

DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

A' LORG AGUS A' CLADHACH AN ALBAINN



NEW SERIES, VOLUME 8, 2007

The Journal of Archaeology Scotland

**DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION
IN SCOTLAND**

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AN ALBAINN**

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2007

**Honorary Editor Ellen McAdam
Bibliographic Officer Paula Milburn**

Archaeology Scotland

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
- **from April 2008 CSA will be known as 'Archaeology Scotland'. This volume was prepared before the change of name took effect.**

Our vision

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

Membership of Archaeology Scotland

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 Archaeology Scotland's annual Summer School and the Archaeological Research in Progress conference.

Further information and an application form may be obtained from Archaeology Scotland

Email info@scottisharchaeology.org.uk

Website www.scottisharchaeology.org.uk

A' lorg agus a' cladhach an Albainn The Gaelic translation of *Discovery and excavation in Scotland* was supplied by Margaret MacIver, Lecturer in Gaelic & Education, and Professor Colm O'Boyle, Emeritus Professor, both at the Celtic, School of Language and Literature, University of Aberdeen.

Front cover:



- 1 Longforth carved stone, Dumfries and Galloway (photo: John Pickin).
- 2 High Pasture Cave, Highland, early Iron Age socketed axehead. Copyright NMS.
- 3 Western terminal of souterrain at Cowiehall Quarry, Stirling (photo: Rathmell Archaeology Ltd).
- 4 Dunlop House, East Ayrshire (photo: Rathmell Archaeology Ltd).
- 5 Baile Sear Community Archaeology Project – excavation in progress at Sloc Sabhaidh, Baile Sear, North Uist, Western Isles. The SCAPE Trust.
- 6 Geophysical survey being carried out in heavy weather on a potential maritime site at Horgabost, Harris, Western Isles (photo: Rachel Barrowman).

Back cover: Iron Age harness mount from Ward Law, Dumfries and Galloway. Copyright NMS.

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Editorial policy

For over 60 years, *Discovery and excavation in Scotland* has played a vitally important role in Scottish archaeology. Each new issue offers a simple way to keep up to date with current work in the field, and the back numbers provide a basic research tool for anyone seeking information about the archaeology of Scotland.

In 2007 we carried out a survey of readers that revealed overwhelming support for the publication in its present format. Some improvements were suggested, such as widening the scope for reports, more maps and plans and a bibliography of final publications. Where we can include these at no cost we have listed them in the *Notes for contributors*. Other improvements such as more comprehensive indexing will be introduced as and when funding becomes available.

DES is not intended as a medium for final publication. It is a reference work, an annual summary of activity in technical form. A fuller account will eventually appear in print elsewhere, and/or further detailed records will be deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS: formerly referred to as NMRS) and in the appropriate museum service. It is a condition of Historic Scotland funding that entries should be supplied for publication in *DES*.

CSA publishes *DES* as a service to its members and to archaeology generally. It is aimed at a readership with a specialist interest in archaeology and welcomes contributions from all sectors of the archaeological community. Its production represents a significant percentage of CSA's annual income. Financial support is received from various bodies for entries relating to their work, and further contributions are received for reports on developer-funded projects. The Hon Editor carries out the work on a voluntary basis and a team of volunteer editors supports the editing of the county lists that make up the largest part of *DES*. The Bibliographic Officer provides the invaluable service of checking the accuracy of all the entries.

DES aims to provide a rapid, comprehensive summary of all archaeological work undertaken in Scotland each year by the end of May in the succeeding year. This imposes a very tight timescale on the production process. These considerations underlie and constrain the editorial policy reflected in the notes for contributors below. It seeks to balance maximum information value and accuracy with speed of production and minimum cost. It is divided into two sections: notes for contributors and editors on the format and deadlines for submissions, and a section on conventions, arranged in alphabetical order.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Paula Milburn, Carol Primrose, Wendy Raine and Anne Billing for assistance with editing the archaeological contributions. Thanks are due to the Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre for the Local Authority map, and to Glasgow Museums for its considerable support in kind. The essential work of Paula Milburn in verifying locational information is very gratefully acknowledged.

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

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

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

Ellen McAdam, Glasgow Museums

1 Notes for contributors

1.1 Content of DES

The Editor will accept appropriate accounts of all forms of archaeological discoveries. It is preferable to submit entries in the year of discovery, but contributions may also be submitted at a later date. They may cover:

Assessment (including desk-based assessment)
Evaluation
Watching brief
Excavation
Geophysical or other field survey
Fieldwalking
Historic building survey
Environmental studies
Finds studies
Records of stray finds
Public access projects including Adopt-a-Monument
Full bibliographic references for the final publication, in any medium, of work previously recorded in *DES*.

1.2 Text format and deadlines

- Please supply contributions as a Word attachment via email. In addition, one hard copy of each contribution and a disk with the entries and any illustrations should be submitted. Each contribution should be printed out on a separate page following the standard format, and typed or clearly printed in single spacing.
- Professional organisations should submit text in the format requested by the Bibliographic Officer. Individuals may submit text in the format of the sample entry below.
- Contributions may be sent in at any time during the year. The final deadline for inclusion of contributions in the volume for the current year is 15 November. Contributions received after that date will be included in next year's volume.
- All entries should acknowledge the contributor(s), organisation(s) and appropriate funder(s).
- The contributors' contact addresses will be listed at the back of the volume.
- The editor will not accept anonymous contributions.
- Contributions should be sent to Dr Paula Milburn at RCAHMS, John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9NX.
Email Paula.Milburn@rcahms.gov.uk.

1.3 Illustration format

- We will include illustrations to accompany your entry wherever possible, provided they are of appropriate quality. We particularly welcome plans of large-scale excavations and surveys.
- Please supply colour and black and white greyscale images as jpg or tif files at a resolution of 300dpi.
- Black and white bitmap images should ideally be saved at 1200dpi, and no lower than 800dpi for optimum printing.
- Please supply a hard copy of each image, labelled on the back with county, site name and file name, and a numbered list of captions cross-referencing images and files.
- Do not embed images in Word files.

1.4 Editorial process

- Copyright for text and images 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).
- Contributors should ensure they have copyright clearance for images not their own before submission.
- The editor will apply the standards and conventions of these notes, as indicated in the sample entry below.
- 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 unrepeatability work. Negative reports (where no archaeology was found) should be as short as possible.
- Badly written, very long or controversial contributions may be returned to the contributor for revision.
- Contributors will not receive proofs of edited contributions.
- The contributor is responsible for the accuracy of entries, and all enquiries concerning content should be referred to the contributor. Contributors may be asked to verify their contributions. The editor will not enter into lengthy correspondence with contributors.
- Editors will supply text files for final editing and design as Word files formatted with 10 point Arial font single spaced with one inch/2.54cm margins. Switch 'track changes' commands off and page numbering on.

1.5 Sample entry

[County]
[Parish]

Berry Burn Wind Farm

Sarah-Jane Haston

Evaluation and survey

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NJ 07032 46223 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in July 2006 to ascertain whether there were any archaeological constraints upon the location of a turbine forming part of the Berry Burn wind farm. The proposed turbine location lies near the prehistoric field system at Rochuln (NJ 04NE 3).

Seven trenches were excavated, covering 392m², equivalent to just over 5% of the available area. The present ground surface was at 310m OD. The trenches were excavated through varying depths of peat, and all came down onto natural sand with frequent boulders protruding from the bedrock. In some places an iron-pan had developed before the onset of peat accumulation. Large tree trunks were visible within the peat at depths between 0.4m and 0.7m.

The evaluation identified three lengths of dry stone walling, comprising two separate structures lying on top of the natural subsoil and sealed beneath up to 0.7m of peat. Of unknown date or function, they may be associated with an early field system. All three features lie on the very E margin of the Turbine 30 location and c45m from the centre point of the turbine base.

Three linear banks that lay outside the limits of previous work undertaken by the RCAHMS (Survey DC17478/PO) were surveyed.

Archive and report to be deposited in RCAHMS. Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Funder: Entec UK

[Organisation/individual name]

1.6 Format for editors

[Local authority]

[Parish]

Site name [tab] Name of contributor(s)

Type(s) of project [tab] Name of organisation

National Grid Reference (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures) [space]

[Report]

[tab] second and subsequent paragraphs

[tab] Location of archive [full point]

Funder: [no full point]

2 Conventions

2.1 Abbreviations and acronyms

- Do not punctuate abbreviations or acronyms, eg RCAHMS, NMS, mm m, Fig.
- Use N, S, E, W, NE, SSE, E-W, and N-S for cardinal points and directions. Spell out northwards, southern etc in full.

2.2 Bibliographic references

- It will not normally be necessary to provide references for entries in the *DES* county list.
- References to previous *DES* entries for the same site should be in the form [author's name] *DES* 2001.
- For other references follow the Harvard system. Cite the reference in the text as the author's name and the year of publication, with page and illustration references. Provide a full list of references in alphabetical order at the end of the entry. Use the CBA journal abbreviations.
- Take the title from the title page, not from the spine or elsewhere on the cover. The title should be transcribed exactly as to wording and spelling but not necessarily as to punctuation and capitalisation. This means that except for proper names, only the first word of a title should be capitalised and no full stop is necessary at the end of the title.

2.3 Dates

- Cite dates as 30 July 1893
- Use the form 5th century, 3rd millennium
- Note that dates used as adjectives are hyphenated; 5th-millennium date, 18th-century moulding
- Use 1590s, 1930s
- Note the order 49 BC, but AD 1952
- Elision of dates should be to the shortest form consistent with clarity, eg 5–15 July, 1745–7.

2.4 Geographical references

- To allow sites/finds to be located to the highest possible degree of accuracy National Grid references should be given as two letters and at least eight figures. Ten figure NGRs would also be most welcome.
- Exceptions are treasure trove locations where the submitting body feels that a more ambiguous location is appropriate, or completed work where the locational information has already been submitted to *DES*.
- Use current rather than historic local authority divisions (see map on *DES* page 8).

2.5 Italics

- Use italics for the titles of books and journals, eg *Discovery and excavation in Scotland, DES, Proc Ant Soc Scot*
- Use italics for foreign words and quotations, eg *c* (for *circa*), *terminus ante quem*, *honi soit qui mal y pense*

2.6 Numbers and measurements

- Spell out the numbers from one to ten except in measurements. Numbers 11 and above should be numerals except where the context makes this awkward (eg at the beginning of a sentence).
- Figures between 1000 and 9999 do not require a comma. Figures over 10,000 require a comma.
- Where numbers appear in a sequence, use numerals, eg of 100 trenches, 74 produced white gritty ware.
- Elision of numbers should be to the shortest form consistent with clarity, eg 254–8, 116–18, 196–203.
- Cite measurements in kilometres (km), metres (m) or millimetres (mm). Use the unit that is appropriate for the accuracy of the measurement.
- Do not use cm as they are not an SI measurement.
- Do not leave a space between the number and the unit of measurement.
- In a series of measurements using the same unit only the last measurement needs to be followed by the unit, eg 34 x 67 x 83mm.

2.7 Quotations

- Short quotations should be enclosed in single quotation marks
- Lengthy quotations (more than five lines) should be indented, beginning a fresh line, and should not have quotation marks.

2.8 Spelling

- Spelling should follow the Concise Oxford Dictionary, preferring the first variants where offered.
- Note the preferred spellings of the following words and phrases:
1st Edition OS
annexe (noun)
artefact
cup mark
datable
dry stone
gazetteer
ground-breaking
groundwork
gully
hollow-way
hut circle
land use
medieval
metal detecting
millennium
penannular
planticrub
ploughsoil
posthole
rig and furrow

ring ditch
roundhouse
samian
viewshed
walkover
wind farm

2.9 Style

- Contributions should be brief statements of work undertaken.
- Survey information should be summarised.
- Write simply and clearly.
- Try to be interesting.
- Avoid the use of the passive.

Discovery and excavation in Scotland pro forma

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

Local authority

Parish

Site name Name of contributor(s)

Type of project Name of organisation

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

[Report]

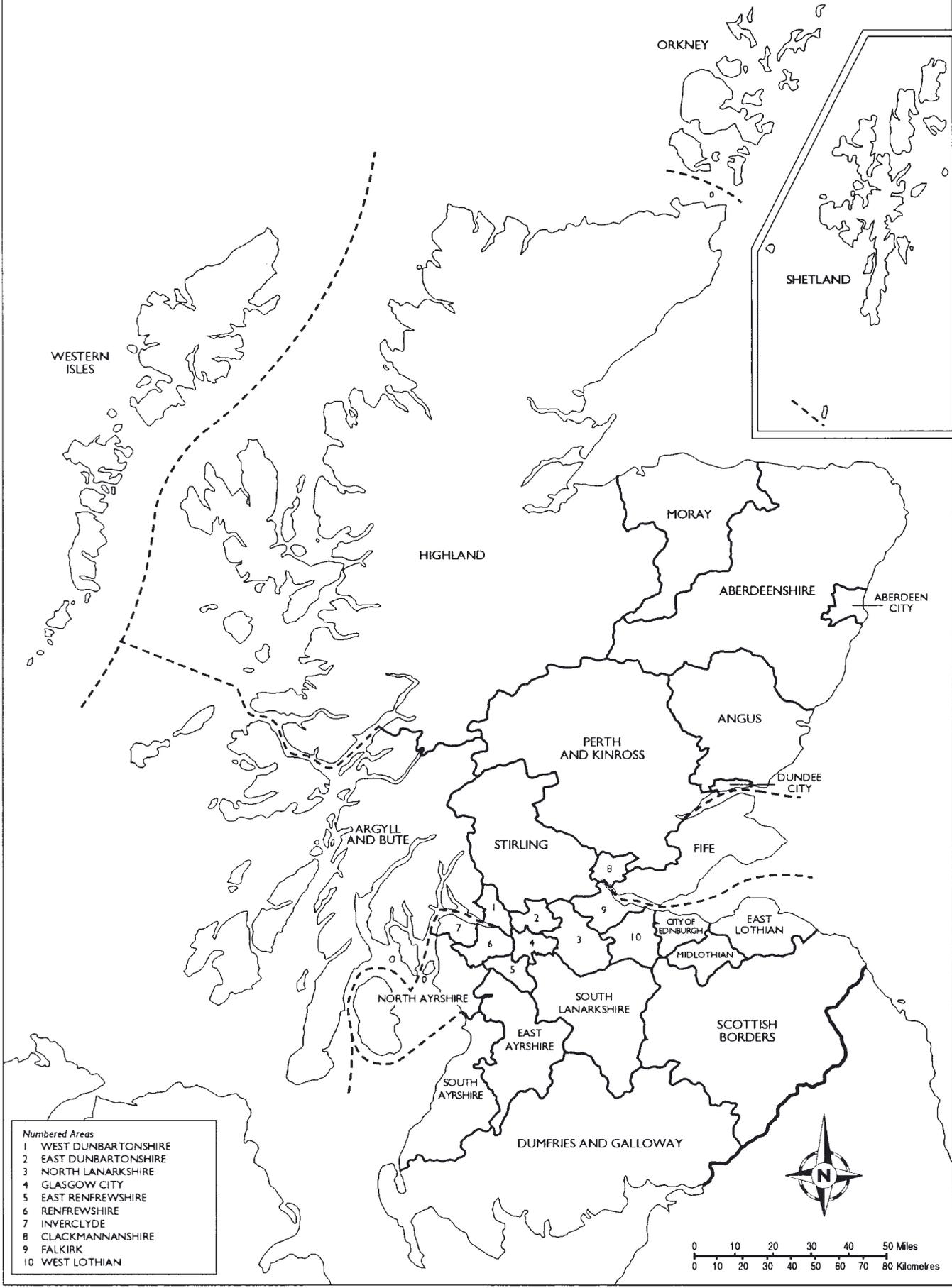
Location of archive

Funder

Contact details of organisation (first entry only)

New Local Authority Areas

Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994



- Numbered Areas**
- 1 WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE
 - 2 EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE
 - 3 NORTH LANARKSHIRE
 - 4 GLASGOW CITY
 - 5 EAST RENFREWSHIRE
 - 6 RENFREWSHIRE
 - 7 INVERCLYDE
 - 8 CLACKMANNANSHIRE
 - 9 FALKIRK
 - 10 WEST LOTHIAN

Produced by the Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre 9/96

ABERDEEN CITY

Aberdeen

Caberstone House, 47 Belmont St, Aberdeen

Stewart Buchanan

Watching brief Aberdeen City Council Archaeological Unit
 NJ 9393 0625 On 9 July 2007 a watching brief was undertaken on the site of a proposed development. The excavated area (approx 60m sq) was situated between Caberstone House to the ENE and the Belmont Cinema to the WSW. The ground was comprised of made-up ground (mainly brown clay) cut through by services. The excavations exposed some of the foundations for Caberstone House; otherwise there was no evidence for the existence or survival of any significant archaeological features.

Archive deposited with Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS.
 Funder: Grampian Developments Ltd

10-12 Canal Street, Aberdeen

HK Murray

Evaluation Murray Archaeological Services Ltd
 NJ 9257 0890 A 10% archaeological evaluation was carried out on 6 August 2007 on a small development site on the line of the 19th-century Aberdeenshire Canal. Two cross-sections of the canal bed were recorded and showed it had had a thick lining of grey clay to retain the water. The width as excavated appears to have been c6m. After the closure of the canal a stone-built cottage had been built on the site.

Report deposited with Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS.
 Funder: Harbour View Estates

Hillhead Halls Development, University of Aberdeen, Hillhead

JC Murray

Evaluation Murray Archaeological Services Ltd
 NJ 9400 0930 An evaluation was carried out in June 2007 on the site of the new University Hall of Residence. A former Hall of Residence on the site had been demolished so the area for evaluation was limited. As the site lay within the settlement of Old Aberdeen, N of the cathedral of St Machar, evaluation was deemed necessary to meet the planning condition. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Reports deposited with Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS.
 Funder: Stewart Milne Construction

18-32 James Street, Aberdeen

Stewart Buchanan

Evaluation, excavation Aberdeen City Council Archaeological Unit
 NJ 9462 0628 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken, between 30 July-17 August 2007, on the site of a proposed housing development (0.22ha) located to the SW of the junction between Virginia St and James St. Trial trenching revealed the foundations of the 19th- and 20th-century warehouses that used to occupy the site. These were cut into a fairly homogeneous dark soil (up to 2m deep) that had been imported to the site during land reclamation associated with the construction of Aberdeen Docks.

All deposits sat on top of clean estuarine sand (Virginia St marks the late medieval boundary of Aberdeen harbour/waterfront). A wooden structure to the NE of the site comprised a raft of horizontal timbers compacted into the sand (approx 2 x 6m in plan). These were tied into and aligned with a number of wooden posts driven vertically into the sand and would appear to be the supports and decking for a pier or jetty. There were also a number of outlying posts sharing a similar alignment to the surviving structure, suggesting that the original structure was larger.

The location of the structure at the edge of the late medieval shoreline fits well with the idea that it functioned as a pier or jetty prior to the land reclamation that established the present harbour over 100m to the S. Finds evidence has proved inconclusive regarding dating and timbers have been sent for radiocarbon dating.

Archive deposited with Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS.
 Funder: Barratt Construction Ltd



Area of pier or jetty under excavation.

King Street Bus Station

Stuart Mitchell and Cara Jones

Desk-based assessment, Level 1 standing building survey
 CFA Archaeology Ltd

NJ 9422 0734 Work undertaken from 8-12 October 2007 recorded the upstanding remains of two former depots at this site. The current depot was shown to have developed over three distinct phases. Phase 1 – the building of a three-sided quadrangle and two of the subject buildings that were part of a militia barracks dating to 1862. Phase 2 – represented by a tram shed and the conversion of the Phase 1 buildings in 1918 when the site changed to a tram depot. Phase 3 – during the 1950s the complex was converted to a bus depot and extended by the building of workshops and garages.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
 Funder: First Group Plc

Marchburn Primary School Site,

Davidson Drive, Northfield

HK Murray and JC Murray

Evaluation Murray Archaeological Services Ltd
 NJ 8958 0841 A 5% evaluation was undertaken from 13-19 April 2007, prior to the development of a new school site. Traces of pre-improvement rig and furrow cultivation were observed and a complex system of land drainage and improvement was recorded.

Report deposited with Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS.
 Funder: Buro Happold Ltd

1-25 Mearns Street, Aberdeen

Stewart Buchanan

Evaluation, excavation Aberdeen City Council Archaeological Unit

NJ 9468 0620 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken from 25 September-7 November 2007, on the site of a proposed housing development on the NW corner of the junction between Mearns St and Regent Quay. A series of linear trenches covering all parts of the proposed development were excavated down to sand natural.

ABERDEEN CITY/ABERDEEN/ABERDEENSHIRE

One significant archaeological feature was revealed towards the S of site. The feature was identified near the surface of the demolition level as a number of long granite blocks (lintels) up to 1.5m in length. A number of these lintels were removed to reveal a subterranean channel (0.70m wide) running for 16m E-W across the site. The walls of the channel were of substantial (up to 0.60m thick) dry stone granite construction; these supported the lintels and descended to a depth of 2.05m. The eastern (Mearns St) end of the channel was linked to the main sewer by a series of ceramic outflow pipes of Victorian date. The feature almost certainly dates from this period and would appear to be a robust example of wastewater management.

Archive deposited with Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Barratt Construction Ltd

Ness Farm Gully Waste Treatment System Alan Duffy
Watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NJ 9671 0381 Work was undertaken on 14 August 2007 in advance of a proposed waste treatment facility development. No significant archaeological remains or features were identified.
Archive to be deposited in RCAHMS
Funder: Aberdeen City Council

New Library, Bedford Road, Aberdeen University JC Murray
Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services Ltd
NJ 9398 0813 A watching brief was undertaken on 5 April 2007 on a number of engineering test pits within the area of the medieval burgh of Old Aberdeen. No archaeological features or finds were evident.
Report deposited with Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: University of Aberdeen

Old Megabowl Site, St Andrew's Street, Aberdeen Stephen Lancaster
Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd
NJ 939 065 A second phase of archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed housing development. The work undertaken on 12 July 2007 consisted of four geoarchaeological exposures created by the demolition of the former bowling alley building. The evaluation was undertaken in order to assess the presence and survival of possible loch deposits at the site, on the basis of earlier work at Gallowgate in Aberdeen. A single sequence of late 18th- to 19th-century dump/levelling deposits was noted. Elsewhere the construction of a bowling alley in the 1960s had removed all preceding deposits down to mineral loch deposits, probably dating to the late Pleistocene.
Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with the Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Bancon Developments Ltd

Newhills

Kingswells House, Aberdeen Stewart Buchanan
Watching brief Aberdeen City Council Archaeological Unit
NJ 8621 0640 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 4–11 September 2007 on groundworks associated with the installation of a septic tank, connecting pipework and the construction of a filter mound soakaway. No archaeological features were encountered during sub-surface excavations. What appears to be a well was identified immediately to the W of Kingswells House.
Archive deposited with Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Astell Associates

Land at East and Rear of 57–65 Stoneywood Terrace, Aberdeen Stewart Buchanan
Evaluation Aberdeen City Council Archaeological Unit
NJ 8937 1122 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 6–7 September 2007 on a green field site to the N of Stoneywood Terrace. The primary purpose of the evaluation was to locate and identify evidence for the remains of the Aberdeenshire Canal and its towpath that was known to have run near the NW perimeter of the site. No evidence for the canal or towpath was found. No other archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation.
Archive deposited with Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS.

Marriott Hotel, Aberdeen Airport, Argyll Road HK Murray and JC Murray
Evaluation Murray Archaeological Services Ltd
NJ 8763 1178 A 7% evaluation was undertaken on 18–19 October 2007 on a development site on the SW side of Aberdeen airport. No archaeological features or finds were evident.
Report deposited with Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Marriott Hotels

Old Machar

1052 Jesmond Drive, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen JC Murray
Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services Ltd
NJ 9244 1178 Work undertaken between 4–10 May 2007 revealed pre-improvement rig and furrow cultivation. A series of drains and possible land reclamation are later in date and probably represent 19th-century agricultural improvement.
Report deposited with Aberdeen City MR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Sted Investments Ltd

Peterculter

Cults Academy, Cults, Aberdeen HK Murray and JC Murray
Evaluation Murray Archaeological Services Ltd
NJ 8856 0302 As a result of a preliminary evaluation of part of the site of the proposed new Cults Academy in 2006, further evaluation trenches were excavated between 17–19 August 2007. Two Bronze Age cairns are known to have been on the site in the 19th century but no archaeological features were evident in the excavated trenches and it appears that most of the original ground surface had been disturbed when the playing fields were landscaped.
Report deposited with Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Buro Happold Ltd

ABERDEEN/ABERDEENSHIRE

Belhelvie, Dyce, Newhills

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (Northern Leg) Claire Shaw, Kirsten McKee and Paul Bennett
Watching brief Jacobs UK
NJ 9550 1470 to NJ 8610 0860 An archaeological watching brief was carried out between 10 September–16 November 2007, during the excavation of 183 geotechnical trial pits along the line of the proposed Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route. No archaeological remains or deposits were noted.
Report deposited with Aberdeen City Council Archaeology Unit, Aberdeenshire Council Archaeological Unit and archive

with RCAHMS.
Funder: Transport Scotland

ABERDEENSHIRE

Aboyne and Glen Tanar

Tarland Road, Aboyne HK Murray and JC Murray
Evaluation Murray Archaeological Services Ltd
NO 5180 9901 A 10% evaluation was undertaken between 9–15 August 2007 on an 11.5ha housing development site. No archaeological features or finds were evident but a number of improvement period landscape features were recorded.

Reports deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Bancon Homes

Alvah

Brownside Colin Shepherd
Historic landscape survey

The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations. These surveys supply the information required to determine an appropriate method of managing the archaeological resource in partnership with other responsibilities (eg environmental considerations, public access and recreation as well as forestry and timber management). Many new sites have been discovered. The surveys have also provided the opportunity to re-assess, on the ground, sites noted previously from aerial photography and piecemeal survey.

Brownside NJ 680 543 Two hut circles, one with a diameter of approx 7m with a hollow-way running roughly NE; the second with a diameter of approx 11m. There are further indications of other slight earthwork remains.

Brownside NJ 676 543 to NJ 680 544 A large area of rigs running at 30° with a wavelength of approximately 10m stops at a boundary dyke S of Burreldeles Croft. The rigs appear to respect the area of the two hut circles and the hollow-way that might therefore relate to these rigs rather than the hut circles. Where the rigs run down into an area of marshy ground they survive in quite impressive proportions.

Brownside NJ 667 553 Faint traces of rigs with a wavelength of 10m run into the wood above Boggieshead.

Brownside NJ 673 550 Possible clearance cairn measuring approx 7m in diameter.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Banchory-Devenick

Duffs Hill Colin Shepherd
Historic landscape survey

NO 920 997 The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations as described under Brownside, parish of Alvah.

A concentration of stones might represent the remains of an earlier (pre- 'improvement?') dyke.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Old Bourtreebush George Currie
Stone circle, cup mark

NO 9035 9608 Identified on 23 September 2007. On the southernmost upright stone of Old Bourtreebushstone, a cup mark slightly W of centre and 0.96m above ground level.

Banchory-Ternan

Banchory Woods Colin Shepherd
Historic landscape survey

The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations as described under Brownside, parish of Alvah.

Lochton Road NO 693 970 A number of small clearance cairns.

Bogfish NO 688 983 Very slight banks indicate former usage of this now wooded area.

Brathens Moss NO 663 981 A cairn (clearance?) badly ploughed in past forestry operations.

Larnach NO 671 991 Rig and furrow, which appear to run roughly parallel to the woodland, march at this point (in a SW direction). They have a wavelength of approx 9m and there appear to be seven of them.

Larnach NO 668 996 This is an extensive area of rigs running roughly NW. They run under the early modern dyke which crosses the wood in a roughly E-W direction and the headland might coincide with the track at the edge of the wood. On the western edge the rigs appear to be responsible for the alignment of this dyke which turns NW, apparently following the line of the first rig. There are nine rigs with 12m wavelengths and then the eleventh, again at 12m wavelength, has more of the appearance of a divisional earthen bank. There are then a further 14 rigs, mostly with 12m wavelengths although there are one or two with wavelengths of approx 9m. N of the early modern dyke the rigs continue with a further 5 with 12m wavelengths before a final 13 with wavelengths of 8m. The final one again appears to be more reminiscent of an earthen boundary dyke than an actual rig. S of the early modern dyke in the area of these final 13 rigs the ground is so stony that it is hard to imagine that it was ever ploughed.

Hill of Brathens NO 675 988 A stretch of boundary dyke occurs within and pre-dating the present 'improvement'-period dyke.

Hill of Brathens NO 675 988 A probable platform at the foot of a slope.

Hill of Brathens NO 675 988 The denuded remains of the SE sides of an enclosure. The E side appears to run up the slope to meet a natural outcrop.

Hill of Brathens NO 676 987 Remains of an enclosure dyke.

Hill of Brathens NO 676 987 to NO 680 989 Various clearance cairns.

Hill of Brathens NO 679 986 Remains of probable enclosure.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Birse

Berrysloch Ewen Rennie
Standing stone

NO 5872 9484 A possible standing stone is recorded on the edge of woodland on the W side of the B976. It originally lay within a birch wood that has been cleared.

Corsedardar Ewen Rennie
Standing stone

ABERDEENSHIRE

NO 5970 9405 A possible standing stone has been recorded within forest about 180m to the NE of the Birse war memorial. It is a tall narrow stone, the top part of which appears to have broken vertically, leaving an angled shelf nearer the base.

Bourtie

Kirkton of Bourtie

George Currie

Stone circle, cup mark (possible)

NJ 8009 2488 Recorded on 29 September 2007. In the centre of the upper surface of the recumbent a possible cup mark.

Kirkton of Bourtie

WJ Howard

Saddle quern

NJ 7943 2475 A damaged but largely intact saddle quern was found during fieldwalking. Length 0.40m, width 0.30m.

Boyndie

Whitehills

Jenny Shiels

Early historic/late spiral-headed bronze pin Treasure Trove

NJ 65 64 A cast bronze pin with a spiral head constructed by splitting and hammering the head of the pin shaft; the spirals have been hammered flat and curl outwards. While this pin has no direct parallels in terms of size, a medieval spiral-headed pin from St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, and one from Rievaulx Abbey in Yorkshire are of comparable construction and style, as is a pin from the Novgorod excavations dated to the 13th century.



TT.78/06 Spiral-headed bronze pin, Aberdeenshire. Copyright NMS.

The date of the Whitehills pin is uncertain and it is both more robust and 30mm longer than the examples given, although the spiral-head style has a long currency from at least the 8th century at Hamwic and other Anglo-Saxon sites. The Whitehills pin has a hipped shaft that is a feature associated with Early historic and Viking pins from Scotland and Ireland. The findspot is in the area of the medieval St Brandan's church and the graveyard at Kirkhill and so it too has an association with an ecclesiastical site. L 87.2mm W spiral 15.5mm, Th 3mm flaring (hipped) to 3.5mm in the middle.

Claimed as treasure trove TT.78/06 and allocated to Marischal Museum.

Cairnie, Huntly

Bin Forest

Colin Shepherd

Historic landscape survey

The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations as described under Brownside, parish of Alvah. The Strathbogie Archaeological Society carried out the survey of 'Crosmyres'.

Lower Sinsharnie NJ 489 444 Small squarish banked enclosure with rounded corners, approx 16 x 16m. Bank approx 2m across.

Lower Sinsharnie NJ 488 444 to NJ 491 444 Stone dyke consisting of only the lowest course of boulders, which are generally of a large size.

Clean Brae NJ 514 421 House platform and associated enclosures. The platform is partly overlain on the northern end by an 'improvement'-period dyke. It might be one of the buildings depicted on the 1762 estate plan of the area.

Clean Pool NJ 517 425 Mounding operations for tree planting revealed apparent structural remains and a probable cairn. Subsequent tidying of the area by the Strathbogie Archaeological Group and resistivity surveying by members of OFARS appears to suggest the remains are Bronze Age. A barbed and tanged arrowhead, a scraper and a fragment of abraded pottery were found in the topsoil.

Clean Pool NJ 512 422 A short stretch of robbed dyke was revealed by mounding operations. This is in an area formerly regarded as only ever used as common grazing land and well out with areas depicted as outfields in the 18th century. It might relate to the earlier prehistoric activity attested barely 200m away at the Clean Pool site.

Cumrie NJ 517 439 A late pre- 'improvement' longhouse with outbuilding and associated enclosures. It appears to have been constructed between the drawing of an estate plan in the 1770s and the planting of the Forest in 1839.

Cumrie NJ 521 451 to NJ 526 451 Track ways and enclosure banks relating to the pre- 'improvement' landscape.

Bin Hall NJ 499 450 Two longhouses, one outbuilding and associated enclosures were noticed during replanting. The farmstead appears to relate to the 'old stances' noted on an estate plan of 1779 and named 'Crosmyres'.

Bin Hall NJ 498 449 A building with associated enclosures approx 100m S of the previous site. It is not clear whether it is contemporary with that site but gives the appearance of being slightly more recent. It seems to form part of the 'old stances' noted as 'Crosmyres' on the 1779 plan.

Jam NJ 493 452 The road running from Cairnie, through Jam and on to Redfold as marked on the estate plan of 1779 still survives in the woodland as a denuded linear dyke and slight hollow-way. An adjacent sub-circular enclosure, also marked on the same plan, also survives as a denuded dyke.

Jam NJ 494 454 Two enclosures survive as earthworks as depicted on a plan of 1779.

Garronmuir NJ 490 452 A track survives as a hollow-way as depicted on a plan of 1779.

Boddum Hill NJ 510 421 to NJ 512 419 The very slight remains of stone and earth dykes can be seen as both sides of the path which cuts across the hill in an E-W direction. At its southern end the dyke turns E, roughly as a right-angle, and heads down to the modern track where it disappears. The northern end similarly just appears to stop. This feature might relate to a small field depicted on an 18th-century estate plan (RHP 2286) although that is only shown as being approx three-quarters of an acre in extent, whereas these remains would appear to have enclosed a larger area.

Mortlach NJ 502 452 to NJ 503 451 The enclosure bank comprised of earth and stones continues into the wood heading SW for approx 60m before turning southeastwards, where a modern drain replicates its course for about 100m. It then turns back towards the N where it again has been utilised by a modern drain. This extension of the enclosure is not shown on the 1779 estate plan. It would seem unlikely, although not impossible, for this to be a later extension after the drawing of the estate

plan. Mortlach would have been engrossed in the 1840s and abandoned at that time.

Mortlach NJ 508 450 to NJ 507 449 An enclosure bank enters the wood running in a curving SW direction for approx 160m. This bank is not shown on the 1779 estate plan of Mortlach and presumably relates to an earlier rather than later episode.

Drumdelgie NJ 488 422 Very denuded earthen banks and stone dykes in this area might relate to those shown as a dotted line on the 1779 estate plan of Drumdelgie. They lie within an area of pasture known in 1779 as the Bogg of Drumdelgie.

Pyot Bush NJ 491 427 The footings of a small cottage measuring approx 10 x 4m and running down the slope. A dyke runs SW from it approx 64m. This cottage lies in the area of an enclosure shown on the 1779 estate plan.

Pyot Bush NJ 490 424 A sub-circular enclosure measuring approx 28m across. One dyke, running S/SE appears to be attached to it. This appears to be the enclosure shown on the 1779 estate plan.

Pyot Bush NJ 489 424 A very denuded stone dyke runs N/NE, for approx 106m. At this point there appears to be some type of structure measuring about 7 x 5m. The dyke turns NW in a curving manner for approx 80m. There are no enclosures shown on the estate plan of 1779 and, as it appears never to have been subsequently farmed, these dykes are likely to predate the 18th century.

Pyot Bush NJ 487 425 to NJ 488 426 A dyke composed of very large boulders and set on the lower edge of very rocky ground.

Drumdelgie NJ 488 426 The stone footings of a farmstead consisting of a longhouse and byre (?) sits high up on the hillside next to the present fence line. The longhouse measures approx 13 x 4m (external dimensions) with the presumed byre measuring 5 x 4m. The remains stand outside the enclosed land of Drumdelgie as shown on the 1779 estate plan and its relationship to those fields is unknown. It probably predates the 18th century and might relate to a dyke that enters the woodland about 30m up the fence line from the farmstead and 'wobbles' its way just inside the woodland before meeting a more substantial earth and stone dyke entering the wood from the W after approx 60m. This appears to be at the point of a 'kink' on the enclosure dyke shown on the 1779 estate plan. The substantial enclosure dyke 'contours' around the hill and is intercepted about a third of the way around by another earth and stone dyke coming from the NW. The dyke finally disappears into an area of recent planting.

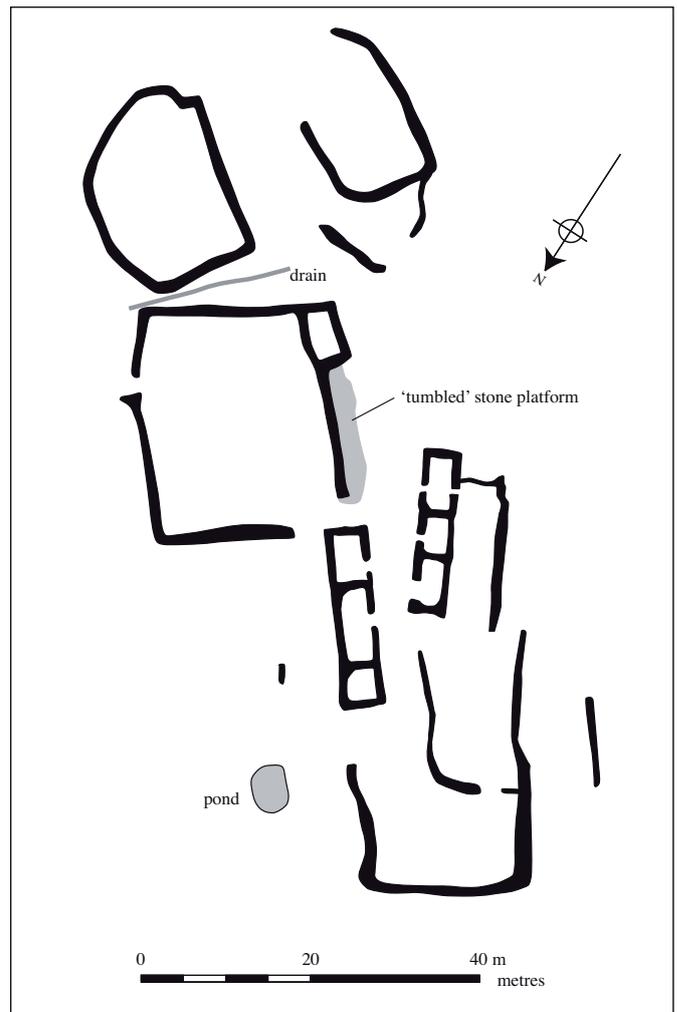
Newtown NJ 499 415 Very slight remains of enclosures occur by the side of the modern track. One is shown on the 1874 OS map along with two structures and a well. The well might now be seen as a boggy depression on the E side of the modern track. This modern track appears to have superseded an earlier one that existed a little way to the E and seems to have cut the 19th-century enclosure. Enclosures and buildings shown as old and uninhabited are depicted at this point on an 18th-century estate plan and amongst the surviving remains are elements which appear to belong to this phase.

Boddum Hill NJ 512 416 An earthen enclosure bank runs NW until it turns through 90° approx just S of the present track, to continue SW until it disappears as it re-crosses the present woodland boundary once again.

Haggieshall NJ 524 439 Mounding for restocking revealed the presence of a boulder-made dyke, which appears to have run along the line of the contour. It must predate the 18th-century field system that finished well below this point up on the hillside.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission



Earthworks of 'Crosmyres' recorded in the Bin Forest, Aberdeenshire.

Chapel of Garioch, Oyne

Bennachie Forest

Colin Shepherd

Historic landscape survey

The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations as described under Brownside, parish of Alvah.

Birks NJ 6706 2078 This farmstead was rediscovered in dense woodland. Its former co-ordinates were recorded as NJ 6716 2077 (NJ 62SE 35).

How of the Garbet NJ 6753 2125 Considered destroyed, this rectangular structure recorded as a 'sheepfold' on the 1874 OS map lies next to/slightly underneath a modern forestry track. There appears to be the remains of a further rectilinear structure at the N side (NJ 62SE 130).

Braco NJ 7001 2102c Ambiguous recordings of hut circles were resolved and four were recorded.

Braco NJ 7010 2065c An area of enclosed rig and furrow with headland at western end. Wavelength changes from approx 10m at the northern rigs and 7m for the southern ones.

Greenbog NJ 6541 2455 to NJ 6538 2451 Stretch of pre-'improvement' enclosure dyke.

The Colony NJ 6898 2196 A quarry, presumably related to the 19th-century 'Colony', with trackway and possible well.

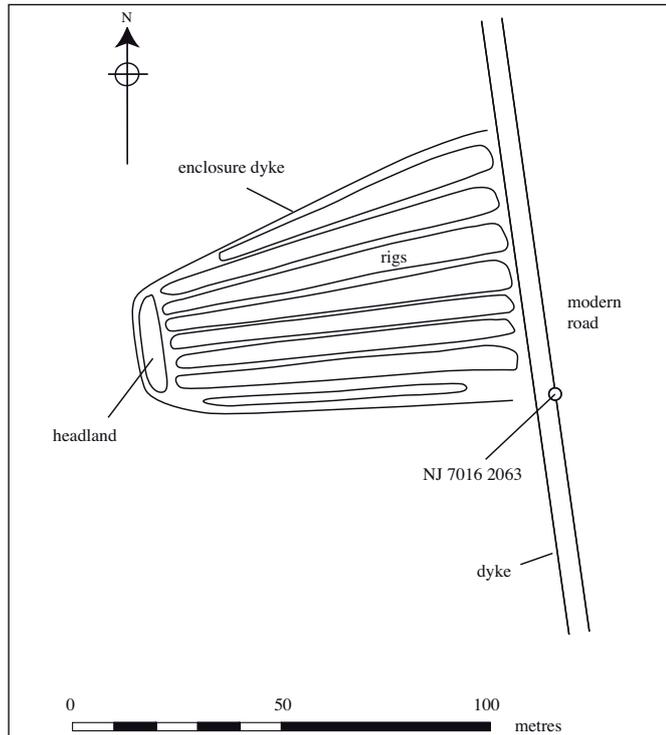
Afforsk NJ 6925 2080 Mounding operations revealed a scatter of stones, which might be the remains of a clearance cairn.

Afforsk NJ 6927 2082 Mounding operations revealed a scatter of stones, which might be the remains of a clearance cairn.

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Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission



Enclosed rig at Woodend, Braco, Bennachie Forest, Aberdeenshire.

Chapel of Garioch

Kemnay
Flints

James MacKay

NJ 7276 1622 Flint debitage collected from the surface of a ploughed field on terrace of the River Don near Kemnay while fieldwalking. It comprises c50 waste pieces of mostly small size and two cores.

Legatsden

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NJ 74113 26016 A boulder sloping 40° NNW and measuring 2.6 x 1.8 x 1.3m bearing three cup marks.

Scottish Episcopal Palaces Project - Fetternear

PZ Dransart and J Trigg

Excavation, landscape survey and desk-based research

Scottish Episcopal Palaces Project

NJ 7233 1708 Further evidence of the extensive levelling operation undertaken during the Post-Reformation occupation was encountered in this 13th season of work at Fetternear. Work was undertaken from 2–28 July 2007.

Levelling has been noted throughout the area excavated to the S of the mansion and on both sides of the current drive (DES 2006). Investigation of a section of moat was undertaken at the southern limit of the excavation area E of the drive. A complete cross-section was obtained. The construction of the moat differs in comparison to the moat N of the mansion (DES 2004), being flat-bottomed in profile as opposed to the V-shaped section recorded to the N of the site. This difference could be explained by the different nature of the natural geology, which is clay rather than bedrock. It was also demonstrated this season that the moat narrows and comes to an end. At this terminus a series of truncated stakes were encountered, together with

one piece of worked wood. The fill differs from that observed elsewhere on the site. It consists of soil layers with very few finds and not rubble from building destruction. Based on a preliminary study by WJ Lindsay, the scarce finds from the fill appear to be 14th-century in date and include a sherd of Raeren pottery. A pit was cut into the fill; it contained pieces of sawn tree trunk.

The natural had been scarped to the N of the moat with the result that the present interior surface is lower than the exterior. This scarping has been identified across a wide area and truncated a dense concentration of stakeholes that underlay a pebbled surface. Some of these stakeholes intercut each other. This suggests a series of phases but at this stage it is only possible to say that this is the earliest feature in this area. Cut into this scarped natural is a terrace wall that seems to replace an earlier wider wall, both have been heavily robbed and possibly rebuilt.

At the eastern limit of the excavation there is evidence for the stepping of the natural. This is directly overlain by a cobbled surface that is in turn cut by a more recent feature. There were remains of walling that were identified as recent garden features.

We wish to thank Mrs C Whittall, Mr J Whittall, Mrs C Fyffe, Mr R Fyffe and Mr D Fyffe for their support and for allowing access to the site.

Archive to be deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Council, Council for British Archaeology Challenge Funding, Fetternear Trust and University of Liverpool

Clatt

Leith Hall Pavilion, Kennethmont

HK Murray

Excavation

Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 5402 2677 The excavation of a possible entrance/garden pavilion was undertaken from 12–30 July 2007. An estate map of 1758 depicted a formal entrance path to the hall flanked by pavilions, but as the pavilions do not appear on a map dated 1797 there was doubt if they had ever been constructed. The excavation revealed the stone foundations of the W pavilion that measured 5.5 x 11m externally. Considerable slate in the rubble infill suggests that it had been slate-roofed. The interior was divided into two rooms with a roughly circular stone-lined cistern, 800–900mm in internal diameter and 700mm deep, built into the inside of the SE corner. Inlet and outlet drains ran through the walls to and from the cistern.

Reports deposited with NTS, Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: National Trust for Scotland



Pavilion at Leith Hall, from S, with cistern (filled with gravel) in right foreground.

Cluny, Monymusk, Tough

Pitfichie Forest

Colin Shepherd

Historic landscape survey

The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations as described under Brownside, parish of Alvah.

Slack Wood NJ 6460 1874 This is more properly a hut 'oval' rather than circle, measuring approx 12 x 10m.

Craigston Wood NJ 6568 1879 Pile of stones covering approx 12 x 3m, which might be clearance residue.

Overton Wood NJ 6591 1932 A stone-built structure, possibly the remains of a cottage. A well defined 'built' portion of wall appears to indicate the end of a cottage with other probable wall lines indicated by earthworks. To the SE is a well built section of dry stone dyke faced on the southern side.

Overton Wood NJ 6565 1930 to NJ 6553 1932 A denuded, curvilinear earth and stone dyke of probable pre-'improvement' origin.

Overton Wood NJ 6545 1964 to NJ 6535 1981 A dyke composed mainly of large boulders and running almost parallel and to the E of the modern Forestry boundary. Northwards from NJ 6539 1973 the dyke is composed of smaller boulders. At the northern end of the dyke, atop a knoll, are a number of stone features, which appear to be structural.

Overton Wood NJ 6542 1966 An area of small stones giving an almost 'cobbled' effect lies to the W of, but heading towards, the previous feature

Overton Wood NJ 6525 1986 The present NW/SE woodland boundary continues as a denuded bank into the wood to the NW. To the W of this and largely enclosed by the present boundary is an area of rig. The wavelengths from the extension of the dyke to the tops of the rigs towards the SW being 6, 10;10; 7; 6; 6 and 4m. The rigs stop at the edge of a steep scarp.

Overton Wood NJ 6525 1995 Very slight remains of a grass-covered dyke revealed by a fallen tree. The remains can be traced for at least 25m due E.

Roy hall NJ 6692 1632 A dyke shown on the present forestry plans as well as the 1869 and 1901 editions of the OS is traceable to a greater extent north-eastwards than shown on any of the plans. The dyke eventually turns eastwards at its north-easternmost extremity and joins the present forestry boundary. A mill dam is shown on the 1901 map and it is possible that this dyke is related to that feature.

Royhall NJ 6703 1649c A circular feature measuring approx 50m in diameter. It survives mainly as a low bank though in some places around its perimeter underlying stones can be seen. The area of the circular feature appears to have been perpetuated by subsequent more rectilinear banks on its northern and western sides and finally by a modern fence line. A linear dyke, along a similar alignment to the previous entry, diverges from the enclosure at its SW corner and almost parallels the course of that other boundary, crossing the modern track approx 18m NW of it. The relationships between all of these features are unclear. A further section of dyke heads towards the modern woodland boundary to the E above Royhall. The possibility of a relationship between these features and the mill dam at Royhall might be considered.

Pitmunie NJ 6601 1542 A length of dyke survives on the N side of the Pitmunie Burn and crosses it heading S. It might relate to the following two features.

Pitmunie NJ 6566 1536 A stretch of barely discernible dyke, seemingly similar to the previous entry, runs roughly parallel to the burn at the break of slope heading E and possibly westwards. It is likely that this is a westward extension of the previous feature.

Pitmunie NJ 6591 1534 The foundations of one wall of a building survive quite well and the size can be estimated by further earthworks. It would appear to measure approx 5 x 4m (external). This appears too small for even a small cottage and a brief examination of the surrounding windblown area appeared to indicate a possible larger structure. This appears to have a minimum length of 7m and lies roughly 10m to the NE of the first structure. A further length of dyke also appears approx 13m to the W of the smaller structure at NJ 6589 1532. There is no indication of these structures on either the 1869 or the 1901 OS maps. It may be speculated that these remains are related to an apparent enclosing dyke recorded in the previous two entries.

Pitmunie NJ 6585 1530c A hollow-way appears to relate to the track way shown on the 1869 and 1901 OS maps and survives quite intact from where it enters the wood until it reaches the present forestry road. It is cut by a massive bank and ditch at NJ 6576 1532. The purpose of the bank is unclear. The hollow-way continues intermittently until it disappears E of the position of 'Jenny's Well'.

Boglouster NJ 6284 1390 A probable longhouse. The size appears to be approx 19 x 3m (internally) though the walls survive only as very low earthworks with protruding stones. There appears to be a smaller building, possibly a byre (measuring approx 6 x 4m externally), lying about 5m to the E of the NE corner of the house.

Boglouster NJ 6285 1387 A farmstead composed of five/six cells. The overall external dimensions are approx 18 x 5m, with a further 'extension' at 90° measuring approx 3 x 6m.

Boglouster NJ 6287 1403 to NJ 6309 1390 The present track is a hollow-way following the course of a routeway depicted on the 1869 OS map.

Boglouster NJ 6342 1421 to NJ 6347 1415 A hollow-way enters the wood and winds up to the crest of the ridge where it disappears

Boglouster NJ 6337 1405 A sheepfold shown on the 1869 OS map but absent from subsequent maps is more likely to be the remains of a small farmstead which subsequently might have been utilised as a sheepfold. The remains consist of an enclosed yard (approx 16 x 12.5m) with a small building in one corner (approx 4 x 3.5m) and what appears to be a house (approx 8 x 4.5m) forming one of the shorter sides of the enclosure. At least three possible clearance cairns of approx 5m diameter surround the remains and give further substance to the suggestion that this was a small farm.

Boglouster NJ 6333 1376 to NJ 6336 1381 A stone structure lies at the lower end of a hollow-way which winds up the hill from this point. It is possible that the latter links with a track on the N side of the present forest road.

White Lady NJ 6440 1331c A number of cairns below the White Lady stone circle. Cairn 1 at NJ 6444 1330 is approx 5m diameter. Cairn 2 is approx 5m in diameter and 16 x 520m from Cairn 1. Cairn 3 at NJ 6442 1327 is approx 6m in diameter. Cairn 4 at NJ 6440 1332 is approx 7m across having a 'squarish' appearance with a possible kerb. Cairn 5 at NJ 6439 1331 is very damaged. Cairn 6 at NJ 6436 1334 is also very damaged.

Craigmaud NJ 6385 1293 to NJ 6399 1306 A hollow-way winds its way up through the woodland.

Tillyfourie NJ 6449 1293c Quarrying remains. Two short lengths of dry stone dyke (at NJ 6449 1293 and NJ 64450 1298) might represent shelters for workers on an open hillside. Nearby on the edge of the quarry are two large platforms that were probably used for quarry machinery.

Tillyfourie NJ 6445 1294 A grass-covered clearance cairn.

Tillyfourie NJ 6553 1313 to NJ 6563 1291 Many very

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denuded remains of old dykes might indicate the former use of this area by the earlier farmstead of Tillyfourie prior to the construction of the present farm after engrossment in the 19th century. NJ 6563 1291 remains of stone dyke. NJ 6553 1286 present farm track leading to modern field appears to be lined with the remains of earlier dykes. The very corner of the forestry ground beyond this track contains the remains of dykes as well as boulders that may have been merely 'dumped' during or after 'improvement' in the early 19th century. NJ 6551 1302 (centred on) appears to contain traces of building remains as well as more denuded dykes. NJ 6553 1313 an earlier dyke parallels the present field boundary but appears to extend further eastwards to enclose a larger area than is covered by the present farmland. There are further possible remains between this dyke and the present car park.

Newfolds NJ 6487 1489 Substantial stone and earth dyke running at an angle of 125°.

Craigton NJ 6655 1867 Small stone-built structure with a minimum size of 2 x 4.5m.

Rorandle NJ 6656 1825 Very slight remains of boundary earthwork.

Woodhead NJ 6689 1788 Small quarry with hollow-way leading NE towards the SE/E corner of the present farm fields.

Woodhead NJ 6679 1795 Small quarry with well worked face.

Glentone NJ 6595 1237 A lynched trackway enters the wood from the E as an extension of a track leading from Glentone Farm.

Glentone NJ 6615 1251 A dyked way ends at the edge of the present deeply cut Holly Linn Burn in such a fashion as to indicate the former presence of a bridge, providing access to and from Glentone.

Glentone NJ 6616 1251 Two chimney stacks over fireplaces facing each other appear to indicate the sole remains of a cottage. The bricks of the chimneystacks appear to be frogless and to measure, very approx, 190 x 90 x 65mm.

Glentone NJ 6619 1250 An extensive pile of boulders appear to represent clearance remains associated with the cottage noted above. The 1901 OS map shows a clearing in the woodland at this point.

Glentone NJ 6635 1262 Earthwork remains of one building with small enclosure and the very denuded remains of further enclosure dykes.

Scare Wood NJ 6679 1215 The scatter of stones in this area may indicate the existence of a former structure, or they might equally be the remains of field clearance.

Scare Wood NJ 6659 1208c A number of clearance cairns.

Scare Wood NJ 6643 1200c An area of enclosed rig occurs on the southern edge of Scare Wood, which appears to have been preserved by later enclosure dykes. The rigs run parallel to one dyke. The dyke is possibly sitting atop a rig. The southern end of the rigs appears to stop at the present dyke, which might coincide with the original headland. The rigs vary in wavelength between 6 and 9m, with most around the 7m mark. Seven of the rigs stretch NW for approx 80m before ending at an earthwork bank. The remaining rigs stretch approx 100m before stopping at a continuation of the bank which 'dog-legs' NW and then NE.

Tomscairn Wood NJ 6609 1173 Windblown trees have revealed the slight remains of a stone structure which can also be seen as a very slight earthwork heading towards the present field boundary. Further structures or clearance remains survive just inside the present woodland towards the SW. However, some might be modern field clearance remains simply thrown over the dyke from the present fields. Earlier activity might be attested by the remains of a lynched track running approx 265° from NJ

6606 1170.

Ferniebrae NJ 6741 1326 A stretch of dyke apparently related to the field system shown on the modern plan enclosing the croft of Ferniebrae.

Auchravie NJ 6778 1359 Stone dyke running 255° from this NGR for approx 150m until it cuts the modern track. It appears to be a now-abandoned continuation of the present rectilinear field system lying to the W.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Cluny, Tough

Corrennie Forest

Colin Shepherd

Historic landscape survey

The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations as described under Brownside, parish of Alvah.

Longdemming NJ 6280 1132 Windblown trees revealed a scatter of stones that appear to be structural a few metres to the S of an enclosure dyke.

Cuthibert Wood NJ 6244 1142 A scatter of stones appear to be the remains of a structure. Approx 20m downslope is an earth and stone bank.

Tonley NJ 6332 1305 A fine example of a boulder split by adze and wedges.

Woodend NJ 6264 1333c Pre-'improvement' banks and dykes.

Woodend NJ 6255 1332 Boundary stone with incised cross.

Woodend NJ 6256 1332 A collection of stones and boulders, which appear to be structural, stands approx 10m E of the boundary stone.

Hillpark NJ 6293 1247 The remains of a substantial dyke beneath an overburden of turf.

Culthibert NJ 6262 1166c The straight track shown on modern maps belies the sinuous nature of this hollow way and indicates that it precedes the surrounding 19th century landscape.

Red Hill NJ 6182 0999 and NJ 6194 1003 The recent scouring of heather cover has revealed what appears to be two possible cist burials. The area also contains a number of possible small cairns.

Ord Hill NJ 6475 0945 An unusually large dyke with dry stone facing an apparently earthen bank. Measuring approx 5m across. It measures 2m at its highest point on the corner. The E-W part measures approx 30m in length and its N/S return measures approx 15m. Both ends dwindle to nothing and it is possible that they are the two remaining sides of a four-sided enclosure. There is an old farmstead just outside the wood to the E from which a hollow-way leads to this dyke. Suggestions about its purpose would be gratefully received!

Ordhill NJ 6477 0907 Old 'steadings' beneath piles of brash.

Corrybeg NJ 6438 0923 Two clearance cairns. One quite large at approx 17 x 3m with a second one approx 3m in diameter.

Badyground NJ 6356 0922 Clearance cairn noticed on recently cleared ground.

Ewen's Croft NJ 6320 0807 A 20m section of pre-'improvement' dyke running roughly NE/SW.

Corrennie Croft NJ 6343 0819 In the corner of the enclosure dyke are the remains of what appears to have been a stone-built structure.

Badygaun NJ 6380 0797 The footings of a small cottage measuring approx 7 x 4m were revealed under the roots of a windblown tree. The shape of the building could be seen beneath

the undergrowth. The base of the stones are covered by at least 300mm of soil and humus. There are indications of possible further footings in the immediate area.

Greencrook NJ 6311 0843 The enclosure dyke around the cottage is more sub-circular than drawn on the 1901 OS map and looks much earlier than the cottage itself. The cottage itself appears to have been longer than the present ruins and was, perhaps, a longhouse 'conversion'. Other surviving remains in the vicinity are not shown on the 1901 plan.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Crathie and Braemar

Braemar Castle, Braemar HK Murray and JC Murray
Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NO 1560 9237 A watching brief was undertaken on 25–6 October 2007 during the excavation of two service trenches between the curtain wall and the N side of the castle. Braemar Castle was built in 1628 and burnt down in 1689. It remain a ruin until 1748 when it was rebuilt and used as a government garrison, and the star-shaped curtain wall was built. The stratigraphy observed during the watching brief appears to demonstrate that a well or cistern (which is depicted on a 1750 plan of the castle) within a salient of the wall was almost certainly built as part of the mid-18th-century renovations. A similar feature occurs at Corgaff Castle, also garrisoned at the same time.

Reports deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Council

Culsalmond

Culsalmond Mort House, Kirkton of Culsalmond

HK Murray

Excavation, standing building recording

Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 6502 3293 Prior to the renovation of the Mort House and Watch House in the graveyard of the old parish church, excavation of floor levels and recording of features associated with internal arrangements was undertaken on 8–9 March 2007. The interior was shown to be cobble-floored with slabs at the entrance. Fittings for the shelves that would have held the coffins were recorded.

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Council

Daviot

Cuttlecraigs

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NJ 75865 26731 A granite outcrop 3 x 1.5 x 1m on hillside above Cuttlecraigs farm bearing a single cup mark.

Dunnottar

Cliffline Monitoring, Stonehaven Douglas Gordon
Monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NO 875 853 During the monitoring of the test pits and associated trenches, undertaken on 6 November 2007, no features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed.

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS.

Funder: Jacobs

Dunnottar

Colin Shepherd

Historic landscape survey

NO 865 847 to NO 866 848 Glaslaw Ridge A low earthen bank which is probably related to the pre-'improved' field layout of the area.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Dunnottar Castle, Car Park Extension, Stonehaven

HK Murray and JC Murray

Evaluation Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NO 8760 8379 An evaluation was undertaken on 23 July 2007. A 19th-century mill lade was revealed running from Mains of Dunnottar farm.

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Dunecht Estates

Dunnottar Castle, Stonehaven

HK Murray

Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NO 8810 8386 A watching brief was undertaken on 24 April 2007 as a condition of scheduled monument consent during the installation of an interpretation board beside the entry passage into the castle. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR, Historic Scotland and RCAHMS.

Funder: Dunecht Estates

Durris

Sheeoch Bridge

Donald Wilson

Evaluation, survey

AOC Archaeology

NO 7722 9601 An evaluation and elevation survey was undertaken between 13–16 December 2006. A single evaluation trench was excavated recording three distinct road levels. No finds were recovered. An elevation survey of the bridge revealed a number of construction phases. A further landscape survey identified a track along the E side of the Sheeoch Burn.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: NE Preservation Trust

Dyce

Kirkhill

Colin Shepherd

NJ 855 135 Boggenjoss A small rectangular platform and possibly associated enclosure banks. The same area also contains small clearance cairns.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Echt

Redhill

Moira Greig

Hut circles

Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service

NJ 7801 0379 Two possible hut circles lie on top of a low ridge on Redhill. There is also a linear field bank and a number of stone clearance cairns scattered around them.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Council

Fettercairn

Arnhall Quarry, Edzell

Edward Bailey

Watching brief

Headland Archaeology Ltd

ABERDEENSHIRE

NO 609 702 A watching brief was maintained between 4–14 June 2007 during topsoil stripping in advance of extraction. There is one known archaeological site within the area of the quarry (but outside the monitored area), a cropmark enclosure recorded in the Aberdeenshire SMR. An area measuring approx 200 x 100m was stripped. Two small undated pits were excavated and recorded, including a probable charcoal-making pit. A set of furrows from a pre-improvement field system of rig and furrow were also recorded.

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Aggregates Industries (UK) Ltd

Fettercairn, Marykirk

Inglismaldie

Colin Shepherd

Historic landscape survey

The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations as described under Brownside, parish of Alvah.

Capo Plantation NO 633 672 A possibly rectilinear bank running approx 245° and 320° from this corner point. Absent from the 1868 OS map and presumably predates the 19th-century forestation.

Capo Plantation NO 638 673 What appears to be a track (or an early forestry feature) with a bank each side runs at 120° and is cut by a later drain. The 'track' measures 7m between the banks.

Northgate NO 635 675 to NO 635 673 A very slight bank running on a different alignment to the present landscape.

Witchfield NO 637 672 The junction of two earthen banks. What appears to be a broader 'headland' (approx 3.5m across) running SW/NE is met by a narrower bank running at 335°. There is the possibility of very denuded rigs to the N. The alignments do not really fit with the present landscape though the slighter bank is on a similar alignment to the previous entry.

Inglismaldie NO 648 668 A series of rigs roughly parallel to the modern field boundary to the S run across the contours. They have a wavelength of approx 10m.

Inglismaldie NO 646 668 A small area of rigs W of the previous entry, though the wavelength of 8m makes them appear distinct from them.

Inglismaldie NO 646 669 This is the NW corner of an enclosure bank. The scarp here is utilised as a NE boundary until it reverts to an earthen bank further to the SE. An earthen bank running down the slope defines the western boundary.

Inglismaldie NO 645 670 A very slight bank runs at 135° from this point where it has been cut by a later track and modern concrete 'loading point'.

Inglismaldie NO 642 673 to NO 643 675 A bank disappearing into an area of young plantation.

Muirton NO 652 675 An earthen bank running approx 20m in from the modern road and parallel to it. Possibly an earlier roadway earthwork.

Muirton NO 655 674 to NO 656 672 An area of rig apparently stopping at a possible headland to the SE. From the corner of the wood there are six rigs with an 8m wavelength, two with 6m, one with 7m and one with 9m.

Muirton NO 658 671 The footings of a cottage with possible outshot occur in an area depicted as a small enclosure on the 1868 OS map. The stones are generally small and the structure does not appear to have been stone-built. This suggests a date preceding the 19th century. Approx 25m to the SE is a stone culvert possibly associated with the cottage, though a later date would not be unreasonable.

Inverluther NO 656 669 Quarrying on quite a large scale fills

this corner of the wood though the depth is not great (2m at most). There is no mention of it on the 1st Edition OS map and it is unlikely that it has been created since that time. This suggests a pre-19th-century date. The rigs (noted below) appear to respect the quarry. If this is the case the quarry pits might be of an earlier date and may possibly relate to the medieval period. The brick and tile works N of Inverury Wood point to an early 'industrial' presence in the area.

Inverluther NO 656 670 Four rigs with a wavelength of 6m and oriented due E/W lie immediately to the N of the quarries (noted above) and appear to respect them.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Fetteresso

Fetteresso Forest

Ewen Rennie

Standing stone

NO 8059 8714 A possible standing stone has been recorded in the forest on the E side of the track, c200m to the W of Burn of Day.

Stonehaven Waste Water Transfer Scheme, Backies, Stonehaven

JC Murray

Watching brief

Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NO 8779 9554 This was the second phase of a watching brief carried out between 17 March–7 June 2007 during the installation of a waste water transfer pumping station. The site was beside the Old Toll Booth where three long cist burials had been unearthed in 1957. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Reports deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: MWH UK Ltd

Fordoun

Drumtochty

Colin Shepherd

Historic landscape survey

The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations as described under Brownside, parish of Alvah.

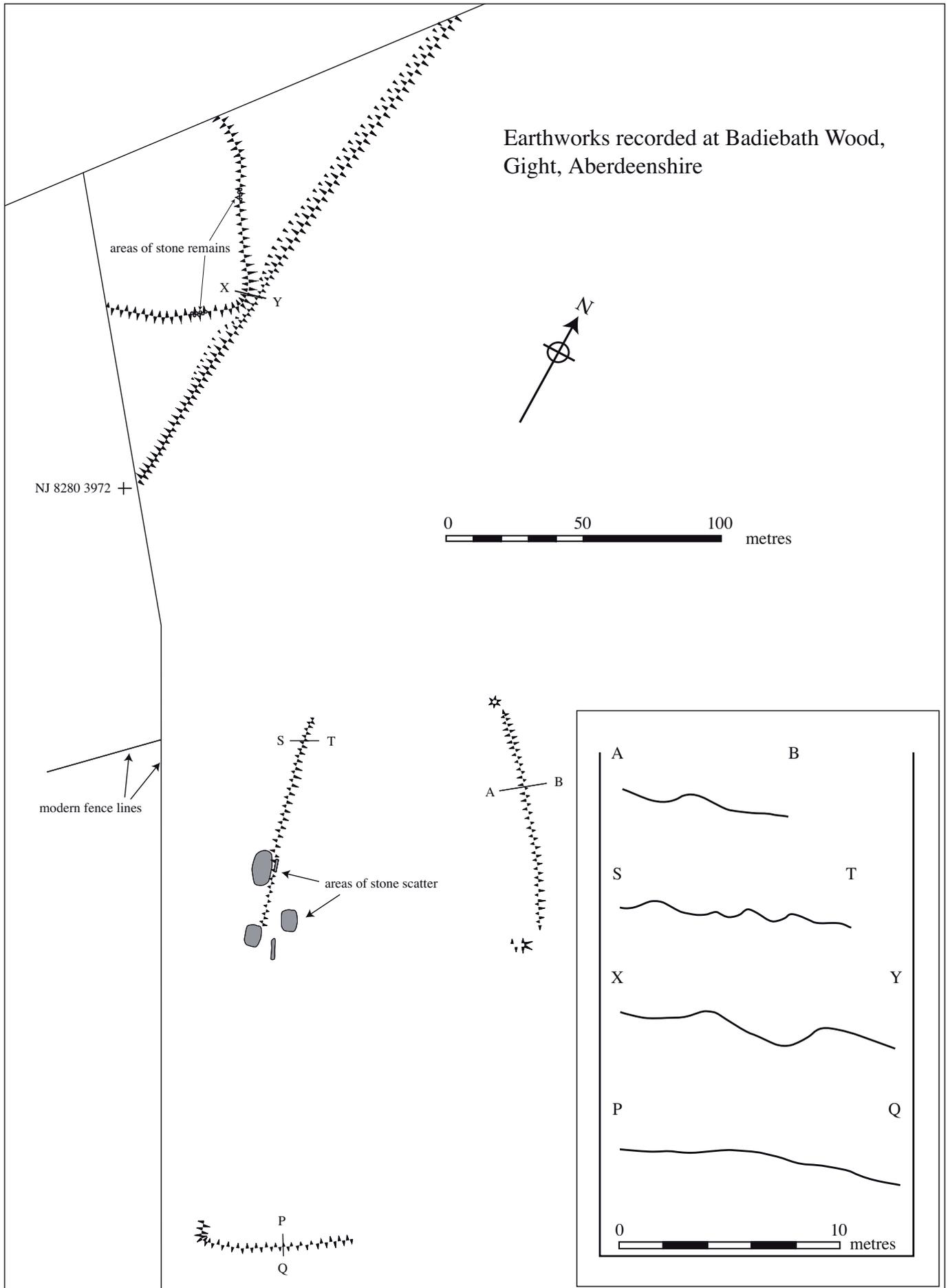
Glen of Drumtochty NO 711 797 A slight hollow-way runs at the foot of the scarp. A boundary bank runs S from the track at this point and extends up the bank.

Drumtochty Castle NO 694 800 (NO68SE 1.01). Mature trees cover the site but it is clearly more than a simple rectangular enclosure. There is an area of stone that appears to contain lime mortar. To the W of this a windblown tree has revealed a small patch of compacted material that might be the remains of a floor level. The enclosure appears to have been truncated by a later hollow-way (the present track). An earlier hollow-way leads to the SE corner of the enclosure and seems to continue on the same alignment to the W beyond the enclosure.

Colt Moss NO 687 798 Parallel banks 16m apart run north-eastwards and are joined at the SW end by a further bank.

Friars Glen NO 682 798 A series of banks run across the gradient of the valley floor and appear to be denuded earthworks. Tree throws have brought up a number of stones that might be structural remains (the underlying soil matrix being gravelly rather than boulder-strewn).

Drumelzie NO 710 796 to NO 704 795 A modern footpath follows the line of this hollow-way until it crosses the modern forest road. It then turns to the W/NW and runs to the N of the, presumably, later track (depicted on the 1st Edition OS map).



Earthworks recorded at Badiebath Wood, Gight, Aberdeenshire.

ABERDEENSHIRE

Drumelzie NO 708 795 A series of rigs running at 240° stop at the scarp on the western edge. The wavelengths are quite irregular and from S to N are 9, 10; 9; 7; 8; 7; 7 and 4m, the last possibly being a defining boundary bank. The rigs run roughly parallel to the modern fence line to the S and, on the 1st Edition OS map, this area is shown as less densely planted than the surrounding woodland, possibly indicating abandonment and regenerative woodland on former arable land.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Fordyce

Brankanentham

Bill Slee

Cup-marked stone

NJ 5445 6612 A cup-marked stone was found by the side of field within a small clearance heap. It bears at least 27 cup marks.

Fyvie, Methlick

Gight

Colin Shepherd

Historic landscape survey

The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations as described under Brownside, parish of Alvah.

Badiebath NJ 8280 3972 to NJ 8288 3992 Substantial linear feature comprising bank and ditch very similar to a previously recorded example across the other side of the valley.

Badiebath NJ 8280 3983 Substantial sub-rectangular enclosure disappearing into arable lands. An estate plan (National archives RHP711), drawn in the second half of the 18th century, shows Badiebath Wood more or less as it presently exists with no record of earthworks.

Badiebath NJ 8290 3960c Three very slight boundary banks. The NW one also adjoins traces of stone 'tumble', one patch of which contains a piece of early brick and another patch contains a piece of roofing slate. Possibly these areas are simply 'dumps' for unwanted material, but they seem remote from the nearest known habitations.

