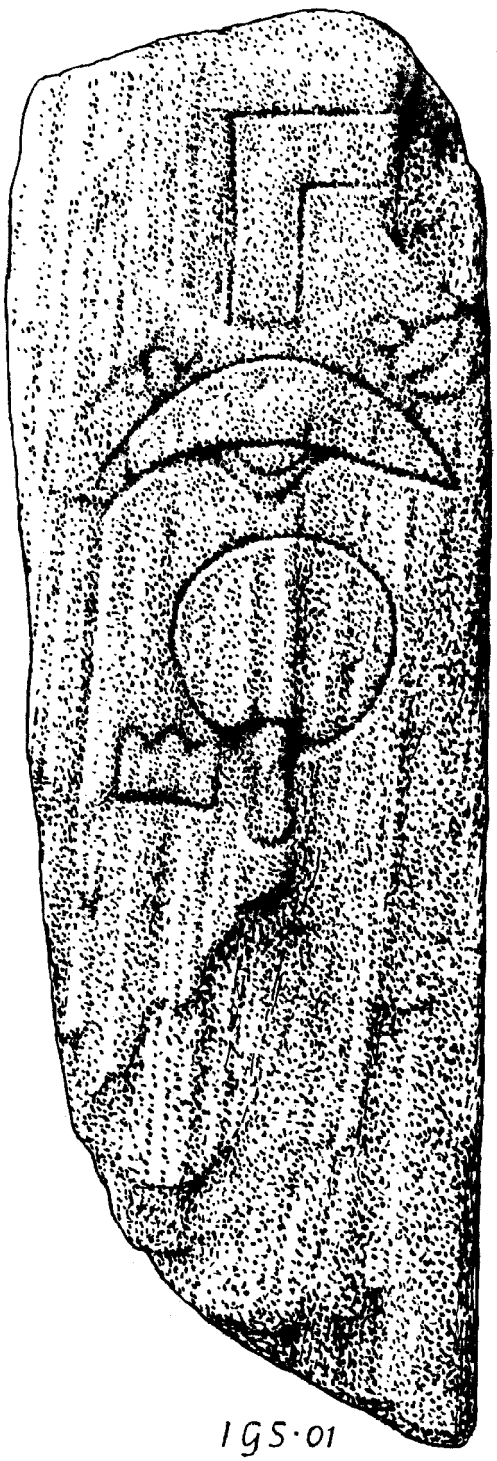


Fig 29. Dalnavie. Pictish stone. Drawn by Ian G Scott.

Old House of Ardross (Rosskeen parish) J Robertson
Well

NH 613 748 A well was discovered during water pipe laying operations in February 2001 and was excavated by Clare and Steve Farrukh in September 2001. Excavation revealed two covering stones each approximately 1.6m long, 0.8m wide and 0.15m thick, and lying 0.17m below ground surface. Each stone had a semi-circle cut in the central long side to allow a 10cm diameter pipe to pass through. It had been held in place by a 0.3m square plate (not found) which had been attached to the covering slabs by a fixing point at each corner, one of which contained a bent square nail. The pipe survives below the covering slabs and held clear water at a depth of 6.17m; there was wet mud in the well itself at a depth of 5.7m. The well was examined by suspending a light through the central hole, and the bottom surfaces of the covering slabs were photographed. They were not carved. The well is drystone-lined with a descending spiral of protruding stones. It is slightly ovoid with an internal diameter of 1.08m. The top surfaces of the covering slabs show abrasion marks beneath the site of the central square plate,

and signs of wear on one slab may indicate repeated use of a pump. The 1st edition 6 inch OS map shows a pump near this point. The OS Name Book (1874) mentions two cottages on the house site 30m to the NE. These are now occupied as a single dwelling.

Barabhaig WGS (Sleat parish) M Wildgoose
Reinstatement of archaeological sites

NG 690 100 (centre) Six archaeological sites damaged during mounding operations in the summer of 2001 were reinstated. The damaged sites were photographed and the mounds examined for cultural deposits and related artefacts. Where necessary, damaged sections of site were drawn and recorded. The trees were pulled out and the mounds replaced in their related scoops.

Reports deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Tilhill Forestry Ltd.

A'Chill, Canna (Small Isles parish) J Harden
Watching brief (NTS)

NG 2695 0553 The replacement of the post-and-rail fence around the Early Christian sculptured cross (NG 20 NE 2) required a watching brief to comply with Scheduled Monument Consent. The fence posts were driven into the same holes as those that had been created for the removed fence. No features of archaeological interest were recorded during this work.

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

Coroghon House, Canna (Small Isles parish) J Harden
18th-century laird's house (NTS)

NG 2750 0548 A historic building survey (*DES 1997*, 45) and an initial excavation (*DES 1998*, 60) proved the need for further investigation of the Bothy – part of the 18th-century laird's house on Canna known as Coroghon House (NG 20 NE 111/44) – before redevelopment of part of the building.

The excavation trench opened in 1998 was re-established and extended, with the following results. Coroghon House, built in the 1780s, had a central section which was originally 8.5m wide and 11.5m long. Subsequently, a W range was added. Its floor was a cobbled surface, *c* 1.5m wide against the old W gable, forming an edge to a beaten earth surface across the remainder of the area excavated. At a later date this floor was covered with sand and replaced with another, consisting of a cobbled surface abutting the interior walls of the range, forming a 'frame' to the main part of the floor area which was paved. It was after this floor was laid that the walls of the W range were rendered. There was evidence of another cobbled surface to the rear of the W range and abutting the NW corner of the main part of Coroghon House.

Much of Coroghon House was demolished when it was replaced by Canna House in the 1860s. Garden landscaping for Canna House used the *c* 2m high remains of the back wall of the central part of Coroghon House as a revetting wall. The Bothy, 6m wide and 11.5m long, was constructed out of the shell of the central part of Coroghon House, using the front wall and shortened gable walls, with a new build for the rear, N elevation.

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

Eigg Pier Development (Small Isles parish) M Wildgoose, S Birch
Survey; trial trenching

NM 4835 8380 (centre) A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey were carried out over the area of the construction compound associated with the pier development. This was followed by the trial trenching of a 5% sample to check for buried archaeology. No visible archaeology was recorded. A diffuse scatter of lithics was recorded (during trial trenching) associated with a post-glacial raised beach in the N corner of the site. There were no features associated with the lithics.

A base-line survey of a wreck in Galmisdale Bay, recorded the previous year during an unusually low tide, was also carried out.

Reports deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Highland Roads and Transport Consultancy.

Galmisdale, Isle of Eigg (Small Isles parish) T Cowie
Late Bronze Age metalworking debris (NMS)

NM 475 844 Further excavations were carried out in June 2002 to clarify the context of the Late Bronze Age metalworking debris discovered in 2001. The results suggest that the metalworking episode was both small-scale and short-lived, and that the spread of metalworking debris was largely confined to the interior of the boulder setting (*DES 2001*, 63). Further fragments of clay piece-moulds, crucibles and other associated casting debris were recovered. In addition, two trial trenches were excavated to assess the condition and possible date of the hut circle on the terrace above the site (NM 48 SE 12).
Sponsor: NMS.

East Brims (Thurso parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

ND 0537 7001 An inspection was made of an already excavated house plot and associated access in July 2002. The site lies close to the burnt mound of East Brims (ND 06 NE 6). No archaeological deposits or features were noted, but a farmstead was noted in the vicinity at ND 0540 7006.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mrs F Macintosh.

Skerray Common Grazings (Tongue parish) S Farrell
Survey

NC 651 603 (centre) A desk-based assessment and a rapid walkover survey were conducted for a pre-afforestation survey as part of a WGS for two separate blocks of woodland totalling 103ha. No archaeological sites were located.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr J Hollingdale for Skerray Grazings Committee.

Glascairn, Culbokie S Farrell
(Urquhart & Logie Wester parish)
Evaluation

NH 602 587 (centre) A programme of trial trenching was undertaken prior to a housing development close to a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NH 65 NW 1). The trial trenching revealed no archaeological features or deposits. The remains of two crofts (NH 6014 5868 and NH 6014 5864) of a mid-19th-century date were recorded prior to their demolition.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Capital Homes.

Mulchaich Water Mains Renewal Project S Farrell
(Urquhart & Logie Wester parish)
Survey

NH 5532 5571 to NH 5809 5842 An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken for a new water pipeline. The following previously unrecorded archaeological sites were revealed:

NH 5709 5694	**Ryefield Burn**	House.
NH 5815 5806	**Easter Oak**	Stone, ?boundary marker.
NH 5827 5810	**Easter Oak**	Stone, ?boundary marker.

NH 5840 5811 **Easter Oak** Stone, ?boundary marker.
NH 5676 5720 **Alcaig** Smithy.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd.

Urquhart Farm (Urquhart & Logie Wester parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 5817 5839 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on a house plot and associated access. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsors: Mr & Mrs M MacLeod.

Ardnagrask Water Mains Project (Urray parish) S Farrell
Survey

NH 5186 4853 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken for the proposed route of the Ardnagrask Water Mains Renewal Project. One unrecorded site was located: a farmstead at Clashdorran (NH 5165 4826).

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

Muir of Ord Water Mains Project (Urray parish) S Farrell
Survey

NH 4764 5159 to NH 5268 5025 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in June 2002 for the Muir of Ord Water Mains Renewal Project. The following previously unrecorded sites were located:

NH 486 514 (centre)	**Chalybeate**	Well.
NH 4887 5151	**Achnasoul Wood**	Building.
NH 4912 5088	**Faebait**	Enclosure.
NH 5342 4848	**Windhill**	Building.
NH 5341 4847	**Windhill**	Building.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

Tarradale (Urray parish) P Weeks, C Coston
Metal detecting finds

NH 55 49 (centre) Twelve coins of various dates and small metal finds, found while metal detecting in fields around Tarradale, on the Black Isle. Finds include a buckle frame, brooch pins, and a fragment of blue/green glass. Coins are 16th to 17th century in date. Museum Acc. No: INVMG 2002.090.001–012.

Elzy Road, Staxigoe (Wick parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

ND 3820 5238 A watching brief was undertaken on a house plot and associated access, close to a ruined croft. No archaeological deposits were revealed except the partial remains of the croft dating to the mid- to late 19th century.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsors: Mr & Mrs D Budge.

North Head, Broadhaven (Wick parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

ND 381 510 (centre) An archaeological watching brief was undertaken for a new waste water treatment works; this work follows a previous evaluation (*DES 2001*, 66).

Work revealed a number of field drains, a small pit with a sherd of redware pottery of 13th- to 15th-century date, the edge of a stone building, and a modern cut drainage ditch.

Full report deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Delta North for Scottish Water.

Oliclett (Wick parish) A Pannett, A Baines
Mesolithic lithic scatter

ND 304 455 (centre) A further season of excavation at the Mesolithic flint scatter (ND 34 NW 43) in July and August 2002 expanded the survey area to incorporate a number of natural knolls in the vicinity of the original site (*DES 2001*, 66). Six mounds were targeted for test pitting, four on currently, or recently cultivated land, and two in the peat-covered heather moorland. A 30m^2 grid was laid out over each of the mounds, within which nine 1m^2 test pits were excavated. Wet-sieving was carried out through 4mm mesh. All of the mounds produced lithics, with numbers collected ranging from 2–500. The distribution of the lithics across the mounds suggested a preference for the E- and SE-facing sides, reflecting the situation noted during the 2001 survey. The material recovered appears to be predominantly Mesolithic, with blades and blade shatter making up a generally high proportion of the assemblages. Only two of the mounds produced microliths, with a small number of microburins also recovered. Significantly, no cores were recovered during the test pitting.

The only structural features identified were a small number of probable and possible stake-holes found in association with an ard mark beneath a modern cultivation soil. These were excavated, but no datable or diagnostic material was recovered. In addition, a large modern rubble field drain was also found.

Further investigation of the main excavation area from 2001 was also carried out. Here a 6 x 2m trench was opened over a concentration noted the previous year. The aim was to recover *in situ* lithics, to reveal any possible features associated with the scatter, and to recover material for dating. The trench was divided into 12 1m^2 grids, each of which was excavated and sieved separately. The assemblage comprises over 1000 pieces, and includes a large quantity of debitage and microdebitage, indicating that knapping had been undertaken at the site. A substantial number of blades were recovered, together with both microburins and narrow blade microliths, predominantly backed bladelets and scalene triangles. A considerable amount of burnt flint was also recovered, predominantly from the W end of the trench. No features were identified, and no material suitable for dating was recovered.

Environmental sampling was undertaken in the area around the excavation, and samples for pollen analysis were recovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsors: HS, University of Cardiff, Thrumster Estate, Caithness and Sutherland Enterprise, Windpower Ltd, Highland Council.

MIDLOTHIAN

Pathhead Line Rebuild Martin Cook
(Crichton; Cranston; Ormiston parishes) (AOC Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 4207 6382, NT 4070 6531, NT 4112 6180 An archaeological watching brief was carried out between June and August 2002 ahead of the construction of a proposed electric power line on the SE side of Pathhead. No archaeological features were observed. (AOC 3857)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Power.

Oxenfoord West (Dalkeith parish) I Suddaby
Enclosure (CFA Archaeology)

NT 358 673 A field evaluation examined two sites in October 2001. The first was interpreted from aerial evidence as a ditched

enclosure on a slight knoll (NT 36 NE 65). The second, slightly to the N, appeared to be a linear pit alignment of some 12–14 sub-circular pits with a second alignment parallel to the first (NT 36 NE 66). Fourteen trenches were opened, revealing notable plough truncation over the area.

Those trenches in the enclosure area revealed a steep-sided flat-bottomed ditch, 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep, truncated over part of its length. A square terminal flanking a possible entrance was also found, and it contained several small sherds of coarse wheel-turned pottery. Possible ring-ditch houses in the enclosure were discounted as geological in origin, formed by circular patches of sand and shattered bedrock surrounded by mixed clay.

The trenches in the pit alignment area revealed several of the sub-circular features visible in the air photographs. These were formed by natural processes, by 'puddling' of the clay in periglacial conditions, and they contained no finds or organic remains. The shape of the enclosure recognised on the air photographs was different in shape from the excavated enclosure but a geological explanation for this was not apparent. The radiating arcs matched the field evidence much better as did the evidence from the pit alignment. The enclosure site will be preserved *in situ*.

Report deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Onyx Land Technologies Ltd.

Salters Road, Dalkeith (Dalkeith parish) A Duffy, Martin Cook (AOC Archaeology)
Prehistoric settlement

NT 346 681 An archaeological excavation was carried out between May and July 2002 to investigate the nature of a series of prehistoric cropmark features. These included shallow linear and curvilinear features, as well as a number of pits and post-holes. No dating evidence was retrieved during the excavation. Small fragments of modern pottery were retrieved from two features interpreted as animal burrows.

A watching brief during topsoil stripping of roughly 7ha, associated with levelling for a set of playing fields on the SE side of Dalkeith, failed to locate significant archaeological features or artefacts. (AOC 3732)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: HBG Construction Scotland Ltd.

Wester Cowden (Dalkeith parish) A Duffy, J Gooder (AOC Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 3500 6730 Prior to a proposed residential development, evaluation trial trenching of *c* 42ha between October and November 2001 of improved farmland to the S of Dalkeith revealed 19th-century industrial features. These included the foundation cut for a 19th-century waggonway, measuring up to 4.4m wide and 0.3m deep, running from NT 3481 6666 to the location of the former Cowden Coal Pit (NT 3497 6705). En route, a brick- and stone-built bridging structure provided the necessary means of crossing a small gully at NT 3486 6688. Also discovered were the basement remains of a rectangular structure at NT 3484 6716. This was interpreted as a coalshed associated with the 19th-century mine.

Despite intensive trenching, no trace was uncovered of either Dere Street (NT 36 NW 126) or the postulated cropmark enclosure (NT 36 NE 69) previously thought to lie in this area. (AOC 3633)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Walker Group (Scotland) Ltd.

Glencorse Old Kirk (Glencorse parish) G Brown (Headland Archaeology)
Church

NT 245 630 A small-scale excavation was carried out in February 2002 in the nave and both the N and S aisles of Glencorse Old Kirk (NT 26 SW 17.0). The excavation was undertaken to reduce the existing ground level to allow a new floor to be inserted within the kirk, as part of an ongoing restoration of the kirk and kirkyard. A quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered in the excavation and subsequently reburied. Several structures were recorded at the formation level of the new floor, and these relate to former features within the nave. These features were recorded in plan only and remain *in situ* beneath the new floor.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsors: Mr & Mrs H McCaig.

Eastside Farm, near Penicuik (Penicuik parish) A Saville (NMS)
Neolithic stone axehead

NT 183 604 Neolithic polished stone axehead (115 x 48 x 23mm) found in 2002 by Ms Deborah Elson and Mr Ciaran O'Sullivan on the edge of a farm track. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.49/02) and allocated to NMS.

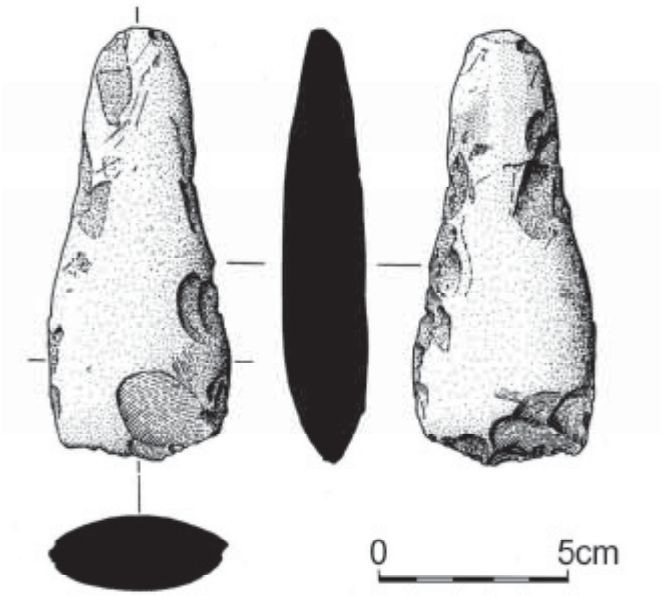


Fig 30. Eastside Farm, Penicuik. Stone axehead. Drawn by Alan Braby. © Crown copyright.

MORAY

Aerial Reconnaissance M Greig

A number of previously unrecorded cropmark sites were noted on vertical aerial photographs while preparing a management plan for RAF Kinloss.

Bridge of Tynet (Bellie; Rathven parishes)
NJ 385 611 Two faint circular cropmark enclosures. Most southerly enclosure cut by linear feature, which probably represents a later trackway.

Burnside of Enzie (Bellie parish)
NJ 389 606 At least three rectangular cropmark enclosures. Also a number of old field boundaries, ?trackway and rigs.

Cullerne (Kinloss parish)
NJ 057 635 Immediately S and SE of Cullerne Farm are several sub-circular dark cropmarks, which may

represent hut stances. To SE are several pits, some forming a semi-circle – ?also part of timber hut stance. Also traces of rig and furrow.

NJ 057 638 ?Unenclosed settlement visible as cropmarks N of Cullerne Farm. Also a number of ring-ditches, pits, and at least one souterrain, as well as indistinct dark blobs. Two of the 'ring-ditches' are slightly more prominent than the others and may be WW2 searchlight stances.

NJ 059 637 Cropmark of rig and furrow NE of Cullerne Farm. Rigs overlie a number of ?ring-ditches and enclosures, which show faintly beneath.

Kinloss Airfield (Kinloss parish)

NJ 066 629 Several areas of cropmark rig and furrow, some overlying others. Also a rather irregular trace of sub-rectangular cropmark and several small ?ring-ditches. Two small square enclosures may be square barrows, but more likely to be associated with airfield.

NJ 068 630 At least three cropmark ring-ditches S of main runway. One slightly more prominent than the others may represent WW2 searchlight station.

NJ 063 631 Thin traces of cropmark long rectilinear enclosure. Also a number of small pits visible in same area.

NJ 066 637 Cropmark of rig and furrow. Also a dark circular feature partially overlain by rigs, probably site of prehistoric timber hut stance. To N there appear to be a number of attached enclosures but the area is not clear enough to distinguish. These enclosures may represent the site of a medieval farmstead.

NJ 063 637 Several cropmark ring-ditches, pits and ?square enclosure. Enclosure may be a square barrow but the area is slightly confused by later intrusions. To N is what appears to be a large group of small pits, which might indicate a burial site. They could, however, represent an area where aircraft parts were buried after WW2. A modern radio station is built over part of two of the ring-ditches.

NJ 071 628 Several adjoining plots containing cropmark rig and furrow.

NJ 073 629 Several rectangular cropmarks S of main runway. They are scattered and of differing shapes and sizes. Also a number of scattered pits and linear features of uncertain date.

NJ 069 633 Several plots of rig and furrow N of main runway.

NJ 072 632 Rectangular enclosure, or site of building, near S side of main runway. To E is small area of rig and furrow and several ?pits and other indeterminate marks.

NJ 073 634 At least two faint cropmark ring-ditches in area also showing geomorphological marks. Area of rig and furrow and part of sub-rectangular enclosure cut by one of the perimeter tracks of the airfield.

NJ 071 635 Cropmark rig and furrow. Also ?circular enclosure underlying rigs, and two small solid circular blobs, which may be pits.

Cuffurach (Rathven parish)

NJ 394 614 Two large ?circular cropmark enclosures.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Moray Council.

Birnie (Birnie parish) F Hunter

Iron Age and medieval settlement (NMS)

NJ 210 585 Further excavation (*DES 2001*, 67–8) focused on three main areas: exploring the area around the Roman coin hoards; establishing the southern limit of the settlement (NJ 25 NW 40); and exposing and trial trenching further cropmarks. In addition, further metal detecting was carried out.

A trench 30 x 20m was laid out E of the 2001 hoard trench. This revealed two roundhouses: one a two-phase structure some 8.8m in diameter with a ring-groove and a post-ring phase, the other a more sizeable house, some 12m in diameter with an 8m diameter post-ring; surviving floor deposits overlying this included a hearth and broken rotary quern. One pit adjacent to the 2001 hoard produced an inverted saddle quern; another contained most of a smashed pot. A crucible was also recovered.

A 40m long trench on the southern edge of the plateau located the limit of the settlement; the density of features dropped off dramatically as the ground dipped, although there was no formal boundary. This suggests a settled area of some 150 x 150m. A palisaded enclosure 16.4m in diameter was located on the N edge of the site, heavily truncated by ploughing. There was no sign of any internal structures, and it may have been a stock enclosure. Two other evaluation trenches, one over a cropmark feature and one in an apparently blank area, both uncovered a wealth of features, but they were not explored in detail.

Metal detecting produced a range of finds, notably a small Romano-British enamelled bronze bird. This lay some 150m SE of the main settlement; trial trenching here found the heavily attenuated remains of a shallow ditch, probably a land boundary of uncertain date.

Sponsors: NMS, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Ian Keillar, Caledonian Quarry Products.

Cloddach Quarry, Birnie (Birnie parish) R Conolly

Grain-drying kiln; medieval features (Headland Archaeology)

NJ 204 597 A watching brief was maintained between May and October 2002 during two conjoining phases of topsoil stripping at Cloddach Quarry as part of an ongoing extension. The quarry is located to the NW of Birnie Church, the churchyard of which is Scheduled.

Several features were identified and recorded. These were clustered roughly in the centre of the stripped area and consisted of a fence line containing medieval pottery, small pits containing slag and a keyhole-shaped feature lined with turfs. This latter feature has been interpreted as a grain drier, based on its shape and the fact that a considerable quantity of burnt grain was recovered from its basal fill. Medieval redware and slag were recovered from the topsoil, with a noticeable concentration in the area of the features. The pottery assemblage includes one complete and two broken spindle whorls.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tarmac Northern Ltd.

Hill of Towie, Drummuir K Cameron

(Botriphnie; Boharm parishes) (CFA Archaeology)

Desk-based assessment; survey

NJ 353 480 to NJ 372 457 A desk-based assessment and reconnaissance field survey were carried out between October and December 2001 in relation to a proposed *c* 4km^2 windfarm application site on moorland on the N side of Drummuir, located around the summits of Hill of Towie, Knockan and Machattie's Cairn. No archaeological sites were previously recorded within this area. The most significant discoveries were a possible, *c* 8m diameter, turf-walled hut circle on the W slopes of Knockan (NJ 348 454) and the former settlement of Hillhead Croft (NJ 347

457). Other sites discovered include a range of tracks, grouse butts, field boundaries, mounds of potential archaeological origin, a gravel pit and a mill lade.

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Renewable Energy Systems Ltd.

Moray Coast Waste Water Project: Kinneddar Bishop's Palace (Drainie parish) G Brown (Headland Archaeology)

?Prehistoric pit alignments; medieval and post-medieval activity

NJ 224 696 (centre) An archaeological excavation was carried out on a pipeline wayleave to the SE of the site of the former bishop's palace at Kinneddar, Lossiemouth, in May 2002. An area measuring 250 x 8m was subject to excavation after the results of an earlier evaluation established the survival of archaeological remains of medieval date. Archaeological features were found all along this wayleave, with a particular concentration at the SW end. With the exception of two possible prehistoric pit alignments, the majority of the features were medieval, including traces of agriculture, enclosure and drainage. Perhaps the most significant discovery was a large ditch, a feature that may have formed the boundary of the cathedral site or perhaps an outer defensive work for the castle. No traces of building foundations were uncovered in this excavation, and from this negative evidence it would seem that the majority of the significant archaeology lies within the Scheduled area.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Bechtel-Morrison EPCJV.

Moray Coast Waste Water Project: Plewlands Farm, Drainie (Drainie parish) S Buchanan (Headland Archaeology)

Evaluation

NJ 177 696 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in June 2002 in advance of pipe-laying operations at Plewlands Farm, near Lossiemouth. The adjacent field contains extensive cropmarks, however none of these extended into the site. The excavation identified five small undated pits, one containing burnt material. No artefacts were recovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Bechtel-Morrison EPCJV.

Burghead Fort Coastal Lookout (Duffus parish) M Johnson
Pictish fort (CFA Archaeology)

NJ 109 691 At Burghead Fort, excavations were undertaken between February and April 2002, and a watching brief was conducted during further construction works between April and July 2002 in advance of the proposed construction of an interpretation centre within the 19th-century coastguard lookout. This lookout is set at the N end of the fort on top of the rampart which separates the upper and lower wards. The lookout is specifically excluded from the Scheduling of the fort.

The excavation of deposits within the lookout demonstrated that it had been built on top of extant rampart core material with little resultant disturbance of the rampart beneath. A section excavated through the rampart at this point demonstrated that it was stone-built of dump construction with no evidence for timber-lacing. The body of the rampart consisted of a mixture of large waterworn stones and apparently quarried sandstone with pockets of large beach pebbles, within a sand matrix. Fragments of sandstone were present throughout. There appeared to be little organised structure to the rampart's construction, although some variation could be seen within the rampart core; for example, pockets of beach pebbles were locally prevalent. Larger stones were visible towards the base of the section, with more voids present, perhaps indicating that a layer of basal stones had been laid on the ground surface initially to mark out the line of the rampart and/or provide a firm foundation for the rampart. The section of rampart excavated measured 8m wide (max.) and 3.00–3.25m high (max.). The excavation within the lookout did not extend through the inner or outer faces of the rampart due to the constraints imposed by working within the confines of that building. No artefacts were recovered.

Sealed beneath the rampart was a sequence of well-preserved organic deposits. Further excavation of these deposits showed that there were two old land surfaces separated by windblown sand, with relict dune sands beneath. These land surfaces were organic-rich and contained charred plant remains. No features were noted within these deposits.

Data Structure Reports deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Moray Council for Burghead Headland Trust.

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

NJ 189 672 A watching brief was undertaken in October 2001 during the excavation of two small test pits at Duffus Castle (NJ 16 NE 4). The castle is a stone-built 14th-century keep, sitting on top of a mound which is thought to represent the remains of a 12th-century timber and earth motte and bailey castle. The 14th-century castle is in a poor state of repair, with most of the N wall, and the N end of the W wall, collapsed and falling down the side of the 12th-century motte. A recently restored landslide on the W side of the mound indicates the still unstable nature of the site.

Although the areas excavated were very small, they did demonstrate the below-ground extent of at least the W wall, as well as indicating that an electricity cable running along the inside face of the W wall is likely to have disturbed any archaeological deposits in this area. The highly plastic nature of the clay encountered (quite possibly redeposited topsoil from the immediate area) is likely to have contributed to the instability of the site.

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

Duffus Castle (Duffus parish) G Ewart
Excavation; watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NJ 189 672 Archaeological excavation, as well as monitoring of associated machine activity, was considered necessary during the initial stages of the bridge replacement over the outer moat in September 2002. This included the removal of four concrete emplacements as well as the hand-excavation of two deep trenches into both moat sides, dug initially to water level. The final part of the excavations was the deepening of the two side trenches by machine to create one large trench right across the moat, cut to well below the level of the water.

The concrete emplacements and borehole clearly come from the most recent bridge. This apparently replaced a footbridge at the same point, represented by the build-up of rubble and stone spreads on both N and S banks. Thick debris on the S side contained shattered clay drainpipe amongst the clay and boulders and is certainly redeposited material from the last 200 years. Boulders on the N bank top may be filling a shallow field drain exiting into the moat from the area of the present car park.

It was noted that a level taken on the field surface 50m to the N of the moat is the same height as the top of a brown clay horizon in both trenches and represents the general land surface prior to work on the castle. All clay and peat below the top of the brown clay surface is natural.

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

Blackfriars Road, Elgin (Elgin parish) D Rankin
Standing building recording (AOC Archaeology)

NJ 213 630 Prior to the submission of a planning application for the redevelopment of the site at Blackfriars Road, a programme of standing building recording was carried out, including additional historical research, from December 2001 to February 2002. The buildings recorded include a row of late 19th-century dwellings, a row of early 20th-century houses, a 1950s fire station, and Hay's lemonade factory dating from the 1960s. (AOC 3697)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Goodson Associates Ltd for Tesco Stores Ltd.

Glassgreen, Birnie Road, Elgin (Elgin parish) L Dunbar
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NJ 2205 6008 An archaeological evaluation was carried out ahead of a housing development on the S side of Elgin, due to the proximity of cropmarks lying immediately S of the development area. A 6% evaluation was completed during December 2001. The evaluation located the exact position and size of a 19th-century quarry and uncovered two pits containing burnt material thought to be of a similar age. Surviving on the southern slope of the development, close to the cropmarks, was an area of rig and furrow. No prehistoric, early historic or medieval features were revealed during the evaluation. No significant finds were recovered. (AOC 3650)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Springfield Properties.

Lesmurdie Road, Elgin, Area R6 (Elgin parish) I Suddaby
Multi-period activity; Bronze Age cemetery (CFA Archaeology)

NJ 226 639 An extended programme of archaeological evaluation, excavation, standing building survey and a watching brief were undertaken between March and June 2002 within a residential housing site at Lesmurdie Road. The site covers part of the summit and the E and S flanks of a prominent hill on the NE outskirts of Elgin. Initial trial trenching covered 6%, rising to 10% in areas where archaeological remains were found. This revealed a notable movement of soil downhill, mainly as a result of ploughing, with up to 1.5m of topsoil, windblown sand and buried soil deposits being recorded.

At NJ 2235 6395 a small penannular ring-ditch was found, measuring 7.5 x 5.5m with an entrance gap in the SE. A complete



Fig 31. Lesmurdie Road, Elgin. General plan of the enclosed cremation cemetery.

inverted urn was recovered from an unlined pit in the middle of the entrance, and further urns in both stone-lined and unlined pits were present inside. A pit in the centre of the Bronze Age enclosed cremation cemetery was 1.4m long, 1m wide and 0.6m deep, and contained pyre debris and burnt bone, perhaps an unurned burial. The ditch itself was V-shaped in profile and contained very few finds.

At NJ 2230 6390, on elevated ground overlooking the cemetery, part of what turned out to be a large multi-period area (55 x 30m) of pits and post-holes was revealed on a sandy terrace. Also during the trial trenching, at NJ 2255 6400, a stone-lined and pebble-floored feature was exposed. It had a charcoal-flecked fill and the shadow of a possible carbonised vessel was preserved within it. This may be medieval, similar examples having been found at Kintore, Aberdeenshire. Close by was an almost complete decorated Bowl Food Vessel in an apparently non-funerary context.

Excavations in the area of pits and post-holes recovered a small assemblage of prehistoric pottery and around 700 lithic artefacts of flint, chert and quartz, many burnt. These include a substantial Mesolithic component.

The final phase of the work was a watching brief during topsoil removal. This work exposed an additional unenclosed cluster of cremation pits at NJ 2235 6390 to the S of the enclosed cremation cemetery, with an isolated stone-lined example close by. In the area where the oven and Food Vessel were found, two somewhat truncated circular post-built structures, 4.6m and 6.5m in diameter with possible entrances in the SE, contained no artefacts, but re-cutting of the post-holes on the perimeter may indicate a long life. As these structures were only 5m apart they may be contemporary; if dated to the earlier Bronze Age, this would be a notable find.

The desk-based assessment had failed to reveal any of the potential in the area. This was because of the deep topsoil and the similar water-retentive capability of both the subsoil and fills of the features.

The substantial post-improvement period steadings of Linksfield were to be demolished as part of the development and these were also recorded during the evaluation.

Report deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Robertson Residential.

Scotsburn (St Andrews-Llanbryd parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NJ 272 599 (centre) An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on a number of test holes for a flood prevention scheme close to an archaeological site. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

NJ 273 606 (centre) A further archaeological watching brief was undertaken on five test trenches made for the Moray Flood Alleviation Scheme in the vicinity of a number of archaeological sites. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report deposited in Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Posford Haskoning for Moray Council.

Binn Hill, Garmouth (Urquhart parish) F Hunter
Iron Age brooch and beaded torc fragment (NMS)

NJ 301 650 Unique Iron Age brooch and a bead from a beaded torc recovered by metal detecting on the SW slopes of Binn Hill. The bronze brooch has a zoomorphic foot and enamelled decoration on the bow; it lacks the pin. The torc bead is the most northerly example of the type. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 83/01) and allocated to NMS; they will be on display in Elgin Museum.

Lochhill (Urquhart parish) F Hunter
Saddle quern (NMS)

NJ 286 652 Saddle quern found some 20 years ago in a field NW of Lochhill, dumped after ploughing at the edge of the field. It measures 520 x 410 x 180 mm. With finder – details in NMS.

NORTH AYRSHIRE

Montfode Mount, Ardrossan (Ardrossan parish) S Stronach
Prehistoric feature (Headland Archaeology)

NS 226 437 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May 2002 at Montfode Mount. The site covered part of a field with a Scheduled Ancient Monument in its SE corner. This monument is centred on the Mount, a small mound sited on a natural promontory formed by Montfode Burn, and previously interpreted as either a motte or a defended prehistoric site. Aerial photographs and previous excavation have shown that three ditches flank the Mount on its NW approach. The exact line of the outer ditch was established as part of the evaluation. This work also revealed a probable palisaded entrance passageway. Morphologically this seems most likely to be part of a defended later prehistoric settlement. Furthermore, the lack of medieval finds during this and a previous evaluation does not support interpretations of the Mount as a motte. Outside the enclosure a low concentration of truncated features were encountered across the level area to the N and W of the Mount. Although most remain undated, one contained cereal grains likely to date to the Bronze Age or earlier.

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

Trearne Quarry, near Beith (Beith parish) G Mudie
Desk-based assessment; survey (CFA Archaeology)

NS 371 533 A cultural heritage study was undertaken in June 2002 on the proposed change of use of a sand and gravel extraction quarry to a landfill site. Two sites of interest were identified from a desk-based study: Trearne House (site of) (NS 35 SE 42) and St Bridget's Chapel and burial ground (site of) (NS 35 SE 10). The development site was visited and a field reconnaissance survey undertaken. The field visit revealed that previous quarrying on the site had destroyed both sites. Two tree-lined approach avenues associated with Trearne House were identified and recorded, along with some areas of rig and furrow agriculture on the periphery of the proposed development.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: URS Corporation Ltd for William Tracey Ltd.





Fig 32. Binn Hill. Iron Age brooch. © Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland.

Brodick Castle Park (Kilbride parish) D Alexander
Evaluation (NTS)

NS 0144 3813 A flat terrace in the middle of the Castle Park fields at their SW end was thought to be the possible remains of a building foundation of an old farmstead known as Dykehead and marked on Bauchop's estate plan of 1811. This farmstead had disappeared by the 1st edition OS map (1868).

The terrace was *c* 15m long SW–NE, 6m wide and was scarped into the hillslope to a depth of 0.4m. A trench 10m long by 0.5m wide was excavated across it in August 2002. A range of 19th-century pot sherds and glass were recovered from the topsoil. A band of concrete was located just below the scarp on the NW side. This was *c* 1m wide and 0.1m thick. A more modern water pipe was found at the NW end of the trench.

It appears that the terrace and the concrete may have formed the foundation for a temporary building, not marked on the maps, perhaps belonging to the early 20th century. Investigation of an area of reeds *c* 20m to the SW of the trench revealed further lumps of concrete.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsors: NTS, University of Edinburgh.

Low Glencloy, Brodick, Arran (Kilbride parish) I Suddaby
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NS 010 361 A controlled topsoil strip was undertaken in July 2002 across a residential housing site on the floodplain of the River Cloy, and close to the site of the roundhouse and souterrain excavated at Auchrannie Leisure Centre (*DES 2001*, 69). The site had been partially topsoiled prior to the current work and full clearance revealed a waterlogged subsoil of river gravels interspersed with silty areas. Two features were noted, both of which proved on excavation to be modern.

Report deposited in WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: John Thomson Construction Ltd.

Balliekine to Machrie 33kV line rebuild, Arran K Seretis
(Kilmory parish) (GUARD)
Survey

NR 8960 3400 to NR 8900 3715 to NR 8720 3900 The fieldwork involved an initial walkover survey along the proposed route. The majority of sites located within the pole corridor relate to land division (field boundaries and field walls). However, there are two Scheduled monuments, along with several stone mounds of unknown function or date. (GUARD 1190)
Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

Shedog, Arran (Kilmory parish) A Baines
Survey

NR 934 300 (centre) Field survey was undertaken in January 2002 after the clear-felling of mature forestry. The survey area comprised *c* 0.3km^2 to the E of the village of Shiskine, between 90–190m OD, on slopes above the Clauchan Water.

Eleven features of archaeological significance were identified, including a number of small sub-rectangular or sub-circular structures, interpreted as the remains of shieling huts. These were found either individually or in small groups, at quite regular intervals on or just above a flat shelf on the N bank of the Clauchan Water. Features identified are as follows:

NR 9326 3001 **?Shieling**. Small, sub-rectangular structure defined by an earth and stone bank 0.4m high and 0.9m across, and measures 3.9 x 2.1m internally. Open on the E side, and has rounded corners. Its W side is formed by the base of the slope behind rather than by an artificial bank.

NR 9318 3006 **Shieling**. Fragmentary sub-rectangular structure defined by a collapsed drystone wall 1.2m across, composed of large stones, 4.8 x 2.1m internally, with rounded corners. An opening in the NE wall may be the original entrance.

NR 9298 3018 **Shielings**. Oval drystone structure, partially recessed into the slope, sub-divided by a straight drystone wall to give two compartments. The W compartment is 2.4 x 1.6m internally, the E is 2.8 x 1.5m internally. Drystone walls up to 0.8m high.

NR 9285 3024 **Shieling**. Turf- or earth-built shieling hut, roughly circular, with an internal diameter of 2.5m within a turf or earth bank 0.6m high and 0.7m across. A gap in this bank to the NE, 0.9m across, may be the original entrance. A contiguous mound to the E may be a second structure.

NR 9282 3027 **Drystone dyke**. Very fragmentary drystone dyke, running for 20m NNE–SSW. Composed of boulders, which can be identified only at intervals and probably represent the basal course of the dyke.

NR 9233 3030 to NR 9284 3038 **Drystone dyke**. Drystone dyke, forming an enclosure, which is contiguous with those around the cottage at Sron na Carraige. The dyke is 0.8m high and 0.5m across at the base, with a slight batter giving a width of 0.4m at the top. Iron fence posts have been set into this upper course at intervals, and in places the 3-strand wire fence remains *in situ*. The dyke forms part of a much larger boundary defining the upper limit of enclosures associated with farms around Ballymichael and Shedog.

At the W end of the dyke, the area immediately to its S has been revetted with a drystone bank. This forms a level area above the N bank of the Clauchan Water, probably both to provide a trackway for vehicles and animals, and to form a river embankment to prevent flooding of the narrow enclosures between the dyke and the base of the steep slopes above.

NR 9290 3023 **Shieling**. Small, sub-rectangular building, probably a shieling hut, with rounded corners, measuring 1.7 x 0.8m internally. Drystone wall 0.8m high. A short length of walling, extending 1.3m W from the S wall of the structure, indicates that there may have been a second cell here.

NR 9277 3028 (centre) **Drystone dyke; gateway**. Remains of a drystone dyke, now reduced to a single course of boulder footings. The dyke creates a narrow enclosure at the foot of the steep slope, to which access is gained by a gateway leading out to the E.

NR 9272 3027 **?Shieling**. Fragmentary remains of a sub-rectangular drystone building, 3.0 x 1.4m internally, and defined by a single course of large stones. An amorphous pile of stones to the SE may be the remains of further structures.

NR 9377 3014 **?Shielings**. Three turf or earth and stone mounds. The walling suggests that a stone building was built over an earlier turf or earth structure. One mound is likely to be natural, but the other two probably represent the remains of shieling huts.

NR 9375 3011 **?Shieling**. Fragmentary sub-rectangular structure, 4.2 x 2.3m internally, within a drystone wall of which two courses survive. Best preserved at the SW corner, and tree growth has disturbed it elsewhere, displacing most of the stones.

Fuller report deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

Torr Righ Beag (Kilmory parish) A Wood, S Wood
Knapping hammer

NR 8978 3147 A hammerstone was found close to the car park servicing the King's Cave, off the Machrie/Blackwaterfoot

road (A841), within 50m of a recorded hut circle site. The stone is weathered basalt of a colour and texture suggesting andesite. It is 140mm long and 55mm wide at one end where there is a distinct worn striking face, assuming a right-handed user. It tapers towards a rounded point at the other end and the whole fits snugly into the hand as a well-balanced striking tool.

Now in the care of the Arran Heritage Trust Museum in Brodick.
Sponsor: ACFA.

Pathfoot, Kilwinning (Kilwinning parish) D Sneddon
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 3070 4322 In September 2001 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of a foundation trench located in an open area of land, formerly an orchard, to the SW of Pathfoot. Two small fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered, but were not associated with any archaeological features or deposits. (GUARD 1069)
Sponsor: Mrs J Dynes.

Netherhall, Largs (Largs parish) K Stentoft
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 2045 6064 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in October 2001 at a proposed development site. A possible Roman road was thought to cross the area. Thirteen linear trenches were excavated, but none revealed any archaeological features. (AOC 3590)

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

NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Dullatur, Cumbernauld (Cumbernauld parish) D Connolly
Evaluation (Addyman Associates)

NS 749 770 The site lay to the S of the line of the Antonine Wall. Eleven large evaluation trenches were excavated, but revealed little more than field drains and a field boundary.

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

Portland Road, Cumbernauld Murray Cook
(Cumbernauld parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Evaluation

NS 754 761 A 20% evaluation was undertaken in February 2002 in the field immediately to the SE of the Carrickstone Roman altar (NS 77 NE 15). No archaeological features were identified. It seems probable that the stone was originally from the Antonine Wall or one of the associated forts, rather than from its current immediate environs. (AOC 3734)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: T Lawrie & Partners.

Drumtrocher (Kilsyth parish) L MacGregor, D MacInnes
Steading

NS 718 795 The deserted farm steading of Drumtrocher (NS 77 NW 47), Allanfauld Farm, lies at an altitude of 190m on the lower slopes of the Kilsyth Hills. Sometime in the late 19th century the steading was abandoned and a new cottage of the same name was constructed nearer to Allanfauld Farm. The remains consist of an enclosure, the foundations of a four compartment longhouse, 26m long by about 6m wide, and the foundations of up to four other square or rectangular structures. The longhouse contains evidence for multi-period construction. Associated with the enclosure are two tracks. One of these leads off from the SW corner of the enclosure and the other from the NE corner.
Sponsor: Kilsyth Academy Field Archaeology Group.

Drumtrocher (Kilsyth parish) L Henderson, N Paton,
Steading D MacInnes

NS 716 793 The site consists of the drystone/turf footings of two separate buildings lying in an L-shaped arrangement. The larger building has three compartments with a narrow closed-end passageway between two of them. This main building has the rather indistinct remains of a smaller structure tacked onto its E end. This may have been a store of some kind.

The second building is situated to the SE of the main feature and could have been a barn. It is also constructed of drystone walls and is orientated roughly NW–SE. To the S, in front of the house, lies a plinth and beyond this a possible garden area. Surrounding the house are several field banks of stone and turf.
Sponsor: Kilsyth Academy Field Archaeology Group.

Kelvin Valley Sewer Pipeline (Kilsyth parish) D Sproat
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 681 753 to NS 711 773 A watching brief was carried out on topsoil stripping for a major expansion of the Kelvin Valley Sewer Pipeline between Auchendavie Farm on the B8023 and the Kilsyth Sewage Works. No archaeological remains were found. An evaluation trench was examined at the point where the works encroached into the Scheduled area associated with the Antonine Ditch. However, it was concluded that the feature located was likely to be a palaeochannel and not the Ditch itself. (AOC 3275)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

Kilsyth Castle K Anderson, R Bell, L Carberry,
(Kilsyth parish) E Derrick, K Maginnis, E Mead, D MacInnes
Building recording

NS 717 786 The remains of Kilsyth Castle (NS 77 NW 1) were recorded and drawn. These consist mainly of several walls up to 1m high, one of which has its original plaster rendering. The building, formerly home to the Livingston family, was destroyed by Cromwell in 1650 and subsequently partially quarried in the 19th century.
Sponsor: Kilsyth Academy Field Archaeology Group.

Tomtain (Kilsyth parish) L MacGregor, D MacInnes
Inscribed stone

NS 718 814 A sandstone block with the inscription 'Built in 1856 by M Dennistoun' had been placed on top of the lintel of a sheep-creep in the drystone head dyke. The block has been formed and there are the remains of a metal bolt through its centre. It may originally have been the upper part of a sluice gate to a mill lade. It is not known whether the inscription refers to the construction of the head dyke or to that of the building from which the stone originated. However, since the stone has clearly been imported (the local bedrock being basalt), the former may be the case. Since the collapse of the sheep-creep, the inscribed stone has been removed to Allanfauld Farm, Kilsyth.
Sponsor: Kilsyth Academy Field Archaeology Group.

Townhead Snuff Mill (Kilsyth parish) L Henderson,
Mill N Paton, D MacInnes

NS 738 784 The ruins of an old mill lie immediately below Townhead Reservoir. Only the S gable remains upstanding in more or less its original form. The lower courses of the E side can also be seen to a height of about 0.5m. The W wall is covered in

vegetation and refuse. Immediately to the W and at right-angles to the gable is a random-rubble wall or revetment. This contrasts with the sandstone coursing of the lower part and corners of the gable. The interior is filled with garden and other refuse. In the gable there are two splayed windows, a small external recess, and at the present ground level there is what is assumed to be the wheel-axle aperture. The lade and tail-race were also recorded and drawn. The site is regarded as being a former snuff mill from a reference in the *Old Statistical Account*.
Sponsor: Kilsyth Academy Field Archaeology Group.

Dykehead Road, Airdrie Martin Cook, C Ellis
(New Monkland parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Survey; building survey

NS 768 674 Ahead of a proposed housing development on the N side of Airdrie, an archive consultation and archaeological walkover survey were carried out in March 2002 to determine the nature and extent of any existing pre-1st edition (1852) OS map features. The remains of four pre-1852 coal shafts and associated features were located and recorded. In addition, industrial buildings and a disused railway network linked to coal extraction were recorded. (AOC 3711)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: GCA Architects Ltd.

Douglas Support Estate A Dunwell
(Old Monkland parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Desk-based assessment; survey

NS 72 62 (area) A desk-based study and reconnaissance field survey were undertaken in February and March 2001 towards the preparation of a cultural heritage chapter for an Environmental Statement for a proposed business park within the Douglas Support Estate, near Coatbridge.

Eight sites were noted. Two known sites were a prehistoric burial site (NS 76 SW 1) and a battle-axe findspot which may relate to the same site (NS 76 SW 20). No field remains of the burial site were observed, and its former location has been partly disturbed by a recent pipeline development.

Two former coal mines (Rosehall Colliery Pits 3 and 12: NS 727 626 and 720 627) have largely been landscaped and reclaimed, and fragments of the former mineral railway network survive in the surrounding landscape. Two annular enclosures (NS 726 624) and a curvilinear parchmark (NS 722 629) were detected on vertical aerial photographs, but no surface traces of these sites were identified through field survey.

Part of the former Douglas Support Estate grounds lie within the study area. Field survey confirmed that most of the former estate buildings, including the country house at NS 722 621, have been demolished, although the ruins of the estate offices (NS 723 623) and a mausoleum (NS 720 623) survive, and the 19th-century terraced gardens overlooking the North Calder Water remain as substantial earthworks. The former garden features of the estate have largely been removed, although surrounding parkland features survive in good, if neglected, condition.

Full report to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Palisade Properties plc.

ORKNEY

Knowes of Trotty (Birsay & Harray parish) J Downes, N Card
Bronze Age barrow cemetery

HY 342 174 In July 2001 geophysical and topographic survey was undertaken at the Knowes of Trotty (HY 31 NW 42; *DES 2001*, 71), showing that this impressive Bronze Age barrow cemetery was much larger and more complex than previously thought. Many new features were identified, including pits, areas of burning, pyre sites, enclosures and a ring-ditch feature.