Badiebath NJ 8290 3935 to NJ 8303 3939 Boundary dyke appearing to continue the orientation of the present woodland boundary that might be related to a denuded bank in the parkland surrounding Gight Castle.

Badiebath NJ 8334 3975c Area of rig and furrow.

Polesburn NJ 8510 3787 to NJ 8507 3813 Stone boundary dyke which runs right down to the water's edge. Where the dyke turns, in the middle of the wood, there appears to be the suggestion of another section running off at an angle.

Wardford NJ 8449 3832 Very denuded curvilinear features close to the boundary with present arable.

Wardford NJ 8370 3915 to NJ 8395 3917 In the SW tip of the northern third of the wood are very well preserved remains of rig and furrow with a wavelength of 6.5m. They extend from the boundary in a northerly direction before joining a headland that curves around to rejoin the present boundary near its SW corner. Amongst the rigs is what appears to be a large clearance cairn related to field construction. Alternatively this might represent the remains of a separate structure amongst the fields.

Wardford NJ 8388 3912 to NJ 8398 3912 From the corner of the arable that juts into the forestry area is a stone enclosure dyke running E into the wood and curving in a north-easterly direction downslope and parallel to a small burn.

Wardford NJ 8382 3931c An area of rigs with a wavelength

of approx 8m running north-eastwards and probably extending beneath the present track.

Wardford NJ 8390 3935c A few concentrations of stones appear to indicate the remains of walls or dykes. The stones are very large and do not appear to belong to a conventional 19th-century dry stone dyke.

Braes of Gight NJ 8253 3893 to NJ 8288 3889 The whole of this area appears to be covered in rig and furrow. Most rigs are long and parallel to the course of the river. They all have a wavelength of approx 12m and are interspersed with small sections of rig running at right angles. This wavelength is wider than that at Wardford. There also appears to be evidence for the construction of a larger bank between this area of rigs and the river, presumably to prevent flooding. Consideration might be given to the suggestion that these 'rigs' might form part of an irrigation system (a type of 'water-meadow'), designed to encourage the production of an early hay/fodder crop.

Braes of Gight NJ 8213 3883c A number of small stone built enclosures, usually no more than 2 x 2m. Some are almost square, some rectilinear and some sub-rectilinear. Six were found in a short search and more may exist. One group of three lay within an area of no more than 12m². Their purpose is unclear though it possible they may be small shelters used by people grazing stock.

Otter Bridge NJ 8194 3894 A number of boulders placed in a circular setting (12m diameter), under a rock outcrop. Its position close to Gight Castle raises the possibility that it may be some form of 'antiquarian folly'.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Gamrie

Buchan Street, MacDuff

Martin Cook

Evaluation

AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 7128 6446 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 24 September 2007 and comprised 10% of the proposed development area, consisting of 26 trenches totalling 3828m². The evaluation encountered no features or artefacts of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Springfield Properties

Mains of Cullen, Gamrie

JC Murray

Watching brief

Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 7319 6367 Work was undertaken on 11 January 2007 to observe the excavation of the foundations of a new house adjacent to the former Castle of Cullen, thought to be of late 16th- to early 17th-century date. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr and Mrs Allen

Gartly, Huntly, Rhynie

Clashendarroch Forest

Colin Shepherd

Historic landscape survey

The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations as described under Brownside, parish of Alvah.

Boganloch NJ 4329 2933 A possible hut circle measuring approx 8m in diameter. It is partially overlain by the built-up and improved 18th-century field to the N. A very slight bank runs just to the S of the improved field to the W of the circular structure.

Bogancloch NJ 4339 2982 A three-sided structure built upon the N bank of an 18th-century fold opening onto the fold. Four regularly placed post pads make up the fourth side. The pads are just under a metre square and laid flat. The building measures approx 20 x 4m and may be an animal byre.

Little Blackmiddens NJ 4224 2698 A very slight bank runs at 250° to present track (approx 60m) and at 73° to the bottom of the brae (approx 150m).

Little Blackmiddens NJ 4213 2700 An enclosure approx 18 x 18m sits on an outcrop at the end of a ridge. It is constructed of very large boulders and appears to have enclosures similarly constructed lying below it to the N and E.

Saughes NJ 4740 3724 19th century farmstead with remains of two earlier dwellings. Cottage 1 approx 4 x 8m with outshot on the N end. Cottage 2 approx 15 x 3m, composed of three roughly equal-sized cells.

Saughes NJ 4758 3750c A slight break in slope indicates an old land boundary running at 450 NE to SW.

Brown Hill NJ 4755 3964 to NJ 4750 3930 A well defined 'single-track' hollow-way.

Bailliesward NJ 4692 3678 to NJ 4677 3650 The dyke is followed by the present forestry track but appears to be not merely the product of track creation.

Bailliesward NJ 4705 3749 to NJ 4685 3716 A dyke composed of large boulders which makes use of rocky outcrops in its path. It is similar to those noted in FC woods around Drumdelgie which predate the 17th century.

Bailliesward NJ 4703 3747 A cottage measuring approx 6 x 3m internally with an outshot of 2 x 3m (internally) at the N end. The walls appear to have only ever stood to about a metre high and presumably were heightened by turf. The ends appear to have been gabled. There is a single door on the E side. It probably dates to the later 18th or very early 19th centuries. The dyke noted above defines the E boundary of the enclosure. The SW boundary is an earth and stone dyke with its face looking towards the cottage. The NW boundary is a more recent dry stone dyke that was probably erected in the late 19th century.

Stonerives NJ 4390 2907 A circular feature, approx 4m in diameter.

Backstripe NJ 4356 2867 This site appears to be a small cottage of two cells and a small enclosure. The 'cottage' appears to have a stone foundation while the enclosing boundary is constructed of stone and earth. It sits on quite a steep slope.

Backstripe NJ 4365 2834 A hollow-way runs from this point at 110°. It is not shown on 18th-century estate plans and it is unlikely that it post-dates this period.

Dry Hillock NJ 4260 2732 This feature appears to be a cottage and small garden, albeit badly truncated by forestry ploughing.

Longhill NJ 4681 3727 A small quarry sits near to the woodland boundary.

Garbet NJ 4297 2802 A short linear scatter of stones within an 18th-century field.

Garbet NJ 4337 2840 A stone-dyked rectilinear enclosure measuring approx 45 x 27m. Its NW corner appears to coincide with an earthen bank heading westwards. An older earthen bank encloses these remains on the E and S sides. Its rectilinear shape and construction suggests a post-18th-century date.

Cairn Hill NJ 4688 3089 An earth and stone dyke runs at 45° down to the present track and also at 330° for a short distance.

Mytice NJ 4690 3057 A hollow-way appears to lead up the scarp and seems to end at a small quarry just below the present forest track.

Cransmill NJ 4600 3092c A millpond appears to be a product of the 19th century but to the NW are various remains of stone dykes that appear to be earlier.

Burnthouse Knowe NJ 4257 2672 Two houses, approx 15 x 4m, stand within a series of enclosure dykes. The name of the nearby rock outcrops Burnthouse Knowe listed on the 1874 OS map gives a suggestion as to the fate of this small farmstead.

Gordon's Haugh NJ 4875 3170c Possible small-scale water-management scheme surviving as a series of rigs and apparent drainage channels.

Swanny Hill NJ 4735 3325 (very approx) A semi-circular stone-built structure resembling a 'grouse-butt', but occurring on its own and topographically strangely positioned for such a feature.

Glackhead NJ4435 2797 A small 'two-celled' enclosure made from stone and earth dykes, measuring approx 13 x 8m.

Glackhead NJ 4481 2792 to NJ 4419 2776 A well defined hollow-way records the course of the old road from Belhennie as shown on the 18th-century estate plan of the area.

Silver Cairn NJ 4494 2750 to NJ 4400 2700 A hollow-way and bank leads in the direction of the farms of Whitehill.

Oldmerdrum NJ 4527 2989 Hollow-way apparently running at 335° and probably associated with the 19th-century farmstead of Leywater.

Oldmerdrum NJ 4513 2969 A curving section of dyke composed of large boulders

Oldmerdrum NJ 4516 2971 A pair of parallel hollow-ways heading 355° appear to lead up from the ford/bridge below New Forest.

Bad-na-Moin NJ 4332 2647 Two small quarry pits.

Bad-na-Moin NJ 4340 2677 Hollow-way leading from a dry ridge to the ruined longhouse across the Ley Water.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Gartly, Kennethmont

Gartly Forest

Colin Shepherd

Historic landscape survey

The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations as described under Brownside, parish of Alvah.

Corskie NJ 5265 3256 Gable-ended slate and mortar-built cottage, internally approx 10 x 4.5m with walls 0.7m thick. There is a fireplace at the N end. There are enclosures surrounding the cottage, but these are difficult to see owing to widespread gorse cover. The proportions and construction of the cottage make it likely that it was built in the early part of the 19th century.

Oaken Bank NJ 5550 3395c Two parallel hollow-ways enter the wood and head SE.

Stodfold Moss NJ 5826 3307c Hollow-way entering wood from the direction of the now destroyed farmstead S of Cold Well and heading SW.

Stodfold Moss NJ 5828 3325c Hollow-way entering wood and heading NW from site of Cold Well farm.

Glennieston NJ 5780 3387c Two deep hollow ways entering the wood and heading roughly S.

Greens of Glennieston NJ 570 341c This area appears to have a number of slight pre-'improvement' land boundaries.

Wishach Hill NJ 5761 3323 A cairn stands very close to the quarry workings and the spoilheaps related to that industry. This cairn does not appear to form part of that assemblage and is possibly more ancient

Moss of Wardhouse NJ 5754 3232 to NJ 5773 3237 A track way is shown on the 1901 OS map leading from the present main road towards Malsach Moss. It disappears as it enters an area of recent planting. There appear to be two separate

ABERDEENSHIRE

and small areas of rig. That to the E appears to be only about four rigs wide, each with a wavelength of approx 5m. They are steeply defined, a feature that has sometimes been considered to indicate creation by spade rather than plough. The rigs to the W are only three deep but with a wavelength of approx 7m. They appear to respect the hollowed-out trackway and are therefore unlikely to predate it. The rigs very marginal location and apparent connection with a system of routes that makes no sense in terms of the known historic landscape might indicate that they are relicts of an earlier pattern of settlement now forgotten.

Moss of Wardhouse NJ 5743 3232 to NJ 5726 3239 Hollow-way which appears to link the trackway (noted above) with that shown on the 1901 OS map.

Moss of Wardhouse NJ 5792 3234 A short stretch of trackway. It appears to relate to the two previous features and runs westwards before disappearing.

Todhole NJ 5735 3364 to NJ 5754 3357 A hollow-way, ploughed out in adjacent stock areas but still substantial at this point.

Hill of Corskie NJ 5451 3262 An area of stone spreading for approx 6m and is attached to a denuded dyke running SW for 20 or 30m. There is possibly a further length of dyke starting from a possible cairn and running N.

Pundler NJ 5411 3129 to NJ 5411 3117 The first feature starts as a bank and continues, becoming less pronounced, southeastwards for approx 80m. At this point an earth and stone bank turns southwestwards and continues for approx 76m. These two features together appear to enclose an area of land, but may be unrelated.

Blairwick of Cults NJ 5365 3118 A hollow-way defines the forestry boundary in this area and stops just N of the slight remains of a cottage and enclosure. The structures fall partly within and partly without forestry grounds.

Red Hill NJ 5804 3218 to NJ 5835 3201 A series of hollow-ways (probably relating to the settlement remains noted below) stretch for a distance of approx 350m, roughly NW to SE.

Red Hill NJ 5835 3203 Building 1 stands 7m N of the hollow-way (noted above) and covers an area of approx 10 x 9m. The stones used are small and neatly laid. The absence of any larger stones makes it certain that this structure had a turf wall sitting on a thin stone foundation layer.

Red Hill NJ 5837 3198 Building 2 has been badly damaged by deep ploughing but appears to lie alongside the same hollow-way as building 1. This makes it likely that they formed part of the same settlement. The distance between them makes it unlikely that they were part of the same dwelling. Building 2 appears to have been constructed of larger stones than Building 1, although the limited quantity indicates that it also was turf-built on a stone foundation-layer.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Glenberrie

Fetteresso

Colin Shepherd

Historic landscape survey

The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations as described under Brownside, parish of Alvah.

Mergie NO 792 890 A possible platform with associated dyke sits on a slope overlooking the burn below an area of stone clearance.

Mergie NO 792 890 An area of extensive boulder clearance

stretches NW along the contour for approx 50m with a concentration in the centre. Suggestions of structural form appear to underlie some of the debris. Overall it is suggestive of destruction debris.

Badielclay NO 769 881 A cottage, which might represent the re-use of an earlier longhouse, lies amongst earth and stone banked enclosures.

Stonehouse NO 773 880 Two stone-built houses with enclosures that appear to be early 19th century in date.

Badielclay NO 770 881 A series of earth and stone enclosure dykes appear to represent a palimpsest of features from a range of periods. Comparison with other similar features in the NE would suggest a late/Post-medieval date for the field system.

Brucklaw NO 748 878 A longhouse with possible byre (or small enclosure) associated with enclosure dykes and a lynched trackway. The house sits on a steep-sided crag in a very commanding position. There is a further platform a few yards to the W.

Brucklaw NO 749 877 A series of boulder dykes and clearance remains survive and appear to relate to the earlier farmstead (noted above), rather than the later, 19th-century farmstead of Brucklaw that stands nearby. Other dykes appear to be later and probably relate to that later farm. There is a possible building platform at NO 750 876 that sits against one of the dykes and positioned on an outcrop.

Brucklaw NO 748 876 Clearance remains.

Hobseat NO 756 876 An enclosed farmstead depicted on the 1868 OS map. The name suffix might suggest a late 14th- to early 15th-century outset and the sub-circular shape of the enclosure is suggestive of an earlier date still. Broken roof tile, slight banks and pottery survive from the 19th-century buildings and the construction of the enclosure dyke suggests an 18th-century date. A pleasant 'water feature' (a clay-lined culvert) survives on the W side of the enclosure.

Brucklaw NO 750 877 The 19th-century farmstead depicted on the 1868 OS map. The smallest northern structure appears to have been destroyed in the creation of the present track.

Brucklaw NO 746 878 Two small buildings sit at either end of a rectilinear enclosure. It is suggested that they might represent sheepcotes with a fold in the centre. There is the possibility of a subsequent structure lying down the slope, but this has been badly damaged.

Brucklaw NO 742 876 The battered remains of a building sits atop a knoll. Enclosures lie between it and the water.

Brucklaw NO 743 878 The field system depicted on the 1868 OS map appears to be complete. Some other features are not depicted on the map. Typologically it would seem to predate the 19th-century and it may possibly date to the late or Post-medieval period. Elongated clearance piles were noted within the fields.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Glenmuick, Tullich and Glengairn

Glengarden

Moira Greig

Field system

Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service

NO 3493 9737 A number of field banks, clearance cairns and possible circular enclosures lie within an area of rough grazing to the W of Glengarden House.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Council

Rashy Burn

Moira Greig

Hut circles

Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service

NJ 3847 0240 A settlement consisting of at least six hut circles was recorded by AAS aerial reconnaissance in December

2006. They lie scattered over a fairly gentle S-facing slope above Roar Moss.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Council

Spital of Glenmuick A Roch, KC Cooper
Corn drying kiln barn and associated barn

NO 3077 8495 Part of the township recorded under NO38SW1. The turf-covered remains of a figure of eight kiln barn built into a bank a short distance from the long houses of the township. Close to and associated with the kiln are the turf-covered remains of stone footings of what was probably a barn.

Spital of Glenmuick A Roch, KC Cooper
Hydro-electricity scheme

NO 3096 8483 A private hydro-electricity scheme to provide power to house at NO 3080 8501. The generator was in the grounds of the house. The whole scheme was built c1958 single-handedly by the resident Mr John Robertson (keeper for the Balmoral Estates).

At NO 3096 8483 are the remains of a dam. Much of the dam has since disappeared, but it is shown on the 1:10000 OS map of 1971. An underground pipe leads from the dam to a pond adjacent to burn-bank. The pond shows remains of its original roof. A lade leads away in a northwesterly direction, partly underground and partly as open channels, it becomes fragmented, dividing and re-joining several times. There are three concrete chambers along the line of the lade, for settlement, filtering or inspection.

Spital of Glenmuick A Roch, KC Cooper
Possible whisky still

NO 3112 8466 Built close to the side of a rocky knoll above the left bank of Allt Darrarie and 30m downhill from a rough track up the glen, the turf covered stone footings of rectangular building (5 x 4m). Vestiges of a drain leading from the E wall down to burn. Its form and location, hidden in a cleft in an isolated location, suggests it was an illicit whisky still.

Spital of Glenmuick A Roch, KC Cooper
Remains of footbridge

NO 3095 8487 Two stone-built abutments, partly buried by turf, one on each bank of Allt Darrarie. Between them is a large rock in middle of the burn with an iron ring attached to downstream side. Remains of footbridge shown on 1st Edition OS map of 1867.

Spital of Glenmuick A Roch, KC Cooper
Remains of old road

NO 3112 8527 Fragments of the old road through Glen Muick to the Capel Mounth road to Glen Clova. Leaves the present road at NO 3112 8527 in a S/SW direction. The first part is now a made-up road to a bus park; it then becomes a hollow-way through a tree plantation before turning SW, emerging from the trees and meeting the right bank of Allt Darrarie at a ford at NO 3095 8498. Ascending the left bank of the burn in a NW direction, it turns W across pastureland before petering out at NO 3090 8495. The last section appears to have marker stones on either side. Shown in its entirety on the 1st Edition OS map of 1867 and partly, as a path, on the 1:1000 OS map of 1971.

Huntly

59A Bogie Street, Huntly HK Murray and JC Murray
Standing building survey Murray Archaeological Services Ltd
NJ 5335 3980 The building is first shown on the 1st Edition

OS map of 1874 but may have been built prior to this date. A survey was undertaken on 7 November 2007. It is a small rubble stone structure 7.35 x 5.5m externally. Internally it appears to have been divided into two rooms, one end a bothy with hearth, the other end possibly a workshop. A second hearth is visible at attic level. An unusual semicircular stonewalled secondary addition abuts the front wall. This is roofed but has no external openings.

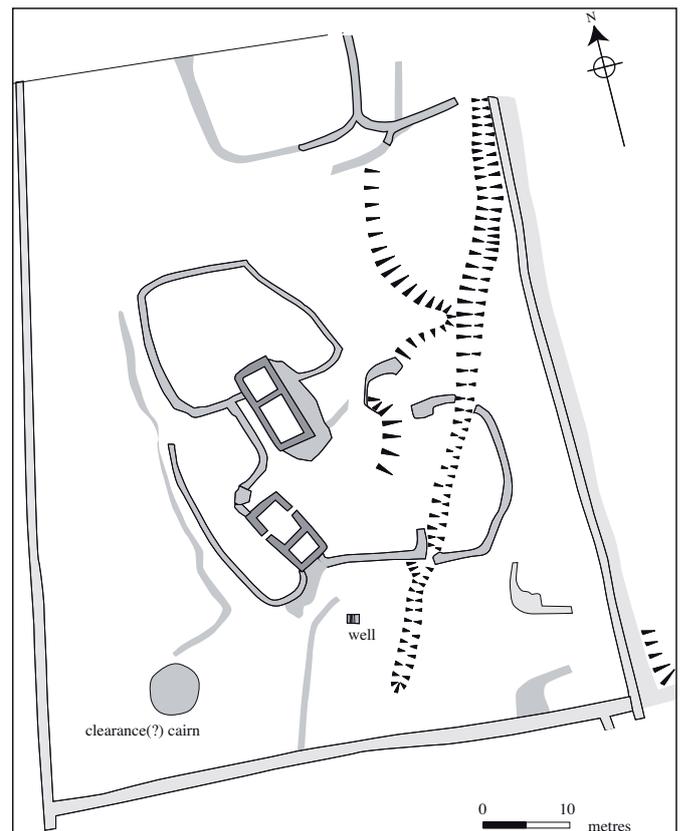
Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: D Stewart

Clean Brae Colin Shepherd
Earthwork survey

NJ 518 421 Miss Anne Duncan of Clean Brae Farm kindly agreed to the survey of the remains of pre-‘improvement’ buildings and associated enclosures in an area of scrub deciduous woodland.

Green-glazed pottery sherds of 14th- to 15th-century date have been found within 100m of these remains in the adjoining garden. There is a reference dated February 1535 in the Book of the Great Seal to the lands of ‘Clune’ with ‘lee pele’ (I am grateful to Ron Brander for this information). ‘Clune’ appears to have become ‘Clean’ Brae and this once separate entity subsumed into the lands of the fermtoun of Gibston before the drawing of the estate plan in 1767.

Archive deposited with SMR Aberdeenshire.

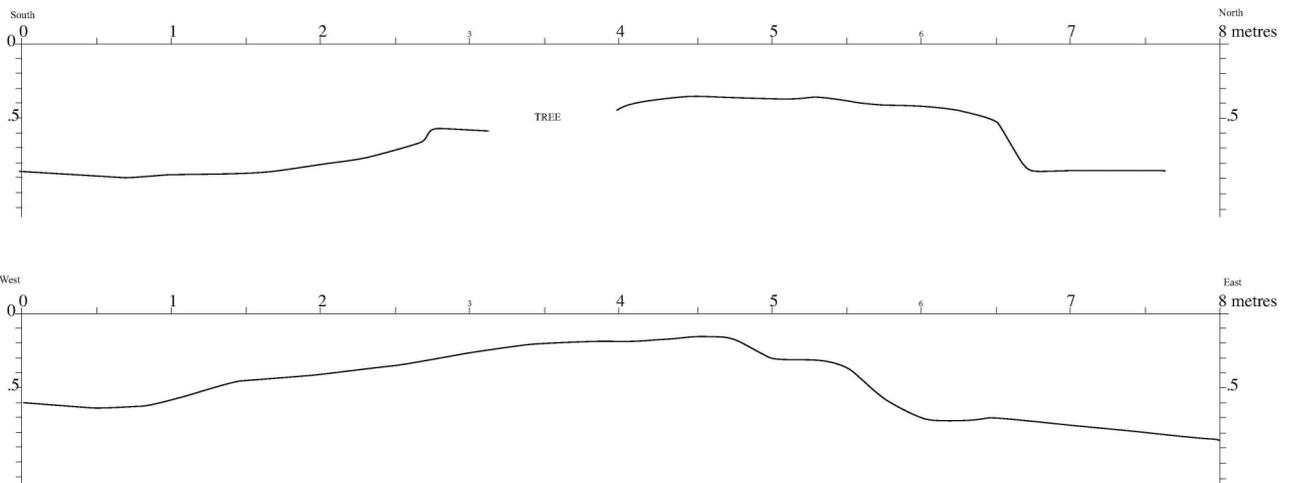
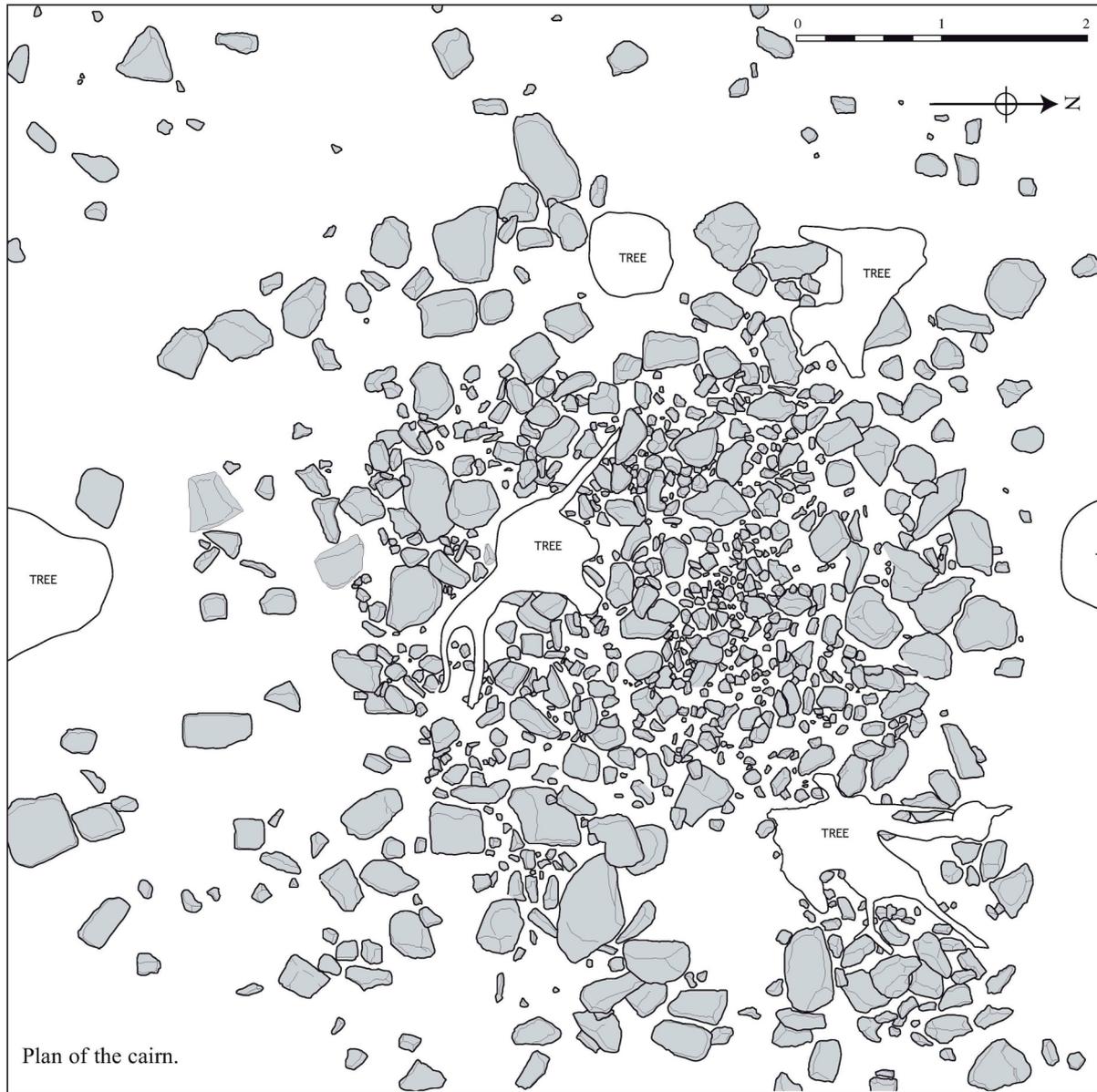


Survey of standing remains at Clean Brae, Huntly, Aberdeenshire.

Clean Pool Colin Shepherd
Site survey

NJ 517 425 Forestry Commission mounding operations revealed slight traces of possible remains that were not previously visible. Members of Strathbogie Archaeological Group carried out a ‘scrape and record’ survey and were helped by members of OFARS who conducted a resistivity survey of the area. This survey was undertaken between May and September 2007. The

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Clean Pool plan and profiles of the cairn.

overburden of brash and the topmost layer of turf were removed from an area of 364m². At this layer stone concentrations were encountered and planned. They were left *in situ* and re-covered. The aim was to try to determine the type and date of the remains and to aid the Forestry Commission in planning their management strategy for the area. The method employed was chosen in an attempt to gain those answers whilst avoiding causing damage to sealed archaeological layers.

One cairn was encountered and drawn and a further one located but not stripped. Further concentrations of stone to the S of the cairn suggest possible settlement activity, though this would require confirmation. The only finds to come out of the turf layer were a barbed and tanged arrowhead, a thumbnail scraper and two small fragments of possibly Bronze Age pottery.

The site is important for, amongst other things, demonstrating how an area of mature woodland can completely mask all trace of quite substantial underlying archaeology and preserve them in relatively good condition.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, Aberdeenshire SMR and at www.scottish-heritage.org.uk.

47 Duke Street, Huntly HK Murray and JC Murray
Standing building survey Murray Archaeological Services Ltd
NJ 5305 3987 A survey was undertaken between 27 April–2 August 2007. The building, which was built in c1840, was known to have been used as a shop from the 19th century. The building had been much altered but many original features were recorded. After removal of the internal ground flooring the underlying area was excavated. Cobbling with drains and trevis fittings of a three-bay stable/byre were revealed and recorded, suggesting this might have been its original use.

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: McCall-Smith Farms

Kinnoir Colin Shepherd
Historic landscape survey

The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations as described under Brownside, parish of Alvah.

Mungo Wood NJ 552 423 to NJ 551 425 A large but very denuded earthen bank runs up the line of the spur to the top of the hill before turning almost 90° and running back down to the W.

Hillhead of Affleck NJ 543 408 to NJ 544 408 An earthen bank runs from the present field dyke to the stone-faced dyke depicted on the 1874 map. To the E of this dyke are remains of denuded banks, presumably remnants of the pre-‘improvement’ fields.

Hillhead of Affleck NJ 547 408 Earthen bank running at 190° towards the present field boundary. Presumably part of the pre-‘improvement’ field system.

Hillhead of Affleck NJ 543 411 A short stretch of bank running at right-angles to the present track although not quite reaching it. It heads roughly 205° and follows the contour around the hill towards the S and SE. It is traceable for about 60m. Presumably part of the pre-‘improvement’ field system.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.
Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

King Edward

Balchers Colin Shepherd
Historic landscape survey

The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective

surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations as described under Brownside, parish of Alvah.

NJ 727 589 Series of poorly defined rigs running approx N–S.

NJ 727 585 Series of rigs running at 325° with a wavelength of 8m.

NJ 723 585 Continuation of previous series but with a wavelength of 10–11m.

NJ 721 589 Series of rigs with a wavelength of 10m running at approx 345°.

NJ 718 589 A small area of rigs running at 340° with a wavelength of 8m.

NJ 719 583 An area of rigs running at 235°. The wavelength appeared to be a mixture of 6m and 2m, but it is possible that larger rigs were separated by less apparent rigs, in a 6m wavelength in the pattern of ababab etc. The system extends to within 30m of the modern track through the wood.

NJ 720 584 to NJ 721 585 This system runs at approx 320° and appears to start with a wavelength of 8m. This stretches to 11m towards its eastern side. The previous system butts up to this system. The rigs do not appear to exist on the E side of the modern track.

NJ 722 582 Possible rigs running approx SW to NE, but badly disturbed.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Kintore

Broom Lodge, Mill Road, Inverurie HK Murray and JC Murray
Evaluation Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 7782 1954 A 10% evaluation was undertaken on 26 September 2007 on the site of a small development adjacent to the henge of Broomend of Crichtie (*DES 7*). Two trenches yielded only modern features. The third trench, nearest the henge site, had four small ploughed-out amorphous features cut into natural. These had carbon-rich fills but few pieces of identifiable charcoal. No artefacts were recovered. Due to the importance of the neighbouring ritual complex, two samples of charcoal (both hazel) well stratified within the largest of these features, were radiocarbon dated. SUERC-15880: 5905± 40 BP 4900–4680 cal BC (95.4%). SUERC-15879: 7905± 40 BP 7030–6640 cal BC (95.4%)

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: R Minto

Kintore ‘Power Station’, Kintore HK Murray and JC Murray
Recording project Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 7906 1431 to NJ 7908 1438 Prior to development of an area of waste ground, part of the pipe work of a 19th-century hydro-electric power station was exposed. The concrete pipes and related cast iron gateposts were recorded on 15 March 2007.

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR.
Funder: Aberdeenshire Council

Midmill Long Cairn, Kintore JC Murray
Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 7952 1514 A watching brief was undertaken between 29 June and 3 July 2007 along the line of a new electricity cable trench which ran c30m W of Midmill Long Cairn. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

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Reports deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: SSE Power Distribution

Midmill South, Kintore HK Murray and JC Murray
Evaluation Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 7924 1492 Prior to the evaluation a large part of the site, which extended to 9.5 ha, had been disturbed by the developer. The remaining areas were evaluated between 29 January and 2 February 2007 via a series of 15 trenches. Prehistoric activity was evident in two of the trenches, but proved to consist of isolated ploughed-out features. In one amorphous area of charcoal, possibly the base of a pit, a quantity of sherds of one pot was found in a crushed mass. The pottery has been identified as possibly in the Carinated Bowl tradition. Two radiocarbon samples of charcoal (alder and hazel) sealed by the pottery have been dated to within the range 3650–3370 BC.

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Malcolm Allan Housebuilders

Northern Scottish Henges Project

Richard Bradley and Amanda Clarke
Excavation Reading University

NJ 7792 1967 This was the third and final season of work at the site and took place 22 September–6 October 2007. An area of 300m² was stripped immediately outside the S entrance to the previously excavated henge monument. It identified the position of one stone socket, which probably belonged to the southern avenue of the monument complex. Its position confirms the course of the avenue postulated by James Ritchie in the 1920s.

Away from the monument were occasional postholes and a single pit, all without associated artefacts. Immediately outside the entrance and sharing the long axis of the henge monument was an almost circular setting of post pits approx 8.5m in diameter. There were no artefacts, but charcoal samples associated with the post pipes and with the weathering cones in the tops of the postholes will be submitted for radiocarbon dating.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Reading University, with help in kind from Aberdeenshire Council

Leochel-Cushnie

Craigievar Castle, Leochel-Cushnie

HK Murray and JC Murray
Excavation Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 5670 0950 A number of trenches were excavated on 16–19 July 2007 to investigate a series of anomalies identified in a previous geophysical survey. These had been tentatively interpreted as relating to the 18th-century formal gardens shown on a 1776 map of the estate. The excavation underlined the difficulties of interpreting geophysical anomalies in the geology of this area. In the area of the SW quadrant of the formal garden shown on the estate map marks of former cultivation and a possible terrace were revealed. In the SE quadrant a low bank may have been a planting line or feature within the garden.

Reports deposited with NTS, Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: National Trust for Scotland

Logie-Coldstone

Poldhu Wells Restoration (Adopt-a-Monument)

Nigel Healey
Research, conservation, interpretation Cromar History Group
NJ 43495 03575 The wells at Poldhu appear on the 1st Edition

6 inch OS map, but there is reason to believe that they were established some time before that. Two of the wells are granite-lined constructions approx 1.2m². The third exists merely as a seep in the ground and its position is a matter of conjecture.

Since 1912, when a photograph shows the wells in good order, they have become completely overgrown with rhododendron and a layer of leaf mould (up to 0.30m) has accumulated on the site. A desire by the people of Logie Coldstone to restore the site led to an approach to the CSA and a request for inclusion in their 'Adopt a Monument' scheme. Work was planned to take place between March 2007 and June 2008. The Craigmyle Estate, on whose land the wells are situated, has cleared the rhododendron and the site has been cleared of leaf mould to reveal the original path. A drain has been installed around it to deal with water logging.

A copy will be deposited with RCAHMS upon completion of project.

Funder: The Cairngorms National Park Community Investment Programme with contributions from the Cairngorms National Park Authority, Scottish Natural Heritage and Cairngorms LEADER+



Poldhu from a 1912 postcard.

Longside

Land adjacent to Skinner Road, Longside Claire Herbert
Evaluation Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd

NK 03303 47469 A site evaluation was undertaken during October 2007 in advance of a proposed housing development. A total of four trenches were excavated across the site; no archaeological remains were identified during the trial trenching.

Archive will be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports will be deposited with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire Council SMR
Funder: Chap Homes Ltd

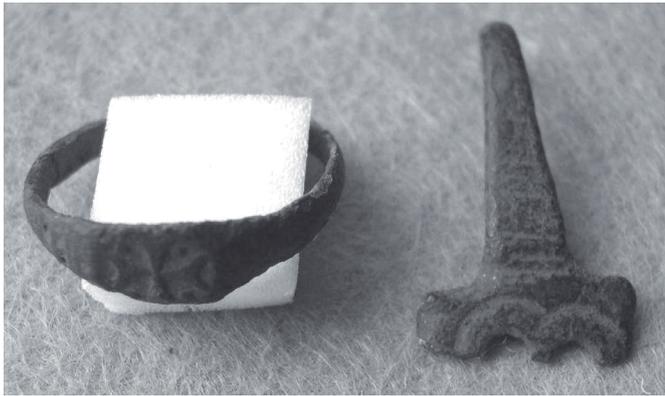
Lonmay

St Combs Jenny Shiels
Medieval ring and dress fastener Treasure Trove

NK 05 61 Ring: Cast copper alloy finger ring with an integral bezel bearing an equal-armed cross with expanding terminals and a pellet in each quadrant. These rings were cheap and popular amulets against plagues and afflictions, especially in the 14th century. (Diameter 21mm)

Clothes fastener: Cast copper alloy hooked fastener broken along the line of two perforations where it would have been sewn to the clothing. (Length 26mm)

Claimed as treasure trove TT.28/07 and allocated to Aberdeenshire Heritage



TT.28/07 Medieval ring and dress fastener, St Combs. Copyright NMS.

Strathbeg Pumping Mill, Crimond

HK Murray and JC Murray

Watching brief Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NK 0562 5859 A watching brief was undertaken on 28 September 2007 during the removal of dumped silt alongside the late 18th-century tower of the wind-powered water-pumping mill. A number of new structural features were revealed and recorded. Several pieces of the mill machinery were retrieved, recorded and placed in the mill for safekeeping.

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR, Historic Scotland and RCAHMS.

Funder: RSPB



Tower of Strathbeg Pumping Mill from SE.

Marykirk

Southern View, Marykirk

Clionadh McGarry

Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd

NO 6850 6580 An evaluation was undertaken during September and October 2007 in advance of a proposed housing development. Prehistoric activity N of the proposed development was suspected because of features recorded through aerial photography (NO66NE 57). Ten trial trenches were placed at

random across the site (10% of the proposed development). No significant archaeological features or finds were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: FM Developments

Midmar

Midmar

Colin Shepherd

Historic landscape survey

The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations as described under Brownside, parish of Alvah.

Bogindhu NJ 700 075 to NJ 700 077 An area of rigs running down the slope at approx 110°. Consists of at least six rigs with a wavelength of 8m.

Hillhead NJ 702 074 An area of rig oriented approx 350° and extending approx 200m. From the E there are three rigs with a wavelength of 12m followed by three at 9m between the heads.

Hillhead NJ 703 072 An area of rig on the same alignment as the present boundary. The dyke appearing to sit atop a rig. There are five rigs with a wavelength of 8m and which appear to stop in line with the present field corner to the NW and at a track to the S.

Upper Balblair NJ 702 070 A possible clearance cairn sits at the S end of a ridge. It may be associated with a very short length of curving bank. There is a second cairn lying close by to the W.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Monquhitter

Wagglehill Wood

Colin Shepherd

Historic landscape survey

The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations as described under Brownside, parish of Alvah.

Upper Greenfield NJ 815 477 Rigs on an alignment of approx 100° can be seen clearly continuing into the pasture fields on the E side of the wood. They extend into the wood for about 50m. Wavelengths vary some are at 10m intervals others at 7m.

Upper Greenfield NJ 815 479 to NJ 819 478 A substantial linear boundary dyke extends from the E end of the wood NW just inside the present boundary and exits the wood to the N.

Rashypans NJ 814 488 This appears to be an enclosure with possible further earthen bank and possible small structure. It is sited almost in the middle of a moss and was most unexpected. Its purpose is unclear.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Oyne

Hillforts of Strathdon: Phase 1 Maiden Castle

Murray Cook, Lindsay Dunbar and Rob Engl

Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 6942 2435 The RCAHMS volume on Strathdon identifies six types of hillforts based on size and defensive systems. However, none of the sites has been dated. The Hillforts of Strathdon Project aims to recover dating evidence from one of each of the six classes of hillfort.

The initial season (18-29 June 2007) focused on Maiden

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Castle. The castle consists of a small bank (Bank 1) and ditched (Ditch 1) enclosure within which was a stone-built roundhouse (Wall 1). A series of trenches were excavated across the site. These revealed a complex sequence that included a previously unknown backfilled inner ditch (Ditch 2) and bank (Bank 2), which was capped by a cobbled surface running around the roundhouse. The roundhouse wall had collapsed and a smaller circular structure had been constructed, revetting the primary structure's collapse (Wall 2). In addition, there was a build-up of around a 0.8m depth of sequenced cobbled surfaces and midden material between the outer face of the roundhouse and the inner bank. Finally, a fragmentary furnace appeared to have been cut into the upper surface of the inner bank.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: AOC Archaeology Group, The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, The Mackichan Trust, The Hunter Archaeological Trust, Glasgow Archaeological Society and the CBA.

Mither Tap, Bennachie

Dan Atkinson
Watching brief, radiocarbon dating Headland Archaeology Ltd
NJ 6825 2240 A watching brief was maintained from 13–15 November 2007 during the construction of a new path. The monitoring revealed a stone block, possibly a step, near the inner entrance to the fort. This is likely to represent part of an earlier modern path.

Within the fort and also close to the entrance were noted two stone blocks running across the path tray on a NW–SE alignment. Immediately below this and to the S, with a visible width of approx 1m, was a roughly compacted spread of cobbles. This spread was confined to the W by a large stone on the slope of the tor and to the E by rubble. A small sondage was excavated to determine the nature of the deposits below the cobbles. This revealed a dark, gravelly silt deposit that lay directly on top of bedrock. The function of these features is uncertain, although they are tentatively interpreted as a structure and surface; perhaps vestiges of one of the roundhouses located in this area by Maclagan in 1876. Two fragments of oak (*Quercus*) charcoal were retrieved from a sample taken from the deposit beneath the cobbles and submitted for radiocarbon dating. They provided calibrated dates AD 640–780 and AD 340–540 at a two-sigma level of confidence. The dates support the interpretation of the fort as being early historic in origin.

Approximately 14m to the N of these features was noted a loose concentration of what appear to be heat-affected stones. The stones were not vitrified and did not appear to be part of a structure. It is considered that they represent loose rubble and tumble at the base of the slope.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS
Funder: The Forestry Commission Scotland

Peterhead

Sandford Lodge, near Peterhead

K McKee
Standing building appraisal CFA Archaeology Ltd
NK 1239 4340 A Level 1 survey was conducted during December 2006. All external and internal elevations and features were photographed and an assessment was made of the associated walled garden to the N of the property. Analysis of the building concluded that little is known about the origins of Sandford Lodge, when it was built, who its original owners were and the appearance of the original floor layout and internal fixtures and fittings. Few original internal features of notable interest are visible within the building. It is possible that these may have been hidden by recent modifications.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: ERM Ltd

Rathen

Rathen West Church Cemetery, Rathen

HK Murray and JC Murray
Evaluation Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NK 0003 6091 A 7% evaluation was undertaken on 22 May 2007 on the proposed new extension to the graveyard. The graveyard is adjacent to the site of a possible medieval motte and the old parish church of St Ethernan, a medieval or possibly earlier foundation. No archaeological features were evident but the presence of medieval pottery illustrates the possibility of medieval activity on the site.

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Aberdeenshire Council

Rayne

Rayne Church

AK Fulton

Cup-marked boulder

NJ 6945 3028 At 325m W of the parish church at Rayne and immediately E of the Bowman Stone (NJ 63SE 41) there lies a small outcrop bearing a single cup mark. The visible top surface of the outcrop is approx 1 x 0.5 x 0.2m high and it is surrounded by rough grass. The panel bearing the single cup mark is aligned E–W with the cup mark at its E end approx 50mm in diameter and 150mm deep.



Newly discovered cup-marked stone adjacent to the Bowman Stone.

Rhynie

Essie Road, Rhynie

HK Murray and JC Murray
Evaluation Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 4975 2745 A 7% evaluation was undertaken on 1–2 October 2007 on a 3.77ha development site. Although there is considerable evidence of prehistoric and Pictish activity in the vicinity of Rhynie, no archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Kern Developments Ltd

Rhynie Environs Archaeological Project – The Craw Stane/Barflat, Rhynie

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

NJ 4974 2634 A resistivity survey was undertaken from 6–11 November 2006 as part of the Rhynie Environs Archaeological Project (REAP). The survey covered the scheduled area of the Craw Stane and a series of surrounding enclosures (Barflat). The survey clarified the nature of the multiple enclosures around the Craw Stane and identified a further possible ditch with entrance on the southern edge of the complex. A series of features were also visible within these enclosures.

To the S of the Craw Stane enclosures, a strong circular feature c10m in diameter, with an internal feature and a possible entrance to the SE was identified. Linear features were also present (possibly field drains or boundaries), as well as other less well defined features.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS and reports with Aberdeenshire SMR.

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

Skene

Burnland, Elrick

Evaluation

Mike Roy
AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 8120 0640 An evaluation was carried out on 5–6 March 2007 in advance of Phase 2 of a residential development. Seven trenches (covering an area of 1,100m² or just over 5% of the development area) were opened. Several early modern dry stone boundary walls were encountered. No other archaeological remains of any significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Gladedale (NE Scotland) Ltd

Slains

Forvie Kirk, Sands of Forvie, Slains

Watching brief

JC Murray
Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NK 0206 2661 A watching brief was undertaken on 28 June 2007 to observe the placement of interpretive posts around the ruins of Forvie medieval church. Human bone was found at the base of two postholes (each 90mm square), indicating the presence of the medieval cemetery to the S and W of the church. The human remains were recorded but left *in situ* and the posts moved to a different area.

Reports deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR, Historic Scotland and RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Natural Heritage

Old Castle, Slains

Watching brief

JC Murray
Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NK 0525 3004 A watching brief was carried out from 19–21 June 2007 during the installation of an underground electric cable to service 19 Old Castle. The trenches were 200m W of the last surviving ruins of the 15th-century Old Slains Castle and near the line of a possible rampart. No clear archaeological features or finds were evident although the presence of some stone rubble and earth may indicate an attempt to consolidate the top of the steep slope near the possible rampart.

Reports deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR, Historic Scotland and RCAHMS.

Funder: SSE Power Distribution

19, Old Castle, Slains

Watching brief

JC Murray
Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NK 0525 3004 A watching brief was undertaken on 24 May 2007 during the groundwork for an extension to 19 Old Castle,

which is situated beside the ruins of the 15th-century tower of Old Slains Castle. There are documentary references to an earlier castle of 13th- to 14th-century date. No archaeological features were evident but 38 sherds of medieval pottery were found in disturbed soil.

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR, Historic Scotland and RCAHMS.

Funder: Professor M J Rogers

Strachan

Blackhall

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

NO 685 954 Aulton A very denuded enclosure bank running at 245°, a different alignment to the later surviving dry stone 'improvement'-period dyke.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Strathdon

Auchernach

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

NJ 317 160 Finnygaud A very denuded bank appears to head E following the contour of the hill. It subsequently becomes indistinguishable from forestry ploughing. It possibly formed a northern boundary of the farmstead of Finnygaud Burn and may have formerly linked to its eastern boundary which still survives as a stone-faced dyke

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Tarland

Tillychardoch Horse Mill, Tarland

Standing building survey

HK Murray

Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 5022 0510 A derelict horse mill was surveyed, 22–24 June 2007, prior to its conversion. Buildings are recorded at this site from the mid-18th century. The Statistical Account of 1834–45 reports considerable agricultural improvements in the area from the 1820s and the farm buildings at Tillychardoch may date from this period. They are shown with the horse mill clearly depicted on an 1855 estate map of Cromar Estate. The horse mill is a rectangular structure 18.15m long and 5.05m wide externally. The walls are of roughly squared granite rubble, except the S gable that had been rebuilt to insert a barn door. The stone-revetted horse engine platform, c1m high and 10m in diameter abuts the outside of the W wall. The stone built setting for the central mechanism and a stone channel for the drive shaft remain in good condition. Inside the building, the blocked drive shaft opening is visible.

Reports deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Montana Building and Maintenance Services

Tarves

Deer Park, Haddo

Rig and furrow

Moira Greig

Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service

NJ 8812 3455 Areas of rig and furrow lie within the designed landscape of Haddo House within Deer Park. The rigs run in several different directions.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Council



Tillychardoch horse mill showing the stone revetted horse engine platform.

Turriff

Delgaty Wood

Colin Shepherd

Historic landscape survey

The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of their woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations as described under Brownside, parish of Alvah.

Delgaty Wood NJ 7613 5084c Rig and furrow. Approx 10–12m wavelength. It appears to underlie that part of the wood depicted on William Roy's map of the mid-18th century.

Delgaty Wood NJ 7580 4985c Area of rig and furrow. Approx 10–12m wavelength.

Delgaty Wood NJ 7606 4962 to NJ 7587 5040 Earthen bank defining the SW quadrant of the present wood. It appears on the ground largely as a bank, though in places it almost takes the form of a hollow-way. At its S end it appears to stop at the overgrown track outside the S border of the wood. However, a few yards short of this it is broken by what appear to be the remains of an earlier hollow way approaching from the W. The bank is flattened but not entirely absent, indicating that the bank predates the hollow way that, presumably, predates the later track.

Delgaty Wood NJ 7610 5038 to NJ 7558 5010 A well cut drainage gully which flows S before making a westward turn and then fading out. The course can be traced on the ground to its eventual end amongst the various quarries along the western edge of the wood. As the area appears to require no drainage, it must be assumed that this feature relates to the quarrying industry, the first reference to which occurs in a charter of 19 May 1378 (National Archives, RH4/125).

Delgaty Castle NJ 7510 4992c Area of rig and furrow apparently underlying the Castle policies as depicted on William Roy's map of the mid-18th century.

Archive deposited with Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Lower Woodtown, Hatton Estate, Turriff

HK Murray and JC Murray

Evaluation

Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 7490 4650 A 7% evaluation was carried out on 6 November 2007 on the site of a proposed quarry. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Hatton Estates

Udny

Pitmedden House, Pitmedden

HK Murray and JC Murray

Excavation

Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 8844 2805 In response to a proposal to build a new conservatory we undertook an excavation on 28–9 March 2007. The excavation sought to establish the footprint of a Victorian conservatory that had been formerly attached to the wall of the house and is documented in photographs. The foundations of the 19th-century conservatory were exposed and recorded.

Report deposited with NTS, Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: National Trust for Scotland

ANGUS

Aberlemno

Mains of Balgavies

Chris Fyles

Watching brief

SUAT Ltd

NO 53385 51414 The Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) commissioned a watching brief on 5 February 2007 on the excavation of two 1 x 1m pits. These were being hand dug to facilitate the drilling of groundwater boreholes close to a dry stone field boundary to the W of Mains of Balgavies Farm. Numerous finds of worked flint artefacts and waste had

been made in the near vicinity and it was thought that similar finds might be made during this work. The spoil from the pits was sieved. No finds or archaeological features were encountered.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Entec UK Ltd

Airlie

Airlie Primary School

Desk-based assessment, evaluation
Kieran Haines
SUAT Ltd
NO 3149 5013 On 5 July 2007 work was undertaken on the site of a proposed school building extension. The work was requested as the remains of four early historic cist burials had been discovered on the school site in the late 19th-century. Included in one of the cists was a complete 3rd-century Roman drinking vessel. The desk-based assessment did not find any details regarding these burials and the evaluation did not uncover any remains.

A watching brief has been recommended due to the nature of the features that may remain on site. The potential features are quite small so there remains a possibility that some may still be found during the construction works. Part of the existing school is to be demolished during the development and a watching brief would allow an investigation of this area.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Angus Council

Arbroath and St Vigeans

Auchmithie Coastal Path

Watching brief
Rob Engl
AOC Archaeology Group
NO 6676 4264 to NO 6818 4397 A watching brief was undertaken on five areas of archaeological potential during the construction of a coastal path from 12 March–24 April 2007. The path links the existing nature trail at Seatons Den, Carlingheugh Bay, with the Coastguard Station Cottages at Auchmithie. The path skirts the boundary of the scheduled area of Lud Castle promontory fort (NO64SE 0005) and cuts through the possible fort of Gaylet Pot (NO64SE 0010). No significant archaeological features or artefacts were observed.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Angus Council

22–26 East Abbey Street, Arbroath

Evaluation
John Lewis
Scotia Archaeology
NO 64429 41101 Three trenches were excavated by machine to the rear of 22–26 East Abbey Street, in an area formerly occupied by a drill hall and more recently by a garage. The site once stood within the precinct of Arbroath Abbey. No features predating the 20th century were uncovered during the excavation. However, a deep (up to 0.6m) deposit of humic loam uncovered in all the trenches may well be testament to this area once having been monastic gardens or orchards.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Bellrock Developments

Barry

Greencore Maltings, Carnoustie

Watching brief
Alan Duffy
AOC Archaeology Group
NO 552 343 A watching brief was undertaken between 15 October–2 November 2007, during groundworks associated with a residential development. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Ogilvie Homes Ltd

Brechin

Former Den Burn Works, South Esk Street, Brechin

Suzanne Lilley and Diana Sproat
Historic building recording
AOC Archaeology Group
NO 6011 6002 A programme of historic building recording was undertaken during September 2007 on the building remains of the former Den Burn industrial works prior to the development of the site. The remains consisted of a nine-bay stone-built façade facing South Esk Street and the partial remains of original mid 19th-century mill buildings to the S of the development area. The façade to South Esk Street, which is listed, will be retained.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Lidl GmbH

Trinity, by Brechin

Rachel Benvie
Metal detector find
Montrose Museum
NO 604 623 George II copper halfpenny found while metal detecting in a field at Trinity. Find retained by finder
Funder: Angus Council

Cortachy and Clova

Glen Clova Hydro Scheme

Graeme Brown
Desk-based assessment, walkover survey
SUAT Ltd
NO 3808 7214 – Intake Burn of Heughs, NO 3104 7137 – Intake Kennel Burn, NO 3820 7140 – Convergence of Pipes, NO 3727 6991 – Outflow, NO 3737 7009 – Dry stone structure, NO 3727 6989 to NO 3728 6990 – Boundary wall. This work was undertaken during July and August 2006 along the route of a proposed small hydro scheme in Glen Clova. With the exception of an already damaged structure and a section of boundary wall no new discoveries were made in this already heavily surveyed glen.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Shawater Ltd

Powmyre Quarry, Glamis

Edward Bailey
Watching brief
Headland Archaeology Ltd
NO 3365 7502 To satisfy a condition of the planning consent, a watching brief was maintained 20 June–27 July 2007, during topsoil stripping in advance of sand and gravel extraction. Within the vicinity of the site there are a number of identified prehistoric crop marks. However, a previous 2% evaluation of the site undertaken in 2004 had not identified any archaeological features within the development area, with the exception of a modern field boundary.

An area of 280 x 180m was stripped during phase one operations on the quarry and several groups of archaeological features were recorded. This included three groups of long cists, a short cist, a cremation, and four posthole groupings.

A total of eight E/W aligned long cists were excavated comprising both adult and child burials. These were constructed either of locally available sandstone slabs or a combination of sandstone slab and large sub-rounded cobbles. The majority were poorly preserved and had been almost completely ploughed away with the exception of two adult burials, where the remains had survived relatively intact. No grave goods were found associated with these burials

The Bronze Age short cist burial, aligned NE/SW, was constructed of very large sandstone slabs with the capstone still in place. It contained the partially preserved remains of a crouched adult male burial with the fragmented remains of an Early Bronze Age beaker vessel. No other grave goods were associated with the burial.

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Four groups of postholes and pits were excavated; the largest group consisted of several recognisable structures, including a roundhouse and four- and eight-post structures. Pottery recovered from this area may date to the Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. Two smaller groups of postholes had no recognisable structure and may not be contemporaneous with the settlement. Pottery from one of these groups may be mid-Neolithic, and the other contained undated prehistoric pottery. The final group was a group of four undated linear-aligned pits; no finds were recovered from these.

Several isolated features were excavated including a probable cremation burial found in a small pit and three pits, two of which contained Bronze Age pottery and lithics.

With the exception of the group of linear aligned pits, all groups of pits and postholes contained charcoal, charred cereal grain and charred nutshell.

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Aggregate Industries UK

Dun

House of Dun, Brechin

Watching brief

Robert McMorran

AOC Archaeology Group

NO 67637 59698 A watching brief during ground-breaking works for a foundation trench for a wall parallel to the A935 Brechin to Montrose Road on 5 March 2007 observed no significant archaeological features or artefacts.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Angus Council

Montrose Basin

Findspot

Alan Saville

National Museums Scotland

NO 697 591 Fragmentary butt end of a polished stone axehead (L 71 x B 43 x Th 18mm; weight 60 grams) found by Mr Ron Cameron.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT.58/06) and allocated to Montrose Museum.

Dunnichen

14 Guthrie Street, Letham Kieran Haines and Chris Fyles
Metal detector survey, trial trench evaluation SUAT Ltd

NO 5258 4887 (centred on) The survey and evaluation, which were undertaken from 4–12 December 2006, were required as the development lies adjacent to the traditional site of the Battle of Nechtansmere AD 685. A grid of 44 10 x 10m squares were laid out across the site and an intensive metal-detector survey was carried out. Any archaeological artefacts discovered were recorded and their findspot recorded on the EDM (Electronic Distance Measuring Device). The trial trenching evaluation was then undertaken across 5% of the site.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: AB Roger and Young

Forfar

Forfar Loch

Cross-incised boundary stone

George Currie

NO 43971 50736 Two metres N of the track on the N side of Forfar Loch a sandstone block 1m high and 0.5m wide bearing the letter S (230 x 130mm). The top of the stone has an incised cross and the E–W arm is 85mm and the N–S 73mm. All four terminals are expanded.



Cross-incised boundary stone, Forfar Loch.

Glamis

Glamis Castle

Watching brief

JC Murray

NO 3836 4679 and NO 3834 A watching brief was undertaken between 5–16 February 2007 during the creation of a new approach road from the village of Glamis to the castle. The grubbing out of over 30 large mature trees had heavily disturbed the area and as a result no archaeological features were evident. However, five sherds of medieval pottery and an almost complete post-medieval bronze tripod cooking pot were found in the topsoil.

Reports deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.
Finds deposited with Angus Museums Service.
Funder: Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd

Glenisla

Burn of Kilry

Geophysical survey

P Morris

Blaigowrie Geoscience

NO 2130 5734 The magnetic survey carried out in 2006 was extended to the S by a further 1.2ha. The work was undertaken between 15 July–23 September 2007. A series of field or enclosure boundary walls have been delineated together with areas of rig and furrow.

In situ susceptibility measurements made on boulders in the walls of one of the hut circles suggest that there are sufficient magnetic boulders present to produce magnetic anomalies of the type observed, although as yet it has not been possible to demonstrate a one to one correlation.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Blairowrie Geoscience

Glenisla House, Folda

Watching brief

David Bowler

SUAT Ltd

NO 1894 6409 (centred on) The new house site was found to rest on a layer of boulders forming a natural terrace, of probable glacial origin. An adjacent cottage probably survives from the early settlement of West Inverharie and foundations may survive in the nearby woods. Some boulders showed signs of drilling and blasting that might relate to 18th- or 19th-century road building. An 18th-century inscribed lintel has been re-used as a garden bench.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Folda Homes Ltd

Inverarity**East Grange Steading, Inverarity**

Chance find

Rachel Benvie

Montrose Museum

NO 449 446 This possible spindle whorl was a chance find. It is a small doughnut-shaped stone with small grooves around the top edge. Diameter 29mm.

Sent to Edinburgh for treasure trove assessment TT2007/60
Funder: Angus Council

Kirkden**Gardyne Castle**

Historic building assessment

Thomas Addyman

Addyman Archaeology

NO 5736 4879 We undertook outline analytical assessment of this complex building, part 16th-century fortified house, part 18th-century mansion, with later extensions, during February 2007. The eastern part of the building retains defensive features including gun ports and bartizans. The latter are notable for their unusual detailing, with false parapet and conical stone roofs surmounted by coronets. An *ex situ* date-stone of AD 1568 bearing the arms of James VI and the motto 'God Save The King', serves to strengthen the suggestion that the architecture of the building deliberately associates itself with both the new king and earlier Royal Stewart palace architecture (Holyrood, Falkland, Stirling) perhaps in emphatic reaction to the preceding Marian period. The Gardynes owed their rise to prominence as royal officials within the court of James VI.

Funder: Private client

Lintrathen**Balintore Castle, Lintrathen**

Watching brief

JC Murray

Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NO 2908 5904 A watching brief was undertaken on 7 August 2007 to observe the installation of electricity supply to Balintore Castle, a 19th-century Scots baronial mansion that is currently being restored. Although there was the possibility of an earlier castle on the site, no archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: SSE Power Distribution

Pitmudie

Cup mark on standing stone

George Currie

NO 2743 5647 The central recumbent stone of the setting bears a single cup mark. This site was recorded on 30 June 2007.

Logie Pert**Logie Schoolhouse**

Historic building recording

Diana Sproat

AOC Archaeology Group

NO 698 635 A programme of historic building recording was undertaken between August 2007 and November 2007, on an abandoned clay-built former schoolhouse and church located in the small village of Logie, prior to its renovation and preservation.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: National Trust for Scotland

Monikie**Ardestie Earth House**

Watching brief

Sarah Hogg

Kirkdale Archaeology

NO 5020 3444 A watching brief was maintained at Ardestie Souterrain, on two separate visits in February 2007, during the excavation of two small trenches, one for a new entrance gate and the other for the relocation of an information board. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Montrose**Asphalt Car Park, near Montrose Beach**

Chance find

Rachel Benvie

Montrose Museum

NO 7265 5820 A late 13th- to early 14th-century French jetton found lying in a car park. Identified by Nick Holmes, Senior Curator, Numismatics, NMS. Jettons were used as counting tokens. In good condition. Declared treasure trove.

Sent to Edinburgh for treasure trove assessment.

Funder: Angus Council

Garden behind Montrose Library

Chance find

Rachel Benvie

Montrose Museum

NO 7130 5768 Found in a garden behind Montrose Library. The observe reads 'KOHOLEFF' in Roman letters with the initials IFK in Cyrillic in the seal's centre. Along the bottom are the initials ST[P] for St Petersburg. Height 22mm. Width 20mm.

Find deposited with Montrose Museum Collection. Accession number M2007.38.

Funder: Angus Council

7 Hill Place, Montrose

Watching brief

John Lewis

Scotia Archaeology

NO 71411 57416 A watching brief was maintained prior to the construction of four apartments, located some 200m S of the medieval burgh and a similar distance from the town's harbour. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered, only demolition debris and remnants of a stable which had once served a local bakery. The underlying beach sands had been heavily disturbed by building and demolition work.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr John Grimes

Montrose Beach

Chance find

Rachel Benvie

Montrose Museum

NO 736 615 Iron cannonball found by the donor whilst walking near Kinnaber. The cannonball is marked with the letter A. Weight 30lbs. Circumference 505mm.

Find deposited with Montrose Museum Collection. Accession number M2007.81.

Funder: Angus Council

North of Dorward House, Montrose

Watching brief

Tamlin Barton

SUAT Ltd

NO 7200 5850 During the site visit on 8 October 2007 it became clear that the ground on which the houses were to be sited had been completely excavated away and backfilled with modern material. The spoil heap was examined and found to contain post-medieval pottery (possibly associated with Dorward House) and one piece of medieval pottery.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Roger and Young Architects

Queen's Close, Montrose

Watching brief

John Lewis

Scotia Archaeology

NO 71585 57812 A watching brief was kept during groundworks in advance of the construction of a block of five

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residential units in a gap site on Queen's Close, just E of the presumed limits of the medieval burgh. No structures or features of archaeological significance were uncovered. However, three sherds of medieval or early post-medieval ceramics were recovered from lower levels of the topsoil, which was up to 0.6m deep.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr R Keir

Panbride

Craigmill Burn

Watching brief SUAT Ltd
NO 57516 35964 The Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) commissioned a watching brief on the machine excavation a 5 x 2m pit created to facilitate the drilling of a groundwater borehole on the bank of a burn to the NE of Carnoustie. The site lay immediately to the W of and below a cliff-top fortified settlement of later prehistoric date, and it was thought that occupation debris from this settlement might have been deposited on the stream bank below. The groundworks were monitored on 22 February 2007. No finds were made and no archaeological features were exposed.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Entec UK Ltd

Tealing

Prieston

Cup- and ring-marked rock

NO 39008 39661 To the W of the track from the Coldstream military buildings, among gorse, a triangular-shaped rock 0.8m long and 0.6m at its widest, bears six cup marks, the largest 65 x 25mm. At least three of the cups have a single ring.



Cup- and ring-marked rock, Prieston.

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Ardchattan and Muckairn

Cliff House, Benderloch, Oban

Lindsay Dunbar and Sarah Lynchehaun
Archaeological survey, excavation AOC Archaeology Group
NM 9051 3799 Human remains were discovered by the householder undertaking landscaping for a garage in the garden of his home at Cliff House, Main Street, Benderloch. We

undertook an archaeological excavation and survey under the terms of the Historic Scotland Human Remains Call-off Contract on 21–2 May 2007.

The landscaping had impacted on a rock shelter located above a raised beach. Inspection of the site revealed that the vast majority of the previously *in situ* deposits, including midden material, had been disturbed and removed from site. Examination of the remaining *in situ* soils recovered a small quantity of decorated prehistoric pottery (probably from a Food Vessel), a single worked bone tool and a small amount of human bone. Extensive quantities of small mammal bones and marine shells were identifiable within the disturbed material. Initial examination of the human bone indicates the presence of two adults with a single adolescent bone pointing to the presence of a third individual.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Historic Scotland

Land to the E of Ledaig House, Benderloch Clare Ellis Controlled topsoil strip Archaeology and Micromorphology

NM 9070 3730 A topsoil strip of all the ground to be disturbed by the construction of a new dwelling and associated driveway was conducted in June 2007. A complex series of fluvio-glacial deposits were revealed but no features of archaeological or historical significance were encountered.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr and Mrs Black

Arrochar

Allt a' Chnoic

Settlement

David Dorren and Nina Henry
NN 2609 1346 (vicinity) Nine dry stone structures A-I, rectangular and circular, are located on the banks of the Allt a' Chnoic river, structure A on the S bank and B-I on the N bank. Long axes are NW-SE, parallel to the river, which runs SE in this area.

At NN 26061 13461 is a low setting of medium to large boulders in an irregular oval of c0.5m perimeter width. The external length is 7.2m; the upstream NW end is approximately 3.6m wide externally, narrowing towards the opposite end. It is possibly the remains of an enclosure.

At NN 26007 13265 is an oval stone structure of 4–5m external length, and width an estimated 2.6–3.0m, the burn side wall having evidently eroded into the burn. Constructed of medium-large boulders, it is 0.5–0.6m high at its highest upstream end, where three courses of stone survive.

At NN 26129 13426 is a severely eroded rectangular stone structure, external dimensions approximately 4.0 x 2.5m, with a well-defined edge at the downstream SE end.

At NN 26107 13432, c80m upstream from C, is a thick-walled, tumbled sub-rectangular structure. The NW corners are right-angled, the SE end is curved. The external length and width are 2.6–3.0m. The walls are c0.7m wide and up to 0.8m high. The SW edge on the river bank is ill-defined through erosion.

About 5m upstream from D is a near-rectangular structure 6.5 x 2.6m externally, with a rounded N end wall. It is constructed of massive boulders, with walls up to 0.5m high and 0.7m wide. There is a 0.8m entrance gap in the NE wall, a little off-centre.

3m upstream from E, circular, 5m external diameter, walls 0.8–0.9m wide, up to 0.6m high. There is an entrance on the E arc 0.6–0.7m wide, narrowing to 0.5m at the inside wall.

At NN 26087 13462, on a low mound 3m upstream from F, is a massive rectangular house ruin, 7.8 x 4.3m externally, walls 0.5m wide, up to 0.6m high in the N corner, with much tumble

at the NW end. A circular twinning pen of c1m internal diameter is built into the downstream E corner.

4m upstream from G is a severely eroded low rectangular structure of external length 3.5m and width 2.5–3.0m.

Set into rising ground 1.5m upstream from H is a substantial circular structure of 3m internal diameter, with massive walls 0.8m wide, and a possible entrance on the SE side.



Allt a' Chnoic, Structures G-I.

Garristuck, Ardlui

Douglas Gordon
Monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NN 3170 1531 A programme of archaeological monitoring works was undertaken of ground at Garristuck, Ardlui, Loch Lomond. The monitoring was carried out from 26 January–1 February 2007, and monitored topsoil stripping of the area to the rear of the house and the footprints of the new extension and septic tank. All features of possible archaeological significance were investigated. A number of relatively recent or modern features, which are not of archaeological significance, were recovered or identified.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: GMG contractors Ltd

Campbeltown

Ardnacross Farm

Clare Ellis
Evaluation Archaeology and Micromorphology

NR 76978 26379 A severely plough-truncated cist, possible hearth/firepit, a cluster of 35 stakeholes and plough/ardmarks were revealed during an archaeological evaluation at Ardnacross Farm, Campbeltown between 11–14 June 2007. The cist was oriented E/W, rectangular in shape, 1 x 0.90m and had a single stone set on edge defining its eastern side; the cist survived to a depth of 0.13m. Cord-decorated pottery, struck quartz, a small rounded quartz pebble and two fragments of a heat-fractured cobble were recovered from a sondage through the cist. Adjacent to the cist was an irregular, plough-truncated feature that lay partially beneath the trench edge; this contained ash and decorated pottery sherds and is tentatively interpreted as a hearth or firepit. The majority of the stakes had rotted *in situ*, although the inclusion of charcoal indicates the structure burnt down and a few stakeholes were dominated by charcoal. Although no clear structural pattern was evident there appeared to be three vaguely parallel, curving lines of stakeholes with the inner one forming a small circle of around 0.50m diameter.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr Watson

7-11 Argyll Street, Campbeltown

Christine Rennie
Watching brief GUARD

NR 7194 2030 During the watching brief undertaken in June 2007 nothing of archaeological significance was recovered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Fyne Homes Ltd

Gallowhill Farm

Clare Ellis
Evaluation Archaeology and Micromorphology

NR 71217 20848 The evaluation was undertaken between 1–8 October 2007. The southern portion of an oval ditched enclosure some 30m in diameter was exposed in a series of trial trenches; it appears that the northern portion is now covered by terraced housing. The V-shaped ditch is up to 4m wide and up to 2.20m deep and filled with fairly homogeneous grey silts with some cobbles near the base. A thin layer of charcoal, burnt bone and burnt shell occurs near to the base. A few subsidiary features included gullies and a pit.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr Hill

Kildonald Cottage

Clare Ellis
Evaluation Archaeology and Micromorphology

NR 77763 27377 An 8% evaluation undertaken on 13 June 2007 revealed the foundations of a wall constructed from large, rounded cobbles with a pebble rubble core. The wall was around 1m wide and oriented NNE/SSW; it roughly followed the line of the current road. It had been demolished in the recent past and may have been an earlier boundary wall.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr S Kelly

Cardross

Kilmahew Castle

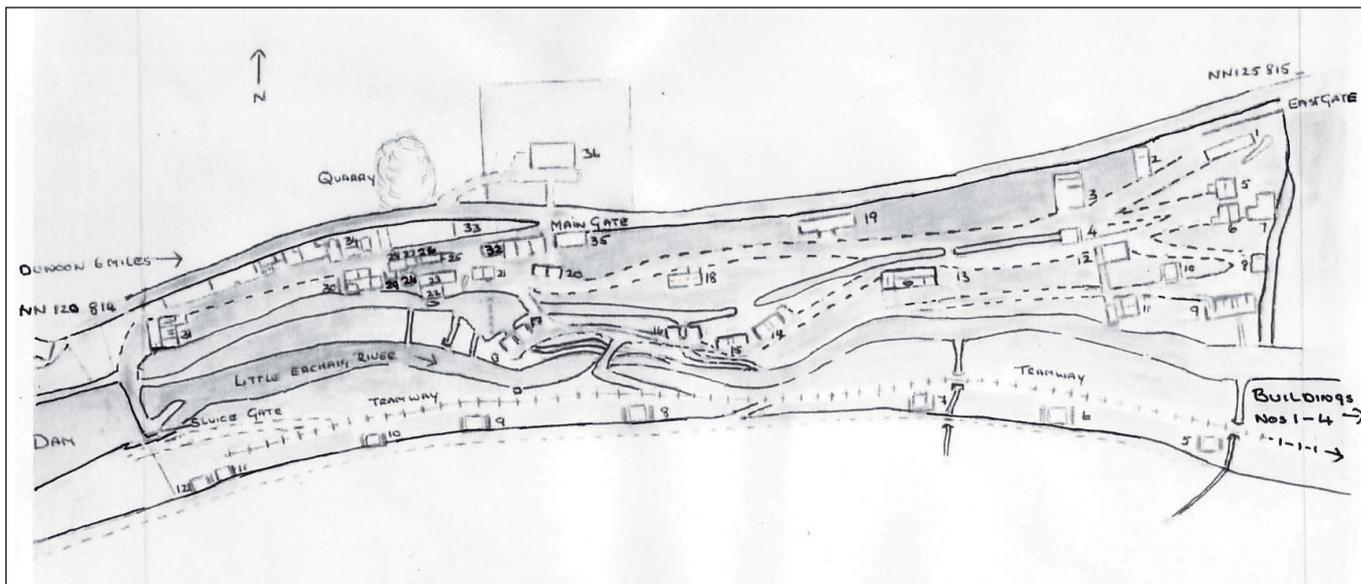
Thomas Addyman
Historic building assessment Addyman Archaeology

NS 3516 7866 Part of the wider assessment (in conjunction with Charlotte Maclean, for Avanti Architects) of the designed landscape associated with John Burnet's Kilmahew House of 1865–8, now demolished – also the site of the modernist St Peter's Seminary, Cardross, a building by Gillespie Coia and Kidd, whose derelict remains still stand. Analytical assessment and outline building recording was undertaken during July 2007 and August 2007.

The ruined Kilmahew Castle consists in large part of the remains of a 16th-century towerhouse of more or less conventional form. This structure was radically remodelled in the gothic taste. While presently appearing as part-folly and part-genuine it seems that the remodelling actually represents an unfinished scheme to fashion a new country house or large villa. Though this work has been attributed to the early 19th century, stylistically it appears to be more probably of mid-18th-century date and, if so, of particular architectural interest.

In the absence of historical documentation the precise dating of the structure remains unclear; it is tempting to relate this structure to the ownership of the extravagant George Maxwell Napier, who died in near-bankruptcy in 1744. If the structure can be thus associated it may pre-date the designs for the first major architectural essay in the gothic, Inveraray Castle (by Roger Morris, from 1744). It is possible that the design of the building is attributable to the architect John Douglas, who is known to have remodelled a number of other early houses and towers in a very comparable manner, and otherwise worked in the general vicinity (an unexecuted design for Rosneath Castle,

ARGYLL AND BUTE



The Powdermill, Clachaig.

1744; Finlaystone House, 1746). In RCAHMS there is a copy by Douglas of a drawing of the original Morris design for Inveraray; this shares many details with Kilmahew, as does a further design for an unknown building in the same collection. The advice of Simon Green, RCAHMS, is gratefully acknowledged.

Funder: Avanti Architects

Coll

Broadhills

Watching brief

John Lewis
Scotia Archaeology

NM 16984 54940 A watching brief was kept during the demolition of a ruined house at Broadhills, prior to the construction of a new house on the same site. There was no evidence to suggest that any part of the derelict building predated the late 19th century when map evidence indicates it was constructed. Similarly, there was no trace of any pre-19th-century features within the excavation area.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Anna Taylor

Totamore

PhD Research on the late medieval church in the Hebrides

Sarah E Thomas
Departments of Archaeology and History,
University of Glasgow

NM 1780 5676 A survey of the chapel site of Totamore in the SW of the island of Coll was carried out in June 2007. A 1:50 scale plan was drawn of the chapel. The chapel is a small rectangular structure orientated E-W. It measures 7.3 x 3.7m internally and the walls are c1m thick. The doorway may have been in the W end of the S wall. The walls consist of large rectangular blocks of stone, well defined faces and square corners. There are scatters of stone in the interior of the chapel which is tumble from the walls.

Funder: The Hunter Archaeological Trust

Coll, Kilninian and Kilmore

Inner Hebrides Archaeological Project Survey

Steven Mithen
School of Human and Environmental Science,
University of Reading

The survey work was undertaken between 6 April–1 September 2007.

NM 4010 5392 Croig Field, Mull: following recovery of chipped stone artefacts from this field by a local resident, a geophysical survey and test-pitting exercise was undertaken, followed by a test-trench. This recovered 821 chipped stone artefacts, the majority of which are likely to be Mesolithic in date. NM 5126 4585 Tenga Farm, Mull: the test-pitting exercise reported in *DES* 2006 was continued, resulting in the recovery of a further 141 chipped stone artefacts, making a total of 360 from this site. The character of the assemblage as a whole remains Mesolithic. Geophysical survey did not detect any features at this site.

NM 2116 5494 Fiskary Bay, Coll: Following the trial trenching reported in *DES* 2006, a 7 x 4m trench was excavated. This recovered a chipped stone assemblage of c1000 artefacts, predominately from within pebble beach deposits. Artefacts were also recovered from underlying sand, along with wood charcoal, charred hazelnut shell and fish bones. A 14C date on a piece of charred hazelnut shell has returned a date of 8220+/-50 BP (7350–7070 CAL BC) Beta 234855.

NM 2215 5584 Caolas an-Eilean: Following the test-pitting reported in *DES* 2006, a 4 x 4m trench was excavated. This recovered further chipped stone likely to be of Early Bronze Age date, numerous coarse stone artefacts and enabled the collection of samples for palaeoenvironmental analysis.

Archive to be deposited with Hunterian Museum, upon completion of the project.

Funder: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of London

Colonsay and Oronsay

Port Lobh, Colonsay

Geophysical survey, test excavation

Nyree Finlay

Archaeology Department, Glasgow University

NR 3578 9271 Geophysical survey (resistivity and magnetometry) was undertaken over Port Lobh 1 shell midden site (*DES* 2006) and in the wider vicinity between 22–6 March 2007.

Test excavation c40m to the E to ground truth a geophysical anomaly uncovered the presence of a further denuded limpet shell midden deposit. Fragmentary prehistoric pottery sherds and animal bone were recovered from soil layers overlying this shell rich deposit. A radiocarbon date is pending.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS, SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: British Academy, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Department of Archaeology

Port Mhor

Clare Ellis

Controlled topsoil trip Archaeology and Micromorphology

NR 36286 94864 A controlled topsoil strip was undertaken between 4–6 September 2007 of a parcel of ground at Port Mhor, Lower Kilchattan. Within the probable 19th-century backfill of a spring was recovered a roughly tooled cruciform slab, 1.09 x 0.28m, which may have originally served as a marker stone of the holy well of 'Tobar Chattan'.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr K Rutherford

Dunoon and Kilmun

Allt Fala Mor

David Dorren and Nina Henry

House ruin

NS 1373 9293 On the W side of Loch Eck, in a wooded area a few metres inland from the shore, on the S bank of the Allt Fala Mor, stand the substantial remains of a single dry stone house. It measures 8.6 x 5.8m externally, long axis WNW, parallel to the burn and end on to the loch. It is strongly constructed of large flattish stones, with broad walls 0.7m wide. Much of the W gable survives, up to a height of 2.8m; the E wall stands 1.6m high, with the base of a window at its S end, 0.7m wide. There is a doorway in the S wall 1.10m wide, with well preserved flanking edges. Opposite it, in the N wall, is a 1.20m gap, possibly representing a second doorway. There is considerable tumble in the SW corner and at the E end inside and outside the building, probably the remains of the collapsed E gable, but there is no evidence for an internal division.

Blairbeg

David Dorren and Nina Henry

House ruin, enclosure, small structures

NS 19051 83150 These structures are located 150m S of Blairmore Farm in an open area on gently sloping hillside between the Blairbeg Burn to the N, and an unnamed tributary burn running just S of them. The dry stone foundations of what was evidently a substantial house are heavily covered with vegetation, mostly bracken. It measures 12.3 x 5.50m externally, with broad walls 1m wide, and is composed of medium-large boulders. The long walls are oriented approximately E–W. There is a probable subdividing wall 3.4m from the W end. The ground slopes away below the E end, where there may have been a stone revetment: the SE corner, which is well preserved, extends 1.7m beyond the line of the inside E wall, and from it a line of boulders curves along the E end. The SE corner has the highest surviving walling, at least 0.9m high, with four courses of stone visible. The remains of the N and E walls are low but largely intact along their length.

Adjacent to the house on the N and W sides is an enclosure bounded by a turfed-over stone dyke of typical width 1.3m. The enclosure extends 37m to W of the house, where its greatest breadth is 21m. N of the house it is 13m wide, the N enclosure dyke running 60m E–W.

About 14m SE of the house site, at NS 19063 83139, 8m from the S burn on the steep N bank, are the badly eroded remains of a stone structure, probably rectangular, with a heavy vegetation cover, measuring approximately 4.0 x 3.7m, parallel to the burn. Immediately W of it, also obscured by vegetation, are traces of what may have been a similar structure, within an area roughly 8.0 x 5.0m.

Bla' Wearie Croft, Stronchullin

David Dorren and Nina Henry

Croft house and associated structures, sheepfold



Bla' Wearie Croft.

NS 1870 8555 (vicinity) The substantial remains of a ruined croft house stand in an open area surrounded by forestry plantations to the N, E and W. The long axis is aligned N–S. The main house (A) is roofless, but otherwise largely intact, though the S section is in danger of collapse. Part of the collapsed slated roof remains in the NE corner. N of the house are the scant remains of a second attached house (B). A small stone-built structure (C) stands immediately W of B, and to the N are traces of a small eroded square structure (D). To the N and E of these structures is a large sheepfold (E). Between the sheepfold and the houses are two yards, the larger to the N.

The main building, at NS 18700 85550, measures 11.8 x 5.5m externally, with the house front facing E. The walls are mortared, 0.5m thick and 2.6m high up to the base of the two gables, which survive. The N gable retains a chimney. The front door is central, 1m wide, with a 1m wide window on each side. The wooden window frames survive as do the wooden louvres in the upper part of the windows. The S wall has a blocked door at the E end and a central circular drain. The S gable has split at both corners from the side walls. Two wooden columns stand upright on the central long axis within the S section. The W wall has a bricked-up window with stone lintel, and four vents formed by cylindrical pipe sections angled downwards to the outside, with rectangular louvred vent covers on the exterior.

On the N side of A are the remains of a long attached structure B, 12.1 x 5.2m externally, with an internal division 5m from the S wall. It is not clear whether this is a single subdivided structure or two separate attached structures. In the S wall (the exterior N wall of A) is a central blocked-up fireplace and a door on the E side of it into A. This door is obscured in A by the collapsed roof. Part of the W wall survives near the S end; otherwise the rest of the walls are severely eroded. There is a door 1m wide in the E wall of the S chamber, and two possible doors in the W wall of the N chamber, one leading into structure C. Adjacent to B on the E is a walled yard externally 7.7m E–W by 6.8m N–S with entrances in the S and E walls. A second, larger yard is immediately to the N, bounded by the houses on the W, by a continuation of the E–W wall of D on the N, and by the sheepfold wall on the E.

On the W side of B is a small upright stone structure C, 3.4m (N–S) and 2.0m (E–W). There is a window in the N wall, and a smaller window 0.3m square in the W wall. On the right of it is a vertical partition line. There is a 1m entrance gap in the S wall adjacent to B. This structure was possibly a toilet block, with two compartments.

About 4m N of B are the low grassed-over traces of a 3.2m

ARGYLL AND BUTE

square stone structure.

The sheepfold is 10m from the E line of the buildings, c20m N-S and 31m E-W, subdivided by a N-S wall and broken on the E where it meets a (later) wire fence.

Chapelhall

Evaluation

David Sneddon

GUARD

NS 139 689 The area evaluated between 22-4 January 2007 was immediately to the S of an area where previous salvage excavations had recorded the remains of a 10th-century burial ground associated with a former chapel site to the N (Atkinson 1996; 2000). These burials included both cist and non-cist graves. This evaluation uncovered the remains of six long cist burials, the majority of which were well preserved, showing that the graveyard continued to the S of the area previously investigated. Three burials were investigated to ascertain that bone was present. This proved to be the case in all three. No non-cisted burials were noted but, due to the non-intrusive nature of the evaluation and the similarity between natural subsoil and potential grave fills, their presence could not be ruled out at this stage. The burials were concentrated in the NE quarter of the evaluation area and did not appear to continue to the S or W. Other archaeological remains were also uncovered that did not necessarily relate to the burial site. Near the centre of the evaluation area, a large pile of stone cobbles with well defined edges on the northern and southern side was uncovered; it extended beyond the trench to the E and W. The true nature of this feature was not ascertained. In the NW part of the evaluation area, a well constructed stone-lined drain was uncovered with some of the capping stones still in place.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr and Mrs Lee

Clachaig Gunpowder Mill, Glen Lean

Ann Galliard and Nina Henry

Historical survey of industrial site

NS 120 814 to NS 125 815 An historical survey of the gunpowder mill at Clachaig was undertaken between January and July 2007. The work included an external survey of the buildings and the production of site diagrams. The poor condition of the site prevented entry to the inside of the buildings. There were a total of 34 buildings on the N of the river and 12 on the south. The buildings ranged in size from 4 x 4m (a watchman's hut) to 30 x 6.4m and were preserved to a height of up to c10m. Several of the buildings were joined but measured separately. A waterway system with lades, tail races, dams and the track of a tramway or railway on the S of the river were also recorded.

Archive deposited with Argyll and Bute Library – Local Studies, RCAHMS, Historic Scotland

Garrachra

Evaluation, watching brief Archaeology and Micromorphology

Clare Ellis

NS 09070 88435 A burial ground is marked as occurring somewhere to the E of Garrachra Cottage, although the precise location of the burial ground as shown on the 1st Edition OS map is unclear. An evaluation of a mound immediately SE of Garrachra Cottage was undertaken in February 2007. The mound proved to be a gravel bar and entirely natural in origin. In May and June 2007 and prior to gravel extraction, a watching brief was undertaken of the topsoil stripping of an area SE of Garrachra Cottage. No features of archaeological or historical significance were observed.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Aitchesse Ltd

March Cottage

Evaluation

Douglas Gordon

Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 1328 6775 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken in respect of the proposed residential development on land to the SW of March Cottage. The evaluation was carried out from 22-3 May 2007. The evaluation consisted of seven trenches within the footprint of the proposed development. A representative sample of all of the uncovered features with archaeological potential was investigated. All trenches and test pits exhibited a fairly common stratigraphic sequence with a light grey brown loamy clay reaching an average depth of 100-300mm, overlying a varying grey brown gravel and clay subsoil. No archaeological significant features were recorded during the archaeological works.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: John Mudell and Sons

Newton

Farmhouse and associated buildings

David Dorren and Nina Henry

NS 1445 7042 On high ground E of the Newton Burn a group of substantial stone farm buildings with mortared walls is arranged around the W, N and E sides of a rectangle which is closed on the S side by an E-W wall, forming a courtyard. The buildings are roofless, but otherwise largely intact, with walls mostly standing up to roof level. They are labelled consecutively A-H from the S end of the W side. On the W side buildings A and B are aligned N-S; along the N side C-G are aligned in a contiguous E-W row. There are surviving gables at the W end of C and the E end of F, suggesting that C-F were under one roof, with structure G an outhouse. H is a large detached building on the E side.

At NS 14450 70420 is a barn of external dimensions 10.3m N-S by 6.7m E-W. The walls are mortared. There is a door 1.15m wide in the front E wall, with a narrow slit window on each side, 1.8m high, of outside width 0.1m, broadening on the inside. There is an opposing door in the W wall, with a slit window on either side, and a single slit window in the centre of the S wall. The S gable survives but is splitting at both corners. The N wall is featureless. There is a niche 0.3m wide and 0.4m high in the inside E wall, 0.6m N of the door. The interior has the remains of a paved floor.

Structure B is joined to A by a continuation of their W walls across a 3.4m gap between them. The entrance into this space on the E is 2.8m wide, the E wall of B continuing beyond the end of B. Building B measures 6.1m N-S by 6.7m E-W externally, with walls 0.5m wide. The S wall is featureless apart from a small window 0.35m wide and 0.70m high at the E end. Part of the S gable remains. There is a door 1.15m wide in the partially ruined front E wall, with the base of a single window 1m wide on the N side of the door. Opposite the door is a window in the W wall, of width 1.3m inside, narrowing to 0.85m at the outside wall. The N wall has a central hole; low on either side a pipe runs through the wall to the outside. Above the pipe on the E side is a square blocked-up hole 1.5m above the floor. Outside the N wall this pipe emerges on to a small plastered brick trough, either a drain or an inlet.

The long E-W building containing contiguous structures C-G has a common external (N-S) width of 6.2m. At the W end is a two-storey dwelling house C, 11.9m long, whose walls survive up to roof level and are 0.6m thick. In the front (S) wall is a central doorway 1.2m wide flanked by windows 1m wide. The W wall has a central fireplace 0.9m wide with a broad stone lintel. At the S end of this wall is a rectangular recess or cupboard 1.75m high, 0.95m wide, with slots for shelves, and plastered interior. Part of the W gable and chimney remain. Left (S) of the chimney

is the base of an upper storey window, the only feature of the upper floor. In the N wall are two windows centred at 4.9m and 7.7m from the W end, respectively 0.9m and 1.1m wide. There is much tumble below the badly broken E wall, which has the remains of a 1m wide doorway at the S end into building D.

Buildings D-F appear to have been single-storey. D is a work area of external length 13m. The front (S) wall has a door at the W end and another 2m from the E end, with a window in between. This wall stands up to just below the top of the door. Inside, immediately E of the W door, is a low rectangular wall or trough built against the S wall 4.0 x 2.2m externally, with rounded corners on the N side. Opposite it, a partition projects 2.2m from the N wall forming to the W a recess 3.0 x 2.2m internally, the NE corner curved and plastered, and an E room 8.6m long internally. The N wall has the base of a window 1.0m wide adjacent to W wall, and two window bases 1.0m and 0.8m wide in the E room. At the S end of the W wall is the door communicating with C. The centre section of the E wall is broken, but possibly contained a door c1m wide communicating with structure E. A small stone trough 0.75 x 0.45m stands on the floor near the E wall.

E, F and G are smaller attached buildings of the same 6.2m N-S external width as C and D, but of internal lengths 2.5-3.0m. The front entrance to E is a door at the E end of the S wall. The W wall has a possible door curved between it and D, and the E wall has a central door giving access to F. There is a possible window in the N wall 0.9m wide.

The front entrance is a central door 1.10m wide in the S wall. The W wall has the central door communicating with E. In the broken N wall is a window base 0.6m wide, and a possible second window E of it. There is a high gable in the E wall with what may be an entrance to a pigeon loft near the top.

This small structure does not communicate with F and appears to be an outhouse, 2.7m wide internally, with low walls set up against F. An E-W dividing wall creates a S chamber accessible by a door in the S wall, and a N chamber accessible only through a door in the E wall. The E wall is on the point of collapse.

On the E side of the courtyard is a large detached near-square house or barn H, externally 6.7m E-W by 7.0m N-S, with walls 0.5m thick. The partly broken front (W) wall has a central door flanked by windows c1.0m wide. The other walls are featureless apart from a small niche at the W end of the N and S walls. The N and S gables have survived, but there is no fireplace in either wall; a large central hole at the base of the S wall could have accommodated one, but there is no evidence for a chimney there.

The courtyard is closed by a low stone wall running 14m S from the E wall of H, and 27m E-W to meet A at its S wall, with a 2m wide entrance close to A and a track from the S leading up to it. To the SW a channel or path flanked by near-upright flat stones runs through hawthorn bushes towards the burn.

Glenorchy and Inishail

Ardanaisig Hotel

Watching brief

Fiona Baker
Firat Archaeological Services

NN 0897 2489 A watching brief of excavations for a new accommodation block on the shore opposite the SAM crannog (NN026SE6) was undertaken on 3 August 2007. No archaeological deposits were found.

Archive held by FAS until deposited with RCAHMS.

Bonawe Furnace

Donnam Maguire and John Arthur
Archaeological, geophysical and topographic survey GUARD
NN 010 319 An archaeological geophysical survey was carried

out over the site of Bonawe, Iron Works, Taynuilt, on 27 April 2007. The survey employed both resistivity and magnetometer to a small area to the E of Shore House. No significant sub-surface anomalies were detected.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Alan Livingstone, Taynuilt

Bonawe Furnace

Evaluation

Donnam Maguire

GUARD

NN 010 319 An evaluation was carried out on 21 June 2007 within the area of a proposed access route. The evaluation trench was 17.60m long and 2.60m wide. Two archaeological features were observed. The first was the negative remains of a pastoral track way. The second was an alignment of stones that may represent a field drain.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Alan Livingstone, Taynuilt

Kilcalmonell

Ballochroy 1

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NR 73812 52589 20m E of a fence and on the S side of the Ballochroy - Corriecrevie track among field clearance, a thin slab 1.3 x 0.7m bearing 10 cup marks confined to the SE edge. The largest cup measures 50 x 12mm. This rock has some similarities to NR75SW6 but due to differences in shape, dimension and siting they may be two distinct rocks.

Ballochroy 2

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NR 73715 52798 10m S of the Ballochroy - Corriecrevie track, a rounded boulder 1.1 x 0.7 x 0.5m among field clearance bearing 10 cup marks.



Cup-marked rock, Ballochroy 2.

Corriecrevie

Cup- and ring-marked rocks

George Currie

NR 74211 54156 1) 380m NE of NR75SW1, an outcrop bearing at least two cup marks under field clearance.

2) 520m NE of NR75SW1, a stretch of bedrock bearing six cup marks, one of which is ringed.

Kilchoman

Ardnave, Islay

Chance find

T Cowie

National Museums Scotland

NR 29 74 A fine example of a Late Bronze Age bronze bifid

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razor was found by Mr T Epps near Ardnave Point.

Claimed as treasure trove and allocated to the Islay Museum (TT 100/06).

Kildalton and Oa

Glenedale House

Evaluation Martin Cook
AOC Archaeology Group

NR 3321 5224 A watching brief was completed on 10–11 April 2007 on the topsoil stripping of three house plots totalling 369.5 m², to the immediate S of Glenedale House, Glenedale. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr and Mrs Whyte

Kilfinan

Ann Terrace, Kames

Evaluation Alan Duffy
AOC Archaeology Group

NR 9710 7130 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on 8 February 2007 at a site at Ann Terrace in Kames in advance of a proposed residential development. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Forbes and Adam

Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon

Caol Ithe, Iona

Watching brief Clare Ellis
Archaeology and Micromorphology

NM 28391 23742 A watching brief was conducted during August 2006 on the excavation of the foundations for a bothy and septic tank to be built in the garden ground of Caol Ithe, Iona. No material of archaeological or historical significance was observed.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr and Mrs MacDonald

Fionnphort, Isle of Mull

Watching brief John Wood and Mary Peteranna
Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NM 314 233 A watching brief was conducted on 24–6 January 2007 to monitor digging of all areas to be disturbed by the development of a house site. The proposed house site lay on an historical pilgrimage route to Iona, and other areas of archaeological significance were close by. (NM 32SW1–NM 32SW11–NM 32SW13) Three trenches denoting the areas for drainage/septic tank usage, drive-way and house area were stripped of topsoil, and any area of archaeological interest was hand cleaned and investigated by trowel. One archaeological feature was identified, a 0.30m wide x 5.20m long field drain, containing later 19th- and early 20th-century pottery. No other archaeological features were uncovered.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Martin Caldwell TSL Construction Ltd

Maritime Landscape in North Argyll – Loch Beg, Loch Scridain, Fish-trap

Survey Colin Martin and Paula Martin
Morvern Maritime Centre

NM 531 292 The low stone wall enclosing part of this relatively sheltered beach is a fish-trap similar to others recorded in North Argyll (DES 2003, 41, 80; DES 2005, 33–4). This site was identified during 2007.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Killarow and Kilmeny

Drùim a' Chuirn, Carnbeg

David H Caldwell and Nigel A Ruckley
Settlement with souterrain

NR 4206 6809 (the souterrain) In June 2007, Donald James MacPhee, head gamekeeper on the Dunlossit Estate, reported the discovery of a feature on Islay that turned out to be a souterrain. It had come to light through a shepherd losing a lamb through a hole in the ground. The souterrain was planned and recorded on 11 July and the hole has since been capped.

The hole was about 0.5m across and was on the line of a track made by recent use of a quad-bike and other estate vehicles. It was immediately obvious that this traffic had caused a lintel stone in the subterranean passage to snap and collapse. It was one of a series of adjacent lintels, supported at each side on upright slabs, forming a passage about 0.85m to 0.95m wide, orientated E–W but curving very gently southwards. The accumulation of earth since its abandonment left only a depth of 0.5m or less beneath its lintels. Many of the slabs and lintels appeared to be Dalradian, metamorphosed limestone from the local bedrock. It did not appear that the souterrain extended very far in a westerly direction from the hole before ending, or being truncated by another roof fall. In an easterly direction it could be seen extending for a distance of over 2m. The edges of the hole also revealed that the lintels were capped by a layer 0.12m to 0.25m thick of reddish brown silt immediately beneath topsoil, perhaps representing an attempt at waterproofing by the souterrain builders. Since the extent of this deposit would give a clue to the length of the souterrain, four small test pits were made through the topsoil to check for its presence, suggesting that the souterrain is only about 6m in length.

The W end of the souterrain is positioned within the entrance of a hut circle, with its E end extending beyond its walls. This house has an overall diameter of about 13.4m, its wall being represented by a low spreading turf-covered bank. It is one of a group of six houses, probably not all of the same date, the others being positioned as follows:

- NR 4199 6804 Hut circle, 12.5m in overall diameter.
- NR 4214 6820 Sub-rectangular turf and stone structure, 6.9 x 4.4m, with opposed entrances.
- NR 4207 6817 Sub-rectangular turf and stone structure, 12.2 x 8.1m.
- NR 4209 6818 Hut circle, 11m in overall diameter.
- NR 4209 6821 Rectangular structure, 7.7m wide with a length of over 9.4m.

All these houses are positioned towards the end of an escarpment of limestone. On its edge there is an old lead-mine working, probably a level driven into the side of the slope, surrounded by spoil heaps. At the bottom of the slope, at NR 4211 6826, a stone described as the 'Christening Stone', was pointed out to us. It is a block of pale greenish metabasite with pale phenocrysts, 0.69m by 0.64m with a height of 0.44. In its top surface two cups have been worked, one 0.26m in diameter, the other, part of the rim of which is now missing, 0.36m in diameter. It looked possible that this stone could have been rolled off the top of the escarpment in relatively recent times. It may be identified as a mortar or knocking stone.

In the months before our visit to the site pigs had been kept in the area of these houses. They had trampled the tops of the walls of these structures, exposing five very small sherds of hand-made pottery and a few pieces of slag. A calcined flint scraper was also recovered from the spoil at the mine working. These will be deposited in the Museum of Islay Life in Port Charlotte.

A full report with plans and photographs will be lodged with WoSAS.

Killean and Kilchenzie

Ballure

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NR 71180 48970 80m SE of the deserted settlement of Drumnaw, a boulder 0.9 x 0.9 x 0.6m in rushes, bearing one cup mark and two further possible cup marks.

Braids

George Currie

Cup- and ring-marked rock

NR 71787 44419 20m N of NR74SW2, a boulder 1.1 x 0.9 x 0.7m with a cup mark 500 x 15mm and possible ring on its S face.

Kilmartin

Carnassarie

Roddy Regan

Walkover survey

Kilmartin House Museum

NM 83500 02000 The fieldwork was organised by Kilmartin House Museum as part of the Dalriada Project which involved members of the local community participating in a walkover survey of Carnassarie Farm, some 2km NW of Kilmartin village. The survey, undertaken between April and May 2007, recorded over 240 sites, many previously unknown, including possible burial monuments, rock art and numerous structures. As such the survey substantially increased our knowledge of past land use in this northern area of Kilmartin Glen and augments and enhances previous work conducted in the area. The results are summarised below.

Burial cairns

Two burial cairns had previously been recorded within the survey area and another potential cairn was located at NM 83973 01951. A possible artificially enhanced natural knoll may form a burial mound/cairn located at NM 83441 01490.

Cup-marked rocks

Only one of the recorded rock art sites had previously been reported (NM 80SW 63, NM 84321 01999). The other sites were located at NM 84439 01653, NM 84301 02069, NM 83446 01206, NM 83444 01208, NM 83261 01302, NM 83336 01369, NM 83340 01372, NM 83817 01813, NM 83160 03562 and NM 82849 02243. All the sites consisted of single, or groups of, plain cup marks, with most located on exposed natural rock panels, although four sites were located on loose boulders. The number of cups present varied from 1 to 36, although the numbers on each rock might be increased if possible eroded cups are taken into account.

Platform/enclosure

A rather more ambiguous site was recorded at NM 83493 01185 and appeared to consist of an artificially levelled terrace forming a rough arc or circle. Several large stones appeared to delineate its periphery and may be the remnants of a kerb on its southern side with a bank or berm on its western side. What this site represents is difficult to determine but its proximity between Carn Ban cairn and the Carnassarie standing stones and cairn suggest it may be some type of denuded monument relating to the prehistoric period.

Saddle quern

NM 83967 02131 on an eastern terrace of Cnoc Creach, a saddle quern, incongruous amongst the dark volcanic rock outcrops that pepper the area.

Structures

We recorded 85 individual structures during the survey (with

five possible others). These varied extensively in size, shape and possible function. Several groups of structures were recorded at: NM 83973 01951, NM 82796 01974, NM 82637 02558, NM 83039 02830, NM 82865 02287, NM 82940 02463, NM 83020 02643, NM 83300 02790, NM 83243 02701, NM 83363 02704 and NM 82335 02697. Larger individual structures were recorded at NM 84313 01807, NM 83191 01425, NM 83037 02712 and NM 83244 02670, although the later two structures might be associated with other nearby structural groups.

Shielings

Groups of possible shielings were recorded at NM 83294 02787 and NM 83239 02693, these being mainly small circular or sub circular dry stone structures. Four groups of turf constructed structures were also recorded, at NM 82796 01974, NM 83041 02846, NM 83044 02662, and NM 83377 02712. These consisted of groups of oval or sub-circular structures and displayed a similarity in shape and form between the sites. Small individual stone structures were recorded at NM 83208 02275, NM 83181 02245, NM 83237 03544, NM 82753 03513, NM 82707 02496, NM 83129 03054 and NM 83352 03209 and these were possibly also shielings.

Possible mills

One small rectangular structure at NM 83197 01544 may represent the remains of a horizontal mill, given its position adjacent to a burn and the presence of possible lades. A second building may also be the remains of another mill at NM 83813 01729, again given its proximity to a burn, although here any lades were less apparent.

Clearance cairns

Over 60 single or groups of clearance cairns were recorded in the survey. Most, as is perhaps to be expected, were situated alongside or amongst rig and furrow cultivation and/or former field areas.

Rig and furrow

We recorded 34 areas of rig and furrow with the most extensive surviving areas in the eastern part of the survey area. Here the survival and visibility of the patterns of rig cultivation are probably due to past and present land management, with close sheep-cropped vegetation and active discouragement of bracken growth. Without these, the cultivation patterns are easily lost to undergrowth and this may partially account for fewer recorded sites within the western survey area where the undergrowth was more scrubby.

Other sites

Other features recorded during the survey included quarries, peat working alongside track alignments, dykes/enclosures, twinning pens, sheepfank and springs/wells.

The archive will be deposited with Kilmartin House Museum and copies of the report lodged with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS. Funder: Dalriada Project

Ormaig 2007

Evaluation

Clare Ellis

Kilmartin House Museum

NM 8222 0270 A programme of archaeological works was carried out at Ormaig cup- and ring-marked site in Argyll in July and August 2007. Through hand excavation the extent of the site was determined and previously noted but subsequently 'lost' decorated exposures 4, 5, 6 and 7 (the former recorded by the RCAHMS. in 1985 and the latter recorded in Morris 1977) were re-located and recorded. Newly exposed rock art was recorded using a variety of methods including scaled plan, tracing and laser scanning. The lowermost exposure, Exposure 1, was cleaned of moss and grass; Exposures 2 and 3 were not cleaned, as the roots of the moss cover appeared to penetrate the rock surface.

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Data on the vegetation covering the rock art and the geology into which the rock art had been carved was also collected to inform options for the long term management and conservation of the site and other similar rock art sites in Mid-Argyll.

Archive deposited with Kilmartin House Museum
 Funder: British Academy, The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and the Dalriada Project

Ormaig Rock Art Graeme Cavers and Gemma Hudson
 Laser scan survey AOC Archaeology Group

NM 8222 0270 On behalf of Kilmartin House Museum, a laser scan survey of the rock outcrops at Ormaig was undertaken between 1–3 August 2007 using a combination of medium range and high-resolution short-range laser scanning. Coverage of around two thirds of the carvings was achieved during the survey, including five previously unrecorded exposures.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
 Funder: Kilmartin House Museum

Torran, New Farmhouse Site John Lewis
 Evaluation Scotia Archaeology

NM 88380 04929 The footprint of a new farmhouse, together with a pit for a septic tank and trench connecting the two, were excavated 450m E of the existing Torran Farm, on sloping ground leading down to the N shore of Loch Awe. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were found in any of the trenches.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
 Funder: Mr Joachim Brolly

Torran, New Hostel John Lewis
 Watching brief Scotia Archaeology

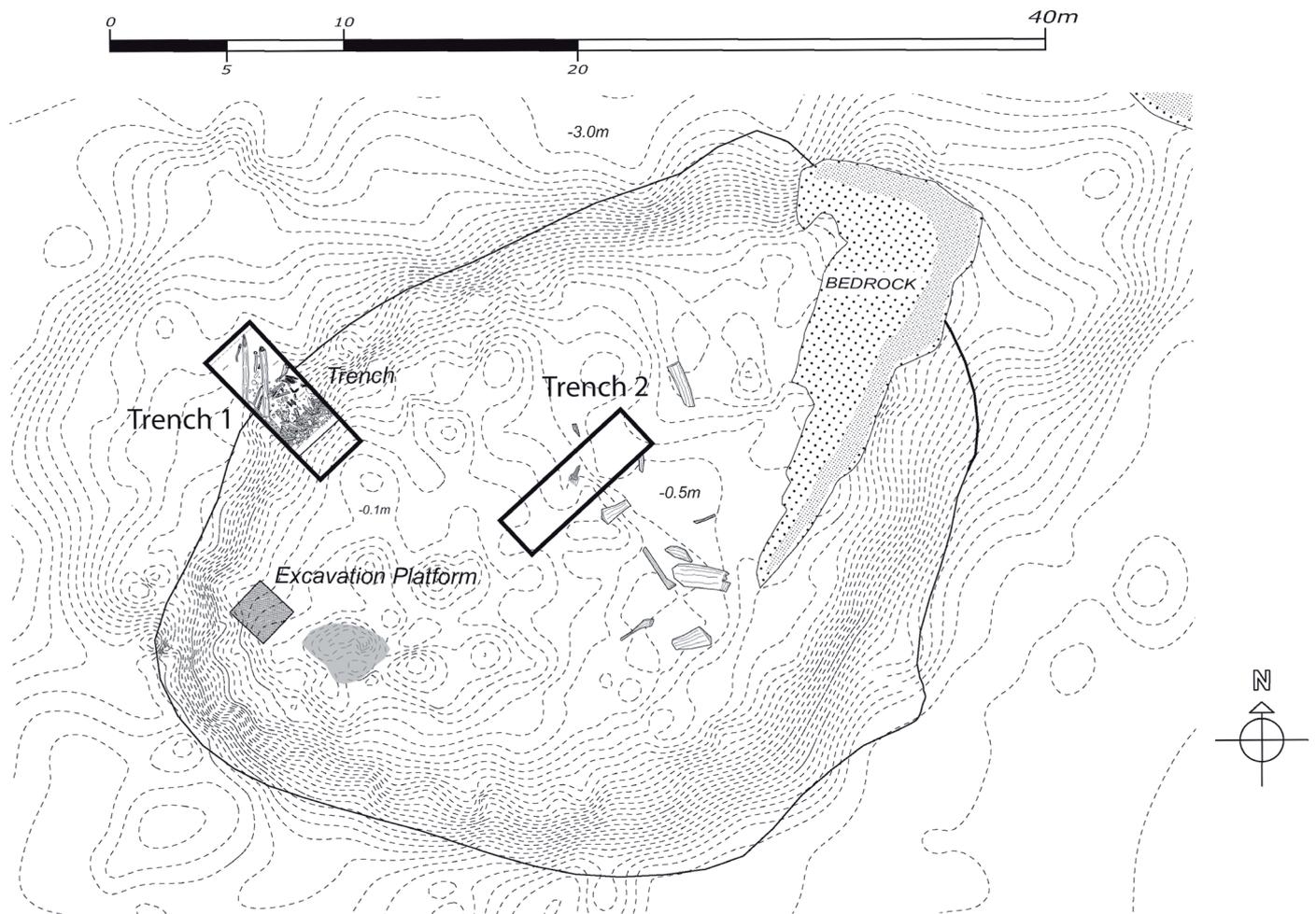
NM 87667 04606 to NM 87788 04620; NM 87785 04613 to NM 87717 04521; NM 87728 04504 to NM 87777 04450
 A watching brief was kept during the machine excavation of a trench, 120m long, from the site of a new hostel complex at the W end of Loch Awe to a septic tank, and another from the septic tank to an outfall in the loch. The second trench was divided into two sections, either side of the Allt Garbh, totalling 195m in length. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered, only topsoil lying directly on lacustrine deposits and glacial till.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
 Funder: Mr Joachim Brolly

Kilmichael Glassary

Barran Eoin Tom Welsh
 Enclosure

NR 9707 9670 This L-shaped hilltop at 100m OD lies 600m NW of Minard, within NR 970966,970967 and 971967, and the E arm is crossed by pylons N–S. The summit is enclosed by a rubble wall. On W side of S arm, where wall crosses a dip is a rectangular mound 10 x 8m. On N side of E arm is a similar mound but excluded with the wall round three sides. There is a



Contour survey of Ederline Boathouse Crannog showing trench locations. Contours at 0.1m increments.

massive structure 70m downhill E of E arm, and in boggy ground 100m SE a rectangular and oval foundation on a knoll.

Dunadd Environs RA Housley, SPE Blockley, JJ Lowe,
A MacCleod and IP Matthews
Palaeoenvironmental study of tephra layers in
organic river meander sediments

Universities of Glasgow, Oxford and
Royal Holloway College, London.

NR 8318 9363 Dunadd in mid Argyll is an important early medieval hilltop settlement believed to have been one of the political centres of the *Dál Riata* Scots from the 6–9th centuries AD. Situated close to the site are a series of old river channels, former meanders of the River Add. Preserved within the channels are organic deposits, comprising peat and river alluvium. An earlier pollen and plant macrofossil study from the meanders, together with 12 radiocarbon dates, demonstrated the sequence accumulated rapidly over the last 2000 years, providing a high-resolution record of land use practises contemporary with the use of the hillfort.

In 2004 an initial tephrostratigraphic study of the meanders revealed five 100mm zones in which volcanic tephra was believed to be present. In 2006 finer examination at 10mm resolution showed only two of these zones had geochemically unaltered ash shards in stratigraphically discrete horizons which could represent primary deposition; the remaining core sections had extended ‘tails’ of ash deposition characteristic of post-fall reworking. Electron microprobe analysis of the two discrete ash horizons matched hitherto known Icelandic volcanism with the geochemical data pointing to the eruptions of Hekla in AD 1510 and AD 1947 being the cause of, respectively, the 520mm and 190mm depositional events. This is the first time that deposited ash has been reported for Hekla 1947 in the British Isles. Before this there have only been reports of the plume passing over Scotland but no documented ash falls. The results help to establish the dating of the top of the off-site environmental record for the site and put the chronology on a firmer basis.

Archive deposited with Universities of Glasgow, Oxford, and Royal Holloway College London.

Funder: Society of Antiquaries of London and University of Glasgow

Ederline Boathouse Crannog, Loch Awe Jon C Henderson
Underwater excavations Underwater Archaeology Research
Centre, University of Nottingham

NM 8821 0394 Underwater excavations were carried out on Ederline Boathouse crannog, in Loch Awe, between 19–25 March 2007 as part of the Scottish Wetland Archaeology Programme. Two trenches were excavated, one at the side of the mound (Trench 1) and one on the top of the mound (Trench 2). The trenches were positioned in an attempt to find *in situ* occupation deposits on the site and to gain some insight into how the mound was constructed and changed over time.

The 3 x 5m trench laid out in 2004 (Trench 1) was extended 2m into the crannog mound. The primary aim of Trench 1 was to uncover the original foundations of the crannog to provide information on how the surviving mound was formed. The rich Early Historic and Iron Age organic levels (Contexts 103 and 105) identified in 2004 were found to run through the entire trench and they are interpreted as discard from the main mound, consisting of moderately compact plant material and red-brown silt containing wood-chips, bracken, hazel nuts, twigs, animal bone and charcoal. Significant amounts of charcoal and burnt bone were recovered from both deposits and several timbers were seen to be superficially charred and had clearly been close

to fire before deposition. Disarticulated, broken and worked structural timbers were found in both contexts throughout the trench. In general, Context 103 produced more bone, charcoal and burnt timber than 105 –this context produced two sherds of E-ware in 2004 and the bottom stone of a schist rotary quern in March 2007. Although the organic deposits became thicker as they approached the main crannog mound, no *in situ* structural timbers or deposits which could be said to indicate the basal construction levels of the crannog mound were identified.

A trench measuring 7 x 2m (Trench 2) was opened on the surface of the mound in an effort to identify *in situ* occupation deposits. Under the stone capping of the mound, horizontal alder timbers laid in layers at roughly right-angles to each other were found throughout the trench sitting within a matrix of grey sandy silt, gravel and small stones. There were no finds from this deposit but it contained small flecks (less than 50mm in diameter) of charcoal and burnt bone throughout, suggesting the deposit been heavily re-worked and mixed over time presumably by water. The layers of horizontal timbers are interpreted as the structural layers of a *packwerk* mound. Two discrete deposits of comminuted plant material, twigs and bracken were identified in the trench and may represent the fragmentary remains of flooring material. Both were sampled in their entirety for archaeobotanical analysis.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. at project end
Funder: Historic Scotland



Underwater excavation in progress.

Fearnoch Old Farmhouse, Kilmichael Glen John Lewis
Watching brief Scotia Archaeology

NR 88385 96734 A watching brief was kept during groundworks associated with the construction of a new house on the site of this 19th-century farmhouse, some of whose walls stood to a maximum height of 3m. Removal of the building's foundations and the stripping of topsoil from the area to its immediate E revealed no structures or features of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: L and A Mackay Ltd

Long Walk Stables, Kilmartin Robert McMorran
Watching brief AOC Archaeology Group

NR 8272 9587 A watching brief was undertaken on 15 February 2007 during ground-breaking works associated with the construction of a stable block, field shelter and generator shed at a field S of Long Walk, Kilmartin. No significant archaeological features or artefacts.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: O-Fish-Shell Ltd

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Tullochgorm

Tom Welsh

Multivallate fort

NR 9711 9513 A possible small fort located on a knoll astride a ridge, in a forestry plantation at 45m OD, 400m ESE of Tullochgorm and 600m W of Brainport Point, is accompanied by cross-walls on the ridge E and W. The S defences are crossed by a banked and ditched forest track, which cuts a 12m swathe through the remains, and there has been localised digging sectioning through the walls on the E arc. The defences merge on N where there is a steep scarp. The area enclosed by the innermost wall is 19–21m across, but this is contained in an ellipse 47 x 32m, in turn within a pair of walls around the base of the knoll enclosing 70 x 45m. The banks are 3–4m broad, sometimes merging and locally supplemented. Where the oval tapers on NW, there is a massive rubble wall 7m broad by 30m long. At 88m SW of the fort is a bank across the ridge 6m broad, 1.5m high. E of the fort are two cross-ridge barriers: a rock pile at 18m E, while 90m NE increasing to 120m E and returning to 30m SE of the fort, on a crest crossing the ridge, is another wall 7m broad. On an elevation 80m E of the fort is a rectangular mound 16 x 8m. Possibly unconnected but within the overall complex, 70m SW of the fort is a structure 30 x 6m, forming two rooms, one constructed with large stone blocks embedded end to end, the other with rubble walls, together with other enclosure banks.

A detailed description deposited with RCAHMS and WoSAS.

Kilmodan

Achanelid

George Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NS 02242 89580 1) Just above the deserted settlement of Achanelid, an outcrop 1.9m high bearing a cup mark 50mm x 15mm.

2) 200m SSW of the above at NS 02195 89390 an outcrop with two cup marks 55 x 20mm and 55 x 18mm.

Kildalvan

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NS 01774 89154 A metre-high outcrop bearing a cup mark 45 x 15mm at 0.7m. Two other cup-like features are probably natural.

Kilmore and Kilbride

Cardingmill Cottage

Alan Matthews

Watching brief

Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NM 848 293 Archaeological investigative works were required in respect of the extension of Cardingmill Cottage, Oban. The area consists of landscaped ground at to the S of the existing cottage. An L-shaped area was opened of approximately 12 x 1m on 16 July 2007, corresponding to the southern and eastern limits of the development area. No archaeological significant features were recorded during the archaeological works.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr Finlo Cottier

Dunstaffnage

Colin Breen, Wes Forsythe
and Dan Rhodes

Survey and assessment

School of Environmental Science,
University of Ulster

NM 8826 3449 In April and June 2007 a team of researchers drawn from the School of Environmental Science at the University of Ulster with support from the Queen's University of Belfast conducted an integrated landscape survey and assessment of the environs of Dunstaffnage Castle. The primary purpose

of the survey was to undertake extensive terrestrial and marine topographic and geophysical survey of the landscape area of the castle with a view to reconstructing the formation processes of the headland and recording buried cultural remains. This project was carried out with both financial and logistical support of Historic Scotland which is gratefully acknowledged.

The Castle is located on an upthrown block of conglomerate whose NW vertical face lies along a NE trending fault line that can be traced along the edge of the conglomerate block, down to the shore along a topographic low (preferentially eroded along the fault plane) and onto Eilean Mor to the NE. Not only does the upthrown block of the fault lend an elevated position to the Castle, but the vertical face created by the fault plane also adds to the natural defences of the structure.

Geophysical survey was conducted both in the marine environment and on land. The geophysical survey of Dunstaffnage Bay and surrounding waters comprised an *EdgeTech* Model 272-TD dual-frequency digital side-scan sonar acquisition system and a high-resolution digital echo-sounder. Bathymetric data was contoured to produce 2- and 3-dimensional landscape models of the bay area and act as basemaps for further data presentation and interpretation. These data were combined with onshore topographic surveys to produce seamless digital terrain models depicting the coastal landscape. The side-scan sonar survey resulted in the production of seafloor maps outlining both sediment types and the potential presence and location of sites of archaeological potential. Unfortunately no cultural anomalies were detected on the seabed in the immediate vicinity of the castle. Data was ground-truthed by a combination of sediment sampling exercises and diver-truthing.

Three primary forms of terrestrial geophysical survey were undertaken, Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), Resistivity survey and Magnetometry. The magnetometry data is still being processed and its usefulness is under question due to the nature of the underlying geology. The GPR consisted of a series of transects running both north-south and east-west across the various survey areas. Resistivity survey was undertaken in three primary survey grids, with an attempt to cover as much of the available ground as possible. Both data sets were integrated and georeferenced with the topographic data obtained using a combination of total station survey coupled with GPS positioning.

The GPR survey carried out in the environs of Dunstaffnage castle indicated a ditch of varying size located close to the base of the bedrock. This feature was present at the SW, S, SE, NE and NW sides of the castle and is likely to be continuous around the structure. There is considerable variation in its appearance, being from 2–10m wide and 0.5–1.7m deep, and in one instance shows a hint that it may have been amended or re-cut. A number of visible surface features on the NE and SE sides of the castle were tested. These appeared as three subtle sub-rectangular features, sometimes evidenced only by vegetation change. These features were prominent in the resistivity survey. Two SE features were more promising and showed a strong consolidated reflection perhaps indicative of flooring or introduced material for a vegetable plot. To the SW a number of probable 'naust' features proved to be shallow. The interior of the church showed no signs of burials, although there was shallow disturbance.

Finally, a number of topographic features were also identified including

- 1 Pond and associated channel features located directly N of chapel.
- 2 Two stone-built circular features with the appearance of hut/round house.
- 3 Series of level rectangular features located E and NE of

castle. Quantities of post-medieval artefactual material contained in soil upcast in vicinity of these features.

4 Large level rectangular earthwork feature with second smaller feature directly to the S of castle.

5 Two, and possibly a third, earthwork features which have the appearance of boat nausts.

Funder: University of Ulster and Historic Scotland

Glenshellach, Oban

John Lewis

Excavation, radiocarbon dating

Scotia Archaeology

NM 8485 2835 In 2004 an evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of several new houses in a field some 500m E of Glenshellach Farm (*DES* 2004, 31). The only feature of significance uncovered was a small hearth lying directly on the glacial till. Carbonised seeds of *Corylus avellana* retrieved from the hearth were identified by Tim Holden of Headland Archaeology Ltd. They have been dated to 2835±35 BP (GU-14982) at the 1-sigma level of confidence which calibrates to the range 1120–900 BC at the 2-sigma level of confidence, placing the hearth in the late Bronze Age.

In 2007 what were thought to be the remains of a building standing on a low rock outcrop were investigated before the rock was quarried for further development. Excavation proved that it was not a building although a 12m-long stretch of dry stone wall that was revealed is interpreted as a remnant of a field boundary predating a nearby dyke which probably dates to the 19th century. It is thought possible that the earlier wall was contemporary with a pre-Improvement building (NM82NW 61), located on a high rock outcrop 60m further NW.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr Iain Clark

Kilninian and Kilmore

Ballygowan Bay

Elizabeth B Rennie, Molly McNair, Colin Campbell

NM 4335 4325 In a pasture field about 250m NNE of the Broch 'Dun nan Gall', on the S side of the B8073, and 80m from the house 'Na Fuarain' there is an oval mound of stone. It is 7.6m in length, 5m at its broadest point and 1.3m at its maximum height. Its axis is almost exactly E/W and the broadest and highest point is to the E. The upper stones are loose and smaller than the lower ones and probably constitute field clearance. The lower stones are larger, particularly those around the basal perimeter. These are mostly embedded and grass covered and many measure 0.5 to 0.75m. They give the appearance of a kerb although they do not extend round the full perimeter but encircle the broadest point of the oval mound. An old ash tree grows out of this area. There is a clearance cairn about 15m to the SW and a deserted settlement about 80m to the W.

Maritime Landscape in N Argyll –

Aros Castle, Harbour

Colin Martin and Paula Martin

Survey

Morvern Maritime Centre

NM 563 448 On the shore below Aros Castle are two incurving stone walls constructed of beach boulders. Enclosing an area of some 20 x 30m behind a 10m-wide entrance, they form a small harbour, its inner end lying under the access road to the White House of Aros. While these walls cannot be dated, they were regarded as old by Thomas Pennant in 1772 ('Aros Castle, seated on a rock above the sea, and once a seat of MacDonald of the Isles. At the foot of the rock is the ruin of an oval pier, where he secured his boats').

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Meall Min, Isle of Ulva

Hilary McColl and Loyla Picozzi

Fieldwalking

NM 447 387 The contributors found a cup-marked stone in the course of a brief visit to the island of Ulva in September 2007. The stone is located on the SW side of the Isle of Ulva, on one of the trails indicated to visitors as leading eventually to the seashore. The trail crosses rough pasture and uneven ground, rising towards cliffs above the sea shore at one point, but falling towards some boggy ground at lowest point. The trail is quite faint and does not seem to be well frequented.

As the trail crosses a small area of boggy ground, some flat stones have been placed to serve as stepping stones. One of these, a lozenge-shaped stone, carries clear cup markings. Three complete cup marks were visible immediately. Clearing vegetation from around the stone edges revealed signs of further cups, some of them only partial, as if the stone had originally been part of a larger panel. We could not see an outcrop close by, so we assumed the stone had been brought here with the other (unmarked) stones to help walkers to cross the boggy patch of ground.

We had no means of measuring the stone at the time, but we photographed it using a 1p coin to indicate scale. This gives us an estimated measurement of 0.45 x 0.36m across the points of the lozenge.

Kingarth

Blackpark East, Kilchattan Bay, Isle of Bute

Alan Saville

Findspot

National Museums Scotland

NS 093 555 Fieldwalking collection of c150 pitchstone flakes and cores by Mrs Anne Spiers and others at the same spot where similar finds were made in 1996 by Mr Chris Barrowman (*DES* 1997, 22).

Claimed as treasure trove (TT.22/07) and allocated to Bute Museum, Rothesay.

Mount Stuart House, Policies, Shore Chapel

(Scoulag Church) J Austin, C McFarlane, T Romankiewicz,

J Sanders and T Addyman

Conservation plan and gazetteer

Simpson & Brown Architects with Addyman Archaeology

NS 10843 59499 (Mount Stuart House), NS 11012 60563 (Shore Chapel) A conservation plan was commissioned by the Mount Stuart Trust for managing the house and its immediate policies. Work on this plan was undertaken between February and December 2007.

Mount Stuart House is a late 19th-century mansion with private chapel built for the 3rd Marquess of Bute by Robert Rowand Anderson. It largely replaces the early 18th-century mansion by Alexander McGill that burnt down in 1877. The wings of the Georgian structure survived the fire and were incorporated in the new 19th-century main building. Research and analysis showed that much of the designed landscape of the 18th century and estate buildings have been retained.

New research and contextual analysis was undertaken for the 18th-century Shore Chapel, a short distance from Mount Stuart House, also presumed to be by Alexander McGill. Anonymous design drawings helped to understand the original design of this building as an endowed protestant church and it has always been an important landscape feature. The 1880s saw its transformation, presumably by Rowand Anderson, into a Catholic chapel; in 1900 the mausoleum for the 3rd Marquess was erected to the design of Robert Weir Schultz within the N aisle; otherwise the earlier interior was little altered.

Works included survey, gazetteer, condition assessment and

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archaeological analysis of the main house, Shore Chapel, and key structures within the designed landscape in order to develop a strategy for the long-term management of the site. This study, combined with extensive review of historical information from the Mount Stuart Archives, which culminated in the production of a conservation plan, completed at the end of 2007.

Archive deposited with Mount Stuart Archives
Funder: The Mount Stuart Trust

Lismore and Appin

Appin House Draw Kiln

Stuart Nisbet

NM 9349 4940 Modest but well preserved rubble draw kiln within improved estate landscape above Appin House. Kiln facing SW, 3.6m high, lower part 5.4m square x 2.1m high capped by paving slabs, upper part 3.8m diameter x 1.5m high. Brick-lined pot 1.5m diameter, tapering at base. Single draw arch to front, 1.6m wide x 1.6m high tapering inwards for 1.8m to draw hole.

Rear loading ramp 15m long retained by rubble walls. Track then continues uphill retained on W side by rubble retaining wall or 'ha-ha'.

Rectangular rubble walled enclosure 0.8m thick extends forwards from kiln frontage for 4.3m, 5.6m wide, ending with 2.7m wide opening. Wallheads slope outwards, indicating former pitched roof, and side walls partly retain adjacent ground.

Possible lime quarry, now a reservoir, 100m uphill to E.
Funder: Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland



Appin House Draw Kiln.

Clachandou

Survey

Euan W MacKie

Dept of Adult and Continuing Education,

University of Glasgow

NM 922 464 This ruinous cottage with an intact barn attached stands beside the minor road between Port Appin and its junction with the main A828 at Tynribbie. Until 2005 only the long barn/byre was visible, the domestic building being hidden by bushes. Three single-storeyed, rectangular buildings with lime-mortared walls have been added on to each other in succession. The oldest is A – with two large, square, opposed hearths in its gable ends – and is at the NW end of the row; two pairs of cruck slots inside show that it was originally thatched. The doorway is in the middle of the south-west wall with a small window on either side of it. There are no signs now of a primary internal partition and this building seems to be a smaller version of the first Old Ferryhouse in the village, which was a long house with a hearth in each of its gable walls and which was quite probably built in the 1740s (MacKie 1997). The NW hearth must have been for cooking; an iron cross bar for supporting a cauldron is still in the chimney.

Fragments of three freshly broken china vessels were found in the lime mortar and rubble wall core of this building, behind one of the cruck slots. One was jam-jar-shaped, the second was a spirit jar (originally with a small neck and a small ring handle next to it) while the third was a glazed globular vessel of higher quality.

An extra room (B), with the same width and height, was added on at some stage and exactly in line with A; it too had lime-mortared walls and consisted of a single room with one large fireplace in its NE gable wall, made of massive, dressed sandstone slabs. A door was driven through the common gable wall and no doubt the thatched roof of A was removed at this point so that a continuous slate roof could be erected over both buildings. Probably at a later stage tongue-and-grooved planking was inserted to cover the walls of both parts, wooden floors were inserted, a wooden-walled hallway was built to divide A in half, and an upper wooden floor was added on top of the rafters of A, with partitions forming at least two rooms immediately under the roof. There was no running water, electricity or mains drainage in this cottage when it was last inhabited in 1974.

The third building C – also lime-mortared – is longer and higher and seems to have been a barn and a byre. Although it was built against the gable end of B, and part of its own gable rests on the older wall, it is not quite in line with the earlier buildings although following the same orientation. There are no traces of hearths in its gable walls and there is no internal connection with room B. Concrete has recently been poured over the floor so the original drain of the byre has presumably been buried.

Dating the various construction phases precisely is difficult. The 1st OS 6" map of the Appin area was surveyed in 1871 and it shows the three buildings complete; an estimate of 1860 for the building of the barn/byre therefore seems reasonable but it could be earlier. Room B with its monumental hearth of sandstone slabs must be earlier still, perhaps at about 1840. The Langlands map of Argyll of 1801 shows a cottage called 'Clachandou' in the right spot so the original thatched cottage must go back to the late 18th century at least. The present name of the building is Bioran dubha ('Blackthorn') but Clachandou ('the dark house' or 'settlement') is evidently the original name.

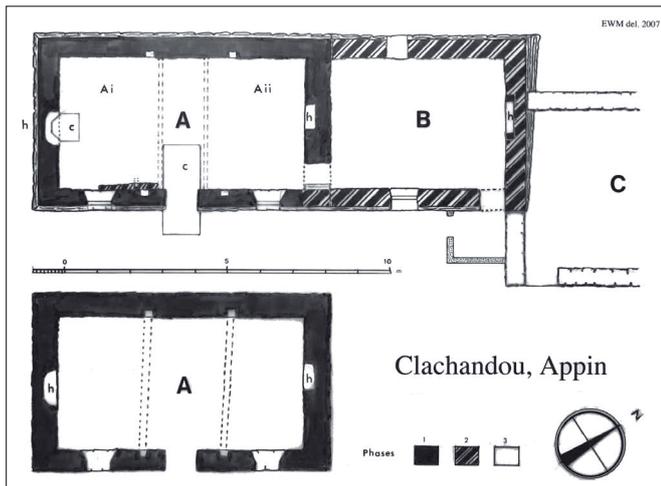
The series of buildings at Clachandou are important because they are a rare example in Appin of a domestic dwelling in which one can clearly trace the changes reflecting the economic improvement in the life of ordinary highland people during the two centuries from about 1770.

I am grateful to Stuart MacCorquodale, the owner, for encouraging me to survey and study the cottage.

More details of the cottage are available (MacKie 2006) and will be deposited, with more photographs, with RCAHMS.



General view of Clachandou in 2005.



Plan of Clachandou showing the main three phases of construction, Phase 1 c1760, Phase 2 c1840 and Phase 3 before 1871. 'C' = cement.

Isle of Lismore S Stoddart
Excavation, survey University of Cambridge
Study and publication phase. Original fieldwork completed in 2005. Some surface survey of the central part of the island in 2007. Consolidation of Tirefour broch planned for February March 2008. Archaeological trail currently being designed by local community.
Archive deposited with RCAHMS. Copies currently lodged with Historic Scotland
Funder: Historic Scotland, McDonald Institute Cambridge, CERS (current phase)

Lismore Landscape Project/Balnagowan Loch (Baile a' Ghobhainn) & Loch Fiart
Rupert A Housley and Susan Ramsay
Pollen study University of Glasgow
Department of Archaeology and GUARD

NM 864 433 (Balnagowen) and NM 803 371 (Fiart) A preliminary study of the upper sedimentary sequences of two lochside sampling sites on the isle of Lismore undertaken between July 2005 and January 2007 has shown that the island experienced an unusual vegetational history compared to other regions of W Scotland. Uniquely for Scotland, *Ulmus* appears to have been the dominant woodland type on Lismore in the mid-Holocene period, in marked contrast to the mainland where *Quercus* was more dominant. Possible explanations may relate to the calcareous conditions prevailing on the island or could be connected to issues of vegetational competition supposing *Ulmus* became well established on the island before *Quercus* arrived. The expansion of *Alnus* appears to have been slow, perhaps indicating that the mechanism influencing the rise in woodland taxon on the island may have been complex. Unusually, the 'elm decline' on Lismore appears have been accompanied by a decrease in both *Quercus* and *Pinus*, although more work is needed to confirm this. Within the pollen record from both sampling sites there are early and late burning episodes, the first associated with Mesolithic or early Neolithic activity comprising on-site combustion of the local reed vegetation, and the second correlated with woodland clearance for arable and pastoral agriculture. According to the pollen record, by the late prehistoric period the landscape on Lismore may have been virtually treeless, but the macroscopic charcoal from Iron Age and later archaeological sites being excavated by Simon Stoddart of Cambridge University seems to indicate a different situation in which woodland diversity remained rich and varied. To what

extent this shows deliberate management of scarce woodland resources, or importation of wood to the island, remains to be demonstrated.

Archive deposited with GUARD.
Funder: Historic Scotland

Maritime Landscape in North Argyll - An Sailean, Explosives Store Colin Martin and Paula Martin
Survey Morvern Maritime Centre
NM 835 412 Two small rectangular adjacent buildings. These appear to be explosives stores associated with the nearby limeworks (probably the larger complex to the N, see DES 2005, 33). One is shown on the 1871 OS 6" map. The other, to seaward of it, has very thick walls, and an earth bank in front of it which may have been intended as a blast wall. This survey was undertaken during 2007.
Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Maritime Landscape in North Argyll - An Sailean, Lime-kiln Colin Martin and Paula Martin
Survey Morvern Maritime Centre
NM 834 412 A single kiln with two drawholes with corbelled arches stands close to the shore. Behind it is a well made track (now replaced by the present track between it and the shore), and beyond this is the quarry face. The probable location of an adjacent jetty noted on an estate plan of 1815 (NAS RHP 3254) is indicated by a mound of rubble. The present kiln appears to be on a slightly different location to the one indicated in 1815. A cottage of probable later 19th-century date stands to the NW of the kiln, close to the shore, and may be associated with the lime works. This site was recorded during 2006.
Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich

Gleann Uaine David Dorren and Nina Henry
NN 2650 1051 (vicinity) Three dry stone shielings and three associated stone structures A-F are located in three groups (A, B-D, and E-F) on the E side of Gleann Uaine, at an altitude of 430-450m OD. The cairn G is at the head of the glen.
On a high steep bank on the E side of the Allt Uaine, at NN 26503 10512, is a dry stone house ruin measuring externally 5.0 x 3.2m, long axis N-S, parallel to the river. The walls are 0.6m wide, and up to 0.9m high at the best surviving NE corner. There is a good door edge in the E wall 1.8m S of the NE corner; the remainder of the E wall is significantly eroded. An E-W partition wall that is possibly a later addition divides it into N and S compartments of internal length 1.4m and 1.8m respectively. The ground immediately W of the house drops away steeply to the river.
About 80m S of A, on a high bank above the river at NN 26525 10437, is a dry stone house ruin measuring 6.1 x 4.0m externally, long axis oriented to 300°. There are possible opposing doorways near the centre of the long walls. A possible dividing wall, incomplete, projects from the SW long wall, forming NW and SE compartments of internal length 1.6m and 2.8m respectively. There is much tumble in the NW corners and SE end. The walls are c0.6m wide and up to 0.5m high.
About 11m NE of B is a partial circle of large boulders, internal diameter 2m. An outer raised edge 1.2m from the inner stone edge is evident in the S quadrant, suggesting that it may be a robbed cairn.
About 3m NE of C, below massive boulders set into the hillside which form the back of it, is a sub-circular stone setting

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measuring c3m upslope and 2.3m across, of width c0.5m, and containing several large boulders. A narrow burn runs between C and D, a small deep pool to the E of D providing an accessible water source.

About 120m SSW of B, at NN 26492 10318, at the base of a low elongated knoll, is a dry stone house ruin 5.4 x 3.4m externally, long axis 60° (ENE). The walls are 0.5–0.7m wide, the S wall being significantly more eroded. There is a probable internal division forming a 1.3m long chamber at the ENE end, and there are the remains of a possible twinning pen at the opposite end.

At the S end of the low knoll, 8m from E, is an oval setting of stones 2.2 x 1.5m, backed by a large boulder on the SSE side. Its appearance and location suggest that it may be a robbed cairn, its stones perhaps reused for house E.

For completeness we note that 700m S of F at NN 26349 09630, at the E end of a low transverse ridge at the head of Gleann Uaine, is a modern cairn c1.5m in diameter lying on the present Argyll-Dumbarton boundary.



Gleann Uaine, shieling E at NN 26492 10318 and Beinn Ime.

Luss

Bannachra Castle

Sarah Phillips

Excavation Addyman Archaeology/University College London

NS 3426 8430 A small-scale excavation was undertaken on 18 August 2007 to ascertain the relationship between the remains of a wall and the scheduled tower house, Bannachra Castle. The ruinous 16th-century laird's house has been altered by later Victorian garden landscaping. The wall, which lies outwith the scheduled area, was examined as possibly being the remains of a defensive enclosure wall. The excavation revealed however that the wall was rather ramshackle in nature, constructed from pieces of the castle itself and even later structures from the site, possibly the earlier Bannachra house. It may be that this wall was related to the Victorian garden landscaping although it could be even later. The excavation was undertaken as part of a research project working with school children to develop skills in investigating the past using material remains. The project also included the children participating in standing building recording of the ruin itself.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: University College of London

North Bute

Cnoc an Rath

K Macfayden, S Philips, T Addyman
Survey Addyman Archaeology

NS 0536 6726 General survey of this circular earthwork was

undertaken during October 2007. The elevated central area surrounded by a ditch retains some evidence for a low bank along part of its circuit. The monument is surrounded by the remains of a ha ha-like revetted bank, now much collapsed. The latter was partly superseded by a formally constructed wall to the N and NW. Along the S side of the site there is a low masonry platform, a stop on the late 19th-century tramway route that passed immediately adjacent. The early ditch may have been partly re-excavated.

In the centre of the site lies the derelict 'Lone Man's Grave', a 19th-century burial enclosure of the Bannatynes of Kames. This structure was surveyed in detail.

Archive deposited with Bute Museum, RCAHMS, Mount Stuart Archive.

Funder: Discover Bute Landscape Partnership Scheme; partners – HLF; SNH; The Mount Stuart Trust, Highlands and Islands Enterprise, Argyll and Bute Council Buteshire Natural History Society; Community Council

Kilmichael Chapel and Graveyard (Discover Bute Landscape Partnership Scheme)

T Addyman, K Macfayden, J Austin
Survey Addyman Archaeology with

Simpson and Brown Architects

NR 9924 7058 We undertook a formal survey to stone-by-stone level of detail of the ruined chapel, a simple rectangular building with a single entrance to the N during October 2007. Thick-walled clay-bonded structure built entirely of local schist without dressings. The curvature of the sides of the W gable wall perhaps suggests an early Christian date; some evidence for localised rebuilding of the collapsing wall remains. The interior had evidently been partly cleared out before the late 19th century.

A general survey of the graveyard and its perimeter wall was completed. To the E and NE the wall is sited upon a broad, low bank that may represent the remains of a much earlier boundary structure. To the NW, as the ground begins to slope steeply down, stonework at the surface may represent further parts of the early boundary – possible wall core. To the SW, where the existing wall has been breached, grazing animals have caused substantial erosion; a number of graves are partly exposed including a substantially built cist burial. The inscriptions of later monuments were recorded.

Archive deposited with Bute Museum, RCAHMS., Mount Stuart Archive.

Funder: Discover Bute Landscape Partnership Scheme; partners – HLF; SNH; The Mount Stuart Trust, Highlands and Islands Enterprise, Argyll and Bute Council; Buteshire Natural History Society; Bute Community Council

Kilmory Castle, Meikle Kilmory (Discover Bute Landscape Partnership Scheme)

T Addyman, K Macfayden and F Boisserie
Survey Addyman Archaeology

NS 0507 6117 A formal survey to stone-by-stone level of detail was undertaken during August 2007 of the surviving masonry of this fragmentary ruin. It consisted of two main periods of work, the first consisting of the SW corner of a substantially built structure with clay-bonded walls pointed in mortar – perhaps a small fortified tower or substantial laird's house. To this was appended a small sub-circular turret; the surviving lower story of this structure is detailed with three pistol loops of dressed stone. This level of the tower must have been accessed from the floor above.

The building was heavily impacted by the construction of an

improvement period farmsteading, Meikle Kilmory Farm. The bedrock upon which the earlier building stood was substantially cut down.

Archive deposited with Bute Museum, RCAHMS, Mount Stuart archive.

Funder: Discover Bute Landscape Partnership Scheme; partners – HLF; SNH; The Mount Stuart Trust, Highlands and Islands Enterprise, Argyll and Bute Council Buteshire Natural History Society; Community Council

Shalunt, Isle of Bute

Alan Saville
Findspot National Museums Scotland

NS 0515 7130 Fragment of a bifacially flaked knife made on a flake from a polished flint axehead. (L.57 x B.28 x Th.6mm; weight 13 grams) found by Mr David McFie in 2006 in the outfall of a burn on the foreshore to the NE of Shalunt Farm, Bute.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT.11/07) and allocated to Bute Museum, Rothesay.

North Knapdale

Barr Ban

Tom Welsh
Structures

NR 788 928 On a knoll NE of Kilmahumaig, a rock-cut part-dry stone room 4 x 2m open to N within 8 x 7m mound 1.5m high, within traces of enclosing wall and other lower profile outlines.

Report deposited with RCAHMS. (Acq No 2007/197) and WoSAS ID 53715

Dal Riata Dun, Community Archaeology Project

Roddy Regan
Excavation Kilmartin House Museum

NR 787 911 In total four trenches were examined by hand excavation during April 2007. These revealed stratified occupation deposits that appear to be associated with both the earlier and later structures, namely the dun and enclosure. The depth of the occupation deposits within the earlier dun structure suggest it was occupied for some time, although how long is not clear at present and awaits C14 analysis. The retrieval of stone tools, including polishers and grinders as well as a rotary quern (possibly of Iron Age date) and spindle whorls hints a degree of permanency of occupation, with hide, grain and thread production suggested by these recovered objects. Similar occupation deposits were associated with the enclosure structure but given the relative shallowness of its associated depositional sequence, occupation may have been for a shorter period.

What does seem apparent was that the original dun structure was remodelled at some point to construct the more circular enclosure structure and it is probable that the builders used material from the earlier building to construct the later. More problematical is the transitional period between the earlier and later structures and it remains to be seen whether dating indicates continuity or suggests a chronological gap between these two phases of construction. Whatever the outcome both buildings appear to have been used in similar ways, in that they were defensive structures that have so far produced 'domestic' occupation signatures, if the artefact assemblage and occupational deposits are taken at face value. Beyond this and without secure dates any comparison with other excavated dun structures would be speculative, although the eventual results should considerably add our understanding of their use and chronology.