Seven small trenches were opened in 2002 over a variety of anomalies to test some of the geophysical results and preliminary interpretations. In each trench archaeological features relating to the cemetery were encountered. This ranged from an Early Bronze Age building at the N end of the cemetery, to pyre sites, pits, and a very truncated kerbed cairn. In one trench, between Mounds 8 and 9, seven cists, all containing cremations, were uncovered. A polished stone axe lay between two of the cists. A trench at the base of Mound 1 showed that a natural drumlin had been sculptured and revetted at its base with a large stone kerb.

Archive to be deposited in Orkney SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsors: HS, Orkney Islands Council, Orkney College.

St Mary's Chapel, Wyre P Sharman, D Murray, G Ewart
(Rousay & Egilsay parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Standing building recording

HY 443 262 Recording was undertaken on the S wall of the nave of St Mary's Chapel (HY 42 NW 4) between July and August 2002. The S wall of the nave currently bulges dangerously outwards, threatening to collapse, thus requiring part of it to be rebuilt.

After the wall was recorded, some of the upper courses were removed. There was some difficulty in being precise about the exact boundary between original stonework, late 19th-century rebuild and 1930s consolidation. This is partly because some of the original stones have been reused, but mostly because of the way the dismantling disturbed, but did not remove, some of the stone, and the way the rebuild interleaves with the original.

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

Mine Howe Environs N Card, J Downes
(St Andrews & Deerness parish)
Iron Age ritual and metalworking complex; ?broch

HY 510 060 The Late Iron Age metalworking area outwith the ditch that surrounds the underground structure at Mine Howe (HY 50 NW 38; *DES 2001*, 71) was further investigated in 2002. Further evidence recovered includes crucibles, slag, tuyères, furnace linings and a kiln. This appeared to be associated with an oval stone structure *c* 6m in diameter. A whale-tooth sword pommel was recovered in one of the alcoves built into the wall of this structure. Time did not allow the floor deposits of this structure to be investigated. Several sherds of Romano-British colour-coated ware were also recovered.

Round Howe (HY 50 NW 8) lies 300m to the SW of Mine Howe. Since its 19th-century investigations by Farrer and Petrie, this site has been considered to be a broch. Although the central structure, recorded by Petrie, was removed by road construction in the late 19th century, the surrounding oval enclosure, defined by a large bank, has survived. Excavation was intended to explore the nature of the site and its possible links with Mine Howe. Four large slot trenches were opened across the enclosure and bank. The bank was shown to be of single-phase construction of redeposited natural boulder clay. No prehistoric structures were located within the enclosure between the bank or upon the remains of a central natural knoll where the 'broch' was presumed to stand. At the base of the knoll, however, a large ditch, *c* 5m wide by 1.5m deep, was encountered in two trenches. The limited number of finds from the whole site – only a few sherds of Iron Age pottery and some stone tools – and the lack of general

settlement evidence, is not characteristic of a broch site. A detailed contour survey of the site was also conducted.

Archive to be deposited in Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS, Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeology Trust, Orkney College, University of Sheffield.

Bookan Chambered Cairn (Sandwick parish) N Card

Chambered cairn

HY 286 141 Excavation at Bookan chambered cairn (HY 21 SE 10) in June 2002 showed that the tomb excavated by Farrer, and described and planned by Petrie in 1861, was only the primary phase in the history of the site. After the tomb had fallen into disrepair or been deliberately slighted, the original cairn, *c* 7m in diameter, was incorporated in a larger cairn, *c* 16m in diameter, bounded by three concentric revetments. A deposit of human skeletal material was recovered from one of the side chambers. Various aspects of the layout and architecture of the original tomb, like the arrangement of side chambers around a central chamber and the removable side-chamber 'doors', would seem more akin to Maeshowe type tombs than Orkney Cromarty tombs. However, the size and aspects of the architecture would seem to be noticeably different from other chambered cairns.

Archive deposited in Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeology Trust, Orkney College.

Vestra Fiold (Sandwick parish) C Richards

Neolithic quarry; ?chambered cairn

HY 239 218 Although mentioned in the RCAHMS survey for Orkney and Shetland in 1946 as a possible source for the standing stones of Stenness and Brodgar, no archaeological investigations had occurred at Vestra Fiold. Given the potential importance of the location of a quarry where monoliths were extracted from a rock outcrop, a field project was initiated in 2001 to examine both the quarry site and locate the sites of further standing stones in the Stenness–Brodgar area. Initial survey of the site located several monoliths of *c* 5.5m length lying in a horizontal position – some propped up on small stones – near to the rock outcrop. Adjacent to the outcropping is the suspected remains of a chambered cairn.

At present the dating of the site is insecure and its recognition as a Neolithic quarry is solely reliant on the monoliths. Clearly, the dating of this site is of crucial import and this aim will define the project for 2002.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS, University of Manchester.

World Heritage Area, (Sandwick; Stenness parishes) N Card

Geophysical survey

A geophysical survey using magnetometry was undertaken in and around the Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site between June and October 2002. Over 30ha was surveyed, including the Ring of Brodgar, the fields to the S of the Stones of Stenness (including Big Howe, HY 31 SW 31), an area around Bookan chambered cairn, and the fields between Brodgar Farm and the Bridge of Brodgar. Preliminary results have clarified the extent of known sites and discovered several new ones.

Archive to be deposited in Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS, Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeology Trust, Orkney College.

Unstan Chambered Cairn G Ewart, D Murray

(Stenness parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)

Watching brief

HY 282 117 A watching brief was undertaken in May 2002 during the excavation of a new track and car parking area for Unstan chambered cairn (HY 21 SE 5). No significant archaeological discoveries were made.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

Golgotha Monastery, Papa Stronsay C Lowe

(Stronsay parish) (Headland Archaeology)

?Souterrain; kelp kilns; fish-curing station

HY 666 293 An extensive programme of trial trenching was undertaken between October and December 2001 in advance of proposed development on Papa Stronsay. Although centred on the existing farmstead, development is also proposed on the Corn Graand, to the W.

The remains of a sunken structure, possibly a souterrain, were identified at HY 6660 2927. Most of the trenches, however, were archaeologically sterile. A concrete surface and gutter, associated with the early 20th-century fish-processing station, was found in the area to the SW of the farmstead. The remains of what are probably two or more relatively recent (pre-improvement) drainage ditches were identified in the field to the N of the farm steading.

An area of deepened topsoil, coincident with the site of the possible souterrain, was noted across the E side of the field to the N of the farm steading. Made ground and other early 20th-century landscaping works are evident in the areas to the S and SW of the farm steading. Meanwhile, survey on the Corn Graand identified a number of previously unrecorded kelp kilns and drying platforms, probably of 18th- or early 19th-century date. All lay outwith the area of the proposed chapel and cemetery.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Transalpine Redemptorists.

Linga Holm (Stronsay parish) N Card

Survey

HY 6169 2742 An archaeological survey recorded a total of 32 sites, 16 previously recorded. The following new sites were recorded in June and July 2002:

HY 6214 2788	Mound.
HY 6213 2759	Enclosure.
HY 6172 2759	Enclosure.
HY 620 279	Area of rig and furrow.
HY 620 276	Area of rig and furrow.
HY 618 271	Area of rig and furrow.
HY 612 276	Bank.
HY 621 279	Kelping sites.
HY 620 275	Kelping sites.
HY 616 271	Kelping sites.
HY 613 278	Kelping sites.
HY 6141 2713	Quarry.
HY 6215 2759	Jetty.
HY 6115 2771	Stone setting.
HY 6160 2764	Stone setting.
HY 6195 2799	Rectangular structure.

Report deposited in Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: HLF, Scottish Wildlife Trust.

Knowe of Skea, Berst Ness, Westray H Moore, G Wilson

(Westray parish) (EASE Archaeology)

Multi-period structural remains and cemetery

HY 440 420 A second season of excavation was conducted at the Knowe of Skea (HY 44 SW 3; *DES 2001* 72–3), a substantial stone structure occupying the highest point of a small tidal island at the SW tip of the island of Westray. Work concentrated on investigating the sequence of wall construction, the excavation of

internal floor deposits and the assessment of external deposits. It was revealed that the massively thick walls seen in 2000 in fact comprised at least four separate skins of outer wall facing, and that these had apparently been constructed in quick succession.

Excavation of the floor deposits found little to suggest domestic occupation of the building, although two hearths were present. Beneath the floors, and covered by a thick layer of windblown sand, were the fragmentary remains of an earlier stone structure. The date of both buildings has yet to be firmly established, although it is possible that the earliest elements may be Neolithic in origin. A series of six complete or near-complete human inhumation burials, together with the fragmentary and disarticulated remains of several others, were uncovered around the exterior of the building. This, together with the evidence of earlier assessment (*DES 2000*, 68–9), suggests that the area surrounding the building has been used as a cemetery over a protracted period of time. Some of the burials are crouched within cists, others are set within loose rubble. Two fragmentary bone combs of probable 6th- to 8th-century AD date were found in association with the uppermost level of burials.

Sponsors: HS, Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeology Trust.

Langskaill, Westray H Moore, G Wilson, M Carruthers (Westray parish) (EASE Archaeology)

Souterrain; ?Norse period settlement

HY 438 428 The farmer at Langskaill accidentally collapsed a capstone covering a large void with his tractor. Subsequent investigation revealed that the stone lay over an entrance to a well-preserved souterrain. This structure was first found in the late 1960s during the course of trenching to lay a water main (HY 44 SW 9). Since then, the site has been covered over and its location was uncertain. In order to assess the remains, the surface surrounding the hole was cleared and the uppermost archaeological levels were investigated. The truncated remains of a possible rectangular building were found, together with sherds of steatite vessels, thought to be of Norse date. These lay some 1m above the roof level of the souterrain chamber.

Preliminary investigation of the souterrain indicates that the access hole was not the original entrance but may have been constructed during a period of reuse. The original entrance passage lay to the SE. The chamber is approximately oval and measures 5 x 3m. The roof is supported by a series of roughly coursed columns and stands approximately 1m above the present floor level. No excavation was carried out within the interior due to health and safety considerations, although it is thought that floor deposits are present. A new capstone was set over the hole to temporarily safeguard the structure.

Sponsor: Orkney Islands Council.

Quoygrew-Nether Trenabie J Barrett, J Gerrard, T O'Connor (Westray parish)

Viking Age, medieval and post-medieval settlement

HY 443 506 Excavation continued in July and August 2002 with the aim of fully exposing and excavating a sequence of medieval to post-medieval buildings (*DES 2001*, 73). Area F was extended to 10 x 25m in order to locate the W gable of the primary building (structure 1) and to relate it stratigraphically to eroding deposits at the wave-cut bank. The E half of structure 1 was very well preserved in all phases. Its W end was disturbed by a shelving negative feature, but this robber trench itself marked the position of the W gable and a few stones remained *in situ*. It was thus possible to ascertain that the original building was 10 x 4.8m internally, with entrances in the centre of both the E (previously excavated) and W ends.



Fig 33. Quoygrew.

Approximately 1m W of the western gable of structure 1 another building (structure 3) was discovered in direct line with it. This building overlay the Viking Age middens eroding at the shore. Presently, however, only the tops of the walls are exposed and the stratigraphic relationship between it and structure 1 remains to be clarified.

Excavation of the interior of structure 1 exposed and recorded four successive phases of occupation, each represented by one or more hearths and other internal fittings (including flagstone paths, pits, orthostatic features and a wall bench). Three phases were above a sub-floor drain which was previously assumed to represent the original construction of the building. In the event, this feature proved to be cut into earlier floor levels which continue for another *c* 30cm in depth based on the sections of two internal pits.

To the E of structure 1, excavation of a secondary extension (structure 2) first discovered in 2001 was completed. This room seems to have lacked an exterior door in its earliest phases. Its early floors consisted of a series of superimposed layers of redeposited ash and flagstone. The main internal features were a central post-hole and a series of rectangular stone settings along the N wall (set into subsoil and even bedrock) which must have supported a substantial stone or wooden superstructure. The room lacked a hearth. The later phases of structure 2 have been discussed elsewhere (*DES 2001*, 73).

The buildings produced numerous finds of pottery, soapstone and whalebone. Notable examples include 25 sherds of Scottish redware probably dating to between the 13th and 15th centuries, and a square-sided steatite vessel of Shetlandic type. Three hearths in structure 1 were sampled for archaeomagnetic dating and the house floors and external deposits were both extensively sampled for ecofact and sediment analyses.

Excavation of the adjacent farm mound (Area G) did not continue this season. However, a radiocarbon date of AD 780-1000 (AA-50702, 2σ) on a pig skull from the basal stratum confirms a Viking Age date for these deposits. Work at Quoygrew this year was associated with continued field and auger survey of its hinterland.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS, University of York, Orkney Archaeology Trust, Orkney Islands Council.

PERTH AND KINROSS

Abernethy (Abernethy parish) M Hall

Early medieval sculpture

NO 1892 1650 A fragment of early medieval sculpture was found in a garden in School Wynd, Abernethy, in the immediate vicinity of the parish church (and the earlier monastic site). The fragment measures 260 x 205 x 170mm, and is composed of fine-grained yellow sandstone with excellent working properties. Its only surviving diagnostic sculptured feature is a single panel of complex fretwork, similar to the reverse centre panel of the Govan (or Jordanhill) cross-shaft and the Inchcolm cross-shaft (ECMS No. 1). A date in the 10th or 11th century seems possible.

The fretwork aside, the sculpture takes the form of a much-damaged block with a large depression or hollow. Whilst the possibility of this hollowing as original either as a socket or as a bowl or font cannot be ruled out, it seems more likely that it is a secondary feature. The suggestion is that the fragment is part of a cut-down slab or shaft, reused as a bowl or trough and then reused again as masonry built into a wall. Other than the face bearing the fret panel, all the faces seem to have been altered in some way. Two of them bear tooling marks and all have mortar adhering.

Carpow Log Boat (Abernethy parish) D Strachan, B Glendinning

Bronze Age log boat

NO 200 185 Evaluation of the vessel (NO 21 NW 161) in September 2002 (see also *DES 2001*, 74) has confirmed the minimum total length to be 8.25m, although it is now estimated that the total length is in the region of 10m. The boat, which has produced a single radiocarbon date of cal 1220–910 BC (GU-9597; AA-45634), has been sandbagged for protection awaiting the development of a strategy for long-term preservation.

Report to be deposited in Perth and Kinross SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

Gattaway Farm (Abernethy parish) B Glendinning

Evaluation (SUAT)

NO 193 165 An evaluation was carried out in July 2002 prior to a housing development S and E of the new primary school in Abernethy, where archaeologically important remains had previously been identified (*DES 2001*, 74). Field drain systems were recognised, and also the scant remains of furrows belonging to rig and furrow cultivation from which a few sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. Features thought to be stake-holes were also tentatively identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Muir Homes Ltd.

Newburgh Road, Abernethy M Johnson, G Mudie

(Abernethy parish) (CFA Archaeology)

Evaluation; watching brief

NO 192 165 An evaluation comprising four trial trenches totalling 40m^2 was conducted on the site of a proposed housing development between November 2001 and July 2002. The remains of a small kiln or oven containing two sherds of medieval pottery were found on the western side of the evaluation area, and these are likely to be contemporary with a medieval site located on the opposite side of Newburgh Road.

A watching brief conducted during the excavation of foundation and service trenches for the houses produced no further features of archaeological significance.

Data Structure Report deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: WCF Ltd.

Ardoch Roman fort (Ardoch parish) M Hall, M Henig, N Fojut

Roman intaglio

NN 8387 0998 Found in a fresh molehill, just inside the innermost rampart on the W side of the main Roman fort at Ardoch (NN 80 NW 10), part of the stone from a Roman intaglio-style ring.

It is a damaged oval in shape and reddish-amber in colour with dark inclusions. It has a typical bevelled edge to the rear. It measures 9.7 x 11 x 3.1mm. The lower portion of the intaglio has been broken off in antiquity and the engraved face is chipped, removing most of the design. On the extremes of the engraved face traces of the design survive, comprising, lower right, part of



Fig 34. Carpow Log Boat.

the rudder and, upper left, part of a cornucopia. Drapery folds of a central figure's clothing can also be discerned. The subject is the Goddess Fortuna. The style of cutting is coarse, consistent with an Antonine dating. The closest comparanda – Snettisham, Colchester and Slay Hill Saltings – would all appear to be 2nd century in date. Fortuna was frequently invoked by Roman soldiers and it is not surprising to find a member of the garrison at Ardoch wearing such a seal in his signet ring.

Deposited with Perth Museum.

Stanley Mills (Auchtergaven parish) G Ewart, D Stewart
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NO 114 328 A watching brief was undertaken in July 2002 at Stanley Mills, near Perth, to examine and record waterlogged timbers found during clearance operations in the East and Bell Mill Lades.

One piece of apparently loose timber of good quality found in the Bell Mill Lade has been provisionally identified as a wall plate. This timber would have been laid horizontally along the wall head of a building and the roof timbers would have been tied into it. The design of two other timber features along with associated structures indicated a form of sluice gate at two separate locations in the East Mill Lade.

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

Glen Errochty, Trinafour (Blair Atholl parish) K Cameron
Desk-based assessment; survey (CFA Archaeology)

NN 754 664 to NN 781 644 A desk-based assessment and reconnaissance field survey were carried out between October and December 2001 in relation to a proposed *c* 4km^2 windfarm application site on moorland on the N side of Glen Errochty, above Blairfettie. Three sites already recorded within the study area comprised the post-medieval settlements of Blairfetty (NN 76 SE 9) and Kinaldy (NN 76 SE 6), and an alleged cup-marked stone (NN 76 SE 3). New sites discovered by the study included three cairns of dubious antiquity; grouse butts; and post-medieval field boundaries, tracks, ford, cistern and quarrying.

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Renewable Energy Systems Ltd.

Carsie Mains (Blairgowrie parish) G J Barclay, K Brophy
Rectilinear timber structure; timber ring

NO 177 417 A rectilinear structure visible as a cropmark (NO 14 SE 84) was exposed and partly excavated by a joint team from the universities of Stirling and Glasgow. It was superficially similar to a Neolithic timber structure excavated at Littleour, some 1.5km to the SSW. The structure measured *c* 17m roughly E–W by 7m wide. It was defined by two lines each of five posts, with the ends closed off by three further posts. In the interior were two lines of smaller posts, each some 1.5m in from the long sides. There was a further small post close to the long axis and, near the W end, a curved possible slot. Most other features excavated were tree-pits, of which many were recognised in the excavated area.



Fig 35. Carsie Mains.

The other feature, the timber ring (NO 14 SE 88), consisted of 15 posts set in shallow post-holes in a circle 12.5m in diameter. One post at least seemed to have been burned *in situ*.

No artefacts, apart from flint flakes from a tree-hole, were recovered from either site. The tree-pits provide some stratigraphic relationships. Where they coincided, the post-holes of the rectilinear timber structure appeared to pre-date the tree-pits, while the post-holes of the timber ring clearly cut through the filled-in tree-pits.

Sponsor: Arts & Humanities Research Board.

Glenartney Pass (Comrie parish) A Richardson, M Allan,
Ruined bridges A Work, D Simpson

NN 675 145 Midway through the Glenartney mountain pass between Comrie and Callander are the ruined remains of two bridges crossing the same river, Allt an Dubh Choirein. The ruins and the approach roads are grass-covered and the beams (or decking) have long since gone. A more modern bridge crosses a little upstream, and all three bridges lie within 500m of each other. The river presents an unavoidable obstacle at the mid-point of an ancient drove road, and it runs within the area of a 16th-century royal hunting preserve. It is also at an equal distance (10km) from the Roman forts at Dalginross and Bochcastle.

At NN 6751 1459, 50m downstream from the present modern crossing, is ruined bridge A. This is a large, well-engineered construction, more than 40m long on each bank, including the approach roads, which are 4.4–5.8m wide and are solid to probing. On the NW bank, the road proceeds towards the river edge through a cutting, 40m long and descending to 1.75m deep. The last 4m to the river edge lies on a small embankment, and here the outer margins of the causeway have a 0.5m kerb. The ravine is approximately 15m wide and 8m deep. On the SW bank there is also a cutting, 8m long, but at a distance of 25m from the river.

Adjacent to the river on the SW, however, is a large artificial embankment, with an abutment to the edge of the ravine. This latter is 11.6m long, sloping to 3m high and 10.6m wide at its base. The revetments on either side of the riverbank, are of high quality: drystone walling, on the SW, comprising large stones, some nearly 0.5m across, arranged in courses with plate and pin-stones. This bridge appears to have been the means of crossing the river on the 1862 1st edition OS map. It is not noted on the modern OS map and is absent from estate maps and older Scottish county maps. No reference could be found to its construction or repair in 18th-century Perthshire Commissioners Minutes, nor in JP Quarter Session Minutes.

NN 6778 1422 Some 500m downstream is ruined bridge B. This is less imposing, but with substantial earth and drystone abutments on both banks, approached by short (2–3m) embankments. The southern face of the SW abutment is faced with several courses of roughly dressed stones. This bridge lies downstream and S of the ravine, at a point where the riverbank has flattened and widened, and is, perhaps, suitable for fording cattle. Indeed, the 1862 OS map marks a 'ford' some 50m



Fig 36. Glenartney Pass. Bridge B: SW bank abutment looking SW from NE abutment.



Fig 37. Glenartney Pass. Bridge B: Both abutments looking NE.

upstream of this bridge, but does not record the bridge itself. Stobie's 1773 map of Perthshire, however, appears to indicate a crossing at this point, as does Thomson's map of 1817. The modern OS map makes no reference to it, nor could it be identified in any official 18th-century documents.

Twenty Shilling Wood, Comrie (Comrie parish) M Hall, Construction workers' camp; temporary cinema A Lowe

NN 7626 2203 The remains of several buildings were observed in the caravan park at Twenty Shilling Wood. These largely survive as a series of concrete footings. Local knowledge preserves them as the remains of the construction workers' camp occupied during the construction of the nearby Glen Lednock reservoir by Mitchell Construction for Hydro-Electric, 1954–57. The camp accommodated 500 men and the buildings were demolished in the late 1950s/early 1960s. In 1963 the site became a caravan park. The hospital, canteen and accommodation blocks are now caravan stances.

The remains of a cinema and an adjacent office are not caravan stances. The cinema is marked by a prominent flight of concrete steps leading up to brick footings measuring *c* 10 x 15m. A small brick-built boiler-house with adjoining ?coke-stand survives to its full height (with modifications) and is currently used as a store. A similar labour camp was built at Cannich, Glen Affric, where the cinema building survives.

An initial photographic survey was made of the surviving structures and is held at Perth Museum. The Museum would be pleased to hear from anyone who may have or know of any original photographs of the camp prior to its demolition.

Candlehouse Lane, Coupar Angus M Roy
(Coupar Angus parish) (SUAT)
Evaluation

NO 223 399 In November 2001 an archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed new medical centre at Candlehouse Lane, in an area of archaeological potential within the burgh of Coupar Angus. No remains of archaeological significance were encountered during the evaluation. Apparently the topsoil to the W of the site had been removed at some point in the fairly recent past, and the subsoil revealed, followed by the infilling of the area with various deposits.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Muir Group.

Princeland Farm (Coupar Angus parish) D J Woolliscroft, Roman glass bottle fragment B Hoffmann

NO 227 407 A fragment of blue/green glass probably from a Roman square prismatic bottle was found on the surface of a ploughed field.
Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

Dunkeld (Dunkeld & Dowally parish) M Hall
Papal bulla spindle whorl

NO 023 426 A lead papal bulla or seal, remodelled for use as a spindle whorl, was found by a metal detector in Dunkeld in 1998 and allocated via Treasure Trove to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. The bulla identifies the issuing Pope as Innocent IV, whose pontificate ran from 1243–54. At some point after its arrival in Dunkeld attached to a papal document it was perforated with a central hole to enable its reuse as a spindle whorl, though an amuletic function cannot be ruled out. Such bulls are known to have been reused as protective amulets, sometimes in burials. Reuse as a spindle whorl and as an amulet could have been complementary.

Inverdunning House (Dunning parish) D Connolly
Watching brief (Addyman Associates)

NO 0246 1582 A watching brief was carried out in January 2002 in advance of the erection of a stable block, sited approximately 50m SE of Inverdunning House. The site lies within a complex containing some recently Scheduled cropmark sites of prehistoric date (NO 01 NW 19, 20 and 37), occupying a site on a raised terrace S of the River Earn. The cropmark complex appears to show the remains of hut circles, henge monuments, pits, enclosures and associated field systems which extend over the whole field within which the site lies.

One feature was recorded after topsoil stripping: a near-circular feature, approximately 1m in diameter. This consisted of broken and burnt stones set within, and possibly onto, a bed of charcoal. This charcoal/stone layer entirely filled the feature to a depth of 150mm. No other inclusions were noted within the fill, although it is likely that environmental remains would have existed. The feature was completely excavated, and samples taken for radiocarbon dating. Four depressions, interpreted as stake-holes, were noted below the charcoal fill. Of these, two opposing holes appeared to be angled or damaged, possibly suggesting the collapse of a cooking support during its lifetime.

The construction of the hearth feature is of note, as it appears that the stones lay towards the top of the charcoal matrix. This could point towards them being deposited after the fire was lit,

possibly to allow a source of indirect heat to be used, such as for drying or baking. Since no artefacts were recovered, it is difficult to tell the purpose of the hearth without detailed scientific analysis.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Snowie.

St Serf's Church, Dunning (Dunning parish) G Ewart
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NO 019 144 A watching brief was undertaken in March 2002 during the excavation of pipe trenches through the graveyard at the NW corner of St Serf's Church (NO 01 SW 13.0). The trenches clearly cut through previously disturbed material. The structural elements comprised a ruined wall and broken step slab. It seems likely that the wall is part of a demolished boiler house known to have sat in the angle between the N transept and the external stair against the nave N wall. The rubbish surrounding the structure reflects the recent clearance of this end of the site. The slab seems an original step from the original external stair. It was probably left *in situ* due to its derelict state.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

A90 Inchture Interchange (Inchture parish) S Mitchell
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NO 276 284 to NO 280 280 A watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping operations for a roads development in April and May 2002 (see *DES 2001*, 78). This was conducted in nine separate areas close to an area of known cropmark sites and an excavated ring-groove structure. Vestigial remains of possible rig and furrow were observed in two areas (NO 276 284 and NO 279 290). No other significant archaeological features or deposits were discovered.

Report deposited in the NMRS.

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

Inchture (Inchture parish) B Glendinning
Evaluation (SUAT)

NO 284 289 An evaluation was carried out between June and October 2002 prior to housing development on the outskirts of the village of Inchture in the Carse of Gowrie. The SW side of the site is bounded by a complex of Scheduled cropmarks, some of which appear to be prehistoric in nature. The evaluation did not identify any extension of the archaeologically important cropmarks into the development site. However it did identify the remains of furrows, which were also visible as cropmarks within the Scheduled area.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Muir Homes Ltd.

Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project (Kenmore parish) J A Atkinson, J S Duncan, O Lelong, G MacGregor
MoLRS landscape (GUARD)

NN 6575 3800 to NN 6575 3697 The first survey season of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project was undertaken in March 2002 as an archaeological field school for volunteers. The programme of survey work focused on the land division that was previously known as Easter Carawhin, located within the Carawhin Officiary on the N side of Loch Tay. Today the area lies within the lands of Carie Farm and is host to a large number of relict agricultural townships and steadings. The project utilised a combination of walkover survey and detailed survey to locate and characterise archaeological sites.

Walkover survey, complementing the work already undertaken in the area by RCAHMS, focused on identifying previously unknown sites and assessing the potential of those already known for future investigations. Sixty sites were identified and recorded, ranging from cup-marked stones and a possible hut circle to a wide range of MoLRS sites.

Detailed surveys were undertaken of the sites of Balnreich, Croftvellick and Blarmore. This took the form of topographic, earthwork and standing building surveys and acted as a precursor for future excavation seasons. Techniques used ranged from the simplest forms of recording, such as plane table and contour surveys, to highly specialised techniques, such as Total Station and Reflectorless Electronic Distance Meter (REDM) surveys. (GUARD 1224)

NN 6575 3800 to NN 6575 3695 The first excavation season of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project was undertaken in September 2002 as a NTS Thistle Camp. The programme of work focused on the land division previously known as Easter Carawhin, and was targeted at three settlement locations previously surveyed in March 2002 (see above). The settlement areas are host to a large number of relict agricultural and settlement features. The project utilised a combination of open area excavation and trial excavation on a number of these structures, including longhouses, a possible laird's house or tower house, a hut circle and kailyards.

Balnreich. Excavation revealed a well-preserved longhouse with three main phases of activity evident, the earliest interpreted as early 18th century. It was followed by an early 19th-century expansion of the building to the E. This led to the repositioning of the main entrance to make it central to the larger structure. The new central entrance was blocked during the second half of the 19th century and replaced by an E entrance, suggesting a change in use of the building. Preservation of underlying deposits within the structure was very good, with timber and leather artefacts surviving. Substantial assemblages of iron, ceramic and glass artefacts were recovered during the excavation. Of particular note was the recovery of coins from below the phase 2 flooring, and the survival of three horseshoes sealed behind the phase 2 hearth back.

Blarmore. Excavation targeted the remains of a possible laird's house; the laird is recorded as having lived here in the 16th century. A trench was opened adjacent to a standing gable, which incorporates the remains of a large fireplace and which was reused as the gable for a later building. The excavation found a collapsed opposite gable wall that had been robbed of facing stones and reused, possibly as a stack stance. This sealed a destruction layer



Fig 38. Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project. Volunteers excavating the longhouse at Balnreich.

containing numerous pieces of wallplaster and perforated slate, which in turn sealed a series of cuts for horizontal timber beams to support a plank floor. Chocking stones for a hearth slab were also found. The excavation confirmed the presence here of a high-status building with a large fireplace, a timber floor, plastered interior walls and a pegged slate roof. No definitive evidence was found that this was a tower house, but the absence of 17th- to 18th-century artefactual material suggests the building went out of use and was robbed for its stone, timber and slate before that time.

Croftvellick. Excavation was undertaken on three sites, through smaller evaluation trenches. The first trench was located within the kailyard of Croftvellick township and aimed to clarify the remains of a gable wall which had been incorporated into the later yard wall. The presence of a wall on a different orientation, of another probably earlier phase of building, was established.

The second trench was located within a possible hut circle to the N of Croftvellick township. Excavation established that there are defined structural remains in the interior, comprising a post-hole and constructional slot. Possible sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered, as well as a fragment of furnace lining.

The third trench was placed to investigate a longhouse indicated on Farquharson's plan of 1769. This established that the structure had been partially robbed, but floor deposits including a sequence of firespots or hearths were preserved *in situ*. (GUARD 1314).
Sponsors: HS, HLF, NTS, Russell Trust.

The Old Kirk, Milton of Lawers D MacInnes, A Wood
(Kenmore parish)
Quern or millstone

NN 683 394 During a visit in September 2002 it was noted that the NE gable of the old kirk, built in 1669, had collapsed. In the resultant tumble was found what appears to be a fragment of a large quern or millstone. It measures 600mm by about 400mm and is 60mm deep. Near its outer rim there are two parallel grooves about 30mm wide by 7mm deep. Also near to the rim there is a 70mm wide and 60mm deep aperture. Sadly, the SW section of this interesting old building is in danger of imminent collapse.
Sponsor: ACFA.

Little Fardle (Lethendy parish) G J Barclay, K Brophy
Enclosure

NO 150 408 The Little Fardle enclosure (NO 14 SE 41) has been recorded from the air only once, in 1976. It comprises a large U-shaped enclosure defined by one, or in places possibly two ditches, on the N, E and S. On the W it is now, and may have been in the past, bounded by a palaeochannel of the River Tay. The enclosure takes in an almost flat low-lying area which is overlooked on the N by a steep slope. An un-named burn runs into the enclosure from the E (the same burn that separates the Cleaven Dyke from the Neolithic flint scatter on Nethermuir of Pittendriech (*DES 2001*, 80)) and bisects it.

A hand-dug trench was opened over the ditch on the S side, close to its junction with the river channel. The ditch measured 2–3m across and 0.7m deep, dug into loose, wet, uncompacted gravel. It had partly filled with fine water-deposited silts. The ditch then seems to have been recut through these silts, and the recut was filled with a highly organic humose layer. At the time of the excavation (September) the water table was less than 100mm below the base of the ditch, and two small fragments of preserved wood or root were recovered from the very bottom of the humose layer. Tiny fragments of charcoal were recovered from the fine silt layer. No artefacts were recovered.
Sponsor: Arts & Humanities Research Board.

Kinnaird Estate, Dalguise K Cameron
(Little Dunkeld parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Desk-based assessment; survey

NN 955 468 (area) A desk-based assessment and reconnaissance field survey were carried out between October and December 2001 in relation to a proposed *c* 4km^2 windfarm application site on moorland around Little Loch Skiach on the Kinnaird Estate, and along the proposed access route approaching the site from Kinnaird House to the NE. Two sites were previously recorded close to the access route – the well and chapel at Tobar Louris (NN 94 NE 5), and Castle Peroch (NN 94 NE 22).

Forty-three new sites were discovered by the study. The majority of these are features associated with Kinnaird Estate, including a bothy, a shelter, springs, cisterns and culverts, grouse hides and butts, and a weir/footbridge. Medieval or later rectilinear, drystone, two-chambered structures were recorded at NN 943 474 and NN 976 485, the latter located close to a field system of banks and rig and furrow cultivation marks. Other medieval or later agricultural landscape features include a walled enclosure at NN 977 486, as well as a range of field banks, walls and tracks.

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Renewable Energy Systems Ltd.

Ossian's Hall, The Hermitage, Dunkeld T Addyman
(Little Dunkeld parish) (Addyman Associates)
Standing building survey; geophysical survey

NO 0086 4177 A historic building survey in April 2002 revealed that this structure, sited within the designed landscape of Dunkeld House, comprised two principal phases in the 18th century. The first was represented by the W part of the existing building that had formed the major portion of a small hermitage, dated by documentary sources to *c* 1757. The building was a square rubble-built structure with apsidal ends, that to the W containing a bay window overlooking the Falls of Braan. This structure had most probably been thatched and harled externally, but lined out internally and decorated in the manner of an 18th-century summer house. Evidence for a documented sub-floor chamber was not revealed during a ground-sensing exercise within the structure undertaken by Glasgow University.

The second main phase consisted of the recasting of the early structure as 'Ossian's Hall' in *c* 1782–3, under the auspices of the architect George Steuart for the 4th Duke of Atholl. The E wall of the early hermitage was removed and an additional chamber added. The latter was circular internally and faced with droved ashlar externally, and apparently surmounted by a domed, top-lit leadwork roof structure (now gone). The interior of the principal chamber to the W was reached by means of a sprung door bearing a painting of the Celtic poet Ossian. The chamber itself was adorned with paintings of the cardinal virtues (significantly in such a 'pagan' building none of the Christian virtues appear), and lined with mirrors designed to reflect the waterfall below. Much detail as to the appearance of the building at this phase came from an exhaustive documentary survey that examined estate documentation at Blair Castle and numerous visitors' accounts of the building while on the 'Highland Tour'. A suite of original furniture – green painted lyre-backed chairs and settee – from Ossian's Hall survives at Blair Castle. Such detail has permitted a tentative reconstruction of the original appearance of the interior.

The building was badly damaged by an explosion in 1869 but repaired again in the 1880s. The early 20th century saw vandalism, decline and dereliction before a further restoration to the design of Basil Spence in 1952 for the NTS. This saw the consolidation of the structure and the replacement of the W bay window with the existing balcony. The subsequent history of the

structure has been one of repeated repair, and the partial restoration and re-paintings of the interior decoration. The present building survey was undertaken in advance of proposals for a further scheme of repair by the NTS.

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

Longforgan (Longforgan parish) M Hall
Carved stone head

NO 312 300 A carved sandstone head was recently discovered beneath a garden hedge in the centre of Longforgan village. The head is 28cm high and 18cm wide across the forehead. It has a very small mouth, a large moustache (damaged) and a full head of hair that extends, hood like, down to the chin. The nose is damaged, as is one (the left) of the two lentoid eyes. The eyes have well-defined lids but no ears are discernible. The back of the head is very crude and possibly unfinished. It is roughly cut off below the neck. The shape of the head does echo some known Romano-British/Celtic stone heads, but overall the style is perhaps more suggestive of the later tradition of such heads, possibly 18th or 19th century.

Tayside Mains Replacement, Meigle B Glendinning
(Meigle parish) (SUAT)
Watching brief

NO 286 439 A watching brief was conducted in December 2000 on mains replacement through Belmont Camp and past Belmont Castle, Meigle. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Water.

Tayside Mains Replacement, Methven B Glendinning
(Methven parish) (SUAT)
Watching brief

NO 031 258 A watching brief was conducted in December 2000 on mains replacement at Culdeesland Road, Methven. The new main was inserted by pipe bursting. Two of the pits were inspected and nothing of archaeological interest was identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Water.

Orwell Church, Milnathort (Milnathort parish) S Mitchell
Cemetery (CFA Archaeology)

NO 121 051 A watching brief was undertaken in December 2001 and January 2002 at Orwell Church cemetery during repair work to its outer wall. Soil within the cemetery adjacent to the wall was removed in stepped terraces in order to minimise intrusion into modern graves. Four discrete burials with articulated skeletons, plus scattered human remains, were recovered for later reburial in their original positions. The use of stepped terracing proved to be effective in minimising risk to graves while maintaining a safe working environment.

Report deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council.

Sunnybrae Cottage (Moulin parish) T Holden
Standing building survey; excavation (Headland Archaeology)

NN 936 583 A detailed survey of this cruck-framed building (*DES 2000*, 73) has enabled the phasing of the structure, although the exact date of its original construction remains elusive. It is, however, thought to be at least 200 years old, but could be considerably older. The original walls were probably of turf, supported on a low rubble wall, with an earthen core. Over the years, the turf was replaced with mortared stone masonry but the cruck frame has been retained *in situ*. The survey has enabled the preparation of detailed reconstruction drawings that will form the focus of a small display centre on the site.

The floorboards were removed in the western and central parts of the building and the underlying deposits excavated down to natural. No evidence of a central hearth or original floor surface has been recovered, and it appears that the floor levels were lowered before the insertion of the suspended timber floor, some time in the late 19th century.

A series of excavated trenches outside the building have shown that the site has been subjected to considerable landscaping over the years, and also identified the presence of a small outbuilding, a series of drains and a sump immediately to the W.

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

West Moulin Road, Pitlochry (Moulin parish) M Roy
Evaluation (SUAT)

NN 942 588 In November 2001 an archaeological evaluation was carried out alongside West Moulin Road, Pitlochry. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Grovebury Management Ltd.

Camerons, George Street, Perth (Perth parish) R Cachart
Medieval burgh (SUAT)

NO 119 237 A watching brief was undertaken in August 2002 on three small test pits at Camerons of Perth, in the medieval heart of the town where accumulated archaeological deposits are known to be up to 3m thick. Below modern floors and make-up, midden-like deposits were observed but not verified. Pot sherds dating from the medieval period were recovered, along with some animal bone fragments.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Camerons of Perth Ltd.

Edinburgh Road, Perth (Perth parish) B Glendinning
Victorian engine shed (SUAT)

NO 116 219 An evaluation was carried out with some limited salvage excavation prior to the redevelopment of the Tesco supermarket on the Edinburgh Road. The well-preserved remains of the engine shed (visible on the 1st edition OS map), originally built by the Scottish Central Railway and dating from around the founding of the line, were identified. External walls, engine inspection pits, platforms, machine bases, and column bases for the roof supports were all identified. Most of the shed was sealed by 2m of modern levelling deposits and it was therefore decided that the majority of the shed would survive the development *in situ*.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Tesco Stores Ltd.

Rosslyn House, 32 Glasgow Road, Perth R Cachart
(Perth parish) (SUAT)
Evaluation

NO 108 243 (centre) A field evaluation was undertaken in November 2001 at Rosslyn House in advance of a residential development, near the area of the Carmelite monastery known as Whitefriars, centred around NO 107 238 (about 150–200m to the NE of the proposed development). A total of eight evaluation trenches were excavated by machine representing 5% of the available area. The evaluation revealed modern make-up, services and a 19th-century cobbled pathway over an earlier ground surface, which had formed over a generally well-drained cultivation soil. Two phases of field drain were noted – ceramic

pipe and field stone. A furrow representing rig and furrow cultivation, possibly from the medieval period, was also identified. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were encountered.

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

Roxannes, Kinnoull Street, Perth (Perth parish) R Cachart
Evaluation (SUAT)

NO 116 238 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May 2002 at the former Roxannes Nightclub site at the corner of Kinnoull Street and Foundry Lane, close to Blackfriars monastery. Previous evaluations and excavation in the immediate vicinity have shown that that the area has good archaeological potential. Two trenches were excavated. Two medieval pottery sherds were recovered from an earlier ground surface. Investigation of this surface did not identify any medieval features. Natural was identified at a maximum depth of 2m. The natural appeared to rise in an eastward direction, suggesting that during the medieval period the site was low-lying and could well have been wet and only fit for rough grazing.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mansell Partnership Homes.

St Ninian's Cathedral, Perth (Perth parish) D Hind
Evaluation

NO 115 238 Archaeological investigations conducted in April and May 2002 in response to storm damage and subsidence at the W end of Perth Episcopal Cathedral recorded the presence of earlier structures on the site: namely the curtain wall of Perth Barracks (demolished between 1850–90), and the ropework which abutted the barracks to the SW. The ropework wall was the only construction to have been situated directly on where the W end of the cathedral now stands, just passing under the SW corner of the cathedral.

Subsidence of the foundations was also identified, in that the foundations had been forced down into the clay subsoil that occurs throughout the area of the cathedral.

A possible ditch was recorded, running E–W along the line of the cathedral's boundary with Atholl Street. Within the deposits were finds indicating a late medieval to early post-medieval date, suggesting that the boundary was of some permanence prior to the siting of the cathedral.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: St Ninian's Cathedral Vestry.

Tayside Mains Replacement, Perth B Glendinning
(Perth parish) (SUAT)
Watching brief

A series of watching briefs were carried out between October 2000 and December 2001 in Perth city centre:

NO 118 234 **South Street**. Generally, between Princes Street and Horners Lane, the upper 0.5m of the N side of the trench comprised the modern road surface and make-up, below which were medieval midden deposits, with inclusions of shell, bone, charcoal and stone. The midden deposits were separated by layers of gravel, cobbles or stones in sand and silt. At the Princes Street (W) end of the trench the midden deposits extended below 1.9m deep. These deposits terminated at shallower depths to the E, giving way to natural peaty deposits. The midden deposits were finds-rich, and large quantities of medieval bone and pottery were recovered along with a few fragments of leather shoes.

St Catherine's Road. Natural clay underlay the modern road surface and its make-up. Nothing of archaeological interest was observed. There was no trace of any earlier bridge or lade cutting. Some 17m E of the lade, under the road make-up, a large pit, over 4m wide and over 0.6m deep, was cut through another pit, which was 0.8m deep. Both pits were filled with industrial clinker and ash and may have been backfilled clay pits.

Victoria Street. Natural was only noted in the trench between Princes Street and No 24 Victoria Street and outside No 58 Victoria Street. It lay at a depth of 0.9–1.3m, above which was a garden soil. Between Nos 24 and 58 Victoria Street the absence of natural implies the presence a natural hollow filled with garden soil. The garden soil probably represents the remains of 'Spy Gardens' which lay on the S side of the burgh until the area was developed in the early 19th century. A few features that may have been the remains of drains were identified cut into the garden soil.

Charles Street. The replacement main was inserted by pipe bursting, so observation was limited to several small pits along the length of the pipe. Most of the deposits noted were modern or had been significantly disturbed in modern times. The remains of possible garden soils, from when the area was occupied by Spy Gardens, as evidenced on Rutherford's Map (1774), were noted in two trenches.

Dunkeld Road. Nothing of archaeological interest was found.

King Street. In general, for much of the length of the trench between Charterhouse Lane and King James Place, natural clay lay at a depth of 0.9m, under soils interpreted as the remains of the Hospital Gardens of the King James VI Hospital, which occupied this area before the development of King Street in the early 19th century. North of Charterhouse Lane, natural was not observed at any point in the pipe trench, probably reflecting the presence here of the Town Lade, formerly a broad, deep, open ditch which surrounded the medieval burgh on three sides, but was narrowed and culverted in the early 19th century. The lade culvert was exposed during the excavation of the pipe trench at the junction of King Street/South Methven Street/County Place/South Street at a depth of 0.36m below the surface.

Several features, such as possible cultivation slots, robber trenches, demolition deposits, stone box drains and a series of rubble-filled pits or ditches, were identified cut into the garden soil. Some of these features may have been contemporary with the area's use as a garden whilst others were probably later.

Old High Street. Opposite No 256 Old High Street a small section of cobbled surface was identified *c* 1m below the modern road surface. Midden material was identified in the section opposite Nos 240–244 Old High Street. The upper midden deposit lay 0.44m below the modern road surface, with the lower deposit surviving at a depth of 0.9m below the modern road surface. Opposite St Paul's Kirk organic-rich midden deposits were identified 1m below the modern road surface.

Tullylumb Place and Spens Crescent; Craigie Area. Nothing of archaeological interest was noted.

Princes Street. The new water main in Princes Street was laid in a trench along the E side of the street from Marshall Place northwards to Canal Street. Possible garden soil deposits would have been part of the Spy Gardens on the southern side of the burgh. The only features in this trench were seen opposite St John's Episcopal Church: these were two shallow cuts on an E–W alignment, the northernmost producing a sherd of possibly early medieval pottery.

Priory Place. Nothing of archaeological interest was found. A former road surface of stone setts or cassies was noted opposite Nos 14–21 Priory Place at a depth of 0.38m, above a make-up,

0.33m thick, with cobbles, small fragments of mortar or concrete and clay.

Scott Street. The pipe was inserted by pipe bursting which required the excavation of several small pits along the route. Possible natural clay with charcoal flecks was visible in nine of these trenches at depths of 0.8–1.2m, although a similar layer in another trench contained a sherd of modern pottery at a depth of 1.06m. Above the possible natural were garden soil deposits, sometimes containing rubble. Nothing else of archaeological interest was noted.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Water.

Newlands Cottages, near St Madoes M Roy
(St Madoes parish) (SUAT)
Standing building survey

NO 196 194 In September 2001 a standing building survey was carried out of Newlands Cottages (NO 11 NE 116), a rectangular structure, largely built of sandstone and whinstone rubble and brick, though with surviving clay elements. The survey identified an area of original clay build in the Newlands Cottages site, restricted to the E end of the existing structure. This probably represented an original structure of early 19th-century date. These solid clay walls may have stood on a rubble wall foundation. As well as solid clay walls, a few walls – notably the central partition and the S end of the E wall – contained elements of rubble wall bonded with clay. The rubble and clay central partition may have divided the building into two cottages, rather than the later three.

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

Byres Farm, Guildtown (St Martins parish) J Gooder
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NO 129 329 An archaeological watching brief in January 2002 on the machine-excavation of a cable trench located immediately E of the farm buildings at Byres Farm failed to encounter either significant archaeological features or artefacts. The area had been identified as archaeologically sensitive due to it being crossed by the postulated line of a road (NO 13 SW 63), possibly of Roman or medieval date. (AOC 3452)

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

Dobbies Garden Centre, Perth (Tibbermore parish) G Ewart, D Stewart, D Gallagher (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NO 084 246 A watching brief was undertaken between February and March 2002 during excavations on the site of a new garden centre. The only known features within the development area were parallel cropmarks seen in aerial photos (NO 02 SE 48) to cross the far N end of the site from SE–NW. The archaeological watching brief comprised the monitoring of turf and topsoil stripping from 90% of the site, followed by the cutting of terraces into the subsoil and natural rock of the centre and S of the site, an area of *c* 15% of the development area. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: hpw partnership ltd.

Mains of Huntingtower (Tibbermore parish) G Carruthers
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NO 079 255 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in October 2002 on the machine-excavation of nine holes for the insertion of timber power line posts and the excavation of a narrow trench for an underground electrical cable. Three posts and the cable were situated adjacent to a cropmark enclosure (NO 02 NE 49), and crossed a pit alignment (NO 02 NE 75). No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered. (AOC 3713)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Hydro Electrical Power Distribution Ltd.

Peel (Tibbermore parish) D J Woolliscroft
Late Roman pottery

NO 060 232 A resistivity survey detected part of a ditched enclosure just N of the Roman watch tower (*DES 2000*, 74) and apparently connecting with it, suggesting possible native reuse of the Roman defences. A local gamekeeper presented the Gask Project with a number of pottery sherds found on the surface close to this enclosure. Three sherds have been identified as late 3rd- or early 4th-century Roman Dales ware. Roman finds of such a late date are rare so far north and these may suggest a native site which still had access to late Roman imports. The Emperors Constantius and Constantine are both known to have campaigned in Scotland at this period, although it is not known how far north they were operating.
Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

RENFREWSHIRE

Whitemoss, Ingliston (Erskine parish) S Durning
Evaluation (FIRAT)

NS 420 719 Field evaluation was undertaken in December 2001 in advance of a planning application for a new equestrian centre on land located immediately to the SE of Whitemoss Roman fort. Eleven trial trenches investigated 364m^2, representing 5% of the proposed development area. No archaeological features earlier than the 20th century were located.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsors: Mr E Campbell, Stewart Associates.