Archive to be deposited with Kilmartin House Museum and copies of the report deposited with WoSAS SMR, RCAHMS, and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

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

Dun Mor

Tom Welsh
Assessment of overgrown structures

NR 7924 9383 On the N end of a lower ridge E of Dun Mor, above the swing bridge, crossed in a curve by the Crinan Wood footpath, a cluster of part standing walls and structures contained in a circular area 40m diameter, mostly bounded by steep slopes. The nearly central, main structure is 24 x 13m on a knoll, with radially divided areas within the circle W, N and E. That on W is 11m deep, bounded by a wall 9m from SW corner of the building, extending W 4.5m to a gap 2.5m followed by a 4m mound. Walls continue the E and W sides of the building to form the N area 12 x 10m; the NW corner of the building is 1.6m W of the enclosure wall, and contains a lintelled-over drain. There are several squarish mounds S, and on NE two long rectangles with sloping interiors, part rock, part dry stone, internally 11 x 4m 2 rooms and 12 x 2m.

Report deposited with RCAHMS. (Acq No 2007/197) and WoSAS ID 53716.

North Knapdale Forest

Clare Ellis
Watching brief, building recording

Archaeology and Micromorphology
NR 7785 9097; NR 7639 9288; NR 7663 9345 Prior to the construction of art installations the archaeological works comprised: building recording of an extant building (NR79SE 55) and a watching brief on the hand excavation of a drainage trench through the interior of the building; a watching brief on the emplacement of a conical wooden structure around a cup-marked glacial erratic stone (Creag Mhor horizontal – Regan 2005); and a watching brief of the felling of trees and the emplacement of a wooden walkway adjacent to a natural feature (Creag Mhor diagonal – NR79SE 9). This work was undertaken during August 2007. No additional features of archaeological or historical significance were recorded.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: NVA

Swing Bridge Cottage, Crinan

Tom Welsh
NR 7927 9375 On a broad terrace above the swing bridge an enclosure internally 15 x 13m within massive rubble wall 3–5m thick, possible extended S by space 10m long within lower profile walls.

Rosneath

Old Barremman Farm

Rebecca Shaw
Historic building recording

Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services
NS 2406 8533 A programme of archaeological historic building recording works was undertaken at the site known as Old Barremman Farm, Clynder, on 10 September. The recording of an L-shaped structure at Old Barremman Farm indicated a single-story rubble-built structure with a pended roof, built as one building, divided into three separate compartments with no access between them. Cartographic evidence showed that the building was constructed sometime between 1865 and 1898 and was probably originally used as a byre (with one internal division), a winnowing barn and a dairy. A loft area was above the barn and the SE end of the byre.

At some point the internal wall was removed from the byre and the byre extended the length of the building. Possibly at the same time, the loft at the SE end was removed and the connecting

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space bricked in. The winnowing barn must have changed use, as one of the opposing doors to create the through draft was blocked in. The dairy probably continued in use until the byre became obsolete. The dairy latterly appears to have been used as some form of washing area, with the byre and the barn being storage or work areas. It is difficult to ascertain if the different compartments changed their uses in stages or concurrently.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr and Mrs Larter

Rothesay

31/33 Bishop Street, Rothesay Alan Matthews
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 089 645 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken on 10–11 October 2007 in respect of a proposed development on land to the rear of 31/33 Bishop Street, Rothesay. The works comprised three trenches, located at the eastern edge of the footprint of the proposed development. The trenches revealed a sequence of accumulation and redeposition which, at its earliest, was approximately datable to the occupation of the Parish School House throughout the 19th century. Any traces of previous occupation have been removed from the site by later landscaping and the slope deposits, washed down from higher areas, contained no man-made material.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive with RCAHMS.
Funder: Rothesay Christian Fellowship

Eastlands Road, Rothesay Douglas Gordon
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 104 647 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken on 6–7 February 2007 in respect of the proposed development at Eastlands Road, Rothesay. An evaluation was carried out from 6–7 February 2007. The evaluation comprised seven trenches covering 7% of the available, undisturbed area. In addition areas which had previously suffered severe truncation were tested to ensure that this truncation had removed any archaeology that may originally have been present. Most trenches exhibited common stratigraphy, with a thin dark brown clay silt topsoil, which was in general 50mm or less in depth, overlaying varying subsoil. Hillwash was evident in Trenches 1, 5, 7 and 13, especially those portions of trench on the eastern downslope of the site. There were eight various subsoils, the predominate two were [002] and [003], these were orange brown sandy clay or silty clay, respectively. The rest were variants of this, in colour and inclusions. The exceptions were [004], [006] and [008] which were red orange gravels. No significant archaeology was uncovered during the evaluation, though modern ceramic detritus was observed.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive with RCAHMS.
Funder: Bute Homes

Rothesay Castle Paul Fox
Excavation, survey Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 088 645 An archaeological excavation was undertaken between 2–6 July 2007 to establish the heights of two vault crowns and several wall heads prior to the laying of a new floor and associated drainage in the room immediately to the S of the Great Hall of the Gatehouse of Rothesay Castle. These excavations revealed several phases of building activity, reduction and repair.

Phase 1 c1200 to 1230 Circular wall of enceinte in reddish pink sandstone constructed with an arched entry to the N.

Phase 2 c1266 to 1296 Addition of four circular towers and a gatehouse of at least two floors with a portcullis to the N.

Phase 3 c1488 to 1542 Addition of a much larger gatehouse to the N, incorporating much of the Phase 1 and 2 work.

Phase 4 c1659 to 1685 Demolition and burning by Cromwellian troops and the forces of the Earl of Argyll.

Phase 5 c1816 to 1818 Ruins excavated and gatehouse vault rebuilt by the 2nd Marquess of Bute.

Phase 6 1872 to 1879 Consolidation of existing tusked masonry and structure including removal of trees and vegetation by the 3rd Marquess of Bute.

Phase 7 c1900 3rd Marquess of Bute 'reconstructs' the Great Hall.

A further vault crown was left unexcavated as it lay below the recommended 200mm depth of excavation below the existing floor level. Additionally, a section of wall head between the NW Tower and the Gatehouse was drawn, numbered and recorded photographically prior to reinstatement and re-pointing works.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Historic Scotland

Rothesay Council Buildings, Isle of Bute Rebecca Shaw
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 088 645 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken between 15–26 January 2007 in respect to a proposed residential development at Rothesay Council Buildings, Isle of Bute. These works were undertaken to provide provisional information to inform the development of mitigation of the impact on the archaeological remains during the proposed redevelopment works.

A sequence of eight test pits were excavated, six within the ground floor of the Rothesay Council Buildings and two within the external courtyard areas. Of these eight pits only two produced archaeology of note, Test Pits 2 and 4, the first of which contained two small sandstone walls, the second comprising a mortar floor. Medieval green glaze pottery was found on the upper surface of the floor

A number of the pits indicated disturbance to their deposits to allow the insertion of 18th-century slabbed drains and 19th-century salt glaze drains.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive with RCAHMS.
Funder: Fyne Homes

Southend

Southern Kintyre Project: Interactions across the Irish Sea from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age

Vicki Cummings and Gary Robinson
Research, fieldwalking, survey, excavation

University of Central Lancashire and
University of Wales, Bangor

We fieldwalked a total of 10 fields in southern Kintyre in the area between Southend and Machariorch, between April 2007 and September 2007. All but one field (Polliwiline) were walked in April/May while the final field was walked in August. All fields were walked at 2m intervals, so that the total collection of material was possible. All fields produced flint debitage. We have yet to conduct the full lithic analysis of the finds, because of the sheer quantity of material uncovered. We found thousands of pieces of flint in the field at Macharibeg, just S of the village of Southend. These flints were found in a dense concentration to the N of the field, and preliminary investigations suggest they are Mesolithic in date. A leaf-shaped arrowhead, scraper and knife fragment were found at the field at Machariorch, confirming this location as key in early prehistory (see *DES* 2006, 44–45). A substantial quantity of flint was also found in the Druma Voulin fields, including a number of Neolithic/EBA scrapers. One of

these fields (field 29) also produced a large quantity of burnt flint.

In April/May we also conducted a walkover survey of the Blasthill area and in August/September we returned to test, through trial excavation, some of the features we had noted. Blasthill site 1 was identified as a possible hut circle, and we opened a trench 3 x 7m over the NW side of the wall. The wall had facing slabs on both the inside and outside of the wall and was quite well preserved. Two scrapers (one badly burnt) were found in the topsoil. We did not excavate the interior of the hut circle, nor the wall itself, but investigated a small feature abutting the wall to the exterior. This appeared to be a poorly constructed bank, possibly a later addition to the site.



Hut circle on Blasthill (facing N).

Close to the hut circle was a linear bank which we traced across Blasthill. We suspected it to be a prehistoric boundary and opened a single trench through it, 2 x 5m wide (Blasthill site 2). A single piece of flint was found in the topsoil. The bank was primarily earthen, with some large stones within it. It would have been about a metre high when originally constructed. Soil from the bank is currently being analysed for macro plant fossils.

At Blasthill site 3 we opened a 2 x 7m trench over a sub-rectangular structure. This site produced a mix of post-medieval finds and prehistoric flint, and was also found in association with another field system. We suggest that this was a small post-medieval dwelling (possibly temporary), which was constructed over a prehistoric boundary wall.

We also opened a series of small test pits over other possible features (Blasthill sites 4–7). Blasthill sites 4–6 were natural features (bedrock), although Blasthill site 4, just 50m to S of Blasthill site 1, produced the tip of a flint knife. Blasthill site 7 was disturbed but not excavated. It was clearly the remains of the boundary wall close to Blasthill site 3.

We conducted geophysical survey (resistivity) at the site of Macharioch where we had found a structure in 2006 (see *DES* 206, 44–45). Unfortunately, we were not able to pick up the rest of the structure using this method. We conducted further survey

to the S of this field where last year we had found a scatter of burnt flint. An anomaly was recorded, and a test pit opened, but it did not contain any archaeological features. We also conducted resistivity around the unscheduled part of the chambered tomb at Macharioch (NR 7364 0927), but the remains of a cairn/mound could not be identified through this method.

Fieldwalking

- Field 22: Macharioch NR 73473 09594
- Field 23: Coledrain NR 72190 08467
- Field 24: Low Machriemoor NR 69633 08725
- Field 25: Machribeg NR 68536 08342
- Field 26: Eden Farm NR 71453 09985
- Field 27: Eden Farm NR 71157 10140
- Field 28: Druma Voulin NR 67210 09086
- Field 29: Druma Voulin NR 67217 08807
- Field 30: Druma Voulin NR 67204 09676
- Field 31: Polliwilline NR 74034 09505

Excavation

- Blasthill site 1: NR 71995 09003
 - Blasthill site 2: NR 72002 09007
 - Blasthill site 3: NR 72380 09395
- Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: British Academy, Prehistoric Society, University of Central Lancashire, Cardiff University.

Torr Na Lice, Mull of Kintyre

Frances Hood, Sue Hothersall and Brian Balmain
NR 59101 07663 Above the old original station and below a cliff, on the NE edge of a SW-facing natural terrace.

Feature 1: A rectangular spread of stone masking a building 5 x 3m. An outline of earthfast stones covered with smaller stones up to 0.40m high. At the SE end there is a smaller rectangular extension 15 x 2.5m and beyond this a spread of loose stone and a trace of walling running to Feature 2.

Feature 2: An oval structure 1.9 x 2.5m surviving as an outline of one to two courses of stone.

Feature 3: Three walls of a tiny sub-rectangular building 0.6 x 0.7m, one to two stones high. Between these features and Feature 4 is a large outcrop.

Feature 4: A substantial sub-rectangular building 4.5m long which uses the above outcrop as a back wall. The two side walls diverge to make a trapezoidal shape. The entrance appears to be in the front wall. The SW front corner is formed by a large boulder. In both the SE and SW corners are arcs of walling forming pens, perhaps secondary to the original build. The walls stand to 0.6m. The ground to the SW of these structures is free of stone and may have been used for agricultural purposes.

Funder: Kintyre Antiquarian and Natural History Society

Rubha Na Lice, Mull of Kintyre

Frances Hood, Sue Hothersall and Brian Balmain
NR 59153 07381 In a sheltered level area between a steep hillside behind (NW) and a ridge of outcrop. Below this to the SE is the foghorn station. Area covered is grass and bracken. The features described run westwards from Feature 1.

Feature 1: A circular enclosure 4m in diameter standing to a single stone in height.

Feature 2: Immediately uphill of Feature 1, a small square structure 2 x 2m, the back wall being natural outcrop and the front wall missing. The walls stand to 0.6m high.

Feature 3: NR 59156 07401. A substantial clearance cairn 6 x 2, 5 x 1m high, mostly small stones and covered in vegetation. W of this are faint suggestions of house stones close to a small burn. Behind this area a wall comes downhill from the east, turning as the burn into the settlement area. There are traces of

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cultivation across the level area SE of Features 1–3.

Feature 4: W of the burn, among a group of large cairns is a subrectangular structure 5 x 4m sitting on a stony platform with perhaps a secondary pen in one corner. There are traces of walling around this feature.

Feature 5: Further to the W is a large (6m in diameter) substantial enclosure, walls 0.4m high. A row of small cairns lie to the E of this and more to the W.

Funder: Kintyre Antiquarian and Natural History Society

South Knapdale

Achadh – Chaorann

George Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NR 75702 60159 1) 30m NW of NR76SE3, an outcrop bearing a cup mark 45 x 10mm.

NR 75684 59942 in the garden of An Darach, an outcrop bearing a cup mark 60 x 40mm.



Cup-marked rocks, Achadh, Chaorann 2.

Crinan Canal – Loch 4, Ardrishaig to Lock 5, Cairnbaan

Survey

Tom Whalley

Kirkdale Archaeology

NR 8510 8581 to NR 8392 9077 Prior to remedial work a survey was undertaken of the towpath bank between Locks 4 and 5 of the Crinan Canal. A further visit was also required to monitor the progress of the remedial works. Work was undertaken between 21 November 2006 and 30 January 2007. The survey identified that, over time, various methods had been used to counteract erosion from wash. The key phases of build were defined as follows:

Phase 1: Late 18th to early 19th century This earliest phase may survive next to Lock 5 at Cairnbaan where angular stone pitching sits in front of the bank material this continues down to the floor of the canal channel.

Phase 2: Late 19th to early 20th century The second major phase saw the attempt to replace the collapsed stone face wherein a platform was cut into the bank around half way up and a revetment of oblong concrete blocks was then built up against the rear of the step and faced with wooden piling. Smaller material was then banked against the piling and the sloped face of angular stone was replaced.

Phase 3: Mid 20th century to c1960s This phase relates to the failing of Phase 2 works, where the masonry face slipped, the material behind was scoured away exposing the wooden piles and these were then faced with piled sheets of corrugated iron.

Phase 4: Later 20th century to c1970s The replacement of failed Phase 2 and 3 structures – banking with poured concrete.

Each of these repairs/builds was bolstered with a banking material that took the brunt of the erosive wash.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: National Trust for Scotland

Strachur

Coire Aodainn

David Dorren, Nina Henry

Vicinity of NS 133 985, NS 134 984 and NS 135 983 In the vicinity of NS 133 985 is a stone house ruin (A below) with an annexe; nearby is a small rectangular stone structure (B), possibly a store. They lie on the high N bank of the main unnamed river through Coire Aodainn, a little upstream from the waterfall.

A. A rectangular dry stone structure measuring overall 10 x 3.2m externally, containing large boulders, long axis oriented at 45° (ie NE–SW). The main structure is 6.5m long externally, with walls 0.7m wide and up to 1.10m high; there is a possible door in the NW long wall. An internal wall 0.9m long projects from the SE wall to form a partial subdivision. Attached to the NE end is a curved stone wall creating an annexe of internal length 1.9m. To the SE the ground falls away steeply.

B. A few metres to the NW is a sub-rectangular dry stone structure 4.0 x 2.7m externally, constructed of large boulders, long axis oriented at 65°. The walls are 0.6m wide; the interior hollow is 0.8m deep.

On the S bank of the river near NS 134 984 are three low turf and stone banks C, D, and E.

C. A rectangular turf bank 0.9m wide measuring 6.0 x 2.7m externally, long axis oriented at 320°, with rush-filled central hollow. Several medium-sized boulders are visible in the W and S banks. In the S bank is a flat upright stone slab 0.5m high set along the line of the bank. This structure lies on top of a mound about 2m high.

D. A sub-circular turf bank about 3.6 x 3.2m externally, with central hollow, on a mound 26m NE of A. Some stone is evident on the NW side.

E. A sub rectangular turf bank, about 5.0 x 2.7m externally, long axis approximately E–W, on a low mound 0.7–0.8m high. Some stone evident in the S bank.

Farther S, in the vicinity of NS 135 983, is a group of 3 or 4 structures F–I. The largest, F, is 23m E of a prominent large boulder.

F. A rectangular stone structure, long axis N–S, of external width 3.5m and length about 4.5–5.5m, the uncertainty due to severe erosion of the N end. The E and S walls are best preserved. Within it, at the N end, is an apparently later stone wall about 2m in diameter and 0.6m high, forming an arc of a circle open to the S.

G. About 9m N of F is a mounded circular turf bank of 2.8m external diameter, with central hollow.

H. About 12m W of F is a mounded circular turf bank similar to G, with external diameter 2.5m, and central hollow

I. A third possible circular bank lies about 7m N of H, on a mound but less clear and lacking a central hollow.

Kinlocheckbeag

David Dorren, Nina Henry and Allan Garner

NS 1250 9635 Above the track on the W side of Loch Eck, on a steep slope within a Forestry plantation, are the remains of three large dry stone houses A–C, of strong construction. To the N of them a small burn runs NE. The long walls of the houses are parallel to the burn, ie down the slope. There is no evidence of the enclosure shown to the NE of them on the OS 6" map.

A. A dry stone house ruin, measuring 7.30 x 3.70m internally, with walls 1m broad standing up to 0.8m high. The short downslope NE side is supported by a massive stone revetment 1m high and 2.1m broad, extending 1.2m out from the house wall. Below this, the ground falls away steeply. Adjacent to the house, above the SW short wall is a large hollow, about 3m wide, possibly the remains of an annexe or yard.

B. About 4m NW of A, between it and the burn, are the

remains of a stone structure of 3.0m internal width. The internal length is estimated to be 6.6m, the lower NE section being severely eroded. The upper SW end is built into the slope; on the NW side a substantial wall of 9–10 courses survives, 1.10m high, and about 1.0m broad.

C. About 5m SE of A are 3 broad walls 1.0m wide of what may have been a rectangular house; the fourth NW wall is absent. The upper SW wall measures 3.40m internally, the side SE wall 6.80m, and the NE wall 5.50 m. The SW wall is 1.2–1.5m high. Whereas the SW and SE walls are at right-angles, the lower NE wall makes an angle of 120° with the side SE wall; it appears that there has been significant slippage of the lower wall down the slope, with much tumble evident lower down.

Lower CAINAIG

David Dorren, Nina Henry

NN 12470 02070 (vicinity) On a terrace in a Forestry clearing some 15–20m above the level of the River Cur is a substantial, well preserved dry stone sheepfold and the remains of a settlement consisting of five rectangular dry stone structures A–F, and a corn kiln G. The group is bordered on the W by a small burn running due S to the River Cur.

The sheepfold lies at the N of the group and is aligned NE–SW. The walling is well preserved and most of it survives up to 1.9m high. The main compartment measures 27 x 13m externally. There is a 16m long corridor extending from the NE end, with two compartments, the NE compartment about 1m narrower, at 4m external width, with a sheep creep in its NW wall.

A rectangular dry stone two-compartment house ruin 12.2 x 5.8m, with walls 0.8–0.9m wide. The N section of its long NE wall is formed by part of the SW sheepfold wall; the S section projects 5m beyond the sheepfold. A partition wall containing a doorway divides the house into a NW chamber of external length 5.7m and a SE chamber of length 6.5m. In the long SW wall is an 0.8m wide doorway adjacent to the partition wall, leading into the SE room.

About 1m S of the long SE wall of the sheepfold is a rectangular dry stone structure 7.7 x 5.5m externally, long axis approximately NW–SE. The NW short wall is at an angle of 20° to the sheepfold. The walls are 0.7m wide, standing up to 1.9m high at the SE end, but severely eroded at the sheepfold end. It may be an earlier structure.

Extending 5.8m from the SE short wall of C is an eroded rectangular dry stone structure 3.8m wide, a possible annexe or yard; there is no entrance from it into C. Beyond its SE wall is a steep slope with much tumbled stone.

About 3m SW of B is a rectangular dry stone house 12.9 x 6.3m externally, long axis approximately N–S, with no evidence of an internal partition. The walls are 0.9m wide and stand up to 1.8m high at the better-preserved S end; there is considerable tumble at the N end. There is a possible doorway near the middle of the W wall. A straight line of boulders of unclear function extends about 11m from the SW corner at an angle of 25° from the projected line of the W wall.

About 3m W of E is a small low grass-covered stone structure about 3m² externally, oriented N–S with considerable tumble, particularly at the S end.

On a mound, about 6m above the burn is a corn kiln, with an apparently oval bowl measuring 1.5 x 1.2m. Bordering the bowl is a ledge about 80cm wide bounded by a bank of boulders. A channel runs downhill from the bowl toward the burn.

Downhill from the settlement, at NN 12496 02041, about 30m from the point at which the burn enters the River Cur, are the truncated remains of a stone structure, probably originally rectangular, of which only two walls survive, just outside the edge of the Forestry plantation. The walls are at right angles

and measure 6.3m down the slope toward the river and 3.5m perpendicularly.

Stuck

David Dorren and Nina Henry

NS 1379 9376 The remains of two stone buildings and a walled yard or garden lie in a N–S line within woods on the W side of Loch Eck, set back c50m from the shore. They stand on a raised flat area; to the S the Stuck burn runs E into the loch. The S structure is a substantial two-storey house ruin, unroofed, but with walls and gables intact. The exterior walls are mortared and smooth. A second, single-storey, building is attached on its N side. To the N again is a detached rectangular dry stone wall enclosing a yard or garden.

The main house to the S is 8.1 x 5.3m externally. It was originally a single-storey dry stone house with walls 0.5m thick, of similar construction to the building on its N side, and sharing a common gable. It has been extended upwards by the addition of a second storey. The front E side faces the loch; it has a doorway 1m wide, with a window on each side of 0.9m outside width, broadening to 1.1m inside. Above each of the ground floor windows is the lower section, up to roof level, of a window of similar width and style, probably the lower part of a dormer window. In the interior there are two ground-floor fireplaces, in the S and N walls; above each is a massive stone lintel c1.2m broad. In the W wall is a single small window 0.4m high and 0.5m wide inside, narrowing to 0.3m on the outside. Inside, the vertical extension is clear: the lower dry stone house with triangular gables survives intact, and the gables and side walls have been extended upwards, the extensions alone mortared and plastered. The chimneys within the gables have been extended, and the N chimney pot has survived. Apart from the two front windows there are no other features in the upper storey.

The second, dry stone, building is attached on the N side, and is 8.2 x 5.3m externally, with walls 0.4–0.5m thick. A dividing wall creates two rooms c3.5m long. There is a window 0.6m wide at the N end of the E wall. There is no door in the surviving E and N walls; the W wall is largely absent.

About 4m N of the second building is a detached rectangular walled area, a yard or garden, 9 x 9m externally, with dry stone walls 0.5m wide. Most of the N and W walls are ruined; the S and E walls are largely intact, the E wall continuing 1m beyond the S wall.

Upper CAINAIG

David Dorren and Nina Henry

NN 13016 02406 (vicinity) A short distance within the Forestry plantation that borders the N side of the River Cur are the remains of a settlement consisting of five to six dry stone structures and an enclosure, which contains a knocking stone.

The most easterly structure, at NN 13016 02406, is a low rectangular dry stone foundation in a small forest clearing opening on to the river bank. It measures 10 x 4.8m externally with long axis perpendicular to the river. Extending 3m from the N end of A is an indistinct eroded annex of width 4.8m.

Within the forest, a few metres W of A is a low rectangular stone foundation 5.8 x 4.4m externally, long axis oriented 50° E of N. Immediately S of it, and also within the forest are

Three connected sections of dry stone walling in a Z shape respectively 5m, 7m, and 6m long. It is possible that part of this may be the remains of a rectangular structure but the evidence is inconclusive.

To the NW of B, in a clearing, is a well-preserved rectangular dry stone house ruin, 10.7 x 5.3m externally, long axis at 60°, with walls 0.7m wide standing on all sides up to 0.9m. There is a possible doorway in the S wall, but it is obscured by tumble.

About 8m S of D but less well preserved, is a rectangular

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dry stone structure 15.0 x 5.2m externally, long axis 340°. The walls are 0.7m wide and up to 0.8m high, with a doorway about 1m wide in the E wall. There is much tumble near the middle of the W wall, possibly indicating an internal division.

SW of E is a large level area 24 x 15m bordered on the N and W sides by the remains of a wall. On the S side the ground drops away steeply. It is evidently a yard or garden.

A small burn runs between D, E, F on its W side, and B and C to the E of it. Immediately E of the burn and W of B is a knocking stone in the form of a large boulder with a 0.2m diameter bowl.

Upper Succoth

David Dorren, Nina Henry

NN 13144 02346 A rectangular structure is indicated on the OS 1:25 000 Explorer map (2001) between the track and the Cab Liogan River near its junction with the River Cur. At that position is a massive grassed-over and infilled thick-walled rectangular apparently dry stone structure measuring 9m by 6–7m. The walls are 2m thick and 1.5–1.8m high. There is an uncertainty in its original N–S length due to a broken S end, where a later, probably rectangular, concrete structure has been built into it, the S end only being visible. The whole has been filled in by rubble, mostly medium boulders, up to the top of the walls.

Strathlachlan

Allt Darach

David Dorren, Nina Henry

NN 0760 0009 (vicinity) The settlement is shown on the OS 6-inch map as eight unroofed structures; on the current OS map only a sheepfold is shown.

The sheepfold is a later structure. It is located immediately N of the small Allt Darach burn in a Forestry plantation. It measures 26.0 x 15.8m externally overall. The deciduous woodland in the vicinity contains oak trees, as the burn name suggests.

The settlement is in an advanced state of erosion and exists only as traces of rectangular stone and turf-covered foundations within the firebreak and the adjacent forest, at an altitude of about 70m OD. On the S side of the burn, at NN 07595 00088, is a large boulder 1.2 x 0.9m containing a knocking stone whose bowl is 0.21m in diameter. Uphill, to the E of the knocking stone, on the same side of the burn, are traces of a rectangular turf bank with some stone evident, approximately 8.6 x 5.0m externally.

Within the forest, about 20m N of the sheepfold, are the remains of at least two severely eroded rectangular dry stone structures, the uphill structure measuring approximately 6.0 x 3.3m externally, and the lower (to the NW) 5.8 x 4.5m externally. There is much scattered stone in the vicinity suggestive of additional structures: in particular there may be a third structure between the two identified.

Evanachan 1–4

George Currie

NR 94761 86636

1) On Cnoc Mor to the W of Evanachan farm, a rock facing NW and sloping at 45 degrees, bearing a cup mark 50 x 20mm.

2) 80m SW of the above at NR 94707 86577 an outcrop bearing five cup marks.

3) 90m WSW of 2) at NR 94628 86542 an outcrop bearing one cup mark 45 x 20mm.

4) 20m S of 3) at NR 94621 86524 an outcrop bearing one cup mark 60 x 22mm.

Evanachan 5–7

George Currie

NR 94813 86551

1) 100m W of Evanachan farm an outcrop bearing six cup marks.

2) 115m N of Evanachan farm at NR 94910 86647 an outcrop bearing one shallow cup mark 35 x 8mm.

3) 35m N of 2) at NT 94896 86676 an 1.5m high outcrop, supporting a telegraph pole has 14 cup marks.

Evanachan 8–11

George Currie

NR 95145 86354

1) 280m SW of Evanachan farm, a rock 1.5 x 1.3 x 0.5m bearing one shallow cup mark 35 x 8mm.

2) 270m W of Evanachan farm at NR 95190 86548 an outcrop 1.5m high bearing 14 cup marks.

3) 300m NE of Evanachan farm at NR 95067 86792 an outcrop bearing one cup 45 x 12mm.

4) 35m NE of 3) a prominent outcrop bearing at least 20 cup marks. One group of 11 has single rings and exceptionally large cups.



Evanachan 11.

Tiree

Inner Hebrides Archaeological Project – Hough, Tiree

Darko Maricevic

Geophysical survey, field survey, excavation

University of Reading

NL 9580 4505, NL 9556 4530, NL 9606 4560 (area between)
The area of two recorded stone circles, a cairn (RCAHMS 1980: No 107) and two groups of possible barrows (RCAHMS 1980: No 40) was systematically explored during 2006 and 2007 as part of a wider study of later prehistoric monuments on Tiree. The geophysical survey was focused on the area of the stone circles and their immediate surroundings, while the wider area was extensively walked in search of further upstanding monuments. Several previously unrecorded monuments have been identified. All monuments were surveyed and where appropriate hand-drawn records were created. The geophysical survey was followed by the excavation of four trenches in order to evaluate the archaeological potential of the geophysical anomalies obtained during the magnetic part of the survey.

Landscape survey

The landscape survey took place at various times during 2006 and 2007. The bulk of the survey recording has been carried out in July 2007.

1) NL 9598 4520 Remains of a third stone circle (SC3) in the 'lower field' were identified fairly early on. Situated c80m eastwards down the slope from the northernmost of the two recorded stone circles (SC2) are seven surviving stones forming an open arc around the head of what looks like a natural ridge. There is nothing to suggest that this might be an encircled cairn rather than part of the monuments natural setting. Both, the stones and the diameter of the circle would have been smaller than either of the circles in the 'upper field'. The circle would



Remains of stone circle 3 looking east.

have measured between 18 and 20m across, which is about half the size of the southernmost stone circle (SC1). All of the visible stones seem to have been reduced to stumps. One large fragment lies broken next to its stump, which is still imbedded in the ground. The circle is set on much lower ground than the larger examples in the 'upper field', but all three monuments are inter-visible. Even though previously unrecorded this stone circle is known locally.

2) NL 96100 45130 to NL 95696 45391 RCAHMS Inventory (1980, No 40) records two groups of possible barrows. The southernmost group of four (RCAHMS 1980, No 40(1): NL959 452) is incorporated here as a central part of a larger linear grouping, stretching across the landscape on SE-NW alignment. There are ten or eleven low mounds in this group, possibly representing a linear cemetery of broad prehistoric date. The mounds vary in diameter between c4 and 10m and do not exceed 0.5m in height. The linear arrangement of this group was not apparent until the overall monument survey was carried out.

3) NL9588 4541 to NL9598 4554 The second group of possible barrows as recorded by RCAHMS (1980, No 40(2): NL960 453). There are three or possibly four barrows in this group, arranged in a linear fashion on SW-NE alignment, hence roughly perpendicular to the larger group described above. The northernmost of this group shows signs of robbing and remains of a probable cist structure, out of which one of the side slabs (gneiss) remains in position.

4) NL96058 45591 Further in line with the last group of barrows and c60m to the NE stands a substantially larger oval mound, measuring c11 x 8m and c1m high. The mound has a large irregular hollow in the middle, which undoubtedly represents at least one robbing event. Even though irregular in plan, the disturbance is partly following the shape of an internal chamber. A large gneiss slab (1.7 x 0.5 x 0.8m) makes up the

SE side of the chamber. Further structural elements are visible at the NW side of the disturbance in form of a much smaller perpendicular slab and some grass-covered dry stone walling. It cannot be at present be determined whether the chamber had an opening to the NE or whether it only appears that way as a result of the robbing disturbance. The resistivity survey of the tomb is described below.

5) NL95825 45555 Sub-rectangular setting of gneiss boulders and stones measuring 2.70 x 2.20m externally and 1.80 x 1.00m internally. It is heavily disturbed and with no remaining signs of ever been covered by a mound or a cairn. Nevertheless, it probably represents a disturbed burial or mortuary prehistoric structure, either a dry stone cist or a chamber. It is partly overgrown by heather and internally hollowed, probably through robbing and/or sheep rubbing.

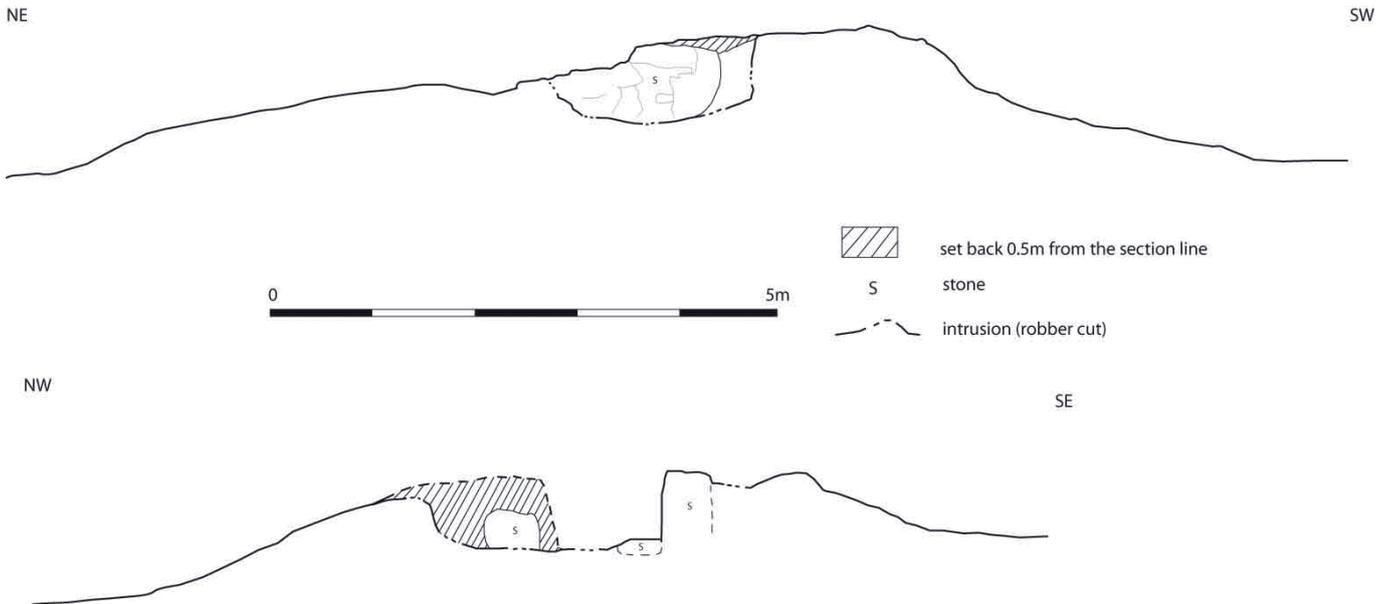
6) NL95564 45312 to NL95570 45323 A stone row of three very closely vertically set gneiss monoliths arranged on SSE-NNW alignment. The overall length of the row is c4m and the tallest of the monoliths (the middle of the three) is between 0.9 and 1.2m high, the uncertainty arriving due to substantial erosion at the base as a result of sheep rubbing, but the lower estimate is probably closer to the original height. The row is in sight of the southernmost stone circle and is situated c450m to the NW from it. There are further gneiss boulders spread northwards, almost forming an avenue-like arrangement, even though at least some of them are certainly natural outcrops, while the others might be part of later field boundaries or incorporated into such.

7) NL95567 45430 The northernmost extent of this, at least partly natural, arrangement is a curious monument, which can be described as a standing stone, either set into a mound or surrounded by the material agglomerated at a later date. It certainly served as a focus for sighting a later turf bank field boundary, but it most likely represents an earlier monument,

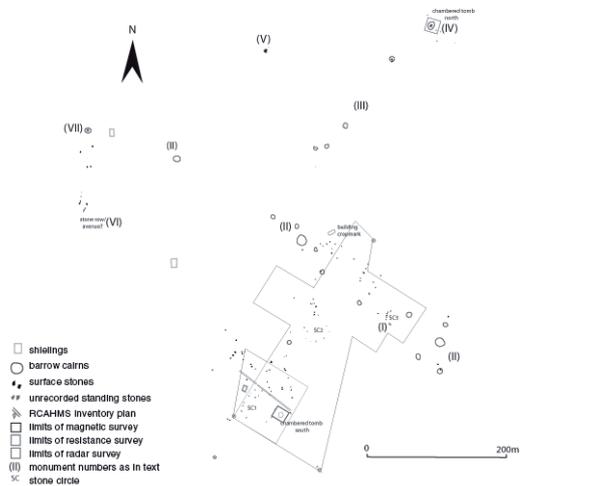
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Disturbed chambered tomb at Hough (North).



Profiles of chambered tomb at Hough (North).



Overall survey plan of prehistoric monuments at Hough with the outlines of the geophysical survey.

probably prehistoric. This is supported by its commanding position in the landscape, as well as being at the end of the barrow alignment (II) and a possible focus of the stone row (6). The gneiss boulder is not particularly tall, in fact it is quite chunky and sub-square in plan. Probably the most significant observation regarding this setting is that the sea is visible in four near-cardinal directions from this point in the landscape. This is not possible from any other monument at Hough.

Geophysical survey

The magnetic part of the geophysical survey has been conducted using a Grad601 dual sensor magnetic gradiometer, which was the most widely used method at Hough. The focus of this part of the survey was the immediate surrounding and the interiors of the three stone circles. The survey was conducted in order to establish the potential presence of buried archaeological remains within the stone circle area as well as to evaluate the suitability of this geophysical technique on a site which is located upon highly magnetic gneiss geology. The results of the magnetic survey are dominated by large scale bipolar magnetic

responses related to the underlying gneiss bedrock and the high magnetic linear anomalies related to the igneous volcanic dykes. Large areas of the survey were simply dotted with comparatively smaller, but numerous, high magnetic anomalies, representing high concentration of loose gneiss boulders in the ground. Some of the boulders were clearly visible on the surface, while others were completely buried. Their magnetic signature, however, was not different to the gneiss monoliths incorporated into the standing monuments. Without knowledge of the sedimentation history on the site, there was no way of telling whether, at least some of the identified concentrations, could feasibly be of archaeological origin. For this reason a 'ground truth' excavation was conducted in June/July 2007 of a small sample of magnetic anomalies in question (see below). The response of the cairn situated next to the southernmost stone circle to the magnetic survey was very poor and the shape of the mound was barely recognisable.

Hence, the part of the geophysical survey involving resistivity and the GPR was initially employed to target this cairn. The resistivity survey also covered the entirety of the adjacent southernmost stone circle. The instrument used was RM15 resistance meter with twin probe configuration. Both, electrode and traverse separation were set at 0.5m. The resistivity results were much clearer than the magnetic survey over the cairn and the outline of the cairn was clearly visible, the mound being less resistant than the underlying and surrounding bedrock. Furthermore, an internal structure in the form of a high resistance sub-square anomaly can be seen inside the cairn, most likely representing a megalithic or dry stone chamber, measuring c2.5 x 3m. A comparative resistivity survey was carried out at the robbed out chamber tomb described above, c600m to the NNW. Despite the northern mound being heavily disturbed the two monuments have obvious similarities in the shape of the mound, the size and possibly the shape of the chamber. The GPR survey of the southern mound with a 400Hz shielded antenna at 0.5m spacing confirms the resistivity results of the chamber. These results are still to be processed and corrected for the mound topography.

The excavation

Four trenches were excavated in order to

- 1) investigate the nature of a representative sample of the geophysical magnetic anomalies
- 2) establish the broad stratigraphic sequence and to inform about the history of sedimentation and the related formation processes and taphonomy in relation to the agricultural practices across the study area.

In summary, Trenches 1 and 2, measuring 10.5 x 1.5m and 5.0 x 1.5m respectively, have confirmed that the concentration of loose gneiss boulders and rubble present in the area immediately to the N of the southernmost stone circle (SC1) is responsible for the 'creation' of the dense high magnetic anomaly scatter seen in the geophysical results. Detailed investigation within the trenches has established that the presence of this material is due to natural processes, presumably related to the glacial movement of the gneiss rubble across the landscape. It is entirely possible that the stones used in the construction of the stone circles were local in origin as comparably sized and shaped stones were noted during excavation. The only archaeological horizon present within the sequence in these two trenches was a thin palaeosoil, situated immediately underneath the modern topsoil. Several worked pieces of flint and a couple of very small thick-walled pottery sherds were present within this context. There was no evidence that rig and furrow, which are clearly visible on the surface, have penetrated into the natural subsoil.

Trench 3 measured 3.5 x 2.5m and was located around the

'outlier' stone, situated to the W of the stone circle 2 (SC2), on slightly raised ground. The buried soil horizon seen in the first two trenches was present again, but the concentration of finds within it was much denser. Around 200 pieces of worked flint were recovered from this trench as well as several small sherds of pottery. The gneiss boulder resembles the stones of the stone circle. The buried soil horizon was underlying the stone and there was no evidence for a stone socket within the trench. It is likely that the stone was moved into its current position and it might well represent one of the missing stones from the SC2. There is no indication as to when this occurred except that it postdates the formation of the buried soil, which contains prehistoric finds.

Trench 4 measured 2.8 x 1.0m and it was the only trench where the furrows have penetrated through the buried soil and into the natural subsoil. Consequently, the buried soil was preserved only under the rigs. The finds were generally less abundant than in trench 3, but more numerous than in trenches 1 and 2.

Summary

A multi-layered investigation of the landscape around two previously recorded stone circles, a cairn and two groups of possible barrows (RCAHMS 1980: Nos. 40, 107) has identified further significant prehistoric monuments and deposits. Remains of the third stone circle, probable linear barrow cemetery (incorporating previously postulated monuments), robbed out chambered tomb, a stone row and two other less easily defined monuments have been identified and surveyed. The area around the three stone circles has been covered by the geophysical magnetic survey, the results of which have emphasised the strong and complex magnetic response of the Lewisian gneiss and intrusive igneous geology. The resistivity and the GPR parts of the survey concentrated on cairn No 107, showed the presence of previously unknown internal chamber, potentially similar to the robbed out chambered cairn to the north. The numerous small scale high magnetic anomalies proved difficult to interpret without additional 'ground truth' information. The subsequent excavation of four trenches has established that the magnetic anomalies in question relate to glacially deposited gneiss boulders and rubble. A probable prehistoric palaeosoil bearing chipped stone artefacts and pottery has been identified in all four trenches. The 'outlier' stone in Trench 3 is unlikely to be in its original position as it sits on top of the buried soil without evidence for the socket. The environmental samples, chipped stone and pottery from the excavation are presently being processed, catalogued and analysed.

Archive currently at the University of Reading, to be deposited at An Iohdlann Archive and Museum, Tiree and RCAHMS. Funder: AHRC; An Iohdlann Archive and Museum, Tiree; School of Human and Environmental Sciences, University of Reading

8 Kilkenneth, Tiree

Evaluation, building recording

Clare Ellis

Archaeology and Micromorphology

NL 94410 44505 An archaeological evaluation comprising level 2 building recording and machine excavated trial trenching was undertaken on 15 June 2007. A typical Tiree terraced sequence comprising four boulder/dry stone structures and a small shed were photographed and a scaled plan produced. Trial trenching around the buildings revealed no significant historical or archaeological features, although over 1m of interbedded midden and windblown sand was recorded from within the adjoining stackyard.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS. Funder: Mr A MacDonald

ARGYLL AND BUTE/CLACKMANNANSHIRE

Kilkenneth Chapel, Tiree

Geophysical survey Susan Ovenden
Orkney College Geophysics Unit

NL 9432 4478 The remains of Kilkenneth Chapel measure c9 x 3m with an enclosure wall covering an area of approximately 14 x 12m including an associated burial ground. The Chapel is surrounded by, and partially embedded within sand dunes, although the interior is generally clear of sand. It was hoped that by applying a variety of complimentary geophysical techniques further information regarding the site could be gained. As was expected at the outset of this investigation the conditions at the site were such that each technique had limitations.

Gradiometer survey was most affected by site conditions although useful information regarding possible archaeological features in the low-lying areas was gained. Resistance survey has provided hints of possible structures associated with the Chapel, while the ground penetrating radar survey has provided some information of possible palaeosurfaces. The survey was undertaken between 6-9 March 2007.

Archive deposited with Geophysics Unit, Orkney College.
Funder: SCAPE & Historic Scotland

Torosay

Maritime Landscape in North Argyll – Bagh an Eilean Bhain, Torosay Castle, Explosives Store

Survey Colin Martin and Paula Martin
Morvern Maritime Centre

NM 734 359 A small, thick-walled stone building, well away from any other estate buildings, probably built to store explosives used for quarrying, perhaps associated with the construction of the present Torosay Castle in the 1850s. The site was surveyed during 2007.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Maritime Landscape in North Argyll – Fishnish, Curved Walls

Survey Colin Martin and Paula Martin
Morvern Maritime Centre

NM 659 422 Two parallel curved walls stand at the inner edge of the bay between the present car ferry slip and the older quay (see above). The upper one would shelter a small boat drawn up on the high tide mark. The lower one may have served to protect it from wave action. The site was surveyed during 2007.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Maritime Landscape in North Argyll – Fishnish, Quay

Survey Colin Martin and Paula Martin
Morvern Maritime Centre

NM 658 423 A large well built stone quay on the S side of a cleared sloping landing area which has been formed by enhancing a natural gully, to the S of the slip for the present car ferry. This may have been built for the cattle-driving trade to link with Lochaline, across the Sound of Mull. The site was surveyed during 2007.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

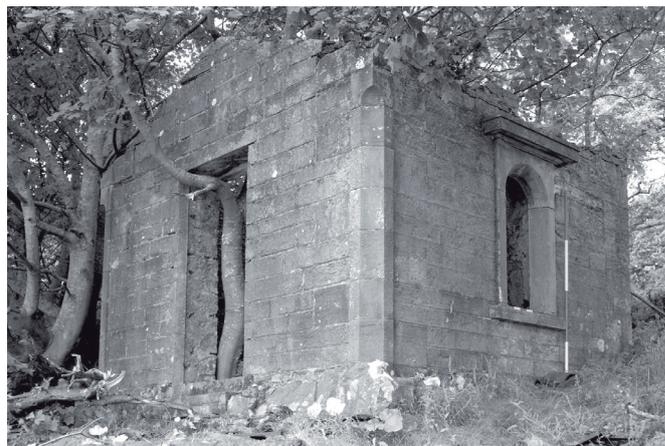
Maritime Landscape in North Argyll – Port an Eathair, Torosay Castle, Bathing House

Survey Colin Martin and Paula Martin
Morvern Maritime Centre

NM 733 355 A stone bathing house at the southern edge of Duart Bay. Standing just behind the high tide mark on rocky ground, this was built as a changing room for bathers from the nearby Torosay Castle. The small beach immediately below would be suitable at the upper part of the tide, and a passage has been cut through nearby rocks to allow access to the next

little patch of sandy beach at lower states of tide. The site was surveyed during 2007.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.



The bathing-house at Torosay, Mull.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

Alloa

The Old Wet Dock, Alloa Harbour

Evaluation Dan Atkinson
Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 8860 9190 A desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation were carried out at the site of a proposed housing development at the Old Wet Dock, Alloa Harbour, Clackmannanshire between 12-13 June 2007. The aim of the assessment was to identify potential archaeological issues that would impact on the proposed development, in particular the location of the old wet dock basin that is to form a feature within the proposed development. The assessment identified the location, limit and nature of the wet dock and helped inform the location for the trenches during the evaluation. The results of the evaluation confirmed the findings of the initial assessment. A total of eight trenches were excavated revealing the buried remains of the coping stones of the wet dock wall and the first few masonry or brick courses with the occasional survival of *in situ* wooden brandering. The wet dock structures were seen to survive in particularly good condition.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Stirling SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Kenmore Homes Ltd

Clackmannan

Riccarton, Clackmannan

Evaluation S Mitchell
CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 916 920 An evaluation was conducted in advance of a proposed housing development. We excavated 24 trial trenches with a combined area of 2705m² during January 2007. No significant archaeological remains were revealed.

Report deposited with Stirling SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Carronvale Homes Ltd.

Muckhart

Muckhart Parish Church

Watching brief Kieran Haines
SUAT Ltd

NO 00067 00967 We conducted an archaeological watching brief during the project engineer's site investigation work on

Muckhart Parish Church on 14 March 2007 in advance of the proposed construction of a session house and meeting room extension to the S of the existing building. Burials are known to exist on the N, E and W sides of the church but none are known to lie to the S. However, it is possible that earlier burials, possible medieval, may be found in this area.

Report deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: The Congregational Board of Muckhart Parish Church

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Anwoth

Kirkclaugh 1 and 2

Brian Kerr

NX 5316 5252 Panel 1 was first recorded by F Coles at Kirkclaugh House. Up until 1965, when the building was rebuilt, the carvings had been on one of the inner walls of the stable block. They were de-listed from the records in 1999, as no trace of them could be found, and they were thought to have been destroyed. In February 2007 I visited the site and was shown the new stable block which has on the outside wall at a height of 15ft the lost carvings as previously recorded by F Coles. The building has been rebuilt but the carved block has been re-used. Panel 2 is a new find. The panel is on a large block built into the same wall as Panel 1, but this time only 2 ft above ground level. The carved surface would have covered the entire slab, but probably due to the slab being moved or worked only a section of its surface remains. The carving that remains is of a keyhole type design, of a cup with two runnels surrounding it in a keyhole motif.



Rock art, Kirkclaugh, Panel 1.

Lagganmullan 7D

Brian Kerr

NX 5505 5498 While recording the known panels of Lagganmullan 7 A,B,C, I found 1m of Lagganmullan 7 B an outcrop that contains five cups with single rings, and three single cups. The correct grid references for Lagganmullan 7, which contains the panels, A,B,C,D, should be centred on NX 5505 5498.

Balmaghie

Threave Castle

Sarah Hogg

Watching brief

Kirkdale Archaeology

NX 739 622 February 2007: An archaeological watching brief was maintained at Threave Castle during works in advance of the replacement of the drawbridge to the E side of the castle. Three small trenches were excavated. Variation in the deposits encountered indicated at least two types of material used to build

up the ground to the E side of the castle - possibly upcast from the nearby ditch.

May 2007: A second short period of archaeological monitoring was required during the removal of a small area of turf. As part of works to improve access to the Castle the decision had been taken to fill a small hollow just to the N of the end of the drawbridge. This involved lifting the turf from the area, raising the ground level with imported soil, and replacing the turf, revealing nothing of archaeological interest other than a small group of stones thought likely to represent tumble from the outer defensive earthwork.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Buittle

East Logan Farm

Alastair Penman and Robert McCubbin

Post-medieval well

Stewartry Archaeological Trust

NX 8140 6313 During gardening operations involving the digging of a N/S trench, to accommodate an electrical cable, the capstone of a dry stone lined well was uncovered at the southern end of the garden a few metres from an ancient way. The capstone was of red granite, 1.30m wide and at least 1.50m long, and the ends were embedded in soil and clay, and between 0.10 and 0.25m thick. The capstone had split into two parts in antiquity. One part had collapsed downwards for 0.55m, the other part was *in situ* covering the stones of the original well top.

The depth of the well was some 2.50m below the western half of the broken capstone and 3.05m under the eastern half.

The walling of the well comprised a mix of greywacke and granite boulders and was constructed in dry stone wall fashion with no visible bonding of any type. The stones appeared to be random. 1.50m up the walling from the base of the well there was evidence of a constructed well top and several of the stones were curvilinear in shape, probably carved. The additional height of the well is not contemporary with the earlier, lower part and the hypothesis must be that the water table had risen and necessitated the additional upwards six courses of stonework.

The water which remained in the bottom of the well to a depth of 0.75m was fresh and quite palatable indicating that there is a spring source nearby. A decision has yet to be made by the landowner as to whether to fill the well in or to replace the capstone and cover the whole construction over.

Archive deposited with the Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeologist.

Caerlaverock

Caerlaverock Castle

T Cowie

Chance find

National Museums Scotland

NY 025 656 A probable hoard of two EBA bronze axeheads, found in 1976 but not formally allocated to a museum service at the time, was finally claimed as treasure trove in 2006 and allocated to Dumfries and Galloway Museums (Dumfries) (TT 94/06). Although published (Yates 1979), this discovery was too late for inclusion in Schmidt and Burgess's corpus of Bronze Age axes from Scotland and northern England (1981). In terms of their typology, the smaller axehead falls within the range of Migdale type axes, although its outline may have been modified by reworking and that it may originally have been larger. The larger axehead can be compared most closely in terms of overall shape, if not exact size, with axes of the Biggar variant of the Migdale type or among some decorated Migdale axes. In the light of these features, the hoard is likely to date to the later part of the Brithdir stage (2150–2000 BC) in Rohl and

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Needham's scheme outlining developments in Early Bronze Age metalworking (1998).

Caerlaverock Castle

Watching brief

Sarah Hogg

Kirkdale Archaeology

NY 025 656 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken between 16–26 October 2006 while sub-contractors undertook the excavation of two soakaways and two drainage channels alongside the current road and SE car parks. An additional day of monitoring was required during the removal of the road's sub-base over a 56.4m section. During these works a field drain and wall were partially revealed. Neither feature was thought to be earlier than 18th-century in date.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Caerlaverock Castle

Watching brief

David Murray

Kirkdale Archaeology

NY 024 657 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on 21 November 2006 during the excavation of a trench near the visitor centre as part of works to replace an existing underground electricity cable. The works caused no disturbance to any previously undisturbed ground, and the trench ran through an area of much recent disturbance and landscaping. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

East Park, Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT)

Reserve, Caerlaverock

Evaluation

Nyree Finlay

Department of Archaeology, the University of Glasgow

NY 05125 65671 Archaeological evaluation of a possible Early-mid Holocene cockleshell deposit and *in situ* mammal bones was undertaken on 18–19 October 2007. This found no conclusive evidence to support the hypothesis that the cockle deposit represented an anthropogenic event rather than a natural cockle bed accumulation. While of potential value for environmental reconstruction no further archaeological work is planned. The mammal bone, provisionally identified as cattle, was located in a series of more recent intrusive animal burial pits.

Report to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland



Iron Age harness mount from Ward Law. Copyright NMS.

Ward Law

Stray find

Fraser Hunter

National Museums Scotland

NY 02 66 An enamelled Iron Age harness mount was found by chance in a ploughed field at Ward Law. It comprises most of a copper alloy quadrilobate openwork mount, with a dominant S-scroll motif and two perpendicular subsidiary teardrop motifs. It probably broke in use; there is a casting flaw at the break, and the two attachment loops are broken. The findspot lies in the vicinity of both an Iron Age enclosure and a Roman temporary camp, and could have been associated with either.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT 105/06) and allocated to Dumfries Museum.

Colvend and Southwick

The Newbarns Project (N Site)

Excavation

Elizabeth and Alastair Penman

Stewartry Archaeological Trust

NX 8810 5505 (N site) A sixth season of excavation by volunteer diggers and students of the Stewartry Archaeological Trust has continued on the N site at Newbarns. Previous work has been reported in *DES* 2003, 44 and 2005, 42.

By the end of the season a total of 18 prehistoric burial pits, the earliest having been dated to the Early Bronze Age, have been identified and at least a further 5 are earmarked for future investigation. To the NE of the existing N cairn a further, smaller, satellite cairn was recovered from the peat covering the old loch bottom. On its northern perimeter there is evidence of burial in the form of a huge granite capstone sitting on granite cushion stones. There is no evidence of later, medieval, presence as there is on the other cairns being currently excavated, so it can be hypothesised that this feature was still beneath the waters of the then Barnhourie Loch during the later tenure of the cairns at Newbarns by the Colwen family who were Drengs from Workington in Cumbria.

The Neolithic passage grave was further excavated to reveal the 4.2m-long passage leading from the kerbed edge of the cairn to the entrance of the burial chamber. This has either been filled in after use when the monument was closed for posterity, or has been backfilled in medieval times and a timber building erected over it. Unfortunately subsidence into the passage has occurred. The cobbled floor of the building has tilted to the S and use would then have been untenable. A datable copper alloy pin head was recovered from this cobbled floor level. The huge capstone has been shifted off the level by violent tree root action, and some of the side stones of the passage have been identified and seem to have suffered a similar fate. These will be lifted next season. One flint tool was recovered from behind the burial chamber. This was the fourth to be found in the immediate vicinity of this feature, which was so badly damaged in antiquity that one might interpret it as a deliberate attempt to destroy this ancient monument. A large extent of cobbling level has been uncovered to the N of the passage grave and a number of postholes of varying sizes would indicate that a NE-facing rectangular timber building latterly stood on this part of the site. Speculation dates it to the medieval occupation of the cairn when it was in use as a bailey settlement.

Several round Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age burials have been revealed, some of which contain two cremation depressions and all are lined with granite and shale cobbling into which broken stone tools have been inserted. One contained a large shale anvil and the entire pit had been backfilled with small granite boulders before a small, flat capstone was set in position on top of the pit. A further series of pit-like features has been

uncovered next to this burial and underneath a further layer of medieval backfilling. These await investigation. To the N of this feature a series of stakeholes have been found surrounding the cut of another large-stone filled pit.

NX 8810 5485 Due to the recent foot and mouth precautions and the strictures of DEFRA it has not been possible to carry on any excavation of the S site at Newbarns during 2007. It is hoped to remedy this in 2008. The Newbarns Project was selected as the 2007 competition prize by the Young Archaeologists Club and was won by Hannah from Glasgow who spent an enjoyable day on site.

Excavation will continue at Newbarns in 2008.

The archive is in the process of being deposited with Dumfries and Galloway Council and is lodged with the Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright.

Funder: The Council for British Archaeology, Barend Holiday Village, the Robert Kiln Trust

Dryfesdale

Johnsfield

Evaluation

Douglas Gordon
Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NY 1226 8229 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken on 3-4 September 2007 in respect of the proposed development of land at Johnsfield, Lockerbie. The site was next to Torwood Roman Camp. The evaluation consisted of 12 linear trenches covering approximately 10% of the development area. A common stratigraphic sequence was exhibited across all of the trenches within the development area, with a mid gray brown slightly clay silt with very frequent small to medium stone inclusions over a slightly varying stony sand or clay subsoil. No significant archaeological features were identified during the course of the archaeological evaluation.

Report deposited with Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Ms A Spence

Lockerbie Area

Chance find

T Cowie
National Museums Scotland

NY 1 8 A Late Bronze Age sword was reported by Mrs C Templeman via Annan Museum. It was claimed as treasure trove and allocated to Dumfries & Galloway Museums (Annan) (TT 33/07). The sword was found about 50 years ago by the reporter's grandfather, Mr Tom Rae, somewhere in the Lockerbie area. This is a fine and near complete example of a Wilburton type sword. Rare in Scotland, such swords are characteristic of the so-called Wilburton metalworking tradition, which marks the first stage of the British Late Bronze Age (from approximately mid-12th to late 11th century BC).

Dumfries

The Saddle, Castledykes

Evaluation

Tom Welsh

NX 9766 7471 There is a mound between the supposed bailey of Castledykes (NX 97SE 2.00) and the Paradise motte (NX 97SE 19), named the Saddle on early OS editions. The top of the mound is 20m equidistant, parallel and similar in width to an indentation in the crest at Castledykes immediately E, and a trapezoidal projection of Paradise immediately W. The Saddle is aligned NNW to SSE, 35 x 18m base, 17 x 4m top, about 3m high, on sloping ground between the two earthworks. The inturn in the crest of Castledykes, between an outwork N and what appears to be a semi-circular bastion S, is 20m wide, and crest of the trapezoidal projection from Paradise is 15m.

This symmetry suggests the Saddle might have been a bridge pylon linking the two earthworks. It is generally assumed that Paradise, comprising a semi-natural motte and small bailey S, is older than Castledykes. However, they are less than 40m apart, and Paradise is unlikely to have been excluded from Castledyke's defences when it was used as a supply base by Edward I of England. To the SE of the Paradise bailey at NX 9766 7467 is a low mound contained within the same curved scarp on W and SW, so that altogether Paradise is D-shaped with a 60m long axis by up to 40m. The curve is co-aligned with the N and S ends of the mound at Castledykes, and suggests that together Castledykes and Paradise formed a triangle, summit sides 130m on N, 135m on E and 150m on SW. Either there was originally a triangular motte here, modified by slighting or remodelling, or the Paradise earthworks were adapted as a barbican to Castledykes, with the Saddle part of the connecting bridge. Castledykes was Edward's intended destination when he died at Grange over Sands on 7 July 1307.

Report and plan deposited with RCAHMS. (Acq No 2007/170).

Eskdalemuir

Eskdalemuir Forestry By-Pass Road

Evaluation

Andrew Nicholson
Dumfries and Galloway Council

NY 241 973 (Area A) and NY 239 976 (Area B) A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken on 7 June 2007 in respect the proposed development of a forestry by-pass road on land at Holm Farm, Eskdalemuir. The evaluation comprised two machine-cut trenches. Trench A revealed a sequence of deposits indicating the presence of a track flanked by two ditches. No dating evidence was recovered, and while it does lie on the on the predicted course of the Roman road from Torwood to Raeburnfoot, it is also on the line of the 19th-century track shown on the 1st Edition OS map. Trench B revealed that a ridge 200m to the NNW comprised a number of bands of stony deposits, overlain by peat at its lowest extent. It was not possible to determine whether the ridge was a natural phenomenon or man-made.

Report deposited with Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Tihill Forestry

Inch

Cults Loch 3

Evaluation

Anne Crone and Graeme Cavers
AOC Archaeology Group



The promontory site, Cults Loch 3, looking NE.

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NX 1203 6058 Previous workers had recorded piles around the promontory, one of which has now been radiocarbon dated to the late 1st millennium BC. During August 2007 a 15 x 1m evaluation trench was excavated to determine whether archaeological deposits survived on the promontory. A line of stakes and collapsed planking were found near the neck of the promontory, which appears to have formed a barrier cutting off the promontory from the shore. Behind the barrier and extending into the centre of the promontory occupation deposits were found lying over a grid of horizontal timbers. Limited coring has established that the promontory is probably a man-made feature.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Historic Scotland/AOC Archaeology Group/SWAP

Planting End Douglas Gordon
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NX 1229 5845 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken on 13–14 December 2006 in respect of the proposed access road to Kirminnoch Farm. The evaluation comprised a single trench that followed the centre line of the proposed road. There was a common stratigraphy along the length of the trench, with only small variations in the subsoil. A significant amount of bioturbation was present within the trench in the form of animal burrows. Only two features of possibly archaeological interest were recorded within. These consisted of a pit and a posthole of indeterminate age. No artefacts were recovered, although very occasional modern detritus of white glaze and other modern wares were noted in the topsoil of the trench

Report deposited with Historic Scotland, Dumfries and Galloway Council and archive with RCAHMS.
Funder: Dumfries and Galloway Council

Inch and Old Luce

A75 Improvement Scheme - Planting End to Drumflower Robert McMorran
Watching brief AOC Archaeology Group

NX 1230 5870 to NX 1420 5770 A watching brief was undertaken during ground-breaking works associated with the A75 trunk road improvement scheme between Planting End and Drumflower. No significant features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Graham Construction

Kells

Airds of Kells David Devereux
Medieval architectural fragments
Dumfries and Galloway Council (Cultural Services – the Stewartry Museum)

NX 6765 7045 Architectural fragments used as rubble infill were found during the renovation of the N pavilion of the later 18th-century house of Airds of Kells. They consisted of a pointed arch window and two fragments with cable moulding and dog-tooth decoration. A later medieval date has been suggested by Historic Scotland staff. There is no other evidence for an earlier house on the same site, but as the estate was associated with the Gordon family from the later 15th century, there is the possibility that there may have been an earlier building in the vicinity

Archive deposited with the Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright.
Funder: Dumfries and Galloway Council

Kelton

Ingleston Motte Robert McCubbin and Alastair Penman
Medieval motte hill Stewartry Archaeological Trust

NX 774 579 A tenth season of excavation on private land was undertaken by experienced volunteer diggers and advanced students of the Stewartry Archaeological Trust, but due to the introduction of foot and mouth disease precautions the season had to be limited to only four weeks. Previous work has been reported in *DES* 1997, 24; 1998, 27/28; 1999, 23/24; 2000, 20; 2002, 29; 2003, 45; 2004, 45; 2005, 44. Excavation continued to expose the outer defence line of the timber tower built by the Lords of Galloway (AD 1100–1235), which was twice destroyed by fire. The defensive features were still apparent to the W side of the motte hill and a level of large flat stones used as paving between the tower and the timber defence line was apparent. This displayed evidence of intense heat. Almost 80% of the defensive encirclement has now been exposed and evidence of timber construction in the form of the identification of large numbers of fiddle key head nails has been observed and recorded.

Numerous sherds of local galena-glazed pottery of the period AD 1150–1300 have been recovered, interspersed with the occasional sherd of finer ware emanating from Gaul. This suggests that at one stage this was a high status site.

Over the defensive level a series of furnacing features have been excavated, pointing to the possibility that some form of smelting went on either between the two phases of the timber towers (c1174–85 and c1120–1235) or immediately after the final destruction by fire of the second tower.

A large furnace situated at a low level on the northern extremity of the motte hill was completely excavated and produced dating evidence for its operational life having been post-AD 1235, after the destruction by fire of the second timber tower. It must be presumed that it was used to salvage ironwork, etc, scavenged from the burned ruins of the motte hill defences.

Archive deposited with Dumfries and Galloway Council and deposited in the Stewartry Museum in Kirkcudbright.

Kirkcolm

Glengyre Rebecca Shaw
Evaluation Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services

NW 9955 6528 A programme of archaeological investigative works was required at the site known as Glengyre, near Leswalt, Stranraer as part of the requirement of the issued planning consent. An evaluation was carried out on 29-30 October consisting of a sequence of seven trenches sited randomly across the proposed development area. No significant archaeological features were identified during the course of the evaluation. The very denuded remains of a possible earlier settlement site, which comprises slightly stony grassy outlines, are visible on a slight rise to the immediate W of the proposed development area (centred on NW 99556 65247).

Report deposited with Dumfries and Galloway SMR and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr and Mrs Murphy

Kirkcudbright

Broughton House Derek Alexander
Find spot The National Trust for Scotland

NX 68117 51058 During the rebuilding of a pond in the back garden of Broughton House sherds of medieval and post-medieval green-glazed pottery and two sherds of white gritty

ware were recovered from the clay fill at the base of the pond.

Archive to be deposited with NTS, SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Broughton House (Lily Pool)

Survey and monitoring

Tom Whalley

Kirkdale Archaeology

NX 6815 5105 The Lily Pool in the garden of Broughton House was partially demolished and rebuilt in September 2007 because it was leaking. A survey of the pool took place on 19 July 2007 before the works, and during September the works were monitored. The survey revealed that the pool had two phases of construction and was not the single-phase feature it had previously been assumed to be. The watching brief confirmed the structural cracks that had caused the pool's failure and also revealed the methods used to construct the pool, and the features through which it had been cut, which included an earlier drain that was recycled during the initial construction of the pool.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: National Trust for Scotland

Jordieland Farm

Medieval carved stone head Dumfries and Galloway Council
(Cultural Services – the Stewartry Museum)

David Devereux

NX 7120 5305 A medieval carved stone head in a micaceous sandstone, 160–200mm diameter, has been donated to the Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright. It was found in 1998 partially buried in a boundary hedge of the farmhouse at Jordieland, about 10m from the building. The museum holds a smaller carved head of the same stone type and general style provenanced to Tongland Abbey. This probably indicates the likely original provenance for the 1998 find; Jordieland is less than 2km from the site of the abbey.

Archive deposited with the Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright.
Funder: Dumfries and Galloway Council

Torrs 10

Survey

Brian Kerr

NX 6774 4505 On the path to Torrs Point near Kirkcudbright, directly next to the path at the above grid reference is a small outcrop containing two cup marks, one measuring 60mm wide, which has a partial ring around it. The other cup measures 70mm at its widest point. Both cups are either side of a large basin which has a smooth finish, and looks as if it may have been worked at some time.



Cup and ring, Torrs 10.

Kirkmaiden

Kirkbryde, Graveyard Field

Excavation

Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services

Rebecca Shaw

NX 1194 4035 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken at the site known as Kirkbryde, Graveyard

Field. The works were carried out from 15–19 October 2007 and comprised a series of trenches which were excavated over and around the visible remains. The trenches revealed a rubble and turf built structure measuring 10.2 x 5.7m with walls upstanding to 0.35m at most and up to 0.85m thick. There was a visible entrance with threshold stone in one wall, but no fireplace or indication of how the structure was floored was conclusively determined. The partial remains of the enclosure visible on the 1850 map were located as well as an area of paving possibly representing a base for a peat or log stack. Given that there were no finds earlier than the 19th-century date we can conclude that this structure was in use in the 19th century in rural Wigtownshire and it may have been used as a dwelling and later as a winnowing barn.

Report deposited with Dumfries and Galloway SMR and archive with RCAHMS.
Funder: Matthew Caughie

Knowe Hill, Killumpha

Evaluation

Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services

Rebecca Shaw

NX 1103 4034 A programme of archaeological investigative works was required at the site known as Knowe Hill, Killumpha, Port Logan, as part of the requirement of the issued planning consent. An evaluation was carried out on 14–15 May 2007 comprising a sequence of six trenches sited randomly across the proposed development area. No significant archaeological features were identified during the course of the evaluation.

Report deposited with Dumfries and Galloway SMR and archive with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr Hamilton

Knowe Hill (II), Killumpha

Excavation

Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services

Rebecca Shaw

NX 1101 4035 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken at the site known as Knowe Hill (II), Killumpha, Port Logan. The works were carried out from 13–17 August 2007 and comprised a series of trenches excavated though the known structure. The structure was small, 6.5 x 4.5m internally and comprised just one room, which was tiled with tiles manufactured from the nearby Terally Brick and Tile Works. The finds in the various trenches (predominately ceramics and iron objects) mostly date to the 19th century, though some of the white china seemed to be early 20th-century. The unscorched but cracked clay pipe bowl in the fill of the fireplace, given the size of its bowl and hole, seems to date to the early to mid-19th century. Some aspects of the structure may be earlier, such as wall [107], but in the main it appears the structure was abandoned not long after the mid 19th century. There were no earlier finds.

Report deposited with Dumfries and Galloway SMR and archive with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr Hamilton

Kirkpatrick Irongray

Shawhead

Metal detecting

National Museums Scotland

T Cowie

NX 87 76 An Early Bronze Age axehead blade fragment was found by Mr I Taylor while metal detecting near Shawhead. Owing to its incompleteness it is not possible to assign it to a specific type with any confidence but it probably belongs to the so-called Biggar variant of the Migdale type axehead, a range of flat axeheads distinguished by their relatively narrow butt and widened blade form (Schmidt and Burgess 1981, 46–8, 58–9).

Schmidt, PK and Burgess, CB 1981 *The axes of Scotland and Northern England*, Munich. (= *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* IX/7).

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Claimed as treasure trove and allocated to Dumfries and Galloway Museums (Dumfries) (TT 36/07).

Langholm

A7 Auchenrivock

Martin Cook

Evaluation

AOC Archaeology Group

NY 3720 8093 In advance of the proposed road improvements to the A7 Trunk Road to the S of Langholm an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 2 April–2 May 2007 on the proposed route. We excavated 84 evaluation trenches, totalling 13,500m². No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Executive Development Department: Trunk Roads Design and Construction Division

Leswalt

Lochnaw Cottage

Alan Matthews

Excavation

Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NW 982 628 We undertook a programme of archaeological investigative works on 30 April–1 May 2007 on land to the NE of Lochnaw Cottage, consisting of three radial trenches within the footprint of the proposed development and expanding outwards from upstanding remains which were also excavated and recorded. The structure survived as three sides of a rectilinear recessed structure whose dry stone wall faces retain the sides of a cut into a natural mound. The extant structure, some 4 x 4m, has lost its western wall to modern disturbance. On investigation the eastern portion of the interior had rough stone flooring. Within one radial trench an external wall face was identified, suggesting that the structure was not wholly sunken but rose above the mound as a stone-faced earthen core wall. A separate freestanding dry stone wall possibly related to an associated enclosure.

With no pre-1850 artefacts or distinctive architecture it was not possible to determine date or function to the structure. The 1st Edition OS map appears to depict the structure as the smaller of two buildings forming a small farmstead.