Barochan House (Houston parish) D Connolly
Late 16th-century castle (Addyman Associates)

NS 414 686 The initial stages of the evaluation in April 2002 involved cleaning back of parts of a development area – the upper surface of a bedrock outcrop – and revealed evidence of surviving structural remains and shaping of the bedrock surface relating to the preparation of the site for a substantial building. Documentary sources are very specific that the pre-fire Barochan House incorporated substantial parts of the structure erected following the burning of its predecessor in the late 16th century. Complete clearance of the area and careful recording of all bedrock cuts and surviving mortar permitted a tentative reconstruction of the ground plan of what is in most probability the late 16th-century tower house, although only one *in situ* stone survived from the structure itself.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: R & R Construction.

Bridge of Weir (Houston parish) S Nisbet
Dam

NS 392 656 On N bank of River Gryfe, dressed sandstone footing of former Crosslee Mill Dam, washed away in flood in 1903. Replaced by current concrete dam 30m upstream. Directly upstream of dam remains, 1.5m square opening in riverbank bedrock enters into tunnelled lade.

RENFREWSHIRE

Crosslee (Houston parish) S Nisbet
Lime kilns

NS 403 656 On N bank of Gryfe Water, two clamp kilns 3m long by 1.5m high by 2m wide, plus adjacent mound of slag. Small flooded quarry and flooded coal pit adjacent.

Goldenlee (Houston parish) S Nisbet
Lime kilns

NS 399 657 Row of four or more clamp kilns *c* 3m long by 2m wide by 2m deep, perpendicular to N bank of mill lade. Quarry hollow immediately to N.

Mill of Gryfe (Houston parish) S Nisbet
Mill

NS 388 656 In N bank of rock-cut lade to former Laigh Gryfe cotton mill, walls of *c* 18th-century Mill of Gryfe. Rubble-built, window and door visible, reminder of building buried by infill.

Barmufflock Dam and Lade (Kilbarchan parish) S Nisbet
Dam and lade

NS 370 647 Rubble-built buttressed masonry dam, 4m high by 30m long, for Barmufflock reservoir (now drained). Outlet from sluice at centre of dam heads S in fireclay pipe 0.5m diameter, then appears in open lade 1.2m wide, curving E to join Pow Burn at NS 372 645. Lade diverted N of burn again, further downstream at NS 383 652. Open section evident in steep grass bank between housing at NS 383 657, still flowing. Enters River Gryfe at NS 384 658. Former water storage scheme for Bridge of Weir cotton mills, built 1815.

Craigends (Kilbarchan parish) S Nisbet, G McCrae
Lime kiln; lade

NS 418 656 On S bank of Locher Water, clamp kiln 5m long by 3m wide by 1.5m deep. Flooded hollow of former lime quarry adjacent, and stone-lined coal pit in slope above. Former lade from Locher Water, 30m long, passes along S of site, associated with 18th-century water-powered drainage on site.
Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

Kaimhill (Kilbarchan parish) S Nisbet
Site of lime kiln

NS 404 656 Man-made terrace on S bank of River Gryfe, scattered with pieces of limestone fused to slag. Site of large buttressed draw kiln (shown on 1st edition 1:2500 OS map). Old road from kiln heads SW to meet farm road at NS 402 653, partly on terrace on riverbank. On S side of road facing Gryfe, entrances to limestone mines in cliff.

Kilbarchan West Parish Church T Addyman, D Connolly,
(Kilbarchan parish) K Macfadyen (Addyman Associates)
Cemetery; churchyard

NS 401 632 Excavation of a 2 x 25m area was undertaken in September 2002 along the S boundary wall of the churchyard in advance of its reconstruction.

It was discovered that the upper 1m or so of deposits consisted of a raising of the ground surface within the graveyard; much redeposited charnel was found, indicating that this material derived from elsewhere within the churchyard. A single grave had been excavated after its deposition, the ornamental coffin fittings suggested a date of *c* 1870. Other finds from the infill include a large quantity of pottery of a wide date range, from a sherd of White Gritty ware (*c* 14th/15th century), through late medieval and 17th/18th-century green-glazed wares, to a wide range of later pottery types of the 18th and 19th centuries.

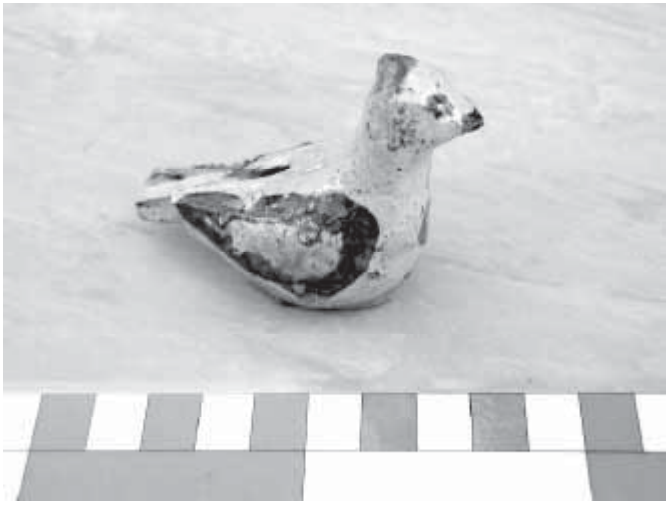


Fig 39. Kilbarchan West Parish Church. Bird whistle.

The former (pre-mid-19th-century) graveyard surface was revealed at about 1m depth. A number of stone monuments that had been entirely buried remained *in situ* towards the E end of the excavation area. These include two early 18th-century table tombs, one upon ornamentally carved supporting stones at either end, and the other supported by six elaborate 'balusters' (stone legs). A vertical graveslab/header stone was also exposed, bearing the inscription 'IB IB : 17 29'. A further small un-named grave marker of 19th-century character was revealed towards the W part of the excavation area.

A further 64 burials were excavated below the level of the early graveyard surface. The majority of these lay within wooden coffins, apparently of pine. Some coffin lids remained where they had collapsed into the coffin below. Three had been decorated with embossed strips of ?zinc, displaying stamped floral motifs; some fragments of fabric survived where overlain by the metalwork. Two of these had also been decorated with strips and lozenges of material.

The burials were tightly packed, very often intercutting, with a high likelihood in some areas that some or many had been in family groups. The upper burials revealed further layers of burials immediately beneath (approximately every 6 inches or less in places). Finds, particularly ceramics, from the grave fills indicate a later 18th-century to earlier 19th-century dating. The quantity of domestic refuse within the general matrix suggested that the graveyard fill in this area, a homogenous dark humic soil, derived from a nearby domestic context, perhaps a backland area. A particular find of note is a ceramic bird whistle with an almost clear lead glaze and details picked out in light green and brown that, pending formal identification, has the appearance of Saintonge ware.

The lower level of burials had been laid directly onto bedrock or slightly cut into bedrock. Many of the lower burials were on a different alignment to those above, and those on the S side of the excavation area had been cut by the present wall, which documentary sources suggest had been constructed in *c* 1790.

There was no indication that the medieval cemetery had extended to enclose the excavation area. In the central part of the trench an apparent area of metalling was exposed, some 2m below the present surface, directly overlying bedrock. Pottery recovered from this suggests a late medieval date. The surface of this feature had been truncated and no boundaries were identified, rendering interpretation problematic – perhaps a building platform or early road surface.

The graveyard wall itself was successively dismantled as the excavation progressed. This process was monitored closely as it

was clear that many reused stones were incorporated. Each stone was examined upon removal, and those that displayed significant detail put aside and recorded. While a number of stones displayed tooling that could perhaps have been medieval or 17th century, only one retained a moulding, and this a simple chamfer. It is likely that at least some of these derived from the predecessor of the present church building of 1724.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Council.

Locher Bridge (Kilbarchan parish) S Nisbet, G McCrae
18th-century bridge

NS 404 650 Abutments of rubble-built single-arch bridge over Locher Water. Embankment on W bank rises 3m in height to bridge. Built by Craigends Estate 1769, pre-turnpike alignment of A761.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

Weaver's Cottage, Kilbarchan D Alexander
(Kilbarchan parish) (NTS)
Early modern cottage

NS 4015 6328 The Weaver's Cottage (NS 46 SW 20) is thought to have been built in 1723. In the garden behind the house are the remains of a gable end of a building built into the S wall of the garden. This building is marked on the 1st edition OS map (1857) but had been demolished by the 2nd edition (1897). At some point, probably after the demolition, the small lean-to against the W end of this building was converted into a wash-house by inserting a brick-built boiler and chimney. The standing elevations of the building were cleared of ivy in May 2002, photographed, and the main N-facing elevation was drawn. This contained the remains of a fireplace and a blocked window. A trial trench up to 6m long by 2–3m wide was excavated against the foot of the inner side of the gable wall. A stone forming a secondary front to the fireplace may originally have been the fireplace lintel. No traces of a floor were evident, perhaps having been removed by later landscaping when the ruins were tidied and flower beds constructed. Nineteenth-century pottery was found spread across the area of the trench, with a number of notable concentrations. A shallow scoop in the SW corner contained a number of sherds but also, surprisingly, revealed a Neolithic stone axe. Two pits dug into the made-up ground within the building contained larger concentrations of smashed pottery. The most notable was an elongated pit 1.1m long by 0.85m wide with sloping sides and a rounded base. This pit, over 0.5m deep, contained a large concentration of broken 19th-century pottery and a human skull. The skull had no lower jaw and only one upper molar. The axe and the skull may have been antiquities perhaps collected in the 19th century that were eventually thrown away. Hopefully a radiocarbon date can be obtained for the skull.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: NTS, Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

Midtown (Lochwinnoch parish) S Nisbet, G McCrae
Lime kilns

NS 407 602 Dressed sandstone arched chamber, 3m wide by 3m high by 8.4m long, accessing three smaller arched draw-holes of three draw kilns. Set into steep bank of quarry waste. Kiln chambers ruined, but traces of circular brick linings in steep bank. In large quarry to S, at least six clamp kilns, average 5m long by 2m wide by 2m deep. In cliff on S boundary of quarry, 1m square adit to limestone.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

Anchor Mills, Paisley R Toolis, D Rankin
(Paisley parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Evaluation; standing building recording

NS 488 635 Prior to a proposed retail and residential development, an archaeological evaluation between May and July 2002 revealed a demolition layer overlying the foundations of the former mill buildings, which had heavily truncated the underlying natural clay subsoil. No features of archaeological significance were revealed.

A programme of historic building recording works was also conducted to record the upstanding remains of the former Domestic Finishing Mill at Anchor Mills. (AOC 3806, AOC 3811).

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Montagu Evans for Safeway Stores plc.

Cartside (Paisley parish) S Nisbet
Lade tunnel

NS 417 627 On S bank of Black Cart Water, entrance to rubble arched tunnel 2m wide; 10m downstream, crown of tunnel has collapsed. Former lade between Cartside and Hag cotton mills.

Craigmuir, Quarrelton (Paisley parish) S Nisbet
Dam and lade

NS 435 600 On Old Patrick Water, foundations of former rubble dam, diverting burn W. From dam, track of 2m wide lade heads N and can be traced intermittently to top of braes at NS 434 605. Here deep section cuts NE across slope to contribute to catchment of Craigbog Burn, beside road at NS 432 606. Survey of 1733 indicates the burn then fed reservoir S of Johnstone (Quarrelton) Castle. Lade from reservoir can be picked up again in woods at NS 427 622, 1.5m wide with stone bed, close to point of termination at 5m high bank, site of water-powered pumping engine at Quarrelton coal pits.

Hurlet (Paisley; Eastwood parishes) S Nisbet, G McCrae
Waggonway bridge

NS 520 611 Dressed sandstone abutments of former bridge, 5m high, on either side of Levern Water. Former bridge from Hurlet mineral workings to Paisley Canal. Waggonway approach on S bank of Levern under housing development (May 2002).

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

Victoria Road, Paisley (Paisley parish) E Jones
Desk-based assessment; evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 475 626 A desk-based assessment and trial trenching were carried out in February 2002 in advance of a proposed development. Seventeen trial trenches were excavated, equivalent to a 2% sample of the development area. No features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: CALA Homes (Scotland) Ltd.

Waterside (Paisley parish) S Nisbet, G McCrae, S Clancy
Waggonway

NS 509 606 Route of former waggonway from limestone mine, reaching Levern Water on embankment 3m high at NS 513 603 at site of bridge. Embankment then curves N and terrace in E bank of Levern heads for former main Hurlet railway at NS 520 608.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Ayton (Ayton parish) Martin Cook
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 905 581 to NY 878 568 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in April 2002 ahead of the construction of a proposed electric power line on the NE side of Chirnside. No archaeological features were observed. (AOC 3800)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Power.

Dod Burn, Priesthaugh Forest T Neighbour
(Cavers parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Survey

NT 483 033 (centre) A reconnaissance survey was undertaken at Priesthaugh Forest in August 2002 to assess a previously unrecorded medieval or later rural settlement along the Dod Burn and three other sites: the Tinlee Stone (NT 40 SE 7), the Catrail, and Peelbraehope farmstead (NT 40 SE 16).

The settlement along the Dod Burn includes the footings of longhouses; large and small enclosures; field banks and possible crubs, all of which survive as turf-covered banks. Many of the enclosures contain well-preserved traces of rig and furrow agriculture.

Report deposited in Scottish Borders SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mrs Sari Salvesen per David Goss & Associates.

Kinegar Quarry, Cockburnspath R Conolly
(Cockburnspath parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Prehistoric activity

NT 770 706 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping between September 2001 and July 2002 in advance of an extension to Kinegar Sand and Gravel Quarry. Forty-six archaeological features, including 13 pits, 17 post-holes, and 3 probable hearths, were recorded. In only two cases were coherent structures identifiable, the first being a set of features forming an arc, probably relating to a structure, and the second being a series of post-holes forming a short fence line. The pottery recovered from several features dates to the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Kinegar Sand and Gravel Ltd.

A1 Houndwood R Toolis, A Hunter Blair
(Coldingham parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Medieval riverbank revetment

NT 841 638 An excavation was undertaken in July and August 2002 on the site of a medieval riverbank revetment wall associated with the former course of a meander of the River Eye. This had been revealed during a watching brief of groundbreaking works prior to the construction of the A1 Howburn-Houndwood section. The presence of medieval domestic debris within the silt deposits overlying the revetment wall indicates the possibility of some form of medieval activity in close proximity to the site. (AOC 3612)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: HS for Scottish Roads Authority.

Abbey Yards Field, Coldingham R Conolly
(Coldingham parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 904 660 A watching brief was maintained in March 2002 during the excavation of a service trench and post-holes immediately adjacent to the site of the 2000 excavation (*DES 2000*, 76). No archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: SP Power Systems Ltd.

Abbey Yards Field, Coldingham C Ellis
(Coldingham parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Cemetery

NT 9055 6604 Excavation at Abbey Yards Field in June 2002 discovered up to eight inhumations, six oriented NE–SW and one oriented E–W. However, post-excavation analysis by Headland Archaeology of inhumations from an area immediately to the E of the current excavation area (*DES 2000*, 76) indicated that there was no correlation between orientation and date of inhumation. A least four of the inhumations excavated were laid out with their hands behind their backs, placed beneath the pelvis.

A single course of drystone walling was discovered 0.8m below the current ground surface. The undressed sandstone and igneous blocks were laid upon a bright brown clay foundation. The function of the structure to which this wall belongs is unknown. (AOC 3812)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Power Systems.

Eckford Road, Eckford (Eckford parish) I Suddaby
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 709 261 A field evaluation was undertaken in August 2002 of a proposed residential housing development on land to the S of the site of Eckford Tower (NT 72 NW 12). Three trenches examined 10% of the site. Other than a range of field drain types, no archaeological remains were found.

Report deposited in Scottish Borders SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Yello Homes Ltd.

Ettrick House (Ettrick parish) W Lonie
?Roman fort

NT 253 142 Photographs of the field adjacent to Ettrick House and bordering the S bank of the Ettrick Water, taken in March 1984 from Craig Hill, show a pattern of snow-filled hollows of which a prominent set outline a rectangular area some 110 x 100m (1.1ha), within apparent multiple ditches.

Superficial inspection of the site clear of snow could not establish features, such as rampart mounds or gate-works, that might have identified the complex as the remains of a Roman fort.

With the discovery of a Roman road into the upper Ettrick Water (*DES 1995*, 5), a Roman fort midway between Oakwood



Fig 40. Ettrick House.

and Milton Roman forts was to be anticipated. The site presented is 20km from Oakwood, 21km from Milton. The site altitude, 250m, is within the range of Roman fort altitudes in North Britain.

Acredale, Eyemouth (Eyemouth parish) G Brown
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 930 641 (centre) A watching brief was carried out in May 2002 on the installation of five new power poles in fields near Acredale, on the W edge of Eyemouth. The watching brief was triggered by the presence of two archaeological sites (NT 96 SW 30 and 31) in the immediate vicinity. No discoveries of an archaeological nature were made.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: SP Power Systems Ltd.

Foulden (Foulden parish) M Hall
Seal matrix

NT 931 557 A medieval, personal seal matrix was found in a field next to Foulden Old Church and tithe barn, Berwickshire, and subsequently allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery via Treasure Trove. The matrix is of copper alloy, in the shape of a vesica or pointed oval, measuring 37 x 24 x 3mm. It has a plain back with a loop and ridge, whilst the front bears the design of a running stag with four rosettes below and the legend 'S*IONIS DE STRATHERNE' (the seal of John of Stratherne).

The style of the seal matrix matches that generally used by clerics rather then noblemen, and the key role of the Earls of Strathearn as very active patrons of the church suggests that the matrix may have belonged to a cleric in the service of the earl or a family member.

Dorn Goat (Innerleithen parish) B Knox
Lithic scatters

NT 3282 3608 (centre) Fieldwalking the field known as Dorn Goat has recovered some 1500 lithics, mostly chert, including microliths and a high proportion of cores. The material was spread across the field, with two concentrations on a smaller, lower terrace nearer the river. This field is part of a large river terrace overlooking the River Tweed, with fields to the E and W forming part of the same terrace.
Sponsor: Peeblesshire Archaeological Society

Innerleithen Cemetery (Innerleithen parish) M Hastie
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 331 361 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in July 2002 in advance of a proposed extension to the existing Innerleithen cemetery. The site lies within or close to a Roman temporary camp, partly Scheduled (NT 33 NW 21). A series of trenches, representing 5% of the total area, were excavated.

No archaeologically significant deposits or features were identified. Four pieces of non-diagnostic chert debitage were recovered. Although this suggests some prehistoric activity, the finds were recovered from the topsoil and are thus not *in situ*.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Borders Council Lifelong Care.

Orchardwells, Lanton (Jedburgh parish) I Suddaby
Tower or bastle (CFA Archaeology)

NT 621 218 An evaluation trench was excavated in February 2002 along the line of an access road leading to a single proposed house on land to the NE of the site of Lanton Tower (NT 62 SW 15–16). Features revealed included field drains and several amorphous shallow patches containing black soil and degraded charcoal. An area of paving located between the grassed-over tower base and the barmkin wall was recorded, as was the barmkin wall itself. This was well preserved, with an earthen external face 0.5m high and a drystone-revetted internal elevation.

Report deposited in Scottish Borders SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr Douglas Page.

St Leonard's, by Lauder G Mudie
(Lauder; Melrose parishes) (CFA Archaeology)
Roman temporary camp; ?cursus

NT 551 457 A trial trenching evaluation was conducted in December 2001 on the site of a proposed housing development. The aim was to investigate two aerial photograph sites: the E ditch of a Roman temporary camp (NT 54 NW 14) and what had been recorded as a possible Neolithic cursus (NT 54 NE 29). The alleged cursus is visible on the aerial photographs as a cropmark 100m long by 50m wide in a field to the N of a farm track. No trace of the feature is visible on the aerial photographs to the S of the track.

The evaluation located the alignment of the E side of the Roman temporary camp ditch in three trenches, as a band of grey clay and a stony mid-brown clay. This feature was not excavated.

Two ditches were detected in the field to the N of the farm access track on the alignment of the alleged cursus. The E ditch was found by excavation to be 1.4m wide by 0.45m deep, V-shaped in profile, steeper on the western face. The W ditch was a broad V-shape in profile, 1.4m wide by 0.45m deep, with a rounded base. The cut appeared less regular in this W section, perhaps as a result of greater erosion. No finds were recovered from either ditch. In the field to the S of the track no trace was found of the continuation of either ditch in either of the two trenches positioned to detect its alignment. The ditched enclosure clearly does not extend to the S of the farm access track and is therefore unlikely to be a Neolithic cursus.

Report deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Beebe Planning for Miller Homes Ltd.

14 West High Street, Lauder (Lauder parish) Martin Cook
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 529 476 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in January 2002 ahead of a proposed housing development on the S side of Lauder. No archaeological features of any significance were recovered. (AOC 3071)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr Colin Tweedie.

Abbey House, Melrose G Ewart, D Gallagher, J Franklin,
(Melrose parish) D Stewart (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Standing building recording

NT 547 341 Building recording was undertaken in March 2002 at Melrose Abbey House (NT 53 SW 117), currently the home of the Melrose Tourist Information Office. The building was built as a house in the late 17th or early 18th century, but evidence was found to confirm that the W end is older still. This older medieval building appears to have been a roughly square two-storey structure, with thick walls and a possible external stair turret. It was probably a small tower, possibly defensive and part of the Abbey precinct. The junction between the old and new masonry was identified on the N and S walls. The house was extensively remodelled around 1800, turning the first storey of the tower into a drawing room, and in the 20th century several areas were repaired or rebuilt with brick.

The evidence that the 18th-century house was built onto the E gable end of an older building would seem to be conclusive. The function of this building is unclear, though its size and construction suggest it was, at least to a degree, a defensive structure. Its proximity to the Abbey suggests it was originally part of the

precinct, possibly lay brother or guest quarters. The date of this older building is uncertain. Possibly the need for a defensive structure was pressed by the Wars of Independence which inflicted considerable damage on the Abbey. The most likely date would seem to be later medieval, after the establishment of the Abbey and before the Reformation.

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

Broomhill Stables (Melrose parish) G Ewart, D Stewart
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 576 338 A watching brief was carried out in July 2002 while contractors cut pipe and cable trenches across a development area comprising demolished farm buildings and derelict cottage gardens. The site is situated approximately 600m to the SE of Trimontium Roman fort, and associated native settlement might be expected in the vicinity of Broomhill Farm and Stables. A Roman road may run N–S down the W side of the development area below an existing farm track.

The *c* 100m of narrow trenching across this particular site appeared to reveal no significant archaeological features or materials.

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

Broomhill Wood and Lane (Melrose parish) D Gordon,
Roman road W Lonie

NT 5756 3450 to NT 5748 3410 In several stretches Northumbria Dere Street and its Roman precursor followed different lines. It is of interest for the history of both periods to locate and explain these divergences. The term Roman Dere Street is used to distinguish the earlier road, which is of particular interest in the present context of search for the putative Roman bridge of the River Tweed at Trimontium (Newstead) fort.

Search in the woodland strip N of Broomhill Farm found a linear mound, 4m wide and 0.3m high, running for some 200m centrally in the northern part of the wood strip. The mound is absent in the southern part of the wood, having been slighted or otherwise lost there. The mound aligns to the N with the probable Roman bridge approach near the 1780 road bridge of the River Tweed (see entry below), and to the S with the linear mound, crested with beech trees, that borders the lane by Broomhill Farm.

Towards the N end of the wood strip, for some 140m about NT 5754 3455, the land surface has been cut and banked to form a terrace 20m wide, with back and front scarps up to 3m deep, that greatly reduces the slope down towards the river.

The windfall of a mature tree on the mound revealed a stony layer underlying the topsoil of the mound, and much similar stone lodged in the tree roots. At the bottom of the root hole nodules of iron pan and a yellow clay subsoil were exposed.

The probable Roman nature of all this evidence – alignment, roadway (the woodland strip and the terrace), road-mound and roadbed (the stone base) – required further investigation through excavation. Mature trees and dense thicket made survey and dig site selection difficult. A site at the original exposure, NT 5754 3442, was chosen as offering clear access to more than half the mound and to an adjacent area to the W. The site is on the terraced length of roadway towards its S end.

The vegetation layer in the excavated area was very thin. Below this, the soil over the mound to a depth of about 15cm was sandy silt containing many small stones of up to 5cm grade. Over and beyond the spread of kerb stones (see below), the small stone content of the topsoil was much reduced. Below the stony topsoil was a lens-shaped layer of larger stones, some 5m wide and up to 0.4m deep. The stones of this layer were of 10–15cm grade and of irregular shape and deposition. To the edge of this stony layer, larger stones, up to 20cm in greatest dimension, formed a rough and rather spread kerb set on the subsoil. Below the stony layer, nodules of iron pan lay just above the yellow clay subsoil at a depth below the mound crest of 0.7m. A further trial trench on the mound crest was dug to check the road surface. In this trench the numerous small stones of the topsoil gave way to the larger stones of the roadbed at the predicted depth of 15cm. No particularly hard-packed road surface was encountered.

While it was disappointing not to find a hardened road surface and a bigger and better kerb, there can be no doubt that the linear mound in Broomhill wood strip is a Roman agger, and that of Roman Dere Street in one of its phases.

The 6 inch OS maps of 1863 and 1899 both show an unmetalled track through the wood strip. A shallow cartway hollow that can be traced in places in and adjacent to the wood may represent this mapped track. Cart traffic may have slighted the Roman agger and disturbed the agger kerb as noted.

It may now be accepted that the linear mound crested with beech trees bordering the farm road southwards by Broomhill Farm continues the mound in the wood and is the agger of Roman Dere Street. The alignment with the 1780 road bridge strongly supports that point as site for a Roman bridge.

Drygrange Bridge (Melrose parish) W Lonie
Probable Roman bridge approach mound

NT 5757 3456 to NT 5754 3462 In June 1999, divers Rolfe Mitchinson and Robert Middlemass of the Northern Archaeology Group, acting for the Trimontium Trust in searching the bed of the River Tweed for traces of the probable Roman bridge near Newstead (Trimontium) fort, reported a linear mound on the S bank of the river similar to other Roman bridge approach works they had examined. They could not on this occasion find other features to indicate a Roman crossing point.

Survey in June 1999 found the linear mound to be generally 10m wide at its base, 3–5m wide over its crest, and to rise up to 2m above the side slope of the ground on which it runs. The mound emerges from under the approach road to the 1780 Drygrange Bridge (formerly the A68) at NT 576 346 to run some 50m NNW, then bends westwards to run WNW for some 30m towards the S arch of the 1780 bridge. This arch is completely blocked on its E side by a stone wall. Some 30m short of this stonework the mound is truncated by an obviously later and lower level track terrace. This track emerges from under the S abutment of the 1780 bridge to run due E for some 150m to a former ferry point. The line and level of this track identifies it as part of the old Boat Brae. The linear mound, as Roman, properly pre-dates the Boat Brae track to the ferry, and that in turn the 1780 bridge.

Near the bend in the mound, an uprooted mature tree revealed a structure of earth and river pebbles towards the crest with heavier river stones towards the base. This structure is not incompatible with Roman bridge approach works elsewhere. The mound crest is little worn, an observation relevant to the Roman usage of any bridge.

The road terrace and agger of the Roman road in Broomhill Wood (see entry above) is truncated by a field track and roadworks some 80m to the S, but aligns well with the river approach mound. This alignment and structural similarities strongly support the identification of the river approach mound as Roman in origin. The mound, the Broomhill Roman road, other features further to the S, and others N of the river are all probably elements of a phase of Roman Dere Street.

Thanks are due to the landowner, and to fellow Trimontium Trustees, particularly Donald Gordon and Walter Elliot.

Harmony Hall, Melrose (Melrose parish) M Hastie
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 547 342 An archaeological watching brief in the grounds of Harmony Hall (NT 53 SW 40) was carried out in November and December 2001 during the machine topsoil stripping and excavation of foundation trenches for a new greenhouse and potting shed.

The remains of a mortar and stone foundation wall were revealed, as well as other features, including a cast-iron water pipe, brick platform and remains of a water tank, and levelling surface associated with an early 19th-century greenhouse.

In the E of the stripped area, a number of garden/cultivation soils and garden development deposits were uncovered. Fragments of 19th- and 20th-century pottery were recovered from these. The natural subsoil was not exposed anywhere in the excavated area.

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

Old Melrose (Melrose parish) G Mudie, T Poller, C Rennie
Geophysical survey (CFA Archaeology/GUARD)

NT 587 341 Geophysical survey was undertaken in September 2002 close to the Scheduled site of St Cuthbert's Chapel, Old Melrose (NT 53 SE 23). The aim was to attempt to locate features relating to occupation on the promontory and investigate a number of possible features identified by dowsing by Mr Walter Elliot of the Trimontium Trust, including a possible road alignment.

Gradiometry failed to identify any features of archaeological interest, whereas the resistivity survey identified several anomalies. Several parallel, linear, high resistivity anomalies aligned NNE–SSW were interpreted as field drains. A relict field boundary, shown on the 1st edition OS map, was located. Running along the top of a ridge crossing the field W–E, a curving anomaly defined by high and low resistance readings was interpreted as the possible alignment of a road bounded by a ditch on either side. To the N of this putative road alignment and in the centre of the field, several rectangular anomalies were identified as the possible remains of structures.

NT 576 341 Geophysical survey was undertaken in September 2002 on the site of a Roman temporary camp at Broomhill Farm (NT 53 SE 93), to investigate a possible site identified by dowsing. A resistivity survey over four 20 x 20m grids located the ditch and titulus of the Roman temporary camp on a NNE–SSW alignment, and a further ditch on an ENE–WSW alignment. Close to the NE corner of the cottages two curvilinear high resistance anomalies were identified which may be geological in origin or may define a circular enclosure.

NT 581 337 (centre) Geophysical survey was undertaken in September 2002 on a cropmark site at Old Melrose Farm (Ravenswood, NT 53 SE 189), to investigate parchmarks identified by aerial photographic survey and anomalies identified by dowsing.

A rapid gradiometry survey failed to identify any features of archaeological interest, whereas resistivity survey over 28 20 x 20m grids identified a number of possible features. Several linear anomalies were identified in the southern part of the survey area, and are interpreted as remnant rig and furrow and two possible trackways. One other circular feature is interpreted as a possible well. Relict field boundaries, field drains and a ditch feature were also identified. In the northern part of the field a further possible well was identified. Two sub-circular low resistance anomalies may represent small ditched enclosures.

Report deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Trimontium Trust.

St Keiran's Cottage (Melrose parish) T Steven
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 548 341 Despite the potential for medieval and post-medieval structural remains, the impact of a proposed development seems unlikely to compromise any such remains. No archaeology was present at the levels investigated in May 2002, revealing a sequence of modern activity, topsoil and subsoil. (AOC 3834).

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: R G Licence.

Dryburgh Abbey G Ewart, A Radley, D Murray
(Mertoun parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Excavation

NT 591 316 Nine trenches were excavated in March 2002 to determine the depth below ground level and density of archaeological features at this site. This was done to see if it would be possible to run a drain, or series of drains, along the E side of the structure. Problems have been encountered with standing water externally, and damp internally, which threatens the survival of the plasterwork of the Chapter House.

This series of trenches demonstrated the survival of numerous archaeological deposits immediately below the turf, along the whole E Range of the Abbey. Although the absolute date and significance of some of the features must be uncertain in such small-scale excavations, the discovery of construction trenches for the Abbey walls indicates that at least some of these features must have a medieval origin. The other clearly identifiable features noted at the site were a series of drains, but these seem likely to be relatively recent.

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

Dryburgh Abbey Estate, St Boswells I Suddaby
(Mertoun parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 591 316 A watching brief was conducted in August and September 2002 during the replacement of a water main through the environs of Dryburgh Abbey, undertaken to comply with Scheduled Monument Consent. To the N of the house the cut for a ditch was revealed, which was 3.5m wide and filled with jumbled stones and topsoil. The alignment was ESE–WNW and this feature may have been associated with a 14th-century tower house on the site. No other associated remains were seen. To the E, between the Coach House and the Old Corn Mill (NT 53 SE 3) the deposits around and under the trackway were all post-medieval. Abraded glazed and unglazed medieval pottery was recovered from topsoil contexts around Dryburgh Abbey House.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Northumberland Estates.

Falla Knowe (Oxnam parish) G Mudie, C Rennie
Geophysical survey (CFA Archaeology/GUARD)

NT 747 150 Geophysical survey was undertaken at Falla Knowe settlement site (NT 71 NW 23) to identify elements of the settlement and features potentially associated with metalworking. A gradiometry survey was conducted over a block of nine 20 x 20m grids. The survey highlighted the features and elements of the site known from the 1947 RCAHMS survey, and located elements and features beyond the recorded extent of the site. An area of potential metalworking activity was identified.

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Trimontium Trust.

SHETLAND

Falla Knowe (Oxnam parish) F Hunter
Romano-British brooch and harness fitting (NMS)

NT 747 150 Romano-British trumpet brooch and a strap mount recovered by metal detecting on the site of a scooped enclosure settlement at Falla Knowe. The brooch is unfinished and suggests manufacture took place on the site. A site visit with the finder revealed that the bridle bit fragment previously recorded as from Middlesknowes (*DES 1999*, 78) had been incorrectly located and was also from this site. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 44/01) and allocated to NMS.

Dryhope Castle (Yarrow parish) D Connolly
Excavation; standing building recording (Addyman Associates)

NT 267 247 A 2 x 2m excavation at the ground-floor entrance within the NE corner of the tower was carried out in October 2002, showing that the door was a later insertion, and beneath the collapse layer were the remains of a broken slab floor. The external elevations were also recorded.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Philiphaugh Estate Trust.

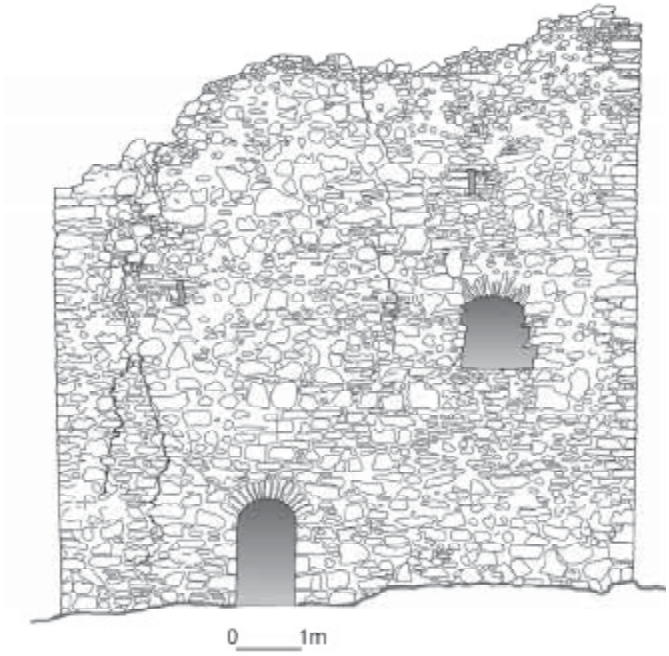


Fig 41. Dryhope Castle. North external elevation of Dryhope tower.

SHETLAND

Shetland's Past Project O Cambridge

The Shetland's Past Project was begun in spring 2001 (*DES 2001*, 83–5). The project seeks to encourage and train heritage group members to undertake archaeological surveys of their local landscapes. Thanks to the enthusiasm and dedication of those participating groups, funding has now been secured to consolidate and expand this project. Below is a sample of just some of the sites discovered and recorded in the last six months.

(Bressay parish) Bressay History Group
Survey

HU 488 441 Prehistoric house. Poorly defined multi-cellular structure, 10.5 x 14.7m.
HU 506 433 Two stone-built boat noosts.
HU 509 429 Mill dam. Earth and stone bank for horizontal mill.
HU 494 441 Burnt mound, 14.5 x 12.0m, 1.7m high.
HU 491 441 Burnt mound, 8.6m diameter, 0.5m high.
HU 492 443 Three interlinked stone-built boat noosts.
HU 492 444 Otter trap; stone built; post-medieval.
HU 503 435 Indistinct, but up to four stone-built boat noosts.

(Nesting parish) Whalsay History Group
Survey

HU 536 616 ?Prehistoric dyke, poorly preserved, indicated by upright stones. Visible for 230m. Stratigraphically below peat cover.
HU 537 618 Five plantie-crubs along shore of a loch. Local tradition suggests the stone was robbed in the 20th century from extensive ?Neolithic buildings. Sandstone bowl fragment from within matrix of the wall displays clear chisel marks.
HU 563 632 Standing stone located on hilltop, 4.9m NW of erratic boulder. Width of stone is 0.7m with 0.4m visible above ground. Large hollow, *c* 1.7m diameter, surrounds the stone with smaller ?packing stones.

(Unst parish) Unst History Group
Survey

HP 590 090 ?Clearance cairn.
HP 604 071 ?Norse house site. Distinct rectangular structure comprising large faced stones surviving to first course. Dimensions, construction and location strongly suggest Norse origin.
HP 611 040 ?Burial cairn, 8.2 x 5.9m. ?Associated with nearby standing stone.
HP 611 040 Chambered cairn, 8.2 x 5.9m, oval. Generally well defined in outline with 4 x 4m 'satellite' structure, ?also an eroded burial.
HP 614 058 Chambered cairn, 7.4 x 4.8m, oval. Generally poorly defined but utilising large piece of white quartz as part of burial chamber. ?Sited to encounter large glacial erratic in the landscape.
HP 617 059 Chambered cairn, 7.8 x 5.5m. Remains of chamber adjacent to wall may indicate double chamber or reuse.
HP 617 059 Chambered cairn, 7.5 x 5m, oval. Generally well defined in outline. Large flat stones form remains of chamber off-centre.
HP 621 053 Burial cairn, 7.8 x 5.5m. ?Keyhole-shaped interior.
HP 621 053 Cairn, 7.8 x 5.5m, oval. Generally well defined in outline.
HP 650 066 Chambered cairn, 4.5 x 4.1 x 0.5m in total, with rectangular chamber 1.3 x 1.0m.
HP 658 087 Cairn, 5 x 3m, oval, with earthfast stones and associated rubble.
HP 612 051 Clearance cairn, 4.1 x 3.5m. No evidence of central chamber.
HP 621 056 Chambered cairn, 8.9 x 7.5m, sub-circular, with central spread of small sub-angular stones which appear to mask a chamber.
HP 623 060 Sub-circular drystone enclosure, 7.5 x 6.5m. Also contains smaller circular drystone feature, *c* 2.1m diameter.
HP 626 069 Chambered cairn, circular, 5.4m diameter. Contains ?cist structure, 1.5 x 0.8m.

HP 643 110 Schist tool, 195 x 65 x 25mm, of type usually associated with Bronze Age contexts.
HP 645 092 Grave, 3.3 x 2.3m, aligned E–W. Anecdotal evidence suggests an early 20th-century date.
HP 645 092 Grave, 3.2 x 2.3m, aligned E–W. Anecdotal evidence suggests this is the grave of a seaman whose body was washed ashore in the 18th century. Site under threat of coastal erosion.
HP 618 062 Two drystone enclosures. L-shaped enclosure, 26 x 28m, probably post-medieval overlying earlier structure. Wall matrix probably robbed from cairn.
HP 618 062 Chambered cairn, 6.5 x 6.9m, circular, survives well in outline. Large orthostats on outer E extremity of structure mark entrance. Sits within two rectangular walled enclosures of unknown date (see above).
HP 618 062 Chambered cairn, 6.5 x 6.9m, circular. Two large orthostats suggest E-facing internal passage.
HP 625 070 Chambered cairn. Although poorly defined, this cairn has two distinct parts: an inner circle of stone, 4.8 x 3.2m, and outer circle, 10.5 x 8.1m.
HP 641 111 Oval structure, 3.5 x 2.5m. Bedrock adjacent to site shows signs of quarrying.
HP 642 115 Coastal eroding midden, currently 3.5 x 2.5m. Midden material has high charcoal/ash content. No dating material available.
HP 642 115 Coastal eroding midden, currently 2.0 x 0.5m. Stratigraphically below beach boulder layer. Midden material has high charcoal/ash content. No dating material available.
HP 657 087 ?House site. Low stone and turf circular wall, 7m diameter, with entrance marked by two orthostats

(Walls & Sandness parish) Mr F Rennie

HU 217 475 Chambered cairn with two possible phases of use indicated by expanded circumference to include second chamber.

Report deposited in Shetland SMR.
Sponsor: Shetland Amenity Trust.

Uphouse Park (Bressay parish) A Duffus
Miniature toy millstone

HU 5002 4098 A miniature toy millstone of sandstone, with a maximum diameter of 49mm and maximum height of 9mm, was found among rabbit scrapings, in a field of rough grazing, by 9-year old Adam Parsons of Bressay. Edge chipped, on an otherwise well-defined circumference. There is an incised collar on the upper side around the central perforation. This side is decorated with various incised markings. On the underside there is a neatly chiselled *sile* slot, measuring 22 x 5mm, and 10 small pecked marks are also present.

Toy millstones and toy quernstones are of limited distribution in the archaeological record, only 14 have been found in Shetland and 8 in Norway. They date from the Viking to Late Norse medieval period. Shetland Museum Acc. No. A53-2002. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.10/02).

Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project S J Dockrill,
(Dunrossness parish) V E Turner, J M Bond
Broch; multi-period settlement mound

HU 389 106 Excavation of the Old Scatness settlement commenced in 1995 as part of the Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project (see *DES 2001*, 86).

The broch tower (HU 31 SE 21). Work continued on the excavation of the broch tower itself on the northern part of the circuit, where the construction of the airport access road in 1975 came close to the broch foundations. A second staircase was found, starting in a cell at what is possibly ground level, with an (unexcavated) passage to the interior of the broch. The stair rises clockwise from this passage, to the top of the standing portion of the walls.

Just to the W at the base of the outer broch wall, at the level of the old ground surface, a deposit of what appeared to be compacted peat was found. This peat was unusual in that it was lying in a hollow in the basal quartz sands, and the sides of the hollow appeared to have been artificially straightened. Initial post-excavation analysis has revealed degraded plant material and



Fig 42. Uphouse Park. Miniature toy millstone.

other remains, including hair, in this deposit. At present this feature is interpreted as a natural pool or spring which was artificially deepened or cleaned out in the Iron Age, during the occupation of the broch.

The quartz sands underlying the site had been assumed to be natural since coring around the site had shown them to be of some depth, with no anthropogenic input. However, excavation in the small area of exposed ditch deposits to the E of the site showed that a darker, more organic sand underlies the 'natural' sand in this area and, in the small area investigated, produced a number of struck quartz fragments. The date and nature of this feature is as yet unknown, but it is stratigraphically earlier than the broch foundations.

Structures W of the broch. Structure 12, the early roundhouse immediately W of the broch, was investigated further this year. The walls of this building stand to over 2m high in places, and provide evidence of the considerable remodelling the building underwent during its occupation, including the blocking of its original, monumental W-facing doorway and the construction of a simpler doorway to the SE. It is possible that the blocked door was later used as the base of a stair; wear and polish on the stones certainly suggest this. A series of hearths and floor layers were excavated from the centre of the building, and it gradually became apparent that the structure had consisted of raised stone-flagged platforms in the bays around the perimeter, with a sunken central floor level and hearth. The flagged platforms, which were partially hollow underneath, would have been both drier than the ground level and also warmer as hot air rose from the fire. To the N of both the original doorway and the later connecting door into another structure was a cell in which the flagging had collapsed; a pit had been deliberately dug under the floor level and then lined with drystone walling to support the flagged surface, whilst the pit itself had been filled with rubble and cattle bones. The series of floors around the succession of hearths in this building were highly compacted, composed mainly of ash with fragments of both burnt and unburnt peat. A scatter of pumice and serpentine fragments to the N of the hearth suggests an area of activity here. A surprising aspect of this building was that the series of flagstone hearths, surrounded by upright stones carefully bedded in a fine grey clay, were not central to the building but were offset to the SE, as the hearth in the adjoining building (Structure 14) was offset to the W. A whalebone weaving comb was found in the annexe to the E.

The pattern of raised flagged floors in the perimeter cells is one which is also being recognised in other buildings on the site, including the adjoining Structure 14. In this building, a series of informal hearths and ash layers seem to have built up over the central hearth, forming a mound of ash over a more formal flagged hearth surrounded by cobble stones. The top few layers of ash were interleaved with layers of small pebbles. It was at first assumed that these pebbles formed some type of radiant heating layer within the hearth, but not all the pebbles seem to be heat-cracked or scorched, and it is possible that they formed part of some act of sealing when the hearth went out of use. Structure 14 is a building with a complicated history; there seem to be several phases of rebuilding of the walls, with its current ovoid shape perhaps being the result of this. A cell constructed in the rebuilt SE portion of the wall seems to have been blocked in a later phase.

Structures E of the broch. Structure 11, the later wheelhouse to the SE of the broch with late inserted triangular piers, was further investigated this year to sample the earlier phases of the building. Like the earlier buildings to the W, it seems that this structure had raised dais-like platforms in the perimeter cells, surrounding a central pit-hearth substantially different in form to the earlier hearths. In the course of excavation, a flat stone removed from the late occupation surface proved to have a Pictish-style carving on its lower side. The slab of local sandstone has been carefully dressed around the sides; the top of the slab has been broken in antiquity. The carving is of very fine quality, and depicts a bear facing to the right. The stone is awaiting conservation, as the surface is flaking and fragile, and the top of the back has been lost in the break, but the startlingly life-like line of the body and the stylised joint spirals are clearly visible, as are the animal's claws.



Fig 43. Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project. Aerial view of the excavations, summer 2002.



Fig 44. Old Scatness. Pictish-style carving of a bear, from Structure 11.

Excavation also continued in Structure 21, a large piered sub-oval building on the eastern flank of the mound. The structure had been modified to a great extent in the past, with a wall built across the centre and a small room constructed within the SW part. Inside this room was what appears to have been a corn drier, built in the form of a small semi-subterranean corbelled cell. The floor of the drier contained large quantities of charred cereals and fragments of what appeared to be burnt peat. The room itself had a closely fitted flagged floor, which was heavily cracked, and the S wall contained two small aumbries or cupboards. The only door seems to have been a small irregular affair to the NE, perhaps designed to limit the through flow of air in the room.

Structure 7, the later Iron Age multi-cellular building constructed within the broch walls, was further investigated this year, the removal of material from the N baulk allowing the excavation of a flanking cell matching the one to the S. This cell proved to have a bench or platform at its W end, and contained the top slab of a schist rotary quern as well as a circular dressed slab of sandstone, perhaps a bakestone.

Post-medieval structures. The continued removal of material along the N baulk of the site revealed part of a crofthouse shown on the OS 1st edition 1:2500 map of 1880. The house was found to be of mid-19th-century construction, with a gable end fireplace. It had a beaten earth floor with flagging adjacent to the hearth. Secondary features included an internal wall, a kerb to the hearth and the blocking of the original entrance. Finds from the interior of the house include a quantity of sherds from stoneware flagons and iron objects. The house sealed a post-medieval soil that overlay prehistoric middens and structures.

Report to be deposited in Shetland Museum and the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS, BP Operating Company, EC Special Transitional Programme, SNH, Shetland Amenity Trust, Shetland Enterprise Company, Shetland Islands Council Charitable Trust, University of Bradford.

Burland, Trondra (Tingwall parish) H Moore, G Wilson
Iron Age smithy and broch (EASE Archaeology)

HU 3906 3700 The second and final season of excavation of this site was carried out in June and July 2002, and aimed to further investigate a stone structure partially uncovered in 2000 (*DES 2000*, 81), and at risk from coastal erosion. In addition to two large central hearths and several peripheral fire-pits found in 2000, work uncovered three well-preserved furnace bases, set into the lowest floor levels within the building. Two of these were clay-lined pits set into the floor. One pit had a rotary quernstone at it base, the central hole of which was set over a flue. The building appears to have been used exclusively for metalworking. Substantial deposits of slag and hammer scale, together with casting debris and a clay mould, were recovered. Investigations on a nearby holm recovered evidence of the ground plan of a broch (HU 33 NE 1), thought to be of contemporary date.

Sponsors: HS, Shetland Amenity Trust.

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Doonholm Farm, Ayr (Ayr parish) G Brown
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 343 178 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in September 2002 at Doonholm Farm. A total of 19 trenches were excavated at this *c* 13ha site. Trenches were located in those areas with topography considered favourable to past human habitation. No archaeological discoveries were made.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Miller Homes Ltd.

Girvan Reinforcement and Onthank to Crosshouse Pipelines D Maguire (GUARD)
(Ayr; Maybole parishes)
Watching brief

See entry in East Ayrshire (Kilmaurs; Kilmarnock parishes).

117 Main Street, Ayr (Ayr parish) R Conolly
Medieval ditches (Headland Archaeology)

NS 338 225 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken in January and February 2002 during the redevelopment of 117 Main Street, Ayr. This was carried out in three phases. Initially, a watching brief was maintained during the grubbing-up of foundations and a concrete floor, when no archaeologically significant deposits were disturbed.

Following the demolition work, a series of evaluation trenches were opened. Two ditches were identified. One, located at the front of the site, ran almost parallel to Main Street and contained abraded medieval pottery. The second was perpendicular to the street but was undated.

Finally, a watching brief was maintained during the excavation of foundation trenches that crossed the projected line of the ditch at the front of the site. The ditch was encountered in several trenches and the profile varied along its length. It had been recut at one point. The ditch did not extend to the northern limit of the site and must therefore terminate or turn sharply.

The ditch is interpreted as the rear boundary of medieval plots stretching to the E, and the limited quantity of medieval material recovered suggests that the site was farmland until the 18th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Hall & Tawse Ltd (Mansell plc).