Report deposited with Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr G Doyles

Minnigaff, Old Luce and Penninghame

Barclye to Palnure Pipeline Scheme

Vicky Oleksy and Alan Hunter Blair

Walkover survey and field inspection AOC Archaeology Group

NX 4040 6540 to NX 2099 5766, NX 4131 6454 to NX 4236 6274, and NX 4525 6342 to NX 4605 6653 AOC Archaeology Group undertook a walkover survey along the proposed route of the Barclye to Palnure Pipeline between 10 April–21 June 2007. The condition and extent of several previously identified sites was assessed and several new sites were identified and recorded. These included a previously unidentified cairn at NX 31852 62708 and a cup-marked stone at NX 29533 61314. Several dry stone structures and farmsteads were identified along the route of an old military road between NX 37970 64760 and NX 3535 6330. Several earthworks were also identified including a bank at Nether Barr (NX 41767 63728 to NX 41817 63773) and a possible industrial earthwork at Bardrochwood (NX 45975 65432). Two milestones, shown on the modern Ordnance Survey map but not recorded in RCAHMS. were located at NX

33812 62869 and NX 25296 59264 and date to the early 19th century. A bridge pier related to the dismantled Portpatrick Line was noted at NX 37781 64161. Other features identified included: a dry stone circular feature at NX 26482 59920 near Knock Orr; a brick-built structure at NX 38743 64114 near Hazel Green; two modern grave markers at NX 4020 6475 near Newton Stewart and a fishing pond (possible) at NX 41888 63617 near Nether Barr.

We subsequently undertook an archaeological inspection after topsoil stripping during the construction of the new water pipeline. A rubble spread was visible along part of the Shennanton to Ardachie pipeline corridor. Whinstone filled rubble drains and a gully drain were recorded on part of the Glenluce to Ladyburn section.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Mochrum

Airyolland Homestead

Graeme Cavers and George Geddes

Excavation

AOC Archaeology Group and Headland Archaeology

NX 3078 4775 The second phase of excavation was carried out at Airyolland I homestead in August 2007. Four trenches were excavated over the rampart and within the interior of the site. The largest interior trench encountered no significant structures or features, suggesting that much of the interior of the site may have been open. The two remaining interior trenches encountered the footings of a low stone wall running perpendicular to the circumference rampart. A number of pits or postholes were associated with this wall, although the deposits had been heavily disturbed by ploughing. The fourth trench, over the rampart to the W, encountered an old ground surface from which environmental samples were taken. Finds were few but included an unfinished spindle whorl.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: DGNHAS, Russell Trust, Hunter Trust, Mouswald Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

Moffat

Carrifran Wildwood

Magnar Dalland

Survey

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 1550 1100 (centred on) A marking-out survey was carried out on 9 October 2007 over a triangular area of some 41ha on the SE-facing slopes of Peat Hill at Carrifran. The survey was carried out in advance of tree planting as part of the Carrifran Wildwood Project. The first phase of the project comprised approximately 8km² within the Carrifran Valley to the N. This area had already been planted following a pre-afforestation survey. There are in total six known sites or group of sites within the current area, according to the national and regional monument records. These sites include two farmsteads (NT 11SE 3 and 14) and three burnt mounds (NT 11SE 11, 12, 13) on the lower slopes of the hill, and a group of shielings and enclosures on natural shelves half way up the steep hillside (NT 11SE 16). During the marking-out survey a few structures not previously known were recorded. These include a rectangular building at the S end of the farmstead NT 11SE 14 at NT 1579 1122 and a few shieling huts and enclosures within the area of NT11SE 16. There were some indications that some of the structures within the group NT 11SE 16 had been mapped previously in the wrong place.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Dumfries and Galloway SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Borders Forest Trust

Old Luce

Glenluce

Nick Holmes and Fraser Hunter
Stray find National Museums Scotland
NX 197 565 A Republican denarius of Mn. Cordius Rufus (46 BC) was found by metal detecting in the area of the Roman temporary camp at Glenluce. This strongly supports a Flavian date for the camp, as Republican denarii had all but vanished from circulation by the 2nd century.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT 39/07) and allocated to Stranraer Museum.

Longforth Farm

John Pickin
Findspot Dumfries and Galloway Museums Service
NX 2310 5230 A fragment of an Early Historic carved stone (240 x 230mm) recovered from a modern stone dyke at Longforth Farm, Auchenalg. The fragment, carved on one face only, is from the head of a cross. Decoration includes a central roundel, a cross arm and part of a vertical geometric panel. A 10th- to 11th-century date is likely.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT 05/07) and allocated to Stranraer Museum (acc no WIWMS 2007.32).



Early Historic carved stone from Longforth, Auchenalg.

Parton

Cogarath Farm

David Devereux
Rig and furrow Dumfries and Galloway Council
(Cultural Services – the Stewartry Museum)

NX 725 686 Scattered areas of rig and furrow on the exposed pasture of Whinny Hill, Cogarath Farm, were brought to the attention of the contributor by the farmer. The rigs are in small areas on the flatter parts of the hill between rocky knowes and boggy areas. The rigs are straight, generally short (less than 20m), and narrow, on average 2.66m wide between the median line of the furrows.

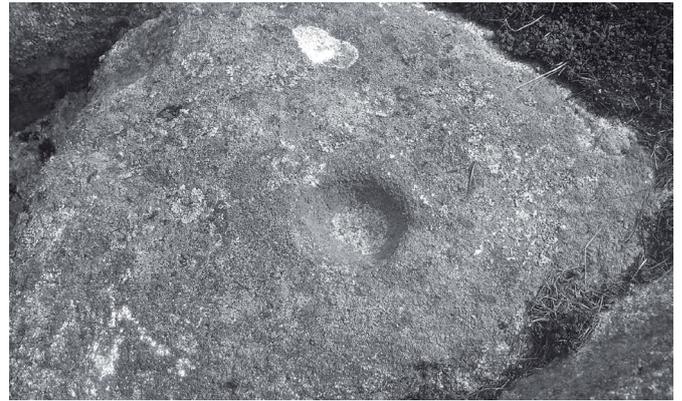
Archive deposited with the Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright.
Funder: Dumfries and Galloway Council

Rerrick

Slate Row

George Currie

NX 80376 53588 A prominent outcrop N of the track to Orchardton House bearing five cup marks at its southern end, recorded on 9 July 2007.



Cup-marked rock, Slate Row.

Sanquhar

A76 Glenairlie

Martin Cook
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group
NS 8075 0824 to NS 8326 0619 We excavated 40 evaluation trenches and 20 test-pits between 9 February–2 March 2007 in advance of the proposed road improvement to the A76 Trunk Road at Glenairlie. No significant archaeological remains were encountered

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Historic Scotland

Stoneykirk

Clay Croft, Stoneykirk, Stranraer

Rebecca Shaw
Watching brief Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NX 088 519 An archaeological watching brief was carried on 14 February 2007 in respect of the construction of a new dwelling, detached garage, driveway and septic tank on as site known as Clay Croft, Stoneykirk. The watching brief identified no archaeological material during the stripping during the ground breaking works.

Report deposited with Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr and Mrs Hainey

Tinwald

Jericho Bridge, Locharbriggs

Robert McMorran
Watching brief AOC Archaeology Group

NX 9960 8152 A watching brief was undertaken between 15 May–1 June 2007 during ground-breaking works associated with the preparation of the Locharbriggs quarry expansion. Discoveries included two small pits and two postholes in an area measuring approximately 12 x 7m. No artefactual material was encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Tarmac Ltd

Troqueer

Martingirth Farm

T Cowie
Metal detecting National Museums Scotland

NX 96 68 Part of an Early Bronze Age decorated axehead was found by Mr I Taylor while metal detecting near Martingirth Farm. This is the butt end of what has clearly originally been a

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY/DUNDEE

fine example of a decorated axehead. Unfortunately because of its incompleteness it is not possible to assign it to a specific type but it certainly belongs to the general class known as developed flat axes among which similar decoration frequently occurs (Schmidt and Burgess 1981, 59-62), giving an approximate date range of 1900 to 1700 BC. Despite its condition, this is a significant addition to the small but significant number of developed flat axeheads and early flanged axeheads known from SW Scotland.

Schmidt, PK and Burgess, CB 1981 *The axes of Scotland and Northern England*, Munich. (= *Prähistorische Bronzefunde IX/7*)

Claimed as treasure trove and allocated to Dumfries and Galloway Museums (Dumfries) (TT 109/06).

Pearmont House

Evaluation

Claire Shaw

Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NX 958 751 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken on 16 February 2007 in respect of the proposed development on land at Pearmont House, Dumfries. The evaluation comprised four trenches covering approximately 5% of the development area. The site lies close to or within the site of a cursus monument (DG6082; NX 97NE85) noted on aerial photographs of the area. No sign of the cursus was found within the evaluation area. All four trenches exhibited a fairly common stratigraphic sequence with a mid to light brown fine silty/sand topsoil up to 300mm deep, overlying a distinct homogenous orange/brown silty/sand with frequent sub angular stones throughout, extending in depth beyond 1.2m. No significant archaeological features were identified.

Report deposited with Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Ian Watson

Whithorn

6 George Street

Archaeological monitoring

Claire Shaw

Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NX 4470 4034 Programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out on 11 April 2007 for Mr D Coe in respect of the forthcoming housing development at the rear of the property number. During the monitoring works of the foundation trenches, no features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed.

Report deposited with Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr D Coe

George Street/King Street/Bruce Street,

Whithorn

Watching brief

Kate Bain

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NX 445 402 A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of service trenches in Whithorn in April 2007. The town itself is of great archaeological and historical significance as the site of the earliest Christian monastery in Scotland and a thriving medieval burgh, and was an important focus of pilgrimage both historically and into the present day. The trenches had the potential to affect significant archaeological deposits. Part of the work was undertaken in accordance with scheduled monument consent. The trenching was divided into four areas; Areas 1-3 had high potential and were monitored by Headland, while Area 4 had low potential and groundworks were monitored by the Whithorn Trust.

Areas 1 and 2 were at the medieval centre of the town, next to the early Christian site and the old pilgrim road; Area 3 was

next to the former entrance or 'port' site at the S end of the medieval town. The trenches in Area 1 revealed a single, possible waterlogged deposit, heavily truncated by modern service trenches. This probably represented periodic waterlogging in a poorly drained area. The extreme eastern end of the trench encroached into the scheduled area, but no features or deposits with archaeological potential were encountered. Area 2 contained the partial remains of a mortared and cobbled road surface of probable post-medieval date immediately below the modern road surface. The Area 3 trenches were completely devoid of any potential archaeological features and the modern road surface immediately overlay the natural bedrock. No further features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the watching brief.

Report and archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Dumfries and Galloway SMR
Funder: Scottish Power Systems Ltd

DUNDEE

Dundee

Burns and Harris Building, Marketgait

Watching brief

Kieran Haines

SUAT Ltd

NO 3999 3003 We undertook an archaeological watching brief between 15-20 February 2007 on the site of the Burns and Harris building during the demolition of the concrete flooring covering the area. The site is between Tay Street Lane and the A99 West Marketgait in the centre of Dundee. In the past some medieval remains had been found to the S and E of the site. A row of four 19th-century mews buildings forms the western boundary of the site.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Dundee City Council

Holiday Inn Express, Dundee

Watching brief, evaluation Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

Scott Jacobson

NO 406 303 A programme of archaeological watching brief/evaluation was carried out on 25 January-8 February 2007 on a plot between Gellatly and Commercial Streets, Dundee. The evaluation consisted of ten trenches covering approximately 30% of the total available ground to be developed. Victorian foundations and surfaces 19th- and 20th-century artefacts were found (none retained).

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Saltire Leisure Ltd

Panmurefield

Evaluation, trial trenching, test pitting,

standing building assessment

AOC Archaeology Group

NO 4800 3264 We undertook an archaeological evaluation of 32 test pits (each 0.5 x 0.5m) and 750m² of trial trenching on approximately 1.3ha of relict farmland, at Panmurefield between 5-9 March 2007. In addition we carried out a standing building assessment of a dovecote towards the SE part of the development area. The evaluation works recovered five fragments of flint, three of which were burnt, a probable large whetstone associated with a pit and an alignment of pits towards the eastern boundary of the site. The worked lithics are thought to be associated with general prehistoric activity on the site. The pits are of unknown date.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Gladedale (North East Scotland) Ltd

**Seafield House, Grove Academy,
Broughty Ferry**

Watching brief

Ray Cachart
SUAT Ltd

NO 4593 3137 We undertook an archaeological watching brief on the site of the demolished Seafield House for the proposed Public Private Partnership (PPP) redevelopment of the school site at Grove Academy, Broughty Ferry, between 20–4 November 2006. Seafield House was a 19th-century Victorian villa which later became a preparatory school and was demolished sometime between 1938 and 1953. Before the start of development Robertson Construction wished to expose and identify the nature of any buried remains to ascertain how they might affect the design proposals for the new build. The aim of the watching brief was to investigate and record any remains of the Seafield House foundations. An almost complete ground plan of the house was obtained and architectural features of interest were noted. The main house, which was basemented, was on the W side of the site and a lesser build was attached to the house on the E side. After the recording the remains were left *in situ* and the site was backfilled.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Robertson Construction Central

Western Cemetery
Findspot

Christina Donald/Alan Saville
Dundee City Museum
(McManus Museums and Art Gallery)/
National Museums Scotland

NO 3800 2989 A chance find by Mrs Sandra Scott while walking in the cemetery. Neolithic bi-facial flint implement, c3000 BC (identified by Alan Saville for treasure trove). The flint was found on the Grosvenor Road side of the cemetery. A Bronze Age collared cinerary urn now in Dundee Museum (Accession number: 1969-253) was found in the same area on 26 October 1881. A Food Vessel (Accession number 1964-47) was also found in the 19th century, in a different part of Western Cemetery.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT.34/07) and allocated to Dundee Council.

EAST AYRSHIRE

Dunlop

Dunlop House, Dunlop
Historic building recording

Alan Matthews
Rathmell Archaeology Limited



Former central atrium on second floor, Dunlop House, East Ayrshire (RA 06005).

NS 4273 4931 Historic building recording was undertaken between 17–19 July 2006. Dunlop House is a three-storey Baronial revival style tower house designed by David Hamilton, approximately 2km E of the village of Dunlop. The house remained in the Dunlop family until 1932 when Ayrshire Council bought it. Many of the original features remain intact throughout the house such as the intricate corning, marble fireplaces and striking large central skylight. However, the insertion of modern services and the ongoing effects of damp threaten the survival of the ornate wood and plasterwork.

Report to WoSAS and archive to RCAHMS. Archive deposited with McTaggart Construction.
Funder: McTaggart Construction

Fenwick

Kilmaurs Road, Fenwick

Evaluation

Martin Cook
AOC Archaeology Group

NS 4606 4277 An archaeological evaluation on 17–18 October 2007 prior to the development of a greenfield site at Kilmaurs Road examined 8% of the proposed development site. The evaluation consisted of six trenches totalling 528 m² over the western portion of the site due to the identification of deep peat. The evaluation identified no significant archaeological features or artefacts.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: ATD Developments

Galston

Laigh Newton

Excavation

H James, D Swan and Charlotte Francoz
GUARD

NS 593 368 Excavation was carried out between 5 March–17 May 2007 on the site of a proposed extension to the Loudoun Hill Quarry, Darvel. On the summit of a low hill, the plough-truncated remains of a possible Neolithic timber hall or unroofed ceremonial structure, a small, rectangular, probably prehistoric structure, a posthole containing significant amounts of Late Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery, a large fire pit and several possible postholes, pits and linear features were found.

On a lower terrace, a medieval farmstead was revealed, consisting of probable dwellings, a possible corn-drying kiln, drainage ditches and some possible palisade fences. The presence of medieval pottery associated with the structures and in the ditches indicates that these features were broadly contemporary and possibly dated to the 14th to 16th centuries.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Tarmac Northern Ltd

Loudoun

**Galston Flood Prevention Scheme,
Moley's Plantation, Galston**

Watching brief

Magnus Kirby
CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 4941 3719 A watching brief was carried out during the construction of a flood defence scheme at Moley's Plantation, Galston, from December 2006 to January 2007. An area of shale bings associated with Loudoun Colliery was identified, but there were no other features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: RJ McLeod Contractors Ltd

EAST AYRSHIRE/EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

New Cumnock

Old Coalburn, Greenburn Opencast Mine Ian Suddaby
Excavation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 5689 1390 An excavation took place between 25–8 October 2007 on the site of a structure depicted on the 1st Edition map OS (1857) lying on S-facing slopes to the north of the River Nith, 5km to the W of New Cumnock. This revealed what may be a non-domestic building which had two rooms, only one of which was fully enclosed by sandstone and brick walls, and accessed by a brick-paved path from the adjacent road. Two brick and sandstone surfaces were exposed but the exact function of the building was not apparent. Samples of bricks were recovered, as were finds dating to the 19th and 20th centuries.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS. and WoSAS SMR.
Funder: Kier Mining

Sorn

Beechcroft Claire Shaw
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 5281 3181 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken on 16 March 2007 in respect of the proposed development on land at Beechcroft, Galston. It consisted of six trenches within the footprints of housing plots one and two of the development area. A representative sample of all of the uncovered features with archaeological potential was investigated. All six trenches exhibited a fairly common stratigraphic sequence with a mid brown/orange friable silty/sand topsoil with occasional small-medium rounded stones with an average depth of 400mm, overlying a distinct orange/cream silty/sand with frequent degraded fragments of red and blonde sandstone. No significant archaeological features were identified during the course of the archaeological evaluation.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive with RCAHMS.
Funder: David Bone

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Cadder

Low Moss Prison (former RAF Bishopbriggs) Diana Sproat
Historic building recording AOC Archaeology Group

NS 6300 7220 A programme of historic building recording was undertaken in August on the site of the former Low Moss prison at Crosshill Road, Bishopbriggs, prior to its demolition for the proposed construction of a new prison. The site was important as the former RAF Bishopbriggs barrage balloon depot, representing the largest remaining collection of original World War II buildings in existence in Scotland outside the property of Defence Estates (Ministry of Defence). The RAF buildings at Bishopbriggs were built during the expansion period which began in 1935, a period when many new stations were built and First World War stations upgraded. The building recording provided a written, drawn and detailed photographic record of the structures before development began.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Scottish Prison Service

Kirkintilloch

Alloway Grove, Kirkintilloch John Gooder, Mike Roy and Robert McMorran

Evaluation, watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NS 6695 7472 Archaeological trial trenching, amounting to 1,104m², was undertaken prior to a 1.1ha residential development at Alloway Grove, Kirkintilloch. The Hillhead, Kirkintilloch section of the (SAM No 90324) lay to the immediate N of the development area. The evaluation encountered no significant archaeological features or artefacts. A watching brief was subsequently conducted over an area of 600m². Work was undertaken between 21 December 2005–14 November 2006. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Cruden Estates Ltd

Frontiers of the Roman Empire Project: Roman fort environs project – Auchendavy Roman fort

Richard Jones

Geophysical survey Archaeology Department, Glasgow University

NS 6775 7493 The magnetic survey carried out in July 2007 extended the work previously carried out (see *DES 2006*) in the large field W of the fort, giving an overall coverage of 5.5ha. The course of the ditch was followed across the full extent of the field. Survey N of the ditch towards the River Kelvin revealed nothing that could be clearly regarded as Roman; in particular, in the area excavated in advance of the sewer pipe line (*Dunwell et al PSAS 2002, 13*) little evidence was found for the presence there of Roman period ditches. The most interesting location was the c100m W from the fort's western ditches. Work now continues in two directions, first in distinguishing features of Roman origin from those of later date among the plethora of features detected in this area. Second, the rich GPR data set from the same area is being interpreted; the subsurface plans obtained at different depths appear most promising and should be informative.

Archive location not yet decided.
Funder: EU Culture 2000: Frontiers of the Roman Empire project

Vodafone Mast, Kirkintilloch Fiona Baker
Watching brief Firat Archaeological Services

NS 6586 7423 A watching brief was carried out on 26 June 2007 of an area measuring 4.40 x 3.30m and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.42m. No archaeological remains earlier than the late 19th century were present and no evidence of the was found.

Archive deposited with Firat Archaeological Services and to be deposited in RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS.
Funder: Mono Consultants Ltd/Vodafone

New Kilpatrick

Antonine Wall, Douglas Park Golf Course O Lelong
Evaluation GUARD

NS 5594 7242 Two trial trenches were excavated between 22-5 October 2007 across the 13th and 15th greens on Douglas Park Golf Course, which lie above the presumed route of the Antonine Wall. The work was carried out to meet conditions attached to scheduled monument consent for proposed reconstruction of the greens. Trench 1, on the 15th green, uncovered thick deposits imported for the green's original construction, including layers of sand, clay and crushed clinker. Where the trench penetrated to a greater depth at the centre, corresponding to the line of a proposed new drain, these sealed an earlier clay deposit containing stone, of uncertain date. Trench 2, on the 13th green, also revealed thick deposits relating to the green's

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE /EAST LoTHIAN

construction, again including crushed clinker, which were cut by modern drains. Towards the north these overlay sterile subsoil. A large, cut feature of modern date ran obliquely across the green in the centre of the trench.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Douglas Park Golf Club

Douglas Academy, Milngavie

Watching brief

Ross White

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 53578 75264 A watching brief was carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd in June 2007 during topsoil stripping for the first phase of construction for a new school building at Douglas Academy, Milngavie. The watching brief did not uncover any archaeologically significant finds or features.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: WSP Environmental Ltd

EAST LoTHIAN

Aberlady

Ballencrieff Farm

Historic building recording

Jenni Morrison

Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 4845 7805 In March 2007 we carried out an archive appraisal and historic building recording on a farm building at Ballencrieff Farm. The work was commissioned in order to meet the requirements of a condition attached to planning consent to convert the building into a dwelling.

Inspection of historic maps showed that a building was first erected on the site at some time between 1825 and 1854. The present structure is L-shaped in plan and corresponds with a building shown on the 2nd Edition OS map of 1894. The map evidence together with the structural evidence indicates that the present building dates to the mid to late 19th century. Tentative evidence for the movement of the S wall to create a narrower structure was recorded, but the building is otherwise of a single phase.

The farm building as it stands is a single-storey unroofed structure of L-shaped plan. Two large openings in the S and E elevations would have provided access for livestock and carts. Internal features were consistent with the building's use for housing livestock and/or farm equipment.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr Alistair Fisher

Athelstaneford

16 Camptoun Holdings

Evaluation

Richard Heawood

Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 5036 7803 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on the site of a proposed stable block and arena, close to cropmarks indicating a pit alignment and rig and furrow. No archaeological remains were revealed except for a small undated pit which is unlikely to relate to the pit alignment.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr S Reynolds

Gilmerton House

Metal detecting

Fraser Hunter

National Museums Scotland

NT 55 77 A silver Romano-British trumpet brooch fragment was found by metal detecting near Gilmerton House.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT 38/07) and allocated to East Lothian Council Museums Service.

Bolton

Kirklands Farm

Evaluation

Richard Heawood

Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 4928 6960 An archive appraisal and archaeological evaluation were conducted immediately W of Kirklands Farm during September 2007. The work was commissioned in fulfilment of a condition to planning consent for a new agricultural building, and was required because of the proximity of several cropmarks. Five evaluation trenches were excavated, amounting to 5% of the proposed development area. No archaeological features or finds were revealed.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with East Lothian Council SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: A and J Steven

Cockburnspath

Townhead Farm, Cockburnspath

Watching brief

Robert McMorran

AOC Archaeology Group

NT 8015 6916 A watching brief was undertaken between 10–20 April 2007 during ground-breaking works associated with the construction of a cattle court and shed near Townhead Farm, Cockburnspath. A single negative linear feature containing white ceramic was encountered. This was most probably a modern drain.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: A and B Russell and Partners

Dirleton

Dirleton House Stables

Historic building recording

Richard Heawood

Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 5145 8415 In September 2007 we carried out an archive appraisal and historic building recording on the derelict stables building at Dirleton House. The work was commissioned to meet the requirements of a condition attached to planning consent to convert the building into a dwelling.

Documentary evidence and architectural style both suggest a date of c1825 for the construction of the stables building. It appears to have been planned and built as a group with Dirleton House, its outbuildings and walled garden. The only change to the building was when an adjoining wall was removed between 1907 and 1938, and the corner of the stables was repaired. The stables were later reused for some industrial activity, and became roofless and derelict in the latter part of the 20th century.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with East Lothian Council SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr and Mrs D Weir

Dunbar

Ashfield, Dunbar

Desk-based assessment and evaluation

Magnus Kirby

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 6804 7840 A desk-based assessment and evaluation carried out from 1–5 February 2007 in advance of a proposed housing scheme identified several features dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. These consisted of a railway turntable, an upstanding brick-built structure, a demolished structure of similar construction method and a water cistern. The railway turntable is first depicted on the 1894 1st Edition 25" OS map, but the buildings, which are believed to relate to the railway, date to the second part of the 20th century. The cistern is depicted on the 1854 1st Edition 6" OS map although it is unclear if the surviving structure dates to this period.

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Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports to be deposited with East Lothian Council SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Robertson Homes

1A Duke Street, Belhaven

Evaluation

Richard Heawood

Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 6646 7854 An archive appraisal and archaeological evaluation were conducted at 1A Duke Street on 30 October 2007. The work was commissioned in fulfilment of a condition to planning consent for a new house, and was required because of the position of the site in the core of medieval Belhaven. One evaluation trench was excavated, amounting to 10% of the proposed development area. No archaeological features or finds were revealed.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with East Lothian Council SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Ms J Wilson

Dunbar Harbour Vaults

Excavation

Richard Heawood

Dunbar Vaults Investigation Group

NT 6785 7926 Dunbar Harbour Vaults are an extremely interesting and well preserved structure, comprising passageways, rooms, a large vaulted cistern and two culverts. The aims of this second phase of work, undertaken between 12 April 2006 and 31 May 2007, were to further investigate the origins of the Vaults; to carefully record and remove the loose rock infill; to record and investigate archaeological deposits in the Vaults in the remit prescribed in the SMC conditions and consent; and to investigate parts of the external structure in the area covered by the E embankment. The fieldwork was organised by the Dunbar Vaults Investigation Group, and was undertaken by group members and many other volunteers, with professional advice and supervision provided by Abercorn Archaeology LLP.

A large volume of modern infill was removed from the complex, revealing several interesting features below. These included a masonry fragment plausibly deriving from the Castle defences and two pits containing midden material, all found in the northern chamber. 'The Cistern', seemingly a large rock-cut tank fed by culverts, was partially emptied to reveal its full depth. Deposits here were of mixed character, with 19th-century debris throughout the fill, but there were potentially significant finds including whale bones, possible ships' timbers, and staves from a bucket. Post-excavation analysis is planned, to include scientific dating of artefacts.

The provisional results suggest that the Vaults represent a multi-period complex. The cistern probably relates to supply of water to the castle and could be 16th-century or earlier. Other chambers are probably later additions, perhaps the cellars of a large post-medieval building demolished by the early 19th century.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with East Lothian Council SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Heritage Lottery Fund

Lamer Island Battery

Evaluation

Rob Engl and Suzanne Lilley

AOC Archaeology Group

NT 6811 7934 A programme of historic building recording work was required as part of a conservation plan for the development of Lamer Island as a visitor centre. The survey from 18–24 September 2007 identified that the D-shaped Battery underwent at least four phases of alteration as it developed from a late 18th-century military battery fortification into an invalid hospital for soldiers during the First World War. Many of the footings and features of its military life were present, although often in a fragmented form. All standing remains of the hospital structure have been removed, although the presence of a central

drain and channels for iron framing are still visible in the fabric of the building.

An archaeological evaluation was also required and investigated a total area of 59m² on the island. A number of previously unknown structural archaeological remains were recorded, such as a blocked-off passageway or guardroom and stone settings for a wooden gantry or platform. The original floor surface of the upper level of the battery was recognised. An exterior cottage structure was also investigated.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Dunbar Harbour Trust

MacArthur's Store (Spott's Store), Dunbar

Historic building appraisal

Thomas Addyman

Addyman Archaeology

NT 6811 7924 An analytical assessment of this important harbour building (originally known as Spott's Store or Granary) was undertaken during May 2007 and revealed that the southern side of the building incorporated an earlier structure, perhaps of the 17th century, at ground floor level.

A major remodelling occurred in the 18th century (possibly the earlier 18th century); the structure was doubled in width and raised to three stories. Common joist floor structures supporting the central spine wall were made further secure by a system of vertical propping. Many of the props are circular-section mast or spar pieces, or other ships' framing elements; the latter are of oak and retain moulded and jointing details.

The structure saw repeated subsequent remodelling relating to frequent change of use. At one point ventilation slits were inserted throughout the lower story; in the rear rooms these were blocked and overlain with studs embedded in a plaster lining onto which were attached lining boards. A pan-tiled double-pile gabled roof structure was replaced in the mid- to late 19th century by a single slated double-pitched structure with hipped ends. The building is still in use as fishermen's stores and creel-making workshops.

We carried out some assessment of the evidence for the evolution of the pier head surrounding the building.

Archive deposited with East Lothian Council SMR, RCAHMS.

Funder: Dunbar Harbour Trust

Proposed Horse Arena, Brandsmill, Dunbar

Helena Gray

Archive assessment, metal detecting survey and evaluation

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 6974 7677 A metal detecting survey and evaluation were undertaken by CFA Archaeology in August 2007 at Brandsmill to the SE of Dunbar, before the development of the site as an indoor horse-riding arena. The site lies in the core battle zone of the Battle of Dunbar (1650). The metal detecting survey did not produce any finds relating to the battle. Seven trial trenches were excavated, covering a total of 232m² (5% of the application area). The remains of modern silo pits were recorded.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: White Sand Stables

St Pauli, Belhaven Road, Dunbar

Watching brief and evaluation

Chris O'Connell

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 675 788 A watching brief and evaluation were carried out from December 2006 to February 2007, in advance of the construction of four residential homes on the site of a 19th-century iron foundry. A sandstone wall (16m in length, 0.9m high) was identified during the watching brief, and further investigated during the evaluation. No direct dating evidence was found, but it is surmised that the wall relates to the foundry. A modern concrete ramp was also noted during the watching brief,

and is probably associated with later commercial buildings on the site, now demolished.

Report deposited with SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: John Brown Builders

Spott Road, Dunbar John Gooder
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NT 6824 7749 An archaeological evaluation was carried out between 5–12 March 2007 on the area of a proposed retail development at Spott Road. We excavated 37 trial trenches totalling 3,600m² over 4.5ha of former agricultural land. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Capita Symonds on behalf of Asda Stores Ltd

Gladsmuir

Brierbush Road, Macmerry Stuart Mitchell and Phil Richardson
Desk-based assessment and evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 43710 72129 A desk-based assessment and evaluation were carried out in June 2007 in advance of construction of a housing development. The desk-based assessment revealed no details of any archaeological sites in the proposed development area. The excavation of 13 trial trenches, with a combined total area of 683m², revealed traces of rig and furrow cultivation and evidence of mining activity, including two possible bell pits

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service SMR.
Funder: East Lothian Council

East Adniston Bidy Simpson
Building recording survey

East Lothian U3A Family History Group
NT 43121 73046 In September 2005, the Group undertook an informal historic building recording at East Adniston, Macmerry as part of an SMR Enhancement project. The building was rectangular, 20 x 5m, with a later extension to the S. It was built of sandstone, with dressed blocks at the corners and doorways. Only the E gable remains, and it shows that there would have been a second storey. Evidence for a substantial fireplace suggests that the kitchen was downstairs with the main hall immediately above. The remains of a spiral staircase can still be seen at the western end of the building. Remains of a well were visible adjacent to the house. East Adniston appears on Forrest's map of 1799 and Blaeu's map of 1654. Although the building remains have not been dated, they could relate to the late medieval laird's house at East Adniston.

Report deposited with RCAHMS. and East Lothian and Midlothian SMR.

Elvingston Science Centre, Gladsmuir Magnus Kirby and Phil Richardson
Desk-based assessment and evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 4606 7407 An archaeological desk-based survey and evaluation were carried out in July 2007 in advance of a proposed housing development. The proposed development lies in the designed landscape associated with Elvingston House. The current house and gardens date to 1837, but cartographic evidence indicates that the origins of the house lie in the medieval period. Trial trenching uncovered an area of rig and furrow, but there were no other features of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, East Lothian Council SMR.
Funder: Elphinstone Homes

Haddington

15A Camptoun Holdings Richard Heawood
Archaeological monitored strip Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 5018 7786 A monitored strip was conducted on the footprint of a proposed house extension close to a long cist cemetery. The footings of a later 19th-century outhouse were recorded, but no significant archaeological remains were found.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr Khan

Camptoun Steading Richard Heawood
Historic building recording Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 5005 7775 Camptoun Steading was recorded during July 2007 prior to residential development in accordance with a condition to planning consent. As it survives, the steading is largely of mid 19th-century date, with most of the buildings probably constructed around 1857, as suggested by the date stone set in the granary wall. However, parts of the SW range derive from an earlier layout which is depicted on the OS map of 1854. The earlier components include a barn or byre, and a structure which may have been related to threshing activities, although no trace of a windmill suggested by cartographic sources is evident. It is considered likely that these remains derive from the late 18th or earlier 19th centuries.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with East Lothian Council SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Hartfield Homes

Clerkington Stables Diana Sproat
Historic building recording AOC Archaeology Group

NT 5069 7262 AOC We were commissioned to undertake historic building recording of the former 19th century stable block associated with the Clerkington Estate before its renovation as domestic accommodation. The work was undertaken during January and February 2007.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Charles Stephenson

18/20 Market Street, Haddington Jenni Morrison
Evaluation Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 5157 7398 Two trenches were dug on the site of a proposed residential development, presently a car park to the rear of 18/20 Market Street. Trench 1 contained human bone and a pit. Medieval pottery was associated with both features. Trench 2 contained two further skeletons and a possible grave cut; again medieval pottery was present. The bodies were all orientated E/W.

Documentary research revealed that in the early 19th century human remains were disturbed in the vicinity during the construction of a tenement. These were thought to be associated with a chapel, part of which was still visible in 1811.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Hartfield Homes

Sinclair McGill Building, Haddington Alisdair Curtis
Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 514 738 A watching brief was carried out during ground investigation work consisting of three trial pits and three boreholes in and around existing buildings on High Street in April 2007, in advance of conversion for use as a new library, museum and archive facility. The boreholes and starter pits demonstrated that there has been considerable ground disturbance in the past for the insertion of utility services, with most of the pits displaying deposits of backfill and made ground. Borehole 1 starter pit

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and Trial Pit 1 identified the remains of a cobbled road surface immediately below the present ground surface on the N and S sides of the building. This surface probably relates to an earlier phase of road surfacing and may be medieval or more recent in date. No other features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports deposited with SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: East Lothian Council

Innerwick

3-11 Crowhill Cottages, Innerwick Candy Hatherley
Evaluation, historic building recording

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 7412 7362 A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to 3-11 Crowhill Cottages in connection with a planning condition issued by East Lothian Council, relating to the extension of the existing cottages. This work consisted of trial trenching of 5% of the application area on 30 July 2007. No archaeological features were identified.

The single-storey workers cottages date from the early 19th century though the internal plan, fixtures and fittings, and the rear wall and extensions, all date from c1865. The cottages are a good-quality example of workers' housing from the later 19th century, with bathrooms added in the 20th century. They contain a complete set of internal fixtures and fittings from the late 19th century and early 20th century and, when combined with historical information such as census data, they provide a rare insight into the lives of Lothian farm workers.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with East Lothian Council SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Dunglass Ltd

Inveresk

Barbachlaw, Salters Road, Wallyford Rob Engl
Field survey and evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NT 3618 7150 We undertook archaeological works were undertaken on a 15ha field between 22 April 2007 and 8 July 2007. The works were commissioned as part of a phased investigation of the archaeological potential of the site. Of principal note was the juxtaposition of the site to the Battle of Pinkie (10 September 1547).

An initial metal detecting survey using volunteers from the S.A.R.G metal detecting club recovered 150 metal objects including 15 lead shot of various sizes, some of which may be associated with the Battle of Pinkie. Other finds included two probable cannon shots, possible arrowheads, 18th- to 19th-century coins and tokens, and a 19th-century military button.

A subsequent test pitting programme involving the excavation of 100 test pits was informed by the distribution of the artefacts recovered during the initial metal detecting survey. A further 50 metal artefacts were retrieved including buttons, coins and nails. Large amounts of Victorian and modern ceramics were noted but not recovered. No lithic artefacts or prehistoric pottery sherds were found.

The intrusive archaeological evaluation targeted areas of possible archaeological interest illustrated by the previous surveys. The evaluation revealed a substantial number of archaeological features including a probable cremation pit, a ring-grooved roundhouse, a truncated roundhouse and several linear features, all of probable prehistoric date. In addition a figure-of-eight Roman field oven was found with possibly associated features, and a large number of isolated pit features of unknown date and

function were also observed.

A further programme of metal detecting was undertaken as part of the evaluation. This produced a further 297 metal artefacts including the firing mechanism of a cap and ball pistol.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Sirius Ltd

Carberry Fraser Hunter and Lawrence Keppie
Casual find National Museums Scotland

NT 37 70 A large fragment of a Roman tombstone was found casually by Mr Larney Cavanagh at the edge of a field near Carberry, apparently cleared from the field after ploughing. It was erected for a cavalryman named Crescens. The upper portion, mostly lost, showed the deceased riding down a dead barbarian, a standard type on other frontiers but the first from Scotland. The lower portion has an inscription in a *tabula ansata* which reads: D M/CRESC[E]NTIS EQ/ALAE SEBOSIA/EX N EQ SING/S[T]IP XV/H F C. This may be translated as 'To the shades of Crescens, cavalryman of the Ala Sebosiana, from the detachment of the Equites Singulares, served 15 years, his heir (or heirs) had this set up.' The Equites Singulares were the governor's bodyguard. The Ala Sebosiana are known to have been in garrison at various sites in NW England, but have not previously been recorded at Inveresk. It is not yet clear if Crescens was serving with his own unit or was on detachment with the governor at the time of his death.

This is the first Roman tombstone found in Scotland for over 170 years, and only the fourteenth known. The exact findspot is not being divulged at the farmer's request, but fieldwork is planned. It hints at a tomb or cemetery near the Roman road S from Inveresk, but there is evidence of reworking and it may have been reused.



The Carberry Tombstone (height 1.05m). The barbarian is just visible in the top right corner. Photo: Neil McLean. Copyright NMS.

Carberry Road Alan Matthews
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NT 355 707 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken on 27 June 2007. Whitbread Group PLC required it in respect of forthcoming construction of a Travel Lodge on land adjacent to the existing Premier Travel Inn, Carberry Road. Three trenches were opened. No archaeological significant features were recorded.

Report deposited with East Lothian Heritage Officer and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Whitbread Group PLC

Hollies, 183 High Street, Musselburgh Richard Heawood
Watching brief Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 3428 7264 An archive appraisal and archaeological watching brief were conducted during August 2007 immediately W of Hollies Day Centre. The work was commissioned in fulfilment of a condition to planning consent for the extension of the existing property, imposed because of the site location in the medieval core of the town. The monitoring located a substantial masonry wall foundation, aligned ENE/WSW, lying at an angle to the present street frontage, which has more of an east/west orientation. The foundation may represent the S wall of a building which is depicted on Forrest's map of 1799. It is not known when this structure was erected, but it had been demolished by 1853. Loose mortar overlying the foundation probably represents early 19th-century demolition debris. The wall was not disturbed and will remain *in situ* below a new drain, some 2m S of the new building. It is not known whether further archaeological remains survive elsewhere on the site, preserved beneath modern overburden.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with East Lothian Council SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Hollies Day Centre

Macbeth Moir Road, Musselburgh

Stuart Mitchell and Phil Richardson
Desk-based assessment and evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 35982 72723 Work was carried out in June 2007 in advance of construction of a housing development. Desk-based assessment did not reveal details of any archaeological sites in the proposed development area. The excavation of four trial trenches, with a combined total area of 191m², revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance, except for traces of mining activity in Trench 1.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology SMR

Funder: East Lothian Council

253 North High Street, Musselburgh Stuart Mitchell
Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 3361 7290 An evaluation was undertaken in the grounds of Spring Bank House in May 2007. This revealed the remains of a sandstone building with internal brick partitions, and of bedding ditches associated with a former orchard or formal garden. It is highly likely that the building represents the remains of a rectangular building depicted on the 1853 OS Town Plan in the NW corner of the orchard, and could have been a gardener's shed or store associated with the orchard. It is unlikely that it was a domestic dwelling. No other archaeological remains were discovered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports to be deposited with East Lothian Council SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Gregor Properties Ltd on behalf of Mansecourt Ltd

Pinkie Mains Farm, Musselburgh Samantha Hickman
Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 3580 7234 An archaeological watching brief was carried out 27 September–9 October 2007 during site investigation works near Pinkie Mains, Musselburgh. We excavated 99 test pits, 11 boreholes, 6 soakaway test pits and 4 trenches across the proposed development area. A lens of charcoal in test pit 31 indicated possible mining activity in this area. A layer of ash and

cinder in test pits 97 and 98, both located across an old road, was interpreted as the remains of the old road surface. Rubble and mortar in boreholes 1 and 11 were interpreted as indicating the remains of a WWII military camp known to have existed in the NW of the proposed development area. No other significant archaeological finds were encountered.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Taylor Wimpey Strategic Developments Ltd

South-west of Barbachlaw Farm, Wallyford

Biddy Simpson
Metal detecting survey

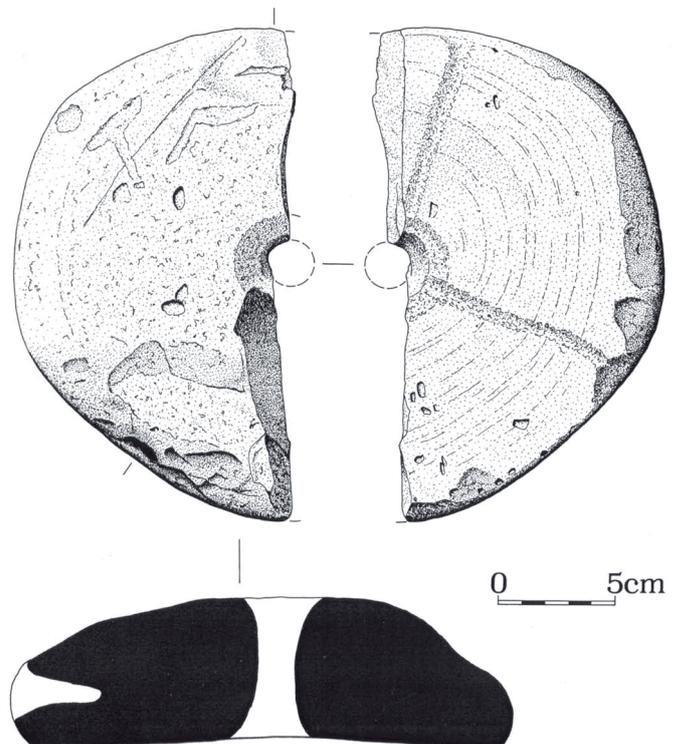
East Lothian Council Archaeology Service

NT 3621 7178 We undertook three metal detecting surveys of two fields to the immediate SW of Barbachlaw Farm during 2005 and 2006, where part of the 16th-century Battle of Pinkie is believed to have taken place. This work was undertaken as part of a salvage exercise in advance of what was believed to be imminent development. The survey identified an extensive and diverse assemblage of artefacts, representing a wide range of periods from late medieval to early modern.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with East Lothian and Midlothian SMR and RCAHMS.

Wallyford Dawn McLaren and Fraser Hunter
Stray find National Museums Scotland

NT 3761 7211 Half of a slightly uneven bun-shaped upper stone from a rotary quern was recovered casually at the edge of a field E of Wallyford (diameter 448mm, thickness 125mm). Distinct peckmarks from manufacture are visible on the surface and rounded edges. The biconical feeder pipe (diameter 40mm) is slightly off-centre. There is a well-formed conical, sub-oval horizontal handle socket (diameter 49mm, L 72mm) pecked into the side, its base flat, the internal surfaces smoothed and abraded from use. The grinding surface is slightly dished and



Quern with grooves on grinding surface from Wallyford.
Drawn by Alan Braby.

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pitted from use, with concentric striations and light polish around the edge. Unusually, there are two pecked grooves (W 15.5mm, depth 2.5mm) radiating from the feeder pipe. Although grooved grinding surfaces are known from the Roman period onwards, these are grooved all over, not just in a few lines which would actually impede the grinding. The grooves may represent the start of re-dressing, with the intention of pecking the whole surface to roughen it. Perhaps more plausibly, they may represent the deliberate slighting of the stone, or mark where it was to be broken; querns were often deliberately broken at the end of their use-life.

The quern was presumably cleared from the field during ploughing. There are cropmarks of two enclosed (later prehistoric?) settlements in the field, and it is likely to come from one of those (NT 37 SE 63 & 103, the latter being the closest). Bun-shaped querns are typical of the later Iron Age (c300 BC–AD 200).

Claimed as treasure trove (TT 91/06) and allocated to East Lothian Council Museums Service.

Wallyford Settlement Expansion Project, Wallyford

Sue Anderson

Metal detector survey and finds assessment

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 3664 7149 In September 2007, a metal-detecting survey was carried out over two fields S of the battle site (previously sampled in 2005). All finds, including those potentially associated with the battle and any significant earlier or later artefacts, were recovered. The majority of finds were domestic and agricultural waste dating between the 18th-20th centuries. From a total of 663 objects, only four were potentially contemporary with the Battle of Pinkie: two large pieces of lead artillery shot, a double-loop buckle, and a fragment of rowel spur. However, almost a third of the assemblage, consisting largely of corroded iron objects, is currently unidentified and further analysis may increase the total number of artefacts that may be associated with the period.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Miller Homes Ltd

North Berwick

Marine Park, North Berwick

Kenny Macfayden

Watching brief

Addyman Archaeology

NT 5606 8516 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken between April and May 2007 during the laying of a gas main in the open ground parallel to the rear (S) side of the dwellings fronting onto Marine Terrace on the North Berwick seafront. The ground in Marine Park was found to have been levelled in relatively recent times. For most of the length of the trench wind-blown sand deposits were encountered, and no early finds. No evidence for earthworks or a ditch was identified at the E end of the trench, in the vicinity of the castle mound.

Archive deposited with East Lothian Council SMR.

Funder: Scotland Gas Networks

North Berwick Law Whalebone Arch

Biddy Simpson

Site appraisal

East Lothian Council Archaeology Service

NT 55636 84236 In 2006, after a number of years of monitoring, it became increasingly apparent that the whalebone arch on top of North Berwick Law was becoming a potential danger to the public. A decision was made by East Lothian Council Property Services to remove the arch. The arch was dismantled, and after receiving Scheduled Monument Consent from Historic Scotland the stumps of the arch were dug out by

hand. An assessment of the holes following the removal of the stumps identified no archaeological remains. The whalebone arch and stumps are now being stored at St Joseph's School, Meadowmill (the ELC Store).

Report deposited with Historic Scotland and East Lothian and Midlothian SMR.

Old Abbey Road, North Berwick

Ian Suddaby

Post-excavation archive report

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 5455 8495 A programme of works in advance of residential housing was undertaken between November 2001 and February 2005, on the site of a residential housing development at Old Abbey Road. These works included an initial archaeological evaluation with subsequent targeted excavation and watching briefs. The archive report, completed in 2007, aims to summarise the excavation and post-excavation processes.

The work has led to the discovery of structural and artefactual remains dating in the main to the latter part of the medieval period, contemporary with the flouit of the Priory. The structures comprised walls, a possible trough, linear ditches which may be the seating trenches for sill beams, and a culvert. These were in general poorly preserved, probably a result of raiding in the later middle ages, with subsequent rebuilding and still later stone robbing and the conversion of the land to agricultural uses in the 18th century. There were allotments in recent years.

The pottery assemblage was typical of the town, dominated by Scottish whitewares in the medieval phase but also including some Northern European imports. Bones from cattle, sheep, pig and hens were present. Unusually, fragments of butchered horse bone were recorded. Metal finds included a Type 2 billon Plack (1583–90), a musket ball, a possible weight, a spoon handle, a shirt button, nails, and two pieces of lead waste.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Barbour Homes

Sydsarf House, North Berwick

George Geddes

Historic building recording, evaluation

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 5412 8171 A programme of archaeological works was required by East Lothian Council at Sydsarf, a 17th-century T-plan 2-storey house. The house is being restored and a demolished steading is to be reconstructed; the work was carried out between 28 September 2006 and 10 January 2007 to satisfy a condition of planning consent. The work comprised a detailed scheme of historic building recording, an archaeological evaluation of the area E of the house, and archaeological investigation in the house itself.

The house, a truncated shell with a later roof, has been stylistically dated to the 17th or 18th-centuries by previous authorities. Analysis of the fabric suggests that the 17th-century (or earlier) core has undergone extensive alteration and refurbishment over time, leaving a building with irregular fenestration and a number of features that are difficult to explain. In broad terms, a 17th-century or earlier house was enlarged and formalised during the 18th-century, moving out of use as an important residence around 1800. The site was probably the seat of the Sydsarff family from the late 15th-century until around 1700, when this family branch appears to have died out. Later agricultural use resulted in a number of major alterations. Test pits in the building produced evidence for internal partitions and floors, apparently of 19th-century date.

Two phases of archaeological evaluation were undertaken in the proposed development area. Most of this area, to the E of the house, had been disturbed by 20th-century development and no evidence of an earlier, 19th-century steading complex was found.

An area immediately to the S of the house was also evaluated and appeared to be undisturbed, with an intact soil overlying natural subsoil. No archaeological features were identified in the evaluation.

Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with East Lothian SMR
Funder: Dunglass Ltd

Tantallon Road, North Berwick John Gooder
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NT 5655 8474 An archaeological evaluation was carried out from 22–25 January 2007 on the area of a proposed retail development at Tantallon Road, to the E of North Berwick. We excavated 12 trial trenches totalling 1,312m² over 2.4ha of former agricultural land. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were identified during this evaluation.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Barr Construction Ltd on behalf of Tesco Ltd

The Lodge Grounds Restoration Project Candy Hatherley and Roz Gillis
Survey and watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 5544 8520 An archaeological survey was undertaken between 25 May and 18 July 2007 in connection with a programme of works in the Lodge Grounds. This work was requested by East Lothian Council prior to the restoration of the Lodge Grounds. The archaeological survey comprised recording the southern boundary wall of St Andrew's kirkyard and the entrance walls of a tunnel structure located to the E of the kirkyard. Each wall was recorded by rectified photography supported by a short written description.

A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of two foundation trenches along the kirkyard wall. Two sherds of late 14th- to 16th-century Rhenish-style pottery were recovered from these trenches.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with East Lothian SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Derek Carter Associates

Pencaitland

Pencaitland House Mike Cressey
Standing building appraisal and archaeological investigation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 4423 6908 A series of site investigations was carried out between May 2006 and November 2007 prior to the construction of a private dwelling at the former Pencaitland House. The main part of the house was destroyed by fire in 1876. It was originally flanked by two pavilion buildings, one of which is occupied (Pencaitland House). The other is currently being renovated (Old Pencaitland House). A ground-penetrating radar survey had previously been carried out to identify the subterranean remains.

A standing building survey of Old Pencaitland House, an adjacent structure called the 'ice house' and a large rectangular building known as the Brew House was carried out in 2006. The results of the appraisal suggest that the Brew House was a mid 18th-century building which may later have been used as a forge. Two test pits dug in the interior in 2007 confirmed that it is of single phase construction resting on a platform of made ground. A single fragment of medieval white gritty ware suggested that the material used to construct the building platform had been brought in from elsewhere. The 'ice house' is a much modified barrel-shaped dovecote which has been reduced in height by the addition of a flat concrete roof. A more recent window has also

been inserted. Old Pencaitland House contains several features dating to the late 17th century, notably a turnpike turreted staircase and possibly an original roof, which was recorded in 2007.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS; reports deposited with SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Mrs Lynne Hare

Prestonkirk

Old Hailes Bidy Simpson
Building recording survey East Lothian U3A Family History Group

NT 57578 75609 An informal historic building survey and desk-based research of the ruins at Old Hailes was undertaken on 7 July 2004 by the East Lothian branch of the U3A Family History Group as part of an SMR enhancement project. The archive consists of a report, a photographic contact sheet and a CD-ROM containing digital photographs of the project. The ruin is a single-storey building (no S wall surviving) with three internal walls. Two small windows and the remains of a fireplace indicate that it was a dwelling.

Report deposited with RCAHMS and East Lothian and Midlothian SMR

Traprain Farm Richard Heawood
Evaluation Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 5915 7590 Three trenches were dug around the footprint of a new agricultural shed, and the cut created when the shed was terraced into the hillside was inspected. The site lies c1km NE of Traprain Law, but no archaeological remains were revealed.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: George Aitken and Sons

Prestonpans

Mid Road, Prestonpans Stuart Mitchell
Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 387 737 We excavated 24 trial trenches (2680m², 5% of the application area) in April 2007 during an evaluation in advance of a proposed residential development at Mid Road. A series of cultivation furrows was revealed, aligned roughly SSE to NNW and covering the entire application area.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports to be deposited with East Lothian Council SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Stewart Milne Homes Ltd

Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project Melanie Johnson and Mike Cressey
Excavation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 372 736 The Project (PCAP) has completed its third season of work at the Prestongrange Industrial Museum (www.prestongrange.org/pcap). Work took place between June 2007 and September 2007. A trench was excavated on the N side of the 17th-century glassworks air-flue, found during the previous season (*DES* 2006, 62). The backfill of the air-flue was also completely removed to allow a full plan and elevation of the surviving part of the flue to be produced. It was found to have a flagstone and brick floor. The wall footings of a stone building with a packed mortar floor were discovered on the N side of the flue but it is too early to say whether this is associated with the glassworks. The foundation trench for the air-flue has been excavated and the deposits which built up or were cut through by this structure have been excavated and recorded. 20th-century brick building remains were also present. The features in this

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trench had been damaged by the excavation of modern rubbish pits in various places, undermining the wall of the flue at one point.

Two trenches were also opened up to look for any remains surviving from the late 19th-century Gordon's Pottery, following good signal returns from the ground-penetrating radar survey in 2006. The remains uncovered were two track-beds from a railway siding that was used by the nearby Prestongrange Colliery. Wooden sleepers and iron dogs for holding railway lines were found in situ. The track-bed rests above natural deposits of sand. No remains of the pottery were found.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Heritage Lottery Fund

Prestonlinks Community Woodland

Ian Hill and Sue Anderson
Desk-based assessment and metal detector survey

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 3989 7482 A desk-based assessment and metal detecting survey were carried out in September 2007 at the proposed site of a community woodland E of Prestonpans in the core battle zone of the Battle of Prestonpans. The battle in 1745 was part of the last Jacobite uprising intended to support a French-led invasion of Britain. The defeated government troops were routed, and it is believed that the line of retreat passed to the S of the proposed development area. The metal detecting survey did not produce any finds certainly related to the battle. A small assemblage of 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century finds was recovered.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, East Lothian Council SMR
Funder: Prestonlinks Woodland Group

Proposed Car Park, Prestonpans Station Magnus Kirby
Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 3920 7372 An evaluation was carried out at Prestonpans Station on 10–11 May 2007 in advance of the construction of a car park. The proposed development area is believed to lie on the route taken by defeated government troops fleeing the Battle of Prestonpans in 1745. A number of field drains of the horseshoe type were uncovered, but there were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, East Lothian Council SMR
Funder: First ScotRail

Saltoun

East Saltoun Farm Mike Roy
Watching brief AOC Archaeology Group

NT 4750 6790 Due to a previous programme of archaeological evaluation in 2006, which had revealed a number of shallow pits containing bone, shell and late medieval/early post-medieval pottery fragments, a watching brief was undertaken on 12 March 2007 on the excavation of a service trench at the site of a residential development at East Saltoun Farm. A single probable late medieval or post-medieval pit was encountered in the N of the site.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Whitekirk Developments

Stenton

Little Spott Steading Richard Heawood
Historic building recording, evaluation, watching brief

Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 6554 7484 A programme of archaeological works was conducted at Little Spott Steading prior to proposed residential

development. The work was undertaken between May and August 2007. The steading is depicted as a simple quadrangle on historic maps of c1760 and 1799. 19th-century mapping suggests that substantial additions were made before c1850, with further building complete by 1893. Elements of the 18th-century layout have survived to the present day, including parts of the E and W ranges and probably also of the S range. Part of the early W range is the clearest survival, represented by a single-storey random rubble structure with pitched pantiled roof and ventilation slits in the N and W walls. The present N façade of the steading is formed by, to the W, a cart shed with six arched bays and granary over, and to the E, a stable block, with central arched entrance between the two; these elements derive from the earlier 19th century. A granary and mill in the SW corner of the complex derive from the later 19th century, as do cattle courts and a turnip shed with feeding hatches which was constructed in the original courtyard.

Subsequent 7% evaluation of the area to the S and W of the steading revealed pits and ditches containing Scottish White Gritty Ware pottery. These remains suggest that the site of the steading had been a focus for settlement since the 12th to 15th centuries. A watching brief on excavation of trial pits did not reveal any additional features.

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

Funder: Cappoquin Properties Ltd

Tranent

Bankton House, Tranent Ross White
Archive assessment, metal detector survey, watching brief

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 39395 73705 Work was carried out in advance of, and during, the construction of a horse riding arena in a paddock at Bankton House, Tranent. The work was undertaken between 19–26 February 2007. The project confirmed that no archaeologically significant finds or features exist in the application area.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, East Lothian Council SMR.

Funder: Mr Richard MacKenzie

140 Church Street, Tranent Richard Heawood
Evaluation Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 4038 7316 Eight trenches were dug on the site of a proposed residential development at 140 Church Street. The only features identified were three stone wall foundations of probable modern date. No features or finds of archaeological significance were identified.

Funder: Mulraney Properties Ltd

North Elphinstone Farm Mike Cressey
Standing building survey CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 3990 7088 A enhanced standing building survey was carried out at North Elphinstone Farm, near Elphinstone, in May 2007, in advance of conversion of the farm into domestic dwellings. The farm was built between 1844 and 1854 on a formal courtyard plan. In the 19th century, the farm in its early form was geared to mixed farming, in contrast to the 20th century when it was altered to suit the needs of dairy farming. This change required significant alterations to the layout of the courtyard in order to accommodate two modern steel-built sheds that spanned the interior court. The installation of a milk bottling plant and modern milking shed also led to alterations, with a

need for mechanised corn drying and bruising plant for feed. A detached S range has remained largely unaltered since the 1940s. The interior buildings have undergone changes to suit the needs of 20th-century mechanised farming.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS, reports deposited with SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: East Lothian Council

Seton Collegiate Chapel

Watching brief

Sarah Hogg

Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 418 751 A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of drains running from the north end of the W elevation of Seton Collegiate Church on the 19 February 2007. These were needed to connect new guttering and drainpipes to an existing surface water drain. One of the two trenches partially uncovered the burial remains of two adults and one child. The date of these remains was uncertain and they were left in situ.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland



Seton Collegiate Church, window tracery.

Seton Collegiate Church

Inventory

Mary Márkus

NT 4182 7511 Many of the stones in this collection are fragments of window tracery, dated late 15th/early 16th century. These stones underwent conservation during June to August 2007, and are now laid out in the S transept of the church, below the restored traceried windows from which some of them came. A group of stones now stored in an outdoor shelter beside the church originally came from Seton Palace. These are mostly 18th century in date, and include pediments and heraldic panels.

This and other inventories of carved stones at Historic Scotland's properties in care are held by Historic Scotland's Collections Unit. For further information please contact at hs.collections@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Funder: Historic Scotland

Whitekirk and Tynninghame

Tynninghame Links Steading

Buildings appraisal

Kirsten McKee

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 6250 8090 An enhanced standing building survey was carried out at Tynninghame Links Steading during April 2007. The farm was built before 1824 and its general layout plan has remained little altered since the early 19th century. The farm was geared to livestock rearing and this is reflected in the formal layout of the buildings, arranged around a courtyard. The three main large cattlesheds had arched openings leading out into two large crew yards. The arcades were blocked in the 20th century

and by the mid-20th century the courtyard was covered by large steel-built cattle courts. The adjoining farmhouse is approximately contemporary with the rest of the buildings, according to the historical cartographic evidence, and has all the attributes of an estate property include fine ashlar stonework and gabled dormer windows with ball finials.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS, reports deposited with SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: East Lothian Council

Whittingehame

New Luggate Farm Steading, Nr Whittingehame Mains

Evaluation

Richard Heawood

Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 5925 7340 Evaluation trenches were dug around the footprint of a proposed farm steading. A fort and enclosure are known to exist further W in the same field, but no significant archaeological remains were revealed.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: J and D Clark

Papple Steading

Historic building assessment

Thomas Addyman

Addyman Archaeology

NT 5909 7248 Desk assessment included examining estate plans of 1783, 1819 and 1871 and a complete set of designs for the existing steading complex of c1880. From these it was clear that the present steading complex had been conceived of as a model farm by the proprietor, Lord Balfour (noted agricultural improver and Prime Minister), and built in a single principal episode. The complex was assessed and evidence for original use of many of the interiors noted.

We also assessed the archaeological potential of the field immediately to the S This assessment was undertaken on 22 February 2007. This still contains a solitary fragment of very substantially built medieval masonry, apparently the last remains of a former nunnery. The area of the field in the vicinity of the fragment was judged likely to be of high archaeological sensitivity; proposals for development of a reed-bed water treatment facility in this area were not pursued. The existing farmhouse contains the much-altered remains of an improvement period farmhouse and open-sided court seen on the 1783 map. Considerably re-worked in the 19th century.

Archive deposited with East Lothian Council SMR, RCAHMS.

Funder: Tighmor, Simpson and Brown Architects

Yester

Station Road, Gifford

Watching brief

Jenni Morrison

Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 5326 6810 During July 2007 we conducted an archive appraisal and archaeological watching brief on a site S-E of Gifford Bowling Club on Station Road, Gifford. The work was required prior to the construction of houses because of the presence of a mill lade which was probably in existence by the early 18th century.

Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the excavation of foundation trenches along the northern boundary of the site. The mill lade was visible in plan at the base of the trench and in both sections. A full written, drawn and photographic record of the feature was made.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be lodged with East Lothian Council SMR and with RCAHMS.

Funder: Niall Donaldson

EAST RENFREWSHIRE

EAST RENFREWSHIRE

Eaglesham

Ardoch Farm, Stoneybyres Farm and Threeplands Farms

Robin Hunter and Susan Hunter

Survey ACFA

Ardoch Farm

NS 5885 4928 Long house and yards shown on the 1st Edition OS Map - scale drawing made at 1:200 (NS 54NE 49).

NS 5890 4913 Possible small turf structure 2 x 5m.

NS 5844 4852 A small turf-covered earthwork measuring 3.5 x 4 x 0.3m

NS 5801 4849 Large turf enclosure, banks 2m wide x 0.5m high

NS 5805 4862 Possible turf enclosure

NS 5851 5037/5928 4978/5924 4910/5792 4846/5872 4842 We fieldwalked the farmlands of Ardoch Farm and recorded various quarrying, trackways, agricultural and water management features in the spring and summer of 2007 using a Garmin GPS12 XL. Also in evidence on the ground were large areas of well defined rig and furrow.

Stoneybyres Farm

NS 5946 4910/5947 4911 An industrial wind pump and cistern were recorded and photographed (NS 54NE 40).

NS 5955 4922/5954 4924 A small rural dam below Stoneybyres Wood on the wood's SE side, probably connected with the farm, was surveyed at 1:200.

NS 5921 4928/4923 4947 A hollow trackway runs through the western area of Stoneybyres Wood and beyond through the adjoining field to the N. The trackway pre-dates the boundary dyke surrounding the wood and it is speculated that the trackway also predates the wood (NS 54NE 24).

NS 5919 4938 Running parallel to the hollow trackway within Stoneybyres Wood in the entry above is well defined 4m wide rig and furrow with 0.2m deep furrows.

NS 5940 4926/5944 4927 8m wide runs down the southern slope within Stoneybyres wood. The rig and furrow would appear to pre-date the wood as the Eglinton Farm Plan of 1789 shows that the area was wooded.

NS 5928 4978/5944 4980/6005 4935/5924 4910/6000 4812 We fieldwalked the farmlands of Stoneybyres Farm and recorded various agricultural and water management features were recorded in the early summer of 2007 using a Garmin GPS12 XL.

Threeplands Farm

NS 5999 4872 We recorded the remains of Upper Threeplands Farmstead shown on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1856 and 1895 as a detailed scale drawing at 1:200 and a photographic record in the spring of 2006.

NS 5882 4745/5880 4739 Lying on the eastern side of Dickman's Glen and to the NE of a forestry trackway is a series of scooped enigmatic features.

NS6035 4985/6046 4976/5956 4903/6041 4825 We fieldwalked part of the farmlands of Threeplands Farm and recorded various agricultural and water management features were recorded in the early summer of 2007 using a Garmin GPS12 XL.

Paper will be deposited with the RCAHMS and WoSAS.

Hunter, S, and Hunter, R *An archaeological survey of Ardoch, Stoneybyres and Threepland Farms, Eaglesham Parish, East Renfrewshire* Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (Glasgow University) Occ Pap

Mains, Polnoon and Waukers Farms and the Farmlands of Damhead

Robin Hunter, Susan Hunter and Janie Munro

Survey

ACFA

Mains Farm

NS 5842 5153 Mains water mill dam – a photographic record was made of the remains of the dam crossing the Polnoon Water together with sluice and lade system.

NS 5875 5228, NS 5898 5176, NS 5834 5165 NS 5867 5135 The farmlands of Mains Farm were fieldwalked and various agricultural and water management features were recorded in Spring 2007 using a Garmin GPS12 XL.

Polnoon Farm

NS 5898 5176, NS 5924 5144, NS 5853 5095, NS 5886 5104 The farmlands of Polnoon Farm were fieldwalked and various agricultural, water management and quarry features were recorded in Spring 2007 using a Garmin GPS12 XL.

Damhead Farmlands

NS 5855 5084 The area where Damhead steading once stood was surveyed at 1:200 and photographed.

NS 5855 5089 The foundations of a building shown on Roy's Military Map of 1747 were surveyed at 1:200 and photographed (NS 55SE).

NS 5853 5095, NS 5886 5104, NS 5905 5090, NS 5859 5052 The farmlands of Damhead were fieldwalked and various quarries, trackways, agricultural and water management features were recorded in Spring 2007.

Waukers Farm

NS 5853 5272, NS 5875 5230, NS 5823 5169, NS 5824 5182, NS 5771 5158, NS 5783 5175, NS 5780 5220 The farmlands of Waukers Farm were fieldwalked and various trackways, culverts, agricultural and water management features were recorded in Spring 2007 using a Garmin GPS12 XL.

Paper deposited with the RCAHMS and WoSAS.

Hunter, R, and Hunter, S *An archaeological survey of Mains, Polnoon, Waukers Farms, Millhall Hamlet and the farmlands of Damhead, Eaglesham Parish, East Renfrewshire* Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (Glasgow University) Occ Pap

Nethercraig Farm

Robin Hunter, Susan Hunter and Janie Munro

Survey

ACFA

NS 5957 5090 The rock-cut foundations of the steading of Nethercraig High Farm shown on the Eglinton Farm Plan Sketches of Farm Houses NAS Ref RHP 3/126, no 27 and the 1st Edition OS map of 1856 were surveyed at 1:200, during September, 2007.

Report deposited with RCAHMS and WoSAS.

Park Farm, Nethererton Farm, Nether Enoch Farm, Over Enoch Farm, Carrot Farm, Myres Farm and the Farmlands of Hare Shaw Farmlands and Drumduff

Robin Hunter, Susan Hunter and Janie Munro

Survey

ACFA

Park Farm

NS 5730 5016 Park Farm A detailed sketch and photographic record were made in Spring 2007 of the upstanding remains of Park steading shown on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1856 and 1895.

NS 5719 5009 Park Farm dam A scale drawing and photographic record were made of the dam shown on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1856 and 1895, together with the associated lade systems.

NS 5740 4979/5739 4977 The remains of the narrow

sandstone bridge (1.2m wide) over the Enoch Burn (or Dunwan Burn) on the trackway from Eaglesham to Newmils and Darvel was measured and a photographic record made. Stuart Nisbet made a reconstruction drawing of the bridge.

NS 5710 5035/5790 5027/5707 4990/5790 4987 The farmlands of Park Farm were fieldwalked in Spring 2006 and various trackways, clearance cairns, gravel quarry workings, culverts, banks, agricultural and water management features were recorded using a Garmin GPS12 XL.

Netherton Farm

NS 5750 4925 Netherton Farm dam A detailed sketch and photographic record were made in Spring 2006 of the dam shown on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1856 and 1895, together with the associated lade systems.

NS 5771 4969 & NS 5771 4969/5770 4922 Metal stanchions and banks associated with large-scale quarrying between 1951/1978.

NS 5707 4990/5795 4990/5705 4875/5720 4879 The farmlands of Netherton Farm were fieldwalked in Spring 2006 and various trackways, modern cairns of stone and earth, gravel quarries, agricultural and water management features were recorded using a Garmin GPS12 XL.

Nether Enoch Farm

NS 5832 5051 A building shown in the Eglinton Plan Book Sketches of Farm Houses NAS ref RHP 3/124, No 35, 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1856 and 1895 was measured, photographed and recorded in spring 2006. 'AY 1774 IY' was recorded on the lintel of an opening on the northern side (Carving deciphered by RCAHMS survey team in July 2007).

NS 5805 5072/5837 5089/5857 5077/5847 5051/5790 5028/5850 5019 The farmlands of Nether Enoch Farm were fieldwalked and various quarrying, agricultural and water management features were recorded using a Garmin GPS12 XL.

Over Enoch Farm

NS 5817 5003 A small water wheel that operated until 1950 was photographed and measured.

NS 5805 4869 Ardoch Burn water pumping station associated with gravel extraction was the subject of a survey and photographic record, which included the external and internal features of the structure, dam, sluice, pond and a walkway.

NS 5753 4926 Netherton Burn water pumping station associated with gravel extraction was the subject of a survey and photographic record which included external and internal features of the structure, dam, sluice, pond and culvert.

NS 5790 5028/5850 5019/5705 4875/5795 4854 The farmlands of Over Enoch were fieldwalked in Spring and Summer 2006 and various trackways, residues of gravel quarry workings, modern earth mounds, quarries, agricultural and water management features were recorded using a Garmin GPS12 XL.

Carrot Farm

NS 5771 4810 Carrot Farm buildings Details were recorded and a photographic record made of features still extant on the buildings shown on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1856 and 1895.

NS 5766 4829 – Structural remains of a cattle shed were surveyed; shown on the current OS map.

NS 5732 4850/5735 4851 Remains of a possible enclosure on elevated ground, turf bank with some stone 50 L x 2.5 W x 0.2m H.

NS 5705 4875/5795 4854/5721 4798/5758 4785/5780 4817 Part of the farmlands of Carrot Farm were fieldwalked in Spring 2006 and various modern earth mounds, residues of gravel quarrying, agricultural and water management features

were recorded using a Garmin GPS12 XL.

Hare Shaw Farmlands

NS 5878 4814 The farmstead known as Munzie shown on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1856 and 1895 was the subject of a scale drawing at 1:200 in the Spring of 2006, (NS 54NE 43).

NS 5735 4705 Myres Cairn including enclosure and ancillary structures was surveyed in June 2006 and a scale drawing at 1:200 was made (NS 54NE 1).

NS 5800 4772 Sheepfold shown on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1856 and 1895 was the subject of a photographic record and scale drawing at 1:200

NS 5821 4746 Platform measuring 34 L x 3.4 x 4.7 W x 7.5m at the back scarp, probably associated with quarrying.

NS 5752 4790/4804 4843/5654 4723/5877 4726 Part of the farmlands of Hare Shaw were fieldwalked and various trackways, quarries and natural features were recorded using a Garmin GPS12 XL.