Culzean (Kirkoswald parish) D Alexander
Fieldwalking (NTS)

NS 2400 0994 Fieldwalking was undertaken within a large field and a range of artefacts recovered. There was a notable concentration of flints at NS 2400 0994.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

Culzean Home Farm D Alexander (NTS)
(Kirkoswald parish) D Sneddon (GUARD)
Trial trenching; watching brief

NS 236 104 A small-scale archaeological evaluation was carried out in order to inform the Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed extension of the restaurant at the Home Farm at Culzean Castle. The area of the proposed extension is to the NW of the existing building, overlooking the sea. Desk-based research indicated that this area may have been the site of a series of small pens for pigs and poultry, marked as secondary features on Adam's original plan of the Home Farm (*c* 1778). Whether these pens were ever constructed remains in doubt as nothing is shown in this position on the later OS maps, although a series of pens are shown further to the N.

The test pits and watching brief both indicated that parts of the evaluation area consisted of made-up ground of sandstone rubble. Relatively modern artefacts, probably 20th century, were found at a depth of over 0.8m below the surface. It is clear that

the area had been greatly disturbed during the 1971 renovation work. In two areas close to the existing building wall an area of paving or simply well-laid foundations were discovered. The possibility that much of the ground was made up immediately prior to the original construction of the Home Farm has been suggested on the basis of borehole survey data. The artefacts recovered during the work are a mix of 19th- and 20th-century material, with the most notable find being a copper belt buckle.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

Kirkton Jeans Hotel, 43–45 Main Street, Kirkoswald (Kirkoswald parish) J S Duncan (GUARD)

Evaluation

NS 2396 0750 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the Kirkton Jeans Hotel; the site was situated to the rear of property that was probably built in the late 18th century. The evaluation uncovered the remains of an outside toilet/coal bunker and boiler house, presumed to post-date the construction of the original cottage. (GUARD 1214)

Sponsor: DA Design Services Ltd.

Maidens, near Turnberry (Kirkoswald parish) A Saville (NMS)

Neolithic stone axehead

NS 21 07 Neolithic polished stone axehead (162 x 67 x 31mm) found in 1999 by Mr J Wellings while landscaping. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.23/02) and allocated to South Ayrshire Council.

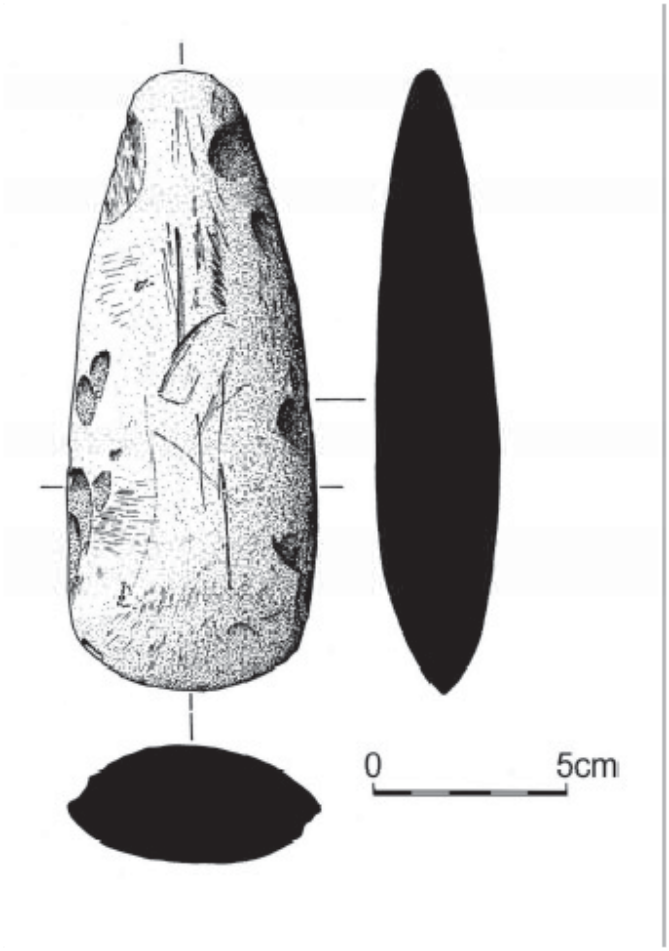


Fig 45. Maidens, near Turnberry. Stone axehead. Drawn by Alan Braby. © Crown copyright.

Maidens Sewerage (Kirkoswald; Girvan parishes) Martin Cook, A Hunter Blair, K Stentoft (AOC Archaeology)

Cairn; pits

NS 2161 0834 to NS 1936 0043 Ahead of the construction of the Maidens Sewerage Scheme, a watching brief between November 2001 and March 2002 identified two pits and a cairn. The larger of the two pits was stone-lined and produced a fragment of a bone comb and a series of iron artefacts, which have been initially identified as boat clamps. However, the nature and date of the pit is at present unknown.

The cairn was 29m long and comprised a central kerbed inner cairn, which had subsequently been covered by an earthen mound, and an outer kerbed cairn which encompassed both the earlier phases. The inner cairn was up to 6m long and contained a possible entrance facade constructed of red sandstone slabs, one of which was smoothed. The cairn structure also contained a possible passageway aligned on the entrance.

The cairn produced nine funerary deposits consisting of both inhumations and cremations, all of which were associated with red sandstone slabs. The central cist incorporated a peck-marked slab in its construction. No pottery or significant worked lithics were recovered from the site. (AOC 3619)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

Ailsa View (Maybole parish) Murray Cook, R Engl (AOC Archaeology)

Flint scatter; enclosures

NS 319 186 An archaeological evaluation in December 2001 and January 2002 comprised 100 test pits and trial trenching amounting to just over a 10% sample of a 6ha area of improved farmland to the W of Doonfoot, Ayr. Worked lithics (300) dating roughly to the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic were discovered. The evaluation also identified six pits of unknown date and function, a linear field boundary (recorded on the 1st edition OS map), and two enclosures of unknown date. The first enclosure was sub-oval and measured 50 x 40m; the second enclosure was at the edge of a steep slope and measured 25 x 11m. (AOC 3682)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mactaggart and Mickel Ltd.

Ailsa View (Maybole parish) J Gooder, R Engl (AOC Archaeology)

Flint scatter; ditched enclosure; ring-groove roundhouse

NS 319 186 Following an earlier evaluation (see above), excavation from May to June 2002 unearthed a ditched enclosure, an irregular sub-oval in plan with maximum internal dimensions of approximately 49.5m N–S by 45.8m E–W. The ditch was rock-cut along a short stretch in the NE. Few internal features were unearthed: three small post-hole features lay in a widely spaced triangular arrangement just within the entrance to the enclosure. Other features included a small simple pit, a partly stone-lined pit, and a rectangular hearth, as well as a stone-lined pit discovered by the earlier evaluation.

A ring-groove roundhouse lay outside the entrance to the enclosure ditch immediately to the SE. Approximately 75% of the groove survived, with the westernmost portion completely truncated. The ring-groove had an internal diameter of *c* 8.5m. The entrance lay in the SE with three post-holes forming a porch arrangement on its E side. Inside the ring-groove, a concentric arrangement of post-holes evidenced the position of former timber roof supports, with other post-holes demonstrating either possible maintenance/rebuild or internal division. A large hearth lay centrally positioned, with two shallow elongated pit features in the NE and a disturbed stone-lined pit in the SE. Two ovens were

located roughly 8m S of the roundhouse, with another lying 3.5m to the SW.

A programme of test pitting, gridded excavation and wet-sieving confirmed earlier findings of a general diffuse Mesolithic lithic spread occupying a ridge around and above the 22.5m contour. A total of 3673 lithics were recovered, mostly from topsoil. Most of the lithic material is dark grey flint of fairly good quality and largely derived from small pebble nodules. A small amount of honey-coloured flint is also present. This appears to be derived from larger nodules, also of good quality, and perhaps denoting Neolithic or Bronze Age activity.

Though much less numerous, a wide variety of other lithic materials were utilised on site. Those recovered include quartz, quartzite, agate, chalcedony, bloodstone and pitchstone. Debitage class groups made up 98.9% of the assemblage, with a small number of retouched and utilised tool types constituting the remainder. (AOC 3771)

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

St Cuthbert's Street, Maybole (Maybole parish) R Cachart
Evaluation; watching brief (SUAT)

NS 302 100 A development site was investigated in October 2001 at the NE end of Maybole historic settlement area, bounded by St Cuthbert's Road, St Cuthbert's Street and Kirkland Street. Three evaluation trenches were excavated covering 4% of the available area.

Only one trench at the NW end of the site produced relevant archaeological features: a mortared wall, an old ground surface, and a cut feature, possibly a water course, with an organic fill. Only the organic fill contained dating evidence, in the form of a pottery sherd probably dating from the 15th century. This group of features appears to indicate that the remains of medieval/post-medieval activity had survived at the NW end of the site. The two phases of tanning pits represented early modern/modern activity which had virtually taken the site down to natural deposits where they had been built.

A watching brief was carried out between June and July 2002. No further evidence of medieval/post medieval activity survived.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Carrick Housing Association Ltd.

Baird Road, Monkton M Dalland
(Monkton & Prestwick parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Neolithic pits and gullies

NS 360 279 A watching brief was carried out between May and September 2002 during topsoil stripping (1.8ha) of a housing development. Remains of rig and furrow cultivation were uncovered over large portions of the site.

A group of pits and gullies, probably the remains of heavily truncated structures, were recorded towards the W corner of the site. Three of these pits contained sherds of Neolithic pottery. A group of six pits, some of which contained Neolithic pottery, was located 20m further to the SE.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Miller Homes (Scotland West) Ltd.

Tarbolton Motte (Tarbolton parish) L H Johnstone
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 4323 2734 In August 2002 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken while two small holes were hand-excavated for the erection of street lighting within the Scheduled area at Tarbolton Motte (NS 42 NW 3). No archaeological deposits were noted during the course of this work. (GUARD 1274)
Sponsor: South Ayrshire Council.

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Gillhall (Avondale parish) S Nisbet, G McCrae
Lime kilns

NS 614 392 Cut down and ruined sandstone frontage of three brick-lined draw kilns. Five arched draw holes in frontage, central kiln served by single central draw hole and outer kilns each by a pair of draw holes, angled inwards towards central kiln. Differing style of masonry indicates two or more phases of building.
Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

Hareshaw (Avondale parish) S Nisbet
Lime kilns

NS 606 402 Four draw kilns in two pairs, *c* 30m apart, *c* 1km NW of Gillhall kilns (see above). Sandstone rubble frontage of E pair survives 3m high, with two arched draw holes. Kilns separated by construction joint and E kiln is of cruder rubble construction and more ruined. W pair, both of same vintage, survive 2m high, with slightly pointed arches. Circular brick kiln chambers directly behind.

Biggar Gasworks (Biggar parish) G Ewart
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 038 376 A watching brief was maintained in September 2002 during maintenance works on ducts on the E side of the mid-/late 19th-century Biggar Gasworks (NT 03 NW 59). The area had been disturbed in the recent past and all that was revealed throughout the cutting was modern hard-core infill over residual pipe work.

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

120 High Street, Biggar (Biggar parish) J Lewis
Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NT 0424 3777 A watching brief was kept during the excavation of foundation trenches to the rear of 120 High Street, Biggar, in response to a proposal to erect two residential units and a storage shed. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were uncovered.
Sponsor: Mr James Anderson.

Fairyknowe Gardens, Bothwell, Hamilton D Rankin
(Bothwell parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Watching brief

NS 705 586 An archaeological watching brief was conducted in July and August 2001 at a housing development at Fairyknowe. This work was in response an earlier archaeological evaluation (*DES 1999*, 82). The watching brief concerned the consolidation of two wells and the removal of a hedge. Apart from the wells, nothing further was found that was archaeologically sensitive. (AOC 3139)

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

Union Street/Church Street, Carluke R Cachart
(Carluke parish) (SUAT)
Evaluation

NS 846 504 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in January 2002 prior to proposed residential redevelopment on a site between Park Street and Union Street, Carluke, in close proximity to the 12th-century ecclesiastical settlement believed to have developed around St Andrew's parish church and its earlier dedication to Saint Luag of Maluag. Three trial trenches were machine-excavated, hand-cleaned and recorded. A

cultivation soil or garden soil cut by modern field drains and pits was identified below modern yard surface deposits. No features or deposits relating to medieval or post-medieval occupation of the site were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Loretto Housing.

Braehead to Millhill (Carnwath parish) A Hunter Blair
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 994 528 An archaeological watching brief in March 2002 of the machine-excavation of three electric cable pole trenches and a 60m long cable trench immediately NW of Muirhall Farm, near Carnwath, failed to encounter significant archaeological features or artefacts. (AOC 3753)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Power Lines, Pipes and Cables Ltd.

Carnwath Mill (Carnwath parish) S Scott, J Lewis
19th-century mill; kiln (Scotia Archaeology)

NS 9987 4545 Carnwath Mill stands on the left bank of the North Medwin Burn, 2km SE of the village of Carnwath, and comprises the 19th-century mill and a kiln to its immediate N. A standing building and photographic survey were carried out as conditions for planning consent to restore the mill. Although the mill was derelict, a substantial amount of its machinery was still *in situ*. In addition, a watching brief was undertaken during the removal of a 1m high mound of recently deposited mortared rubble and soils which sat against the N gable of the kiln. Below the mound was a short flight of stone steps leading to a first-floor door in the kiln gable.
Sponsor: Mr Colin Nelson.

96 Main Street, Carnwath (Carnwath parish) J Millar
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NS 980 464 A watching brief was undertaken in May 2002 on the excavation of foundation trenches for a house extension and new garage to the rear of 96 Main Street, Carnwath. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr G McGowan.

Walston to Carnwath (Carnwath parish) D Wilson
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 014 460 (centre) An archaeological watching brief in February 2002 on the machine-excavation of foundation pits for post-holes of two electrical power line posts, one located at Carnwath Mill the other at Newbigging, failed to encounter either significant archaeological features or artefacts. (AOC 3729)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Power Lines, Pipes & Cables Ltd.

Castledykes Roman Fort (Carstairs parish) E Archer,
Fieldwalking T Hislop

NS 9301 4429 Alignment of four stones running roughly NE–SW.
NS 9307 4431 Rest for an oil lamp made of lead.
NS 9293 4430 Lead spindle whorl.

Sponsor: Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

Eastend Farm, Carstairs (Carstairs parish) P Masser
Rig and furrow; medieval pits (Headland Archaeology)

NS 940 461 Features, including probable traces of rig and furrow and four small pits consistent with backland activities, some of which contained pottery of 13th- to 14th-century date, were found sealed beneath a colluvial deposit in evaluation trenches within the footprint of a proposed building. Three additional features, also thought to be medieval pits, were identified during a watching brief on the excavation of foundation trenches.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Clyde Valley Drilling.

Woodside Nursery, Howes Way, Carstairs Junction (Carstairs parish) K Stentoft (AOC Archaeology)
Evaluation

NS 950 446 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in April 2002 at a proposed development site at Woodside Nursery. The evaluation failed to locate positive evidence for a possible Roman road (NS 94 SW 40.01, NS 94 SW 42, NS 94 SE 49.01), presumed to run through the development site. No deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were found. (AOC 3749)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Glendale Homes (Strathclyde) Ltd.

Boat Farm, Thankerton K Dingwall
(Covington & Thankerton parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Watching brief

NS 977 383 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in October 2002 during the topsoil stripping and clearing of a site for the erection of dwellings at Boat Farm. No archaeological deposits were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr J R Hyslop.

Millands Road, Thankerton J Lewis
(Covington & Thankerton parish) (Scotia Archaeology)
Evaluation

NS 9735 3818 An archaeological evaluation, comprising the excavation of several slit trenches, was undertaken in advance of the construction of new residential units at the corner of Mill Road and Millands Road, Thankerton. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered. Further excavation is anticipated in the near future.
Sponsor: Morison & Smith.

Crawford to Glenbreck (Crawford parish) D Wilson
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 9520 2075 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in July and August 2002 on the machine-excavation of a series of post-holes for the insertion of timber power line posts between Crawford and Glenbreck. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered. (AOC 3866)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Power Lines, Pipes and Cables Ltd.

Daer Valley (Crawford parish) T Ward
Survey; excavation

The Daer Valley has been resurveyed with a significant number of sites being recorded for the first time, of which the following are the most significant. The area is being used by Biggar Museum as a project base which will be the prototype for a series of similar projects in the coming years.

NS 9589 1320 Burnt mounds (2).
NS 9592 1313 Burnt mounds (2).
NS 9583 1312 Burnt mound.
NS 9589 1318 Burnt mound.
NS 9663 1229 Cairn group.
NS 9532 1258 Unenclosed platform settlement; 2 scoops.

NS 9692 1037 Buchts (2).
NS 9690 1042 Bucht.
NS 9700 1048 Bucht.
NS 979 111 Buchts and enclosures.
NS 9776 1093 Burnt mound.
NS 9783 1083 Burnt mound.
NS 9736 0996 Burnt mound.
NS 9547 1050 Burnt mound.
NS 9564 1042 Burnt mounds (2).
NS 9486 0834 Burnt mound.
NS 952 088 Burnt mound; under excavation and to be radiocarbon dated.
NS 9485 0885 Settlement. Known as Coom; under excavation. Shown to date to the 17th century, with house, house/byre and other buildings.
NS 9539 0900 Enclosed cremation cemetery. Lying on slight slope, displaced kerb stones lie within ring bank of boulders and cobbles, the stone-strewn internal area is *c* 8m diameter. Heat-reddened stones and charcoal are evidence of burning. A later cist formed loosely within boulder pile and covered by capstone is presumed to have been the burial of an inhumed infant. Excavation continues.
NS 9533 0902 Stone circle. Lying 5m to N of cremation cemetery, the circle consists of apparently randomly spaced stones and boulders of varying sizes, giving an internal area of *c* 8m diameter. Interior is featureless, but probing indicates a stone layer below the grass – ?further cemetery.
NS 9615 0959 Ring enclosure.
NS 9650 0864 Burnt mound.
NS 9702 0808 Burnt mound.
NS 9592 0751 Burnt mound.
NS 9579 0500 Settlement. Six buildings of stone and boulder foundations, up to 10m long by 2m wide internally. May be settlement of Nether Scheels of Kirkhope as depicted by Pont's map of 1596.
NS 9932 0919 Burnt mounds (3).
NS 9863 0837 Burnt mound.
NS 9882 0797 Burnt mounds (2).
NS 9897 0612 Buchts (2).
NS 9590 0920 Bastle house; enclosures; lazybed; secondary buildings.

The building at NS 9590 0920 was first interpreted in 1986 as a bastle house (*DES 1986*, 33) and is now under excavation to reveal the entire building, and to consolidate the remains as a visitor attraction beside the Southern Uplands Way. The lime-mortared, random rubble building is 13m long by 5m wide internally, with walls 1m thick. Curvature of the surviving walls indicates the building was barrel-vaulted. The only ground-floor entrance is in the N gable and was formed by dressed sandstone. The position of the internal stair is within the NE corner. There is a cobbled floor surface with an open central drain indicating the basement was used as a byre. An early 18th-century midden has produced most of the finds from the site, and these include a significant collection of wine and medicine bottle shards and decorated slipware pottery.

A first draft report on the project has been deposited in the NMRS, the final outcome, 'The History of the Daer Valley' will detail the history and archaeology of the valley from earliest times to the present.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

Carmaben, Dolphinton (Dolphinton parish) E Jones
Rig and furrow (Headland Archaeology)

NT 105 468 Prior evaluation of the site of a new housing development had revealed a concentration of shallow negative features of unknown date and function. The excavation in June 2002 revealed a palaeochannel, two sets of cultivation furrows containing pottery of early post-medieval date, and a series of features relating to the post-medieval development of the modern A702 road. A stray Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age chert projectile point was found in one of the furrows.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Muir Homes Ltd.

Glentaggart Opencast Coal Scheme (Douglas parish) C Mitchell, T Neighbour (CFA Archaeology)
Survey; excavation

NS 812 252 (centre) A comprehensive archaeological evaluation was undertaken between April and December 2001 of a proposed opencast site (*DES 2001*, 92). Detailed survey and trial excavation were undertaken in the area of the first phase of coal extraction. Sections were excavated through turf dykes, three mounds which proved to be natural, a kiln, and a horseshoe-shaped structure with an entrance facing N. The kiln (NS 7992 2681) was excluded from the development and thus full excavation was not required.

Full excavation of the horseshoe-shaped structure was carried out prior to coal extraction. The structure (NS 7989 2663) lay on a slight plateau and was formed of a turf-covered bank standing nearly 1m high, and measuring 12m N–S by 6m E–W in plan. The bank had a turf-derived core that had been badly disturbed by rabbits. A 0.3m deep pit filled with charcoal lay within the area defined by the turf banks. Chert lithics were found within and beneath the turf banks, and in and around the pit. The chert artefacts are of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic origins and indicate that the plateau was used as a location for prehistoric knapping. The turf-banked structure and pit are suspected to post-date the knapping activity by several millennia: a medieval or later date seems most likely.

Reports deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal per Entec UK Ltd.

Dykefoot Farm, Carnwath (Dunsyre parish) P Masser
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NT 035 530 Pre-afforestation fieldwalking in May 2002, over fields which had been ploughed in preparation for planting, identified one site of archaeological significance, a localised lithic scatter at the head of a spring. A Mesolithic or Neolithic date is likely, although diagnostic artefacts were lacking.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Forestry Commission.

Dykefoot Farm, Carnwath (Dunsyre parish) E Archer, M Gair
Fieldwalking

NT 02 52 (area) A survey of the area of upland rough pasture across the road from Dykefoot Farm was undertaken by the Lanark & District Archaeological Society. The land had been ploughed for the planting of Christmas trees. Prior to the ploughing a survey of the area had been conducted by Headland Archaeology (*DES 2000*, 85 – compartment 2).

A variety of cairns were found, plus the ruins of one farmhouse as well as several flint/chert scatters. These are itemized below but not the individual finds of flint and chert.

NT 0236 5198 Two-room building which appears to have been built over a cairn.

NT 0250 5206 Cairn.
NT 0249 5207 Cairn.
NT 0247 5208 Cairn.
NT 0252 5208 Cairn (brown chert flake found within).
NT 0255 5198 Cairn (quartz pebble found within).
NT 0252 5200 Cairn.
NT 0252 5197 Cairn.
NT 0263 5198 Cairn.
NT 0260 5195 Cairn.
NT 0260 5196 Cairn.
NT 0245 5200 Cairn.
NT 0242 5200 Cairn (worked chert found within).
NT 0241 5205 Cairn.
NT 0245 5204 Cairn.
NT 0241 5202 Cairn.
NT 0235 5202 Cairn.
NT 0236 5198 Two adjacent ring cairns each *c* 4m across internally.
NT 0261 5200 Cairn.
NT 0251 5206 Cairn.
NT 0254 5227 Cairn.
NT 0251 5205 Cairn.
NT 0264 5210 Cairn.
NT 0259 5209 Cairn.
NT 0263 5206 Cairn.
NT 0262 5263 Cairn.
NT 0260 5207 Cairn.
NT 0256 5237 Cairn.
NT 0256 5237 Cairn.
NT 0261 5245 Cairn.
NT 0278 5263 Cairn.
NT 0273 5259 Cairn.
NT 0279 5257 Cairn – chert waster found nearby.
NT 0279 5255 Cairn.
NT 0268 5251 Cairn, *c* 2m diameter.
NT 0267 5251 Cairn, *c* 2m diameter.
NT 0275 5247 Cairn, *c* 2m diameter.
NT 0272 5248 Cairn, *c* 2m diameter.
NT 0279 5246 Cairn, *c* 2m diameter.
NT 0267 5244 Ring cairn.
NT 0265 5245 Cairn, *c* 2m diameter.
NT 0245 5214 Nine pieces of worked chert and one flint flake.
NT 0277 5256 Five pieces of worked chert.
NT 0275 5255 Six chert chips.
NT 0277 5255 Three chert chips and one flint blade.
NT 0277 5255 Seven pieces of worked chert.
NT 0275 5255 Five chert flakes.
NT 0247 5214 Piece of cannel coal.
NT 0250 5210 Piece of black chert.
NT 0252 5208 Piece of brown chert.
NT 0278 5261 Chert scraper.
NT 0274 5247 Core.
NT 0262 5243 Arran pitchstone blade.
NT 0283 5244 Chert core and bits.
NT 0251 5202 Linear feature, *c* 15m long, cut by drain running NE–SW.

Sponsor: Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

Weston Farm, Dunsyre (Dunsyre parish) A Saville
Neolithic stone axehead (NMS)

NT 041 474 Neolithic polished stone axehead (80 x 51 x 21mm) found by Mrs Penny Coombs. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.20/01) and allocated to Biggar Museum Trust.

Glasgow Southern Orbital Route A Rees
(East Kilbride parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Evaluation; palisaded enclosure

See entry in East Renfrewshire (Mearns parish).

2 Hunter Street, East Kilbride D Connolly
(East Kilbride parish) (Addyman Associates)
Watching brief

NS 636 546 In order to establish whether deposits survived associated with the old village centre of East Kilbride, groundbreaking operations in the 50m^2 area to be developed were excavated under archaeological supervision in June 2002. No artefacts or features dating to pre-1800 were revealed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Centre for Customer Awareness, Stirling Fleming, Chartered Surveyors.

Kirktonholme (East Kilbride parish) S Nisbet
Lime kilns

NS 632 552 Four clamp kilns (NS 65 NW 81) in side of former quarry. Each *c* 7m long by 2m wide by 2m deep. Feature previously identified as hollow way (*DES 1995*, 77) corresponds with worked outcrop of limestone.

Mavor Road, East Kilbride Martin Cook
(East Kilbride parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Evaluation

NS 641 563 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in March and April 2002 prior to a proposed retail development on the NE edge of the Nerston Industrial Estate. The foundations of a house dating from the mid-19th century were revealed, N of a previously recorded upstanding kiln and well. (AOC 3776)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Macdonald Estates plc.

East Kilbride Electrical Reinforcement K Cameron
(Glassford parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Watching brief

NS 665 509, NS 670 508 A watching brief was conducted in February 2002 during the excavation of the foundations for two electricity wood poles located in areas of potential archaeological significance within Crutherland Moss raised mire (see *DES 2000*, 86). Nothing of archaeological significance was discovered.

Archive deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power.



Fig 46. Weston Farm, Dunsyre. Stone axehead. © Crown copyright.

Cadzow Castle G Ewart, D Stewart, D Murray, A Hollinrake
(Hamilton parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Excavation

NS 728 542 The second season of archaeological excavation was completed on elements of the Inner Ward of the late 15th-/early 16th-century Cadzow Castle (NS 75 SW 8). Following on from the 2001 programme of trial trenching on and around the Inner Ward (*DES 2001*, 92–3), a more extensive programme of excavation was completed in the summer of 2002. The project was also timed to exploit maximum potential numbers of visitors to the site, including school parties, specialist groups and the general public. The fieldwork was further complemented by the creation of a website for the project (www.cadzowcastle.net) and displays in the local museums.

Work continued within the inner ditch and the principal structures of the central tower. Although extensive 18th- and 19th-century stone robbing and landscaping has significantly obscured the layout of the Inner Ward, the excavation suggests that a central complex of chambers survives to first-floor level, within a curtain wall, accessed from the N and W.

The 2002 excavation continued the investigation of the Inner Ward in two general areas: further work in Area 1 – the summit of the rubble mound (Trenches 3, 7 and 8); and the W section of the inner ditch, next to the SW Tower (Trench 9, Area 3).

In both areas the principal aim was to define the extent of late landscaping and consequent survival of earlier structures and deposits. The work was delimited by several logistical and safety issues, but also by the need to preserve structures associated with the 18th- and 19th-century landscaping phases.

In addition, recording work was completed on a section of masonry revealed during shrub and undergrowth clearance work on the S side of the inner ditch (Area 4).

The 2002 programme clearly showed that the site had been massively reduced on its S and E sides particularly. The rubble was apparently simply for the infill of the inner ditch and related landscaping, most likely between 1813–20 on behalf of the 10th Duke of Hamilton – 'Il Magnifico'. Any remaining walls to the N and W were found then to have been pulled down over the general interior of the tower. The resulting mound was then crudely revetted and its edges battered to create a stable viewing platform overlooking the Avon Gorge within the (by then) densely planted 19th-century park.

The surviving structures within the Inner Ward Tower were limited to the lower principal floor where evidence of a series of vaulted chambers was found below the 19th-century rubble and collapse. The walls have not yet been fully exposed but some featured fine blue plaster rendering with doors and windows still *in situ*. Some evidence of the upper floor arrangements survived in the form of a possible main stair and doorway towards the W side of the tower, a newel stair on the N, and a garderobe on the E. All these features are thought to have served more formal apartments, the quality of which is suggested by the massive assemblage of floor tiles and fragments of moulded masonry discarded during the 19th-century works.

The work within the inner ditch showed it had been largely backfilled with rubble, creating the present graded profile upon which the present S access road was constructed.

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

South Haugh, Hamilton Low Parks R Cachart
(Hamilton parish) (SUAT)
Evaluation

NS 733 551 Many hundreds of late medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the South Haugh, when groundworks took place in 1976 (*DES 1976*, 71). The assemblage seemed to indicate the presence of a pottery production site. Geophysical survey was carried out in 2001, but unsuitable ground conditions made the actual findspot area unavailable for survey. The survey concentrated on an adjacent area to the E and NE but failed to find any anomalies characteristic of thermoremanent magnetisation associated with kilns or dumps of fired material.

In November 2001, an evaluation was undertaken at the recorded findspot. Eleven test pits were hand-dug and recorded. No kiln remains or relevant pottery sherds were found. The excavations did, however, reveal a former ploughsoil, containing some residual sherds of post-medieval and later pottery and also a buried road surface.

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

24/28 High Street, Lanark (Lanark parish) L H Johnstone
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 8822 4363 In June 2002 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the rear of 24/28 High Street, Lanark. Four trenches were excavated through predominantly made ground, but nothing of archaeological significance was noted. (GUARD 1158)
Sponsor: Workman and Partners.

Northfaulds, Lanark (Lanark parish) J Millar
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 903 443 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May 2002 at Northfaulds, Lanark, involving the monitoring of a topsoil strip an area of a proposed development. Three isolated pits were identified. No finds were retrieved from any of the pit fills, but the deposits were sampled for environmental analysis. An assemblage of 19th- and 20th-century pottery and glass fragments was retained from the topsoil.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: R J Doak and Sons.

Wellgate, Lanark (Lanark parish) E Archer, P Archibald
Well

NS 8821 4359 During the laying of an electrical cable in the Wellgate, the site of St Mungo's Well was revealed. The well was *c* 1m across and 3.25m deep. Water was still flowing into it. Stylistically the well is probably early 19th century in date.
Sponsor: Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

Craignethan Castle (Lesmahagow) G Ewart, J Franklin
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 815 463 A watching brief was undertaken in January 2002 while five shallow trenches were excavated within the compound immediately outside the N wall of the outer courtyard. These had a maximum depth of 25cm and revealed nothing of archaeological significance.

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

Craignethan Castle Well G Ewart, D Murray
(Lesmahagow parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NS 815 463 The top 1.35m of the fill of the well within the keep of Craignethan Castle was removed to insert lighting. This revealed five courses of high-quality ashlar masonry, with no sign of a bottom to the well. The fill was found to be deliberate mid-20th-century infill with later rubbish accumulation.

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

STIRLING

Cairngryffe, Glentisset Farm (Pettinain parish) E Archer, D Hill
Fieldwalking

The following sites were found on the N slopes of Cairngryffe overlooking Glentisset Farm during a survey of land being developed for forestry.

NS 9418 4179	Cairn, *c* 4 x 3m.
NS 9421 4171	?Hut platform, *c* 14 x 7m.
NS 9421 4711	Wall running for *c* 150m E–W across the hill face. (GPS reading was at E edge.)
NS 9415 4147	Hut platform, 30m across and 30m back to front.

Sponsor: Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

The Sills (Pettinain parish) K Fawell
Fieldwalking

NS 930 423 Fieldwalking a recently ploughed field which had been resown with grass revealed, as a surface scatter, quite a dense concentration of obviously struck chert (both grey and brown), flint and pitchstone mostly within an area of about 10 x 10m, perhaps suggesting a knapping site.



Fig 47. The Sills.

Rutherglen Town Hall (Rutherglen parish) F Baker (FIRAT), T Addyman (Addyman Associates)
Excavation

NS 614 617 Excavation was undertaken between January and July 2002 during redevelopment of the 19th-century Town Hall of Scotland's oldest royal burgh of Rutherglen. The Town Hall is located on the N side of the High Street and to the E of the church.

A large open area excavation of some 8 x 18m ran parallel to and some 6m behind (N of) the High Street frontage. Four phases of occupation could be determined. Upper levels revealed the footings of the rear wall of the predecessors of the existing E wing of the Town Hall – 19th-century commercial properties fronting onto High Street. These footings overlay the remains of a small stone-walled structure with a cobbled floor, also of 19th-century date.

Despite truncation of most upper levels (with the exception of isolated deposits of backland soils containing some early post-medieval pottery), a large number of features were found to have been cut into the natural sands that underlie the site. A series of some 30 pits of varying characteristics were excavated, the majority containing pottery of 14th- to 16th-century date (including a partly reconstructable 3-strap handled and spouted jug). Post-hole alignments were revealed that suggested structures running N–S back from the High Street frontage. However, it proved impossible to define the original extent of the buildings to which they related. Groups of stake-holes were identified in some areas, although it was difficult to establish certain alignments.

A little to the N and W of the main excavation area, at the NE corner of the N wing of the Town Hall, further remains exposed during monitoring included parts of a N–S aligned, clay-bonded wall that in turn overlay a large sub-circular pit. The latter contained multiple fills from which were recovered over 200 sherds of *c* 14th-century White Gritty ware, including probable kiln wasters suggestive of a local manufactory. A complete wrought iron barrel padlock with applied strips of copper alloy, of similar date, was also recovered from this feature.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Council.

East Mains, Stonehouse (Stonehouse parish) M Johnson
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NS 748 463 In April 2002, a trial trenching field evaluation examined *c* 4% of a proposed housing development on the western fringes of Stonehouse. No features of archaeological significance were located.

Report deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Hallam Land Management Ltd.

STIRLING

Dunblane Cathedral G Ewart, J Franklin
(Dunblane & Lecropt parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NN 781 013 A watching brief was undertaken in November 2001 during the digging of three small trenches under the path running around the outside of Dunblane Cathedral. These holes were excavated to ascertain the depth of the drains underneath, ahead of work to relay the path. Each trench was excavated only deep enough to expose the drain.

A possible stone cist was noted just outside the N wall, though this appeared to be empty. Other deposits had been recently disturbed for the insertion and maintenance of drains and for the laying of the concrete path.

A further watching brief was undertaken between February and March 2002. The old path was dug up, forming a wide shallow trench around the external walls. A foundation course around the base walls was revealed with some associated paving. This only extended around the body of the 13th-century cathedral, not around the base of the earlier tower. Other features and deposits related to the path and to the adjacent graveyard. Much disarticulated human bone was found, along with fragments of gravestones, disturbed during the original path laying in the late 19th century or later.

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

Clachie Burn (Fintry parish) L Main, R Mair
Survey

NS 638 837 A number of rectangular drystone buildings and structures are located on a series of spurs which lie immediately above the S bank of the Clachie Burn. The buildings range from 8.0 x 4.4m to 4.7 x 1.3m internally. Some show more than one phase of construction. In most cases only the footings survive. None of these buildings appear on either current or historical maps.

Archive to be deposited in Stirling SMR.
Sponsor: Stirling Council.

Lurg (Fintry parish) L Main
Survey

NS 641 859 Rectangular building up to three courses high, 8.5 x 2.6m internally. Its western edge is partially overlain by a drystane dyke. To the N of the building is a substantial trackway.

Archive to be deposited in Stirling SMR.

Sponsor: Stirling Council.

Fionn Ghleann (Killin parish) D Dorren, N Henry, B Paterson
Survey

NN 3290 2205 (vicinity of) Along the E bank of the Allt Fionn Ghlinne, at a distance of about 100m from that river, are a group of shielings and associated structures at an elevation of about 230m. Differences in appearance and condition would suggest that more than one period is represented. From NW to SE, the structures are:

NN 3281 2212 On S bank of tributary burn, and parallel to it, rectangular stone-built house ruin at elevation of 240m. Internally 8m long and 2.4m wide divided into two chambers, 4.2m and 3.8m long, by an internal wall. ?Entrance into larger room in SE wall, and gap in internal partition. In S corner of smaller chamber is stone construction that may be twinning pen or internal closet. Abutting NW wall is oval stone bank, 2.8 x 2.0m, forming enclosure or small yard.

NN 3283 2208 Oval stone bank, 1.6 x 1.2m, open at one end, with much tumbled stone.

NN 3289 2206 Much-tumbled circular stone structure on mound, about 1.5m diameter, possibly a ruined corn kiln, though no flue was located.

NN 3289 2208 Rectangular stone foundation, 8.0 x 2.5m, with internal division, and entrance in S wall.

NN 3290 2204 Sub-rectangular bank, 3.0 x 1.8m.

NN 3291 2204 Sub-rectangular stone foundation, 2.8 x 3.0m, built into hillside, the opposite end being open or severely denuded.

NN 3294 2201 Substantial and well-built drystone enclosure of estimated dimensions 8 x 6m, with five or six courses standing to over 1m high. Corners are rounded. Entrance in NW wall. Within SW wall is low entrance less than 1m high below massive lintel.

NN 3292 2198 Rectangular drystone foundation, 3.0 x 1.8m, with internal division. Much of SE corner missing.

NN 3295 2199 Traces of circular turf bank *c* 3.6m diameter.

NN 3295 2198 Small severely denuded rectangular stone bank, about 3 x 1m.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

Upper Glen Lochay (Killin parish)
Survey

NN 5 3 (area) As part of an ongoing survey in upper Glen Lochay, features in the immediate vicinity of several deserted farms were recorded, including:

Corrycharmaig Farm D MacInnes, M Gill
NN 527 358 (centre)

- ?Prehistoric oval and round footings.
- ?Prehistoric artificial platforms.
- ?Medieval turf and stone footings of three dwellings, each with an associated corn-drying kiln. The latter consist of hillslope scoops with an added flue.
- Pre-improvement dykes and turf footings of dwellings and associated buildings.
- Improvement dwellings and associated structures including a corn-drying kiln.
- Improvement stock dykes and a sheep fank.
- 19th-century chromate workings were also recorded, and drawnock dykes and a sheep fank.

Dalgirdy Farm D MacInnes
NN 512 369 (centred on Dalgirdy Cottage)

- Prehistoric roundhouse.
- Long, or rickle, clearance cairns.
- Shieling-type footings, some of which display multi-period construction.
- Footings of pre-improvement dwellings and field banks.
- Improvement dwellings, sheep fanks and stock dykes.

Innischoarach Steading D MacInnes, I Marshall
NN 491 367

- Early medieval palisaded fort.
- Pre-improvement footings of dwellings, associated buildings and field banks.
- Improvement kiln-barn, stock dykes and river management revetment.

Tullich Farm D MacInnes
NN 517 368

- ?Robbed-out remains of Clyde-type long cairn.
- Turf head dyke.
- Oval footings of ?prehistoric features.
- Three grave sites, one of which has a disc-headed graveslab.
- Shieling-type footings with associated field banks.
- Pre-improvement animal enclosures and other structures, ?dwellings and associated buildings.
- Improvement features including longhouses, kiln-barn, lime kiln and stock dykes.
- Footings of indeterminate function and age.

Sponsor: ACFA.

East Coldoch (Kincardine parish) D J Woolliscroft,
Roman Iron Age settlement B Hoffmann

NS 703 986 A further season of excavations was conducted on the site (NS 79 NW 34; *DES 2000*, 90). A series of small slot structures were found which may represent small roundhouses inside the earlier of the two palisaded enclosures known from the air. The entrance area of this feature was investigated, but no features could be found except for a slight hollow in the subsoil, suggesting that the shallow palisade slot found further N in 2000 may have been completely ploughed-out in this area since its detection from the air in the 1980s.

Work continued on the main defended roundhouse, now known to be the latest feature on the site. As before, destruction levels proved to be very rich in carbonised grain and have produced a calibrated radiocarbon date putting the end of the site into the 2nd or early 3rd century AD. Occupation during the late 1st-century Roman occupation is suggested by the presence of shards of a Roman square bottle. Signs of internal wattle and daub partitions were located along with a series of intercut post-holes. The latter are not yet fully understood, however, and a further season is planned. A series of post-holes was found just E of the house entrance, including four set in a rectangle which may represent a porch structure.

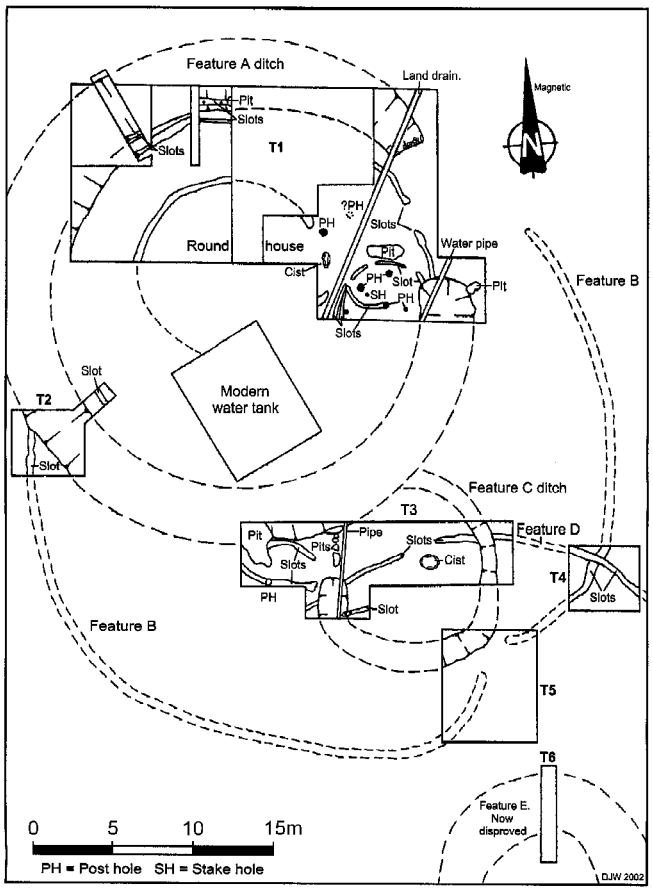


Fig 48. East Coldoch. The 1996 to 2002 excavations.

A pair of palisade slots found in the past just inside the defensive ditch of the house had been thought to represent the foundations of a box rampart, but these now seem to pre-date the ditch.
Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

Saughs Cottage (Kincardine parish) R Page, C Page
Bridges

NS 7538 9698 Two abandoned bridges, hidden from view by bushes and trees, cross a small stream flowing into the River Teith. The (earlier) pack bridge has fallen sideways against the wider bridge. The later bridge was probably built after the construction of the Drip Bridge (1770). One or both bridges may have served a track not only to Ochtertyre House, but to a crossing of the Teith at Broadford (NS 758 975).

Fuller report deposited in the NMRS.

Jail Wynd (Stirling parish) R Cachart
Watching brief (SUAT)

NS 793 937 Archaeological recording was undertaken in February 2002 of trench sections as part of the pedestrianisation of Jail Wynd, and the refurbishment of the Tolbooth. The section on the S side of the Wynd revealed a considerable depth of black organic midden containing medieval pottery sherds, some bone, leather and shell. The N section revealed features of a more constructional nature, in the form of a major wall and a cobbled surface considered to be post-medieval.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Stirling Council.

Station Square, Stirling (Stirling parish) L H Johnstone
Evaluation (GUARD)

NS 7966 9365 (centre) In February 2002, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed development of this site, currently used as a car park. Six trenches were machine-excavated, the majority devoid of any archaeological remains. One trench showed some promise, but the ground was seriously contaminated by a petroleum-based chemical and further detailed examination was impossible. Two fragments of green-glazed pottery were recovered from mixed deposits. (GUARD 1204)
Sponsors: Halcrow Group Ltd for Stirling Joint Ventures, Stirling Council.

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Dumbarton Castle (Dumbarton parish) G Ewart, J Franklin
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 400 744 A small cable trench was excavated in February 2002 adjacent to the W wall of the steps leading from the Governor's House to the Guardhouse. A small stump of an earlier wall was found protruding from under the present wall on the garden terrace below the Guardhouse. This was possibly the remains of an earlier approach to the entrance to the upper castle, leading from the probable site of the medieval Hall, to the W of the Governor's House, thus adding weight to the theory of this being the original location of the Hall.

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

Dumbarton Sheriff Court (Dumbarton parish) F Baker
19th-century prison site (FIRAT)

NS 398 753 The foundations of the early 19th-century Napoleonic prison, demolished in 1973, and associated ancillary structures and landscape features were located between September and December 2001 under compacted demolition rubble. Underlying the early 19th-century structures was a horticultural soil, no more than 0.2m deep, which contained pottery ranging from the 14th to the 17th century. The land was apparently used as open ground, perhaps an orchard, prior to the construction of the Court House and Prison.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Court Service.

Duntocher Primary School D Sproat
(Old Kilpatrick parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Watching brief

NS 500 730 Due to its proximity to the Antonine Wall, an archaeological watching brief was carried out in February 2002 after the demolition of Duntocher Primary School. However, no Roman features or artefacts were discovered, with only demolition debris of the school identified to a depth of 1–3m. (AOC 3754)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: T Lowrie & Partners.

WEST LOTHIAN

Hopetoun (Abercorn parish) H M D Jones
Geophysical survey

NT 059 784 The cropmark to the W of Nynia Well on the Hopetoun Estate (*DES 2001*, 98) was partly surveyed using ground resistance, and two transects were made across a linear feature to the N.

An area of 1450m^2 that largely covered the E limb of the cropmark between the well and the rectangular depression at the

S end showed a low resistance line with higher resistance on either side, possibly indicating a ditch with inner and outer walls or banks.

The linear feature to the N seems unrelated to the cropmark. It shows a high resistance in its centre, with a low resistance (?ditch) on the southern, downhill, side. Its alignment suggests it might be part of the Queensferry to Linlithgow via Abercorn road system shown on the James Knox Edinburghshire (N) map of 1821/22.
Sponsors: Hopetoun Estate, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

46 High Street, Linlithgow (Linlithgow parish) T Holden
Bread oven (Headland Archaeology)

NT 004 771 As part of an ongoing programme of conservation, a survey was undertaken in November 2001 of a bread oven that stands detached in the backlands of 46 High Street, Linlithgow. It is purported to be of 16th-century date, but this is only through association with the Hamilton Buildings of which No 46 is one (NT 07 NW 77).

The structure of the oven clearly incorporates stone reused from other buildings, but whether these relate to the original structure or later repairs is open to debate. The two large corbels either side of the entrance may have been reused, and are likely to have supported some type of superstructure over the oven door.

It would seem unlikely that the oven was originally under cover, but by the time of the first detailed map of the area in 1820 it was clearly within one of a number of outbuildings in the backlands behind No 46. By the 1950s, the surrounding buildings had been demolished but the oven survived. It has clearly been pointed and refurbished on a number of occasions and is basically in a sound condition.

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

Linlithgow Palace (Linlithgow parish) G Ewart
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 002 773 A small excavation was undertaken in August 2002 to assess the potential damage to archaeologically significant deposits during the erection of two bollards to the W of the main entrance to the Palace. Two trenches were excavated to a depth of 750mm. It was shown that excavation below 450mm is likely to disturb significant archaeological remains.

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

Linlithgow Palace and Peel (Linlithgow parish) S Stronach
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 002 773 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken between December 2001 and February 2002 by means of geophysical survey and trial trenching at Linlithgow Palace and Peel. Although dating evidence was limited, several early linear features were interpreted as the remains of the Royal Manor, established on the top of the natural promontory by David I in the early 12th century. The site was naturally defensible and was used again by Edward I during his Scottish campaigns. He defended access to and from the loch by means of a palisade, possibly encountered during the evaluation. The location of his defensive ditch remains open to speculation. However, negative evidence suggests it may survive as a cutting to the immediate NW of the lodge, now occupied by the park road. Two previously unrecorded ancillary buildings were also discovered. A large defensive ditch surrounding both the Palace and St Michael's Church was revealed, and is thought to have been excavated as part of Cromwell's occupation in 1650. The shoreline of the loch was much altered by reclamation in the early modern period, and the evaluation established the original line. The find of a fragment of Roman mortarium adds to the assemblage of residual Roman material recovered from the site.

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

Lowport Primary School, Linlithgow L Dunbar
(Linlithgow parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 005 774 A watching brief was conducted between September 2001 and February 2002 on all groundbreaking works during the construction of an extension to Lowport Primary School (built 1897). Made ground to the N of the school appeared to be at least as old as the school building but maybe older. A small assemblage of medieval/late medieval pottery was retrieved from these landscaping deposits. To the S of the school the made ground deposits were modern. No features of archaeological significance or *in situ* artefacts were uncovered. (AOC 3486)

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Morrison Construction Ltd.

St Ninian's Way, Linlithgow (Linlithgow parish) R Conolly
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 996 771 An evaluation was carried out in March 2002 of land S of St Ninian's Way, Linlithgow, in advance of the demolition of two blocks of flats and the redevelopment of the site. The site lies in the backlands of properties fronting onto High Street.

Trial trenches were opened in 10% of the area available. The site had been built up considerably at the time of the construction of the flats. A single linear feature was identified. This was on the same alignment as the plots in the area and it is likely to have been a plot boundary. However, tarmac within the feature indicated that it was of relatively recent date.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: West Lothian Council.

WESTERN ISLES

Barra and Vatersay Hydro-Electric Line Refurbishment (Barra parish) C Knott
Survey

NL 63 94 to NF 70 09 (area) A walkover survey in advance of refurbishment to the hydro-electric line through Vatersay and Barra was undertaken in May 2001. The majority of the relevant monuments have been recorded as a result of previous fieldwalking by Sheffield University. Some previously unrecorded features were noted, many belonging to post-medieval settlement and landscape patterns.