Drumduff Steading

NS 5848 4616 In June 2006 the farmstead of Drumduff shown on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1856 and 1895 was surveyed at 1:100 and a photographic record was made (NS 54NE 46).

NS 5845 4628 & 5842 4622 Two enclosures associated with Drumduff steading were recorded as scale drawings at 1:200 and 1:1000 in June 2006 (NS 54NE 4).

Myres Farmstead

NS 5667 4719 Sheepfold shown on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1856 and 1895 was recorded as a scale drawing at 1:100 (NS 54NE 47).

NS 5667 46231 A turf enclosure 20 x 16m was drawn at scale 1:200 (NS 54NE 34).

NS 56685 46185 A possible enclosure or small field was drawn at scale 1:200 (NS 54NE 34).

Paper deposited with the RCAHMS and WoSAS.

Hunter, S, and Hunter, R *An archaeological survey of Park Farm, Netherton Farm, Nether Enoch Farm, Over Enoch Farm, Carrot Farm, Myres Farm and the farmlands of Hare Shaw and Drumduff, Eaglesham Parish, East Renfrewshire*, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (Glasgow University) Occ Pap

South Kirktonmoor

Robin Hunter and Susan Hunter

Survey ACFA

NS 55479 50943 A kidney-shaped burnt mound lying within marsh farmland on the northern side of the Eaglesham Moor Road, B764, were surveyed at 1:200. It measured 10 x 8m at its widest point x c0.4m high

Report deposited with RCAHMS and WoSAS

Eastwood

Braidbar Quarry Housing Development

Claire Shaw

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey Jacobs UK

NS 567 593 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken between May and September 2007 to identify known and potential archaeological features which may be affected by the proposed housing development at Braidbar Quarry. The assessment covered the Braidbar site and c0.75km beyond the site boundary. No previously unrecorded features or areas of potential for archaeology were noted. There is a possibility that unrecorded industrial remains may exist in previously undisturbed areas of the site.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

EAST RENFREWSHIRE

Mearns

Middleton
Survey

B Henry
ACFA

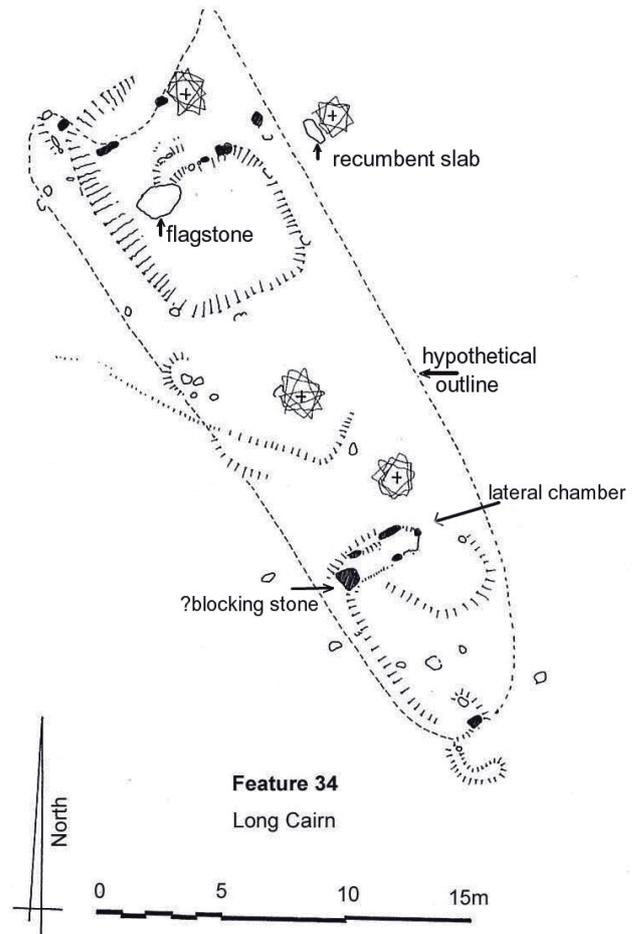
NS 4906 5378 (centred on) The lands of Middleton Farm were surveyed by ACFA in advance of proposed development of a wind farm, following up earlier small-scale surveys of specific features. A total of 57 features were identified, some of which were previously recorded by RCAHMS but not surveyed and drawn. These features included three possibly prehistoric cairns, a Late Bronze Age homestead, two other hut circles, an 18th-century farmstead and 19th-century sheepfold.

NS 4924 5427 Homestead. A 25m diameter sub-circular enclosure round a 10m diameter hut circle was the find spot in 1989 of the Middleton Hoard of three bronze artefacts (now in the collection of Glasgow Museums). A series of clearance cairns and banks nearby may be related to associated Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age agricultural activity (*DES* 1984, 30: NS45SE24).

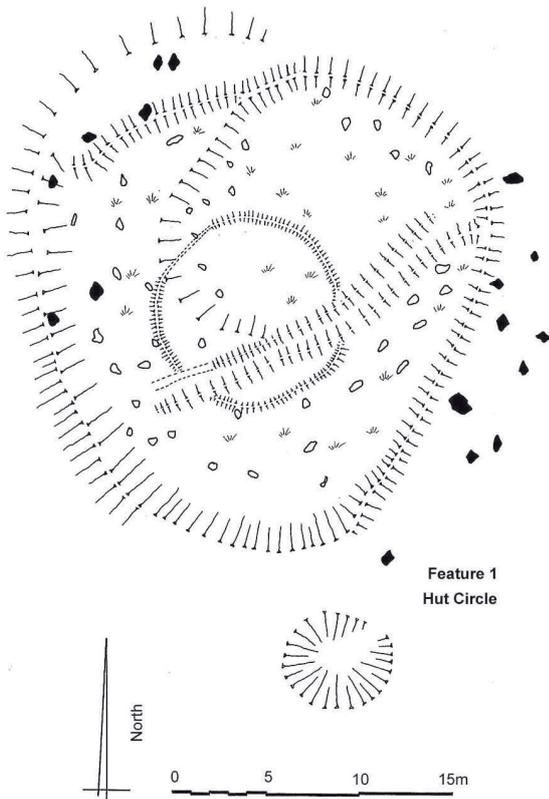
NS 4933 5329 Cairn. One of two cairns previously reported on the summit ridge on Dod Hill. This has been variously described as a long cairn or a round cairn. After full survey, considerable thought was given to this site, and although the enigma remains, the surveyors tend to favour the former description, suggesting that this is a chambered long cairn (NS45SE21).

NS 4870 5320 (centre) Farmstead. A possible post-medieval farmstead, this complex site built into the northern corner of a substantial enclosure clearly has several phases. As well as a possible farmhouse, there is evidence for a kiln barn, an adjacent garden area and a kaleyard or small enclosure. There is an area of surviving rig and furrow cultivation nearby (NS45SE29).

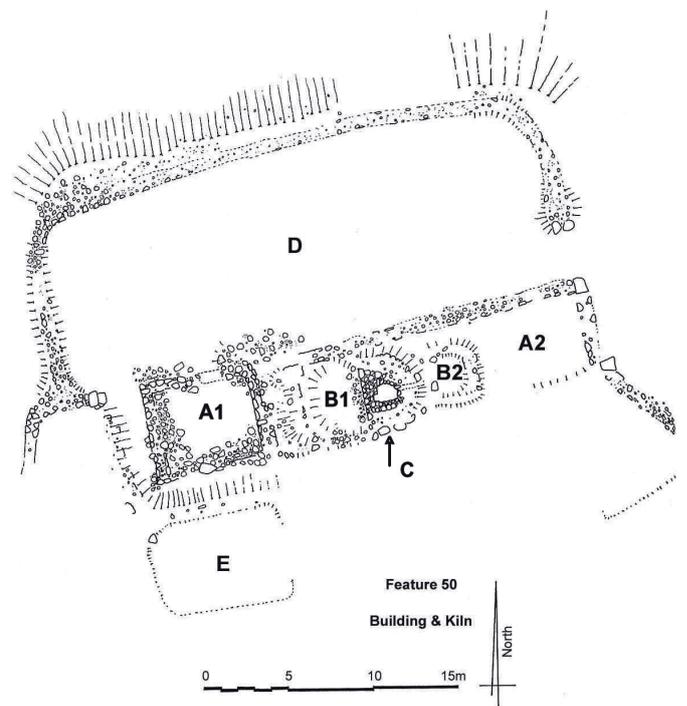
Full report deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: npower renewables, Mr and Mrs George Kerr



Dod Hill Cairn.



Hut circle.



Laggan Hill.

CITY OF EDINBURGH

Currie**Heriot Watt Research Park North**

Mike Roy, Laura Scott and Hamish Donald
Archaeological recording AOC Archaeology Group
NT 1730 6990 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken on the site of an extension to the Heriot Watt Research Park, Edinburgh on 11 January 2007. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: James Clydesdale and Associates

Dalmeny**Echline Avenue, South Queensferry**

Magnus Kirby
Monitored topsoil strip, watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd
NT 12175 78184 A monitored topsoil strip and watching brief were carried out during September and October 2007 during groundworks for a development. A pit containing prehistoric pottery was previously identified during an archaeological evaluation carried out by CFA in February 2005 (DES 2005, 69). The current fieldwork led to the identification of 19 additional pits. Three contained prehistoric artefacts, comprising pottery of probable Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, a crude hammer or grinding stone and pieces of worked quartz and chert. Soil samples from the pits containing prehistoric material were retained for analysis.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, City of Edinburgh Council SMR.
Funder: Places for People Group Ltd

Extension to Orocco Pier Hotel, 17 High Street,

South Queensferry Mike Cressey, Peter Rix and Ian Suddaby
Standing building survey, evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd
NT 1298 7837 A Level 1-2 standing building survey was carried out during September and October 2007 on building remains associated with the 19th-century Glenforth Distillery (NT17NW 82) and maltings building, now the Orocco Pier Hotel, close to the harbour at South Queensferry. The distillery was constructed in 1828 and destroyed by fire in 1939. Study of the architectural remains and the historical record showed that the building was a three-storey structure built with a N-facing sea wall. A trial trenching evaluation took place in a proposed extension to the hotel. Four trenches were excavated, covering a total of 46m². These showed that substantial foundations of the distillery survived, comprising wall footings and plinths for floor support columns. Part of a tiled floor was recorded in one trench.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Renaissance (Ecosse) Ltd

22-25 High Street, South Queensferry

Simon Stronach
Historic building recording, watching brief
Headland Archaeology Ltd
NT 1301 7834 A programme of archaeological works and historic building recording was undertaken in January 2007 at the Boat House Restaurant, South Queensferry to satisfy planning conditions set by the City of Edinburgh Council. The site was occupied by possibly 18th-century stone buildings, which are retained in the development. The back garden area was converted to an extension for the existing restaurant. This involved internal alterations in the basements running beneath 22-25 High Street and to boundary walls in the garden. Some building recording

and archaeological monitoring of groundworks was undertaken. It is not thought that any significant archaeological remains were disturbed. A possible old beach surface was recorded beneath modern deposits in two engineering test pits. A boundary wall that was altered as part of the development may have originated as an 18th-century structural wall.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with City of Edinburgh Council SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Paul Steward

Edinburgh**Advocate's Close**

Mike Cressey
Standing building recording, watching brief
CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 2569 7363 A Level 3 standing building survey and archaeological watching brief were carried out during April 2007 at 1 Advocate's Close, prior to a programme of redevelopment as a domestic dwelling. The site was occupied by the remains of a 17th-century building that survived at first floor level with ashlar and roll-moulded stonework surrounding three blocked windows. Historical evidence shows this fabric was incorporated into a new tenement building that was demolished down to first floor level some time before 1860. The building remained a derelict shell with minor alterations for non-domestic use before the 1930s. An archaeological watching brief monitoring the removal of the internal deposits confirmed the presence of a coal bunker. A late medieval pit was identified below the coal bunker and contained midden material (pot, bone and shell).

Report deposited with CECAS. Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Station Properties Ltd

31 Barnton Avenue West

Rob Engl
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group
NT 18867 75812 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 4 June 2007 prior to the proposed development of 31 Barnton Avenue West. The site is situated to the immediate E of Barnton Lodge, in the grounds of which stood the now demolished Barnton House (Cramond Regis). The evaluation consisted of three trenches totalling 34m². The evaluation revealed a substantial 2.0 m section of double coursed sandstone wall and an abutting sandstone floor. These features are probably associated with Barnton House.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Richard Hall Architecture Design on behalf of Mr and Mrs Lam

Beehive Inn, Grassmarket

Dan Atkinson
Evaluation, building recording Headland Archaeology Ltd
NT 2533 7336 An archaeological evaluation and historic building recording were undertaken between 12-22 February 2007 in advance of modifications to a beer garden to the rear of the Beehive Inn. An initial desk-based assessment identified the former presence of post-medieval buildings and associated yard areas in the area of the proposed works. Previous archaeological works in the vicinity of the site had uncovered the remains of medieval deposits. The excavation of two test pits established the presence of a cobbled surface above natural clay. The E of the area contained building rubble and modern debris above the slighted remains of previous buildings. A subsequent visit confirmed the continuation of the cobbled surface beneath the building rubble and the presence of a modern wall above the cobbles. The current eastern boundary wall of the site appears to have formed the eastern extent of the identified building remains.

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The cobbled surface has been preserved in the development. A photographic record of the rear of the Beehive Inn was also made.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with City of Edinburgh Council SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: the Spirit Group

Bonnington Road Lane, Ashley Place and Tinto Place

Evaluation, watching brief
Ian Suddaby
CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 2622 7584 A proposed residential housing development, bounded by Bonnington Road Lane, Ashley Place, and Tinto Place was subject to archaeological investigation during March-May 2007. The site lay on the interface between Leith and Edinburgh and was gardens, orchards and fields during the 19th century; it was developed only in the later 20th century. A watching brief inside the footprint of a modern warehouse in the E of the site revealed no archaeological remains and the warehouse had truncated the subsoil. The footprint of a second warehouse was evaluated by trial trenching of 106m². Under modern crushed concrete, a buried soil was preserved. This was cut by modern foundation trenches and a land drain. It sealed further land drains and a ditch, which may be represented on the 1st Edition OS map and on both Edinburgh and Leith Town Plans.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Miller Homes Ltd

Bonnyhaugh Lane

Historic building recording, watching brief
Richard Heawood
Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 2600 7593 Level 1 Historic building recording and a watching brief were conducted during July 2007 on a development site at the junction of Bonnyhaugh Lane and Newhaven Road, close to an important focus for early industry in Edinburgh. The gable wall of the adjoining tenement building was recorded, and the scar of a building erected on the site between 1852 and 1876 was photographed and described. No archaeological finds or features were revealed during the watching brief.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with City of Edinburgh SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: EF Hendrie Property Construction

32 Calton Road, Edinburgh

Watching brief
Simon Stronach
Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 2648 7392 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during September and October 2006 on main contract groundworks in response to a planning condition. The work followed an evaluation in 2004 that encountered the foundations of a 19th-century building truncating a series of 'topsoil' deposits. These contained domestic waste including pottery dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods. The groundworks associated with the development did not extend deeper than the upper of these deposits, and recovered artefacts of post-medieval to modern date.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Edinburgh SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: UNITE

62 Coburg Street, Leith

Evaluation
Rosalind Gilles
Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 2660 7650 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during September 2007 as a condition of planning consent at 62 Coburg Street. The site lies outside the area of early medieval development but was probably in the defences constructed

during the siege of Leith in 1560. It also lies in a short distance of the site of the Cromwellian citadel built in the 17th century. There was therefore some potential for surviving archaeological remains connected to these defences. The evaluation consisted of one trench running NW-SE, across the site. A Level 1 building recording exercise was carried out on surviving 19th-century tenement walls on the site. No archaeological features of note were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with City of Edinburgh Council SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Dunallan Homes Limited

Colinton Castle Kitchen Stabilisation Works

Watching brief
Ian Suddaby
CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 2165 6933 A watching brief was conducted in October 2007 at Colinton Castle (NT26NW 4) during the removal of deposits from a fireplace in order to allow stabilisation works to proceed in the kitchen area of the castle. The work took place at the northern end of the kitchen, partly below an ashlar arch which formed part of the hearth. Collapsed masonry behind this feature needed to be removed to allow the wall to be stabilised. A loose and heavily rooted topsoil overlay a deposit of collapsed masonry. A depth of 0.4m was removed. The base of this deposit was not exposed and neither floor deposits nor occupation layers were revealed.

Report deposited with Historic Scotland and City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service. SMR. Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Merchiston Castle School

Craigmillar Castle

Watching brief
David Murray
Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 283 705 Small trial trenches were dug at Craigmillar Castle on 20 March 2007 to assess the nature of deposits under the gravel in the inner courtyard and in the drawing room. There appeared to be make-up deposits below the level of the courtyard, perhaps suggesting an earlier, lower level.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Craigmillar Regeneration Area - Castlebrae High School

Watching brief
Jamie Humble
Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 2914 7124 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on 1-2 May 2007 at Castlebrae High School in connection with a planning condition issued by Edinburgh City Council. The watching brief covered the construction of an access track leading to a football pitch that is to be refurbished. There was evidence of recent earthworking in the area with a deposit of make-up material and scars from the teeth of a bulldozer or digger bucket in the natural subsoil. No archaeological features were identified.

Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with City of Edinburgh SMR.

Funder: Parc Craigmillar Ltd

Craigmillar Regeneration Area - Greendykes

Test pitting
Laura McCalman
Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 2860 7140 Four test pits were excavated to establish the potential for surviving archaeological features and deposits in the Greendykes redevelopment area on 16 August 2007. No surviving features or deposits were found; all soil profiles consisted of made ground and demolition debris over natural till.

Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report

deposited with City of Edinburgh SMR.
Funder: Parc Craigmillar Ltd

Cramond Kennels

Diana Sproat
Historic building recording AOC Archaeology Group
NT 1910 7680 A programme of detailed historic building recording was undertaken on the former 19th-century kennels at Cramond during 2006 and 2007 in advance of their consolidation as part of the Cramond Management Plan. The kennels were largely ruinous at the time of the survey, and an external elevation survey was completed in addition to a detailed site plan and written and photographic record.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: City of Edinburgh Council

Crawford's Bakery, 130 McDonald Road, Edinburgh

Colin Hewat
Historic building survey Headland Archaeology Ltd
NT 2599 7523 A historic building survey (Level 2) was undertaken on 21 August 2007 at the former Crawford's Bakery. This work was requested by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS) in order to provide a record of the former bakery before the site is developed and the buildings demolished. The work involved a desk-top study investigating the history of the building, the compilation of a comprehensive photographic record of the building, an analysis of the building's construction and phasing and an analysis of available architect's drawings.

The bakery dates to around 1930. It was extended around 1956 and further altered and extended around 1969, when it became a 'cash and carry' (wholesaler), and again around 1989, when it became a furniture showroom. The building is currently vacant and awaiting demolition.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports to be deposited with City of Edinburgh Council.
Funder: The UNITE Group plc

Dewar Place

Diana Sproat
Historic building recording AOC Archaeology Group
NT 2447 7328 A programme of detailed historic building recording was undertaken during 2006 and 2007 at the former electricity sub-station at Dewar Place in advance of the major redevelopment of the site and partial demolition of the buildings. The upgrading work required the rear of the buildings to be completely demolished, but the listed red sandstone facade was retained. The original buildings on the site were built as an electricity sub-station in 1895, including the Central Electricity Generating Station designed by architect Robert Morham in 1894. A full external elevation survey was undertaken by 3D laser scanning, and an internal floor plan and written and photographic record of the buildings were made.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: GVA Grimley LLP

Duncan Place, Leith

K Macfayden and T Romankiewicz
Watching brief Addyman Archaeology
NT 275 758 We were contracted by Scotland Gas Networks to perform an archaeological watching brief during trenching gas main replacements. This work took place during February and March 2007. Most finds were of 19th-century date, in particular the earlier brick- and stone-built water/drainage/sewer systems. Earlier layers that contained dumps of material of mid- to later 18th-century date are likely to relate to the beginning of the process of the reclamation of this area of land. Before this underlying deposits of compacted silt appears to suggest

accumulation in a bog-like environment. Areas of boggy ground were depicted in this area on Petworth's siege map of 1560.

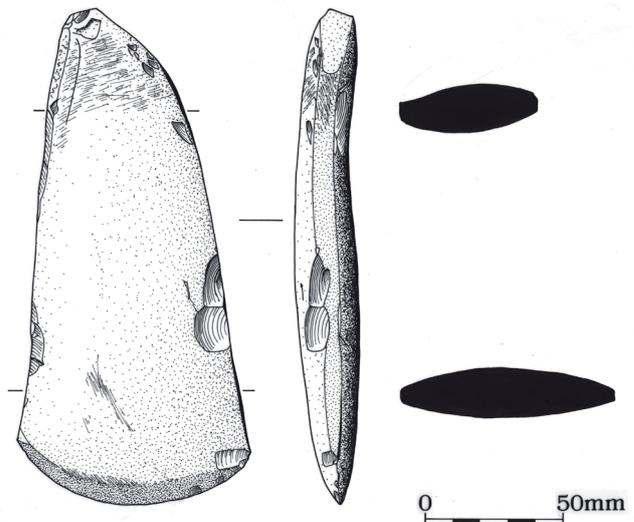
At the base of the trench in most areas we encountered an apparently undisturbed natural raised beach deposit from which was recovered a wild boar's tusk. A rejuvenated core of dark chert (identified by Alan Saville) recovered from unstratified deposits may also derive from the raised beach deposit. The tusk's longest span measures 146mm, the widest is 69mm. Preliminary identification confirmed that this is a relatively large wild boar tusk (Andrew Kitchener, NMS). Further and more in-depth analysis of the natural wear of the tusk is desirable, and it will be subject to radiocarbon dating. The fact that it was found in the lowest excavated layer (assumed natural), suggests wider potential for evidence of early occupation.

Archive deposited with CECAS, RCAHMS.
Funder: Scotland Gas Networks

East Claremont Street

Alan Saville
Findspot National Museums Scotland
NT 256 749 A very fine polished 'greenstone' axehead was found by Mr Sandy Kinghorn in 2007 on rubble spoil in his garden during renovation work to the basement flat at 1 East Claremont Street. The axehead (L.181 x B.84 x Th.21mm; weight 417g) is asymmetric in plan and profile, has sharply defined side facets, and a slightly expanded blade. The form and stone type have no obvious match among Scottish Neolithic axeheads and the possibility exists that this is foreign and a recent collector's specimen.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT.09/07) and allocated to NMS.



Polished stone axehead from Edinburgh (TT.09/07) drawn by Alan Braby. Copyright NMS.

Eastern General Hospital

Diana Sproat
Historic building recording AOC Archaeology Group
NT 2846 7544 A programme of historic building recording was undertaken during December 2006 and January 2007 at the Eastern General Hospital prior to the partial demolition of the site for redevelopment. The Eastern General Hospital is on the coast at Seafeld, and consists of a poorhouse built in 1906-7, later converted to a hospital. The hospital is first reported in 1918 and several later alterations and additions have transformed the appearance, function and size of the original structures. However, the main elements of the original building and the layout remained virtually intact. The hospital closed in 2004.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Montagu Evans

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Edinburgh Castle – Audio Visual Kiosk

Gordon Ewart and Alan Radley
Excavation, monitoring Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 252 735 The work undertaken between 5 April–14 August 2007 comprised two elements. Firstly, a service trench was monitored and recorded, and secondly an area was excavated. The former was c65m long, 400mm wide and up to 700mm deep, running from the area of the present restaurant to a point 9m W of the Portcullis Gate. The archaeological trench measured 8.4 x 4.2m and lay immediately W of the Portcullis Gate, immediately N of the roadway. The service trench contained possible evidence of the late 14th-century Constable's Tower in the form of sandstone blocks, visible in section lying towards the eastern end of the trench. Towards the W end of the track several areas of crude metalling were revealed, probably associated with successive versions of access roadway on the approach to Mills Mount.

The earliest features in the archaeological trench related to a road surfaces thought to pre-date the present route to the Portcullis Gate (finished by 1577). These were succeeded by evidence of industrial activity, possibly a forge. Finally a much repaired drain cut these horizons at the E end of the trench. This feature ran out to the N and its earliest phase (late 17th to early 18th century) saw the reuse of a fine architectural window fragment as a cover. In addition, a knife with an elaborately carved handle was found in the construction cut for the earliest drain.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Historic Scotland

Edinburgh Castle – Coalyard and Guardhouse

Gordon Ewart and Alan Radley
Excavation, monitoring Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 252 735 Watching briefs were maintained at Edinburgh Castle in late 2006 during a programme of works included in the Visitor Reception Project. The Coalyard lies at the mouth of the service tunnel and was the site of a series of six piles intended to support the new building overhead. Two trenches were dug under archaeological supervision. The first, towards the SE corner of the Coalyard, uncovered modern backfill associated with the construction of the present service tunnel to a depth of c800mm. At this depth, there was a deposit of mixed soils and post-medieval debris (18th to 19th century). The other trench lay towards the N of the yard. It was dug to a depth of 1.7m, but exposed nothing apart from post-tunnel construction debris and services. It was used for the re-interring of human remains excavated in 1989.

Six geo-archaeological cores were retrieved by Headland Archaeology Ltd from each of the proposed pile sites and cores to the E and middle of the yard confirmed the presence of two massive defensive ditches. These ditches underlie the Coalyard and part of the Esplanade. They were first identified during work in advance of the service tunnel and the recent cores suggested that the inner ditch was c9.7m deep and the outer c10.7m.

In advance of the establishment of access to the new ticket office over the Castle Coalyard, a small trench (3 x 2m) was excavated immediately W of the Guardhouse (in the N half of the Gatehouse). This revealed the spine of a N/S-aligned vault below and prompted the examination of a series of chambers in a service passageway below the present Gatehouse. These chambers were partially infilled with rubble and were associated with the construction of the present Gatehouse in 1887. The short survey also revealed evidence of a massive angled outer defensive wall running across the service passage floor. This rampart is the truncated remains of the angled forework

of 1660–90 which was levelled some time in advance of the establishment of massive N/S-aligned 18th-century vaults to the W. A further series of vaults was constructed, aligned E/W, as foundations rather than interconnected chambers beneath the present Gatehouse.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Historic Scotland

Edinburgh Gasworks, Caltongate

Donald Wilson
Excavation AOC Archaeology Group

NT 2620 7380 We carried out an archaeological excavation between July 2006 and July 2007 in the southern area of the former New Street Bus Depot ahead of the Caltongate development. The excavation, which used of a laser scanner to produce a 3D record, revealed the remains of the former Edinburgh Gasworks. Three distinct phases of the gasworks were recorded across an area that measured approximately 100m². The earliest remains dating from c1818 corresponded with cartographic evidence and consisted of a number of substantial stone walls and floors in addition to brick flues. The second phase corresponded with the documented expansion of the Edinburgh Gasworks in the 1850s and comprised further stone walls and stone vaults, a number of heated brick surfaces and more brick flues. Further features included a large double furnace and the remains of a large square chimney base with three truncated flues running off the base. Many of the features had been truncated or filled with concrete as part of the third phase. This phase included three large banks of furnaces, the remains of the retort benches along the E side of the site. None of the retorts survived but the basement level of the furnaces was intact. Each bank of furnaces incorporated ten ovens, all constructed of brick bonded with clay. These furnace banks were linked to a chimney at the southern end of the site by a series of large brick flues that ran across the site. Further features included a number of circular platforms and bases, cobble floor surfaces, rows of stone mountings, large concrete engine mountings and platforms, two large engine basement rooms and a series of basement rooms to the N of the site. A large number of smaller features were recorded across the site, including various cast-iron pipes and brick walls. Some areas of the site had been truncated by features associated with the New Street Bus Depot, constructed in the 1930s after the gasworks had been levelled, most significantly by three rows of brick and concrete roof support foundations spread across the whole site and two large fuel tanks at the NW corner. Many of the large voids had been in-filled with brick rubble during this final phase and all features above ground level were demolished. The excavation also revealed a number of small discrete pockets of post-medieval buried soils of the Canongate backlands underlying remains of the Edinburgh Gasworks.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mountgrange (Caltongate) Ltd

Edinburgh Tram Depot

Jamie Humble
Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 1740 7275 A programme of archaeological investigations was undertaken during the groundworks for the Edinburgh Tram project. This involved various phases of watching brief over different areas of the project. The work began in May 2007 and is ongoing. So far only the watching brief at the site of the Tram Depot at Gogarburn has been completed. At the westernmost end of the site a number of stoneholes were identified, showing that this area has been heavily ploughed.

At the time of writing, monitoring is still in progress at Leith Docks and at various locations on Leith Walk, overseeing the

excavations to locate and reposition services along the route of the tram line. These investigations have not as yet revealed any features of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with CECAS and RCAHMS.

Funder: Alfred McAlpine

Edinburgh and Kirkliston

Edinburgh Tram Scheme

Evaluation

David Sneddon

GUARD

NT 175 727 to NT 153 730 A total of 71 archaeological evaluation trenches were opened in the construction corridor for the proposed Edinburgh Tram Scheme between Gogar roundabout and Edinburgh Airport between 15 September–27 November 2006. Four trenches revealed potentially significant archaeological remains. Trench 6 uncovered a metallised surface, associated with sherds of medieval pottery possibly dating to the 14th to 15th centuries. This feature may relate to the medieval village that once occupied the area around Gogar Church. Trench 7 revealed shallow curvilinear ditches, containing sherds of medieval white gritty ware pottery, possibly dating to the 12th or 13th centuries. Trench 101 further to the W uncovered the scant remains of a possible wall foundation of unknown date, while trench 124 uncovered several possible postholes and pits. The archaeological remains in trench 124 may relate to previously recorded nearby cropmarks of potential prehistoric date. No artefacts were recovered from trench 124 and the features are presently undated

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with CECAS and RCAHMS.

Funder: Transport Initiative Edinburgh, Halcrow Group Ltd

Edinburgh

Edinburgh Zoo

Watching brief

Alan Hunter Blair

AOC Archaeology Group

NT 2070 7320 An archaeological watching brief was carried out between 8 December 2006–24 January 2007 during ground-breaking works associated with the construction of a primate study centre at Edinburgh Zoo. Numerous whin-filled rubble drains were observed cutting the natural clay subsoil. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Halliday Fraser Munro on behalf of the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland

Farl O'Cakes Field, Lauriston

Geophysical survey

HMD Jones

Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

NT 200 762 The ground resistance survey reported in *DES* 2006 was followed by a magnetometry survey over the same area of 9600m². The two printouts correlate well, with significant positive magnetic responses overlying the high resistance points with low resistance annuli mentioned in the 2006 report. These lie mainly at the highest point of the field near the Lauriston Castle Park wall. The low resistance circle that was detected at the N end of the survey, about 150m from this wall, is coincident with a semicircle of positive magnetic responses. This appears to represent an enclosure on the edge of the old 100ft raised beach. The wire fence beside Cramond Road South and a similar fence that crossed the field at an angle limited the area where printouts could be correlated.

Funder: Dr Peter Morris, City of Edinburgh Council, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

2 Forrest Road/11–14 Bristo Place

Tom Addyman and Kenneth Macfadyen
Historic building survey, evaluation, mitigation

Addyman Archaeology

NT 2577 7319 Work undertaken between January and June 2007 incorporated a review of historical resources and previous studies. Use of the site began with probable medieval linear development. There was early 17th-century clearance and enclosure by the defensive Telfer Wall, whose line ran just to the NE of the development area, under the present Bristo Place. This was followed by the establishment of the building known as 'Darien House' in the last decade of the 17th century, and the foundation and expansion of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse, which was eventually to fully incorporate the site. Finally, the site was redeveloped after 1870. Excellent map resources permitted accurate digitisation of the architectural evidence for the evolution of the site.

A principal historical finding was a manuscript essay of 1929 by Edinburgh historian Charles Boog Watson, *Some notes on the so-called Darien House*. The name Darien House was demonstrated to be a misnomer perpetrated by 19th-century historians, and the site was allocated by the city for the foundation of the new Bedlam Hospital in 1698. The resulting structure was designed on classical lines, Scotland's first purpose-built asylum. There are various historic images of this building. The northern part of the Bedlam site was later occupied by the Men's Ward of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse, erected in the mid 19th century (perhaps the 1840s). In spite of partial demolition much of this structure remains. Additional later 19th-century extensions were made on the Bristo Place frontage, in the form of Council chambers and two shops. The surviving Men's Ward building was the subject of a comprehensive building recording exercise before and during a general strip-out. The latter process revealed a complex sequence of secondary partitioning and modification as well as evidence for an extensive sequence of stencilled polychrome interior decorative schemes.

Following the demolition of the shops fronting onto Bristo Place and the removal of more modern laboratory buildings in the S part of the site, the resulting open area was subject to archaeological evaluation, the principal concern being to identify the remains of the 1698 Bedlam building that had been demolished in c1870–1. An 'island' of surviving significant archaeology was identified at the S corner of the site; other areas had been graded down to subsoil.

The remains of the Bedlam Building were clearly identified as shallow footing trenches cut into natural, part masonry/rubble-filled. These corresponded to the N and W sides of the building and their junction at the NW corner. Occupation and destruction deposits were encountered along the W exterior of the W wall footing. Beneath this area and inside the building were topsoil deposits that pre-dated the 1698 construction. These revealed evidence of having been cultivated soils, including extensive spade-cutting into the top of the subsoil. Numerous fragments of medieval (white gritty) and some early post-medieval (greyware) pottery were recovered from this soil, including much of a ceramic money-box. Severe abrasion of the ceramics indicated long-term re-working of the soil. The earlier pottery may well be residual from earlier deposits relating to the medieval occupation of the area before the erection of the Telfer wall.

Archive deposited with CECAS, RCAHMS.

Funder: Hotel du Vin Ltd; Curious Group, Architects

George Heriot's School

Archaeological monitoring

Sarah Phillips

Addyman Archaeology

NT 2560 7330 Small-scale archaeological monitoring of four

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small engineering test pits was undertaken on 15–17 October 2007 at the old Mining Institute building, Grassmarket Campus, Heriot-Watt University. The site, which will be redeveloped, is located immediately N of Greyfriar's Kirkyard, behind the Grassmarket and could overlie the course of the Flodden Wall. The monitoring, which was to ascertain the depth of the building foundations, revealed evidence for an 18th-century brewery, called 'Castle Brewery' on 1876 OS map.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS, CECAS.

Granton Harbour

Mike Cressey

Standing building recording, photographic survey

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 2332 7723 A Level 1 standing building survey carried out in April 2007 has recorded the upstanding remains of a large steel-framed warehouse measuring 80 x 20m. The composite steel and brick-built structure was constructed in the 1960s by British United Trawlers as a fishmarket. The building is typical of mid 20th-century dockland warehousing, with steel cladding and large sliding doors on the main elevations. The interior was lit by electric lamps and skylights and was well ventilated. The survey has recorded all the significant elements in the structure and it was recommended that no further work was required before its demolition.

Interim reports deposited with Edinburgh Council. Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Forth Property Developments Ltd

Grassmarket, Edinburgh

Ian Hill

Watching brief

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 2539 7336 A watching brief was conducted between March and July 2007 during the excavation of a service trench for water mains replacement along the Grassmarket and surrounding streets (Cowgatehead, Candlemaker Row, West Port, King's Stables Road, and King's Stables Lane). The work demonstrated evidence of an extensive history of construction and ground disturbance, as might be expected in the heart of medieval Edinburgh. Despite the presence of numerous services it revealed a number of culvert drains, possible paved/cobbled surfaces, midden remains and undocumented structures. Medieval and later finds included pottery and animal bone. The best preserved and most extensive features were found at the eastern end of King's Stables Road. Archaeological deposits were shown to have been severely compromised by the large number of services previously introduced in the area.

Archive deposited with CECAS, RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Water

Greenside End

Mike Roy

Watching brief

AOC Archaeology Group

NT 2610 7430 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 2–7 November 2007 on all ground-breaking works associated with test pit investigation at Greenside. No significant archaeological remains were encountered during the investigation.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: City of Edinburgh Council

Greyfriars Kirkyard Regeneration

Ian Suddaby and Sue Anderson

Watching brief

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 2564 7326 A watching brief was undertaken between July and October 2007 during the upgrading of paths in Greyfriars Kirkyard. A small and very mixed human bone assemblage was recovered from redeposited contexts, most of it from adult

males and females. An assemblage of artefacts dating from the medieval period to the 20th century was also recovered. Many of these were funerary, including coffin fittings, a shroud pin and a terracotta shield which presumably once adorned a family tomb, but there were also objects which would normally be interpreted as domestic refuse, such as pottery, bottle glass and animal bone. A photographic record of individual graves and family grave plots was also made.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: City of Edinburgh Council



Terracotta shield.

Harbour Place, Portobello

Candy Hatherley and Dan Atkinson

Evaluation, harbour survey

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 3045 7430 (evaluation), NT 3052 7430 (survey) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during December 2006 on a grassed verge at Harbour Place, Portobello, to identify any surviving elements of the former Thistle Pottery factory. This work consisted of three test pits in the grassed verge. No archaeological features were identified associated with the pottery works. However, the topsoil of each trench contained numerous sagger and pottery sherds and an 18th-century water pipe.

A survey was also undertaken of the remains of the masonry pier head on the beach at the former site of Portobello Harbour, recently uncovered during storms. The survey succeeded in recording the visible remains of the lower courses of a dry stone masonry structure. The structure is essentially linear in plan with a curved return on the S face terminating in a bluff pier head. Although the structure has largely been robbed of its construction material, it was possible to identify the nature of the double-skinned construction and the vestiges of rubble coring used to infill the interior of the structure. In addition it was clear that a number of the stone blocks had been re-used.

Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with City of Edinburgh SMR.

Funder: City of Edinburgh Council

Henderson Street, Leith

Kate Bain

Excavation

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 2694 7631 An excavation was undertaken during May and June 2007 at the site of the former Tabernacle Church,

Henderson Street, Leith, in advance of a proposed housing development. An evaluation of the site in 2005 had revealed that medieval deposits survived in the SW corner of the site, with post-medieval deposits and cellaring elsewhere. The excavation yielded information on the development of the area around Henderson Street from the medieval period onwards. It was clear that dunes had once occupied the area and fine bands of slightly humic material were observed throughout the sand. This suggested various phases of temporary stabilisation and colonisation by dune grasses, which were subsequently engulfed by further windblown sand deposits. Eventually topsoil formed over the dunes and this early deposit was mixed with a small amount of occupation debris including some 14th-century pottery. This topsoil and an overlying accumulation which contained slightly more occupation debris were only preserved in the S of the site as a result of the underlying dune topography. A single sub-circular feature was identified cut into dune sand to the N of these deposits. At the base of this feature the natural sand into which it was cut had become discoloured and reddened. The sooting in the feature and the discolouration of the sand both suggested that it had been subjected to high levels of heat. Environmental material was recovered in the form of charred cereal grains of a type associated with domestic bread-making. The feature was interpreted as an oven rather than a hearth and a single fragment of 15th- to 16th-century Grey Ware pottery was recovered from in it.

Two possible post-medieval cesspits were also identified. The foundations of a series of small buildings, constructed over dune sands and partially truncating the medieval and post-medieval deposits, were recorded along the southern edge of the site. The structures, a mix of stone and brick, were coarsely bonded with lime mortar and some appeared to be constructed on wide stone 'rafts', presumably as a means of creating firm foundations on the soft sand. Most of the western side of the site, fronting onto Henderson Street, was truncated by post-medieval cellars, which were in turn truncated by a further stone-built cellar of probable late 19th-century date and the 20th-century Tabernacle Church.

The area of *in situ* medieval deposits at the southern side of the site suggests that the dune surface remains relatively undisturbed in this area. The remainder of the site appears to have suffered some degree of truncation and presumably the original dune surface was some degree higher. Despite this truncation a possible late medieval oven did survive, implying that the site had not been massively truncated. The lack of other features and the low frequency of artefacts accumulating in the surviving deposits to the N both suggested that the site was not in the core of medieval Leith and was to the rear of medieval plots. The finds from the site, and the features and structures preserved to the S, support a post-medieval date for the development of the site. Most of the disturbance on the site appears to relate to the removal and backfilling of structures, possibly those shown on Wood's 1777 plan, which were replaced during the relatively late insertion of Henderson Street and its associated structures.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports to be deposited with CECAS.

Funder: Port of Leith Housing Association

High Street

Watching brief

Sarah Lynchehaun
AOC Archaeology Group

NT 25679 73629 to NT 25895 73675 A watching brief was undertaken between 31 March–24 November 2006 during the replacement of cobbles along 200m of the High Street, Edinburgh, close to St Giles Cathedral. A substantial medieval wall 45m in length was uncovered, interpreted as an exterior wall of the Old Tolbooth. Associated cellar walls and structures

were also encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: City of Edinburgh Council

57–59 High Street

Standing building recording, evaluation

Mike Cressey and Ian Suddaby

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 2607 7370 A Level 2 standing building survey and archaeological evaluation were carried out during July 2007 as part of a redevelopment program. The building survey recorded architectural features associated with two vaulted rooms (probably cellars) and a larger adjoining room that extended northwards. Monteith's and Trunk's Close flank the basement and the survey recorded the position of blocked windows at the N end of the building. The original fabric has been much modified in the 19th and 20th centuries, but an 18th-century date seems feasible for the vaulted rooms and part of the larger adjoining room. Archaeological examination of the floor deposits in the vaulted rooms recovered sparse finds from the 18th-19th centuries. It appeared that building work from that date had involved quarrying into bedrock, removing any earlier deposits.

Report deposited with City of Edinburgh Council. Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Kerr Blyth Associates on behalf of SYGN

HM Prison Saughton

Photographic survey

Kenny Macfayden and Florence Boiserie

Adyman Archaeology

NT 213 712 On 25 January 2007 a photographic survey was made of early 20th-century prison buildings (c1913–30), including the former women's cell block and part of the entrance range and main gatehouse, before their demolition in advance of redevelopment of the site. Some assessment of available historical records was also made.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, CECAS.

Funder: Carillion Building plc and Holmes Partnership, Architects

Holyrood High School

Archaeological evaluation

Kieran Haines

SUAT Ltd

NT 287 726 We undertook an archaeological evaluation and watching brief on the site of the new school building for Holyrood High School, 55 Duddingston Road West. The evaluation is to be conducted in two phases, the first an evaluation of the land on which the new school is to be built and the second on the land beneath the existing school after its demolition. The current report relates to the first phase evaluation, involving the excavation of eight trenches in the development area between 28 June–11 July 2007. No known previous archaeological excavations have taken place on the site, which has potential archaeological significance because of its location in the NW corner of the designed landscape surrounding the nationally significant mid-18th-century Duddingston House. There was also potential for unrecorded prehistoric remains due to the site's close proximity to Duddingston Loch and Arthur's Seat. However, no prehistoric remains were encountered during this first phase of the evaluation. The only archaeology uncovered was a large 19th-century rubbish pit.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Laing O'Rourke (Scotland)

Holyrood Park

Findspot

Alan Saville

National Museums Scotland

NT 2780 7278 (microlith) and NT 2703 7350 (scraper)
Found by Mr Nicholas Kidd in 2006 on Crow Hill (microlith) and

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Salisbury Crags (scraper).

Claimed as treasure trove (TT.01/07) and allocated to City of Edinburgh Council Museums.

Holyrood Park

Findspot

Alan Saville

National Museums Scotland

NT 2777 7303 Neolithic flint scraper found before 2000 by Mr Angus Millar 2006 just to the N of Crow Hill.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT.102/06) and allocated to City of Edinburgh Council Museums.

Holyrood Park

Watching brief

Sarah Hogg

Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 271 739 A watching brief was maintained on 9–10 January 2007 during the excavation of a trench to locate and repair a burst water main in Holyrood Park, near the tennis courts and bowling green just E of the enclosed grounds of the Palace of Holyroodhouse. The cast iron pipe was found at a depth of c.1.65m and the damaged section was removed and replaced. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Holyrood Park

Watching brief

Sarah Hogg

Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 268 739 An archaeological assessment was carried out on 23 July 2007 after the excavation of a small trench just to the W of the tower at the NW corner of Holyrood Abbey. The granite setts had been lifted to find and repair a burst water pipe. In the W-facing section of the trench a possible grave cut with what may have been the remains of a coffin was seen, but since no further excavation was undertaken it was not fully revealed.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Holyrood Park: Arthur's Seat (Gutted/Guttit Haddie)

Watching brief

David Murray

Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 273 727 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken between 14 February–8 March 2007 during path renovation work on the SW side of Arthur's Seat, in the area known as the Gutted Haddie. There were no finds or features of archaeological interest.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Holyrood Park: Kaim Head

Watching brief

Sarah Hogg

Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 2700 7273 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on 16 October 2007 while five test pits were excavated along the E embankment of the road between the N and S roundabouts at Kaim Head in Holyrood Park. The purpose of the test pits was to determine whether there was bedrock in the embankment along the route of a proposed cycle track to the N of the existing pavement. Bedrock was seen only in the southernmost pit, roughly halfway between the two roundabouts. A live electricity cable was revealed in the base of the other four pits, showing that the area had been previously disturbed. Nothing of archaeological interest was discovered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Infirmiry Street Baths

Building recording, watching brief

George Geddes

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 2609 7342 The Infirmiry Street baths were designed

by City Architect Robert Morham and built between 1885 and 1887. A programme of archaeological work was undertaken between 19 October 2006–16 July 2007. The original baths incorporated three main buildings; the main men's pool, the ladies pool to the N and a boiler room to the NE, all combined in a large Italianate block. The site slopes from S to N, sitting on a terrace between Drummond Street and Infirmiry Street. It was formerly occupied by Edinburgh Royal Infirmiry, designed by William Adam and completed in 1741. After this building was demolished in 1884, and Bryce's Royal Infirmiry Street built in Lauriston, three new public buildings were rapidly built; the baths, the South Bridge Primary built in 1885 (to the W) and the Drummond Infants School in 1905 (to the S). No evidence was found of earlier archaeological deposits or fragments of earlier buildings. The baths retain a good deal of early detailing and the original drawings show the decorative scheme. Particularly interesting features included the original stiles, the filters in the basement and the construction details, as well as the division of space between the sexes.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Edinburgh SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Malcolm Fraser Architects

Jewel and Esk College, Milton Road East

Watching brief

David Simon

AOC Archaeology Group

NT 3151 7285 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 8 June–12 July 2007 during all ground-breaking works associated with the construction of a leisure complex and associated swimming pool in the Jewel and Esk College, Milton Road East. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Jewel and Esk Valley College

Lambs House, Leith

Test pitting

Paul Masser

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 2709 7642 Two test pits were excavated on 14–15 August 2007 in the courtyard to the SW of Lamb's House (a mid-17th-century structure) on the site of intended geotechnical investigations prior to development. Two slight linear gullies, dated to the medieval period by pottery, were discovered in one of the test pits. These did not follow the alignment of the medieval burghage plots. The area excavated was too small to interpret these features with any confidence. In the other test pit a wall of early 19th-century date was discovered, which corresponds closely in position with one shown on the 1849–53 OS town plan. The results of these investigations suggest that any medieval remains in the courtyard of Lamb's House are likely to be severely truncated with only cut features surviving.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with CECAS and RCAHMS.

Funder: EDI Group Ltd

Logie Green Road

Building recording, watching brief

Dan Atkinson

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 2539 7542 Work was carried out during May 2007 in advance of redevelopment for housing. The Waterston's Printing Works (a Category C(S) listed building) is a three-storey, 14 by 4 bay building, rectangular in layout and located at the corner of Logie Green Road and Warriston Road. The building was designed by the Edinburgh architect John Breingan and completed in 1902 for G Waterston and Sons. A further extension, now demolished, was added to the rear of the original building in the late 1940s. The factory extension replaced an earlier yard, bounded by a boundary wall with a two-storey lean-

to structure along the southern limit. A watching brief was carried out during groundworks after the demolition of the extension to establish the presence/absence and nature of any archaeological remains that pre-dated the late 1940s additions. The watching brief identified a cobbled surface beneath the levelling deposits for the floor of the extension, representing the remains of the earlier yard surface to the rear of the main works building. No further archaeological remains were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with City of Edinburgh Council SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: PMP Architecture on behalf of AMA Ltd

Madelvic Plot 8, Granton Park Avenue, Granton

Evaluation Magnus Kirby
CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 23224 77111 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd in October 2007, in advance of the construction of a mixed residential and commercial development. The proposed development area constitutes the western end of the former policies of Broompark House, which is shown on the 1853 1st Edition OS map. Broompark House, which was demolished sometime between 1962 and 1971, is thought to have been a Georgian villa, and cartographic evidence suggests that there was a house in this location by 1766. Trial trenching identified a brick surface 3.2m wide bisecting the proposed development area from E to W. This surface was probably a path, shown on most OS maps from 1853 to 1952, linking Broompark House with the Madelvic Car Factory (NT27NW 349.00). The path is not shown on the 1895 edition, and had apparently disappeared by 1962.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, City of Edinburgh Council SMR.
Funder: Places for People Developments Ltd

**Merchiston Castle School,
6th Form Boarders' Accommodation**

Ross White
Desk-based assessment, evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 2161 6947 Work was carried out on 16–17 May 2007 in advance of and during the construction of new Sixth Form boarders' accommodation at Merchiston Castle School, Colinton. The desk-based assessment revealed that the application area had been agricultural land and then became part of the ornamental grounds of Colinton House. Construction of the school buildings began in the late 1920s. An evaluation of 11% of the area available for trenching resulted in 325m² of trenching. The trial trenches revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance, except for traces of rig and furrow aligned NE to SW. The watching brief on the topsoil removal revealed no archaeological remains.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS. City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service SMR.
Funder: Doig and Smith LLP on behalf of Merchiston Castle School

New Kirkgate Shopping Centre

Patrick Ray
Watching brief AOC Archaeology Group

NT 2674 7654 Due to the proximity of the line of the Leith Citadel Ditch and revetment wall, a watching brief was undertaken between 11 May–9 August 2006 during groundworks for a residential redevelopment, revealing a stone-built well of unknown date. The well was subsequently protected from any adverse impact from the development by rafting measures. No association with Cromwell's Citadel wall was determined. No other deposits or features of archaeological significance were observed by the watching brief.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Southglen Developments (Coburg) Ltd

**Pilrig Park Evaluation – Siege of Leith
(Leith Open Spaces Project)**

Tony Pollard

Geophysical survey, trial trench evaluation

Centre for Battlefield Archaeology/GUARD
NT 2640 7575 Between 6–10 November 2006 a trial trenching evaluation was carried out in Pilrig Park, which is to the S of the former French citadel of Leith. Five machine-cut trenches were positioned in order to 'ground truth' geophysical anomalies identified during a previous phase of work and also to establish the character of topographic features on the ground. The main aim of the project was to establish the presence or absence of remains related to the siege work known as Somerset's Mount, which is known from a map drawn in 1560 to have been in the vicinity (the Pertworth Map). The siege was conducted by a combined Protestant Scottish and English force against the French garrison of the citadel.

The evaluation succeeded in identifying the remains of a WWII air raid shelter, which was clearly visible as a geophysical anomaly. It also exposed the remains of a building associated with Pilrig House and demolished sometime in the early to mid-19th century. The same trench contained a road and midden deposits associated with the house, with domestic rubbish possibly dating back as far as the 18th century. Of most interest, however, were the remains of a possible ditch associated with the fort, into which several archaeological features including the foundation slot of a small building or other structure and probable blacksmith's forge had been cut.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, Edinburgh City Council.
Funder: Edinburgh City Council

36–40 Potterow, Edinburgh

Simon Stronach

Evaluation, historic building recording

Headland Archaeology Ltd
NT 2600 7310 The site lay in the area covered by the post-medieval suburb of Potterow. During February to April 2007 four trenches were excavated across the site. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered. Modern deposits containing porcelain and ceramic sewer pipe lay directly over subsoil. No old ground surfaces were encountered and the site must have been cleared to the level of subsoil prior to development in the 19th or 20th century. The distribution of the trenches confirmed that this was not solely confined to cellars. Some of the boundary walls surrounding the site dated to the post-medieval period and were photographically recorded. They are retained in the development.

Archive to be deposited in RCAHMS. Report lodged with City of Edinburgh Council SMR and archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: UNITE

Prestonfield

Alan Hunter Blair and Erlend Hindmarch
Archaeological evaluation, excavation

AOC Archaeology Group

NT 2860 7200 Evaluation undertaken between 15 January–4 May 2007 prior to redevelopment showed that the level of the ground surface had been raised in recent times by as much as 2.5m. Below this deposit of made ground surfaces of cobbles, concrete and tarmac were uncovered along with the bases of brick-built walls, mortar gullies and concrete pillar bases. A subsequent excavation revealed the remains of the former Duddingston and Pentland Breweries, recorded as occupying this site at the beginning of the 20th century.

CITY OF EDINBURGH

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Prestonfield Development Company

Quartermile Diana Sproat and Martin Cook
Evaluation, historic building recording

AOC Archaeology Group

NT 2540 7290 A programme of building recording, including a laser scan survey, was undertaken at the former 'Red Home' in the former Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, before its demolition in advance of the Quartermile development. A third evaluation was also carried out in advance of the Quartermile development in the area surrounding and beneath the Simpson's Memorial Maternity Hospital. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were discovered during these evaluation works. Work on these two areas was undertaken during 2006 and 2007.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Southside Capital Ltd

89 Ravenscroft Street, Gilmerton Erlend Hindmarch
Watching brief AOC Archaeology Group

NT 2903 6810 An archaeological watching brief was required on land due to be landscaped at 89 Ravenscroft Street, Gilmerton, to record upstanding walls that appear on Roy's map of 1745–55. In addition all ground-breaking works were monitored for significant archaeological remains. During the watching brief it was possible to phase the development of the different upstanding walls on the site and in addition two further buried walls were recorded during ground breaking works. This work was undertaken between 28 August–12 October 2007.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Head Andrew Landscaping Ltd

St Andrews Square Gardens Roz Gilles
Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 2560 7410 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during May and June 2007 on the excavations along the path of mainline drainage in the location of ten soakaways and three manholes at St Andrews Square Garden, Edinburgh. A series of deposits were uncovered, which were consistent with the known development of the area from open ground in the 17th century to decorative garden in the 18th century. The work recorded garden paths consistent with those depicted on the first detailed OS map of the area. No earlier archaeological features or previously unrecorded garden features were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with City of Edinburgh SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Land Engineering Ltd

St James' Episcopal Church, Constitution Street, Leith J Sanders and T Romankiewicz
Historic and architectural assessment Simpson and Brown

NT 2720 7610 Desk-based assessment and building fabric investigation were undertaken during January to March 2007 to inform an option assessment for the former church St James, Leith, now used as a joiner workshop. The building was believed to be by George Gilbert Scott (1862-6). Historical research revealed that the drawings held by RCAHMS were of an early design stage, probably before 1861. They show a standard mid-Victorian Gothic Revival church layout, with rectangular ground plan reputedly modelled on Brechin Cathedral. Research uncovered drawings of a later second scheme much closer to the structure as built. These drawings illustrate a shift from an English style, typical of Gilbert Scott, to a more continental European influence that was to become characteristic for the generation of architects after Gilbert Scott. It is commonly known that Robert

Rowand Anderson worked on this project as a superintendent for Gilbert Scott. Anderson was to become Scotland's pre-eminent architect at the end of the 19th century. The new research suggests that Anderson was also the author of the revised design. It shares characteristics with subsequent buildings by Anderson such as Christ Church, Falkirk, 1862–4 (rounded apse), or an unexecuted scheme for St Andrew, Kelso (tower). This would make St James' Episcopal Church in Leith the first project to demonstrate Anderson's ideas as a designer, although he was still working under Gilbert Scott's practice name.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: City of Edinburgh Council

St Patrick's Church, Cowgate Elizabeth Jones
Excavation Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 2610 7350 Excavations were undertaken at St Patrick's Church, Cowgate, between November 2006 and February 2007 in advance of the construction of a hotel on the site of the former bowling green. The site lies in the historic core of medieval Edinburgh, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Previous evaluation at the site established that medieval archaeological deposits survived up to a depth of 2.5m below the modern ground surface (Collard 1992; Rees, Martin and Inglis 2000).

Beneath a series of 19th-century walls excavations revealed up to 1.5m of reworked midden deposits, which had been washed down from the High Street and accumulated at the base of the slope on the Cowgate. A series of timber stakes had been driven through these deposits at varying depths. The stakes appear to have been used to provide stable footings for buildings and some of them correspond to the layout of buildings visible on the 1st Edition OS map (1849).

Cut through the lower levels of midden was a substantial ditch running from E to W, terminating just before the western edge of the site. This had been hastily backfilled before being recut on at least one occasion. It appears to represent the town ditch, previously identified in excavations to the W of the site. To the N of the ditch in the centre of the site was part of a sunken barrel, which appeared to have served as a sump. This was very well preserved with wooden barrel hoops and withies surviving.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Archdiocese of St Andrews and Edinburgh

Semple Street John Gooder and Diana Sproat
Evaluation, building recording AOC Archaeology Group

NT 2470 7305 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on 8–10 May 2007 in the proposed area of an office development lying to the NW of Semple Street at the Fountainbridge junction. Eleven trial trenches totalling 482m² were excavated over approximately 1ha of ground formerly in commercial and industrial use. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered. The B-listed former meat market (NT27SW 87) was demolished before this development. However, the original 1884 façade by David Cousin is to be incorporated into the new office building.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Scottish Widows

Siege of Leith Project (Leith Open Spaces) Tony Pollard
Geophysical survey, trial trenching, evaluation

Centre for Battlefield Archaeology/GUARD

NT 2724 7595 A small-scale trial trench evaluation was carried out between 23–7 April 2007 on anomalies identified in a previous geophysical survey. The survey and evaluation was geared toward features identified from a contemporary map (the Petworth map) of the 1560 siege of Leith which was conducted

by a combined Scottish and English protestant force against the French garrison of Leith.

The Links are traditionally associated with the siege through the presence of two mounds, which since the 19th century have been identified as the platforms for siege guns directed against the eastern face of the French citadel. The mounds, known as Giant's Brae and Lady Fife's Brae are protected as scheduled ancient monuments.

Trenches 1–3 exposed ephemeral anomalies related to the twentieth century use of the Links. Trenches 4 and 5 revealed a linear, banked feature which in places had been truncated by earth-moving operations in the 19th century. This feature appears to correspond to a linear feature shown on the Petworth map and possibly connected to the mound known as Giant's Brae. The bank was constructed from heaped sand and a negative feature, possibly a posthole, was cut into the edge facing the former citadel. The remains of a shallow ditch were located to the rear of the low bank and may represent a borrow pit related to its construction. Questions still remain about the bank's function; it may be an earthwork related to the siege of 1560 or earlier military activity, or it may be a raised trackway crossing wet ground or some sort of land division.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, Edinburgh City Council
Funder: Edinburgh City Council

Tartan Club, Freer Street, Fountainbridge Alan Duffy
Watching brief, evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NT 2453 7279 A watching brief and evaluation were undertaken between 28 September–4 October 2007 prior to the redevelopment of the former Tartan Club, Fountainbridge, Edinburgh. Neither the watching brief on the removal of the floor slab, nor the subsequent evaluation trenching (total trench basal area amounting to 462m²), identified significant archaeological features or artefacts.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Buredi Limited

The Caves, 253–255 Cowgate Kieran Haines
Watching brief SUAT Ltd

NT 260 735 We conducted a watching brief on 21 February 2007 at 253–255 Cowgate during the replacement of the stone slab flooring. The site is in the vaults created during the construction of the South Bridge. Apart from a 'well' or sump which may pre-date the South Bridge, no archaeological remains were discovered under the old flooring. For safety reasons the feature was not investigated.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Funder: Mr Norrie Rowan

Tynecastle High School Kieran Haines
Desk-based assessment, walkover survey SUAT Ltd

NT 231 725 This work was undertaken on 4–5 October 2007. The proposed development area is on the site of a current City of Edinburgh Council depot. The assessment and walkover were requested as the town plan of 1893/94 and Ordnance Survey map of 1896 both show a number of buildings across the site. These buildings are not shown on the OS map of 1908, when the City Road Stone Depot occupied the site. The project aimed to locate any traces of these buildings during the walkover survey as well as determining the form and function of the current buildings prior to their demolition. A photographic survey was also undertaken in order to create a record of the site. The survey did not discover any trace of the 1890s buildings and only two of the existing buildings were found to date from the 1900s. The remainder of the buildings dated from the 1960s to

the 1980s. The walkover survey was carried out on 4 October 2007 in sunny weather conditions.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Laing O'Rourke (Scotland) Ltd

Kirkliston

Harvest Road, Newbridge Sarah Lynchehaun
Watching brief AOC Archaeology Group

NT 12480 72287 An archaeological watching brief was required during the development of Evans Easy Space Ltd, Offices and Workshops, located at Harvest Road, Newbridge. This work was undertaken on 22–4 August 2007. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: 3D Reed Architects

Huly Hill Donna M Maguire
Geophysical survey GUARD

NT 123 726 An archaeological geophysical survey using resistivity and magnetometry was carried out between 17–26 April 2007 over the site of Huly Hill, in the area around and over the tumulus and standing stones. No significant sub-surface anomalies were detected, although several agricultural rigs and modern services were recorded, together with indications of disturbance in the mound/tumulus itself. The latter may relate to the antiquarian excavation of the 1830s.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Edinburgh Council SMR and RCAHMS
Funder: Edinburgh Council

Humbie Farmsteading Tom Whalley
Standing building survey, archaeological monitoring Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 1142 7553 The standing building survey and monitoring of consolidation works took place at the farmstead in August 2007. The survey focused on the open barn courtyard and the ranges that enclosed it. The structure of the building was described and photographed and the survey revealed various redundant original features and features that had been added. These included arched entrances that had been blocked or converted into linteled entrances, inserted entrances, and blocked windows and apertures.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Benjamin Tindall Architects

The Cat Stane Scheduled Ancient Monument, Edinburgh Airport Melanie Johnson
Test pitting CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 1489 7437 Test pitting was undertaken in April 2007 in the air-side grounds of Edinburgh Airport. The test pits were required in advance of a programme of Site Investigation (SI) works for the proposed Edinburgh Airport Rail Link. Seven test pits were required in the scheduled ancient monument known as Carlowie, Cat Stane, inscribed stone 640m E of (SAM No 1183). The stratigraphy varied in each test-pit. Some revealed layers of made ground containing large quantities of shale waste, and modern glass, tile and ceramics, while others cut through sand or compact clays. Shale/blaes was present on the S side of the Cat Stane. Those on the N/NW side of the scheduled area, adjacent to the modern airport access road, had the deepest deposits. These results suggest that a considerable degree of ground disturbance and landscaping has taken place in the past, possibly associated with the former Dunnet Shale Workings or with the construction of the airport. All test pits were excavated

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to natural subsoil. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports to be deposited with CECAS and RCAHMS

Funder: Tie Ltd

West Clifton Steading

Building survey

Mike Cressey

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 1068 6980 The derelict West Clifton steading was subjected to a standing building survey on 12–13 February 2007 prior to its partial demolition as part of redevelopment. The steading was constructed in 1829 on a square plan around a central courtyard. The E and S ranges are intact, the latter incorporating four cart-sheds. The W range only survives for half its length as an unroofed shell, and the vestigial remains of an hexagonal horse engine is present in one of the barns. The N range is no longer standing and was demolished when a large steel-framed warehouse was constructed over the courtyard in 1982 following the closure of a piggery. The survey has recorded five phases in the steading's development. Other buildings on the N side of the steading were found to be recent and of no historical interest. Owing to the presence of cropmarks in the near vicinity of the steading, a targeted watching brief will be carried out.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS, reports deposited with SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Cruden Homes (East) Ltd

FALKIRK

Airth

Shore Road, Airth

Evaluation

Ross White

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 89898 87643 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 10 May 2007 in advance of a housing development next to the Crown Hotel on Shore Road, Airth. Two 10m-long trenches were excavated on the site. Trench 1 revealed the remains of the foundations for a modern building which would have fronted onto Shore Road. The remains consisted of mortar cemented foundations and a concrete floor surrounded by demolition rubble. These remains were identified 0.4m below the surface of the site. In the SE end of both trenches a ditch was identified. It measured approximately 1.8m wide and ran parallel with Shore Road. The ditch was latterly filled with a bluish grey, sticky, hard compacted silty clay with frequent inclusions of coal. The primary fill was a light grey, sticky, hard compacted silty clay with no inclusions. No dateable artefacts were retrieved from the ditch and it is suggested that the remains represent a late or post-medieval boundary ditch. Both trenches encountered the natural subsoil at c1.2m below the site surface.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS. Falkirk Council SMR.

Funder: Murdoch Smith and Co. Ltd

Bo'ness and Carriden

Frontiers of the Roman Empire Project: Roman Fort Environs Project – Carriden Roman Fort

Richard Jones
Geophysical survey

Glasgow University Archaeology Department

NT 0255 8078 The magnetic survey was undertaken in September 2007 in the large field E of the fort was continued (see DES 2006), covering an area of c12.5 ha. A smaller area to the S of this field was also surveyed. From a Roman perspective,

the shallow ditch parallel to and c100m E from the fort's ditches and extending S as far as the road leading from the fort's E gate may be significant. Elsewhere, several phases of the remarkable field system and associated rig and furrow were identified, extending what has already emerged from aerial reconnaissance. What appears to be a relict stream bed runs from the ditches of the Roman fort eastwards along the axis of the field. Nothing of the promontory fort at the east end of the field was detected.

Archive location not yet decided.

Funder: EU Culture 2000: Frontiers of the Roman Empire project

Falkirk

Antonine Wall – Bantaskin (Blinkbonny Road to Frobisher Avenue, Falkirk)

Evaluation

David Murray

Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 875 798 Trial trenching and the investigation of the hole left by an uprooted tree were undertaken on the at Bantaskin on 13 April 2007. The aim was to find the depths of the upper deposits ahead of scarification being conducted as part of a wider restorative landscaping initiative designed to make this previously overgrown stretch of the wall accessible to the public. As the scarification would affect a maximum of 100mm depth, the trial trenches were cut to this depth. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

4 Camelon Road, Falkirk

Excavation

Geoff Bailey

Falkirk Museum

NS 8827 7995 In May 2007 two trenches were placed at right-angles across the line of the at Arnothill. The N lip of the ditch was found as well as the remains of the upcast mound. The latter had a bipartite structure, with more stone in its N section. The line of the frontier was found to be c20m S of the line shown on the current OS maps.

Funder: Falkirk Museum, Falkirk Local History Society, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

Eastburn Drive

Assessment

Chris Fyles

SUAT Ltd

NS 893 795 This work was undertaken on 15–17 January 2007. The trench had been cut by a contractor in the scheduled area of the during work to install a new combined heating power scheme, and the assessment was a condition of the terms of mitigation defined by Historic Scotland. The trench lay to the S of the wall line itself, close to modern high rise flats. This represented a deviation from the previously agreed route outside the scheduled area. Cleaning the long sections and base of the trench revealed deposits of decayed turf and sandy clay sealed beneath a layer of cultivation soil. The turf and clay are likely to derive from activity associated with the Roman Wall, possibly from slippage of material from the rampart post-abandonment, or perhaps the deliberate redeposition of rampart material in a natural hollow during renovation. A small pit containing stones and clay had been truncated by the machine trench. No other features were exposed and no finds were recovered from the trench.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Falkirk Council

Falkirk Gateway (Phase 1)

Evaluation

Alan Duffy

AOC Archaeology Group

NS 9010 8140 During an archaeological evaluation undertaken

on 3–6 September 2007, required in advance of development, no features or small finds of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Macdonald Estates Group Plc

Lochlands

Excavation

Geoff Bailey
Falkirk Museum

NS 8561 8171 Two weeks of excavation in October/November 2007 on the Lochlands Industrial Estate in advance of the construction of a new warehouse and associated hardstandings found two parallel N/S ditches of a Roman camp running side by side. Both were V-shaped in section, the E one with a basal slot and an upper fill composed largely of decayed turf, probably derived from the rampart. A three-chambered oven sharing a common stokehole and several superficial areas of burning were also found. Traces of the drip trench for a round house and possible postholes from a second were recorded. Finally, the whole area was covered by late rig and furrow aligned W/E.

Archive deposited with Falkirk Museum.
Funder: LPS Contracts Ltd, Falkirk Museum, Falkirk Local History Society, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

Tamfourhill, Falkirk

Evaluation

Ian Suddaby
CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 8615 7964 An evaluation took place on 3–4 September 2007 in a proposed residential housing development on a prominent knoll at Tamfourhill to the SW of Falkirk. This was requested due to the proximity of the to the N and a construction camp on a spur to the SW. A probable farmsteading (NS87NE

164), annotated 'Thomfuirhall' is shown as occupying the centre of the site on the 1st Edition OS map (1864). Eight trial trenches were excavated, a total of 304m². These showed that the putative farmhouse and outbuildings had been effectively demolished. No earlier remains survived although discontinuous buried soils were recorded around the edges of the knoll. Negative features consisted of assorted modern pits and piped field drains, some of which cut an earlier system of ditches.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Kyle Construction Services Ltd

Larbert

New Carron Road, Stenhousemuir

Evaluation, excavation

Derek Hall
SUAT Ltd

NS 8810 830 Archaeological evaluation of a proposed housing development, part of which lay directly adjacent to the pottery production centre of Stenhouse, was undertaken between 8 May–1 June 2007 and located the remains of a clay bonded structure which was sealed by an extensive dump of redware pottery. Other possible structural features were also located. Further excavation then took place which confirmed the presence of a Musty Type 2 pottery kiln similar to those excavated in the 1950s. Intriguingly, the kiln appeared never to have been fired and one of its opposed flues had been deliberately blocked. The traces of another robbed-out kiln and associated workshop structures were also excavated. A large assemblage of Scottish Redware pottery and kiln furniture was recovered.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Kier Homes Ltd



Crail strap end. Copyright NMS.

FALKIRK/NORTH LANARKSHIRE/FIFE

Muiravonside

Manuel Nunnery

Geoff Bailey

Excavation

NS 971 764 Excavation to the N and E of the surviving 12th-century gable of the nunnery church at Manuel found two N/S robber trenches 5m apart, which are believed to represent the W cloistral range. Further N a 1.2m wide wall foundation ran W/E for at least 38m, forming a terrace with extensive areas of cobbling to its N. Beyond that extensive plough damage had removed such surfaces. The wall and cobbling may be the remains of the N range, giving a cloister c26m square to the N of the church. Antiquarians believed that the cloister lay to the S of the church, as is more usual, and that it had been washed away when the River Avon changed its course in the 18th century.

Area ground resistance and magnetometry surveys of a larger area, 100m square, showed the W/E wall and high magnetic anomalies at the W end of the field. W/E rig and furrow lines appear on the resistance plot.

Archive deposited with Falkirk Museum.

Funder: Falkirk Local History Society, Edinburgh

Archaeological Field Society, Peter Morris, Historic Scotland

FALKIRK/NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Denny/Cadder

A/M80 Steps to Hags, Glasgow

Sarah-Jane Haston

Evaluation, watching brief, building recording, survey, palaeoenvironmental assessment

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 657 693 to NS 793 798 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken between 19 March–15 June 2007 in advance of the M80 improvement. The route for the new section of the motorway runs from Steps in North Lanarkshire to Hags in the Falkirk area and incorporates the route of the existing A80, which currently links the two stretches of the existing M80.

The fieldwork consisted of a trial trench evaluation of the road corridor, a watching brief on geotechnical test holes, building recording, surveys and a palaeoenvironmental assessment of five sites. The evaluation was designed as 10% of the 1,584,200m² development area. A large proportion of this area could not be trenched because of constraints such as services, tree cover and peat basins. A total of 842 trenches (91,186m²) were excavated in differing landscape settings from rolling hillsides to parkland and motorway verges. Many features were recorded in the trenches that are representative of cultivation and field improvement. These took the form of rig and furrow and frequent rubble and ceramic field drains. A number of features indicative of localised fires were also recovered. The evaluation along with the palaeoenvironmental assessment revealed a landscape where peat deposits have accumulated in glacially scoured hollows, suggesting that these low-lying areas were very wet and boggy and unsuitable for settlement. Cultivation of drier pockets of land has taken place from the medieval period onwards. The only evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity anywhere along the line evaluated consisted of the find of a stone quern in a trench adjacent to Mollins Roman fort (NS 77SW 6).

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with WoSAS and RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland for Transport Scotland

FIFE

Abdie, Collessie and Monimail

Melville Lodges to Newburgh Pipeline

Cara Jones

Watching brief

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NO 298 138 (Melville House), NO 3015 1258 (souterrain), NO 2943 1276 (cropmark), NO 2907 1279 (standing stone), NO 2916 1235 – NO 2869 1319 (anti-tank ditch), NO 25353 16049 (field bank), NO 26536 14672 (field bank) A watching brief was carried out during topsoil stripping for a pipeline running from Melville Lodges roundabout to Newburgh, between April and July 2007. The pipe passed close to or crossed the following known sites: a souterrain at Windmill Cottage (NO 31SW 68); cropmarks at Bastion (NO 21SE 118); a possible standing stone at Newton (NO 21SE 79); an anti-tank ditch (NO 31SW 147); and two field walls. The field walls were found to be roughly constructed of boulders set on topsoil. No other features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, Fife Council SMR.

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Abdie

Newburgh, Barns of Woodside

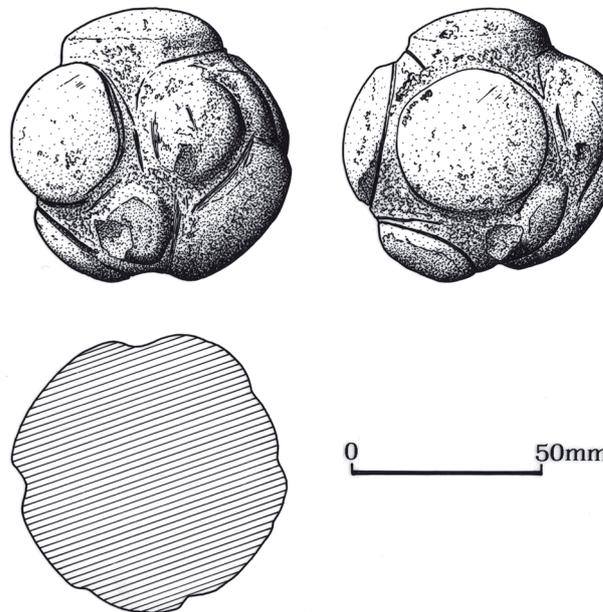
Alan Saville

Findspot

National Museums Scotland

NO 2365 1813 An irregular carved stone ball with five main knobs, four smaller intermediary knobs and one slighter raised oval. 'Dug up in the Barns of Woodside garden sometime in the late 1950s' by the aunt of Mrs Violet Byars. Maximum dimension 76mm; weight 562g. The stone (identified by Suzanne Miller) is a garnet-mica-schist.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT.04/07) and allocated to Fife Council Museums (St Andrews).



Neolithic carved stone ball from Newburgh, Fife (TT.04/07) drawn by Alan Braby.

Aberdour

Aberdour Castle

Sarah Hogg and David Murray

Watching brief

Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 193 855 Work was undertaken between 14 August–17 October 2007. One trench was excavated around the base of

a stone buttress to the SE of an arch spanning the kirk lane in the grounds of St Fillan's Church, Aberdour. The arch and buttress may be related to the construction of a summerhouse (now removed) in the E corner of a walled garden to the E of Aberdour Castle in the 17th century. A test pit had been excavated immediately to the NE of the NE face of the buttress to establish whether it had once extended in this direction as indicated by the protruding masonry of the NE face, but no structure was discovered. The current excavation was carried out in stages over three days. No structures or significant finds were discovered. Some pantile fragments were found which may relate to the 17th-century summerhouse, as well as oyster shells, china fragments and two iron objects of unknown date which have been sent for conservation and X-ray.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Balmerino

Balmerino Abbey Douglas Gordon and Thomas Rees
Geophysical survey, evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NO 357 246 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken between 15–23 March 2007 in respect of the proposed development of land adjacent to Balmerino Abbey. The evaluation consisted of a geophysical survey and seven trenches covering approximately 5% of the development area. A common stratigraphic sequence was exhibited across all of the trenches in the development area, with a mid brown slightly sandy silt over a slightly varying gravel subsoil, which was a raised marine deposits of Devensian age. No significant archaeological features were identified during the course of the archaeological evaluation.

Report deposited with Fife Council Archaeology Unit and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Gilberts on behalf of Headon Developments Ltd

Balmerino Farm Steading John Lewis
Excavation Scotia Archaeology

NO 358 246 Alexander II and his mother, Ermengarde, founded Balmerino Abbey, a daughter house of the Cistercian Abbey of Melrose, in 1229. Like Melrose, the conventual buildings were laid out to the N of the abbey church but only remnants of its E range and even less of its church now stand above ground. Nothing is now visible of the abbey's N and W ranges. Parts of the E range were converted into residential accommodation following the abbey's dissolution and sometime later a farm was built over the N side of the abbey. On the evidence of a date stone set into a cart shed, it has been assumed that the farm dates from the mid-19th century although a study of the farm buildings, together with the findings from excavation suggest that the farm might be considerably older. In the mid-1990s a proposal to convert the farm steading to residential accommodation prompted the excavation of a series of trenches to coincide with the service trenches for the redevelopment (DES 1996, 45). The project foundered thereafter but was revived in 2006–7 when more service trenches, as well as larger areas, were excavated. The findings from both seasons were significant. The remains of substantial walls on the S side of the farm provided clear evidence that the abbey's E range had once extended well beyond its present N limit. The great drain, which ran northwards from the E range, was exposed in 1996 and again in 2006–7 when some of its large roofing slabs were removed. It was built of sandstone rubble on a base course of reused ashlar, indicating that it was not an original abbey feature. The drain also cut through the foundations of a small masonry

building nearby, again confirming the feature's secondary nature. Several other box drains, as well as a possible precursor of the great drain, were uncovered around this part of the steading.

One of the extant buildings on the N side of the farm was almost certainly a monastic structure. It is often referred to as the 'barn' but this was almost certainly not its original function, being more probably an abbot's house. From its architecture, it could date from any time between the 13th and early 16th centuries. At the E end of the building were the remains of a kiln that had been used for lime burning, at least in its final manifestation. Elsewhere in the 'barn' were traces of a flagged floor and a wall that pre-dated the building. The stump of a wall extending southwards from the SW corner of the building might have linked with the N or W range, although it was difficult to extrapolate its alignment from the scant remains. Remnants of several other walls were uncovered throughout the site, some of them probably medieval and others perhaps the remains of earlier farm buildings.

In 1996 an area of well constructed cobbling was uncovered at the N end of the steading and interpreted as a road. However, in 2006–7 it was clear that the metalling extended over a wider area than originally thought and it is now presumed to be part of a monastic yard.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Country Property Developments Limited

Burntisland

Burntisland Alan Saville
Findspot National Museums Scotland

NT 226 863 Blade end of a polished stone axehead (L.43 x B.60 x Th.24mm; weight 90g) found c1990 by Mr John Carscadden in the garden of his house at 4 Colinswell Road, Burntisland.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT.77/06) and allocated to Fife Council Museums (Kirkcaldy).

Cameron

Feddinch Mains Golf Course Chris Fyles and Kieran Haines
Desk-based assessment, walkover survey, evaluation SUAT Ltd

NO 48890 13865 We undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey on the site of a proposed golf course at Feddinch Mains. The site was mostly greenfield, with 98ha of agricultural land surrounding a cluster of disused farm buildings, 2km S of St Andrews. The survey was conducted on 21 September 2006 in varying weather conditions. Sites included a B-listed farmhouse and adjacent steading, a former railway line and station, quarries, an old road line, a possible building platform and two cropmarks, one possibly indicating an enclosure. The DBA and walkover were followed by an archaeological evaluation on the site on 13–15 December 2006. Seven 1.5m wide and 50m long trenches were machine dug under archaeological supervision, across areas with potential. No archaeological features were discovered in any of the evaluation trenches.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: St Andrews International Golf Club

Carnbee

Kellie Castle Addyman Archaeology
Building recording Addyman Archaeology

NO 5201 0523 Repair of panelling lining the S side of the entrance hall in the SW tower at Kellie revealed a complex history of decorative schemes. These schemes were recorded from

FIFE

February to November 2007. In its present form the panelling appears to be early 17th-century, the result of the antiquarian attentions of Professor Lorimer, who modified an existing 18th-century scheme of tall panels by the application of additional cross-members. During repair it was discovered that the blue-green painted 18th-century scheme was itself a re-ordering of a scheme of c1660–80. The latter was both false-grained to simulate expensive hardwood such as walnut, and tromped to suggest raised and fielded panels. Dutch in style, this scheme was possibly installed under the direct influence of Sir William Bruce of neighbouring Balcaskie.

General monitoring of re-pointing works to the W elevation and S side of the SW tower permitted wider appraisal of the building's history in those areas. It appears that at the core of the present structure there is a principal first floor hall with the same footprint as the barrel-vaulted cellar below. The hall may have been coeval with or secondary to the lower parts of the NW tower. There is evidence for an early N perimeter wall extending E from the NE corner of the hall.

Raggles cut into the S side of the SW tower revealed the former presence of an abutting range of 1 or 1½ stories extending S, a footing of which is also visible. This structure, likely to have formed part of a courtyard complex, was dismantled in the 18th century.

In the first decade of the 17th century the SW tower was added and the pre-existing structures raised – the hall was furnished with an upper story, the NW tower with two. In the second decade of the same century further additions were made above the former hall, with a new gable to the W detailed with diamond-set chimneys characteristic of this period (comparable to Winton, East Lothian).

Subsequent modification in the 18th century resulted in the enlarging of numerous windows, at the same time as the reordering of many interiors. On the S side of the SW tower this process resulted in severe structural cracking. Further modifications related to the Lorimer period of modifications in the late 19th century and later.

Archive deposited with the NTS SMR, RCAHMS.
Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Crail

Crail Fraser Hunter
Stray find National Museums Scotland

NO 60 07 Two pieces of Early Historic silver were found by metal detecting in a field W of Crail. One is the terminal of a zoomorphic penannular brooch, related to examples from St Ninian's Isle (Shetland), probably of late 8th- to 9th-century date. The other appears to be the terminal of a U-shaped decorated strap end, perhaps Norse in date. Both have been deliberately cut, and may represent a small Viking hacksilver hoard.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT 101/06) and allocated to Fife Council Museums (East).

Crail Fraser Hunter
Stray find National Museums Scotland

NO 60 07 A Roman headstud brooch was found to the W of Crail by metal-detecting.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT 101/06) and allocated to Fife Council Museums (East).

Culross

Blairhall Claire Shaw and Amanda Gow
Archaeological monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited

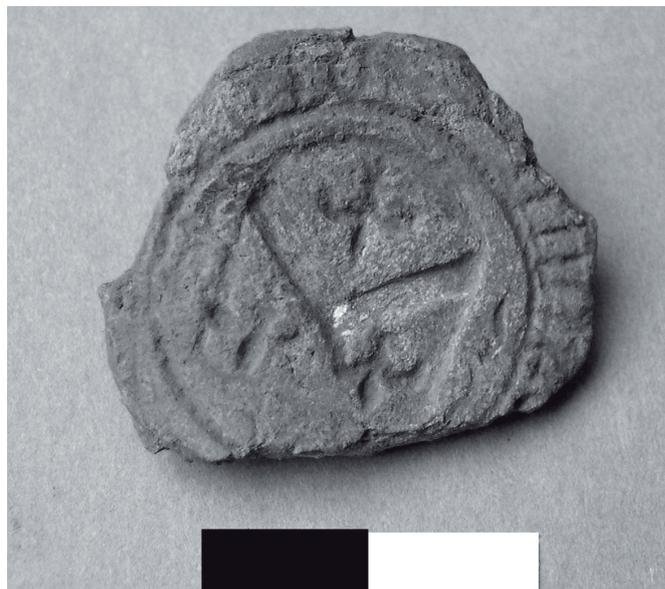
NT 002 895 A programme of archaeological monitoring took place between 24 October 2006–21 March 2007 during the groundbreaking works at the forthcoming residential development at Blairhall. Archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains in the development area. During the monitoring of phase one and two of the works on the spine roads and SUDS, no features of archaeological significance were observed. All that was present on site was the remains of a 19th- to 20th-century curling pond (501).

Report deposited with Fife Council Archaeology Unit and archive with RCAHMS.
Funder: Lomond Homes Ltd

Culross Charles Burnett and Jenny Shiels
Stray find NMS

NS 98 86 The lead seal is typical of a type of 'flower' seal matrix which is unique to Scotland and dates to the 16th–17th centuries. The seal matrix has been clipped, presumably on the death of the owner to ensure it was not misused. The blazon of the lead seal is a chevron between three *fleur-de-lis*. As always the lack of colour creates problems – if the shield was sable, a chevron between three *fleurs-de-lis* Or, then we are dealing with Harcas of that ilk, Fogo Parish, Berwickshire. If the shield was gules, a chevron between three *fleur-de-lis* Or then it could be Carruthers of Mousewald, Mousewald Parish Dumfriesshire, Broun of that ilk or Broun of coulston, Haddington, East Lothian or Broun of Balquhan. So the matrix could have been used by a member of one of five families.

Claimed as treasure trove TT.42/07 and allocated to Fife Museums Service.



Scottish lead seal matrix, Culross, obverse. Copyright NMS.

Culross Palace Gordon Ewart
Excavation, standing building recording Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 985 859 In advance of repointing on the N wall of the Palace, four trial trenches were excavated at the base of the wall. This work was undertaken between 26 October–2 November 2006. This exercise demonstrated that the present ground level is associated with the current kitchen garden and had been raised. The height of any earlier external ground surface was not revealed in the trenches excavated (maximum depth 600mm) A further trench was excavated up to a depth of 1.20m in the sloping pathway immediately W of the Palace in order to reveal any earlier pathway surfaces. No evidence of an earlier surface

was found. In addition, the N wall of the Palace was surveyed and principal features recorded.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: National Trust for Scotland

Cupar

Tarvit Home Farm, Cupar

Historic building assessment

Thomas Addyman
Addyman Archaeology

NO 3854 1396 Analytical was assessment undertaken on 16 November 2006 in order to inform plans for the redevelopment of this formally planned steading complex of c1800. Though conceived as an architectural set-piece to be viewed from Tarvit House to the NW (now demolished), including a monumental two-storied NW frontage with pedimented central entrance and stone spire above, the rear ranges of this complex were much more simply designed, utilitarian structures.

Although the complex is essentially complete there were a number of subsequent modifications. Of note was later masonry fabric in the SW range that incorporates reused stones of castellated classical detail (perhaps from Tarvit House). The stables interior in the SW range, though damaged, remains a notable survival. The two-storied pavilion at the W angle saw conversion as a cottage in the mid-late 19th century

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Lomond Homes; Simpson & Brown Architects

Dairsie

St Mary's (Old) Parish Church, Dairsie

Excavation

RC Campbell-Brown, DA Speirs
Church of Scotland/Fife Council

NO 414 160 As a condition of scheduled ancient monument consent, a narrow trench was excavated from 28 April–2 May 2006 between the boundary wall of Dairsie (Old) parish Church, through the cemetery, to the NW corner of the church in advance of the installation of a new electric supply. The trench followed the route of an earlier electric cable trench. Consequently, the archaeology of the trench had largely been compromised by earlier works. However, the excavations did reveal that undisturbed cemetery deposits including an abundance of human bone exist at depths of 0.7m and more below the ground surface. No structural features or evidence of earlier church buildings were encountered.

Report deposited with Fife SMR, Historic Scotland and with RCAHMS.

Funder: Church of Scotland General Trustees

Dunfermline

Carnegie Museum, Dunfermline

Watching brief

Rebecca Shaw
Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 090 871 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on 12 July 2006 on the excavation of one lamppost hole on ground adjacent to the scheduled ancient monument of Dunfermline Abbey, Nether Yett (AMH 90339). The watching brief identified no archaeological material during the excavation works.

Report deposited with Fife Council and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: T and N Gilmartin

Dunfermline Carnegie Library

Conservation plan

John Sanders and Cath McFarlane
Simpson and Brown Architects

NT 0909 8734 A conservation plan was completed between April and June 2007 as part of a planned new museum and art gallery. Original architects' drawings for both the library and bank buildings were analysed, and drawings were made to reconstruct lost features. A detailed description of the development of the sites was compiled. The library was the first to be funded by Andrew Carnegie and is of outstanding historical significance. It was built in 1883 and extended between 1914 and 1923 by the architect James Shearer, in a striking design that fused elements of clean, forward-looking design with Lorimeresque detailing and fine examples of craftsmanship. The adjacent villa, St Margaret's House, was a former manse, latterly used by a Roman Catholic order of nuns, and then by the local authority. The bank building was found to be one of the earliest branches of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, designed by the architect John Rhind, and altered by Wardrop and Reid. Previous archaeological investigation of the site has revealed a midden containing medieval pottery, and the site was assessed as having archaeological potential.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Fife Council

Ferry Port on Craig

Tayport

Findspot

Alan Saville
National Museums Scotland

NO 44 29 Flint barbed-and-tanged arrowhead found by Ms Charlotte Redpath on the beach between Tayport and Newport-on-Tay, near West Lighthouse.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT.29/07) and allocated to Fife Council Museums (St Andrews).

Kilrenny

Anstruther

Findspot

Jenny Shiels
Treasure Trove



17th-century communion token, Anstruther. Copyright NMS.

NO 56 04 A cast lead alloy communion token bearing the name 'Mr Colin Adams' encircling a centrally placed anchor. Colin Adams was the first minister of Anstruther Easter parish from 1641 following its separation from the parish of Kilrenny

FIFE

in 1636. In 1652 Colin Adams was imprisoned in Edinburgh by Cromwell's soldiers for praying for the king, Charles I, beheaded by Cromwell in 1648. Edinburgh had become an episcopal city in 1635 when Charles I was crowned there and it gained those parts of the diocese of St Andrews S of the Forth. Colin Adams refused to accept the episcopacy, which resulted in his being confined to his parish for the remainder of his life and he died in prison in 1677. This token dates to a period of turmoil in British history from the signing of the National Covenant in 1638 to the English Civil War when many Covenanters supported the English Parliament against the Catholic Royalists. Colin Adams appears as a dissenting voice at a time when dissent was fraught with risk. This communion token bearing his name is the first known surviving example.

Claimed as treasure trove TT.66/06 and allocated to East Fife Museums

Kinglassie

Kinglassie
Findspot

Jenny Shiels
Treasure Trove



Medieval silver ring, Fife. Copyright NMS.

NT 24 98 A 15th-century silver gilt *fede* (faith) ring. The bezel comprises two clasped hands either side of which is a sacred heart engraved with what may be a schematic rendition of the tree of life. Four panels then make up the rest of the band – three panels each bear a letter to make up the holy monogram I H S with a further letter n for Nazarene and the whole inscription reads as an abbreviation for 'Jesus of Nazareth'. This is an ornate example of a *fede* ring with much of the internal gilding intact and the engraving sharp and finely executed. Rings such as this would have been commissioned as a display of wealth as well as religious observance. Weight 9.7g, diameter 30mm.

Claimed as treasure trove TT.40/07 and allocated to East Lothian Council.

Kingsbarns

Kingsbarns
Romanesque strap end

Jenny Shiels
Treasure Trove

NO 59 12 A small hollow-cast copper alloy strap-end, depicting an animal head in grotesque style with lentoid eyes and gaping mouth. The find dates to the 12th century and is Romanesque in style. Similar objects have been claimed previously, a number of which were recovered from sites adjacent to medieval churches and the suggestion is that they may have been attached to book straps used to fasten prayer books.

Claimed as treasure trove TT.63/06 and allocated to East Fife Museums.



Romanesque strap end from Kingsbarns, Fife. Copyright NMS.

Pitmillly

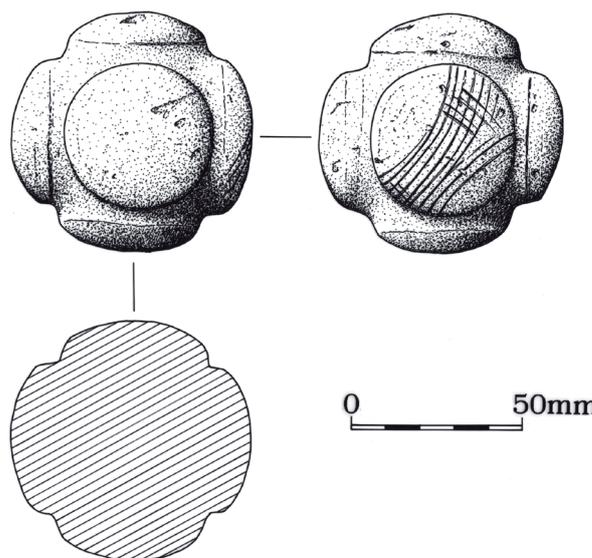
Findspot

Alan Saville

National Museums Scotland

NO 57 13 A carved stone ball with six knobs, decorated on one knob only with a pattern of repeated incised lines. Found by Mr Robert Cowan when harvesting potatoes in the field surrounding Pitmillly Law. Maximum dimension 71mm; weight 499g.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT.103/06) and allocated to Fife Council Museums (St Andrews).



Neolithic carved stone ball from Pitmillly, Fife drawn by Alan Braby. Copyright NMS.

St Andrews and St Leonards

St Andrews
Medieval Papal bulla

Jenny Shiels
Treasure Trove

NO 51 15 Lead bulla (sealing) of Pope Eugenius IV (1431–1447) typically bearing the busts of St Peter and St Paul in relief on one face and the name of the issuing Pope on the other. Pope Eugenius IV elected James Kennedy to the bishopric of St Andrews, the most prestigious see in Scotland, in 1440. The bulla is therefore an interesting find with context and connections between medieval Scotland and Rome. Its discovery close to St Andrews, one of the principal sites of medieval pilgrimage, is not unexpected as these objects were often sold on to pilgrims as indulgences by pardoners.

Claimed as treasure trove TT.65/06 and allocated to East Fife Museums.



Medieval Papal bulla, St Andrews. Copyright NMS.



St Andrews Medical Centre, St Andrews Rob Engl
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NO 5010 1670 We undertook an archaeological evaluation on 2-4 April 2007 of a 1ha portion of land at North Haugh, St Andrews University, in advance of the development of a new medical centre on modern, landscaped open ground to the immediate N of current university buildings. The evaluation showed that much of the site had been greatly affected by modern building activity. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Adams Consulting on behalf of St Andrews University

St Leonard's Field, Abbey Walk, St Andrews Magnus Kirby
Watching brief CFA Archaeology Ltd

NO 5145 1627 A watching brief was carried out between February and March 2007 during ground-works for a residential development at St Leonards Field, Abbey Walk. The development area lies c100m to the S of the precinct wall associated with St Andrews Abbey. A quantity of medieval pottery and bone was recovered from the deeper deposits in the northern part of the area, but there were no other features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS and Fife Council SMR.
Funder: Robertson Homes

The Grange, St Andrews Katie Sludden
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NO 516 152 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken on 31 October-1 November 2007 in respect of a proposed housing development in land S of The Grange, Grange Road, St. Andrews, Fife. The evaluation comprised 15 trenches covering approximately 8.5% of the total area. The trenches exhibited a common stratigraphic sequence with topsoil up to 400mm in depth overlying mixed clays or orange and yellow sandy gravel subsoil. No significant archaeological features were identified during the course of the archaeological evaluation.

Report deposited with Fife Archaeology Service and archive with RCAHMS.
Funder: cand L Properties

Torryburn

Crombie Old Parish Kirk Iain Fraser
Early medieval sculptured stone

NT 02826 85538 An early medieval sculptured stone has been reused as the inner lintel of a window, now blocked, 1.28m from the ground and 4.6m from the E end of the S wall of the ruined kirk. The slab of red sandstone measures 1.005m in length by 0.12m in thickness. The width of the slab is unknown, being concealed in the blocked opening, and not visible on the outer face of the wall. The slab is carved with a key pattern contained in a marginal beading, probably the decorated narrow edge of a cross-slab.



Detail of sculptured stone at Crombie Old Parish Kirk.

Places of Worship in Scotland: Fife Pilot Project Edwina Proudfoot

Gazetteer, photographic survey Scottish Church Heritage Research

Various The gazetteer of places of worship in Scotland is now being developed as a web site, being trialled at present as a pilot project in Fife. Funding was secured for this one-year project, which will run till the end of March 2008 and is managed for SCHR by Sarah Kettles, assisted by two field officers, Amanda Gow and Stuart Mee, and a number of volunteers. More than 450 sites in Fife have been visited, photographed and input

to the web database so far. Each photographic record includes views of the immediate environment of each building, while the data entries describe the building, features, events and people associated with it, including details of the interior when possible. It is estimated that the total could be over 700 by the end of the project, including a considerable number of sites not recorded on the earlier gazetteer of places of worship.

Below are highlights from two sample sites, which show the kind of records that are being recorded for all sites. Full details of this project and the recorded sites may be accessed via www.scottishchurchheritage.org.uk.

Methil Parish Church

Amanda Gow

NT 3699 9950 This cruciform Romanesque church was constructed in 1924–5 by Reginald Fairlie on a site gifted by the Wemyss Family. This church superseded the original parish church which was situated between High Street and Station Road (site NO 10471). It is mainly constructed from roughly coursed snecked squared sandstone with ashlar dressings. It is located in a large grassy precinct, separated from the road on its northern side by a low coped wall composed of large sandstone blocks. This wall is pierced in two places by iron gates. There is a church hall in the precinct to the W of the church with a tarmac path leading up to the entrance.

Western Elevation (Principal) At ground floor level in the nave there is a tripartite arcade; in the outer two arches are two wooden doors and there is a round arched window in the centre. The area in the central arch is constructed from ashlar masonry and there is chequerwork detail above the doors in the outer two arches. In the upper part of the elevation there are three round arch windows flanked by columns and with ashlar surrounds. There is an arrow slit in the gablehead. On the southern side of the nave is the porch. This has a single round arched window in the upper western face of the porch and there is also a small rectangular opening at the base, which may be a later insertion. On the northern side of the nave there is a tower (see Tower section).

Northern Elevation At the eastern end of the face is the chancel, which has two tripartite windows at clerestory level. To the west of this, the northern transept extends from the face of the church building. The transept has three stained glass round arched windows in the northern face and an arrow slit in the gable head. This face is flanked by buttresses. On the return to the W and E there are tripartite windows at clerestory level. On the eastern face there is also a door set in a round arched frame which is set in a small slightly advanced porch. To the W of the transept is the nave. This has two tripartite windows set above a slightly advanced lower stage with a slate roof. In the lower stage there is a five light cloistered window and a wooden door. The tower is situated to the W of this and beyond this on the face of the church is a single round-headed opening at ground floor level and further smaller round-headed openings at clerestory level.

Eastern Elevation The base of this elevation is constructed from coursed sandstone blocks while the rest of it is constructed from roughly coursed squared rubble. There are two full height buttresses set back from the centre of the face with a carved panel at the top of each. The northern panel has the date 1925 carved on it. In the gable head there is a blind five light arcaded opening.

Southern Elevation The chancel and transept mirror the northern elevation. In the nave there are four round arched windows with ashlar surrounds. The eastern two of these have stained glass while the western two have plain square quarries. At the western end of the face is the porch, which has a single round arched window below the pyramid slate roof and there is

also a small rectangular opening at the base. A chimney runs down the face where the porch and the nave join and projects above the height of the roof.

Vicarsford Cemetery Chapel

NO 4386 2572 This building was constructed as a memorial chapel for the Leng family in 1895–7. It was designed by the architect Thomas Martin Cappon and bears a striking resemblance to La Saint Chappelle in Paris, although on a diminutive scale. The chapel is sited on a hill to the centre of Vicarsford Cemetery and can be seen from a great distance.

This is an apsidal chapel heavily influenced by French Gothic design. The body of the structure is of coursed sandstone with dabbled tool marks, imported from Caen in France. There is ashlar detailing around the quoins, doors and windows. The oxidized copper roof is pitched with an apsidal E end. It is topped by an octagonal Gothic spire which is pierced by pointed arches and decorated with foliage and gargoyles. The structure itself is held by a procession of heavy buttresses between the windows.

East Elevation The apsidal east end of the church is held by buttresses which separate three arched windows. These have three recessed orders and the lights themselves are glazed with stained glass and have cusped tracery. The E, N and S elevations are topped by a corbel course which runs between the buttresses and below a series of gargoyles.

North Elevation The N face is held by five buttresses which separate four windows set in pointed arches and a N porch, which is described separately. The window arches and tracery are the same as those in the N face. Each buttress is crowned by a gargoyle and has a pair of carved heads on its decorative stone gable.

South Elevation The S elevation is dominated by an elaborate porch and walkway. Grass is growing on one of the gargoyles above the corbel table.

West Elevation The W elevation has a large stained glass window set in a pointed arch with three orders and foliate caps. Angle buttresses hold the face on either side of the window. The face is divided by string courses, the uppermost stage of which sits beneath three arched openings. A round headed stone cross tops the gable.

Archive: www.scottishchurchheritage.org.uk
Funder: Heritage Lottery Fund Your Heritage, LEADER+, Church of Scotland, Project Scotland, Historic Scotland

GLASGOW

Glasgow

Athenaeum Theatre, 179 Buchanan Street, Glasgow

George Geddes

Historic building recording Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 5903 6556 The Athenaeum Theatre was built by the noted Glasgow practice of John Burnet, Son & Campbell between 1891–3. The building was given Category A listing in 1966 and sits in the Glasgow Central Outstanding Conservation Area. Internally the building has been considerably altered, with interior decoration only surviving in the auditorium space.

The proposed redevelopment of the theatre into a retail unit required the removal of the gallery area of the former auditorium at ground floor level and the relocation of the hat-check area at entresol level. Two separate visits were undertaken in April and June 2007 to record the raked flooring and hat-check area, prior to and during their removal. A plan and cross-section of the raked flooring were produced and a photographic survey undertaken.

In addition, details of the construction and phasing of the raked floor were noted and a full written description produced. An elevation drawing of the counter area of the hat-check was also produced, supported by a photographic survey

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Cairnduff Developments

British Waterways, Scotland: Forth and Clyde Canal – Port Dundas – Pinkston Basin

Paul Fox
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 595 666 On behalf of British Waterways, and at the request of Historic Scotland, repair work undertaken between 10 October–23 November 2006 on the Pinkston Basin in the Port Dundas complex was monitored. This repair work included repointing stonework, replacement of coping stones, and dewatering of the basin. Some evidence of the development of the Basin complex after 1836 with the addition of the Timber Basin after 1842 and alterations to the adjacent canal walls was noted. Further evidence of wharf infrastructure associated with coking during the later-19th century and with the Pinkston Power Station of 1900–01 was also recorded.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: British Waterways, Scotland

Campbellfield Brick and Tile Works, David Street, Gallowgate

Martin Cook
Evaluation, Excavation AOC Archaeology Group

NS 6127 6448 An archaeological evaluation was conducted between June 2007 and August 2007 over the site of the former Campbellfield pottery works prior to its redevelopment as a residential complex. The evaluation identified the remains of the works and a subsequent excavation was undertaken over the course of August. Evidence was recovered for a series of kiln structures, the workshops and the boiler room. A large amount of pottery was also recovered. The excavation revealed that the site had undergone various changes, developing from a small local pottery to a much larger industrial complex prior to its wholesale move to Springfield in 1870.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Coltart Earley

Gartloch Road, Garthamlock, Glasgow

Erlend Hindmarch
Excavation, evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NS 6639 6673 The remains of a building were found during construction activities at Gartloch Road, Garthamlock. Although the discovery lay outwith the remit of planning control, WoSAS recommended that the archaeological discovery be adequately recorded as the remains could not be preserved *in situ*. The works undertaken between 7–12 January 2007 confirmed the presence of building remains relating to the farmstead of Cardowan which appears on the 1st Edition OS map (1864). Other 19th-century remains were also recorded, in the form of brick walls and stone surfaces which relate to the later development of the farmstead as seen on the 2nd (1895) and 3rd Edition OS (1933) maps. Evaluation of the immediate environs of the discovery uncovered further remains of the farmstead and showed that the area had undergone severe truncation in the recent past. Provisional inspection shows that all small finds (predominately pottery) are 19th- to 20th-century in date. Earthenware pottery (19th century) found in the fabric of one of the walls indicate that the stone-built structures are later than the settlement seen on Roy's Map (c 1745–55) and may imply that improvement or rebuilding removed the earlier settlement completely. There were no finds from any earlier occupation of the site.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Persimmons Partnerships (Scotland) Ltd

Glasgow Cathedral

Standing building survey

Tom Whalley

Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 6024 6557 As part of ongoing maintenance work to the fabric of Glasgow Cathedral a standing building survey of the Chapter House took place in December 2006 and January 2007. The recent repairs to this part of the Cathedral were identified and recorded, as were historic repairs from the 19th century. The Chapter House was originally constructed during the mid-13th century but was partially demolished and rebuilt in the early 15th century. Evidence for the rebuild can be traced in the external stonework and this was recorded during the survey. Also noted were the early 17th-century gables and the 19th-century rebuild of the parapet. A significant amount of religious graffiti of unknown date has been carved into the buttresses and bays of the Chapter House. This was recorded and drawn to scale during the survey.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Great Dovehill

Victoria Clements and Graeme Cavers
Watching brief, excavation, building recording survey

AOC Archaeology Group

NS 600 648 We undertook a watching brief, excavation and building recording survey at Great Dovehill between 23–31 May 2006 prior to residential redevelopment. The development area is close to a significant Early Christian site and the site of the original 18th-century Saracen Head Inn. The sandstone vault of the stables block belonging to the late 18th-century redevelopment of the inn was revealed, with sandstone walls, asphalt floor and brick vaulted roof, and was recorded and surveyed using a laser scanner. No evidence of earlier occupation of the site was observed.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Alba Town Two Ltd

Great Eastern Hotel

Evaluation, historic building recording

Donald Wilson

AOC Archaeology Group

NS 6026 6517 Prior to residential redevelopment we undertook a 5% evaluation and historic building recording at the Great Eastern Hotel during August and September 2007. The archaeological evaluation comprised four trenches across the rear S side of the hotel. Three of the trenches encountered made ground up to 3.5m deep plus a number of brick walls associated with earlier buildings on the site. The building record identified three main phases of construction with additional minor alterations. Most of the building was associated with the early 1849 cotton mill and a number of small internal features were recorded. The building was altered to a hotel in 1907 and a number of features associated with this were also recorded. The final phase included the addition of fire escape staircases in the mid 20th century.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Grant Murray Architects

High Street, Bell Street, Glasgow

Watching brief

B Ballin Smith

GUARD

NS 5971 6490 A watching brief was undertaken between 19 July–28 August 2007 on the redevelopment of a vacant plot at the corner of High Street and Bell Street in the centre of Glasgow, which had an archaeological condition attached to the planning consent given by Glasgow City Council. The earliest

GLASGOW

feature recorded was an open drainage channel in one corner of a surviving stone-lined basement. It contained organic debris including late 13th- to 14th-century pottery. It is possible that the drain may have related to an earlier phase of activity on the site, but it survived later redevelopment phases. The upper fills of the drain relate to the construction and eventual demolition of a stone building with a basement that was dug into natural sand deposits. Little is known about this structure, but it was eventually replaced by a larger building which included a wider basement. Stone foundations, new walls and a basement floor from this building were all found *in situ*. The NE corner of the basement wall was replaced in brick, probably during the 1940s, to accommodate a possible air raid shelter to its immediate N. Other elements of the basement may by this time have already been infilled or repaired in brick. A cement floor was laid after the brick walling was inserted and a wooden staircase was erected against the E basement wall. During the demolition of the building after 1960, its walls were lowered and the basement infilled with general debris and rubble.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Alba Town

Maryhill Locks

Tom Whalley
Archaeological monitoring Kirkdale Archaeology
NS 5639 6907 Archaeological monitoring took place between 23 January–1 February 2007 during repairs to three areas of canal wall in the vicinity of Locks 21 and 22 of the Forth and Clyde Canal. In Area 1 (the N bank to the E of Lock 21) the repairs saw the removal of 32m of concrete and poor quality masonry. Behind the removed masonry and concrete the puddle clay lining of the canal was revealed. To the W of the repairs the canal walls were in fine condition, comprising six courses of c1m thick dressed blond sandstone with a 420mm-high red sandstone cope on top. A possible ash bedding layer for a cobbled surface was identified in the area, as was a later concrete surface that was related to a garage built in the 1960s.

In Area 2 (the S bank to the E of Lock 21) the repair work saw the removal of 28m of concrete (c14m) and poor masonry (c14m). To the W of this area was a stretch of wall that had been recently repaired with gabion baskets and this was retained. Once the concrete and poor masonry was removed the puddle clay lining could be seen behind it. Evidence of a recent service cut and a historic repair (in the form of wooden piles) was also revealed.

In Area 3 (part the N part of the W wall of the basin between Locks 21 and 22) the repairs saw the reduction and repair of an unspecified length of the basin wall. A section of the masonry had collapsed and required repair. In this area a c14m stretch of concrete had replaced the original red sandstone cope. Below the concrete was a double course of horizontally tooled blond sandstone that was sat on five courses of stippled blond sandstone. The collapsed area (c 4m long x 1m high) was in these builds.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: British Waterways Scotland

Orr Street

PRJ Duffy
Excavation GUARD
NS 607 644 In July 2005, GUARD's Forensic Services Unit were requested to provide archaeological assistance following the discovery of disarticulated human remains during building works. Excavation of the c1m square findspot recovered several elements of human skeletal material from a mixed layer of disturbed subsoil and building rubble. The macroscopic condition

of the bone demonstrated that it was of archaeological, rather than forensic interest, supported by the identification of an iron coffin fitting. Subsequent desk-based investigation confirmed the bone most probably related to earlier historic burials at the St Mary's cemetery site. No further evidence of *in situ* burials, containers or related structures in the area of building works was found.

Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS. Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Strathclyde Police

Govan

The Forth and Clyde Canal: Ruchill

Gordon Ewart
Standing building recording Kirkdale Archaeology
NS 572 685 Approximately 50m of the N bank of Forth and Clyde Canal at Ruchill was recorded on 9 March 2007 prior to stabilisation works. This included evidence of the original sandstone sides of the canal and its periodic repairs using variously, brick, concrete and timber.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: British Waterways

Paisley

Leverndale Hospital

Stuart Mitchell
Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd
NS 51657 61841 An evaluation was carried out between 6–28 August 2007 at Leverndale Hospital in advance of residential development. A concentration of six pits, two large linear ditches and a single shallow ditch, a possible trackway and two sides of a possible field bank were revealed towards the S of the site. A quantity of animal bone was recovered from one pit, and several sherds of post-medieval oxidised/reduced ware pottery were found in three of the features and the surrounding topsoil. Two pits were also discovered at the N edge of the site but were without finds. Numerous ceramic field drains of the horseshoe type were also uncovered during the evaluation.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR.
Funder: Scott Wilson Ltd on behalf of Miller Homes

Renfrew

Jordanhill Campus

Cath McFarlane and John Sanders
Conservation audit Simpson and Brown Architects
NS 5373 6819 A conservation audit of this 40 acre site was carried out between January–April 2007 for Strathclyde University, which is planning to relocate the Education Faculty from Jordanhill to a city centre site. The campus will be sold and the audit is intended to inform development. Jordanhill was recorded as 'lands' in 1546 and was the family estate of the Crawfurds from 1562. A neo-classical villa was built in the late 18th century, incorporating parts of the original tower house, but this was demolished in the 1960s. The estate was developed as the first education training college in Scotland. The David Stow building and one student hostel were designed in 1913 and a further hostel was built in 1931. After the War a large number of institutional buildings of varying quality were constructed. The report highlighted the importance of both the pre-war college buildings and their landscape setting. The late 18th- and early 19th-century landscaping and a number of mature trees remain to a striking degree. Part of the landscaping was carried out under the auspices of the landscape designer Sir Henry Steuart, and mature trees were transplanted from other sites to create 'instant' landscapes.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

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Abernethy and Kincardine**Loch Garten**

Findspot

Alan Saville

National Museums Scotland

NH 978 185 Collection of 149 pieces of flint, comprising mostly small flakes and chips, but including a few microliths and microburins of Later Mesolithic type. Found on the shore of Loch Garten in 2005 and 2006 by Mr Craig Round.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT.59/06) and allocated to NMS.

Alness**Assynt Water Treatment Works,**

Clear Water Tank and Loch Glass Intake Alastair Rees
Desk-based assessment, walkover survey Jacobs UK

NH 5866 6735 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken during November 2004 in the area around the proposed intake from Loch Glass in order to assess the potential impact this may have on the archaeology of the area. A number of denuded stone structures and field boundaries were identified in the study area during the desk-based study. The existence and location of these was confirmed during the walkover survey. No previously unrecorded features were identified.

Report deposited with Highland Council and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Jacobs UK on behalf of Scottish Water Solutions

Alness and Rosskeen**Invergordon**

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey

Kirsten Mckee

Jacobs UK

NH 6904 6925, NH 6064 6915, NH 6580 6862 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in May 2007 to assess the potential impacts upon any cultural heritage, that would result from the construction of a waste water treatment plant and associated works on the N shore of the Cromarty Firth. A total of 33 sites were identified from the desk-based study in the proposed development areas. Many of these sites were indicative of agricultural land use from the Bronze Age through to the present day, but a number of early 20th-century war defences were also identified in the immediate vicinity of the proposed works. The archaeological potential of the study area was considered to be very high and a programme of trial trenching was proposed for the Rosskeen area before any development.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Water

Applecross**Applecross Mains Community Archaeology Project**

Excavation Gemma Shannahan and John Wood
Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NG 7118 4433 Two ten-day excavations were held at the Applecross Broch site in April and September 2007. The excavations consisted of a programme of community-led archaeological investigation and site presentation works. Its purpose was to identify and record key aspects of the broch site that could not be addressed during the Time Team visit in April 2005, creating a conserved, interpreted monument for the public to visit. Following a previous season in 2006, the first excavation of 2007 saw the continuation of investigation in two

opposing quadrants that had been opened over the circuit of the broch. A rectangular possible work surface was investigated in the broch centre, and during the September stint, the entrance passageway of a souterrain was uncovered. Also discovered during the latter excavation of 2007 were two similarly incised stones. Extensions were also made to trenches from previous seasons, as well as two 2 x 2m trenches in preparation for the relocation of the electricity pole from in the broch centre.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Applecross Archaeology

Ardersier**The Gun Lodge Hotel, Ardersier**

Evaluation

John Wood

Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 7817 5542 A rapid archaeological evaluation was carried out on 15 June 2007 to identify and record the presence of any archaeology in the proposed development area for three house sites on the grounds of The Gun Lodge Hotel. A desk-based assessment of the site found no previously recorded archaeology with the exception of NH75NE0002 noted for the Gun Lodge Hotel, formerly known as Cromal Lodge and believed to be the site of officers' stables for Fort George. Despite its close proximity, this record was not relevant to the proposed development area. Five trial pits were dug using a JCB with a 1.5m wide ditching bucket, but no anthropogenic soils or any evidence of archaeology were discovered. The area examined had in places been part of a bowling green, evident in the profile of the trenches dug.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

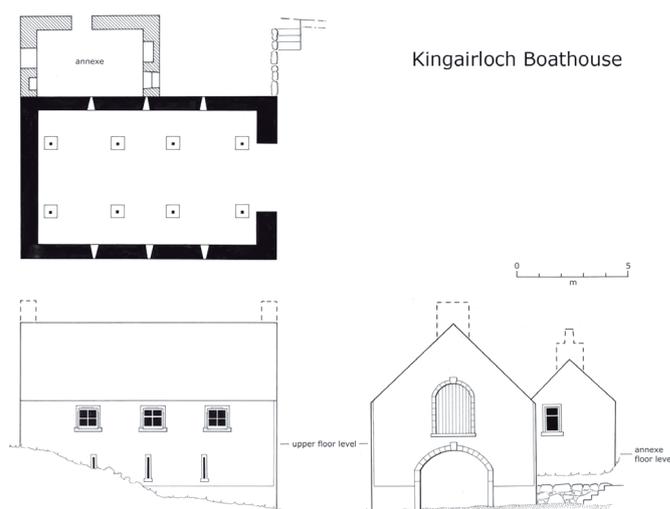
Funder: Mr A Wilson

Ardgour**Maritime Landscape in North Argyll -****Kingairloch, Boathouse**

Survey

Colin Martin and Paula Martin

Morvern Maritime Centre



NM 8416 5278 A two-storey boathouse stands beside a stone jetty now extended and capped with concrete, just beyond the shallows at the head of the loch. It is part of the estate buildings of Kingairloch House, and probably dates to the first half of the 19th century. The upper floor is supported on iron pillars, which would have limited the width of the boat stored below to about 8 x 2m. Old photographs show that the boathouse was

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once provided with doors designed to keep out floating debris. The upper floor, entered from the inland side, consists of one large room, panelled with tongue-and-groove boarding. Later extensions (one still surviving, one indicated by the rattle of a lean-to roof) have been added to the seaward side.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Norse Settlement and Contacts in Northern Argyll – Glengalmadale

Anne Bankier and Stephen Digney
PhD research – reconnaissance survey

Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow
NM 86757 55332 and NM 86603 54668 Reconnaissance survey was carried out from 14 April–4 May 2007 with the aim of identifying evidence for Norse settlement in Northern Argyll. It was targeted at a number of locations with surviving Old Norse placenames. The aim was to locate archaeological remains that could go back to the medieval period and to generate discussion of this evidence.

The locations selected for systematic survey were those with very little known archaeology. In addition a number of sites were identified from the RCAHMS as potentially relevant. Glengalmadale falls into the former category. Sites identified were:

Shieling Group

Remains of at least nine structures surviving as dry stone footings with varying levels of preservation at:

1 NM 86711 55319 roughly oval incorporating a large boulder on the S end with dimensions of 1.8 x 1.4m, wall width c0.7m, and entrance unclear. The height was up to 0.65m.

2 NM 86706 55333 roughly rectangular with dimensions 3.75 x 1.7m, wall width c0.7m and height up to 0.3m. There were two points where there may have been entrances but they are both unclear. Vague remains of a small circular annexe were found at the S end of the structure.

3 NM 86723 55326 Irregular-shaped with dimensions 2.5 x 1.9m, wall width c75, height up to 1.0m, and entrance 0.55m.

4 NM 86731 55318 Roughly 'D'-shaped with dimensions 4.0 x up to 2.3m, wall width 0.7m and height up to 1.2m. A small internal circular feature in SW had an internal diameter of 0.8m.

5 NM 86760 55310 Roughly circular structure with no indication of any entrance with dimensions of c1.6m diameter and wall width c1m.

6 NM 86746 55296 Roughly rectangular structure with dimensions 3.1 x 1.75m, wall width 0.7m, height up to 0.45, and entrance 0.55m.

7 NM 86773 55346 Roughly oval structure with dimensions of 3.3 x 2.0m, wall width 0.65m, and height up to 0.3m, there were two possible entrances on the NE and SW walls respectively. Remains of what may be an earlier robbed structure to the NW.

8 NM 86790 55357 Irregular shaped structure with dimensions of 2.6 x 1.8m, wall width 0.7m, height up to 0.6m, and entrance 0.4m. A small roughly circular internal feature was in the SE corner.

9 NM 86802 55346 Roughly square structure with dimensions 2.45 x 2.6, wall width 0.75m, height up to 0.9m. An internal feature in the SW corner had diameter c1m.

10 NM 86603 54668 At least two probable shieling huts and one section of wall which may have been part of a larger structure were located near a burn on the W slopes of Glengalmadale not far from the dam.

Report to be deposited RCAHMS and Highland SMR in due course.

Funder: Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland and The Caledonian Research Foundation

Ardnamurchan

Ardnamurchan Transitions Project

Phil Richardson and Hannah Cobb

Research field school

Newcastle University and Manchester University

NM 5470 7076 Three trenches were opened at the chambered tomb of Cladh Aindreis in Swordle Bay, as well as numerous test pits to the S of the cairn. Work took place from 24 June–8 July 2007. Our work aimed to provide information about the sequence of tomb construction, and later robbing activity. We also hoped to explore further the relationship between the cairn itself and the activity in its forecourt, immediately S of the front of the cairn. Two small trenches in the centre of the cairn confirmed the badly robbed-out nature of the cairn and offered tantalising insights into the cairn sequence. A single piece of prehistoric pottery was found among tumbled cairn material. A trench at the front of the cairn revealed a large ditch, containing prehistoric flints, c7m from the cairn's chamber. The ditch continued out of the both the E and W trench baulks and appeared to curve to the E. However, the full extent of this ditch was not revealed. A hearth uncovered in 2006 was fully excavated but no finds were present.

Funder: Manchester University, Newcastle University, Prehistoric Society, Royal Archaeological Institute, Glasgow Archaeological Society, CFA Archaeology Ltd, Council for British Archaeology Challenge Fund, University of Central Lancashire, The Russell Trust

Norse Settlement and Contacts in Northern Argyll – Camus nan Geall

Anne Bankier and Stephen Digney
PhD research – reconnaissance survey

Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow
NM 55478 61781 Reconnaissance survey with the aim of identifying evidence for Norse settlement in Northern Argyll was targeted at a number of locations with surviving Old Norse placenames. The aim was to locate archaeological remains that could go back to the medieval period and to generate discussion of this evidence. This work was undertaken between 14 April–4 May 2007.

The locations selected for systematic survey were those with very little known archaeology. In addition a number of specific sites were identified from RCAHMS as potentially relevant. This site at Camus nan Geall was identified en route to the scheduled site of Bourblaige (NM56SW 2). Sites identified were:

Structural remains

NM 55478 61781 The very denuded remains of at least four structures, one of which has been remodelled into a structure related to sheep farming.

Report to be deposited with RCAHMS and Highland SMR in due course.

Funder: Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland and the Caledonian Research Foundation

Norse Settlement and Contacts in Northern Argyll – Laga

Anne Bankier and Stephen Digney
PhD research – reconnaissance survey

Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow
NM 63675 61984 (centred on), NM 63220 61737, NM 63178 61649 and NM 63243 61632 Reconnaissance survey with the aim of identifying evidence for Norse settlement in Northern Argyll was targeted at a number of locations with surviving Old Norse placenames. The aim was to locate archaeological remains that could go back to the medieval period and to generate discussion of this evidence. This work was undertaken between

14 April–4 May 2007.

The locations selected for systematic survey were those with very little known archaeology. In addition a number of specific sites were identified from RCAHMS as potentially relevant. Laga falls into this category. Sites identified were:

Shieling group

Surviving as dry stone footings situated on the SW slope of Ben Laga at:

Laga 1 NM 63725 62062 roughly circular with diameter 2.40m and walls 0.7m

Laga 2 NM 63689 61981 roughly rectangular 3.50 x 1.20m with walls 0.7m and entrance 0.8m

Laga 3 NM 63666 61993 oval with maximum dimensions of 3.10 x 2.90m with walls 0.7m and entrance 0.4m splaying out to 0.9m on the outside edge.

Laga 4 NM 63693 61901 oval with maximum dimensions of 2.60 x 1.75m with walls 0.60m and entrance unclear.

Laga 5 NM 63686 61955 roughly rectangular 3.10 x 2.35m with walls 0.75m and entrance unclear.

Raised platform

Laga 6 NM 63220 61737 on the W side of Allt Mor with approximate dimensions of 12 x 10m. A stony area on the N side of the platform may indicate the presence of structural remains.

Stone setting

Laga 7 NM 63178 61649 Dimensions c2 x 1m

Possible shieling

Laga 8 NM 63243 61632 Roughly oval dry stone footings

Report to be deposited RCAHMS and Highland SMR in due course.

Funder: Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland and the Caledonian Research Foundation

Norse Settlement and Contacts in Northern Argyll – Loch Mudle

Anne Bankier and Stephen Digney

PhD research – reconnaissance survey

Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow

NM 53580 67350 Reconnaissance survey with the aim of identifying evidence for Norse settlement in Northern Argyll was targeted at a number of locations with surviving Old Norse placenames. The aim was to locate archaeological remains that could go back to the medieval period and to generate discussion of this evidence. This work was undertaken between 14 April–4 May 2007.

The locations selected for systematic survey were those with very little known archaeology. In addition a number of specific sites were identified from RCAHMS as potentially relevant. The enclosure at Loch Mudle had been observed from the road and was visited to establish if there were any associated structures.

Enclosure NM 53580 67350 Large irregular enclosure in substantial turf and stone dyke. There was some evidence of cultivation but no evidence of any structural remains. Dimensions c220 x 120m.

Report to be deposited with RCAHMS and Highland SMR in due course.

Funder: Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland and the Caledonian Research Foundation.

Norse Settlement and Contacts in Northern Argyll – Reidhdhail

Anne Bankier and Stephen Digney

PhD research – reconnaissance survey

Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow

NM 43600 64400 Reconnaissance survey with the aim of identifying evidence for Norse settlement in Northern Argyll was targeted at a number of locations with surviving Old Norse

placenames. The aim was to locate archaeological remains that could go back to the medieval period and to generate discussion of this evidence. This work was undertaken between 14 April–4 May 2007.

The locations selected for systematic survey were those with very little known archaeology. In addition a number of specific sites were identified from RCAHMS as potentially relevant and site visits were undertaken. Reidh Dhail shielings were identified during a visit to the post-medieval settlement of Reidh Dhail (NM46SW 1).

Possible Shielings NM 43600 64400 Remains of at least six structures consisting of low stone footings

Report to be deposited with RCAHMS and Highland SMR in due course.

Funder: Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland and the Caledonian Research Foundation

Norse Settlement and Contacts in Northern Argyll – Sanna

Anne Bankier and Stephen Digney

PhD research – reconnaissance survey

Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow

NM 44492 70025 (centred on) Reconnaissance survey with the aim of identifying evidence for Norse settlement in Northern Argyll was targeted at a number of locations with surviving Old Norse placenames. The aim was to locate archaeological remains that could go back to the medieval period and to generate discussion of this evidence. This work was undertaken between the 14 April and 4 May 2007.

The locations selected for systematic survey were those with very little known archaeology. In addition a number of specific sites were identified from RCAHMS as potentially relevant. The site at Sanna was located while en route from Sanna to Dun Bhain.

Structural remains

Sanna 1 NM 44492 70025 Boulders form roughly rectangular outline of robbed structural remains with dimensions c8.0 x 4.9m.

Sanna 2 NM 44512 70029 Remains of roughly rectangular structure with dimensions of c4.9 x 2.6m is built into a bedrock crag at the Northern gable. Possible entrance on the eastern wall.

Sanna 3 NM 44527 70029 An earlier stone structure, the original form of which is not clear, has been remodelled into a three-celled structure, probably associated with sheep farming. The structure is in a ruinous state.

Sanna 4 NM 44479 70018 Possible remains of rectangular structure indicated by a roughly rectangular raised area in the grass which is most clear on the SW and NW. Dimensions approximately 7.0 x 3.25m.

Report to be deposited with RCAHMS and Highland SMR in due course.

Funder: Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland and the Caledonian Research Foundation

Arisaig and Moidart

A830: Loch nan Uamh to Arisaig, Lochaber

Phil Richardson

Monitored topsoil strip, excavation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NM 6770 8580 (Brunary Burn), NM 6945 8515 (Borrodale),

NM 6667 8650 (Arisaig) Following a programme of archaeological work in 2005 (DES 2006, 86) which included the excavation of a burnt mound at Arisaig, pits and clearance cairns at Borrodale and two post-medieval buildings at Brunary Burn, a monitored topsoil strip was conducted at these locations in

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July and August 2007. No additional remains were recorded at Arisaig or Brunary Burn. A number of additional pits and ditches were identified and subsequently excavated at Borrodale. These were in the main poorly defined and badly truncated. Few finds were recovered.

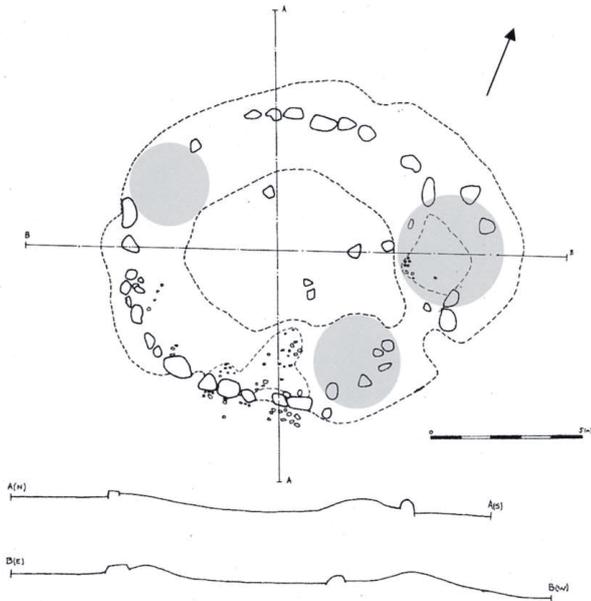
Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS and Highland SMR.
Funder: Historic Scotland on behalf of Transport Scotland

Auldearn

Laikenbuie

Excavation, survey

Ronnie Scott and Annette Jack
NOSAS



Laikenbuie ring cairn.
Grey shaded areas indicate added cairns.

Laikenbuie ring cairn plan.

NH 9086 5220 Laikenbuie cairn field lies on a gently sloping S facing promontory. To the S, W and E are glacial meltwater channels. It lies approximately 60m above sea level. The geology on which it lies is glacial till overlying an outcrop of pink coarse-grained granite. The surrounding area is predominately old middle red sandstone. Only the eastern part of the promontory has been cleared in recent times of heavy gorse and 47 cairns have been identified. Aerial photography suggests there may be more to the W in the uncleared part of the site. The cairns range in size from 5 to 7m across. Many are low mounds and some have dished centres. A 10m circular cairn lies to the NE of the cairn field and appears to define its Northern limit. Excavation revealed that this cairn was a small kerbed ring cairn with three additional small round cairns superimposed on the ring. It appears to be of a type identified as possibly of the late Bronze Age, similar in size and construction to Balnuaran of Clava S 17km to the W. (Bradley 2000)

A bank to the W of the site and two of the cairns in the field, one dished and one round, were also investigated. The dished cairn appears to have been built deliberately in this form.

The other cairn consisted of stones laid on a mound of yellow earth. There was an undefined deposit of heavily impregnated charcoal in this mound just above the early land surface. The bank consisted of stones laid on a low bank of soil with shallow ditches to either side. Radiocarbon dates are being obtained for the ring cairn.

Funder: Nairnshire Committee

Boleskine and Abertarff

Military Road, Fort Augustus

Watching brief

John Lewis

Scotia Archaeology

NH 35180 09974 to NH 34376 10115 A watching brief was maintained during the removal of vegetation and other materials overlying a 1km stretch of the 18th-century Kiliwhimen to Glenelg military road and of the excavation of a narrow tract alongside it in advance of refurbishment. Faint traces of the road's original gravel surface survived, although along most of its length erosion had removed this deposit and in places damaged the underlying metallurgy. The intended standard 16 feet (5m) was not attained in many places because of various topographical features, whereas the typical arrangement of large boulders overlain by smaller stones and gravel appears to have been maintained throughout this stretch.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy

Boleskine and Abertarff/Urquhart and Glenmoriston

Millennium Wind Farm, Glenmoriston

Marking out

Candy Hatherley
Headland Archaeology Ltd

NH 28108 09087 (Site 18 - Centre), NH 29388 07869 (Site 19 - Centre) A programme of marking out was carried out on the 14 February 2007 ahead of the construction of the Millennium Wind Farm, Glenmoriston. The work was carried out as a condition of consent. The work comprised erecting a 25m buffer around Site 18, a group of 25 stone cairns of unknown date on the NE edge of Ceann a' Mhairn, and Site 19, a stone box-like structure below Carn Mhic Raonuill, prior to work being undertaken in the vicinity of the monuments. Three new sites were identified at Site 19 and incorporated in the 25m buffer and the database.

Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Funder: Millennium Wind Energy Ltd

Bower

Nipster, Caithness

Watching brief

Paul Humphreys and John Wood

Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

ND 2187 5908 A watching brief of the area to be developed for a single dwelling was undertaken on 10 January 2007. The topsoil of the proposed area was stripped by mechanical digger using a flat edged 2m-wide bucket. Nothing of any archaeological significance was uncovered with the exception of a small rubble drain, likely to be late 19th- or early 20th-century in date, containing red brick and stone.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: SID Building Services Wick

Bracadale

Bracadale Parish Church, St Assind's

Sarah E Thomas

PhD research on the late medieval Church in the Hebrides

Departments of Archaeology and History, University of Glasgow

NG 3553 3872 A survey of the church of St Assind's of Bracadale at the end of Loch Beag was carried out in May 2007. A 1:100 scale plan was drawn of the church. The remains of the church consist of the turf covered foundations of a roughly rectangular structure orientated E/W. The W end of the church seems to be defined by an early modern burial enclosure,

although the southern turf bank/wall continues past the burial enclosure. The church appears to be a bicameral structure; the larger western end measures 10.5 x 5m internally and the smaller eastern end measures 5 x 5m. There is a late medieval graveslab in the centre of the side of the N wall.

Funder: The Hunter Archaeological Trust and the University of Glasgow's Faculty of Arts Graduate School Research Support Fund.

Merkadale Sarah E Thomas
PhD research on the late medieval church in the Hebrides
Departments of Archaeology and History,
University of Glasgow

NG 3953 3176 A survey of the chapel site at Merkadale at Trien near the head of Loch Harport was carried out in May 2007. A 1:200 scale plan was drawn of the chapel. The chapel is a small rectangular structure orientated E/W with surviving walls up to 0.50m high. It measures 7.5 x 3.6m internally and the walls are c0.90m thick. The walls consist of large rectangular blocks of stone, with well defined faces and square corners. The doorway appears to have been in the W end of the S wall. Inside the chapel there is one piece of stone which appears to be a door jamb.

Funder: The Hunter Archaeological Trust and the University of Glasgow's Faculty of Arts Graduate School Research Support Fund.

Uamh an Eich Bhric Martin Wildgoose and Steven Birch
NG 3028 6364 A massive rock shelter at the foot of the W-facing 120m high cliffs lying to the W of Fiskavaig on the Isle of Skye. The shelter contains a well stratified midden of late 1st-century AD date that is being rapidly eroded by rising sea level and storm action. A number of bronze artefacts, pottery, animal bone and the lower stone of a rotary quern have been recovered from the collapsed sections of the midden face. A series of markers were set in the shelter in December 2006, in order to monitor the rate of erosion during the winter of 2006/7. As of October 2007 a further 1.2m has been lost from the midden face.

Archive and finds currently retained by Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey. Reports deposited with Highland Council and Historic Scotland.

Funder: Martin Wildgoose, Steven Birch, George Kozikowski and Ian Suddaby

Cawdor/Croy and Dalcross

Nairn to Clunas Replacement Water Main Alastair Rees
Desk-based assessment, walkover survey Jacobs UK

NH 8242 5022 to NH 8738 4646 We were commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the cultural heritage resource that may potentially be affected by the construction of a section of new water main running from Clephanton to Clunas. The assessment carried out between January and March 2005 identified a total of 48 sites close to and in the study corridor. The most common sites noted along the study corridor were cropmark sites along the floodplain area beside the River Nairn, while numerous farmstead sites known from the 1st Edition OS map were noted along the upland sections of the pipeline.

Report deposited with Highland Region Council and archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Thurso Waste Water Treatment Works Alastair Rees
Desk-based assessment, walkover survey Jacobs UK

NH 8242 5022 to NH 8738 4646 We were commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the cultural heritage resource that may potentially be affected by the construction of a secondary waste water treatment works and pipeline to the E of the town of Thurso. The assessment, carried out between January and March 2005, identified 37 sites altogether, with many of these close to Thurso harbour. While no archaeological sites were identified in the footprint of the proposed development, sites of archaeological importance are present nearby. This includes four listed buildings and one scheduled ancient monument.

Report deposited with Highland Region Council and archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Cawdor

Tom nan Clach Windfarm John Wood
Desk-based assessment, field survey

Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 865 336 A desk-based assessment of relevant records and aerial photographs was undertaken and the areas of the proposed turbine sites and access tracks were walked and examined for archaeological evidence. Survey grade DGPS equipment was carried. This work was undertaken from February to November 2007. The land rises from about 360m to over 530m above sea level. It is a remote and very high area, which has been in use as grouse moor for many years. No new archaeological features were recorded in the affected area apart from modern grouse butts. Large areas of wet, deep peat were noted with potential to preserve buried evidence, especially organic materials. In some places erosion had exposed extensive evidence of former tree cover.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Savills (L&P) Ltd

Clyne

Back Beach, Brora Jacqueline Aitken and Janet Hooper
Excavation

NC 90479 03298 Clyne Heritage Society, assisted by the SCAPE Trust, NoSAS, local volunteers and three professional archaeologists, undertook the excavation of part of the salt pans along the Back Beach at Brora. Following on from the auger survey carried out by CFA in 2005, it was decided to open up four trenches in the area of the 'Old' and 'New' Salt Works, dating to 1598-1617 and c1767-77 respectively. Both phases of salt production at Brora, along with the coal mining which provided the fuel for the saltworks, were sponsored by the Sutherland Estate. This is therefore a unique site which offers an unrivalled opportunity to learn more about early attempts to establish industry in the Highlands.

In 2005, a mortared wall, 1.90m high, associated with a flagged floor, was recorded in the eroding face of a dune at the E end of the site; it is possible that this building is on the site of the 'Old Salt House' as recorded on an estate map of 1813 (Site 2). Augering suggested that the wall extended back from the present edge of the dune for approximately 3m. It was hoped that by inserting a trench behind the dune edge, it would be possible to find the return of the wall and to dig safely to a depth which would allow the floor deposits to be explored. In the event, it was found that the wall did not extend as far as the augering had suggested, although the return of the wall was uncovered right at the seaward edge of the trench. To avoid destabilising the dune, it was recorded photographically and the trench backfilled.

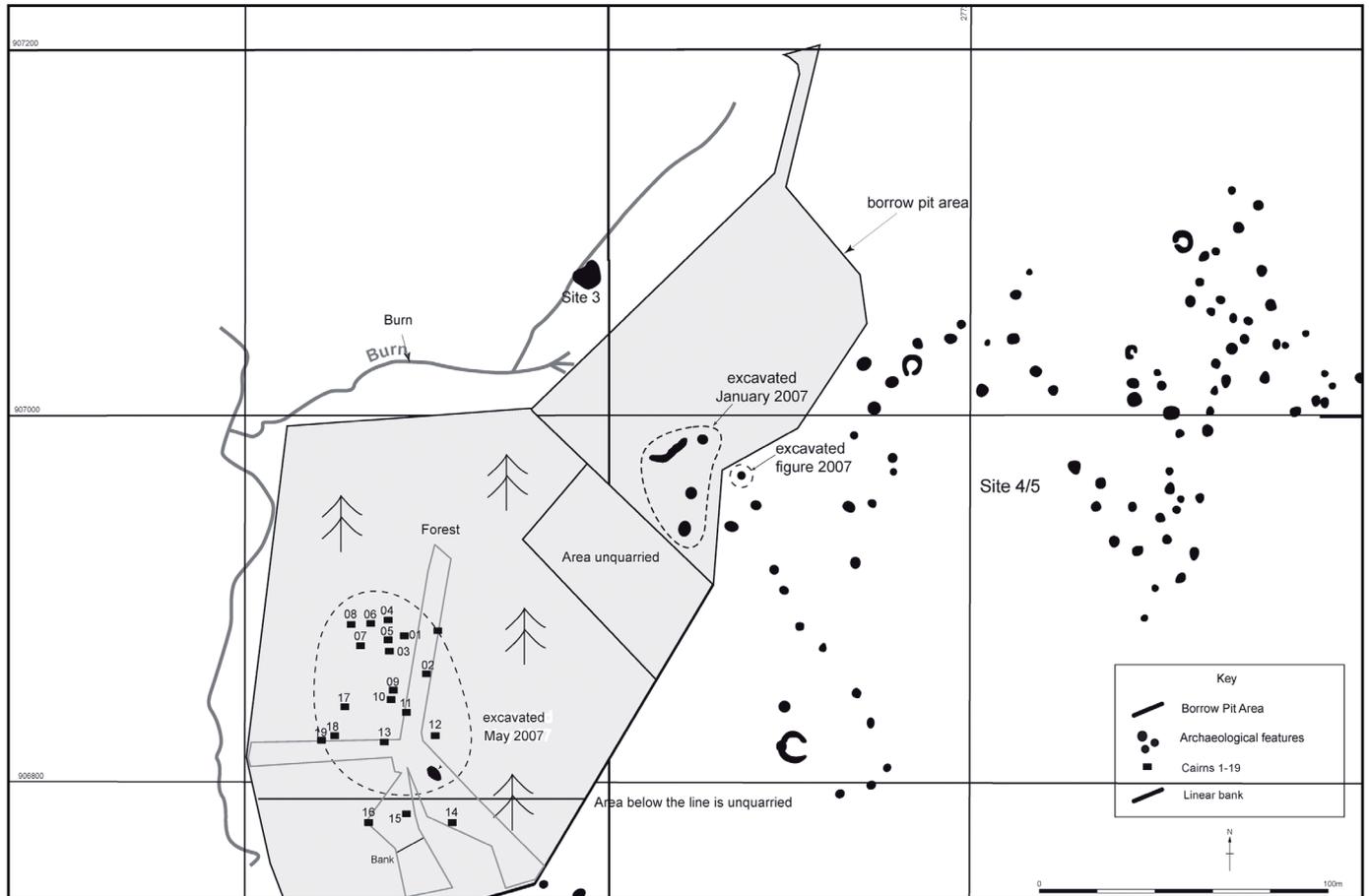
HIGHLAND

A second trench was opened up over Site 19, a rectangular building, oriented NE/SW, which is identified as the ruins of the saltman's house on the 1813 map. On the ground, the building appeared as a regularly shaped depression defined by low banks, with more distinctly defined gable ends. Midden deposits, the full extent of which could not be identified during the 2005 auger survey, appeared to extend from the S gable to outcrop in the face of the dunes, 10m to the S. A trench, 8.4m long by 2m wide, was laid out across the long axis of the structure, extending beyond both long walls in order to pick up the midden on the S side and to expose an area outside the building to the N. Removal of the turf revealed a bank of rubble, which turned out to overlie the partially robbed E and N walls of the building. The mortared walls, which stood to 34 courses in height, were very well constructed and similar in character to those visibly eroding out of the dunes. A slighter mound of rubble overlay the S wall, which had a central doorway, its threshold enhanced by decoratively laid bricks. In the interior of the building, a thick deposit containing relatively modern material, as well as animal bones and a range of ceramics, appeared to have been dumped inside in order to infill the hollow formed by the walls. The eastern half of the interior was cobbled, but no clear floor surface was exposed in the rest of the excavated area.

The line of a substantial wall, aligned E/W and with a doorway towards its E end, running along the base of the dune to the SW of Site 2, was uncovered and drawn in 2004 (Site 4). The position of this wall suggests that it might be associated with the 'Old Salt House' on the 1813 estate map. Its location means that it is very vulnerable to the erosion evidenced in the photographic and drawn record which now extends back to the 1970s and, although of very similar character, it is at a much

lower level than the other buildings believed to be associated with the salt works. Given that its condition has also deteriorated markedly since 2004 (displacing the jambs of the doorway), it was decided to see if the full extent of the wall could be exposed and, by opening wider trenches across the best surviving stretch of walling, explore whether any deposits were preserved at the base of the wall. Though these trenches did prove that a wider basal course or an additional face inserted to strengthen the wall was present at the east end, further to the W, the wall is now so damaged that its original extents can no longer be determined. Traces of an old ground surface were found on the landward side of the wall close to the doorway.