On Barra a few apparently unrecorded sites of possible prehistoric origin were observed: at Greian, an oval mound and stone setting (NF 6718 0356); at Ardmhor, a ring of spaced stones, *c* 38m in diameter surrounding a low circular mound 14m diameter (centred on NF 7047 0366), with other relict walls within the landscape; and at Tangaval, a circular stone shelter and associated cist-like structure with adjacent small stone ring (NL 649 981). Two erosion sites produced material of a later date – at Allasdale erosion hollows at NF 6587 0307 to NF 6587 0310 continue to produce ceramic fragments, coarse stone and iron objects from its midden levels; and iron slag from rabbit holes at Eoligarry (NF 7026 0691). A small square shelter (NF 7040 0364) is post-medieval.

Most notable on Vatersay were a shell midden (NL 6344 9442), an oval structure with D-shaped chamber (NL 651 962), two

grass-covered stone cairns (NL 6310 9724, NL 6308 9719), a small oval stone setting, possibly the remains of a shelter (NL 6300 9731), and remains of a small rectangular blackhouse (NL 6277 9742).
Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

Beinn Ruilibreac, Vatersay, Barra C Barrowman
(Barra parish)
Stone tools

NL 627 945 Five stone tools were discovered at the foot of the dun at Beinn Ruilibreac, 570m NE of Vatersay.

On descending the dun to the NW, two rounded stones were noticed lying side by side, set into a worn path (NL 6269 9453). They lay at the foot of a large rock outcrop on the W side of the dun. One is a flat beach pebble (igneous rock) measuring approximately 130 x 110 x 48mm, with slightly flattened ends formed through abrasion. One edge is also uniformly abraded. The face which lay upwards is polished and smooth – possibly due to wear from being exposed on the path, but this may also be a result of burnishing or rubbing.

The second stone is less uniform in morphology, but again has two distinctly abraded ends, and could be described more confidently as a stone hammer.

After further investigation of the undergrowth in the immediate vicinity, a small rock shelf or crack was revealed at the base of the rock outcrop. To the far left of this lay a further three stones. One is a large rounded pebble with a rounded top and flat base. This again has two distinct wear marks on either end, with a chipped area over the abrasion on one end, and can also be described as a stone hammer. A quartz pebble sat next to this stone, but no abrasion was evident on this, and it has therefore not been described as a utilised tool. The final stone was much smaller than the others, and slight abrasion is present along one edge and end.

Finally, on returning back along the path, a further stone was spotted in the vegetation no more than 2m from the findspot of the original two stones. This is very distinctive in morphology, appearing like a stone axe face on, but with rounded ends and body. Again, abrasion is present across the widest end.

The finds were photographed *in situ* and removed. They are now in the museum in Stornoway, Lewis.
Sponsor: HS.

Cille Bharra Church Group (Barra parish) C Lowe
Church; chapels; burial ground (Headland Archaeology)

NF 705 073 Desk-based assessment and building recording survey of St Barr's church and the South Chapel were undertaken in April 2002 in advance of a proposed conservation programme. Topographic survey of the graveyard was also undertaken. The site of a possible chancel screen was identified in St Barr's church; a previously unrecorded aumbry was identified in the S wall of South Chapel. The current condition of the buildings was recorded.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Benjamin Tindall Architects.

Ballantrushal (Barvas parish) M Boreham, J Ewing,
Stone circle M R Curtis, G R Curtis

NB 3769 5366 The stone circle is located on grazing moorland from which all the peat was cut in the early 20th century. The centre of the circle is about 180m SE of the Trushal Stone (see entry below).

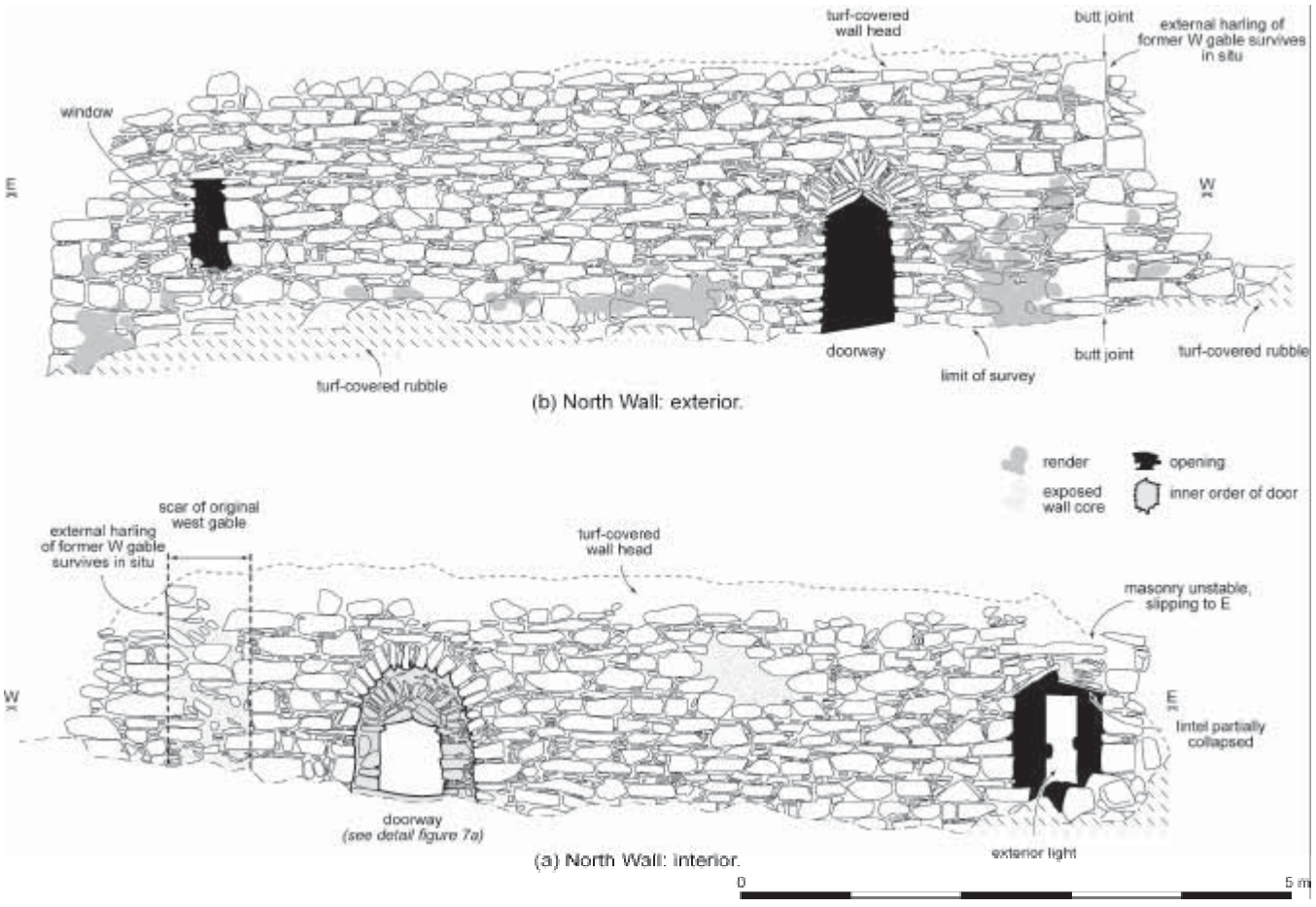


Fig 49. Cille Bharra, Barra. An intensive building survey of two of the surviving elevations at the chapel site.

There are two erect stone stumps, 0.85 x 0.18 x 0.33m high, and 1.05 x 0.35 x 0.95m high, some pieces broken off; and three stone slabs, one set on edge, 1.70 x 0.98 x 0.30m thick, and two lying over voids, 2.70 x 1.30 x 0.23m thick, and 1.05 x 0.75 x 0.25m thick. The stones are located on the arc of the circle with a diameter of *c* 42m, and are spread along an arc of about 45% of the circle.

There are more stones which may be packing stones representing the remains of socket holes. About 20 sharp-edged broken stones in a stone shelter 15m away may be from one or more standing stones.

On the NW side of the putative stone circle, close to a peat track, there is a stone setting by the larger stone stump with stone slabs set on edge in an area of 3.5 x 3.0m. The largest slabs are 1.70, 0.95, 0.75 and 0.60m long by 0.98, 0.60, 0.45 and 0.43m wide, the largest of which is included in the stones of the circle above. It is unclear whether this setting is the remains of one or more broken megaliths, a burial chamber or possibly a geological formation. There are similar stone slabs, one 0.70 x 0.36 x 0.30m with a void underneath, displaced at each side of the peat track near this setting.

Seen from this circle, the top of the Trushal Stone grazes the sea horizon and may have been an astronomical foresight for Beltane and Lammas sunsets (May and August) as at other stone circles in the Western Isles.

Dun Eisdean, Ness, Lewis (Barvas parish) C Barrowman
Dun and medieval fortification (GUARD)

NB 5355 6501 Work was carried out in June 2002 on the tidal island of Dun Eisdean (NB 56 NW 01), to record any archaeological deposits prior to the construction of a steel footbridge across to the site. The island is believed to be the ancestral home of the Clan Morrison.

Two trenches were opened, one on either side of the chasm dividing the island from the mainland of Lewis. Trench 1 on the island measured 3.5 x 11.0m and ran from the edge of the island, over the main wall (structure H), and onto flat ground next to structure B (see *DES 2001*, 99–100). Over 300 sherds of local hand-made pottery were recovered from the southern half of this trench, as well as some iron slag and pieces of waterlogged wood. A lead pistol shot, measuring *c* 10mm in diameter, was also recovered. This had not been fired and retained its sprue.

A 3.5m section of the main wall (structure H), which runs round the landward side of the island, was excavated and seen to be constructed of turf with stone facings. The external facings were intact to a height of just under 1m . The wall had collapsed inwards, the turf and earth core slumping over the majority of the trench.

A further wall was revealed 3m to the N, running across the trench E–W. Although heavily robbed, it still retained two to three courses of masonry on either face for half of its length. It had a turf and earth core, and a gravel foundation. The wall may have accommodated a structural post, as a post-hole was revealed within a 0.5m gap in the wall. Four crude flint tools were recovered from its internal face. Between these two walls lay occupation deposits of pottery, waterlogged wood, and pieces of corroded iron. A number of beach pebbles were also strewn about.

Trench 2 was situated on the mainland side, and measured *c* 15 x 11m. No significant features were found, and only two sherds of similar pottery and one flint artefact were recovered.

A stone hammer and narrow flint blade were also discovered about 300m to the S, along the route of a road, which was also constructed to allow access to the island. (GUARD 716.4)

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Clan Morrison Society, Comunn Eachdraidh Nis, Commhairle nan Eilean Siar, Western Isles Enterprise.

Trushal Stone (Barvas parish) M R Curtis, G R Curtis
Stone circle

NB 3755 5377 The Trushal Stone is a standing stone famous for its size – 5.8m tall – reputed to be the tallest in Scotland.

There is no reference to any other standing stones in the immediate vicinity, either on the OS maps or in the literature, but local knowledge states that it once had a stone circle around it "like at Callanish", and that the stones were broken up and incorporated in nearby field walls and used as lintels in houses. They are known as 'blue stones'. The last erect standing stone "was cylindrical and was dug up" and used as a lintel in a local house shortly before the RCAHMS visit in July 1914.

The Trushal Stone stands between two parallel field walls 8m apart, the wall on the SW side having been built sometime between 1898–1914, and the other a few years later.

Survey confirms that in these field walls there are many stones which have originated from the standing stones of the circle. These field walls come to within 3m of the Trushal Stone and extend to about 60m and 20m NW and 30m SE. Some stones are unbroken sausage shapes, about 0.4 x 0.4 x 1.5m long, and others are truncated cylinders of stone with sharp-edged breaks, and with a cross-section of about 0.4 x 0.4m. It is possible to differentiate these stones from the larger till stones generally used for the lowest course in the field walls hereabouts.

Based on the locations of the concentrations of these stones, and assuming that the builders of the walls would move the stones the minimum distance, it is possible to estimate where the stones of the reputed circle would have stood. Due to thorough field clearance and present soil cover, we found no visible evidence of stone holes or packing stones *in situ*.

For a distance of 17m NW of the Trushal Stone, the ground is relatively level, after which it slopes down. For 13m to the SE it is again relatively level, after which it slopes up. This suggests a cut-and-fill modification to the natural ground surface to make a near-horizontal platform to accommodate a standing stone circle. Such platforms exist at other stone circles in the Outer Hebrides.

There is evidence, both physical and oral, for the former existence of a ring of stones around the Trushal Stone, which may not have stood centrally. The stones are likely to have been about 1.5m tall, and the ring is likely to have been about 28–30m in diameter. It may have been circular, oval or flattened. Its centre would have been about 6m N of the Trushal Stone.

A slab, 0.75 x 1.50 x 0.20m thick, lying at an angle of 30° and with a void under it, may be an outlier. It is 35m NE of the Trushal Stone, and about 12m outside the ring.

Lying near the base of the Trushal Stone are two large stones: a block, 0.55 x 0.65 x 1.30m, which may have broken away from the top; and a slab, >0.18 x 0.90 x 1.15m, which may have broken away from the N edge.

Borve Lodge, Harris (Harris parish) M Dalland
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NG 039 948 A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of *c* 22.5ha of land to the E of Borve Lodge on the A859 Rodel to Tarbert road on the W side of Harris. Most of the survey area was covered in rig cultivation that surrounded seven dispersed settlements. The settlements are likely to date to the post-medieval period, although the origins of some may go back to the late medieval period. A water management scheme on the Borvebeg Burn, constructed during the first two decades of the 20th century, was also recorded. It comprised three dams on the burn and a hatchery. This scheme represents one of the earliest examples of managed salmon fisheries in the area.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

Clash na Bearnach, Hirta, St Kilda J S Duncan, B Will
(Harris parish) (GUARD)
Iron Age activity

NF 098 985 (centre) Excavation continued on a series of terraces located on the lower slopes of Mullach Sgar, near Clash na Bearnach or 'the Chimney' on the W side of Village Bay. Trenches examined previously were re-opened and extended during this fourth season of work (*DES 2001*, 101). Further excavation within a semi-subterranean structure (3) uncovered more collapsed building stone and midden material containing prehistoric pottery and stone tools, in addition to an internal wall divide and partial blocking of the entrance. Excavations within the area between the horned structure and structure 3 revealed the presence of a linear wall which may relate to other structural elements uncovered in 1999. A trench was also excavated across the stone bank which surrounds the terrace on the E side. (GUARD 1182)
Sponsors: NTS, Scottish Heritage USA.

Hirta, St Kilda (Harris parish) A Fleming
Clachan; burnt mound

NF 101 993 Fieldwork has identified the site of the clachan which pre-dates and was not totally destroyed by the familiar 1830s 'improvement' layout of crofts and blackhouses set along a 'street'. Thirteen possible or probable structures are identifiable, centring around the present House 9; sometimes they partly underlie 1830s structures, elsewhere they take the form of sub-rectangular or slightly boat-shaped hollows or platforms. At the S end of the clachan is a 'dished area', evidently a public space which compares well in detail with the drawing made by Acland in 1812.

NF 1008 9925 An ovoid mound, *c* 20 x 10m across, underlies the long (westernmost) consumption dyke which is built along a 19th-century croft boundary in the Village Bay settlement. The dyke content of fire-cracked beach pebbles, mostly of dolerite, rises noticeably as it passes over the mound and then falls away further S. The low but persistent occurrence of fire-cracked pebbles within the 1830s head dyke suggests that other burnt mounds, now destroyed, may have formerly been present.
Sponsor: University of Wales Lampeter – Dept of Archaeology.

St Kilda (Harris parish) M Taylor
Watching brief (NTS)

NF 101 991 (centre) Scheduled Monument Consent required watching briefs of various works at the MoD base on Hirta in 2001. The replacement of more than 200m of the fuel pipeline across the croftlands S of the road led to the recovery of residual artefacts from the disturbed ground. These include about 80 sherds of hand-made pottery (Iron Age or later), as well as some 19th/20th-century artefacts. Work at the septic tank revealed previously disturbed ground and no archaeological features or finds.

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: NTS.

St Kilda (Harris parish) M Taylor
Monitoring survey; conservation (NTS)

NF 101 991 (centre) As part of the Management Agreement with Historic Scotland, the monuments within Village Bay were recorded and monitored, and certain cleits, dykes and enclosures were repaired in 2001 under supervision by members of the two volunteer work parties. Detailed work included the completion of the identification of around 300 cleits for active management, and the production of a report on cleit preservation, as well as rapid assessments of coastal erosion and the deposition of builders' debris within some of the roofless structures along the village street.

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsors: HS, NTS.

St Kilda (Harris parish) S Bain
Conservation management (NTS)

NF 101 991 (centre) As part of the Management Agreement with Historic Scotland, the monuments within Village Bay were recorded and monitored, and certain cleits, dykes, drains and enclosures were repaired under supervision by members of the volunteer work parties which went out to St Kilda in 2002.

A photographic survey of the coastline in Village Bay was carried out and compared to images taken in 1999. The survey indicated erosion along the NE side of the bay. Two sherds of hand-made pottery were recovered and a layer of burning noted in an exposed section.

The annual monitoring of cleits across the island was carried out and the photographic survey of them continued.

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsors: HS, NTS.

St Kilda (Harris parish) S Bain
Watching brief (NTS)

NF 101 991 (centre) A watching brief was carried out in 2002 on Mullach Sgar during relocation of concrete plinths. Three holes were machine-excavated, but no evidence of structures or artefacts was noted. Further works to erect a crash barrier were also carried out on previously disturbed ground, and no evidence of structures or artefacts was noted.

Report to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: NTS.

Traigh Seilebost (Harris parish) M R Curtis
Coin

NG 066 981 A lion coin of Mary Queen of Scots was found on the surface of the recently wave-washed sand spit at the N end of the Seilebost sand dunes. Made of billon and minted in Edinburgh in 1559–60, its value was 1½ pence Scots.

North Uist and Berneray Hydro-Electric Line Refurbishment (North Uist parish) C Knott
Survey; watching brief

NF 81 64 to NF 89 78 (area) A walkover survey in advance of refurbishment of the North Uist hydro-electric circuit was undertaken in 2001. The survey commenced at Clachan-a-Luib and continued clockwise around the North Uist circuit. Some parts of this route fell within areas of previous surveys (*DES 1995*, 108; *1996*, 107; *1999*, 90), and in these locations known sites were protected where appropriate, and any apparently unrecorded features noted. The majority of these features relate to abandoned settlements, land boundaries and cultivation of the pre-clearance or pre-crofting period, and to features of the planned crofting landscape which replaced it in many places in the early 19th century. (However, a number of relict walls on the lower SW slopes of Criongabhal may have earlier origins.) The main sites recorded were blackhouse settlements (eg NF 7856 6513, NF 7489 6839, NF 7487 6839, NF 73001 74486, NF 7304 7451, and NF 7362 7482), but there were a variety of other features, such as small grassy mounds, possibly house platforms (NF 8045 6421, NF 80428 64189), a stone-built fishtrap across a tidal inlet (NF 7666 6718), a slight enclosure and structural traces at Balranald (centred on NF 7199 6984), and a prominent oval structure (NF 7554 7569).

Of particular interest is a group of shielings at Blathaisabhal, most of which stand on prominent green mounds: one (NF 8952 7120) is of standard oval form, 1.85 x 3.50m internally, with opposed doorways at one end; another (NF 8952 7121) is a good example of cellular type with at least four or five chambers; a third (NF 8957 7124) is a small squarish structure of 1.8 x 2.1m interior. A fourth stands on a mound near the shore at NF 8961 7124. A dismantled shieling may have stood higher upslope at NF 8954 7127. A number of temporary turf houses also stood near the shore on the E side of the road.

A watching brief was also carried out in association with underground cable-laying at Locheport from NF 831 637 to NF 840 634, designed to avoid wildfowl fatalities on the power line. Apart from a series of small quarry scoops mostly dating from the construction of the Locheport road *c* 1896, the most significant features encountered were a sub-peat anthropogenic soil near the shoreline at NF 8353 6340, which produced a worked coarse stone flake, and indications of a stone setting overlying a void at NF 8373 6352.

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

Cladh Hallan (South Uist parish) — M Parker Pearson, J Mulville, H Smith
Later Bronze Age cremation cemetery and settlement; Beaker fields

NF 731 218 Excavations at Cladh Hallan in August and September 2002 continued in the same location as in previous years (*DES 2001*, 102–4). The objective was to complete excavations below the lowest floors of the three Late Bronze Age roundhouses (NF 72 SW 17). The numerous small pits, post-holes and stake-holes below the floors of the middle and N houses were excavated, together with a row of large pits which were dug underneath – and prior to – the front walls and entrances of the houses. Sections of ground surface beneath the wall cores were also investigated. The sub-floor layers beneath the S house consisted, unexpectedly, of a complex stratified and intercut sequence of four structures, of which the lowest was a Northton-style U-shaped house. This house was built directly on top of a small cremation cemetery with early Late Bronze Age pottery. Underneath, a thick layer of windblown sand covered a Beaker-period ploughsoil which spanned the entire length of the site.

Beaker-period ploughsoil. Traces of this layer were found in 2001 at the base of the sunken floor surface of the middle roundhouse (House 401). It was also detected in 2002 in the sides of a pit at the extreme S end of the excavation, in the bases of Late Bronze Age pits along the W edge of the excavation, and in the pits and post-holes below the floor of the N house. It thus extended over an area of at least 30m N–S by 15m E–W on a slight slope (falling 0.4m N–S over 30m). An area of 6m^2 was excavated beneath the NE quadrant of House 1370 (the N roundhouse) to reveal a partially eroded brown and grey cultivation soil which was up to 0.2m deep and had been ploughed with an ard on at least five different axes. The characteristically small and abraded Beaker sherds in the ploughsoil exhibit fine incised and fingernail-impressed decoration and are accompanied by worked flint and quartz. The brown soil appears to have formed after the grey cultivation soil had largely eroded. Thereafter, the field was abandoned and there was no further activity until a 0.9m deep layer of windblown sand had formed. On top of this was a complex sequence of Late Bronze Age layers. Evidence for the Middle Bronze Age, *c* 1800 BC to *c* 1300 BC, is entirely absent.

Early Late Bronze Age cremation cemetery. The cremation burials under House 801 (the S roundhouse) consisted of two deposits surrounded by rings of stone, a third 'satellite' burial immediately W of the western ring, and two other unmarked burials about 3m to the N of these. All contained the cremated bones of children mixed with peat soot and small beach pebbles. The deposit within the western stone ring included a few sherds of Late Bronze Age type. Until radiocarbon dates are available we estimate that the cemetery dates to around 1300 BC. The eastern ring of stones is the larger of the two, about 2m diameter, and has an 'entrance' of out-turned stones on its NE side. The N/NW quadrant arc is composed of small beach pebbles in contrast to the larger stones of the remainder of the circumference. Its cremation deposit rested on a rough floor of flat stones and was bounded on its SE side by a line of slumped upright stones. The western ring is smaller, about 1m diameter, and its kerb stones are present in all but the SW arc (possibly disturbed by later features). There was no stone feature beneath its deposit, which lay in a shallow scoop. Both cremation deposits within the rings of stone had formerly been covered by thin claddings of unburnt peat. The other three cremation deposits were unelaborated spreads of soot and bone. It is most likely that the cremations form the northern limit of a larger cremation cemetery which extends beneath the southern edge of the excavated area. Unlike Bronze Age kerbed cremations from Orkney and Vatersay, there were no stone tools associated with these deposits.



Fig 50. Cladh Hallan. Two of the cremation burials were ringed with stones. At the bottom right of the picture is the northern half of the earliest roundhouse.

Early Late Bronze Age house (House 2835). A thin layer of windblown sand accumulated on top of the cremations but left

the tops of the ringed deposits exposed. On this surface a U-shaped house, with its entrance to the SE, was constructed out of wooden posts. It was 6.7m long (SE–NW) and 3.7m at its widest (SW–NE), tapering to 0.6m at its NW end and with a SE front 3.1m wide. The roof may have been entirely supported on the wall posts. There was also a curved line of posts and stakes possibly forming a windbreak around its NW end. Its hearth was off-centre, slightly to the SW, and was placed directly on top of the still-visible western ringed cremation burial. Its entrance was formed by a post trench which contained the burnt stump of the SW door post. In front of the post trench there was the stone-hole for a large threshold slab. The thin floor layer survived only in the southern third of the house and had been destroyed elsewhere by later pits and scoops. The wall post-holes survived well along the SW side of the house (seven posts set about 1m apart and 14 stake-holes), but only four survived along the disturbed NE side. Three of the post-holes had been replaced two or even three times, suggesting that the structure may have been relatively long-lived.

There were few finds from the thin floor layer other than a scatter of sherds S and W of the entrance. An incomplete whalebone chopping board was found in a small pit in the centre of the rear portion of the house, but this pit could not be demonstrated to be contemporary with this occupation. The entrance post trench and some other post-holes contained charcoal, suggesting that the house had burnt down. The threshold slab and any other stones were then removed, and the charcoal-strewn floor was covered by a thin layer of windblown sand which was subsequently ploughed. The E–W ard marks found further W and 10m to the N probably derive from the same cultivation episode. The house is similar in size and shape to the much earlier Beaker-period structure from Northton, Harris, and is not entirely dissimilar to the 'shelter' at Rosinish, Benbecula. It provides a significant endpoint for the U-shaped Bronze Age house form in the Western Isles, immediately prior to the adoption of the sunken-floored roundhouse.

Passage structures (Structures 3579 and 2476) and western cremation burial. After ploughing of this part of the site, a shallow gully was created immediately SW of House 2835. Cut by later features, its full dimensions could not be determined but it was at least 3.3m SE–NW and 1.1m wide (NE–SW), appearing to terminate at its NW end where a deposit of peat soot lay over a surface of unburnt peat (Structure 3579). Original edges of this sunken feature survived along parts of its NE and NW sides, but there were no traces of any stonework or posts which might have supported a superstructure. The SE end of Structure 3579 was cut by a peat-lined pit.

A shallow round pit was dug through the floor of House 2835 on its N side, so as to destroy the northern half of the hearth. On the southern edge of the pit a small bag-shaped tunnel, 0.35m in diameter and 0.35m deep, was dug sideways underneath the cremation burial, disturbing some of the bones and exposing one of the kerb stones. Both the tunnel and the pit were backfilled with the same sand which included fragments of cremated bone.

After the pit was filled in, a cigar-shaped structure (Structure 2476) was constructed as a NW–SE running gully, 5.40m long by 0.65m–2.20m wide, cutting through Structure 3579 and through the floor of House 2835. Its narrow end at the NW appears to have been its entrance which was sunk below ground level, and the passageway gradually widened before curving to the NE at its other end where it disturbed the edge of the satellite cremation burial. Its thick floor layer covered a smashed pot in the middle of the SE end. There was no hearth and no wall other than a line of four stones set vertically along its NE edge.

First roundhouse (House 3260). The terraced row of roundhouses was preceded by an earlier, tiny 'roundhouse' located beneath the S wall of House 801 (the S roundhouse), and under the more southerly, unexcavated roundhouse identified by GPR in 2000. This first roundhouse (House 3260) was sunken-floored, like the later houses, and cut into the SW side of Structure 3529. It was itself cut by House 2190, the second phase of the southerly, unexcavated roundhouse, and its E-facing entranceway was also cut by a large pit. However, enough of its N half survived to gain a good impression of its former dimensions. Internally it was only 2.7m E–W (with an entrance passage at least 1.9m long) and probably 2.2m N–S. It may well not have had a hearth, but there was a floor layer on which whalebone and sheep scapula tools had been left. The floor had subsided into a deep pit below the N side. We had hoped for a human foundation burial in this pit, similar to those found under the other roundhouses, but there was none.

Pit alignment, *c* 1000 BC. After the tiny roundhouse was filled in and before the terrace of roundhouses was constructed, nine large pits of varying depths were dug on an approximate NE–SW axis, aligned with the summit of Ben Mhor (South Uist's highest mountain) to the NE. Most were backfilled soon after digging and one was filled with wall core material from House 401, indicating that it was dug very soon before the roundhouses were constructed. One pit contained fragments of human skull and cremated bone and there was a whole pot in another, but otherwise their fills were mostly clean. Three appeared to have been recut. The pit group appeared to have been closely associated with the foundation of the terraced row.

Another pre-terrace feature was the northern terminal of a shallow N–S ditch found under the S half of House 1370 (the N roundhouse).

Post-holes and stake-holes below the floor of House 401 (the middle roundhouse), *c* 1000 BC. All but the smallest stake-holes were excavated in this, the largest of the roundhouses. There were few finds of note from the post-holes, other than a slotted antler artefact and a piece of human skull.

Post-holes and stake-holes below the floor of House 1370 (the N roundhouse), *c* 1000 BC. All of the remaining post-holes and stake-holes were excavated in this house. Notable discoveries were two pits in the SE quadrant. One contained the articulated skeleton of an adult sheep and the other a complete pot, carefully split vertically in two before burial. Nine post-holes contained pieces of cremated bone.

Cremation pyre platform, *c* 1000 BC. One of the discoveries at the very end of the 2001 season was a stone platform for cremation pyres outside the entrance to House 1370. In 2002 we established that it had been used at least twice, for an adult in its earlier phase and for one or more children in its later phase. It was built on top of the side of one of the pits in the pit alignment and was provided with two pits on its N and S sides, perhaps to act as flues. The N pit contained ashes from the pyre and pre-dated the construction of House 1370. The S pit appeared to have been dug at the same time but perhaps filled more slowly. Sponsor: HS.

Eriskay and South Uist Hydro-Electric Line Refurbishment (South Uist parish) C Knott

Survey

NF 79 09 to NF 75 14 (area) A walkover survey in advance of refurbishment to the hydro-electric line through Eriskay and the southern end of South Uist was undertaken in June 2001. Eriskay has been the subject of recent surveys, and the only previously

unrecorded features observed here related exclusively to dykes, enclosures and *feannagan* from post-medieval agricultural use of the island.

The survey corridor in South Uist extended from South Glendale to West Kilbride. The eastern section of this line passed through an area previously surveyed in connection with the construction of the Eriskay causeway (*DES 2000*, 98–9). No previously unrecorded features were observed there, but a blackhouse settlement was recorded beyond this area to the north of Saltavik Bay, part of a well-preserved, apparently pre-clearance, *bailtean* settlement pattern. The remains of a house or enclosure at NF 7769 1434 have been robbed out for the construction of an adjacent group of blackhouses at NF 7767 1432. This comprised one blackhouse with an apsidal end, 9.0 x 3.4m internally, with opposed entrances at the N end, joined on to an L-shaped blackhouse, whose main section is 2.75m wide with two opposed entrances at the N end, leading into an end cell 2.75 x 5.40m internally. A separate structure, possibly with opposed entrances at the E end, was less well preserved. A further series of stone- and turf-built dykes lay to the W of this settlement.

No previously unrecorded features were observed along the crofted western section of the survey corridor, although it was reported that human bones had once been found at NF 7581 1414, more than 100m to the NW of the site of the church and burial ground of Cille-Bhrighde.

Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

Eaglais na h-Aoidhe (St Columba's Church) T Addyman
(Stornoway parish) (Addyman Associates)
Late medieval church

NB 484 322 Investigation of the wall heads of the ruin (NB 43 SE 5) was undertaken in October 2002 in order to identify any surviving evidence for the form of early roof structures in advance of possible reinstatement.

Turf was removed from the wall head at the NE corner of the main body of the church, revealing five sockets within the wall head masonry demonstrating the position of roof trusses at 0.75m intervals. Timber impressions survived to demonstrate that these had been roughly dressed and some 14–17cm in section. The lower ends of the rafters had been held in place by an ashlar-piece/sole-piece assembly. The easternmost rafter was embedded within the wall head of the E gable. The latter had apparently been detailed with flat skews and projecting skew-putts. This was considered to represent evidence for the last surviving roof structure over the main body of the church, which was itself not the original structure.

The junction with the existing W aisle roof was also examined. The internal cross wall dividing the two chambers relates to the construction of the W aisle, and some provision must have been made for the drop in level between the main roof to the E and the lower secondary roof structure to the W. In the 19th century, as the church became progressively derelict, the roof of the central part of the church was lost and its former junction with the W aisle roof structure (which was retained) was modified by a lowering of the wall head and the addition of new skews, the lowest skew still remaining *in situ* on either side. On the N side a few West Highland type slates also remain in place.

The W aisle roof structure differed in detail to that to the E, in that horizontal sockets at the upper internal wall heads showed that the roof had had wall plates on either side to which had presumably been affixed an ashlar-piece/sole-piece assembly. With a probable high collar it is possible that this chamber's roof structure had originally been lined with boards and painted.

Archive to be deposited in Western Isles SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Urras Eaglais na h-Aoidhe (Uidh Church Trust).

Lews Castle (Stornoway parish) J Crawford
Standing building survey; architectural fragments

NB 4200 3315 During recent conservation works on Sir James Matheson's mid-19th-century Lews Castle (NB 43 SW 49), the fabric of the building was examined. The possibility was considered of the former Seaforth Lodge of the MacKenzie's of Lewis being incorporated into the later 1850s building. Plans exist showing the layout in 1820 and 1785. Illustrations of the Lodge include an oil painting dated 1790, an etching dated 1789, and a print dated 1819 by Daniels. On all of these, a basic layout is shown of a main block flanked to the SE by two further blocks. The 1789 illustration shows a monopitched structure in the re-entrant angle between two blocks. Though the central block is shown as a possible two-storey structure both on the 1789 etching and the Daniels print, it is shown as a single-storey structure in the 1790 painting which also illustrates the possibility of an extension to this block under construction as it shows a roofless structure extending out to the SW. The Daniels print confirms this arrangement though with some artistic licence.

It has always been generally accepted that Seaforth Lodge was a 17th-century building, but both the illustration and the plans would suggest that the central block could represent a fortified tower block. Both the 1789 and the Daniels images show this block devoid of ground-floor windows, and the Daniels print suggests a possible balustrade top to the walls with a hipped roof.

On external examination of the present building, there exists at the bell tower two reworked corbel pieces that clearly do not belong to the Matheson building. The left hand example has a waterspout feature and a possible stringcourse carving to its extreme left (difficult to ascertain due to the dormer window being built directly abutting it). This detail could well be conversant with a tower balustrade configuration.

The rapidly deteriorating fabric of the building has led to internal remedial works, which has led to several areas being exposed – notably in the kitchen area and hallway where a lime-harled wall has been revealed. The hallway has two doors, one built up at the Matheson period and the other still functioning as a doorway. These have featureless plain harled door jambs though the lintels are in freestone and harled. The gable, which is orientated NNE–SSW, is clearly lime-harled down to a first-floor level on the N aspect, thus confirming that that section was only single storey and has signs of an abutting section of a building on the NNE area where, in all likelihood, the main block originally stood. The gable rises to form a stack, rising to where it exits to form a part of the present building structure. The stack, which has been extended on the NNE, is in an unstable condition on the exterior due, in all probability, to undesirable construction methods. On the internal side of the gable, there is the outline of an extensive fireplace at ground level and the remains of a freestone fireplace jamb at first-floor level. All these wall surfaces have had interference on a substantial scale, which is the probable cause of settlement at chimney head level.

It is of interest that all the Matheson earlier building works have structural and ashlar faults. Sir James Matheson's chamberlain, John Munro MacKenzie, a qualified civil engineer, was appointed shortly after the building works commenced and recognised the deficiencies in the execution of the works, ultimately leading to a legal dispute with the builder.

Callanish XI: Airigh na Beinne Bige M R Curtis,
(Uig parish) G R Curtis
Stone circle

NB 222 356 Survey work has established that the single standing stone, stone stumps, prostrate stones, other broken

stones and packing stones at this site (*DES* 1976, 58) should be regarded as the remains of a stone circle. They mark the positions where eight standing stones once stood in a circle of about 51m diameter. The circle may have consisted of at least 13 standing stones. These eight positions are not continuous but extend along 7% and 39% of the perimeter.

Local knowledge records that in the 19th century this stone circle was used as a source of lintels for the houses shown on the 1853 1st edition OS map, at NB 2158 3508. There is still a metal wedge embedded in a crack in the remaining standing stone.

Garynahine, Callanish (Uig parish) J Crawford
Rural settlement

NB 23 31 (area) Archaeological field recording was undertaken of the crofts, feus and the former common pasture land of the village.

The present village was founded in 1935 from the Lands of Linshader by Grimersta Estate. The former village was cleared to make way for the fishing lodge of Garynahine in 1852. The OS 6 inch survey of 1848 records those houses later cleared in 1852, but does not record the village which existed prior to that date with the exception of a blackhouse at NB 2334 3178. The Seafield Muniment papers do not record a village of Garynahine between 1752–98 in its list of tenantry. The village was either founded between 1798 and 1848 or, alternatively, any village that existed prior to 1752 was cleared by that date.

This survey revealed the presence of a head dyke to the NE and the possible remnants to the S.

Garynahine Village

No 1 Ge — No surviving features.

No 2 Ge — NB 2349 3173. Remnants of enclosure.

No 3 Ge — No surviving features.

No 4 Ge — NB 2334 3173. Cross-shaped alignment of orthostats 60cm high. Cell in re-entrant angle of SW quadrant (?stock shelter).
NB 2317 3174. Setting of three stones in peat with glacial boulder in middle (field clearance).

No 5 Ge — NB 2334 3178. Remains of blackhouse converted to stockfold.

No 6 Ge — NB 2334 31845. Remains of blackhouse with ?kiln feature: there is extensive mounding on this site together with attached cellular structures. Blackhouse is adjacent to Cnoc Glas stockyard which is shown on 1853 OS 6 inch map.
NB 2327 3181. Site of horizontal mill, converted to sheep pen. Most mill features, with exception of the exit port, have been obliterated. Mill lade, though faint, easily traceable running NNE to No 7 Ge, thence through Nos 8 to 10 where it would have joined Allt Mhurchaidh at NB 2333 3206. The distance of this lade is *c* 300m.

No 7 Ge — NB 2326 3183. Mill race to No 8 at NB 2325 3187. At NB 2327 3183, an escape chute for the mill has been cut through live rock to a depth of 95cm. Adjacent to Cnoc Glas on No 6 is wall of orthostats running NE–SW (NB 2336 3187 to NB 2335 3186). Enclosure at NB 2334 3185 occurs with D-shaped setting of orthostats, *c* 3 x 3m.

No 8 Ge — NB 2325 3187. Mill race to NB 2326 3199.

No 9 Ge — No surviving features.

No 10 Ge — NB 2326 3192. Mill race runs in haphazard manner to NB 2333 3206 to Allt Mhurchaidh.
NB 2330 3204. Indiscriminate structure, *c* 7 x 3m, with several earthfast stones (?stockfold).
NB 2330 3206. Outline of turf hut with a few earthfast stones, *c* 3 x 2m, with entrance to NE.

No 11 Ge — NB 2319 3195. Group of four orthostats, together with some indiscriminate walling. This structure is probably linked with adjacent enclosure, Cnoc Buile'n Ruisg (?calf pen linked with shieling use).
NB 2315 3190. Extensive area of lazybed cultivation and links to Cnoc Buile'n Ruisg.
NB 2316 3198. Well, associated with Cnoc Buile'n Ruisg.

No 12 Ge — NB 2314 3217. Rectangular byre, 7.3 x 5.1m. Excavation revealed oval structure beneath present drystone byre. This byre was last thatched building in Garynahine, removed in 1975.
NB 2310 3202. Well. This feature again belongs in the former enclosure of CBDR.

The Cottage, Ge
Original head dyke for the old village was traced.
NB 2344 3214. Blackhouse footprint.
NB 2346 3211. Blackhouse footprint.
NB 2351 3203. Blackhouse footprint.
NB 2349 3204. House structure running parallel to road.
NB 2352 3199. Blackhouse footprint.
NB 2354 3200. Blackhouse footprint.
NB 2363 3191. Oval structure of earthfast stones (?shieling). (NB 23 SW 31)

Garynahine Smithy
NB 2351 3159. Blackhouse footprint with adjacent stockyard.

Common Pasture
NB 2319 3156. A 5m curving line of stones set in peat turf at the edge of a skinned peat area. At the rear of the stones against the uncut peat is an area of *c* 3 x 5m of stones set in the peat.
NB 2290 3175. Stones set in peat extend E for some 11m. Several other earthfast stones can be observed, *c* 50cm high.
NB 2287 3178. Small area of runrig which is being eroded by the sea.
NB 2280 3179. Setting of small stones set in L-shaped formation (?kelp setting).
NB 2267 3174. Rubha Reamhar Gearraidh na h-Aibhne. On elevated grass knoll which could be artificial, a 10 x 15m spread of stone (?shieling).
NB 2268 3171. Site of turf shieling.
NB 2264 3175. Rubha Reabhar. Disturbed peat site with fallen stone protruding from the peat, 30 x 30cm by 15cm high.
NB 2399 3195. Three large orthostats lie in line of the base CBDR. They are 1.0 x 0.4 x 0.8m high and run SE. Various ground features form the Park of CBDR. The area is quite extensive with alternating grasslands and cultivation rigs and is of the late medieval period. It takes in part of crofts 12, 11, 8, 7 and 6.

Sponsor: Garynahine Grazings Committee and Residents Association.

Garynahine Peat Park (Uig parish) J Crawford
Stone cist

NB 233 306 Peat cutting revealed a stone setting 70cm below existing ground level. Several small orthostats could be observed

capped with slabs. A grey effluent discharge (which had taken place at an earlier date) could be observed immediately above the slabs and between the orthostats. The site was re-covered after a photographic record was taken. Three depths of peat cuttings have taken place, including the present cutting, which gives a depth of peat above the slabs of 2.1m. Probing revealed 60cm of peat below the present level.

Garynahine (Uig parish) C Burgess (Northamptonshire Archaeology), G MacGregor (GUARD)
?Cist

NB 2333 3068 An excavation was undertaken of a possible cist which had been identified during peat cutting. It comprised a number of flat stone slabs, lying both horizontally and set on their edges, located at a single level within the peat bank. An area *c* 3 x 2m was excavated around the exposed stones and this established that they lay within a cut.

The cut was oval and aligned on a NW–SE axis. On the surface it was 0.95m long by 0.65m wide. It had near-vertical upper sides and was 0.85m deep. Further down this cut, within its bottom third, it was seen to bell out very slightly so that its basal level was marginally larger than its mouth.

Stones had been placed in the bottom of the pit and silver birch twigs were recovered from beneath them. The stones were sealed by a black peat containing frequent *curins* (small chunks of dried peat, synonymous with what is left behind after peat has been stacked and dried over a period of some months or years). Another layer of black peat was above, similar in formation and texture, but containing fewer *curins* and more small pieces of wood, which occurred most noticeably at its upper interface. The wood was mostly silver birch. An upper fill comprised a very moist, light brown peat that was much more fibrous and less humic. It contained very frequent, fibrous straw-like material, probably rotting grasses. Bulk samples were taken for analysis.

Within the upper fills of the pit, extensive fragments of wood were recovered that may have formed a wickerwork structure within the pit. These fragments were, for the most part, no longer *in situ*, making the identification of the structure practically impossible. Some, however, were recorded vertically embedded, suggesting that the wickerwork formed a basket, possibly staked in position within the pit.

No human remains or material culture were recovered in the excavation, making a direct date impossible. (GUARD 1290)
Sponsor: HS.

Pabay Mor, Uig, Lewis (Uig parish) R Barrowman
?Prehistoric burial (GUARD)

NB 1048 3795 The partially redeposited remains of a crouched burial, aligned N–S, were discovered at Pabay Mor.

The body was buried on its right side with the legs extremely flexed. No trace of a cairn or cist was found, although the burial was clearly defined by the extent of a darker, silty sand layer. A large headstone, which clearly cut the dark layer, lay at the W end of the burial. The dark soil lay directly under the topsoil and cut into windblown sand below. At first only three small areas of human remains were apparent, but with further careful excavation it became clear that most of the remaining burial remained undisturbed and partially articulated. It is likely that redeposited bones recovered from the machair topsoil above originally belonged to the crouched burial, as the elements missing from this burial are all to be found in the group of redeposited remains – many of which also had dark staining.

In the process of excavating the mandible and upper spine, a polished pebble and a smoothed worked piece of pumice were recovered. Immediately to the E of the headstone a broken, almost complete pot was uncovered lying smashed on its side. The fabric is suggestive of a prehistoric, possibly Bronze Age, date. The ribs and vertebrae to the W of the mandible were overlain by the pot. (GUARD 1313)
Sponsor: HS.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

(INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND)

Introduction

The format of this report continues that of previous years, with summary accounts of the major field programmes of the Royal Commission (RCAHMS) followed by a list of accessions to the archaeological collections of the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS). Fuller details of RCAHMS activities, along with a list of all accessions to the NMRS, are published in the RCAHMS annual report, *Monuments on Record*, copies of which are available from RCAHMS. The RCAHMS website (www.rcahms.gov.uk) contains further information on RCAHMS projects and publications, as well as giving access to CANMORE (the NMRS database) and CANMAP (the online map-searching service for CANMORE).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

General

In May 2002 RCAHMS, in conjunction with Historic Scotland, published *But the Walls Remained*. The volume draws together and analyses the principal results of the First Edition Survey Project and provides the first nationwide overview of rural settlements shown unroofed and abandoned on the first edition of the OS 6-inch map.

Strath Don, Aberdeenshire

Fieldwork in Strath Don was completed in 2002 and preparation of the text is underway.

Eigg, Highland

The fieldwork for this partnership project, which is being carried out in conjunction with the Scottish Wildlife Trust and the Eigg Trust, has been completed, and processing of the data has already begun. During the course of 2002 three further enclosed settlements were identified which, along with the fort discovered in 2001, has significantly altered our knowledge of the pattern of Iron Age settlement on the island.

Muck, Highland

An archaeological survey of Muck was undertaken in the summer of 2002. The fieldwork was completed and the data will be processed in 2003–4.

Special Surveys

Traprain Law Environs Project

The Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, has invited RCAHMS to become a partner in the Traprain Law Environs Project, which is designed to study the Iron Age settlement landscape of the area around the fort of Traprain Law, East Lothian. The RCAHMS contribution to the project is to provide transcriptions of a number of settlement sites previously recorded as cropmarks by the Aerial Survey team, which can then be compared with the results of geophysical survey and excavation undertaken by the University of Durham.

White Hill, Peebles

RCAHMS undertook a survey of the fort and palisaded site on White Hill, Peebles, on behalf of Historic Scotland.

HISTORIC LAND-USE ASSESSMENT

The work of this project, which is jointly funded with Historic Scotland, was strengthened in April 2002 by the addition of two further posts to the team. During the course of the last year mapping, undertaken at the suggestion of Scottish Natural Heritage, has been completed in a section of coastal Kirkcudbright that embraces three National Scenic Areas. Work is currently under way in Strath Don, Aberdeen, and Wester Ross; the former covering the area included within the current field survey project, while the latter was recommended by Scottish Natural Heritage, as it contains a National Scenic Area.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Aerial photographic survey in the year 2001–2 was severely hindered by problems with the provision of aircraft. Fortunately, these problems have been resolved and aerial survey was recommenced in November 2002.

The *Annual Catalogue of Aerial Photographs*, previously published as a printed volume, is now available via the Royal Commission's website (www.rcahms.gov.uk).

NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND

One of the key objectives for staff in the NMRS is to make information and collections relating to Scotland's archaeology, buildings and maritime heritage available to the public. The services offered to the public are constantly reviewed to ensure that the needs of the different users are being met. As part of this process, some 400 people and organizations were invited to attend a series of User Seminars in February to contribute their thoughts and opinions of the services provided. The seminars were positive and resulted in constructive comments about a variety of issues, including customer services, online access through CANMORE and CANMAP, and content of the NMRS database.

Encouraging use of the NMRS and promoting the full range of RCAHMS activities is achieved through outreach activities and advertisement. Staff travelled throughout Scotland giving lectures and talks to local societies; papers were presented at conferences and bookstalls organised at events; RCAHMS attended the Royal Highland Show, sharing a stand with CSA; lunchtime lectures were organised as part of Scottish Archaeology Month in September and advertisements were placed in journals and magazines, including *History Scotland*, launched in November 2001. Guided tours are an excellent way to introduce people to the work of RCAHMS, and NMRS welcomes group visits which this year included Scottish History post-graduate students, local history societies, scouts and a 'third age' group.

Some 11,600 people consulted the NMRS directly in 2001–2, by fax, email, letter, telephone or by visiting the library in John Sinclair House. CANMORE, the NMRS database, has succeeded in vastly increasing the accessibility to NMRS information about Scotland's archaeology, buildings and maritime heritage to a worldwide audience. The number of users and enquiries continues



Fig 51. Sean Bhaile, Isle of Muck: township. (© RCAHMS, SC744887)

to rise. From October 2001 to September 2002, some 5,500 individuals registered to use CANMORE (compared to 2,800 in 2000–1) and over 200,000 enquiries (65,000 in 2000–1) were made. Since CANMORE was launched in 1998, over 14,000 people have registered to use the system and some 375,000 enquiries have been made.

CANMORE will never be 'finished': information is added on a daily basis and further development of the system is ongoing. Staff continue to computerise the NMRS architecture catalogues, and location information for over 12,000 buildings was added to CANMORE last year. Bibliographic information and details from *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* are recorded into CANMORE in a joint project with CSA, and this year almost 1000 new bibliographic entries were created.

CANMAP is one of the developments completed this year and launched in June 2002. CANMAP enables remote users to search for archaeological sites, monuments, buildings and maritime sites, using a map, and will display the location of sites in any chosen area on a map background. This is a major development and one which has been welcomed by many CANMORE users.

One of the developments that will enhance the contents of CANMORE is currently being 'piloted' with a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund. Working closely with the Council archaeologists in Aberdeenshire and Scottish Borders, the Accessing Scotland's Past Project (ASP) is designed to make the information derived from CANMORE and the local SMRs available to a wider audience, and it aims to encourage more widespread use of this valuable resource. Work is focusing on two areas – Aberdeenshire (NW) including part of the Cairngorms, and the Merse, Scottish Borders – and will produce interpretative summaries for each individual site or building in these areas suitable for use by a wide spectrum of users, including local communities and those involved in life-long learning. The pilot project will finish in June 2003.

Since the start of the RCAHMS aerial reconnaissance programme in 1976, an annual catalogue of aerial photographs has been published. Useful for reference purposes, the catalogue has now



Fig 52. Caisteal an Duin Bhain, Isle of Muck: fort. (© RCAHMS, SC744889)

been replaced by a development in CANMORE called Aerial Survey Search, which enables users to look for RCAHMS aerial photographs in a particular area or of a specific type of site online.

One of the most important accessions to the archaeology collections are the papers of Professor G D Barri Jones (1936–1999) comprising aerial and ground photographs, excavation drawings and research notes. Professor of Archaeology at the University of Manchester, Barri Jones undertook aerial reconnaissance and research in the Solway and Moray Firth areas. Other accessions of note include material from Miss A S Henshall relating to her research through the years into the chambered cairns of Scotland. A collection of large-scale colour vertical and oblique aerial negatives taken by Photoair, 1997–2000 was accessed. These are the most up-to-date vertical images held in the NMRS and cover more remote areas of Scotland. Large collections of modern excavation and survey archives from archaeological units have continued to be deposited and, with a grant from Historic Scotland, excellent progress has been made cataloguing this material.

Excavation archives comprise the documentary material from a project and usually include the drawings, notebooks, specialist reports, photographs, negatives, etc. With the use of technology in archaeology, digital archives are becoming increasingly common, and require different accessioning, cataloguing, storage and archival techniques to ensure their long-term survival. Staff have been exploring these issues as part of a project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and Historic Scotland.

The collection of photographs by James Ritchie (1850–1925), schoolmaster at Port Elphinstone, Aberdeenshire, was fully catalogued. Comprising some 500 images of recumbent stone circles, standing stones, Pictish sculpture and other antiquities, the photographs were taken by Ritchie between 1899 and 1922. Ritchie was a keen photographer and antiquarian, intensely interested in the monuments and traditions of the Scottish landscape. The collection relates primarily to sites in the North-East of Scotland, but includes others in Orkney, Caithness and Ross-shire. In many cases Ritchie's photographs are the earliest known images of a



Fig 53. 'The Giant's Grave' at Middleton of Derculich, Perth and Kinross: the remains of the robbed chambered cairn have been enclosed by a more recent retaining wall. (© A S Henshall: RCAHMS SC 743187)

monument, and comprise an important record of sites subsequently damaged or destroyed.

The NMRS is always grateful for contributions to the collections or for additional information about sites, monuments or buildings. Guided tours of the NMRS are available by arrangement. Please contact Mr David Easton.

The NMRS is open for public consultation, Monday to Friday from 9.30am to 4.30pm at John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh, EH8 9NX. To consult the vertical aerial photographic collections please contact Mr Kevin McLaren to make an appointment.

Tel: 0131 662–1456
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Website: www.rcahms.gov.uk

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACCESSIONS
October 2001 to September 2002

Scotland in General

Conservation reports by AOC Archaeology Group relating to Historic Scotland funded excavations, for the following: **Angus:** Arbroath Abbey; Cardean; Hawkhill; **Argyll and Bute:** Bruach-an-Drumein; Dunaddy; **East Lothian:** A1 Dualling at Eweford; A1 Dualling at Phantassie; Inveresk; **City of Edinburgh:** Edinburgh Castle; Holyrood Palace; **Fife:** Rameldry Farm; **Highland:** Urquhart Castle; **Midlothian:** Elginhaugh; **Orkney:** Berst Ness; Crantit; **Shetland:** Bayanne; **Western Isles:** Kisimul Castle, Barra; Swainbost, Ness. Also conservation report for a large paper folio belonging to the Dr Brian Hope Taylor Archive temporarily housed by RCAHMS, 2001. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Copy of a paper, 'The Relative Dating of Rock Art', by R Binns, in which the effects of erosion on prehistoric sculpture are quantified in an attempt to identify the sequence of component carvings, 2002. (Mr R Binns, per Mr J Higgitt, National Committee on the Carved Stones of Scotland, per Dr S Foster, Historic Scotland)

A collection of recording forms and other material, including photographs, relating to First and Second World War defensive sites in Scotland. These forms were completed by volunteers as part of the Council for British Archaeology, Defence of Britain Project, which was funded by the Department of the Environment and run by CBA, 1985–2002. (Council for British Archaeology, Defence of Britain Project)

Photograph album of unknown provenance, titled 'H5 Skip in India and Skip/M/Derek UK Tour 1936–1938', including Valentine's postcards of various locations in Scotland. (Council for Scottish Archaeology (CSA))



Fig 54. The well-preserved Clava-type cairn at Grenish, Highland. In the foreground a fallen outlying standing stone can be seen. (© A S Henshall: RCAHMS SC 743194)



Fig 55. A Clava-type cairn at Delfour, Highland. Although the cairn has been partially robbed, the inner and outer kerbs are relatively well preserved. In the left background stands one of the accompanying monoliths. (© A S Henshall: RCAHMS SC 743222)



Fig 56. Cropmarks reveal the ditches of a bivallate fort at Borron Hill, Dumfries and Galloway, in this aerial photograph by the late Professor Barri Jones. (© RCAHMS: RCAHMS SC 743223)

Archive and reports from Centre for Field Archaeology (CFA) projects: Anglo-Scottish Interconnector Replacement (SERI) maps and illustrations, 1990–95; desk-based management plan for curation of Wetland Sites, 1998; M6/M8 Fastlink, Strathclyde, 1994–95; correspondence from the Scottish Burgh Survey desk-based assessment, 1993. Archive and reports from CFA excavations, evaluations, field surveys, geophysical surveys, watching briefs and desktop assessments are listed under individual council areas. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Copies and offprints of journals including the *Innes Review*, and *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*, on ecclesiastical, archaeological and historical subjects; also, copies of correspondence between the Right Rev Monsignor David McRoberts, Dr Ralegh Radford and Dr John Durkan, with a typed copy of 'Dunblane Cathedral under the Chisholms'. (Mr J Allan, Exeter City Museums and Art Gallery per Professor J M Coles)

Original publication drawings of Brough of Birsay, Orkney, by Charles Calder, RCAHMS, *c* 1939 for A O Curle's paper on 'A Viking Settlement at Freswick, Caithness', published in volume 73 of *PSAS*. (Mrs C Curtis per Dr J N G Ritchie)

Miscellaneous material, including: guidebooks to Blair Castle, Perth and Kinross and Scone Palace, Perth and Kinross, both undated; Ministry of Works booklet on Blackness Castle, West Lothian, undated; *Welcome to Iona* from 1975 and 1987; *Welcome to the Isles of Mull, Iona and Staffa*, 1984; leaflet entitled *The Preservation of Buildings of Historic Interest*, by Council for British Archaeology, 1953; booklet on the history of the Royal Bank of Scotland, 1997; *Journal of Roman Studies* for the years 1972–76. Also postcards of Scottish abbeys, cathedrals and churches, and the Scottish-American War Memorial, Princes Street Gardens, Edinburgh. (Mr S Farrell)

A collection of research notes, index cards, correspondence and photographs, relating to chambered and ring cairns, in Dumfries and Galloway, Dunbartonshire, Highland, Perth and Kinross, and Shetland, by A S Henshall, 1951–67. (Miss A S Henshall)

Inventories of carved stones at Historic Scotland Guardianship monuments: **Aberdeenshire:** Huntly Castle; Kildrummy Castle; Tolquhon Castle; **Angus:** Arbroath Abbey; **City of Edinburgh:** St Triduana's Well; **Fife:** Aberdour Castle; **Highland:** Beauly Priory; Fortrose Cathedral; Urquhart Castle; **Moray:** St Peter's Kirk, Duffus; Elgin Cathedral; **South Ayrshire:** Crossraguel Abbey. Some of these volumes are on restricted access, and written permission for access should be sought from Historic Scotland.

Drawings and publication illustrations from excavations and surveys funded by Historic Scotland: **Aberdeenshire:** Castle of Wardhouse; Peel of Lumphanan; **Argyll and Bute:** Carnassarie Castle; Kilmartin Cross; Kilmartin; Kilmory Chapel; **Dumfries and Galloway:** Caerlaverock Castle; **East Ayrshire:** Rowallan Castle; **East Lothian:** Traprain Law; **City of Edinburgh:** Holyrood Park; **Fife:** Ormiston Farm; **City of Glasgow:** Crookston Castle; **Highland:** Ord Place; **Moray:** Auchindoun Castle; Portknockie; **Orkney Islands:** Barnhouse; Broch of Gurness; Brough of Birsay; Bu Broch; Skara Brae; **Perth and Kinross:** Castle Craig; **Shetland Islands:** Jarlshof; Ness of Burgi; Sumburgh; **Western Isles:** Bernera Bridge; Eoropie.

Other material received from Historic Scotland includes: miscellaneous papers and copies of Scottish Burgh Survey publications; publication illustrations from 'Excavations in burial and ceremonial sites of the Bronze Age in Tayside', by M E C Stewart and G J Barclay, *Tayside and Fife Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 3; miscellaneous black and white negatives and prints of various sites taken by G J Barclay, 1980–81; photographs of



Fig 57. A newly identified cup and ring marked rock outcrop from Dundrennan, Dumfries and Galloway.

various Scheduled Monuments in Mull, Argyll and Bute, the Kale Water, Scottish Borders, and Glen Lochay, Killin, Stirling, by M Ritchie, 2002. (Historic Scotland)

A large collection of manuscripts, aerial and terrestrial photographs, drawings and maps, from excavations, surveys and publications by the late G D Barri Jones. Barri Jones (1936–99), Professor of Archaeology at the University of Manchester, specialised in the archaeology of the Roman Empire. The material held by the NMRS relates to his work in Scotland. (The Executors of Professor G D B Jones)

Video tapes by Professor G D B Jones relating to the possible Roman site at Easter Galcantray, Nairn, Highland, 1986, 1988 and 1991, and a video on aerial photography of Roman sites, mostly in Moray. Also slides of various Roman sites in Scotland, mostly from the 1980s, by G D B Jones and I Keillar. (Mr I Keillar, per Mr F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland)

A large collection of aerial photographic negatives by Photoair Ltd, 1997–2000. (Photoair Ltd)

Published illustrations and other material from *PSAS*, vols 126–129 including: **Aberdeenshire:** Castle of Wardhouse; 80–86 High Street, Inverurie; Lumphanan; **Argyll and Bute:** Sanaigmhor Warren, Islay; **Clackmannan:** Sauchie Tower; **Dumfries and Galloway:** Blairhall Burn; **City of Edinburgh:** Holyrood Abbey, burial ground; **Fife:** St Andrews Castle; **Highland:** Balloan Park; Dail na Caraidh; Inverlochy Castle; Kilearnan Hill; Ruthven Barracks; **Inverclyde:** Newark Castle; **Midlothian:** Crichton Castle; **Orkney:** Kirkwall, Earl's Palace; **Perth and Kinross:** Aldclune; 80–86 High Street, Perth; Sketewan; **Scottish Borders:** Meldon Bridge; **Shetland:** Tangwick burnt mounds; **South Lanarkshire:** Blackshouse Burn; Bothwell Castle; Cloburn Quarry; Craignethan Castle; **Stirling:** Bannockburn; Fairy Knowe, Buchlyvie; **Western Isles:** Eilean Maleit. Also prints from 'Archaeological material from Scotland in West Midlands museums', *PSAS* 127 (1997); 'New things set in many landscapes: aspects of the Museum of Scotland', *PSAS* 128 (1998). (Dr G J Barclay (Society of Antiquaries of Scotland))

Data Structure Report, 'Scotland's First Settlers', by K Hardy and C R Wickham-Jones, 2001. (Ms C R Wickham-Jones)

CD-ROMs containing aerial photographs of Roman sites in Scotland including: Cargill, Dalginross, Kinross and Lintrose, all Perth and Kinross, and a possible cursus at Haddo, Aberdeenshire, photographed in the summer of 2001 by D J Woolliscroft. (Dr D J Woolliscroft)

ABERDEEN CITY

Archive and reports from CFA projects in the City of Aberdeen: Mill of Dyce Quarry, 1994; Pitfoddels Castle, 1992. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

ABERDEENSHIRE

Photocopies of updates to Aberdeenshire and Moray Planning and Development Services archaeological site index, 2001 and 2002. (Aberdeenshire Council)

Archive relating to excavation at Cairnwell, Aberdeenshire, by AOC Archaeology Group, 1994. Also, conservation assessment report on ceramic fragment, Boyndie, Aberdeenshire, by AOC, 2001. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Colour photographic views of Binghill stone circle, 2002. (Mr G Christie)

Archive from excavations and watching briefs by Headland Archaeology Ltd at sites in Aberdeenshire: Easter Hatton, 1997; Inverurie Waste Water Treatment Plant, 1997; Wester Hatton, 2000. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive and reports from CFA projects in Aberdeenshire: A92 Trunk Road, 1993–94; A96 Kintore and Blackburn Bypass, 1996–97; Bellmuir, 1997; Braehead Farm, 1997; Cairnhall Farm, 1992, 1997; Candle Stane, 1996–97; Glen Dye, 1994; Loch of Strathbeg, 2002; Old Meldrum, 2001; Glenhead Farm, Tavelty, 1997; Tomnaverie, Tarland, 1999; St Fergus to Aberdeen Natural Gas Pipeline: New Kendal, near Whiterashes, 2002; West Mulloch Farm, 1993. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Reports on archaeological watching briefs at Cormalet Farm, 2001, and Towleys Farm, 2002, by S Farrell. (Mr S Farrell)

Papers, including some colour photographs, relating to repairs carried out at White Cow Wood stone circle in the 1990s. (Dr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Reports by The National Trust for Scotland: building survey and analysis, and desk-based assessment and photographic survey, Cairn na Drochaide Cottage, Mar Lodge Estate, 2001; excavation at Craigievar Castle, 2000; watching brief at Drum Castle, 2000. (The National Trust for Scotland)

ANGUS

Archive and reports from CFA projects in Angus: A90 Inchmichael interchange, 2000; Dubton Farm, 1999; Dunlappie Bridge, Edzell,

1999; Finavon Hill, 1997; 19 Fledmyre Quarry, Forfar, 1997; Hatton Mill, 1992; Kirriemuir Hill, 1998; North Mains of Ballindarg, 1994; West Grange of Conon Souterrain, 2001. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Archive from excavations and watching briefs by Headland Archaeology Ltd at sites in Angus: Aikenhatt and Nine Wells, Finavon, 2000; Dungman's Tack, 1999; The Town House, Montrose, 1999; Tay Waste Water Project, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Interim geophysical survey report on Cardean Roman fort, Angus, by B Hoffman, 2001. (Dr B Hoffman)

Glass plate negatives deposited by the Historic Scotland Photographic Library including: views of Edzell Castle, Angus, 1924. (Historic Scotland)

Report of an archaeological watching brief, Balgove Steading, Montrose, Angus, by SUAT Ltd 2002. (SUAT Ltd)

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Report of an excavation of an Early Iron Age enclosure and a description of West Highland long houses on Meldalloch Island, Kilfinan, by ACFA, 2001. (Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists)

Archive relating to excavations by AOC at Tayvallich, 1988. (AOC Archaeology Group)

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DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Reports of pre-afforestation surveys at Capelfoot Farm, Tundergarth, 2002, and Knockaughlie Farm, Moniaive, 2001, by T Ward and M Brown, Biggar Museum Trust. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust)

Reports on archaeological watching briefs and surveys in Dumfries and Galloway by M Brann: Annan Hill Roman Camp, 2001; Castledykes, Kirkcudbright, 2002; Kirndean Farm, 2000; St Mary's Villas, New Abbey, 2002; New Abbey Sewage Treatment Works, 1999. (Mr M Brann, Archaeological and Architectural Recording and Analysis)

Archive and reports from CFA projects in Dumfries and Galloway: Albie Hill, Applegarthtown, Lockerbie, 1993; Balker Moor, 1994; Bearholm, 1991; Beattock, 1991; Blairhall Burn, Amisfield, 1993; Bord Gas Eireann Gass Interconnector Project, 1991; Chapel Farm, 1991; Coats Hill, 1990–91; Craigenlee, 1996–97; Dalswinton, 1992; Dumfries (High Street, Irish Street, Bank Street), 1993; Dyke Farm, 1991; Halleaths, 1995; Hallguards Quarry, 1993–94; Holywood Cursus monument, 1998; Leadhills and Wanlockhead Water Supply Upgrading, Elvanfoot to Leadhills, South Lanarkshire, 2000–01; Moffat to Cumbria (Spread 2), 1991; Netherhall, 1991; Newfield, 1991; Picts Knowe, 1995, 1997; Priestdykes, 1992; Saughtrees, 1991; Solway Firth Coastal Assessment, 1996–98; Stewartry of Kirkcudbright Environmental Sensitive Area, 1989; Yoke Knowes, 1991. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

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DUNDEE CITY

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EAST AYRSHIRE

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Report on desk assessments and field surveys in East Ayrshire by GUARD at: Bowhouse Munitions Factory, Kilmarnock, 1997; Mauchline Parish Church Hall, 2002. (GUARD)

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EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Archive and reports from CFA projects in East Dunbartonshire: Antonine Wall, Board Burn, Shirva, 1999; Balmore to Glenhove, 1992–94. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Report on excavations on the Military Way at Cadder Roman Fort, on the Antonine Wall, by GUARD, 2001. (GUARD)

EAST LOTHIAN

Report on watching brief carried out in advance of construction works at Somerset House, Inveresk, Musselburgh, by Addyman and Kay Ltd, 2000. (Addyman and Kay Ltd).

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Archive from excavations and watching briefs by Headland Archaeology Ltd at sites in East Lothian: Ewingston Mill, 2001; Macmerry Data Centre, 2001; 23A Bridge Street, Musselburgh, 2001; 224 New Street, Musselburgh, 2000; 208 New Street, Musselburgh, 2000; 63–65 High Street, North Berwick, 2001; 26 St Andrews Street, North Berwick, 2001; Prestongrange Road, Prestonpans, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

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EAST RENFREWSHIRE

Report of a field survey of North Moorhouse Farm, Eaglesham, by S and R Hunter, ACFA (University of Glasgow), 2001. (Ms S and Mr R Hunter, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists)

Report of archaeological watching brief at Neilston Parish Church, by GUARD, 2002. (GUARD)

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Report of desk-based assessment and field evaluation, at Barrance Farm, Newton Mearns, by SUAT Ltd, 2001. (SUAT Ltd)

Reports on Craig of Neilston Fortified Enclosure, and Netherton, Barrhead, earthworks, by T C Welsh, 2002. (Dr T C Welsh)

CITY OF EDINBURGH

Report of an architectural assessment, 21 John Street, by Addyman and Kay Ltd, 2001. (Addyman and Kay Ltd)

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Archive and reports from CFA projects in the City of Edinburgh: Boll o' Bere Steading, Balerno, 2002; Craiglockhart Steading, Glenlockhart Road, 2002; Granton Waterfront, 2002; Holyrood Park, 1995–96, 1999–2000; Wester Dalmeny Steading, Dalmeny, 2002. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Archive from excavations and watching briefs by Headland Archaeology Ltd at sites in the City of Edinburgh: Constitution Street, 2001; 45 Cramond Glebe Road, Cramond, 2001; Holyrood Park Playing Fields, 2000; 2 Station Road, Kirkliston, 2001; Lady Lawson Street, 1999; Lochend Close, 1999; 6–8 Market Street, 2001. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

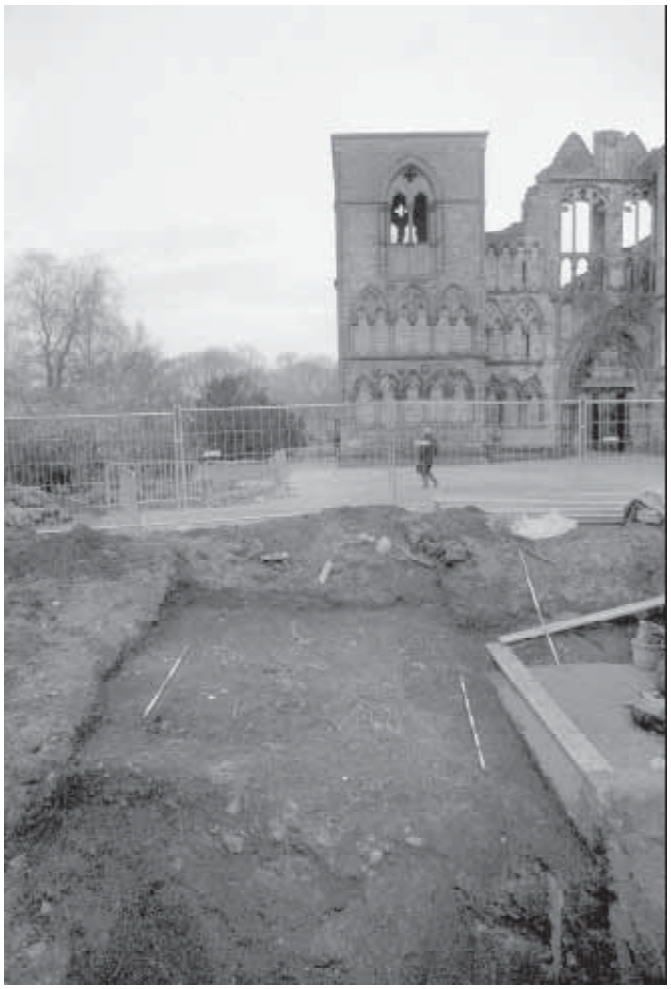


Fig 58. View of the medieval burial ground excavated by GUARD at Holyrood Abbey, City of Edinburgh, 1995. (© Historic Scotland: RCAHMS SC 744438)



Fig 59. Inter-cutting inhumations from the medieval burial-ground at Holyrood Abbey, City of Edinburgh, excavated by GUARD in 1995. (© Historic Scotland: RCAHMS SC 744441)

Archive from excavations at Holyrood Palace medieval burial ground, by GUARD, 1995. (Historic Scotland)

FALKIRK

Archive relating to excavation and fieldwork by AOC Archaeology Group in Falkirk: Falkirk Millennium Link, 2000; Lime Road, Tamfourhill, 2000; Tamfourhill, Roman Temporary Camp, 2000. (AOC Archaeology Group)

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FIFE

Archive relating to excavation and fieldwork by AOC Archaeology Group in Fife: Bruce Embankment, 2000; St Andrews Waste Water Treatment Works, 2000. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Publication drawings of small finds, including metalwork, moulds, pottery and spindle-whorls, from the excavations at Clatchard Craig, Fife, by J Close-Brooks, 1953–54 and 1959–60. (Dr J Close-Brooks)

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Reports of archaeological excavations, watching briefs and surveys in Fife, by S Farrell: Crail Harbour, 1998; Middlesfield Farm, by Cupar, 2001; Dunfermline East Trunk Sewer, 1997. Also, archive from survey and evaluation of Colton Opencast remainder site, Wellwood, Dunfermline, by S Farrell, 1997; watching brief report, St Margaret's Bay, Inverkeithing, by Connect Archaeology, 2000.

Material relating to Monimail Tower, comprising: reports of resistivity survey by University of Bradford, 1982; report on excavations in the Walled Garden, 1983, by Kirkdale Archaeology; report on 1987

excavations by E Grant; reports of geophysical survey and trial trenching, by CFA, 1993, 2001; specialist finds report, by SUAT Ltd, 2002; draft paper, by T Morton, 2002; and copy of 'Monimail Tower (Fife): Its History, Architecture and Investigations 1983–2000', ed. S Farrell, 2002.

Reports of surveys of graveyard memorials for Fife, by S Farrell, including: Cameron Churchyard, 1999; Carnbee Churchyard, 2000; Dunino Churchyard, 2000; East Wemyss Churchyard, 1997; Flisk Churchyard, 1999; Kennoway, 1998; Kirkcaldy Churchyard, 2002; Logie Churchyard, 1999; Milton of Balgonie Churchyard, 1998; Moonzie Churchyard, 1999.

Also copies of gravestone surveys of Old Churchyard, Markinch, by Warout Primary School, 1982, and St Bridgets Churchyard, Dalgety, by R G K Arnott, 1989.

Miscellaneous material comprising: five volumes of *Auchterderran of Yesteryear*; offprint of 'Robert Bald, mining engineer: a view of the early 19th-century collieries of Fife', by S Farrell, *Tayside and Fife Archaeological Journal*, 3 (1997), together with transcripts of Bald's original reports on the mines; copy of *The Story of an Ironworks* [Leven and Balgonie], and *The Water of Leven: Over 250 Years of Power for Local Industry*, by G P Bennett, 1977 and 1994; sale brochure for Rothes Estate, Fife, *c* 1912–19; Leslie House: Newsletter: Commemorative Issue, June 1995; copy of Balbirnie Park, Glenrothes, Fife, brochure; notes of survey and list of slides taken by Kirkcaldy Naturalist History Society, 1970s; newscutting relating to Seafield Harbour, Kirkcaldy, undated; copies of GUARD reports on excavations on the Isle of May, Fife, 1995 and 1996; plan of Ravenscraig Castle, undated. (Mr S Farrell)

Archive from excavations and watching briefs by Headland Archaeology Ltd at sites in Fife: Crail Main Drainage Scheme, 1997–99; Dalgety Bay, 1999; Drumcarrow Craig, 2000; Monastery Street, Dunfermline, 1999; 101–103 Market Street, St Andrews, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Copy of survey of milestones and guideplates in Fife carried out by L Roger, Historic Scotland Monument Warden, 2001. (Dr R Fawcett, Historic Scotland)

Publication illustrations from the excavations at Wemyss Caves, 1985 by E V W Proudfoot. (Mrs E V W Proudfoot)

Drawings from excavations at Hillside Policy Parks, 1972. (Mr I A G Shepherd)

Archive from watching briefs and evaluations by Scotia Archaeology at: Culross, 2001–02; Linktown Pottery, Kirkcaldy, 2000 and 2001. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology)

Reports on watching briefs, excavations and evaluations by SUAT Ltd, in Fife: Carlingnose Battery, North Queensferry, 2001; Kilrenny Village Housing Scheme, 2001; City Road, St Andrews, 2001; 93 Market Street, St Andrews, 2001–02; St Andrews Harbour, St Andrews, 2001; West Port, St Andrews, 2002. (SUAT Ltd)

Report of archaeological fieldwork around Markinch and Glenrothes, by T C Welsh, 2002. (Dr T C Welsh)

GLASGOW CITY

Archive and reports from CFA projects in City of Glasgow: Holmwood House, Cathcart, 1997, 1998; Summerstone landfill site, Balmuildy, 1999. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Copy of booklet *The Burial Grounds of Glasgow*, 1997. (Mr S Farrell)

Report of archaeological watching brief at Bell's Pottery, City of Glasgow, by GUARD, 2002. (GUARD)

Prints from the archaeological survey of the Monkland Canal, City of Glasgow, 2002, by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology. (Historic Scotland)

Colour negatives of Crookston Castle, by P Yeoman, Historic Scotland, 2001–02. (Mr P Yeoman, Historic Scotland)

Report on *Fulbar Tower, Glasgow: a potentially excavatable urban tower-house site*, by Dr T C Welsh, 2001. (Dr T C Welsh)

A CD-ROM of the graveyard survey of Carmunnock Parish Church, by A Wyper, D Little, I Marshall and P Christie, 1994–2001. (Mr A Wyper, per Mr J Higgitt, National Committee on Carved Stones in Scotland)

HIGHLAND

Report of an architectural survey of a Corn Mill at Inverarish, Raasay, Highland, by J Scott Wood, ACFA, 2002. (Mr J Scott Wood, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists)

Conservation assessment reports for the pottery sherds, Tarradale, Highland, and the glass conical bead, Cawdor, Highland, by AOC Archaeology Group, 2001. Also, archive relating to Small Island Ferry excavations, Rum and Muck, by AOC Archaeology Group, 2000. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive and reports from CFA projects in Highland: A830 Polnish to Loch Nan Uamh, Arisaig, 1995–96; A832 Road Improvements, Achnasheen to Lubmore, 2002; A836 Farr to Kirtomy Road Improvements, 1999; A86 Aberarder to Rubha na Magach, 1998; Arisaig, Lochaber, 1994; Arisaig to Kinsadel, 2000; Ben Wyvis, 1992; West of Balure of Shian, Benderloch, 2000; Broomhill to Logie Easter Diversion, 1993; Cairngorm, 1995; Culloden, 1995; Dell Farm, Whitebridge, 1999; 18 Dellfield Inshes, Inverness, 1998, 1999; Dingwall Fish Trap Survey and Sampling Project, 2000; Dooket Hill, Auldearn, 1998; Dun Davie, Dornie, 1997; Durcha, 1992, 1996; Durness, Sutherland, 1995; Easter Raitts (Upper Raitts), 1995; Eilean Fhiannain, Loch Shiel, 1992; Hill of Forss, Caithness, 1994; Inverness Southern Distributor Road, Slackbuie to Strathkerrick, Inverness, 2001; Stevenson Road, Hilton, Inverness, 2001; Kinlochleven, 1997; Kirkton Quarry, Sutherland, 1997; Kyle of Lochalsh Water Treatment Works, 2001; Lambsdale Leans, 1996; Loch Ashie, Inverness, 1999, 2001; Lundavra to Kinlochleven survey, Lochaber, 1998; Milburn Road, Inverness, 1999; Moray, Beauly and Cromarty Firth Coastal Assessment, 1998; Muir of Ord, Waste Treatment Works, 2000; North Ballachulish Moss, 1995–96, 1998; Novar Estate, 1994; Old Cromarty Castle, 1997; Priesthill, 1993; North Head, Broadhaven, Wick, Caithness, 2001. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Reports of desktop and walkover surveys, forestry surveys, evaluations and watching briefs, in Highland, by S Farrell, some with archive material: Alness, 2002; Ardendrain, 2002; Auldearn Church, 2001; Aultbea Water Supply, 2002; Balloan Field, Inverness, 2000–02; Beauly Priory, 2002; Bonar Bridge, 2002; Bonar Bridge Water Supply Renewal Project, 2001; RAF Brackla, 1999; Braegrudie Common Grazings, Sutherland, 2002; Broomhill Farm, 2002; West of Brora, 2002; Camusaine, by Strontian, Lochaber, 2001; Cantray, by Croy, 2002; Clava Cairns, 2002; Clynemilton, Brora, 2002; Croftcroy, November 2001; Dalraddy Quarry, 2001; Deephaven Pier Extension, 2001; Old River Road, Dingwall, 2001; Bank Lane, Dornoch, 2002; Dornoch Abattoir, 2002; East Brims, Thurso, 2002; Edderton, 2002; Embro, 2002;

Errogie, 2001; Farraline Park, Inverness, 2002; Fort William Fort, 2002; 4 St Andrews Walk, Fortrose, 2001; Glascairn, Culbokie, 2002, Glenmore Forest, by Aviemore, 2002; Greenlands, by Arabella, 2002; Inverness Castle, 2002; Stephen's Brae, Inverness, 2002; Kilmuir, 2002; Linnie to Kilcoy Hotel, Tore, 2002; Loch Ashie, 2002; Lochloy, Nairn, 2001–02; Meall Damh, Ardverikie Estate, 2002; Mid Lairgs Quarry, 2001–02; Migdale Mill, Bonar Bridge, 2002; Milton of Kildary, 2002; Muckerinch, Tore, 2002; Muir of Ord, 2002; Mulchaich Water Mains Renewal Project, 2002; Nairnside, 2002; Skelbo Wood, 2001; Elzy Road, Staxigoe, by Wick, 2002; South Strathfleet, Rogart, 2002; Stoneyfield, Inverness, 2002; Urquhart Farm, 2002.

Archive from excavations at Achnahaird Sands, by S Farrell, 2000; fieldwork notebooks relating to various Highland projects, by S Farrell, 2000–02; colour photographic prints and negatives of a farmstead, Migdale, Sutherland.

Specialist bone report on Auldearn Church, by GUARD, 2001; interim report of watching brief on Balloan Fields Healthcare Village, by G Robins, 1999; reports of geophysical surveys by GeoQuest Associates at: Lochloy Road, Nairn, 2000, and Stoneyfield House, Inverness, 2002; report on artefacts and animal bone, Stoneyfield, Inverness, by SUAT Ltd, 2002; assessments of Soil Samples from Lochloy 1, 2 and 3 by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2001.

Miscellaneous items: guidebook to Dunrobin Castle, 1978, copy of article on Canadian Forestry operations, Cairngorms, by Henry Alexander, 1920; photocopy of 'Barevan Church', article by Hugo Young, 1901.

Reports and photographic archive from graveyard surveys in Highland, by S Farrell, 2000–02 comprising: Achiltibuie Free Church; Creich; Creich Free Church; Dundonnell House Burial Ground; Inchnadamph Church; Invershin burial-ground; Kincardine; Rogart; Ross and Cromarty; Ullapool Mill Street Burial Ground. Also, photographs of Stratherrick war memorial, 2002. (Mr S Farrell)

Reports of archaeological surveys by J G Robertson, 2001: Tarbert, Ardnamurchan and proposed link roads, Fiunary Forest, Morvern. (Mr M Halliwell, Forest Enterprise)

A photograph of a late 18th-century headstone to the wives of James Anderson, Old Durness Parish Church, Balnakeil. (Mr J Gifford)

Report on the excavation of the setting and context of the Hilton of Cadboll Cross-slab, and the recovery of the stump and fragments of sculpture, by GUARD, 2001. (GUARD)

Archive from excavations and watching briefs by Headland Archaeology Ltd at sites in Highland: Cradenhall Farm, 2000; Creag Meagaidh, 1999; Culduthel Farm, 2000; Golspie Waste Water Treatment Works, 1999–2000; Loch More, 2001; Tollie Landfill, 1999; Oldwick, Wick, 1999; Urquhart Castle, 1997. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Material relating to Inverness-shire and Ross-shire chambered cairns, including photographs and survey and publication drawings, by A S Henshall and J N G Ritchie. (Miss A S Henshall)

Drawings from excavations at Loch Shurrery and Lambsdale Leans, 1955. (Historic Scotland)

Draft report and plans from the 1978 Sutherland Field Survey by the Department of Archaeology at the University of Edinburgh. (Mr P Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

Black-and-white prints of Lochindorb Castle, taken by Ewen Weatherspoon. (Ms V Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Report of art historical analysis of sculpture found during excavations of Hilton of Cadboll Chapel Site, 2001: Stage 2 Preliminary assessment of the material recovered and a consideration of Stage 3 objectives, by I Henderson, 2002; copy of an Historic Buildings and Monuments (Historic Scotland) press release entitled 'Revealing the Secrets of the Shandwick Stone', 1988. (Dr S Foster, Historic Scotland)

CD-ROM of digital images of houses in Janet Street, Thurso, Caithness, with details of No. 4 Janet Street and views of the Janet Street Fair, by R G Lamb, 2001, with hardcopy printout of accompanying captions. (Dr R Lamb)

Archive from excavations at Dun Ardtreck, Skye, by E Mackie, 1964–65. (Dr E Mackie)

Plans of buildings and sites on Skye, by R Miket, D L Roberts, A Welfare and M Wildgoose, including: Cill Chriosd, 1989; Dun Beag, Struanmore, 1999; Dun Ringill, 1989; Duntulm Castle, 1999; Gesto House, n.d., Trumpan Old Parish Church, 1988; Unish House, n.d. (Mr R Miket)

Report of watching brief on excavations for electricity cabling on Canna, by D Hind, 2000. (The National Trust for Scotland).

Report on archaeological recording, Point House and St Edward's Church, Sanday, by Kirkdale Archaeology, 2001. (The National Trust for Scotland)

Watercolour reconstructions of Caithness castles, lent for copying by A Spratt. The sites represented are: Ackergill Tower, Berriedale, Braal, Bucholie, Dirlot, Dounreay, Forse, Girnigoe, Halberry, Keiss and Old Man O' Wick. (Mr A Spratt)

Archive from excavation of a lithic scatter at Camas Daraich, Skye, by C Wickham-Jones and K Hardy, 2000. (Ms C Wickham-Jones)

Manuscripts and slides from Eigg Pier Development Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey, by M Wildgoose, 2002. (Mr M Wildgoose)

INVERCLYDE

Report of an archaeological evaluation, Port Glasgow Road, Kilmacolm, by Addyman and Kay Ltd, 2001. (Addyman and Kay Ltd)

Archive and reports from CFA projects in Inverclyde: Greenock Reservoirs 1 and 2, 1998; Inverclyde Refurbishment Scheme, Devol Moor to Greenock, 1997. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Archive from excavations by Headland Archaeology Ltd at East India Harbour, 1997. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Colour negatives showing views of the Greenock Cut, by P Yeoman, Historic Scotland, 2002. (Mr P Yeoman, Historic Scotland)

MIDLOTHIAN

Archive relating to excavation and fieldwork by AOC Archaeology Group in Midlothian: Capielaw Farmhouse, Rosewell, 2001; Hedderwickhill, 2002. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive and reports from CFA projects in Midlothian: Newton Church, 1996; Outerston Farm, Temple, 1992; Oxenfoord Estate, 1995; Uttershill, Penicuik, 1994; Kaimes Hillfort, Ratho, 2002; Roseberry Estate, 1998. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

RCAHMS

MORAY

Archive relating to excavation and fieldwork by AOC in Moray: Balnageith, Forres, 2002; Tulloch Wood, 1995. (AOC Archaeology Group)

CD-ROM containing photographic images of rubbings of cross-slab fragments at Birnie, by J Romilly Allen. The original stones, from which the rubbings were made in the preparation of Allen and Anderson's *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland* (1903), have since been lost. (The British Library)

Archive and reports from CFA projects in Moray: Burghead Fort, 2002; Drumin Castle, Glenlivet, 1996; Drummuir Estate, 2001; Glenlivet Old Distillery, 1994; Kinneddar Castle, 1995; Kinneddar House, Lossiemouth, 1998; Knock of Alves, 1997; Knockando Estate, 1993; Leitchestown, Deskford, 1996; Lhanbryde Bypass, 1994. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Reports by S Farrell of desktop survey, Drainie Church, 1998, and watching brief, Scotsburn, 2002. Also, contact prints and negatives of Tomintoul and Kirkmichael Churches, 2001. (Mr S Farrell)

Copies of correspondence between Moray Council, Historic Scotland, and Miss G M L Fairbairn relating to the Moderator's Seat and Clerk's Table, open-air preaching site, Craggan, 2002. (Ms S Govan, Historic Scotland)

Report on excavations at Birnie, 2001, by F Hunter, Department of Archaeology, National Museums of Scotland, 2002. (Mr F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland)

Archive from excavations at Spynie Palace, by Scotia Archaeology, 1986–94. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology)

NORTH AYRSHIRE

Report of an architectural survey of a Meal Mill at Coldstream, Beith, by J Scott Wood, ACFA, 2002. (Mr J Scott Wood, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists)

Report of an archaeological survey of Haylie Brae, Largs, by ACFA, 2000. (Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists)

Archive from excavations by AOC Archaeology Group at Netherhall, Largs, 2001. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive and reports from CFA projects in North Ayrshire: Auchrannie Community/Leisure Centre, Brodick, Isle of Arran, 2000–01; Balmichael Farm, 1991; Burnt Hill, 1996; 47 Alswall Road, Kilwinning, 2001; Low Glencloy, Brodick, Isle of Arran, 2002; Sannox Quarry, Isle of Arran, 1997. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Report on watching brief at Pathfoot, Kilwinning, by GUARD, 2001. (GUARD)

Rubbing, with notes, by S P Halliday, of a cross-incised Early Christian grave-marker reused as a gate-post, at Blackwaterfoot, Arran, 2002. (Mr S P Halliday)

Colour negatives of sites in North Ayrshire, by P Yeoman, 2002: Montfode Motte, Ardrossan, and Southannan Mansion, 2002. (Mr P Yeoman, Historic Scotland)

NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Archive from excavations by AOC Archaeology Group at Coatbridge Road, Bargeddie, 2000–01. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive and reports from CFA projects in North Lanarkshire: Boglea and Cameron Farms, Greengairs, 1998; Castlecarry House Hotel, 1996; Glenmavis Offtake Station to Gartcosh Power Station, 1996; Tamloup Quarry, 1997. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Archive from excavations and watching briefs by Headland Archaeology Ltd at sites in North Lanarkshire: Dullatur Roman Camps, 1998; High/Low Craigends, 2001. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report on Kilsyth Castle, by K Anderson, R Bell, L Carberry, E Derrick, K Maginnis, E Mead and D MacInnes (eds), Kilsyth Academy Archaeology Field Group, 2001. (Miss L Henderson, Kilsyth Academy Field Archaeology Group)

ORKNEY

Archive relating to excavation by AOC at Gill Pier, Westray, 1985. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive and reports from CFA excavations at Links of Noltland, 1980–81, 1994. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Drawings and diagrams relating to Cecil Curle's excavations and research at the Brough of Birsay. (Mrs C Curtis per Dr J N G Ritchie)

Archive from excavations and watching briefs by Headland Archaeology Ltd at sites in Orkney: The View, Harray, 2000; Head of Work, Kirkwall, 2000; Kirkwall Long Sea Outfall, 2000. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Pool, Sanday, 1984–87, and drawings from survey of Hurnip's Point, Deerness, by J R Hunter, 1991; also, environmental samples from Tofts Ness, Sanday, by S J Dockrill, 1985–86. (Historic Scotland)

Geophysical survey reports by GSB Prospection, commissioned by Orkney Archaeology Trust: Round Howe, 2001; St Ninian's Chapel, 2001; The Ness, St Peter's Bay, 2001; New Holland, 2001; and mound at Little Barnhouse, Stenness, by A Challands, 2001. Also, data structure report of topographic and geophysical survey, Knowes of Trotty, Harray, by J Downes, N Card and A Challands, 2001. (Orkney Archaeology Trust)

Copy of typescript catalogue of letters from William Galloway to Sir Henry Dryden, 1870–88, held by The Orkney Library, Kirkwall. (Mr P Astley, The Orkney Library)

Interim report on excavations at Quoygrew, Westray, by J Barrett and R Moore, Department of Archaeology, York University, 2001. (University of York Archaeology Department)

PERTH AND KINROSS

Report of watching brief in advance of erection of a stable block, Inverdunning House, Dunning, 2002. (Addyman Associates Ltd)

Archive relating to excavation and fieldwork by AOC Archaeology Group in Perth and Kinross: Balgarvie Farm, Scone, 2000; Huntingtower, Perth, 1999. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive relating to Nethermuir, Upper Gothens and Blaeberry or Duncrub, investigated as part of the First Farmers Project, 2000–02. (Dr G J Barclay, University of Stirling)

Archive and reports from CFA projects in Perth and Kinross: Mornington Stables, School Wynd, Abernethy, 1998; Newburgh

Road, Abernethy, 2001, 2002; East Powside, Almondbank, 1996; Ardoch, 1997; Berthapark, 1998; Blackhill Wood, 1997; Burnside, 1991; Cleaven Dyke, 1995; Collace, 1993; Dunning Roman Camp, 1992; Fowlis Wester Church, 1997; Grenich Farm, 1993; Inchture Interchange, 2002; Ice House, Kilgraston School, 1994; A90 Longforgan Interchange, 1994; Carpow, walled garden, Newburgh, 1998; Orwell Church, Milnathort, 2002; Pitcur Souterrain, 1995; West Pitnacree, Alyth, 2000. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Archive from excavations by Headland Archaeology Ltd at Camserney Farm, 2001. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Colour aerial photographs of Pole Hill fort and cairn, copied from negatives lent by D Morris, 2001. (Mr D Morris)

Report on rapid historic building assessment, Old Rectory House, Cathedral Street, Dunkeld, by S Fraser and G McCall, The National Trust for Scotland, 2001. (The National Trust for Scotland)

Analytical drawings of Fortingall cross-slabs, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, by I G Scott, 2002. (Mr I G Scott)

Archaeological evaluations and surveys of sites in Perth and Kinross, by SUAT Ltd: Candlehouse Lane, Coupar Angus, 2001; Campfield, Dalginross, Comrie, 2001; Rosslyn House, Glasgow Road, Perth, 2001; West Moulin Road, Pitlochry, 2001; Newlands Cottages, St Madoes, 2001. (SUAT Ltd)

RENFREWSHIRE

Archive and reports from CFA projects in Renfrewshire: Castlehill Gardens, Renfrew, 1997; Scottish Power Transmission System, East Kilbride Route, 1999; Paisley Abbey area, Paisley, 1993. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Colour negatives relating to scheduling fieldwork at Castle Semple Collegiate Church, by P Yeoman. (Mr P Yeoman, Historic Scotland)

Copy of Scottish Industrial Archaeology Survey by G J Douglas of an aqueduct at Bishopton, 1979. (Mr R Strachan)

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Archive relating to excavation and fieldwork by AOC in Scottish Borders: Cardrona Mains, 1999; Jedburgh Friary, 1985; Kippielaw Mains Farm, Melrose, 2000; 14 West High Street, Lauder, 2002. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive and reports from CFA projects in Scottish Borders: Caerlee, 1995; Carlops to West Linton, 1992; Fisher's Brae, Coldingham, 2001; Scoutscroft Holiday Centre, Coldingham, 1998; Dere Street, 1991; Doons Law, 1995; Drochil Hill, Romannobridge, 1999; Dun Law, 1995, 1999–2000; Edin's Hall, 1996; Hoprig, 1998–99; Melrose By-Pass, 1995; Inspection of Scottish Section of stripped spread from Grangemouth to Moffat, 1991; Newstead, 1994, 1996, 2001; Boathouse, Paxton Hall, 1994; St Leonard's by Lauder, 2002; Selkirk Football Club, Ettrickhaugh Road, Selkirk, 2001; Sprouston, 1999; Tamshiel Rig, 1996. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Colour photographs and slides, including aerial photographs, of various archaeological sites in the Scottish Borders area, by J W Elliott, undated. (Mr J W Elliott)

Archive from a recording exercise by GUARD at Coldingham Priory, 1998. (Dr S Driscoll, University of Glasgow)

Archive from excavations and watching briefs by Headland Archaeology Ltd at sites in Scottish Borders: Dreva Craig, 1998; Orchard Site, 2000; West End, Redpath, 2000. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Excavation archive from The Dod, by I M Smith, 1979–81. (Historic Scotland)

Slides of Oakwood, Selkirkshire, by J Cruikshank, n.d. (Mr F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland)

Drawings from excavations at Horsburgh Castle Farm, 1974. (Mr I A G Shepherd)

SHETLAND

Photocopy of pre-disturbance survey of the wreck site of the 'Drottningen af Swerige', which sank off Shetland in 1745, by S Liscoe, 1990. (Mr S Liscoe)

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Report of an archaeological watching brief, Carnegie Library, Maybole, by Addyman and Kay Ltd, 2001. (Addyman and Kay Ltd)

Results of a pre-afforestation survey at Dyke Farm, Straiton, by T Ward and M Brown, 2001. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust)

Archive and reports from CFA projects in South Ayrshire: A77 Upgrade, Fenwick to Malletsheugh, 1995; Scotland/Northern Ireland Connection: Converter Station at Auchencrosh near Ballantrae, Palynological Assessment, 2001; 11/15 Arthur Street, Ayr, 1998; Fort Street, Ayr, 1998; 192/194 High Street, Ayr, 1998; Culzean Castle and County Park, 1994, 1995; Dundonald, 1994; Holloshean Farm, Maybole, 1997; Kilwhannel High Plantation, 1993; Lochlea, 1996; Monkton, Prestwick, 1997–2000; Monktonhill, 1990; Wardlaw Hill, 1992. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Report on archaeological evaluation by GUARD at Kirkton Jeans Hotel, Kirkoswald, 2002. (GUARD)

Archive from excavations and watching briefs by Headland Archaeology Ltd at sites in South Ayrshire: St Johns Tower, Ayr, 2001; East Pier, Troon Harbour, 2001. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Colour negatives of sites in South Ayrshire, by P Yeoman, 2001: Crossraguel Abbey, grave slabs and other sculptured stones; Culzean, caves, and 19th-century battery; Dalquharran Old Castle; St Donan's Chapel. (Mr P Yeoman, Historic Scotland)

Report of archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation, St Cuthbert's Road Site, Maybole, by SUAT Ltd, 2001. (SUAT Ltd)

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Report of archaeological evaluation at 2 Hunter Street, East Kilbride, 2002. (Addyman Associates Ltd)

Archive relating to excavation and fieldwork by AOC Archaeology Group in South Lanarkshire: Bothwell, 1999; Cadzow Castle, 2001; Carstairs Junction, 2001; Craighead Retreat, Blantyre, 2001; North Vennel, Lanark, 2001. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Draft of the forthcoming report: 'History of the Daer Valley, South Lanarkshire', and copy of '3rd Interim Report on Fieldwork,

RCAHMS

Excavations and Research in Daer Valley and Reservoir, Clydesdale', 2001–02, by T Ward, The Biggar Museum Trust. (Mr T Ward, The Biggar Museum Trust)

Archive and reports from CFA projects in South Lanarkshire: Boghall, 1991; Castle Glen, 1994; Crookedstone Farm, 1991; Drumsargad Castle, 1994; Dykehead, 2000; Elmwood Nursery, 1991; Elvanfoot, 1991; Fagyad Hill, 1991; Glentaggert/Chapel Hill, 1996; Hagshaw Hill, Douglas, 1994; Castle Street, Motherwell Road, Hamilton, 1999; Harrows Law, 1993; Hillend, 1991; Little Clyde, 1991; Mains Castle, 1993; Mid Road, 1992; Perryflatts, 1991; St John's Kirk, Symington and Muirhead Farm, Roberton, 1996; Rowantree Grains, 1991; Scabgill, 1991; Start Up Hill, Lamington, 1998; East Mains Development, Stonehouse, 2002; Townfoot Farm, 1999; Townhead Farm, Rigside, 1996; Wilsontown, 1998. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Archive from excavations and watching briefs by Headland Archaeology Ltd at sites in South Lanarkshire: Biggar Retail and Business Park, 2001; Broken Cross Muir, 1999; Roadmeetings, Carluke, 2001; Cleuch and Loch Lyoch, 2000; Culter House, 2001; Hyndshawland Farm, 2001; King Street/Queen Street, Rutherglen, 1996–97; Lint Mill, 2000; 14 Angle Street, Stonehouse, 2000; Waterhead reservoir, 2000. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archaeological building survey archive and a folder of wallpaper samples taken from Museum Stair, 19–21 Double Row, New Lanark, by J Lewis and G Ewart, 1983. (Mr P Yeoman, Historic Scotland)

Archive from archaeological assessment and evaluation at Post Horn Hotel, Crawford, by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology, 2001. (Scotia Archaeology)

Reports on archaeological evaluations by SUAT Ltd in South Lanarkshire: Union Street/Church Lane, Carluke, 2002, and Low Parks, South Haugh, Hamilton, 2002. (SUAT Ltd)

Colour negatives from sites in South Lanarkshire, by P Yeoman, 2001–02: Cadzow Castle; Couthalley Castle, Carnwath; Craignethan Castle; Haywood Colliery village and public house; Smithwood Bastle House; Wilsontown Ironworks; Wintercleuch Bastle House. (Mr P Yeoman, Historic Scotland)

STIRLING

Archive and reports from CFA projects in Stirling: Auchenlaich, 1993–96; Bannockburn, 1996; Borland Farm, Gartmore, 1998; Cowiehall Quarry, Easter Moss, 1998; The Haining, Dunblane Cathedral, 1995; Nicolswall, 1992; Pirnhall, 1994; Stirling Old Bridge, 1997; The Trossachs, 1994. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Report on archaeological evaluation at Station Square, Stirling, by GUARD, 2002. (GUARD)

Archive from excavations at Stirling Memorial, by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2000. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Copy of *Historic Dunblane: The archaeological implications of development*. (Historic Scotland)

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Archive relating to excavations by AOC at Drumkinnon Bay, Balloch, 1998. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from excavations at cup and ring mark site, Auchentorlie, by C Barrowman and D Meller, University of Glasgow, 1994. (Dr C Barrowman, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow)

Archive and reports from CFA projects in West Dunbartonshire: Great Western Road, Clydebank, 2000. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Colour negatives of Dumbarton Castle, governor's house, guardhouse exhibition and magazine, taken by P Yeoman, Historic Scotland, 2000 and 2001. (Mr P Yeoman, Historic Scotland)

WEST LOTHIAN

Colour digital images of the ring-ditch on Cairnpapple Hill, taken by D Wallach, 2002. (Mr D Wallach)

Archive and reports from CFA projects in West Lothian: Blackness Castle, 2001; Pardovan Holdings, 1998; Crosswoodhill Farm, West Calder, 2000. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Archive from excavations by Headland Archaeology Ltd at Mill Road Industrial Estate, Linlithgow, 2000. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Linlithgow Carmelite Friary, by W J Lindsay, 1983–84. (Historic Scotland)

Copy of Excel spreadsheet and CAD drawings relating to work on Linlithgow Friary, 2002, by B Sloane, Reading University. (Mr B Sloane)

WESTERN ISLES

Slides of general views of the Hebrides, including Allasdale and Cuier, Barra, pottery, brochs and duns, relating to *PSAS* articles from the early 1960s. (Mr John Allan, Exeter City Museums and Art Gallery per Professor J M Coles)

Archive and reports from CFA projects in Western Isles: Bostadh Beach, 1997; 31 Callanish, 1997; Cnip, 1989–95, 1997–98. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Archive from excavations at Eoligarry, Barra, 1990, and the Shiant Islands, 2000–02, by P Foster. (Dr P Foster)

Report on trial excavation by GUARD at Dun Eistean, Lewis, 2002. (GUARD)

Archive from excavations by Headland Archaeology Ltd at Aird Mhor, Barra, 2001. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Plan, geological map and text relating to excavations on South Uist, 1946–51; also aerial views of South Uist, 1946–51. (Historic Scotland)

Report on excavations at Cladh Hallan, South Uist, by M Parker Pearson, P Marshall, J Mulville and H Smith, 2001. (Dr M Parker Pearson, University of Sheffield)

Reports on archaeological fieldwork on Hirta, St Kilda, by GUARD, 1999 and 2000. (The National Trust for Scotland)



Fig 60. Military training area, Dundrennan, Dumfries and Galloway. A redundant tank used for target practice.

A LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RADIOCARBON DATES

Compiled by P J Ashmore

Introduction

This list consists of dates notified to the compiler between November 2001 and October 2002. Where no sponsor is identified for the dates they were sponsored by HS. I am grateful to Headland Archaeology Ltd for once again providing details of dates sponsored by organisations other than HS.

Purely palaeoenvironmental dates are not included. Dates obtained by others are indicated by * and an explanatory note. Most often sites have not previously been published, and it is thus important to cite the author of the information produced here when using the dates. For instance, the first entry in this list should be cited as Cameron, A, 2003, 'Tillydrone Motte', DES 2002, 142. If this convention is often flouted Historic Scotland may decide not to promulgate dates for at least 18 months after they have been obtained. Entries which other people or organisations wish to see included in next year's list should be sent to the compiler, P J Ashmore, at ashmore@ednet.co.uk, or to 133/6 New Street, Musselburgh, Edinburgh EH21 6DH before 30 November 2003.

Code	*Description*	*Material*	*Date BP±err*	*d13C*
ABERDEEN				
Tillydrone Motte (NJ 9366 0886) Cameron A:				
AA–47772	Alder charcoal (Sample 1) from a layer of probable demolition material (Context 36) above the scraped top of a natural gravel mound. It is sealed by occupation layer 31. The material in this layer may come from the demolition of the palisade or from demolition of unidentified features on top of the mound.	Charcoal	1780±45	-26.9
ABERDEENSHIRE				
Aikey Brae (NJ 4865 0349) Bradley, R:				
AA–49296	Charred *pomoideae* twig (Sample AB1) from the lower filling (Context 2A) of the foundation trench for the outer kerb of the primary monument. The trench was filled with compact clay and the sample comes from a discrete patch of charcoal – the only such material found anywhere in the excavation. The sample was sealed by a substantial level of compact clay interpreted as the packing of the primary kerb.	Charcoal	2865±50	-27.2
AA–49297	Charred *pomoideae* twig (Sample AB2) from the lower filling (Context 2B) of the foundation trench, as AA–49296.	Charcoal	2855±45	-27.2
Tomnaverie (NJ 4865 0349) Bradley, R:				
AA–49279	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample T1) from a charcoal-filled pit (Context 1A) located beneath the centre of the recumbent stone (which had been moved to a new position in the late 19th century). The pit was cut into the natural subsoil of the hill which had been scarped in order to provide a stable foundation for the monument. There was no trace of a buried soil. The pit was sealed by a substantial deposit of rubble which had buttressed the outer kerb of the platform/ring cairn. The recumbent stone had originally been positioned on top of this deposit. The position and stratigraphic position of this material suggests that the pit had been dug and refilled during the preparation of the site, before the stone platform was constructed.	Charcoal	3975±40	-27.2
AA–49280	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample T2) from a charcoal-filled pit (Context 1B), as AA–49279.	Charcoal	3985±45	-26.8
AA–49281	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample T3) from a charcoal-filled pit (Context 1C), as AA–49279.	Charcoal	3985±55	-27.1
AA–49282	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample T4) from a charcoal-filled pit (Context 1D), as AA–49279.	Charcoal	3850±55	-27.5
AA–49283	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample T5) from a charcoal-filled pit (Context 2C), as AA–49279.	Charcoal	3740±60	-27.4
AA–49284	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample T6) from a charcoal-filled pit (Context 2D), as AA–49279.	Charcoal	3985±45	-26.7
AA–49285	Charred alder twig (Sample T7) from a level of charcoal and large fragments of cremated bone (Context 606C) in the filling of a pit excavated through the centre of the monument. This was associated with body sherds attributed to the later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The freshness of the cremated bones suggests that they may have been selected from a pyre. However, the low levels of magnetic susceptibility associated with this feature would indicate that any such pyre was located somewhere else. The bones were also associated with a series of stream pebbles, suggesting that the material taken from the pyre might have been washed before it was deposited at Tomnaverie. Because this pit was dug through the deposit of the charcoal and cremated bones associated with the primary use of the site, it is quite possible that its filling contains some residual material.	Charcoal	510±35	-26.6
AA–49286	Charred alder twig (Sample T8) from a level of charcoal and large fragments of cremated bone (Context 606D), as AA–49285.	Charcoal	380±40	-25.0
AA–49287	Charred alder twig (Sample T9) from a level of charcoal and large fragments of cremated bone (Context 483A), as AA–49285.	Charcoal	410±40	-27.4
AA–49288	Charred alder twig (Sample T10) from a level of charcoal and large fragments of cremated bone (Context 483B), as AA–49285.	Charcoal	305±40	-25.6

Code	*Description*	*Material*	*Date BP±err*	*d13C*
Tomnaverie (NJ 4865 0349) Bradley, R: (cont.)				
AA–49289	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample T11) from a level of charcoal and large fragments of cremated bone (Context 511A), as AA–49285.	Charcoal	335±40	-27.3
AA–49290	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample T12) from a level of charcoal and large fragments of cremated bone (Context 511B), as AA–49285.	Charcoal	485±40	-26.7
AA–49291	Charred alder twig (Sample T13) from a level of charcoal and finely mixed cremated bone (Context 602A) on the truncated surface of the hill beneath the monument. There was no buried soil at this point. The extent of this deposit corresponds to an area of enhanced magnetic susceptibility, and there is also evidence of burnt stones in the soil thin sections taken at this point. The most likely interpretation is that this was the site of a cremation pyre, from which the more substantial fragments of burnt bone have been removed for deposition elsewhere. The sample was taken where this deposit was sealed by the inner edge of the stone platform/ring cairn and well beyond the area disturbed during the excavation of the secondary pit. The sample was taken from the surface of the bedrock, rather than the buried soil. The freshness of the charcoal and its direct association with the central area of the monument suggest that this material is not residual.	Charcoal	2795±45	-25.4
AA–49292	Charred alder twig (Sample T14) from a level of charcoal and finely mixed cremated bone (Context 602B), as AA–49291.	Charcoal	2870±45	-25.6
AA–49293	Charred alder twig (Sample T15) from a level of charcoal and finely mixed cremated bone (Context 602D), as AA–49291.	Charcoal	2795±45	-25.2
AA–49294	Hazel charcoal (Sample T16) from a level of charcoal and finely mixed cremated bone (Context 521A), as AA–49291.	Charcoal	305±40	-27.1
AA–49295	Hazel charcoal (Sample T17) from a level of charcoal and finely mixed cremated bone (Context 512B), as AA–49291.	Charcoal	385±40	-27.1
AA–49626	Charred alder twig (Sample T18B) from a level of charcoal and finely mixed cremated bone (Context 580), as AA–49291.	Charcoal	410±30	-26.7
ANGUS				
Ironshill East (NO 6878 5085) Cressey, M:				
AA–46477	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample 104.1) from amongst a substantial quantity of burnt wood, including woodworking debris and a broken statue from a small pit (Context 1171) located within the palisaded enclosure. The pit was sealed by dark brown silty sand (1004). The large assemblage of charcoal, including wood debris, has been deliberately deposited in the pit shortly after burning. The good condition of the charcoal shows that no post-depositional disturbance has occurred.	Charcoal	1865±60	-25.3
AA–46478	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 104.2), as AA–46477.	Charcoal	1835±50	-28.0
AA–47768	Organic residue (Sample 3) including fatty acid from an almost complete pot (SF80) deposited within a pit (Context 1077) within the central structure. The pot was sealed by backfill soon after breakage. The sample material relates to cooking episodes or the preparation of organic material for other purposes.	Organic residue	2195±45	-24.0
AA–47769	Organic residue (Sample 4), as AA–47768.	Organic residue	2220±60	-24.2
Mains of Edzel (NO 5885 6919) Dunwell, A:				
AA–45874	Piece of birch charcoal (part of Sample 43) from a charcoal-rich, burnt organic fill (Context 99) of the middle ditch in Trench 1. The charcoal layer may represent *in situ* burning during an episode of the use of the ditch, or part of a fill sequence. It was sealed by a later sequence (Context 98) of ditch fill.	Charcoal	2340±55	-24.8
AA–45875	Charred hazelnut shell, as AA–45874.	Charcoal	2335±50	-25.6
AA–45876	Charred hazelnut shell (part of Sample 32) from the black, charcoal-rich primary fill (171) of the outer ditch, contained within a wide irregular cut (166) for the ditch. The charcoal layer was sealed by a light orange brown fill (170) within the ditch fill sequence. Magnetic susceptibility analysis shows that the charcoal-rich layer (171) represents an episode of burning at the base of the ditch.	Charcoal	2415±45	-28.6
AA–45877	Piece of hazel charcoal, as AA–45876.	Charcoal	2365±45	-26.6
Newbarns (NO 683 492) Cressey, M:				
AA–47741	Charred barley grain (Sample D1/16A) from a fill (Context D120) of a re-cut (D133) of a large pit in a pit circle. The re-cut of the pit was infilled with several thin, well-differentiated layers of deposit including quantities of burnt material. The clear differentiation and the lack of mixing between the fills indicated a lack of post-depositional disturbance.	Charred grain	1150±60	-24.8
AA–47742	Charred barley grain (Sample D1/16B), as AA–47741.	Charred grain	1145±55	-21.3
AA–47743	Charred barley grain (Sample D1/19A) from the basal primary fill (Context D123) of pit D123 that underlay a slightly shallower pit cut in the same place. The layer was well stratified and showed no evidence of disturbance or mixing.	Charred grain	1180±50	-23.7
AA–47744	Charred barley grain (Sample D1/19B), as AA–47743.	Charred grain	1145±45	-23.4
AA–47745	Charred barley grain (Sample D1/24A) from a secondary use (D127) of the pit and well stratified with large quantities of burnt material. No mixing was evident. A date would provide an indication of the length of time the pit (and pit circle) was in use and depositional history. The sample is from a higher fill sequence than Context D120 of the re-cut ditch (D133).	Charred grain	1215±45	-22.7

Code	*Description*	*Material*	*Date BP±err*	*d13C*
Newbarns (NO 683 492) Cressey, M: (cont.)				
AA–47746	Charred barley grain (Sample D1/24B), as AA–47745.	Charred grain	1095±60	-21.4
AA–47747	Charred barley grain (Sample D1/58A) from a silty layer (Context D174) in a large rectilinear ditch feature. This layer was sealed by a large final fill with no evidence of post-depositional disturbance. The cache of grains relate to domestic waste thrown into the feature that was subsequently deliberately backfilled and represents a single episode of crop processing.	Charred grain	1100±50	-20.7
AA–47748	Charred barley grain (Sample D1/58B) from silty layer (Context D174), as AA–47747.	Charred grain	1085±45	-21.4
AA–47749	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample 4) from one of a group of pits lying within a curvilinear ditch. The fill (Context B402) also contained a Beaker rim sherd and flint fragment.	Charcoal	3645±85	-28.0
AA–47750	Heather stem (Sample 36). The sample was from the remains of a fine residue of heather in a stake-filled hollow (Context B420) immediately overlying a compacted occupation layer. The hollow appears to have been deliberately backfilled soon after it went out of use.	Heather stem	2350±50	-27.2
Red Castle (NO 6878 5085) Alexander, D and Dunwell, A:				
AA–46460	Clavicle of a skeleton of a young adult (possibly male), aged between 15–22 and 5'3"–5'5" tall, found in the SW end of the cist grave 250 (Context 301). This was the best-preserved grave excavated in the 1998 season and was intact. The cist had capstones, side slabs and base slabs. The grave void had, however, filled with soil.	Human bone	1055±55	-18.7
AA–46461	Fragment of the right femur of the skeleton found in grave 252 (Context 296). Indications are that the remains were of a young adult female (possibly) around 18 years old. This grave had been badly disturbed by ploughing leaving only the base slabs of the grave and the lower portion of the body intact, preserved by the proximity to the field fence.	Human bone	1285±50	-22.0
AA–46462	Fragment of rib bone from a young female adult around 18–20 years old from Grave 259 (Context 292). This grave had been badly disturbed by ploughing, with both the capstones and side slabs having collapsed in and the skull crushed. Preservation of the skeletal remains was nevertheless quite good and the remains were still articulated.	Human bone	1475±50	-20.8
AA–46463	Charred barley grain (Sample 131) from the medium brown silty sand lower fill (Context 319B) of the souterrain within the entrance passage. This layer was below a silty sand layer which contained concentrations of ?daub, probably from the collapse souterrain structure. The burnt grains may have come from the original use of the souterrain or from activities immediately prior to its abandonment.	Charred grain	1895±50	-23.8
AA–46464	Charred barley grain (Sample 137) from the dark brown silty sand primary fill (Context 331 AA) of the western end of the souterrain sealed by layers of sandy backfill. The burnt grains may derive from the original use of the souterrain or immediately prior to its abandonment.	Charred grain	1845±45	-24.2
AA–46465	Charred barley grain (Sample 138) from the dark brown silty sand primary fill (Context 331 DD) of the western end of the souterrain, as AA–46464.	Charred grain	1760±50	-24.1
AA–46466	Charred barley grain (Sample 144) from the dark brown silty sand lowest fill (Context 333 DDD) of the entrance of the souterrain. The burnt grains may derive from original use of the souterrain or to activities immediately prior to abandonment.	Charred grain	1885±50	-22.2
AA–46467	Charred barley grain (Sample 145) from the dark brown silty sand lowest fill (Context 333 CCC) of the entrance of the souterrain, as AA–46466.	Charred grain	1845±45	-22.5
AA–46468	Charred barley grain (Sample 162) from the dark brown silty sand lower fill (Context 074 PP) of the middle section of the souterrain buried by layers of windblown sand. The burnt grains may derive from the original use of the souterrain or to activities immediately prior to its abandonment.	Charred grain	1885±55	-23.4
AA–46469	Charred barley grain (Sample 180) from the medium brown silty sand fill (Context 338) of a post-hole in the base of the souterrain; the burnt grains must have either got into the post-hole as original packing or after the post was removed or rolled.	Charred grain	1815±50	-22.9

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Cleigh (NM 8785 2570) Gilmour, S and Henderson, J:*				
Beta–107675	*Corylus avellana* sp. charcoal fragment (from Soil Sample 26) recovered from a compact silt deposit with charcoal inclusions (Context 33). Abutted stonework forming a possible cairn on top of original foundation material.	Charcoal	4780±40	-27.8
AA–29765	*Corylus avellana* sp. charcoal fragment (from Soil Sample 23), as Beta–107675.	Charcoal	4630±60	-27.9
AA–29764	*Quercus* sp. charcoal fragment (Sample 18) recovered from a compact silt deposit with small stone inclusions (Context 31) that formed the fill of a curving stone feature, apparently a rough wall with entrance gaps, on top of the original cairn deposits.	Charcoal	1400±65	-27.2
AA–29766	*Quercus* sp. charcoal fragment (from Soil Sample 27) recovered from a loose silt deposit with small stone inclusions and cremated bone (Context 42) forming the fill of an off-centre pit cut into the original cairn deposits.	Charcoal	1385±55	-27.6

*Sponsors: Abercromby Trust Fund; Alan Campbell – Cleigh House; Edinburgh University Archaeology Department; British Archaeological Research Trust; Christ Church College, Oxford; Lorn Archaeological & Historical Society Members; Oban Divers Caravan Park; Natural History & Antiquarian Society of Mid-Argyll; Prehistoric Society

Code	*Description*	*Material*	*Date BP±err*	*d13C*
Inchmarnock (NS 0237 5965) Halliday, S:*				
AA–49299	Fragment of charcoal (identified as *Alnus* sp.) from the primary fill of a grave fill (Context 465) sealed by a deposit of white quartz pebbles. The charcoal was well stratified and contamination from later deposits is considered low. The grave was one of three cut into the natural subsoil at the N transect of St Marnock's Chapel.	Charcoal	1320±60	-26.6
AA–49611	Human patella bone in fresh condition from an undisturbed inhumation (Skeleton 407). The grave was situated in the E transect of St Marnock's Chapel.	Human bone	365±40	-19.9
*Sponsor: Robert Smith				
Inchmarnock (NS 0251 5929) Halliday, S:*				
AA–49300	Fragment of charcoal (identified as *Corylus* sp.) from the fill of a pit (Context 5030) situated on the N side of an extant post-medieval building and associated with early activity on the site.	Charcoal	1185±55	-27.2
AA–49301	Marine shell (identified as *Littorina littorea* – edible periwinkle) from the basal deposit of an *in situ* midden (Context 5013). The midden was slumped against the N enclosure wall of the extant post-medieval building.	Shell	495±45	1.7
AA–49302	Oat grain from a compacted clay floor deposit (Context 5029) associated with the extant post-medieval building.	Charred grain	305±60	-27.0
AA–49303	Hulled barley grain from the fill of a post-hole (Context 5052) located near to the centre of the extant post-medieval building. The post-hole was rich in charcoal and had a possible post-pad at its base.	Charred grain	450±45	-22.4
AA–49304	Hulled barley grain from the fill of a post-hole (Context 5064) located in the NW corner of the extant post-medieval building. The post-hole was associated with the primary floor deposits in the post-medieval building.	Charred grain	275±45	-23.1
AA–49305	Oat grain from the fill of a storage/rubbish pit (Context 5047) located at the E end of the extant post-medieval building.	Charred grain	320±45	-24.6
*Sponsor: Robert Smith				
Upper Largie (NR 8330 9955) Ellis, C:*				
AA–43006	Human adult femur from cist 3.	Human bone	3590±40	-21.5
AA–43007	*Pomoideae* charcoal from sample 109A from pit fill.	Charcoal	4205±40	-24.6
AA–43008	Hazel charcoal from sample 109B from pit fill.	Charcoal	4150±45	-25.1
AA–43009	Alder charcoal from sample 109B from pit fill.	Charcoal	4120±55	-26.1
AA–43010	Oak wood from sample 332A from pit 332, the main pit surrounded by the small pit-ring within the main timber circle.	Wood	3350±45	-25.0
AA–43011	Oak wood from sample 342 from post-hole of main timber circle.	Wood	3440±50	-25.0
AA–43012	Oak wood from sample 343 from post-hole of main timber circle.	Wood	3300±65	-25.6
AA–43013	Oak charcoal from sample 368A from post-hole of enclosure/cursus.	Charcoal	5375±55	-25.0
AA–43014	Oak charcoal from sample 2073 from post-hole of enclosure/cursus.	Charcoal	4935±50	-25.1
AA–43015	Oak charcoal from sample 2074 from post-hole of enclosure/cursus.	Charcoal	4975±50	-24.1
AA–43016	Oak charcoal from sample 3045 from post-hole of enclosure/cursus.	Charcoal	4840±50	-26.3
AA–43017	Oak charcoal from sample 3046 from post-hole of enclosure/cursus.	Charcoal	5020±55	-26.5
AA–43018	Oak charcoal from sample 3064 from post-hole of main timber circle.	Charcoal	3470±50	-25.6
AA–43019	Oak charcoal from sample 3108 from post-hole of enclosure/cursus.	Charcoal	5090±50	-24.8
AA–43020	Oak charcoal from sample 3117A from fill of pit 3101.	Charcoal	5530±75	-26.0
AA–43021	Oak charcoal from sample 3117B from fill of pit 3101.	Charcoal	5535±65	-26.0
AA–43022	Oak charcoal from sample 3117C from fill of pit 3101.	Charcoal	5570±70	-25.0
AA–43023	Oak charcoal from sample 3131.	Charcoal	4950±55	-26.2
AA–43024	Oak charcoal from sample 3134 from post-hole of enclosure/cursus.	Charcoal	5090±75	-25.1
AA–43411	Oak charcoal from sample 3058 from post-hole of enclosure/cursus.	Charcoal	5175±55	-25.9
AA–48026	Oak charcoal from sample 1257 from post-hole of main timber circle.	Charcoal	3545±40	-26.3
AA–48050	Oak charcoal from sample KQ93-417 from pit or post-hole of small ring, within main timber ring.	Charcoal	3570±45	-26.0
AA–48051	Oak charcoal from sample KQ93-410, as AA–48050.	Charcoal	3645±45	-26.9
AA–48052	Oak charcoal from sample KQ93-508 from pit of avenue leading to main timber circle or enclosure/cursus.	Charcoal	5220±50	-25.9
*Sponsors: M & K Macleod				

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Manse Field, Whithorn (NX 443 403) Hastie, M and Lowe, C:				
AA–48436	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 6A) from the lower fill (Context 132) of a NW–SE curvilinear ditch (122) consisting of a firm clayey silt with very frequent sandstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. The upper ditch fill consisted of clayey silt (123) and this was directly below topsoil. The feature is thought to be an enclosure ditch or possibly a palisade trench.	Charcoal	3680±60	-27.8
AA–48437	Piece of oak charcoal (Sample 6B), as AA–48436.	Charcoal	3785±50	-24.9
AA–48438	Charred wheat grain (Sample 7A) from the primary fill (Context 133) of a linear feature (118). The sample contained a high concentration of charred cereal grain. The deposit was covered by a fill (119) which lay beneath the topsoil. Because of the concentration of charcoal within the deposit and the lack of mixing it seems likely that it was deliberately deposited.	Charcoal	570±40	-23.8
AA–48439	Charred barley grain (Sample 7B), as AA–48438.	Charcoal	1275±40	-21.7

Code	*Description*	*Material*	*Date BP±err*	*d13C*
Manse Field, Whithorn (NX 443 403) Hastie, M and Lowe, C: (cont.)				
AA–48440	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 8A) from the fill (Context 136) of feature 134. This deposit was directly above the natural subsoil and below a clay layer (135). It appears to fill either a natural hollow or shallow cut feature, which contained evidence of industrial activity. Due to the compact nature of this deposit it is thought that it relates to the use of the hollow, rather than a result of natural silting up following its abandonment.	Charcoal	1255±40	-26.1
AA–48441	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 8B), as AA–48440.	Charcoal	1295±45	-25.9
EAST AYRSHIRE				
Rowallan Castle (NS 4348 4242) Clarke, C:				
AA–45639	Charred wheat grain (Sample 20) from the general fill of a large post-hole (Context 323) forming part of a palisade. The context was part of the upper fill of the post-pit behind stone packers, above the lower fill (399). The fill appears to be redeposited upcast from the pit and the wheat may relate to earlier occupation nearby.	Charred grain	2245±55	-23.7
AA–45640	Charred wheat grain (Sample 36) from the basal fill (Context 399) of a post-hole, forming part of a palisade. Part of an earthfast timber building sequence, pre-dating the 13th-century hall house. The context is the infill behind packers sealed by Context 323 (see AA–45639). The fill appears to be redeposited upcast from the pit and the wheat may relate to earlier occupation nearby.	Charred grain	2215±55	-23.4
AA–45641	Charred wheat grain (Sample 42/43) from the primary fill (Context 400) of the post-pipe of a post-hole from a possible palisade forming part of series of timber structures sealed by the 13th-century stone hall house. The wheat may reflect earlier occupation nearby, or occupation at the time of removal, or rotting of the post and infilling of the post-pipe.	Charred grain	2290±60	-23.8
AA–45642	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 46) from the post-pipe (Context 335) of a post-pit forming part of a timber hall pre-dating the stone hall house. The post-pipe contained traces of a burnt post, but the sample may reflect earlier occupation nearby, or occupation at the time of the burning of the post because it may well have entered the post-pipe when filled up after the post burnt away. Thus the sample is more likely to relate to the period of destruction than to construction.	Charcoal	2070±50	-27.3
AA–45643	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 23/47). Earthfast pit/post-hole (Context 333) forming part of a timber hall pre-dating the stone hall house. General fill of post-pit – redeposited upcast from pit excavation. The charcoal may reflect earlier occupation nearby, or occupation at the time of removal, or rotting of the post and infilling of the post-pipe.	Charcoal	2005±45	-27.1
EAST LOTHIAN				
Inveresk (NT 3500 7130) Cook, M:*				
AA–49312	Large mammal bone from the mid-brown silty basal fill of a pit which cut into a Roman ditch within field system.	Animal bone	1955±35	-22.2
AA–49313	Charred barley from the mid-brown silty soil basal fill of a pit (context 118 Sample 1), next to a marching camp.	Charred barley	1655±35	-23.3
AA–49314	Charred barley from the mid-brown silty soil basal fill of a pit (context 118 Sample 2), as AA–49313.	Charred barley	1660±35	-22.5
AA–49315	Charred barley from the mid-brown silty soil basal fill of a pit (context 118 Sample 3), as AA–49313.	Charred barley	1620±40	-23.3
AA–49316	Hazel charcoal from the mid-brown silty soil basal fill of a pit (context 207 Sample 1), a possible oven next to a marching camp.	Charcoal	1900±35	-25.1
AA–49317	Hazel charcoal from the mid-brown silty soil basal fill of a pit (context 207 Sample 2), as AA–49316.	Charcoal	1905±35	-25.3
AA–49318	Hazel charcoal from the mid-brown silty soil basal fill of a pit (context 207 Sample 3), as AA–49316.	Charcoal	1945±35	-25.9
AA–49319	Oak charcoal from a mid-brown silty soil the basal fill of a pit (context 203).	Charcoal	3800±35	-24.8
AA–49320	Oak charcoal from a mid-brown silty soil, the basal fill of a pit (context 193), next to a marching camp.	Charcoal	2850±35	-25.8
AA–49321	Oak charcoal from a mid-brown silty soil, the basal fill of a pit (context 117 Sample 1), next to a marching camp.	Charcoal	5510±40	-27.2
AA–49322	Oak charcoal from a mid-brown silty soil, the basal fill of a pit (context 117 Sample 2), as AA–49321.	Charcoal	5340±45	-27.0
AA–49323	Oak charcoal from a mid-brown silty soil, the basal fill of a pit (context 117 Sample 3), as AA–49321.	Charcoal	5305±40	-26.6
AA–49324	Oak charcoal from a mid-brown silty soil, the basal fill of a pit (context 87 Sample 1), from within field system.	Charcoal	1960±35	-26.1
AA–49325	Oak charcoal from a mid-brown silty soil, the basal fill of a pit (context 87 Sample 2), as AA–49324.	Charcoal	1925±35	-26.5
AA–49326	Oak charcoal from a mid-brown silty soil, the basal fill of a pit (context 87 Sample 3), as AA–49324.	Charcoal	1915±35	-25.1

*Sponsor: M J Gleeson Group Ltd

Code	*Description*	*Material*	*Date BP±err*	*d13C*
Traprain Law (NO 580 746) Dunwell, A:				
AA–48428	Charred barley grain (Sample TT3B) from a deposit of sandy clay soil (Context TLSP 2000 T305) containing charcoal, prehistoric unabraded pottery and burnt bone, believed to be part of a midden dump relating to occupation on the summit of Traprain Law. The midden underlay colluvial deposits and overlay fractured bedrock with charcoal (T306). The deposit is interpreted as a deliberate dump of occupation waste, forming part of a midden.	Charred grain	2720±45	-24.0
AA–48429	Charred wheat grain (Sample TT3C) from a deposit of sandy clay soil (Context TLSP 2000 C305), as AA–48428.	Charred grain	2675±45	-22.7
AA–48430	Charred wheat grain (Sample 151A) from an ashy deposit (TLSP 1999 Context C409), hearth waste, abutting the inner face of the summit enclosure. Possibly an occupation deposit within a building of Iron Age/Roman Iron Age date.	Charred grain	2735±60	-22.7
AA–48431	Charred barley grain (Sample 154B) from a sandy layer (TLSP 1999 Context C412) sealed beneath the summit enclosure wall and above bedrock. The sample may derive from a coherent dump of occupation-related debris material.	Charred grain	2885±50	-23.3
AA–48432	Charred wheat grain (Sample 154C) from a sandy layer (TLSP 1999 Context C412), as AA–48431.	Charred grain	2765±45	-22.3
AA–48433	Charred wheat grain (Sample 201A) from a layer of dark brown/black silty soil (Context TLSP 1999 C605), believed to be a buried soil horizon derived from dumps of occupation material, sealed beneath a series of soil deposits and also the inner rampart. The layer lies immediately over bedrock.	Charred grain	2755±50	-21.5
AA–48434	Charred barley grain (Sample 201C) from a layer of dark brown/black silty soil (Context TLSP 1999 C605), as AA–48433.	Charred grain	2740±65	-23.1
AA–48435	Charred barley grain (Sample 201B) from a layer of dark brown/black silty soil (Context TLSP 1999 C605), as AA–48433.	Charred grain	2970±60	-25.3
AA–48460	Charred wheat grain (Sample TT3D) from a deposit of sandy clay soil (TLSP 2000 Context C305), as AA–48428.	Charred grain	2665±50	-23.0
AA–48461	Charred wheat grain (Sample 154D) from a coherent dump of occupation-related debris (TLSP 1999 Context C412) in a sandy layer sealed beneath the summit enclosure wall and above bedrock.	Charred grain	2685±45	-22.9

FIFE

Rameldry Farm (NO 3316 0630) Baker, L:

AA–44623	Residual organic (acid/alkali insoluble) material from the blade of a dagger (SF8) accompanying the burial within the cist. A layer of pebbles was present on the floor of the cist. The dagger lay above this layer and was surrounded by a silt deposit (Context 004). The dagger was placed in the stone cist along with the human remains and the capstone put into place over the top of the cist.	Organic residue	3765±50	-29.9
AA–44624	The alkali soluble fraction of organic material from the blade of dagger (SF8), as AA–44623.	Organic residue	3685±50	-26.8

HIGHLAND

Achnandarach, Kyle of Lochalsh (NG 8035 3081) Dunwell, A:

AA–45394	Piece of birch charcoal from a soil layer abutting and overlying a clearance cairn. Soil micromorphological analysis indicated the layer to be a single episode deposit, and it has been interpreted as a midden. The cairn, along with several others in the vicinity, was investigated, without revealing any evidence of date. A presumptively later prehistoric roundhouse lies adjacent to the cairns, but was not investigated.	Charcoal	550±40	-27.6
AA–45393	Piece of birch charcoal from a soil layer, as AA–45394.	Charcoal	525±55	-29.5

Cromarty (NH 7936 6720) Farrell, S:*

GU–10119	Charcoal from an *in situ* charred post above a ditch found in the area of the medieval village of Cromarty during excavation of a trench for a pipeline.	Charcoal	830±30	-25.8

*Sponsor: Scottish Water

MIDLOTHIAN

Newbattle Abbey (NT 3330 6613) Gooder, J:*

AA–49257	Left ulna fragment from Skeleton 293.	Human bone	925±50	-17.7
AA–49258	Left ulna fragment from Skeleton 333.	Human bone	1065±50	-17.2
AA–49260	Left ulna fragment from Skeleton 524.	Human bone	870±55	-19.6
AA–49261	Right radius fragment from Skeleton 419.	Human bone	810±55	-18.9
AA–49262	Left calcaneus from Skeleton 571.	Human bone	710±50	-16.3
AA–49327	Left ulna fragment from Skeleton 292.	Human bone	850±40	-19.1
AA–49328	Left femur fragment from Skeleton 400.	Human bone	400±40	-19.8
AA–49329	Left scapula fragment from Skeleton 416.	Human bone	560±40	-20.4
AA–49330	Left tibia fragment from Skeleton 347.	Human bone	485±50	-20.3
AA–49331	Right tibia fragment from Skeleton 461.	Human bone	400±40	-20.0
AA–49332	Right tibia shaft from Skeleton 385.	Human bone	330±45	-19.4
AA–49333	Left tibia fragment from Skeleton 326.	Human bone	860±40	-19.8
AA–49334	Left fibula fragment from Skeleton 660.	Human bone	1140±40	-21.2

Code	*Description*	*Material*	*Date BP±err*	*d13C*
Newbattle Abbey (NT 3330 6613) Gooder, J:* (cont.)				
AA–49335	Left femur fragment from Skeleton 470.	Human bone	400±40	-20.7
AA–49336	Right femur fragment from Skeleton 280.	Human bone	530±45	-20.7
AA–49337	Right femur fragment from Skeleton 633.	Human bone	660±40	-20.3
AA–49338	Right femur fragment from Skeleton 431.	Human bone	630±45	-19.7
AA–49339	Oak charcoal from context 481 Sample 1. Early industrial activity preceding the cemetery.	Charcoal	845±35	-27.0
AA–49340	Oak charcoal from context 481 Sample 2, as AA–49339.	Charcoal	1010±55	-27.3
GU–9951	Left tibia fragment from Skeleton 289; insufficient carbon for a date.	Human bone	0±0	0
*Sponsor: M J Gleeson Group Ltd				

PERTH AND KINROSS

Abernethy School (NO 193 165) Halliday, S and Conolly, R:*				
AA–46474	Barley grain from the fill of a large ditch (Context 134) interpreted as a possible souterrain or partially subterranean structure.	Charred grain	1880±50	-24.6
AA–46472	Barley grain from the fill of a post-hole (Context 5). This post-hole is one of six that are thought to form a possible rectangular post-defined structure.	Charred grain	1140±45	-23.7
AA–46475	Barley grain from the fill of a shallow clay-lined pit (Context 82). The pit contained a charred plant assemblage, including emmer/spelt and naked barley, which is consistent with the Bronze Age/Iron Age. The pit is associated with a number of shallow pits and post-holes.	Charred grain	2205±50	-25.1
AA46473	Fragment of charcoal (identified as *Corylus* sp.) from the fill of an isolated fire pit (Context 106). The pit was sealed by a stone surface which is thought to be the remains of a surface for crop processing (staddle).	Charcoal	4620±55	-26.9
*Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council				
Carpow (NO 2001 1859) Strachan, D:				
AA–45634	Oak forming part of a log boat, situated in inter-tidal estuarine sands and mud in the Tay Estuary. The vessel has probably floated downsteam onto the Carpow bank where it may well have caught in reeds on the bank.	Wood	2885±50	-26.0
Nethermuir (NO 156 411) Barclay, G:				
AA–46649	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 1) from the lower part of a shallow pit (Context Feature 1), below pottery, which in turn was below small stones in the upper surface. These latter may account for the survival of the pit on a site with sandy subsoil, in which little appeared to have survived woodland and agriculture.	Charcoal	4510±55	-26.3
Shanzie (NO 2795 5045) Coleman, R and Hastie, M:				
AA–46643	Charred barley grain from a charcoal-rich primary deposit (Block 4 Context 5) overlying the paved floor of a souterrain and continuous throughout the main passage. The deposit was either trample, contemporary with the use of the souterrain, or material washed in from an adjacent settlement (of which nothing survives). It was sealed by plough soil washed into the souterrain.	Charred grain	1835±65	-22.6
AA–46644	Charred barley grain from a charcoal-rich primary deposit (Block 9 Context 5), as AA–46643.	Charred grain	2065±50	-23.4
AA–46645	Charred barley grain from a charcoal-rich primary deposit (Block 20 Context 5), as AA–46643.	Charred grain	1075±45	-21.7
AA–46646	Charred barley grain from a charcoal-rich primary deposit (Block 25 Context 5), as AA–46643.	Charred grain	1880±55	-23.6
AA–46647	Charred barley grain (Sample A) from a deposit of burnt cereal grain (Context 19) overlying a bed of roughly laid flagstones, which appears to be stone base of a hearth sealed by rubble from the collapsed souterrain roof. The barley is interpreted as being charred during deliberate drying of newly harvested charred grain.	Charred grain	1120±35	-23.7
AA–46648	Charred barley grain (Sample B) from a deposit of burnt cereal grain (Context 19), as AA–46647.	Charred grain	1105±40	-23.1

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Coldingham Priory (NT 9042 6604) Stronach, S:*				
AA–47773	Fragment of waterlogged wood (identified as *Salix* sp.) from the *in situ* wooden slat lining of a boundary ditch (Context 101).	Wood	1330±45	-26.8
AA–48042	Human tibia in fresh condition from an undisturbed supine inhumation (SK014). The burial was part of a cluster of graves (earlier phase of burials) located in the western part of the site.	Human bone	990±50	-18.3
AA–48443	Human humerus in fresh condition from an undisturbed supine inhumation (SK025). The burial was part of a group of graves that are interpreted as a later phase of graves dug outside the boundary of the earlier cemetery.	Human bone	430±50	-20.5
AA–48442	Human humerus in fresh condition from an undisturbed supine inhumation (SK011), as AA–48443.	Human bone	580±55	-19.4
*Sponsor: Scottish Borders Council				

Code	*Description*	*Material*	*Date BP±err*	*d13C*
Dryburgh Abbey Chapter House (NT 519 316) Crone, B A:				
AA–47771	Field maple from remains of wooden dook retrieved from a dook-hole in the S wall of the Chapter House. The dook was an integral part of a phase of a wooden framework which was installed as a decorative feature to the interior of the Chapter House.	Wood	260±55	-23.5
SHETLAND ISLES				
St Ninian's Isle (HU 3685 2090) Barrowman, R:				
AA–45624	Right femur (Sample SK5) of an E–W aligned acutely flexed prone burial. The burial was cut into a sandy, midden deposit (309/311). No cut specific to the burial was identified. It was covered in the same soil redeposited. It was sealed by a further midden deposit (325), which was rich in shells and small quartz pebbles in a sandy matrix. A cist was then constructed over the same area (303) which itself contained a crouched burial (removed in 1950s). The skeleton was only partially articulated indicating possible post-depositional activity.	Human bone	895±45	-20.3
AA–45625	Right humerus plus left femur (Sample SK6) of a semi-flexed articulated supine burial of an immature individual aligned N–S (head in N). Interred into sandy midden deposit 309. No obvious cut or fill was identified and it was covered over with the same sandy midden deposit and sealed by 325, a shell midden deposit and topsoil. This infant skeleton was articulated so presumably very little time elapsed between death and burial.	Human bone	940±45	-21.5
AA–45626	Right humerus plus right femur (Sample SK7) of an extended, partially articulated, supine burial of an immature individual aligned NW–SE (head in NW). The grave (342) was cut into a sandy midden (309/311) which was then rapidly redeposited as a virtually indistinguishable fill (f341). The burial was then sealed by 318/325, a sandy shell midden layer. Unlike SK5 and SK6 a small stone upright had been placed either side of the head. This burial was articulated so presumably little time elapsed between death and burial.	Human bone	1250±45	-20.0
AA–45627	Right femur plus right tibia (Sample SK8) of an infant burial aligned E–W (head in W). Only the skull and fragmented right lower limb were present. The burial was surrounded by four upright stones. One of six infant burials (SK 8–13) found interred directly into a sandy midden (312/317), some with small upright stones around the skulls. There was no sign of separate cuts or fills. All were then covered with pebbles and stones, and upright stones were used to delineate the area of each burial, with further uprights placed around the area of all six burials (kerbed stone complex 314). They were then covered with the same midden redeposited (330).	Human bone	1155±45	-20.3
AA–45628	Left femur plus left humerus (Sample SK9) of an a semi-flexed, almost complete, articulated, supine infant burial aligned W–E (head in W). There was an upright stone either side of the head. Otherwise as AA–45627.	Human bone	1180±45	-20.4
AA–45629	Right humerus plus right femur (Sample SK10) of the almost complete extended, articulated, supine skeleton of an infant aligned W–E (head in W) with three upright stones around the head at either side and back. Otherwise as AA–45627.	Human bone	1045±40	-20.9
AA–45630	Right femur plus left tibia (Sample SK11) of the extended, articulated, supine almost complete (75%) burial of an infant aligned W–E (head in W) with three upright stones around the head at either side and back. Otherwise as AA–45627.	Human bone	1020±45	-18.8
AA–45631	Left humerus plus left radius (Sample SK12) of the extended, partially articulated, supine, partially surviving (30%), burial of an infant aligned W–E (head in W) and consisting mainly of the cranium and upper body as it was truncated by SK13 to the E. Otherwise as AA–45627.	Human bone	1060±45	-20.0
AA–45632	Left femur plus left tibia (Sample SK13) of the semi-flexed, articulated almost complete (75%) burial of an infant lying on right-hand side, aligned W–E (head in W) with upright stones adjacent to and under the head. Otherwise as AA–45627.	Human bone	1150±45	-18.3
STIRLING				
Claish Farm (NN 635 065) Barclay, G:				
AA–49634	Piece of hazel charcoal (part of Sample 18) from a concentration of burnt material in the centre of a sub-circular pit (Context F1c) located to the N of the structure. There were three fills. Pottery was found in all three fills but was concentrated at the edge of the cut. The pit was used for deposition of pottery and burnt material, perhaps after being open for some time or being deliberately partially backfilled.	Charcoal	3005±35	-26.4
AA–49635	Hazelnut shell (part of Sample 24) from a sub-circular post-hole (Context F9) on the E wall of the structure. No evidence of recut. Eight white quartz pebbles at bottom. The charcoal is probably remains of surface material fallen into post-pipe during rotting.	Charred hazelnut shell	4915±40	-28.3
AA–49636	Hazelnut shell (part of Sample 39) from a sub-circular probable post-hole (Context F8), with ten fills with clear evidence for replacement, on the E wall of the structure.	Charred hazelnut shell	4910±45	-22.5
AA–49637	Hazelnut shell (part of Sample 6) from an oval re-cut post-hole (Context F13) related to slot F14 that runs across the N half of the structure. There were 12 fills.	Charred hazelnut shell	4935±40	-23.2

Code	*Description*	*Material*	*Date BP±err*	*d13C*
Claish Farm (NN 635 065) Barclay, G: (cont.)				
AA–49638	Piece of oak charcoal (part of Sample 74) from a charcoal-rich lens (F14 1) in a linear feature (Context F14) 1.1m long. The feature is probably a constructional slot within which posts had been set-packed against SW edge. The lens (F14 1) is indicative of *in situ* burning, an interpretation which is supported by the presence of concentrations of charcoal in the upper fills.	Charcoal	5080±40	-25.2
AA–49639	Charred hazelnut shell (part of Sample 19) from a charcoal-rich, dark brown-black sandy loam and orange red silt sand (Context F15c), representing burning *in situ*, in a regular five sided pit with seven fills. The pit was also used for the insertion of deposits that contained artefactual remains.	Charred hazelnut shell	4895±40	-24.0
AA–49640	Piece of birch charcoal (part of Sample 19), as AA–49639.	Charcoal	4930±40	-26.0
AA–49641	Charred wheat grain (part of Sample 19), as AA–49639.	Charred grain	4885±50	-25.0
AA–49642	Charred hazelnut shell (part of Sample 100) from a pit (Context F19) with 13 fills. The pit is striking for the substantial quantities of pottery used, apparently deliberately, to line its sides. The sample came from a heavily burnt layer, probably representing *in situ* burning.	Charred hazelnut shell	4845±40	-25.2
AA–49643	Charred hazelnut shell (part of Sample 107), as AA–49642.	Charred hazelnut shell	4950±50	-24.9
AA–49644	Charred hazelnut shell (part of Sample 83) from a sub-circular large post-hole (Context F21) with ten fills forming part of the curving NE wall of the building. The nut shell came from a heavily charcoal-flecked layer about half way down the fill which probably represents material from surface burning that has fallen into the post-hole. The feature may well have been re-cut and there is evidence for burning of at least one post *in situ* and perhaps the deposition of burnt material and broken pottery.	Charred hazelnut shell	4910±50	-25.0
AA–49645	Piece of hazel charcoal (part of Sample 86) from the post-pipe of a steep-sided sub-rectangular feature (Context F30) with eight fills.	Charcoal	5000±50	-26.7
AA–49646	Charred hazelnut shell (part of Sample 80A) from the post-pipe of a sub-circular post-hole (Context F37), with two fills, in the N wall. The sample probably reflects burnt material on the surface during demolition or rotting of the post.	Charred hazelnut shell	4855±70	-27.1
WESTERN ISLES				
Bostadh Beach (NB 137 401) Neighbour, T:				
AA–46079	Single charred barley grain (Sample 154B) from the floor (Context 234) of figure-of-eight structure G (House 3). The floor was in the northernmost cell of the structure sealed by rubble and 'abandonment deposits'.	Charred grain	1150±40	-22.5
AA–46080	Single charred barley grain (Sample 140A) from a midden deposit (Context 112) respecting structure M (a later, crude structure erected within the main cell (K) of House 1). The midden is, in turn, sealed by the later ?Norse structure A, built on House 1. The midden deposit was created either during use of structure M, or use of House 1.	Charred grain	1145±45	-22.8
AA–46081	Single charred barley grain (Sample 140C) from a midden deposit (Context 112), as AA–46080.	Charred grain	1190±40	-22.8
AA–46082	Single charred barley grain (Sample 26D) from a midden (Context 053) of probable Norse date, sealing earlier figure-of-eight houses. The midden is spread thinly, and sealed by machair sand dunes. Spatially associated with rectilinear, possibly Norse age wall, built over earlier figure-of-eight house. The intention in dating this context (three samples) was to assess the likely date range of material within the midden for comparison with the date of material from a floor (Context 20) associated with the possibly Norse age wall.	Charred grain	1200±45	-23.3
AA–46083	Single charred barley grain (Sample 26E) from a midden (Context 053), as AA–46082.	Charred grain	1100±45	-23.8
AA–46084	Single charred barley grain (Sample 26F), as AA–46082.	Charred grain	1145±40	-23.9
AA–46085	Single charred barley grain (Sample 8A) from a floor layer (Context 20) in a possibly Norse structure.	Charred grain	1180±40	-23.4
AA–46086	Single charred barley grain (Sample 8B), as AA–46085.	Charred grain	1125±45	-23.8
AA–46087	Single charred barley grain (Sample 130A) from a discrete midden deposit (Context 248) on the floor of structure H (House 3), sealed by rubble from collapse of the building. Possibly part of a post-abandonment dump. Possibly part of a discrete deposit (perhaps in sack, subsequently decayed) deliberately stored in the corner of the room.	Charred grain	1160±45	-22.2
AA–46088	Single charred barley grain (Sample 130C), as AA–46087.	Charred grain	1225±45	-22.2
AA–46089	Single charred barley grain (Sample 136A) from the floor (Context 148) of structure H/J in House 3. Sealed by later sand, midden deposits and (crucially) deliberate blocking of the doorway between structures H and J.	Charred grain	1205±45	-23.1
AA–46090	Single charred barley grain (Sample 242C) from an ash dump (Context 33), derived from the central hearth, in the SW quadrant of structure D (House 2). The dump post-dates the floor and pre-dates a rubble collapse.	Charred grain	1150±40	-25.0
AA–46091	Single charred barley grain (Sample 242D), as AA–46090.	Charred grain	1195±50	-24.6
AA–46092	Single charred barley grain (Sample 258C) from the central hearth (Context 707) of structure M: later reuse of House 1. House 1 is in turn sealed by the possibly Norse structure A.	Charred grain	1225±45	-22.7

Code	*Description*	*Material*	*Date BP±err*	*d13C*
Bostadh Beach (NB 137 401) Neighbour, T: (cont.)				
AA–46093	Single charred barley grain (Sample 258D), as AA–46092.	Charred grain	1195±45	-23.4
AA–46094	Single charred barley grain (Sample 261A) from the central hearth (Context 714) of structure K (House 1) sealed by deposits related to structure M: the reuse of structure K.	Charred grain	1195±45	-23.9
AA–46095	Single charred barley grain (Sample 261B), as AA–46094.	Charred grain	1200±45	-24.2
AA–46096	Single charred barley grain (Sample 147) from a sandy floor layer (Context 165) within structures H and J (House 3). The floor pre-dates another floor layer (148), which is in turn sealed by the blocking between structures H and J.	Charred grain	1270±45	-23.6
AA–46097	Single charred barley grain (Sample 148), as AA–46096.	Charred grain	1275±40	-24.6
AA–46098	Single charred barley grain (Sample 277A) from an ash spill (Context 574) from the central hearth in structure D (House 2).	Charred grain	1115±40	-23.2
AA–46099	Single charred barley grain (Sample 277C), as AA–46098.	Charred grain	1110±40	-23.8
AA–46100	Single charred barley grain (Sample 287A) from ash from the central hearth (Context 362) in structure L (House 3).	Charred grain	1220±45	-23.2
AA–46101	Single charred barley grain (Sample 287B), as AA–46100.	Charred grain	1175±45	-25.3
AA–46102	Single charred barley grain (Sample 290B) from the fill (Context 863) of a petal-shaped hearth, sealed beneath the wall between structures H and L (House 3).	Charred grain	1145±45	-24.0
AA–46103	Single charred barley grain (Sample 290C), as AA–46102.	Charred grain	1240±40	-23.1
AA–46104	Single charred barley grain (Sample 323B) from the fill (Context 885/6) of a pit sealed beneath floor of structure L (House 3) and also associated with central hearth.	Charred grain	1215±40	-23.4
AA–46105	Single charred barley grain (Sample 341A) from the dark brown, organic floor (Context 315) within structure L (House 3): the floor respects the central hearth.	Charred grain	1185±40	-22.8
AA–46106	Single charred barley grain (Sample 341B), as AA–46105.	Charred grain	1255±40	-21.8
AA–46107	Single charred barley grain (Sample 154A) from the floor (Context 234) of structure G, as AA–46079.	Charred grain	1220±40	-23.2
AA–46650	Charred barley grain (Sample 136C) from the floor (Context 148) of structure H/J, as AA–46089.	Charred grain	1170±50	-21.8
AA–46651	Charred barley grain (Sample 293C) from an organic rich sand (Context 868), cut by a hearth (Context 257), which was in turn sealed by a wall between structures H and L (House 3). The layer pre-dates the final manifestation of House 3.	Charred grain	1170±40	-23.9
AA–46652	Charred barley grain (Sample 293D), as AA–46651.	Charred grain	1265±50	-24.3
AA–46653	Charred barley grain (Sample 323C) from the fill of a pit (Context 885/6), as AA–46104.	Charred grain	1180±40	-24.9
Cladh Hallan, South Uist (NF 7305 2204) Parker Pearson, M:				
AA–48583	Human hand phalanx found in the spoil tip from excavation of layers 600, 602 and 604 (unstratified Context CH 600) within the small trench in Area B. (South Uist Human Remains Project (SUHRP) Sample 1.)	Human bone	3300±55	-19.4
AA–48584	Human foot phalanx found in the spoil tip from excavation of layers 600, 602 and 604 (unstratified Context CH 600) within small trench in Area B. (SUHRP Sample 2.)	Human bone	1875±45	-19.3
AA–48585	Human femur from a group of disarticulated bones forming most of a single skeleton found in 1992 on the surface (Context CH 001) of a sand quarry, immediately SE of the Late Bronze Age midden within Area C. (SUHRP Sample 3.)	Human bone	3205±50	-19.5
AA–48596	Human femur from a fully articulated infant skeleton (2188) found in the fill (2166) of a pit (2167) which was cut into the top of the fill (2164) of a post-hole (2165) within the second phase of House 1370 (northern roundhouse in Area A). The burial pit is sealed by fill layer 2103. Interpreted as either a closing deposit for the house's second phase or as a foundation deposit for third phase. (SUHRP Sample 15.)	Human bone	2905±50	-18.9
AA–48597	Tibia from a fully articulated male skeleton (2638) buried in the fill (2598) of a pit (2597) into sterile sand and sealed by the first floor layer (2211) of House 1370 (northern roundhouse in Area A). Interpreted as a foundation deposit for the row of roundhouses, contemporary with burials 2611, 2727 and 2792. (SUHRP Sample 16.)	Human bone	3305±55	-19.9
AA–48598	This human mandible was substituted for that of the old man (2638) buried in pit 2597 under house 1370. The pit was cut into sterile sand and sealed by the first floor layer (2211) of the roundhouse. (SUHRP Sample 17.)	Human bone	3105±50	-19.9
AA–48599	Femur from a fully articulated adult female skeleton (2611) buried in the fill (2613) of a pit (2612) into sterile sand and sealed by the first floor layer (2211) of House 1370 (northern roundhouse in Area A). Interpreted as a foundation deposit for the row of roundhouses, contemporary with burials 2638, 2727 and 2792. (SUHRP Sample 18.)	Human bone	3025±55	-19.5
AA–48600	Human femur from a partially articulated child skeleton (2792) buried in the fill (2738) of a pit (2737) into sterile sand and sealed by a layer (2555) below the floor (1150) of House 801 (southern roundhouse in Area A). Interpreted as a foundation deposit for the row of roundhouses, contemporary with burials 2638, 2611 and 2727. (SUHRP Sample 20.)	Human bone	3070±50	-18.8
AA–48601	Distal end of human adult femur forming part of an articulating partial leg (4752) found in the primary fill (2748) of a double pit (2551) outside the N roundhouse and sealed beneath its forecourt layer (2309). (SUHRP Sample 21.)	Human bone	3040±50	-19.5
AA–48602	Human scapula fragment from the fill (2106) of the stone cist (2105) situated under the doorway and wall of House 401 (central roundhouse). The fill (2106) from which the fragment came lay over a lower sand layer (2283) within the cist and was sealed beneath the top slabs of the cist. (SUHRP Sample 23.)	Human bone	2865±55	-19.1

Code	*Description*	*Material*	*Date BP±err*	*d13C*
Cladh Hallan, South Uist (NF 7305 2204) Parker Pearson, M: (cont.)				
AA–48603	Human permanent molar (3473) from the fill (1320) of a robber pit (1319) cut into the floor of House 801 (S roundhouse). The pit is sealed by a deep fill layer (412) and cuts the floor (1150) and abandonment fills (429) of House 801. The tooth was not shed but most likely comes from a decayed mandible which may have been disturbed during the robbing. (SUHRP Sample 24.)	Human tooth	3170±50	-19.4
AA–48604	Human neonate bone from layer 465, a floor layer within House 401 (central roundhouse) in Area A (the main trench excavated in 1996–2001). This layer of peat dust and sand contains debris deriving from activities that took place on its surface. (SUHRP Sample 26.)	Human bone	2390±60	-16.1
AA–48606	Human skull bone from a fully articulated male skeleton (2638), as AA–48597. The corpse of this man was kept a long time prior to deposition and another man's mandible was substituted for his own. (SUHRP Sample 33.)	Human bone	3105±50	-20.0
AA–49256	Human tooth from floor layer 465 within House 401 (central roundhouse) in Area A (the main trench excavated in 1996–2001). This floor layer of peat dust and sand contains debris deriving from activities that took place on its surface. (SUHRP Sample 4.)	Human tooth	2710±70	-19.1
AA–49343	Human femur from a fully articulated juvenile skeleton (2727) buried in the fill (2563) of a pit (2564) into sterile sand and sealed by the first floor layer (1311) of House 401 (central roundhouse in Area A). Interpreted as a foundation deposit for the row of roundhouses, contemporary with burials 2638, 2611 and 2792. (SUHRP Sample 19.)	Human bone	2845±50	-22.2
AA–49344	Human parietal skull fragment from the fill (2544) of a very large pit (2511) which is sealed beneath wall 801 of the S roundhouse. (SUHRP Sample 22.)	Human bone	3295±50	-20.2
Dun Vulan, South Uist (NF 7318 2188) Parker Pearson, M:				
AA–48586	Human tooth from either layer 29 (a thin basal layer over the basal clay layer (30) on the stone cobble floor of the broch's southern wall chamber) or from layer 21 (a red/brown sand) immediately above layer 29. (South Uist Human Remains Project (SUHRP) Sample 5.)	Human tooth	1950±55	-21.0
AA–48587	Skull fragment from layer 20 (a soft sand clay deposit in the broch S wall chamber) or layer 12 (a light brown sand adjacent to it within the chamber doorway). (SUHRP Sample 6.)	Human bone	2055±45	-20.6
AA–48588	Human hand phalanx from layer 526, a red brown loamy sand which forms part of layer 604, the lowest excavated deposit within the broch's revetment wall on its SE side. It lies above layer 606, which runs underneath both the revetment wall and the broch and is dated by red deer ribs to 2085±55 BP (AA–14004). (SUHRP Sample 7.)	Human bone	2095±50	-14.6
AA–48589	Human humerus from layer 729, the final floor layer within building C in the platform area E of the broch. (SUHRP Sample 8.)	Human bone	1800±45	-21.2
AA–48590	Human skull bone from layer 779, a fill or floor layer (of almost black sandy silt) directly on top of the stone floor (708) of building B on the platform E of the broch. It is sealed by a similar soil layer (737) full of loose stones. Layer 737 is dated by carbonised barley to 1560±65 BP (AA–18146). This skull fragment is from a different individual to the other found in layer 779. (SUHRP Sample 9.)	Human bone	2090±50	-19.1
AA–48591	Human neonate femur from layer 779, an abandonment deposit or floor layer (of almost black sandy silt) directly on top of the stone floor (708), as AA–48590. (SUHRP Sample 10.)	Human bone	1725±55	-19.9
AA–48592	Human parietal fragment (1276) from layer 776, the western end of a light brown sand layer, lying directly on top of the stone floor and drain covers of Building A, on the platform E of the broch. It is the same as 772 (in the E half of the building) and is sealed by layer 763, a dark brown sandy loam. Layer 763 is dated by carbonised barley to 1750±70 BP (AA–18150). (SUHRP Sample 11.)	Human bone	2040±60	-18.8
AA–48593	Human skull fragment with possible root etching (1277) from layer 772, the eastern end of a light brown sand layer, lying directly on top of the stone floor and drain covers of Building A, on the platform E of the broch. It is the same as 776 (in the W half of the building) and is sealed by layer 759, a dark brown sandy loam which equates with layer 763. See also AA–48592. (SUHRP Sample 12.)	Human bone	2115±45	-18.9
AA–48594	Human mandible with root etching from layer 795, the dark brown silt fill of a stone-lined 'drain' running along the centre of building B and sealed beneath a row of stone drain covers. The mandible fragment came from near the base of layer 795 and was interpreted as a foundation deposit. It is abraded and thus may have derived from an individual long dead prior to its deposition. (SUHRP Sample 13.)	Human bone	1990±45	-19.1
Eilean Domhnuill, North Uist (NB 7470 7530) Armit, I:				
OxA-9160	Plant remains (*Rhytidiadephus*) from contexts interpreted as more or less contemporary floor levels submerged by subsequent lake level rise, representing the earliest settlement traces located. Omitted in error from the list in *DES 2000*.	Plant remains	4690±65	-25.8
Galson (NB 436 594) Neighbour, T:				
AA–45648	Charred barley grain (Sample 59C) from the red peat ash fill (Context 400) of a large pit in a semi-subterranean, slab revetted structure (H). The pit was sealed by a floor surface. The pit post-dates a Late Iron Age figure-of-eight structure (G).	Charred grain	1605±45	-23.9

Code	*Description*	*Material*	*Date BP±err*	*d13C*
Kildonan, South Uist (NF 728 287) Parker Pearson, M:				
AA–48595	Human skull fragment found on the exposed surface of the machair (Site 213) about 130m N of the 1989–91 excavations. There were no other finds or indications of human activity in its immediate vicinity. (South Uist Human Remains Project Sample 14.)	Human bone	1530±55	-20.3
Kilpheder, South Uist (NF 7292 1978) Parker Pearson, M:				
AA–48605	Human rib from an articulated adult female skeleton (908) within a grave fill of clean sand (908) in a grave which is cut into sterile sand and sealed by a covering of stone slabs which are, in turn, covered by a square stone cairn. There was *post-mortem* movement of the corpse which probably occurred within the grave rather than prior to burial. The construction of the cairn may have occurred some time after death. (South Uist Human Remains Project Sample 27.)	Human bone	1325±45	-21.8
Northton, Harris (NF 9753 9123) Gregory, R:				
AA–50312	Human right femur from a disarticulated human inhumation (EU.1.4.93 Find no. 35; SK I) deposited in the Beaker II horizon. These remains were mixed with the remains of skeleton II.	Human bone	1210±35	-19.1
AA–50313	Human right femur from an inhumation (EU.1.4.96 Find no. 169 SK III) deposited in the Beaker II horizon.	Human bone	3000±45	-19.8
AA–50314	Human right femur from a partially articulated human inhumation burial (EU.1.4.92 Corbelled cist; SK III) contained at the base of a corbelled cist in the Beaker II horizon. The skeleton was beneath skeletons Corbelled Cist I and II. It is possible that skeleton III represents the original individual deposited within the cist. See also AA–50315 for SK I and AA–50316 for SK II. The age of SK I is significantly younger than those of SK II and III.	Human bone	3360±40	-19.5
AA–50315	Human right femur (EU.1.3.277 Corbelled cist; SK I) from a layer of disarticulated human remains retrieved from a corbelled cist, discovered in the Beaker II horizon. This skeleton was above skeletons II and III. Bronze Age pottery was associated with these remains.	Human bone	3195±40	-19.5
AA–50316	Human right femur (EU.1.3.278 Corbelled cist; SK II) from a layer of disarticulated human remains retrieved from a corbelled cist, discovered in the Beaker II horizon. These bones were located beneath skeleton I.	Human bone	3395±50	-19.3
AA–50317	Human left femur (EU.1.3.279 Find no. 70; SK II) from an articulated inhumation burial located beneath the Iron Age I midden deposit. This grave was dug into a layer of sand, which separates the Iron Age I, and Beaker II horizons.	Human bone	1655±45	-20.5
AA–50318	Human left femur (EU.1.3.280 Find no. 71; SK IIIA) from a cluster of disarticulated human remains (minimum of 9 individuals) located beneath the Iron Age I midden deposit.	Human bone	1630±35	-19.4
AA–50319	Human infant left femur (NOR Find no. 79 Foetal burial I) from a foetal inhumation located within a stone setting. The setting was found within a layer of windblown sand stratigraphically positioned between the upper levels of the Beaker II horizon and the lower levels of Iron Age I horizon.	Human bone	3100±35	-19.4
AA–50320	Human right and left petrous temporals of the foetal burial (NOR Find no. 80 Foetal burial II) from an inhumation located within a stone setting. The setting was found within a layer of windblown sand stratigraphically positioned between the upper levels of the Beaker II horizon and the lower levels of the Iron Age I horizon.	Human bone	3085±40	-19.6
AA–50321	Human right and left petrous temporals EU.1.3.283 Find no. 71) from disarticulated human remains located beneath the Iron Age II midden deposit.	Human bone	2875±55	-20.0
AA–50332	Charred hazelnut fragment (Sample A – AMS26) from Context 5 in a possible occupation horizon (layer C7) sealed by layer C10 which may also represent an occupation layer associated with the Neolithic I phase of the site.	Charred hazelnut shell	7525±80	-24.4
AA–50333	Charred hazelnut fragment (Sample B – AMS27) from Context 5 in a possible occupation horizon (layer C7), as AA–50332.	Charred hazelnut shell	7395±45	-23.7
AA–50334	Charred hazelnut fragment (Sample C – AMS28) from Context 5 in a possible occupation horizon (layer C7), as AA–50332.	Charred hazelnut shell	7420±45	-24.1
AA–50335	Charred hazelnut fragment (Sample D – AMS29) from Context 7 in a possible anthropogenic horizon above natural boulder clay and sealed by layer C5.	Charred hazelnut shell	7980±50	-24.0
AA–50336	Charred hazelnut fragment (Sample E – AMS30) from Context 7, as AA–50335.	Charred hazelnut shell	7925±55	-26.3

THE NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF SCOTLAND DATING PROGRAMMES: RESULTS OBTAINED DURING 2001/2

Alison Sheridan

Results from the 'Dating Cremated Bones Project'

The second year of what is hoped to be a three-year project has continued to provide interesting new dates from prehistoric Scottish cremated human bone (see *DES 2001*, 129 for results from year 1).

Sampling continued to focus on material with 'interesting' artefactual associations, and to cover a range of Bronze Age urn types. Among the former is the 'Wessex 1' type dagger from Auchterhouse, Angus. Its date, along with that previously obtained for the 'Wessex 2' razor/knife from Gilchorn (*ibid.*), and the date relating to the gold discs from Barnhill, Angus (see below), does not simply assist in establishing a chronological point of reference for these important finds, but also provides new comparative dating information relevant to the poorly dated series of rich 'Wessex' burials in southern England.

The samples submitted in 2002 included two from the Quandale cemetery in Orkney – one from a cremation associated with a ceramic urn (under mound 3), the other with a small steatite urn (mound 8). The results confirm that both these regionally specific urn types were in use at the same time as other types of ceramic urn on the Mainland.

A further 15 samples are currently being dated and the results will be reported on in the next *DES*; these include a further six Orcadian samples, one from a steatite urn from Shetland, and one for suspected Late Bronze Age material from the recumbent stone circle at Old Keig, Aberdeenshire.

All the dates have been obtained from bioapatite, at the University of Groningen Centrum voor Isotopen Onderzoek, by Dr J van der Plicht and his colleagues. In addition, and at his behest, Gordon Cook of SURRC kindly dated a second bone from one of the urns previously dated at Groningen, to check whether the technique would work using the SURRC facilities. (The bone was from the same individual as the one previously dated.) The result came out within one standard deviation, which was deemed to be a success; details are given below.

Findspot	*Associations*	*Lab No*	*Result BP*	*Cal BC*[1]
ABERDEENSHIRE				
Seggiecrook (urn 1)	Cordoned urn; several pieces flint; slate 'pendant'	GrA–19427	3495±45	1940–1680
ANGUS				
Auchterhouse	Wessex 1 dagger	GrA–19990	3610±50	2140–1770
Balnakettle	Collared urn; accessory vessel	GrA–19984	3530±50	2020–1690
DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY				
Carwinning	Collared urn; Bann type battle axehead, frag.; bronze chisel	GrA–19421	3435±45	1880–1620
CITY OF EDINBURGH				
Saxe-Coburg Place	Cordoned urn	AA–46479 (GU–9629)	3360±65	1880–1490 (of which the 91.2% value is 1780–1490)
cf. Groningen date:		GrA–18020	3275±40	1690–1440
FIFE				
Aberdour Road, Dunfermline (grave 4)	Food Vessel urn	GrA–19422	3680±45	2200–1920
Callange, Ceres	Food Vessel urn; flint knife	GrA–19987	3590±50	2130–1770
ORKNEY				
Quandale (mound 3)	Plain ceramic urn	GrA–19988	3600±50	2140–1770
Quandale (mound 8)	Steatite urn, cover stones, 3 steatite 'plugs' (?stoppers for organic container)	GrA–19989	3660±50	2200–1880
PERTH ANDKINROSS				
Beech Hill House, Coupar Angus (cist 1)	Bone pommel, probably from knife-dagger; bone toggle; dimpled stone sphere; 11 items of flint, quartz and chalcedony	GrA–19426	3665±45	2200–1910
SCOTTISH BORDERS				
Hoprig	Food Vessel urn	GrA–19992	3330±50	1740–1500
STIRLING				
Kinneil Mill (urn 1)	Cordoned urn; bone toggle	GrA–19425	3420±45	1880–1600

A full discussion of all the results of the Dating Cremated Bones Project will follow the conclusion of the project, and will be offered to the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*. The continuing generous support of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and of the University of Groningen (thanks to the kind offices of Dr Jan Lanting) is warmly acknowledged, as is the help of museum curators who have kindly facilitated sample selection, namely Siobhan Ratchford, Mark Hall, Adrian Zealand, Anne Brundle and Maggie Bellatti. Gordon Cook's input is much appreciated. I am also grateful to Anna Brindley for help, advice, and couriering services!

Results from NERC-supported project undertaken at the Oxford University Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit

In 2001 the NMS Archaeology Department successfully applied for a set of Natural Environmental Research Council (NERC)-sponsored AMS radiocarbon dates from the Oxford University Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit (ORAU). The choice of samples followed on from a long-standing programme of dating organic material in the NMS collections (for previous results, see Sheridan and Saville 1993; Sheridan *et al.* 1995; Sheridan and Richards 2000; Sheridan *et al.* 2002). Some of the targeted items had been found in peat; others were from Bronze Age burials of note. The results (already partly published in Sheridan 2002) are as follows:

Findspot	*Associations*	*Lab No*	*Result BP*	*Cal BC*[1]
ABERDEENSHIRE				
Broomend of Crichie (cist 2)	Human femur, adult male; assoc. with infant, 2 Beakers ('N2'/step 5 type), horn spoon, ox hide[2]	OxA–11243	3932±35	2570–2280
ANGUS[3]				
Barnhill, Broughty Ferry	Human bone; assoc. with knife-dagger and 2 sheet gold discs (probably covers for buttons or studs)	OxA–11025	3607±39	2130–1820 (of which the 87.8% value is 2040–1870)
ARGYLL AND BUTE				
Fishwick Bay, Bailemeonach, Mull	Hollowed oak trunk, open at one end, with hole in bottom probably part of leet (water supply structure) for water mill	OxA–11024	422±30	AD 1425–1620 (of which the 90.7% value is AD 1425–1515
SHETLAND				
Nosewick, Mainland	Human hair from one of two bodies found under peat	OxA–11026	501±34	AD 1490–1655[4]
WESTERN ISLES				
Cleascro, Lewis	Encrusted organic residue from interior of plain, bucket-shaped pot	OxA–11242	3032±33	1400–1130

Notes

[1] Calibrated using OxCal v.3.5 and cited at 2 sigma (overall range cited, unless specified otherwise).
[2] An attempt to date hairs from this ox hide (which had covered the bodies) failed; in the event, date OxA–11243 was paid for by NMS.
[3] An attempt to date hairs from the ox hide covering of a scabbard for a Wessex 1-type dagger was unsuccessful.
[4] Calibration (kindly undertaken by Dr Tom Higham) takes into account an estimated 45% contribution of marine resources in diet.

Thanks are extended to NERC for funding this project, and to Dr Tom Higham and Clare Owen of ORAU for their advice and help. Dr Esther Cameron (Institute of Archaeology, University of Oxford) is thanked for her assistance with the Gilchorn scabbard.

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TREASURE TROVE ADVISORY PANEL: 2001-2002 ALLOCATIONS

Stuart Campbell, Jenny Shiels and Alan Saville

Introduction

The following is a summary checklist of material recently claimed by the Crown and allocated to the museums or museum services indicated. The list comprises material dealt with by the Panel at its meetings of October 2001, March 2002 and June 2002.

* = case allocated to NMS as the sole bidder with no local bid
** = case allocated to NMS in the absence of any bids at all

	Findspot	*Allocation*	*TT no.*
ABERDEENSHIRE			
Carved stone ball (12 knobs)	unprovenanced	NMS*	TT.62/00
Carved stone ball (6 knobs)	unprovenanced	NMS*	TT.63/00
Carved stone ball (6 knobs)	unprovenanced	NMS*	TT.64/00
Post-medieval stamp seal matrix	New Aberdour	NMS**	TT.24/01
Medieval bronze seal matrix	Banff Links	NMS**	TT.25/01
Lead alloy seal matrix	Turriff	Forres	TT.26/01
Medieval/later stone button mould	St Cyrus	NMS**	TT.41/01
Medieval silver-gilt fede ring	Corskelly	Aberdeen City/ Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT.55/01
Medieval gilded harness pendant	Boyndie	Aberdeen City/ Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT.57/01
Bronze Age finds from a cist	Udny	Marischal	TT.63/01
Medieval bronze seal matrix	Turriff	NMS	TT.64/01
Half of a Neolithic carved stone ball	Cuminestown	Marischal	TT.70/01
Nine medieval/other finds	Rattray	Aberdeen	TT.71/01
Neolithic carved stone ball	unprovenanced	Marischal	TT.84/01
Prehistoric/later excavation assemblage	St Fergus	Marischal	TT.85/01
Medieval annular bronze brooch	St Combs	Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT.87/01
Multi-period finds	Oyne	Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT.15/02
Roman mount and 19th-century silver thimble	Rhynie	Marischal	TT.16/02
17th-century coin hoard	St Combs	Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT.27/02



Fig 61. Prospect Hill, Turriff, Aberdeenshire: lead alloy circular seal matrix, bearing a heraldic device of the Ogilvie family and the legend 'Willi Ogilvi de Straern'. © Crown copyright.



Fig 62. St Cyrus, Aberdeenshire: medieval or later stone button mould. © Crown copyright.



Fig 63. Corsekelly, Aberdeenshire: medieval silver gilt 'fede' ring in fine condition and retaining much of its gilding. The bezel takes the form of clasped hands and the band bears six raised panels, each of which contains a letter to read 'IHESVS' (Jesus). © Crown copyright.



Fig 64. Boyndie, Aberdeenshire: medieval gilded sexfoil harness pendant. The main circular body of the pendant is divided into six equal sections of alternating red and blue enamelled cells, while the central boss and each of the arms holds a pellet of green enamel. A line of decorative beading runs along the border of the pendant and each enamelled piece. © Crown copyright.



Fig 65. Turriff, Aberdeenshire: 13th-century circular bronze seal matrix, bearing a heraldic device of three scallops within a shield and the name of the owner, 'Ionis de Dundemor'. Sir John Dundemore was a Fife landowner and an envoy of Alexander III, active in the middle of the 13th century. © Crown copyright.



Fig 66. St Combs, Aberdeenshire: medieval copper-alloy annular brooch, broken into two pieces with the remains of the pin still attached to the constriction. The frame is decorated with alternating plain and cross-hatched triangles on one face, and is smoothed and plain on the other. © Crown copyright.



Fig 67. Arbroath, Angus: late 18th-century silver engraved keepsake. Probable Queen Anne half crown (1707–09) reused as a keepsake/love token. One face has been removed and replaced with an engraved monogram and the legend 'Bliss my Brother'. © Crown copyright.



Fig 68. Mains of Kinetties Farm, Forfar, Angus: sandstone object with hollowed bowl. There is no evidence of blackening to suggest use as a lamp, nor is there any trace of residues suggesting use as a mould. The function and date of this item are unclear. © Crown copyright.

	Findspot	*Allocation*	*TT no.*
ABERDEENSHIRE (cont.)			
Medieval copper-alloy dress pin	St Combs	Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT.33/02
Neolithic stone axehead	Kincardine O'Neil	Marischal	TT.38/02
Iron Age handled stone bowl	unprovenanced	Marischal	TT.44/02
ANGUS			
Early Historic and later excavation assemblage	Kirriemuir	Angus Council	TT.39/01
Late 18th-century silver engraved keepsake	Arbroath	Angus Council	TT.49/01
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Brechin	Angus Council	TT.50/01
Three medieval finds	East Haven	Angus Council	TT.06/02
Medieval/later stone cresset	Forfar	Angus Council	TT.86/01
Cup-marked stone	Forfar	Angus Council	TT.07/02
ARGYLL AND BUTE			
14th-century pot	Loch Fyne	NMS**	TT.27/01
Sixty-one finds, Loch Lossit foreshore	Islay	NMS**	TT.48/01
Neolithic stone axehead and Grooved Ware sherd	Knock Scalbart	Argyll and Bute Council	TT.62/01
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Islay	Glasgow City	TT.68/01
DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY			
Post-medieval decorated lead spindle whorl	Dundrennan	Stewartry	TT.61/01
9th-century bronze harness mount	Bishopburn	Stranraer	TT.77/01
Early Bronze Age decorated flat axehead	Colvend	Stewartry	TT.78/01
Late Bronze Age sword in three pieces	Barnhills	Stranraer	TT.82/01
Bronze Age palstave fragment	Annan	Annan	TT.09/02
Collection of prehistoric flints	Kilfillan	Stranraer	TT.19/02
Collection of prehistoric flints	Balcary	Stranraer	TT.20/02
Neolithic stone axehead	Lochmaben	Annan	TT.25/02
DUNDEE CITY			
Prehistoric anvil stone	Dundee	Dundee	TT.58/01
EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE			
Multi-period excavation assemblage	Kelvin Valley	East Dunbartonshire Council	TT.19/01



Fig 69. Dundrennan, Dumfries and Galloway: medieval or post-medieval lead spindle whorl. The surfaces are decorated with an abstract geometric design of lines and pellets. © Crown copyright.



Fig 70. Seton, East Lothian: 13th-century lead papal bulla, issued in the name of Pope John XX (1276–77). Bullae were attached to papal documents as a mark of authenticity. Although very worn, the obverse bears the effigies of St Paul on the left, and St Peter on the right, enclosed within a beaded border, whilst the reverse bears the name of the issuing Pope 'IO, Hannes, PP XX', set out in three lines. © Crown copyright.

	Findspot	*Allocation*	*TT no.*
EAST LOTHIAN			
13th-century lead papal bulla of John XXI	Seton	East Lothian Council	TT.14/01
Roman and other excavation assemblage	Dunbar	NMS	TT.17/01
Two Anglo-Saxon objects and one Roman coin	Aberlady	NMS	TT.21/01
Two medieval coins and two objects	Aberlady	NMS	TT.23/01
Neolithic polished stone axehead	Drem	East Lothian Council	TT.35/01
Multi-period watching brief finds	Inveresk	NMS	TT.01/02
Medieval window glass fragment	Whitekirk	East Lothian Council	TT.29/02
17th-century purse hoard	Athelstaneford	East Lothian Council	TT.30/02
Medieval excavation assemblage	Haddington	East Lothian Council	TT.34/02
Medieval excavation assemblage	Dunbar	East Lothian Council	TT.35/02
Middle Bronze Age palstave	Macmerry	East Lothian Council	TT.48/02
EAST RENFREWSHIRE			
Middle Bronze Age axehead fragment	Eaglesham Moor	Glasgow City	TT.81/01
CITY OF EDINBURGH			
Roman enamelled cockerel brooch	Edinburgh area	NMS	TT.13/01
Medieval/later excavation assemblage	Leith	Edinburgh City	TT.42/01
Late Neolithic flint arrowhead	Arthur's Seat	Edinburgh City	TT.11/02
FALKIRK			
Nine 14th-century coins (part of hoard)	Falkirk	Falkirk	TT.45/01
Twenty-eight 14th-century coins (part of hoard)	Falkirk	Falkirk	TT.46/01
Three 14th-century coins (part of hoard)	Falkirk	Falkirk	TT.47/01
19th-century merchant's silver medal	Falkirk	Edinburgh City	TT.51/01
FIFE			
9th-century Anglo-Saxon strap end	Culross	Dunfermline	TT.15/01
Eleven medieval and later tokens and seals	Culross	Dunfermline	TT.22/01
Collection of fieldwalking finds	Tentsmuir	East Fife	TT.36/01
Medieval and later excavation assemblage	Balmerino	East Fife	TT.38/01
19th-century ceramic statue fragments	Dunfermline	NMS**	TT.56/01
Prehistoric flint scraper	Leven	Kirkcaldy	TT.72/01
Roman brooch and Viking bell	St Monans	East Fife	TT.73/01



Fig 71. Redcastle, Highland: five finds of medieval and post-medieval date, including a copper-alloy book clasp. The book clasp has been fabricated from sheet metal and is stamped with ring and dot decoration at the hinged end, and a panel of cross-hatching at the hook end, a style of decoration which finds many parallels in European workshops in the 16th to 17th centuries. © Crown copyright.

	Findspot	*Allocation*	*TT no.*
FIFE (cont.)			
Medieval silver mount	Largo Law	East Fife	TT.75/01
Three medieval finds	St Andrews	East Fife	TT.76/01
Early medieval carved stone	Kingsbarns	East Fife	TT.79/01
Prehistoric watching brief finds	Burntisland	Kirkcaldy	TT.03/02
Bronze Age Food Vessel	Pitmilly	East Fife	TT.08/02
GLASGOW CITY			
Modern excavation assemblage	Bell's Pottery	Glasgow City	TT.28/02
HIGHLAND			
Class 1 Pictish symbol stone	Alness	Inverness	TT.10/01
Twelve multi-period finds	Tarradale	Inverness	TT.34/01
Five medieval/later finds	Redcastle	Inverness	TT.54/01
Iron Age steatite bowl	Kylestrome	Inverness	TT.59/01
Gold guinea of William III	Kyle of Tongue	Inverness	TT.60/01
Twenty-seven medieval/later metal finds	Dornoch	Inverness	TT.66/01
Sixteen post-medieval/modern finds	Redcastle	Inverness	TT.89/01
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Kinbeachie	Inverness	TT.90/01
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Inverness	Inverness	TT.02/02
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Culbokie	Inverness	TT.05/02
Eight post-medieval metal finds	Redcastle	Inverness	TT.17/02
Iron Age excavation assemblage	Rum	Inverness	TT.21/02
Prehistoric watching brief finds	Inverness	Inverness	TT.24/02
Three Early Historic carved stone fragments	Dunbeath	Dunbeath	TT.26/02
18th-century gun lock	Culloden	Inverness	TT.31/02
Early Christian carved stone	Dunbeath	Dunbeath	TT.47/02
MIDLOTHIAN			
Medieval/later gold finger ring	Roslin	NMS**	TT.09/01
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Dalkeith	NMS**	TT.04/02
Neolithic stone axehead	Eastside	NMS *	TT.49/02
MORAY			
Eight prehistoric and later finds	Binn Hill	NMS	TT.83/01
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Fochabers	Elgin	TT.22/02
NORTH AYRSHIRE			
Gold finger ring (*c* 1800) and a toy flintlock pistol mount	Saltcoats Beach	North Ayrshire Council	TT.11/01



Fig 72. Roslin, Midlothian: medieval or later gold finger ring fabricated from a single strip of gold. The ring is decorated with punched and engraved decoration of stylised vegetal motifs. In its current condition the ring is cracked and bent out of shape. © Crown copyright.



Fig 73. Saltcoats Beach, North Ayrshire: post-medieval gold wedding ring, engraved inside with the initials 'MW' and bearing the maker's mark 'WH', most likely to be William Hannah of Paisley, a goldsmith working *c* 1800. © Crown copyright.

TREASURE TROVE

	Findspot	*Allocation*	*TT no.*
PERTH AND KINROSS			
Prehistoric and post-medieval fieldwalking finds	Dunbarney	Perth	TT.28/01
Prehistoric and medieval fieldwalking finds	Dunning	Perth	TT.29/01
Prehistoric fieldwalking finds	Forteviot	Perth	TT.30/01
Multi-period fieldwalking finds	Forgandenny	Perth	TT.31/01
Prehistoric fieldwalking finds	Nethermuir	Perth	TT.32/01
Prehistoric fieldwalking finds	Kirkton of Mailer	Perth	TT.33/01
Three medieval finds	Loch of Clunie	Perth	TT.65/01
Early Historic sculptured stone fragment	Abernethy	Perth	TT.69/01
Prehistoric fieldwalking finds	Aberfeldy	Perth	TT.74/01
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Nethermuir	Perth	TT.12/02
Multi-period excavation assemblage	Upper Gothens	Perth	TT.13/02
Roman carnelian intaglio	Ardoch	Perth	TT.14/02
SCOTTISH BORDERS			
Medieval bronze seal matrix	Foulden	Perth	TT.08/01
Twenty-three medieval coins and objects	Soutra	NMS	TT.12/01
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Hoprig	Scottish Borders	TT.37/01
Medieval and post-medieval excavation assemblage	Coldingham Priory	Scottish Borders	TT.43/01
Two Roman finds	Falla/Black Knowes	NMS	TT.44/01
16th-century stone gunshot	Ladykirk	Scottish Borders	TT.32/02
Medieval base metal finger ring	Hawick	Scottish Borders	TT.36/02
Romano-British trumpet brooch	Maxton	Scottish Borders	TT.40/02
Iron Age bridle bit terminal	Maxton	Scottish Borders	TT.41/02
Viking silver ingot and lead weight	Maxton	Scottish Borders	TT.42/02
Five medieval finds	Roxburgh	Scottish Borders	TT.45/02
SHETLAND			
Norse miniature millstone	Bressay	Shetland	TT.10/02
Prehistoric stone adze	Sandsting	Shetland	TT.18/02
SOUTH AYRSHIRE			
Mesolithic excavation assemblage	Monkton	South Ayrshire Council	TT.52/01
Neolithic stone axehead	Culzean	South Ayrshire Council	TT.23/02
SOUTH LANARKSHIRE			
Excavation assemblage	Cloburn	Biggar Museum	TT.92/01
Neolithic stone axehead	Carnwath	Biggar Museum	TT.20/01
Prehistoric and later intervention finds	Elsrickle	Biggar Museum	TT.40/01
Two medieval stone fonts	Ravenstruther	South Lanarkshire Council	TT.88/01
Fieldwalking finds	Castledykes	Hunterian, Glasgow	TT.91/01
STIRLING			
Roman excavation assemblage	Doune	Smith Art Gallery and Museum	TT.16/01
Papal bulla of Julius II	Cambuskenneth	Smith Art Gallery and Museum	TT.46/02
WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE			
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Clydebank	Glasgow City	TT.53/01
WESTERN ISLES			
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	St Kilda	Glasgow City	TT.67/01
Prehistoric bone artefact	South Uist	Stornoway	TT.37/02

Notes:
TT.18/01, an unprovenanced carved stone ball, was disclaimed in the absence of any bids and returned to the submitter.

TT.83/01 allocated to NMS under joint agreement between NMS and Elgin Museum.

Further information on any of the cases listed above can be obtained from the museum to which they were allocated or from the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel Secretariat, c/o National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF (tel: 0131-247-4082; fax: 0131-247-4060; email: info@treasuretrove.org.uk.) For further information on Treasure Trove visit www.treasuretrove.org.uk

CURRENT POST-GRADUATE SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE UK

Compiled by Lorna Flinn

Introduction

This is not necessarily an exhaustive list. The university departments providing courses in archaeology listed in the 2000 CBA Guide to Archaeology in Higher Education were asked to give details of their current post-graduate research involving Scottish sites or materials. The information below is that provided by the institutions who responded. CSA encourages any readers engaged in continuing research to submit details (as set out below) for publication in the volume for 2003.

Institution	Name	Research	End date	Status
Queen's Univ, Belfast	Caroline Russell	Domestic Architecture in Atlantic Scotland 2000 BC–AD 1000	2004	PhD
Univ Bradford	H Bowstead Stallybrass	Butchery Marks on Bone from York and the Northern Isles and a Comparative Metallurgical Analysis of Steel-Edged Tools	2004	MPhil/ PhD
Univ Bradford	K Brown	Medieval Buckles: Technology and Use	2003	PhD
Univ Bradford	J Cussans	Size Variation in Domestic Mammals in the North Atlantic Region	2004	MPhil/ PhD
Univ Bradford	D Lamb	Land and Status: An Analysis of Settlement and Power in Iron Age Burra, Shetland	2007	MPhil
Univ Bradford	J Milnes	An Investigation of Iron Age Settlement Sites in the Northern Isles through the Indicators of Craft Specialisation and Material Wealth	2003	MPhil
Univ Bradford	Z Outram	Comparison of the Relative Merits of the Dating Techniques used at Old Scatness	2004	PhD
Univ Bradford	D Priestly	The Life, History and Death of Prehistoric Buildings and their Entry into the Archaeological Record	2004	MPhil/ PhD
Univ Bradford	C Walmsley	The Contextual Analysis of Faunal Assemblages from Orkney	2005	MPhil/ PhD
Univ Cambridge	Karen Milek	Viking Age Norse Domestic Space: An Interdisciplinary Approach to the Study of Organisation and Maintenance of Rural Domestic Space in the North Atlantic Region	2003	PhD
Univ Cardiff	Cole Henley	The Outer Hebrides in the Neolithic	2003	PhD
Univ Cardiff	Amelia Pannett	The Origins and Development of the Neolithic in Caithness and Orkney	2003	PhD
Univ Durham	Amanda Brend	Later Prehistoric Settlement and Society in South Eastern Scotland: the Aerial Evidence	2008	PhD
Univ Durham	James D Bruhn	The Northern Frontiers of Roman Britain: Interaction and Conflict; a Landscape Study	2005	PhD
Univ Durham	Mairi H Davies	Later Prehistoric Settlement and Society in Tayside and the Forth Valley	2003	PhD
Univ Durham	Jacqui Huntley	Botanical Aspects of Diet and Economy at the NW frontiers of the Roman Empire	2003	PhD
Univ Durham	Rachel E Pope	Circular Structures in North and Central Britain 250 BC–AD 400	2003	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Derek Alexander	Aspects of Later Prehistoric and Protohistoric Settlement of West Central Scotland	2003	MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Andrew Dunwell	Roman-Native Relationships in North Britain	2004	PhD

CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

Institution	Name	Research	End date	Status
Univ Edinburgh	Catherine Flitcroft	Responses to Environmental Change in Bronze Age Scotland	2003	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	John Gooder	Long Distance Exchange in the European Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods	2003	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Andrew Heald	The Material Culture of the Iron Age on the Atlantic Seaboard of NW Europe	2003	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Melanie Johnson	Cultural Sequence of Pottery to the Medieval Period in the Western Isles	2003	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Catherine McGill	Aspects of Later Prehistoric Prosaic Material Culture from Eastern Scotland, South of the Moray Firth	2003	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Matthew Shelley	Underwater Archaeology: Scottish Crannogs	2006	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Jennifer Thoms	Zoo-archaeology of Bostadh, Western Isles	2003	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	David Trevarthen	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Monuments	2005	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Lucy Verrill	Past Societies of the Atlantic Seaboard and Climatic Change	2004	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Simon Wyatt	Musical Instruments in Prehistoric Europe	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Diane Aldritt	An Archaeobotanical Analysis of the Pictish/Norse Transition in Northern Scotland	2003	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Kelly Clapperton	An Inclusive Approach to the Study of Early Prehistoric British Rock Art: Central Galloway	2004	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Louise Craig	Post Medieval Rural Settlement on the Oa, Isle of Islay	2003	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Erik Dobat	A Comparison of the Early Roman Frontiers in Britain and Germany	2003	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	David M Goldberg	Divinities and Ritual Sites of Rivers in Northern England and Southern Scotland	2007	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Ian Hogg	The Archaeology of the Clyde Coast in the Middle Ages	2004	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Heather James	Medieval Landscape and Settlement in the Kilmartin Glen	2003	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Stuart Jeffrey	Digital Recording and Analysis of Medieval Sculptured Stone	2003	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Rebecca Jones	Roman Camps in Scotland	2003	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Douglas Morton	The Context and Function of Scotland's Early Christian Monumental Sculpture	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Tessa Poller	Human Experience and Monumentality: A Study of the Prehistoric Monuments in Dumfries and Galloway	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Carol Primrose	The Lost Antiquities of Arran	2003	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	John Raven	Medieval and Post-Medieval Landscapes and Seascapes in South Uist	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Jennifer Rose	Early Bronze Age Mortuary Remains in Western Scotland	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Lorna Sharpe	Landscape Study of Upper Clyde Valley: Geophysical and Geochemical Approaches	2003	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Anne Sommerville	Luminescence Dating of Aeolian Sands from Archaeological Sites in Northern Scotland	2003	PhD

Institution	Name	Research	End date	Status
Univ Glasgow	Alexandra Sperr	Games and Pastimes of the Viking and Norse Expansion	2004	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Eland Stuart	Surface Lithic Scatters Related to Prehistoric Activity in Highland Scotland	2003	PhD
Univ Manchester	Martin Carruthers	Practice, Place and Identity in the Orcadian Iron Age *c* 800 BC–AD 200	2007	PhD
Univ Manchester	Angus Mackintosh	Social Change in Later Neolithic Orkney	2004	PhD
Univ Manchester	Angela McClanahan	Monuments in Practice: The Heart of Neolithic Orkney in its Contemporary Context	2003	PhD
Univ Manchester	Joanna Wright	A Biography of the Neolithic Chambered Tombs of Northern Scotland	2005	PhD
Univ Newcastle	Julia Dawson	Neolithic Trade and Exchange in Scotland	2003	PhD
Univ Reading	Gordon Noble	Monument Complexes in Neolithic and Bronze Age Scotland	2007	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Jane Downes	Bronze Age Burial Rites in the Northern Isles, Scotland	2003	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Kate Seddon	Households, Tradition and Change in the Iron Age of the Northern and Western Isles of Scotland	2005	MPhil/ PhD
Univ Sheffield	James Symonds	A Study of 18th & 19th-Century Rural Life in the Outer Hebrides and Nova Scotia	2004	PhD
Univ Stirling	Danny Patterson	Prehistoric Woodland Ecology in the Eastern Cairngorms	2008	PhD
Univ Stirling	Philip Sansum	Recent Woodland History and Conservation Management of Oakwoods in Argyll	2003	PhD
Univ Stirling	Helen Shaw	Recent Woodland Dynamics and Conservation Management in East Glen Affric	2005	PhD
Univ Stirling	Jo Thomas	Retention of Cultural Information in Anthropogenic Plaggen Soils	2004	PhD
Univ Stirling	Val Turner	Form and Function in Shetland: Prehistoric Field Systems	2007	PhD
Univ York	Steven Ashby	Trade and Identity: Antler Combs in Early Medieval Europe	2005	MPhil
Univ York	Jennifer Harland	A Study of Spatial and Temporal Patterning in the Zoo-archaeological Record of Late Iron Age to Medieval Northern Scotland, with Specific Reference to the Site of Quoygrew, Westray, Orkney	2005	MPhil
Univ York	Brian Rahn	Locational Analysis (GIS) and the Anthropology of Orcadian Iron Age Society	2005	MPhil
Univ York	Nicky Toop	Ideological Interaction Around the Northern Irish Sea AD 400–1000	2004	PhD
Univ York, Centre for Medieval Studies	Kellie Meyer	Early Medieval Sculpture on Tarbat Peninsula	2003	PhD

LOCAL AUTHORITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORS AND THEIR AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Many of the projects described in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* include an input by the archaeological advisors to local authorities. Amongst their core activities, these advisors have a responsibility to monitor planning applications and other proposed developments in their area, and to ensure that adequate provision is made for archaeological recording if such developments are to go ahead. This responsibility may include writing the specification for work to be undertaken by archaeological contractors, and monitoring that work to ensure that appropriate standards are being achieved.

The following list shows details of local authority archaeological advisors, and indicates their areas of responsibility. Unfortunately, some Scottish local authorities (Dundee, E Dunbartonshire, Midlothian, and W Lothian) still have no formal local access to this crucial level of archaeological advice.

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CBA	Council for British Archaeology
CFA	Centre for Field Archaeology
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
GUARD	Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund
HS	Historic Scotland
NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland
NMS	National Museums of Scotland
NOSAS	North of Scotland Archaeological Society
NOSWA	North of Scotland Water Authority
NTS	National Trust for Scotland
RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SCAPE	Scottish Coastal Archaeology and Palaeo-environmental Project
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SUAT	Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust
WGS	Woodland Grant Scheme
WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service

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