In spring 2007, a wall eroding out of the dune was exposed just to the SW of the saltman's house, in the vicinity of the middens recorded as Sites 6 and 7 in 2005. This would place this building in the vicinity of the 'New Salt House' recorded on the 1813 map. Another map, dating to the early 1770s, which depicts the salt works when they were still in operation, shows four roofed buildings in this location, including a long structure which is annotated as 'Salt Pans'. Exposing a 4m stretch of the wall face proved that it was very similar in character and scale to those exposed in the other three trenches, with a doorway towards the east end of the exposed stretch. Probing into the edge of the dune suggested that the wall continued 4.3m to the E of the doorway, where there appears to be a clear corner, visible in the face of the dune. This orientation indicates that it might be the long building, annotated as 'Salt Pans', on the 1770s map. The middens on the outside of the wall, which are known locally as 'the coal road', similarly rise up against the wall face, but also extend into the doorway of the structure. The upper midden layers stopped at the internal threshold, suggesting that



Clearance cairns excavated during course of Kilbraur wind farm groundworks.

they formed while the building was still in use, while the lower middens, which are separated from them by a thin layer of sand, extended in the structure where their trampled upper surface suggested that they had acted as the floor of the building.

An L-shaped trench was laid out behind the wall, revealing a large amount of stone (and pantiles) in a similar matrix of yellow grey clay and mortar. Below the clay was a thick build-up of windblown deposits, which sloped down markedly to the E. These appear to have mounded up over the brick-built flue of a chimney, revealed immediately below the clay and rubble layer. As excavation continued, it became obvious that this fireplace was contained in a cross-shaped stone wall and that there had been a second hearth in the SW angle of the wall, which was only partly exposed in the trench. The base of the second hearth consisted of heavily burnt red sandstone, but no traces of a similarly brick-built flue remained. It seems probable that these hearths confirm the identification of this building as the 'salt pans' of the 1770s map and that the stone wall would have supported the iron pans, heated by the fires below them. It is hoped that further excavation of Trenches 2 and 4 next year will allow both buildings to be fully exposed, enabling clarification of their function and date.

Funder: Historic Scotland; Heritage Lottery Fund; The SCAPE Trust; NoSAS; Sutherland Estate

Kilbraur

Catherine Dagg

Survey

NC 7906 1004 A walkover survey in advance of the second phase of native woodland planting on Kilbraur common grazings located eight previously unrecorded hut circles at NC 8030 1057, NC 7995 1045, NC 7906 1004, NC 8033 1038, NC 8028 1030, NC 7942 1012, NC 7944 1009, and NC 7996, 0998 all with associated field systems and a possible burnt mound at NC 7894 0996. Turf dykes and marker cairns associated with the early modern townships on the S side of the River Brora were also recorded.

Funder: Sylvestrus Ltd

Kilbraur Wind Farm, Strath Brora

Jamie Humble

Evaluation, excavation, field survey, watching brief

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NC 7850 0750 Several phases of work were undertaken at the site of the Kilbraur wind farm, Strath Brora. This work was commissioned by Kilbraur Wind Energy Ltd and followed a specification by the Highland Council Planning and Development Service (Archaeology Unit). The fieldwork was undertaken between December 2006 and September 2007 and comprised (i) an archaeological evaluation on the site of the proposed on-site borrow pit, (ii) an area excavation on the site of the on-site borrow pit, (iii) a field survey of the adjacent prehistoric remains, (iv) an evaluation of a rectilinear stony mound in the SW of an extension to the borrow pit and (v) a watching brief over all groundworks associated with the wind farm.

The area excavation was undertaken on the proposed on-site borrow pit in January 2007 following an evaluation in December 2006 that had identified the remains of two stone cairns. During the excavation a further round cairn and curvilinear stone heap were identified below the peat. All stone features were fully excavated and recorded.

At the same time as the area excavation, a detailed instrument survey was undertaken on sites close to the borrow pit that were not to be affected by the ground works. This involved the survey of the prehistoric settlement remains immediately to the W of the borrow pit area (Site 3) and the settlement and field systems immediately to the E (Site 4/5).

A further evaluation was undertaken in May 2007 on a rectangular stone mound in the SE of an extension to the borrow pit. Excavation proved this to be a field clearance cairn.

The watching brief aspect monitored all groundworks for the wind farm. This phase of the project located 20 clearance cairns and a linear stone bank, of which all except one cairn were in the borrow pit area. Of these features 17 were excavated with the rest being unaffected by the wind farm excavations.

All the cairns excavated were shown to be to be simple field clearance cairns, associated with the settlement and field systems to the east of the borrow pit Site 4/5).

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports to be deposited with Highland SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Kilbraur Wind Energy Ltd

Contin

Blar na Pairce

Catherine Dagg

Desk-based assessment, metal detecting survey

NH 4732 5690 An evaluation consisting of a desk-based assessment and metal detecting survey was carried out in advance of construction of a forestry access road adjacent to the traditional site of the Battle of Blar na Pairce, 1491. Historical accounts indicate that the battle took place where the MacDonald forces were caught in a bog and this appears to be confirmed by the topography of the site. No metal finds contemporary with the battle were recovered through metal detecting; any objects dropped in the bog are likely to have sunk too deep to be detected. Iron parts of agricultural implements dating to the 19th and 20th century were recovered from the adjacent improved field.

Funder: Mary MacDougall

Creich

Murphy's Croft Bonar Bridge

John Wood

Evaluation

Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 6161 9307 An evaluation comprising of a desk-based assessment and trial trenching evaluation was carried out on 12 September 2007 in advance of construction of a new house at Murphy's Croft, Bonar Bridge, Sutherland. There were no recorded features in the site itself, but extensive prehistoric and later sites have been noted nearby, including hut circles, cairns and field systems. The 1879 1st Edition OS map records the site of a battle between the Scots and Danes in AD 1031.

A tracked back-acting mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m straight-edged ditching bucket cleared away turf and topsoil from the house site and part of the access road. The opportunity to record a hut circle and clearance cairns with the proposed site was taken using a DGPS survey unit. No features of archaeological interest were identified in the area subject to the watching brief.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr G Smart

Cromarty

Cromarty East Church John Wood and Gemma Shannahan
Archaeological evaluation Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 7909 6726 An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Cromarty East Church in May-June 2007 on behalf of the Scottish Redundant Churches Trust to inform plans for repair and conservation works. Five trenches were dug using spade and shovel then cleaned back by drawhoe and towel, to discover the extent of disturbance to archaeological evidence, and clarify the nature of the church foundations and the direction and position of any drains. The excavations revealed that the large sandstone

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boulders making up the foundations had been concreted over and painted with a black waterproofing substance. This seems to have been done around the entire church, and although keeping water out, must also be retaining moisture in the fabric of the building.

Situated on the floor of in the W corner of the porch is a sandstone grave slab, its carved surface heavily weathered and decayed. Estelle Quick of Highland Museums Services Ltd provided a supplementary report, dating the slab to possibly the 14th century as it resembles slabs of that period from Cullicudden.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Scottish Redundant Churches Trust

Croy and Dalcross

Wester Cairnglass, Gollanfield, Inverness

Gemma Shannahan and Claire Herbert
Watching brief Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd
NH 810 512 A watching brief was carried out from 19–20 February 2007 on the proposed site of a new house at Wester Cairnglass, Gollanfield, Inverness. No known archaeological sites or features had previously been recorded on this site, but during excavations several small burnt features were uncovered. Most of the features had been greatly disturbed through extensive ploughing and were deemed to be of little archaeological value. The two largest features may represent the remains of prehistoric pits or burnt mounds, and have been preserved *in situ*.

Archive will be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports will be deposited with RCAHMS and Highland Council SMR.
Funder: Mr and Mrs I Wilson

Daviot and Dunlichity

Culloden

Jill Harden
Excavation National Trust for Scotland
NH 7420 4498 Scheduled monument consent has been granted for various works in the clan graves area at Culloden Battlefield, in advance of a major reinterpretation of the battlefield. Between December 2006 and April 2007 the following work was undertaken by the NTS:

1. Crazy paving inserted in the 1960s or 1970s used to 'front' each of the grave markers on the S side of the old road. Most of this paving was removed in the mid-1980s but one area had been left in front of one of the 'Mixed Clans' stones. It was agreed that this modern intrusion should be removed to return the area to a semblance of how it would have been when the grave markers were erected in 1880/1881. A 2m by 2.2m zone was marked out. The turf was removed, the Caithness flagstones were recorded and most were taken away, and then the area was turfed with grass from beside the current visitor centre. No artefacts were found. A few flagstones were left *in situ* but will be removed once the grave marker has been set upright again.

2. In 1983/4 a gravel path had been created across the scheduled site, passing from the Well of the Dead, across the clan graves area and on to the Campbell Stone. At the same time the route of the main road, which also used to cross the area, was moved some 250m Nwards and the old road was broken up and its line grassed over. A review of the footpaths across the battlefield resulted in proposals for re-establishing the original route of the road as the main footpath, and removing the more recent route. This would return the clan graves area to a semblance of how it would have been in the 1880s. To establish the exact line of the old road the probable line was surveyed onto the ground from details given on the 1:2500 OS

map. Two trenches (3 x 1m and 4 x 1m) were then excavated, to confirm the route. One caught the S edge of the road, the other its Northern edge. Most of the tarmac must have been removed when the road was broken up in the 1980s, but the very hard-packed stone/gravel road metalling with bitumen through its surface was still *in situ* at a depth of only 200mm. The new path that was created in June 2007 used this old road metalling as a foundation, with any earlier road layers remaining untouched below.

Archive to be deposited with NTS SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: National Trust for Scotland

Dores

Dores Scottish Water Pipeline

Claire Shaw and Douglas Gordon
Watching brief Rathmell Archaeology Limited
NH 606 363 to NH 632 363 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on 26 February, 14 March and 2–5 April 2007. These works were required by Jacobs on behalf of Scottish Water in respect of the construction of a new pipeline from Aldourie Primary School and the access road to Loch Ashie WTW. On balance we have illustrated that this pipeline development has not adversely impacted on any archaeological remains and we have recommended that no further archaeological works are appropriate.

Report deposited with Highland Archaeology Service and archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Jacobs on behalf of Scottish Water Solutions

Rosebank, Dores

Claire Herbert
Evaluation Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd
NH 60229 35076 A site evaluation was undertaken during June 2007 in advance of a proposed housing development at Rosebank, at the N end of the village of Dores. No sites had previously been noted in the development site. A total of five trenches were excavated across the development site; no archaeological remains were identified during the trial-trenching evaluation.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports to be deposited with RCAHMS and Highland Council SMR
Funder: Druid Developments

Dornoch

Dornoch Northern Development

Stuart Farrell
Evaluation
NH 795 902 An evaluation was undertaken to the N of Dornoch prior to a planning application for a housing development. The site lies in the area where a number of metal-detected finds have been made in the past 13 years. Work in October to November 2007 revealed few significant archaeological features consisting of a kiln/hearth, posthole, a field boundary and agricultural drainage.

Report to be deposited with Highland SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr J Mackintosh

Dornoch Primary Substation Security

Mary Peteranna, John Wombell and John Wood
Desk-based assessment, watching brief
Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
NH 792 903 to NH 798 900 An archaeological watching brief and desk-based assessment were conducted in March 2007 to establish the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected by the underground laying of a high voltage

electrical cable near Dornoch, Sutherland. Although no recorded sites lay directly in the path of the new cable trench, both field archaeology and documentary records indicate a long history of settlement in the south-eastern part of Sutherland. The desk-based assessment which preceded the watching brief highlighted the discovery of a Neolithic polished stone axe (Highland SMR NH79SE0045) and microlith (Highland SMR NH79SE0063) in the fields adjoining the watching brief area. In 1938 during deep ploughing a local farmer uncovered the remains of two stone cists and evidence of the remains of a burial cairn (Highland SMR NH79SE0013) in the field E of the new cable trench (NH 798 902). The power cable trench was cut at a width of 2m, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a straight-edged 2m wide ditching bucket. 10 features were identified; 4 field drains, 1 posthole, 4 pits and a feature of no archaeological significance. A possible rudimentary sandstone quern stone was also discovered. The limitations of the trench width made it impossible to reveal the true archaeological potential of the area.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy PLC

The Square, Dornoch Mary Peteranna, John Wombell, Ann Coombs and John Wood
Archaeological evaluation Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
NH 7985 8960 An archaeological evaluation was conducted in April 2007 to establish the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected by a development at the Square in Dornoch, Sutherland. Desk-based research was followed by an initial walkover survey and subsequent archaeological trenching evaluation of the site prior to development. Four trenches were cut, one long N/S orientated trench with three offsetting it to the E. The structural remains from the Sutherland Arms Hotel were uncovered, including deposits from the 1941 fire that was responsible for its demise. We also uncovered drainage systems pre-dating the hotel, evidence for a pre-hotel structure, and cobbled and possible work surface areas.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: J A Property Development Ltd

Duirinish

Cnoc A' Cladh, Ardmore Sarah E Thomas
PhD research on the late medieval church in the Hebrides
Departments of Archaeology and History, University of Glasgow

NG 2835 4082 A survey of the chapel site at Cnoc A' Cladh at Ardmore was carried out in May 2007. A 1:200 scale plan was drawn of the chapel and burial ground. The chapel is a small subrectangular structure which consists of turf-covered foundations which have a maximum height of 0.20m. It measures 9.5 x 5.5m externally and the walls are c1m thick. The gap in the S wall may be a doorway. It is orientated NW/SE. The burial ground is located on the Northern half of the knoll. It is a somewhat larger than structure 1, measuring 17 x 9m NW/SE externally. It consists of turf-covered banks with two possible openings in the SE corner and NW wall. Inside the structure, the turf is slightly uneven, but with no identifiable features or structures. There is no visible walling.

Funder: The Hunter Archaeological Trust and the University of Glasgow's Faculty of Arts Graduate School Research Support Fund

Croft 2b, Kildonan, Isle of Skye Martin Wildgoose
Walkover survey, evaluation
Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey

NG 3536 5372 A walkover survey and evaluation were carried out in advance of a new housing development and its access. A well preserved farmstead consisting of house, byre, cart shed, enclosure and stack stand was recorded close to the proposed access road. The road was realigned to avoid the upstanding remains.

Archive currently retained by Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey. Reports deposited with RCAHMS and Highland Council
Funder: Mr T Gordon

Croft 4, Altavaid Harlosh, Isle of Skye Martin Wildgoose
Watching brief Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey
NG 290 425 A watching brief was carried out in June 2007 during groundworks for a new house.

A small roadstone quarry was recorded in the development. A rectangular turf 'shieling' measuring 5 x 3m over walls 1m thick was recorded just outside the area of the development.

Archive currently retained by Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey. Reports lodged with RCAHMS and Highland Council
Funder: Mr C Lamont

Dun Colbost, Skye Robin Murdoch
Watching brief Scotia Archaeology
NG 2065 4949, NG 2061 4953, NG 2056 4958 A watching brief was kept during the excavation of small trenches for three replacement poles for an overhead power supply around the foot of the hillock upon which Dun Colbost Broch stands. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered in any of the trenches.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy

Durness

Ceannabeinne, Durness O Lelong
Survey, trial excavation GUARD

NC 438 658 Fieldwork at the township, which was cleared of its inhabitants in 1841, was carried out in order to clarify the character of several buildings and record the visible remains through survey. Work was undertaken from 24 July–3 August 2007. The topographic survey recorded the remains of 15 buildings, including 9 probable dwellings, along with enclosures, field walls and cultivation remains. Trial trenches excavated in four of the township buildings revealed evidence for their different uses. One longhouse contained two superimposed central hearths. Another had a paved entrance and floor, while a third contained a rubble drain in its byre end. The fourth building, which was probably constructed shortly before the township's clearance, contained a gable end fireplace and plastered walls. Some of the other structures may have been in use for much longer.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Highland Council SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Durness Development Group

Dun Dornadilla Graeme Cavers
Survey AOC Archaeology Group

NC 4571 4501 As part of a research project into broch architecture and the Knowledge Transfer Project (a collaborative research project between AOC Archaeology Group and the University of Nottingham) a laser scan survey of Dun Dornadilla broch was undertaken in October 2007. Five scan positions were taken to produce a pointcloud with a net resolution of

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approximately 10mm.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: AOC Archaeology Group/University of Nottingham

Traigh na h'Uamhag, Durness

Survey, trial excavation

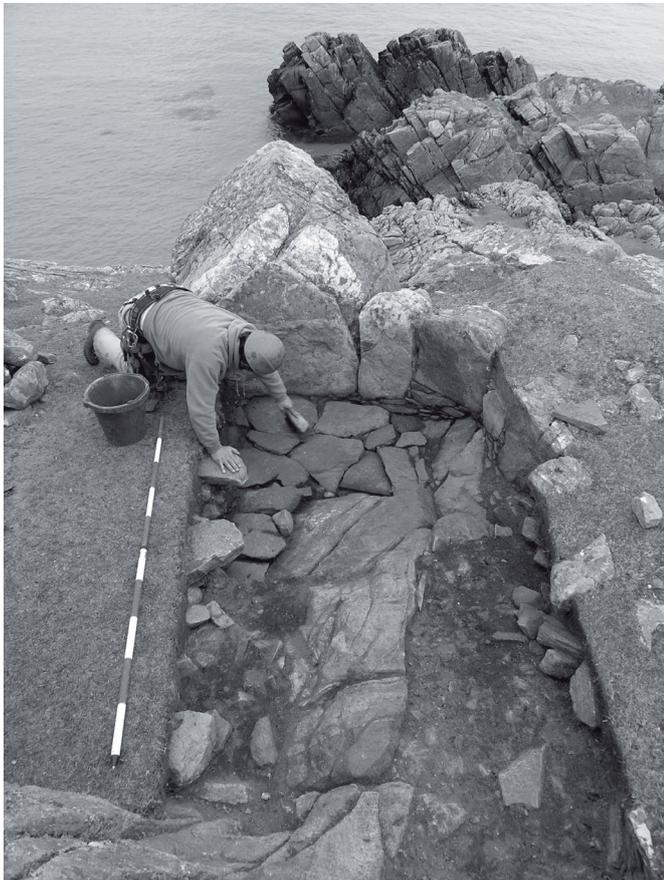
O Lelong

GUARD

NC 4415 6599 Trial trenches were excavated from 30 April–4 May 2007 in two buildings on a promontory at Traigh na h'Uamhag, near Durness. The larger building proved to have a substantial, stone-built wall and a cobbled floor containing numerous fire-cracked stones. The smaller building had walls composed of large, upright boulders and well-built coursed masonry, with a carefully laid paved floor. The site had previously been interpreted as a possible eremitic monastery of medieval date; however, birch charcoal from an occupation deposit in the larger building has produced a radiocarbon date of 370–100 BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC16336).

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Highland Council SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Durness Development Group



The smaller building on the promontory, during excavation.

Eddrachillis

Scourie Replacement Water Treatment Works

Claire Shaw

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey

Jacobs UK

NC 16042 43510 to NC 16175 45521 The survey undertaken between August and November 2007 confirmed the presence of 20 sites in 1km of the proposed development. The most common sites recognised were post-medieval structures.

Report deposited with Highland Council Archaeology Unit and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Farr

Bettyhill Local Scale Onshore Wind Development

John Wood

Desk-based assessment, field survey

Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NC 737 606 A desk-based assessment of relevant records and aerial photographs was undertaken, between February and November 2007 and the areas of the proposed turbine sites and access tracks were walked and examined for archaeological evidence. Survey grade DGPS equipment was carried. There was evidence of extensive peat cutting across the whole area and especially to the E of the turbine sites. This is likely to have damaged any archaeological finds and features. However, large areas of wet, deep peatland appear to survive, with potential to preserve buried evidence – especially where made of organic materials. Poorly defined mounds representing possible archaeological features were recorded in some areas but without excavation their nature could not be clearly determined. These are to be safeguarded.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: NBW Wind Energy Ltd

Langdale, Grumbeg and Achadh an Eas townships and The Tulloch, Strathnaver

O Lelong

Walkover, topographic surveys

GUARD

NC 6972 4494; NC 6976 4528; NC 6680 3713; NC 6343 3845 Rapid walkover surveys were carried out between 18-23 July 2007 at three cleared townships in the upper reaches of the valley of Strathnaver: Langdale, Grumbeg and Achadh an Eas. The walkover surveys involved recording visible surface remains by means of sketches, written descriptions and photographs of selected features, and comparing them to features recorded on the 1st Edition OS maps of the area. These were designed to inform an initial assessment of the township sites' potential for early features, chronological complexity and phasing. Topographic survey of the earthwork known as the Tulloch, near Langdale, was also carried out. This produced a contour model of the banked and ditched enclosure, which may be of medieval date. The work was carried out as part of the ongoing Strathnaver Province Archaeology Project.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Highland Council SMR, RCAHMS and Historic Scotland

Funder: Historic Scotland

Strathy Cemetery Extension

John Wood

Desk-based evaluation, trial trenching

Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NC 838 656 An archaeological trial trenching evaluation was carried out between December 2006 and January 2007 in advance of a proposed extension to Strathy Cemetery, as a condition of planning permission. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were found.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: The Highland Council

Fearn

Hilton of Cadboll Chapel

David Murray

Excavation

Kirkdale Archaeology

NH 873 768 An excavation was carried out at Hilton of Cadboll Chapel to allow the installation of rabbit-proof fencing. A 0.4m deep, 0.5m wide trench was dug along the outside the E and W sides of the perimeter fence. Flooding along the N and S sides prevented excavation. Several possible graves were seen,

with disarticulated human remains. Potentially early features were partially revealed, sealed beneath what appeared to be landscaping. On the W side this landscaping contained notably frequent pottery sherds of no later than medieval date.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Historic Scotland

Loandhu – Cadboll Water Main Renewal

John Wood and Cait McCullagh
Desk-based assessment, walkover survey
Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 817 788 to NH 889 790 A desk-based assessment was conducted to establish as far as possible the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected by the construction of a new water main in the Loandhu to Cadboll areas of Easter Ross. This work was undertaken during October and November 2007. Minor diversions of route are recommended to avoid archaeologically sensitive areas and a watching brief is also proposed for a section of the route.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Scottish Water and Halcrow Ltd

Quarry Road, Balintore

Dan Atkinson
Evaluation
Headland Archaeology Ltd

NH 8650 7585 An evaluation was undertaken between 30 October 2006–1 November 2007 at a proposed housing development at Quarry Road, Balintore. The initial desk-based assessment identified the presence of a modern quarry and former gravel pit in part of the proposed development. In addition the assessment identified a number of prehistoric sites and features on the periphery of the site and in an approximate 500m radius. The potential for further unrecorded discoveries in the proposed development was therefore seen as high. A previous geoenvironmental site investigation had established that much of the site had been disturbed by quarrying and lay beneath several metres of modern deposits. In agreement with the Highland Council Archaeological Unit it was determined that intrusive trial trenching was only required over the site outside the established area of quarrying. Consequently, 11 trenches were excavated in the S and W of the proposed development, representing a 7% sample equating to 220 linear metres. The excavations revealed redeposited sand and windblown sand deposits above natural coarse sand and gravel. No significant archaeological features or finds were uncovered during the works.

Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Highland SMR
Funder: Aviemore and Highland Development Ltd

The Whitehall, Ross Crescent, Balintore

Claire Herbert
Evaluation
Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd
NH 86097 75400 A site evaluation was undertaken during August 2007 in advance of a proposed housing development at The Whitehall, on Ross Crescent in the village of Balintore. Possible human remains are said to have been found during the digging of wall foundations on the site. Three trenches were excavated across the development site; no archaeological remains were identified during the trial trenching evaluation.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports to be deposited with RCAHMS and Highland Council SMR
Funder: Mr John Thomson

Fodderty

Inchbae Lodge
Trial trenching

Catherine Dagg

NH 4015 6935 Trial trenching was carried out in advance of a development of a house and chalets in area where a possible Roman temporary camp has been reported and where local tradition indicates the presence of an early modern burial ground. No evidence of either was found. A number of early modern cultivation features and the well preserved cobble floor and drain of a 19th-century dwelling, recorded on the 1st Edition OS map but now not surviving above ground level were found.

Funder: Mrs Rita Bishop

Gairloch

Borve – Edinbane Water Main Renewal

John Wood and Cathy Dagg
Desk-based assessment, walkover survey

Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
NG 886 880 to NG 815 916 A desk-based assessment and walkover field survey were conducted in October 2007 to establish as far as possible the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected by the construction of a new water main between Aultbea and Mellon Charles in Wester Ross. The replacement water main is to be laid almost entirely in the inbye ground of the crofting townships occupying the E shore of Loch Ewe, the exceptions being the sheep parks of Drumchork farm, SE of Aultbea, and a small area of what is now hill ground E of these. The croft lands rising steeply from the loch shore are for the most part on poor, thin, rocky soils; a prominent feature of the higher crofts is the number and size of stone heaps cleared from the fields, representing field improvement in the prehistoric, early modern and modern periods. Some of these piles are massive and structural, representing the effort involved in bringing this ground into cultivation.

The crofts are sparsely inhabited and scattered, abandoned 19th-century croft buildings are visible features as well as the footings and enclosures of a precrofting landscape. On the higher enclosed ground the land has not been improved in the historical period and prehistoric structures and field systems survive. There is some modern housing, particularly along the road on Aird Point and at Drumchork where holiday chalets overlie the former township. More recent historical events are represented by Second World War gun placements and camps at Mellon Charles and Aird and the massive landscaping involved in the construction of the NATO fuel stores

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Scottish Water and Halcrow Ltd

Loch Ewe Sewer Renewal

Claire Shaw
Desk-based assessment
Jacobs UK
NG 840 926 to NG 874 885 The desk-based assessment undertaken between 12 May–27 June 2007 identified a total of 45 sites in a 500m corridor along the proposed route of the replacement sewer and associated works. The most common sites discovered along the route are post-medieval structures and military buildings dating from the Second World War. No previously unknown sites were noted during the survey.

Report deposited with Highland Council Archaeology Unit, archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Glenelg

Inner Loch Hourn

John Wombell
Survey, excavation
NG 9117 0750 (Mhogh Sgeir – centred on), NG 9062 0725 (Rhubha na hUigaig – W bay) and NG 9078 0738 (Rhubha

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na hUigaig – E bay) A final season of survey and excavation was completed by a group of 12 volunteers and 2 professional archaeologists around inner Loch Hourn in April 2007. Most of the effort was concentrated on Mhogh Sgeir, a probable fishing station on the N shore. Plane table survey was completed of the core area of the site, while representative buildings were drawn in more detail. The trench excavated in 2006 over the substantial wharf (Site 107) was reopened in order to more fully explore the nature of the wharf's construction and the considerable depth of deposits which had built up on the suggested drying green above it. A second trench was opened up over a partly eroded hut, on the very edge of the shore (Site 141). Removal of the turf and tumble from the interior revealed a neatly built, substantial structure with a roughly paved floor. Though no evidence which can date the building was recovered, a number of finds had been dropped on this floor surface; these included five clay pipe bowls and a penknife, the latter found in the doorway. The wet conditions prevented any further excavation of the interior and the area around the building. A programme of soil sampling was carried out by members of Stirling University. Away from Mhogh Sgeir, a concentration of huts at Rubha na hUigaig, associated with a number of cleared boat landings and believed to be associated with herring fishing, was also planned.

Funder: Historic Scotland; The SCAPE Trust; NoSAS

Mallaig Water Main Renewal

John Wood

Desk-based assessment Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NM 6942 9606 to NM 6790 9595 A proposed water main will run for approximately 1.7km through upland grazings and require open cutting of trenches or boring for new pipe. A desk-based assessment was undertaken to identify any archaeological potential along the proposed route. None of the sources consulted revealed any features long the line of the water main. A brief walkover survey was conducted in the general area by Jonathon Wordsworth in 2000, identifying some areas of archaeological potential, but none relevant to the area in question. This work was undertaken on 10–11 May 2007.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Halcrow PLC

Golspie

Carn Liath Broch

Sarah Hogg and Andrew Hollinrake

Watching brief

Kirkdale Archaeology

NC 870 013 A watching brief was maintained from 23 January–9 February 2007 while contractors excavated a trench along the outside of the existing fence around the perimeter of the guardianship area surrounding the broch. This trench was required to allow the installation of a rabbit-proof fence. The only potentially significant archaeological feature encountered was the stone-capped watercourse seen towards the SW corner of the excavation. This feature, or at least part of it, may be contemporary with the broch, but may be a sign of more recent work to improve drainage in the area S of the broch. It was not disturbed, and it was agreed with the contractors that the installation of the new fence could be carried out without any further excavation in the area. Since this feature was not fully excavated, it was not possible to determine its date. Apart from this structure, no finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered during these works.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Littleferry Pilot's House, Sutherland

John Wombell and John Wood

Watching brief

Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 806 956 A watching brief was carried out on 4 December 2006 monitoring the excavation of foundation trenches for the extension of 'Pilot's House', Littleferry. The work was carried out by a mechanical digger, no archaeological remains were uncovered.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Amanda Hoare

Little Ferry House, Sutherland

Mary Peteranna

Watching brief

Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 8048 9564 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on 23–4 April 2007 on excavations for a new house at Little Ferry, Sutherland. About 70% of the house site, garage site and areas for services were excavated under close archaeological supervision. A loose dump of rubble containing 20th-century crockery and drainage fragments appeared in the NE portion of the site. The stones could be debris from the ruined dry stone wall that stands next to it by the eastern driveway. Otherwise there were no archaeological features uncovered inside the site boundary.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr S Lyon

Inverness and Bona

Achpopuli, Abriachan

Catherine Dagg

Watching brief

NH 535 344 A watching brief was carried out on a house site in an improved field adjacent to a hut circle settlement. No archaeological features were located.

Funder: Andrew MacMillan

Balvonie Braes, Milton of Leys, Inverness

Mary Peteranna and Claire Herbert

Evaluation

Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd

NH 702 424 A 5% trial trenching evaluation of the site of a proposed housing development was undertaken, with 13 trenches excavated between the 12–23 February 2007. It revealed a large number of modern field drains crossing the site, illustrating its recent agricultural use. Additionally, there was one potential feature of archaeological significance at the NW end of the site in the form of a possible posthole. It was not clear from the evaluation whether this feature was modern or prehistoric in date.

Archive will be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports will be deposited with RCAHMS and Highland Council SMR.

Funder: Highland Housing Fair

Culduthel Farm Phase 7 & 8

Ross Murray

Excavation

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NH 6663 4163 An excavation took place in advance of Phases 7 and 8 of housing development at Culduthel Farm, Inverness. A 5% evaluation conducted in 2005 had identified prehistoric features across the whole site (Murray 2006). A total of 5.2ha was stripped between 28 June–7 September 2007 under archaeological supervision, uncovering over 300 prehistoric features including a cremation burial, a possible inhumation, three roundhouses, part of an enclosure, part of a palisade, the remains of a small bowl furnace for iron smelting/smithing, and a cobbled work surface. Approximately 980 sherds of pottery were recovered from these features, dating from the middle Neolithic to Bronze Age. Other finds recovered included several

saddle querns, c280 pieces of flint, a decorated copper alloy pin, c20kg of iron slag and several iron objects including a small knife blade. An alignment of 19 pits, two of which were stone-lined, was found on the highest part of the site and appear to be associated with post-medieval agricultural activity.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with Highland Council SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Tulloch Homes Ltd

Great Glen Way Monolith, Inverness Castle Claire Herbert
Watching brief Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd

NH 66641 44964 A watching brief was undertaken in May 2007 during the excavation of a foundation trench for the terminus marker stone of the Great Glen Way in the grounds of Inverness Castle. No finds or features of archaeological importance were encountered during the excavation.

Archive will be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports will be deposited with RCAHMS and Highland Council SMR.

Funder: Great Glen Ways

Lochardil Burn, Inverness Ross Murray
Monitored topsoil strip Headland Archaeology Ltd

NH 6644 4180 A monitored topsoil strip was conducted from 17 July–1 August 2007 in advance of the construction of a flow control and infiltration basin at Lochardil Burn, Inverness. The ground was under rough grassland adjacent to the Southern Distributor road and lies immediately N of Culduthel Farm, where several large-scale excavations have taken place on significant prehistoric remains.

Sixteen features were noted in the development area; all were shallow plough-truncated pits, likely to be of prehistoric date and associated with the settlement activity at Culduthel to the S.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with Highland Council SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Tulloch Homes Ltd

Lower Slackbuie, Inverness Dan Atkinson
Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd

NH 6795 4060 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken from 4–15 December 2006 in advance of a proposed development at Slackbuie, Inverness. We excavated 96 trial trenches (totalling 3750 linear metres) in the proposed development area, comprising an approximate 5% sample of the total. Two distinct areas contained evidence of significant archaeological remains. Area A in the NW of the proposed development contained subcircular features interpreted as possible pits and postholes and linear features. Finds from Area A included a single lithic tool from a small circular feature, suggesting that the assemblage is likely to date to the prehistoric period. Area B, near the eastern boundary of the proposed development, contained several subcircular features, the most notable of which was a large posthole/pit. Finds from Area B comprised two iron objects, slag and hammer-scale from a small, truncated pit, indicating metalworking was being carried out in the locality. A possible prehistoric date has been suggested for these features. Further isolated subcircular features of unknown date and function were discovered. Although there was no evidence of rig and furrow, indicative of medieval and early modern cultivation, two sherds of early modern pottery were recovered from the topsoil. This may indicate that the land was manured and cultivated during this period. Furthermore, the majority of trenches contained both rubble and ceramic field drains, suggesting that the site of the proposed development was improved farmland that continued in use from the 18th century to the present day.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Highland Council SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Inverness Property Development LPP

Slackbuie, Inverness

Excavation

Chris Fyles

SUAT Ltd

NH 671 419 The development area was a green field site on the SE side of Inverness and contained two separate areas of archaeological interest, Areas A and B. Work was undertaken between 19 March–25 April 2007. In Area A (centred on NH 67119 41947), a subtriangle measuring 4243m² was stripped of topsoil down to an archaeological horizon lying directly on an undisturbed subsoil dividing between dry yellow brown sandy gravel to the NE (covering the majority of the area) and moist orange brown clay and gravel to the SW. In the southern part of this area a complex series of pits and postholes were exposed, representing the possible remains of several structures. The clearest visible structure is that of a posthole-defined roundhouse set around a central roof support. Several probable storage pits were also excavated. Finds from the site included two worked flint blades, recovered from a pit and posthole in the possible roundhouse complex. Sherds of coarse pottery were also recovered from one of the pits. On the basis of these finds, and 14C assay, the remains are dated to the mid to late Bronze Age.

In Area B, a rectangle measuring 8000m² was stripped of topsoil, exposing a small number of pit or posthole features. Although suggestive of some form of structure, these were too sparse to be strongly indicative. Among them was a large pit containing large quantities of stones and slight indications of heating/burning. This feature might have been associated with waste disposal from some form of small-scale industrial process. Small quantities of iron slag were recovered during the evaluation phase.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Elphinstone Holdings Ltd

Slacknamarnock Quarry, Inverness Colin Hewat
Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd

NH 6585 4160 The watching brief carried out between 6 August–4 October 2007 entailed monitoring the clearing of vegetation and excavation of topsoil to form an access road into the disused quarry and of soil stripping in areas designated as 'archaeologically sensitive' in the development area. No features were encountered along the course of the access road. It appears that a large part of the site had been stripped down to the underlying sand and gravel deposits at the time of the quarrying, rendering it archaeologically sterile. The only area that appeared to be undisturbed was the high area located along the S edge of the site; although some sections of this area are also disturbed. It was in this area that a cist burial was recorded in 1970 (NH64SE33). No features were encountered during monitoring of soil stripping in the 'archaeologically sensitive' areas, however.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports to be deposited with Highland Council.

Funder: Aviemore and Highland Developments Ltd

Kilmallie

Ballachulish Moss

Desk-based assessment, watching brief

Kieran Haines

SUAT Ltd

NN 055 602 SUAT Ltd was contracted by North Ballachulish Community Development Group in January 2007, to undertake a desk-based assessment and watching brief on the site of a new

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play park at Baile Ur. The application site lies immediately next to the scheduled ancient monument site of Ballachulish Moss. Although no features are visible on the ground surface in the application area, unrecorded buried remains might still survive to be discovered during site works. A desk-based assessment of the area and an archaeological watching brief were needed at this site because there was a potential for finds or features of interest to be discovered during site works.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: North Ballachulish Community Development Group

Cow Hill, Fort William

A Hickie

Desk-based assessment, fieldwalking

NN 109 739 A series of 4 V-shaped enclosures, visible on aerial photographs and preserved as low banks in the landscape, extending for around 45m on a NE/SW axis. They are well preserved at their NE extent, but less well defined at the SW end, where they are overgrown. The apices of the enclosures are directed towards Fort William. These may be the remains of the Jacobite Four-gun Battery mentioned in contemporary reports of 1746.

Eilean Loch Airceig

J E Kirby, M Gascoigne, J E Dye and P J Madden

Desk-based assessment, field survey

NN 1599 8885 Chapel, burial ground, vitrified fort and crannog. Earlier descriptions of this scheduled ancient monument provide indecisive and conflicting information. The island is rectangular, measuring 42m N/S x 32m E/W at the time of the visit. Bedrock is exposed in the NE corner, and the vegetated part of the island, which measures 29m N/S x 19m E/W, consists of glacial till. The W and S sides have been supplemented with stones in the size range 0.1–0.3m, which extend into deeper water for several metres.

The chapel occupies the highest point, c2.5m above the level of the loch, oriented E/W and measuring c13.2 x 5.08m in walls of lime-mortared random rubble, 0.8m thick. The E gable has collapsed outwards, and evidence for an altar and associated burials has eroded into the loch. The E end of the N wall stands to a height of 3.5m, and parts of the N and S walls remain to wall-head level at c2.0m, but the W end has been reduced to grass-covered rubble. Two lengths of turf dyke to the S may mark the extent of the medieval burial ground, but the only evidence for burials are two fragments of slate gravestones cast down the bank below the chapel, one of which is inscribed D K or D R.

There is a 7m length of vitrified wall 0.8m high in the SE corner and another 4m length in the centre of the N side. Several large masses of vitrified material occur on the SW side, and smaller pieces are scattered throughout the crannog material on the W and S sides. The island was planted with European larch in the second quarter of the 19th century, and erosion of the crannog material has left the roots severely exposed. One such tree in the SW corner stands so high that it must have been planted on top of an upstanding wall, part of which may be visible a little to the NNE. A short length of unassociated dry stone wall, three courses of flat slabs, is visible beneath a nearby stump, with a mass of burnt clay, possibly wattle and daub, on top.

There was no sign of the 'well preserved causeway going zigzag to the shore' (some 250m to the N), as recorded by Blundell in 1913, but the eroded remains of a probable jetty are visible in the water off the SW side.

A report will be deposited with the Highland Council SMR.

Funder: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group

Fort William and Inverlochy Project

Dr Tony Pollard

Geophysical survey, trial trench evaluation

Centre for Battlefield Archaeology/GUARD

NN 104 742 (fort) In August 2007 a trial trench evaluation (hand-cut trenches) was carried out on the public space known as the Parade in the centre of Fort William. Further trenches were excavated in and outside the remains of the nearby fort which gives its name to the modern town (in Gaelic: An Gearasdan – 'the Garrison'). The trenches targeted anomalies produced by an earlier geophysical survey.

The aim of the project was to examine the potential for the survival of remains relating to the early history of the town (Maryburgh) which grew up around the fort which was first constructed in 1654. The town is reported to have been destroyed by the garrison of the fort in March 1746 in order to deprive Jacobite forces of cover when they began a siege of the fort during the later part of the '45.

A series of trenches in the fort established that very little if anything remains of buried archaeological features related to the life of the fort – at least in the areas investigated. Much of the fort was destroyed following the arrival of the railway in the late 19th century. The portion of the fort surviving was used as a railway yard up until the 1970s and over time engine sheds, inspection pits and a turntable removed any trace of the fort's interior, which included barrack blocks and other buildings. Midden deposits were encountered heaped up against the exterior of the wall, at the rear of the beach, and there may be potential for earlier midden deposits in other locations outside the fort.

On the Parade, the course of a former burn contained various layers of rich midden material, including ceramics and bottle fragments. Much of this material appears to relate to the 17th- and 18th-century occupation of the Parade by buildings which formed the settlement of Maryburgh. Other trenches exposed quantities of fire-damaged wine bottles of 18th-century type, which along with charcoal-rich deposits and burnt daub provide evidence for the destruction of the town by the garrison in 1746. A series of postholes may relate to the early settlement or later activity.

The third element of the project was the limited metal detector survey of a ridge known as Tom na hAire, near the old castle of Inverlochy, to the NE of the town. The location is traditionally held to be the site of the victory of a Royalist army led by the Marquis of Montrose over a Covenantor force under the Marquis of Argyll in 1645. Two musket balls were the only finds which could confidently be associated with the battle.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, Highland Council.

Funder: Highland Council, Lochaber Community Fund

(Highland 2007), Heritage Lottery Fund

Kilmonivaig

Invergarry Castle

Janet Hooper

Building recording

NH 31491 00612 Consolidation of the late 16th- to early 17th-century Invergarry Castle was begun in November 2006 and is nearing completion in November 2007. The roofless castle stands in part to five storeys in height. It is of L-plan, though the wing at the S W corner was largely destroyed after the 1745 uprising, while the adjacent stair tower collapsed in the early 1990s. There is a further round stair tower at the NE corner. Though no groundworks have been necessary, a watching brief has been maintained throughout the consolidation works and a comprehensive photographic and written record of the building compiled.

Funder: Historic Scotland, Mr and Mrs McCallum

Kilmuir**Kilbride Point**

Sarah E Thomas
PhD research on the late medieval church in the Hebrides
Departments of Archaeology and History,
University of Glasgow

NG 3735 6605 A survey of the chapel site at Kilbride Point on the W coast of the Trotternish peninsula was carried out in May 2007. A 1:50 scale plan was drawn of the chapel and later house. The chapel is orientated E/W and measures 10.4 x 4m internally with an area of 41.6m². The walls reach a maximum height of 0.6m and 1.1m thick. The walls are solidly built with large pieces of stone, well defined faces and square corners. There are quite well defined faces of wall on the E, N and part of the S wall. The later house fills two-thirds of the interior of the chapel. It is of markedly different construction to the chapel; it is rubble-built with curved walls. It overlies the chapel walls on the western end, and two thirds of the S and N walls.

Funder: The Hunter Archaeological Trust and the University of Glasgow's Faculty of Arts Graduate School Research Support Fund

Kilmaluag

Sarah E Thomas
PhD research on the late medieval church in the Hebrides
Departments of Archaeology and History,
University of Glasgow

NG 4356 7492 A survey of the medieval parish church site at Kilmaluag on the northern end of the Trotternish peninsula was carried out in May 2007. A 1:50 scale plan was drawn of the church. The church is orientated E/W and measures 13 x 6.5m externally with an internal area of 52.64m². The only wall standing is the W gable wall which stands to its entire height including the finial and is 0.90m thick. However, it appears that the W wall has been substantially rebuilt at some point. There are visible foundations on the N and S ends of the W wall. These foundations extend about 0.25m on either end of the W wall. Sections of the E and S walls are visible as grassed-over turf banks with occasional courses of walling visible. The surviving section of the east wall stands to a maximum height of 1m and at the base it is c1m wide. Subsequent research has revealed that the W wall was rebuilt in order to house a memorial tablet to the men of Kilmaluag who died in the First World War, unveiled in July 1925.

Funder: The Hunter Archaeological Trust and the University of Glasgow's Faculty of Arts Graduate School Research Support Fund

Kiltarlity and Convinth**Culmill**

Catherine Dagg
Trial trenching
NH 5121 4086 5% trial trenching was carried out in advance of a small-scale development of a dwelling and chalets. An infilled trench, probably of late 19th- or 20th-century date and associated with drainage, was the only archaeological feature revealed.
Funder: G and S Johnson

Kimuir Easter**Appitauld, Milton**

Claire Herbert
Evaluation
Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd
NH 76345 74333 A site evaluation was undertaken in June 2007 in advance of a proposed housing development at Appitauld, to the NW of the village of Milton. No sites had previously been noted in the development site. A total of 11

trenches were excavated across the development site; no archaeological remains were identified during the trial-trenching evaluation.

Archive will be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports will be deposited with RCAHMS and Highland Council SMR.
Funder: Capital Homes (Highland) Ltd

Kintail**Camas Luinie**

George Currie
Cup-marked rocks
NG 94410 29098 1) A prominent boulder 1.5m high and 90m W of NG92NW1 bears two cup marks both 50 x 18mm. This probably the same boulder mentioned by N Macrae in 1923.

2) At NG 94499 28707, a boulder 2.3 x 1.0 x 0.7m has at least four cup marks.

Faddoch

George Currie
Cup-marked rock
NG 95448 28635 A boulder on a terrace above Faddoch measuring 2.3 x 2.2 x 0.9m, has at least 40 cup marks on its E-sloping face. The almost certainly the same as reported by T Wallace in 1897.

Knockbain**Bellfield, Charlestown, Inverness**

Chris O'Connell
Watching brief
CFA Archaeology Ltd
NH 6441 4854 An archaeological watching brief was maintained from 18–20 June 2007 during the excavation of 42 test pits in the vicinity of a probable ring ditch and enclosure recorded from aerial photographs. No archaeological remains were found.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: WA Fairhurst and Partners

Laggan**New Water Main at Laggan, Invernessshire**

Mary Peteranna and John Wood
Archaeological survey
Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
NN 613 947 to NN 616 954 An archaeological survey was conducted on 15 December 2006 on behalf of Halcrow Group Ltd acting for Scottish Water to identify and record the nature and extent of any archaeological features likely to be affected by the burial of a water main pipeline above the village of Laggan. Running at a length of 600m, two previously known areas of archaeological interest were identified, and one new area of archaeological potential (feature 2), thought to be a corn-drying kiln. The archaeologically sensitive areas were clearly marked off and their presence discussed and made known to the client. Their presence did not fall directly into the route of the proposed pipeline, and Scottish Water were advised to avoid the marked off areas to ensure preservation of the features.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Halcrow Group Ltd acting on behalf of Scottish Water

Lairg**25 Lairg Muir**

Cathy Dagg and John Wood
Archaeological evaluation
Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
NC 5864 0688 An evaluation consisting of a desk-based assessment, trial-trenching evaluation and building survey was carried out in July 2007 in advance of construction of a new house

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at 25 Lairg Muir. The desk-based assessment found no recorded archaeological features on the site itself, although the surrounding area is rich in archaeology, containing extensive prehistoric and later sites including hut circles, cairns and field systems from the Bronze and Iron Age. Due to the likely demolition of the original croft house and byre, a rapid photographic record and building survey was undertaken. A tracked back-acting mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m straight-edged ditching bucket excavated two trenches under close archaeological supervision. These trenches covered an area of 92.5sqm representing a sample of approximately 7.7% of the development site. Nine fragments of ceramic and two of glass were recovered from the ploughsoil, consistent with a mid- to late 19th-century date. No finds of archaeological interest were identified. The site has been in cultivation for a very long time, and appears to have been levelled and improved in the 20th century.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Rev J Goskirk

Lairg Muir John Wood and Gemma Shannahan
Desk-based assessment, walkover survey
Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NC 5849 0681 A desk-based assessment and archaeological watching brief on site stripping were carried out in August 2007 as a condition of planning permission for construction of a new house at Lairg Muir, Sutherland. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were found. The topsoil stripping revealed a few modern test pits; two small burnt features, which were shallow and undatable; and an area of disturbance probably associated with the building of the adjoining stables and existing access track

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: D Atkinson

Lairg Muir Croft John Wood
Archaeological evaluation Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NC 588 067 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on 3 July 2007 in advance of construction of a new house at Lairg Muir Croft, Sutherland. The desk-based assessment incorporated with this project found no recorded archaeological features in the site itself, although the surrounding area is rich in archaeology, containing extensive prehistoric and later sites including hut circles, cairns and field systems from the Bronze and Iron Age. A tracked back-acting digger fitted with a 1.8m straight-edged ditching bucket excavated eight trenches under close archaeological supervision. The total area covered was 282m², representing a sample of 11.6% of the development area. No archaeological features were encountered.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr I Fraser

Plot 1 Savalmore, Sutherland Cathy Dagg and John Wood
Archaeological evaluation Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NC 5880 0847 An evaluation was carried out in June 2007 in advance of construction of a new house at Savalmore. The desk-based assessment found no recorded archaeological features on the site itself, although the surrounding area is rich in archaeology, containing extensive prehistoric and later sites including hut circles, cairns and field systems from the Bronze and Iron Age. The place-name Saval (Sabhal) means a barn or store and may refer to a medieval tithe barn or an estate ginal. To the SE of this site is the Creag an tSabhal, the rock of the store or barn. However, no evidence of this can be seen today. The trial trenching evaluation consisted of five trenches: four linear trenches measuring 1.5 x 20m and one box trench measuring 4

x 4m. These trenches covered a total of approximately 164.5m², representing a sample of 6.1% of the total area of approximately 2695m². One possible anthropogenic feature was noted in trench 5, a shallow layer of medium (<0.15m) stones covering an area of 1.5 x 0.75m in a rough oval aligned NE/SW. This was interpreted as either the infilling of a hollow in the field or the remains of a 19th-century trackway.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr A Butcher

Sallachy Broch Graeme Cavers
Survey AOC Archaeology Group

NC 5491 0922 As part of a research project into broch architecture, and the Knowledge Transfer Project (a collaborative research project between AOC Archaeology Group and the University of Nottingham) a laser scan survey was undertaken at the broch of Sallachy, Lairg, Sutherland. On 9–10 October 2007 16 scan stations were taken to provide coverage of the structure at an average net resolution of 10mm.

Archive to be deposited in RCAHMS.
Funder: AOC Archaeology Group/University of Nottingham

96, Torroble Catherine Dagg
Watching brief

NC 5903 0497 A watching brief was carried out on a house site next to a prehistoric cairn, hut circle and field system. Although the adjacent field contained many prehistoric clearance cairns and possible structures, the house site was in an improved field cleared of stones, which had been used to construct a retaining wall for the public road, and no archaeological features were located.

Funder: A Anderson

Latheron

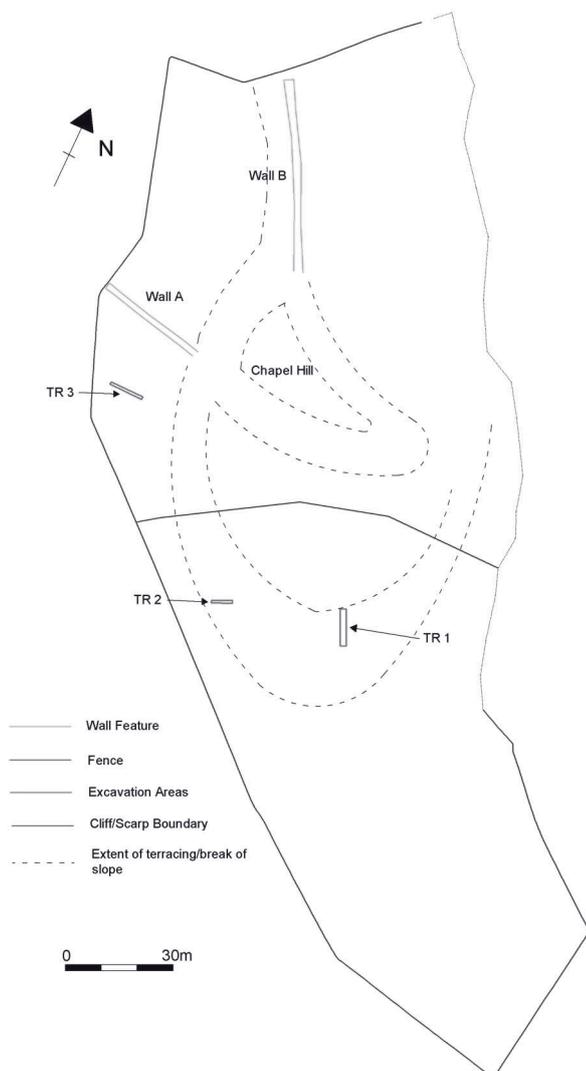
Ballachly Lloyd Laing
Geophysical survey, excavation

Dept of Archaeology, University of Nottingham
ND 1567 3035 A geophysical survey was carried out by a team from Nottingham University on the site of the supposed Early Christian monastic complex at Chapel Hill, Ballachly, near Dunbeath, in July 2007. Previous geophysical work had been carried out on the site by GUARD in 1998 and 2002 using resistivity (GUARD Project 1002). The present survey went over some of the ground covered by GUARD, where there was some ambiguity, using resistivity, and additionally carried out a gradiometer survey. In the light of the geophysical survey, limited site assessment by trial trenching was conducted outside the scheduled area, to further the understanding of the geophysical plots. A terrace to the SE of the scheduled area appeared to be defined by anomalies suggestive of an enclosure ditch. However, excavation (Trench 1) indicated that the anomalies had been caused by freshwater springs following the contour of the terrace. At the top of the slope there was some evidence for a substantial dry stone wall (approximately 2.3m wide) that had been extensively denuded to base level. A second, smaller cutting (Trench 2) revealed the better preserved remains of a stone wall of similar build. The rear face of this lay outside the excavated area, but it was at least 2m wide. This was of generally similar to the existing stone walls in the scheduled area. It had been constructed on a prepared ground surface which also showed evidence for cultivation following the contours of the hill. The wall in Trench 2, which seems to have had a facing of large stones with core of smaller stones and gravel, (in the section investigated mixed with charcoal), did not appear from the survey to join up with

that in Trench 1, but further excavation is necessary to confirm this. There was no dating evidence, but the features would be compatible with a medieval monastic enclosure.

To the SE of Wall A of the scheduled area a cutting (Trench 3) was dug to determine an anomaly on the gradiometer survey. This cutting coincided with an area of cobbles overlain by a deposit containing one sherd of glazed 13th- to 14th-century pottery. Work will continue in 2008.

Archive to be deposited with the Edinburgh SMR.
Funder: University of Nottingham



Ballachly, Dunbeath, Caithness, survey.

Lochalsh

Kyle Water Main Renewal

John Wood
Field monitoring Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
NG 865 296 to NG 803 309 Field monitoring was conducted during May and June 2007 to identify and record as far as possible any archaeology affected by the construction of a new water main in the Balmacara area of Lochalsh. The proposed trench line ran along a 12km route where previous evaluations and assessments had noted the potential for archaeology. A series of site visits were undertaken during the construction work. Where possible, particular attention was paid to the sections of the water main that deviated from the public roads. Unfortunately initial excavations near the water treatment works at Achnandarach had already taken place so it was not possible

to observe these. The recorded sites as highlighted in the desk-based assessment were checked further, and where necessary exploratory excavations were undertaken. The result of the project confirmed the presence of archaeology as noted in the SMR and RCAHMS records and did not locate any new features. No recorded archaeological sites were directly affected by the pipeline.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Halcrow PLC

Kyle Water Treatment Works

John Wood
Archaeological excavation Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
NG 803 308 An archaeological excavation was conducted from 23–8 July 2007 to assess the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected by an extension to the Kyle water treatment works, Achnandarach. A single trench was opened to cover the entire area to be disturbed. The hut circle that features in CFA report no. 690 was uncovered in 1999 when 14 trenches were opened as part of an archaeological field evaluation. The area of the hut circle was fenced off to create a buffer zone of protection with a radius of 14m from the centre of the feature. The new extension of the water treatment works cut through a section of this zone. The site was examined and it was agreed by the contractors that the works would not encroach closer than 11m from the centre of the hut circle. The site was stripped, cleaned and excavated. Despite its proximity to the hut circle the area to be extended by the works was found to be clear of any archaeological finds or features. One modern stone dump was noted.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mott MacDonald for Scottish Water

Lochbroom

Braemore Square

Anna Welti, Jackie Wilson and Gordon Sleight
Survey Lochbroom Field Club
NH 1955 7895 Plane table survey has continued during 2007 and has been completed over most of the site. Walls, banks and dykes in the southernmost part of the site have been mapped in less detail due to thick bracken cover. A systematic sweep of the site by metal detector has revealed fragments of iron farm implements, horse shoes, cartridges and bullets. Features examined include an extensive D-shaped stone wall, a subrectangular stone house structure possibly associated with nearby banks and foundations, and several pits and hollows of uncertain function. Further walkover, aided by massive bracken clearance, has enabled initial interpretation of many of the site features.

Archive deposited with the Highland Council SMR.

Morvern

Maritime Landscape in North Argyll – Bonnavoulin, Possible Fish Trap

Colin Martin and Paula Martin
Survey Morvern Maritime Centre
NM 559 533 The remains of a low stone wall run N/S for 70m across the small bay S of Eilean nan Gabhar. It is attached to the rocks at its southern end, but stops short of a rocky outcrop at the other side of the bay. While this simple wall might function as a fish trap, it is only exposed at low spring tides, unlike other fish traps noted during the survey which would function at both spring and neap tides. Its purpose remains uncertain. This survey was undertaken during 2006.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

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Maritime Landscape in North Argyll –

Bonnauoulin, Quays Colin Martin and Paula Martin
Survey Morvern Maritime Centre

NM 558 534 A complex of walls running for about 100m between high and low water marks links a small offshore island (Eilean nan Gabhar) and an intervening rock outcrop to the E end of Bonnauoulin Bay. The system provides access for boats at all states of the tide. Another more ruinous wall to the E and at a lower level may have given protection against wave action from the S. Immediately to the N is a cleared strip of beach which provides access for small boats. This survey was undertaken during 2006.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Maritime Landscape in North Argyll –

Killundine, boathouse Colin Martin and Paula Martin
Survey Morvern Maritime Centre

NM 5771 4998 A small roofless boathouse stands on the NW side of the bay at the mouth of the Killundine River, but appears to have belonged to the Killundine estate on the SE side of the bay. It resembles a small boathouse already surveyed on Lismore (DES 2005, 34), and two other examples identified in Morvern, and probably relates to salmon fishing. The partly collapsed structure is seriously affected by tree roots. This survey was undertaken during 2006.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Norse settlement and Contacts in Northern Argyll –

Caisteal nan Con Anne Bankier and Stephen Digney
PhD research – reconnaissance survey

Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow
NM 58400 48675, NM 58381 48692 and NM 58341 48711
Reconnaissance survey with the aim of identifying evidence for Norse settlement in Northern Argyll was targeted at a number of locations with surviving Old Norse place names. The aim was to locate archaeological remains that could go back to the medieval period and to generate discussion of this evidence. The survey was undertaken between 14 April–4 May 2007. The locations selected for systematic survey were those with very little known archaeology. In addition a number of specific sites were identified from RCAHMS as potentially relevant. A visit to the scheduled site of Caisteal nan Con (NM54NE 3), a 17th-century tower house on the site of an earlier fort, identified the remains of three structures not included in the RCAHMS report. Sites identified were:

Structures associated with Caisteal nan Con

NM 58400 48675 Boulder footings of a roughly rectangular structure with dimensions of 4.1 x 2.8m, and wall width of 0.6m.

NM 58381 48692 Boulder footings of a roughly oval structure with dimensions of 4.8 x 3.4m, and wall width from 0.6–1m.

NM 58341 48711 Remains of small rectangular structure which is heavily overgrown with grasses and moss with dimensions of 1.5 x 1.8m.

Report to be deposited with RCAHMS and Highland SMR in due course.

Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland and The Caledonian Research Foundation.

Petty

Castle Stuart Golf Course

Watching brief Alisdair Curtis and Chris O'Connell
CFA Archaeology Ltd

NH 741 501 A watching brief and limited excavation were

carried out in May 2007 during ground reduction work associated with the construction of a compound and access road at Castle Stuart Golf Course, Inverness. Preliminary results indicate that the site contains two roundhouses, five linear features and a great number of pits of various sizes distributed across the site.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service SMR.

Funder: Castle Stuart LLP

Castle Stuart Golf Course Emma Malone and John Wood
Excavation Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 7401 5005 An excavation was conducted in August and September of 2007 to identify, excavate and record all features already exposed following a watching brief conducted by CFA Archaeology in May 2007. Two trenches were opened between 8 August–21 September 2007, the main excavation area with a measurement of c4470m² and a smaller section immediately to the S c885m². The watching brief had indicated a high concentration of pits, but when investigated, a large proportion were in fact natural depressions filled with topsoil or anomalies attributed to tree root action. Several small pits containing worked flint and BA pottery were found, as well as a large, deep wattle-lined pit with a diameter of 3.50m and stakeholes arcing around the base circumference. Three well defined firepits were also excavated along with a partial curvilinear small ditch-like feature, increasing in depth from SE/NW.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Castle Stuart Golf

Easter Glackton Farm

Watching brief Emma Malone
Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 825 535 An archaeological watching brief was conducted from 12 September–20 September 2007 on topsoil stripping at Easter Glackton Farm, Gollanfield, Nairn to establish and record the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected by a gravel quarry.

The desk-based assessment found no archaeological features in the site itself, but there is a midden (NH 85SW0018), a crannog and possible logboat (HSMR NH 85SW00012) in the wider surrounding area.

The initial walkover survey discovered that the area had been subject to previous excavations, showing evidence of extensive levelling for agricultural purposes. It was then discovered that the owner of the farm had undertaken a major project in 2003 to remove the original undulating landscape to form an area of level ground. In excess of 57000 tonnes of topsoil and subsoil was removed, with Scottish Natural Heritage overseeing the work. A site meeting with Highland County Council archaeologist Kirsty Cameron was held and it was decided that it was futile to continue the watching brief as the area could no longer be archaeologically viable.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: HQC Construction Ltd

Portree

Bile Chapel, Torvaig

Sarah E Thomas
PhD research on the late medieval church in the Hebrides

Departments of Archaeology and History,
University of Glasgow

NG 4972 4430 A survey of the site of Bile chapel at Torvaig N of Portree was carried out in May 2007. A 1:200 scale plan was drawn of the chapel. The chapel is a small rectangular structure oriented ENE/WSW. It measures 8.2m x 4m internally and the walls are c0.90m thick. The doorway may have been in the W

end of the S wall. The interior of the chapel is filled with loose stone which may be tumble from the walls.

Funder: The Hunter Archaeological Trust and the University of Glasgow's Faculty of Arts Graduate School Research Support Fund

Braes Water Treatment Works, Portree, Skye Claire Shaw

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey Jacobs UK

NG 477 423 to NG 507 380 The assessment undertaken between 13 August–23 November 2007 identified a total of 26 sites in a 100m corridor along the proposed route of the replacement water mains. The commonest sites are post-medieval structures and areas of relict cultivation.

Report to be deposited with the Highland Council Archaeology Unit and archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Churchton Bay, Raasay Phil Richardson and Mike Cressey

Excavation, palaeoenvironmental assessment, survey and evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NG 54465 36404 An evaluation, excavation and palaeoenvironmental assessment of intertidal peat in Clachan Harbour, Churchton Bay, were required in advance of the construction of a new ferry terminal. The excavation in January/February 2007 uncovered a lithic scatter below and in the peat layer, suggesting the site is of Mesolithic origin. A further survey and evaluation were carried out in advance of construction of an access road and associated works in June 2007. A previously unidentified hearth/stone setting was located during this survey, close to the current N/S fence line which separates the arable land and forested area S of Raasay House. It consisted of four upright slabs protruding from eroded areas of grass-covered topsoil; excavation showed it contained burnt coal and ash and had seen at least two phases of use. The evaluation of 5% of defined areas meant that a total of 349m² of trenches were excavated. No features of archaeological significance were uncovered in any of the trenches. One trench was extended around the stone feature revealing a spread of dark burnt coal and ash immediately to the W.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, Highland Council SMR

Funder: Highland Council

Croft 1, West Suisnish, Isle of Raasay Martin Wildgoose

Evaluation Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey

NG 553 351 An evaluation prior to development of a new house revealed that of four structures (24–27) recorded during a survey in 2005 (ACFA Occasional Reports No. 80), only two survived, and these only partially. Structure 24 in the survey had been cut through by a new access road, as had structure 25. Structures 26 and 27 had been totally destroyed by the hardstanding for an agricultural shed. Research and trial excavation of the surviving structures revealed that structures 24 and 25 were both enclosures and that they had fallen out of use around 1851 at the time of the clearance of Suisnish Township. Both structures had then been quarried for stone during the construction of a nearby gathering park.

Archive currently retained by Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey. Reports lodged with RCAHMS and Highland Council

Funder: Mrs Diane Henderson

Home Farm, Portree

Watching brief, excavation Ian Suddaby

NG 476 444 A watching brief was undertaken in October CFA Archaeology Ltd

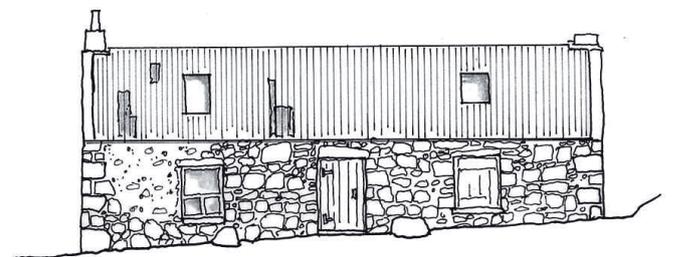
2006 during the removal of topsoil at Home Farm, Portree, Isle of Skye, during construction works for a housing development. A number of features were recorded and subsequent excavations continued until March 2007. Features excavated included a circular ditched enclosure with similarities to henge or hengiform monuments but without a clear entrance; a ring ditch roundhouse; a possible post-built structure; and a number of other pits and ditched features of likely prehistoric date. The site was generally artefact poor, but an assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the upper fills of the hengiform ditch and Beaker pottery came from two pits. A variety of lithics included flint and some fine retouched tools of mudstone. Metalworking remains were recovered from two pits.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports deposited with RCAHMS and Highland SMR

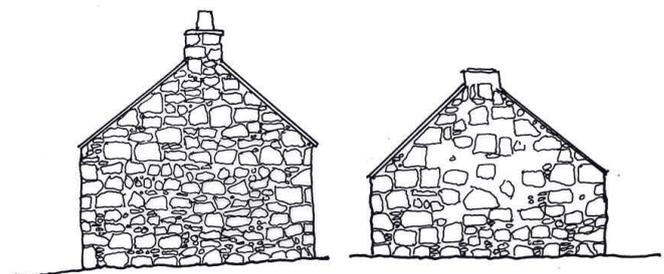
Funder: Lochalsh and Skye Housing Association and Robertson Homes

Kyle Rona, Achadh and Doire Dubh, Raasay

Survey Bruce Henry ACFA

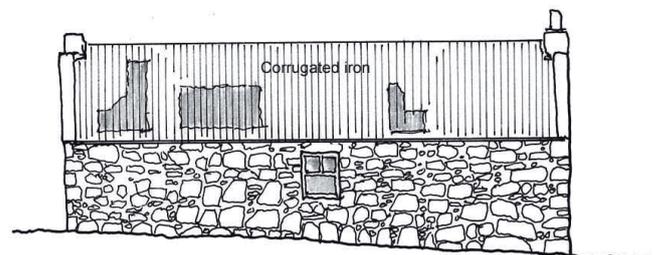


Southwest Frontage



NW Elevation

SE Elevation



Northeast Elevation



Tigh an Achaidh, Raasay. Copyright ACFA.

NG 6105 5235 The survey of the North End of Raasay, an area of 200ha covering the small scattered settlements of Kyle Rona, Achadh and Doire Dubh, was carried out by ACFA in two phases in April 2006 and April 2007, as part of the continuing programme of recording the physical remains of human activity on the Island of Raasay. The 64 features recorded covered a

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period from the Mesolithic (a cave site identified in the Scotland's First Settlers Project) to the modern (a standing building last lived in in the 1940s but used as a shepherds' bothy until the 1990s). The remains of some 45 buildings were recorded and planned, along with many associated agricultural areas and structures such as shelters and field banks. Many of these date from the 19th century and are related to the clearance of people from the S of the island.

The buildings recorded include the schoolhouse (taken as the midpoint of the survey area). This is a well built structure with substantial parts still upstanding, the building measuring 9.8 x 4.0m. Evidence remains of a fireplace in the NW gable, windows, and a door.

Of the two standing buildings surveyed, one (NG 6114 5260) has been sympathetically restored by the Mountain Bothies Association after lying derelict for some 50 years. The bothy is now regularly used and cared for by passing walkers.

Tigh an Achaidh (NG 6116 5189) gave an opportunity to examine a typical 19th-century Raasay croft house in near-original state. A standing building survey was conducted both outside and inside. Last occupied as a house in the 1940s, it has since been used as a bothy by shepherds and others, many of whom left graffiti recording their visit. The inscriptions left by the shepherds in particular form an important record of social history. In total some 300 items were recorded by the ACFA surveyors.

Full report deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Robert Kiln Trust and Glasgow Archaeological Society

Raasay Water Main John Wood, Martin Wildgoose and Gemma Shannahan

Site recording, monitoring Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
NG 5721 4010 to NG 5594 3968 Following the results of a desk-based assessment, a group of shielings and a boundary dyke were identified to the eastern end of the water main, N of Loch na Meilich. Two follow-up visits to the area were made, on 9–18 May 2007, the first consisting of a walkover survey checking for upstanding archaeological remains and flagging known RCAHMS sites for the attention of the contractors on site. During the second site visit the sites were surveyed using a DGPS unit in mapping mode, photographed and recorded. The construction work was closely monitored. One new shieling hut was recorded, previously not noted in RCAHMS or SMR record, at the foot of the W flank of Meall Daimh.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Halcrow PLC

Reay

Forss Wind Farm Paul Humphreys and John Wood
Watching brief Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

ND 024 692 A watching brief was carried out on 23 March 2007 during the installation of cables to connect wind turbines at Forss, Caithness, to the National Grid. The trenching commenced at the national grid substation, 1.5m wide with a continual depth of c1.2m progressing upslope and crossing two fields of pasture, cutting through humic ploughsoil overlying a stony clay-rich subsoil. Bedrock was close to the surface in places and was broken through by hydraulic pecker. No anthropogenic soils were present and despite the presence of archaeology in the surrounding area (ND06NW20, ND06NW54, ND06NW154.01 ND06NW55, ND06NW122) no archaeological features were uncovered.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy

Resolis

Newhall Point, Balblair

Stuart Farrell

Evaluation

NH 70943 67026 An evaluation was undertaken during January 2007 at Newhall Point prior to a planning application for a small house development. The site lies adjacent to the site of an 11th-century chapel (NH76NW 2). This follows from previous work (DES 2002, 77) conducted by the author to the S. Work in January 2007 revealed no archaeological deposits or features.

Report deposited with Highland SMR and RCAHMS. Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr and Mrs F Haldane

Rosemarkie

Fortrose Cathedral – Chapter House

Paul Fox

Archaeological monitoring, recording Kirkdale Archaeology

NH 7273 5653 Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken on 5–6 February 2007 at the Chapter House, Fortrose Cathedral, during the repair and replacement of roof elements. A detailed plan was made of the roof layout prior to replacement of sarking.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Rosemarkie Churchyard Isabel Henderson and Ian G Scott
Fragment of incised cross slab Groam House Museum

NH 737 576 The fragment is incised with a quadrant of an incised ringed cross. It is carved on one face only, its condition is good and there is no differentiation in the colour of the sandstone between front and back. The surface background of the carved face is finely dressed. The surviving quadrant of the connecting ring is well proportioned in respect to the cross arms, and is accurately carved. The transverse arm meets the edge of the slab which has no marginal moulding. The groove of the incision is comparatively broad (10mm) and may have been worked or rubbed to form a rounded profile after the initial cutting. There is a terminal circular hollow at the end of the groove of the external margin of the ring where it meets the surviving transverse arm and the lower, or upper, arm of the cross. This feature can also be seen where a vestige of another section of the ring has survived in this area. The groove which expresses this lower or upper arm has the same breadth as the groove used for the ring but it is cut slightly deeper. The surviving armpit of the crosshead is gently rounded. It is carved with a slightly broader (13mm) groove than that used for the ring. One edge is straight and dressed. It tapers slightly from 65mm to 72mm. The fracturing of the other edges of the fragment are rough, suggesting the breaking up of the slab for reuse as rubble. Secondary damage to the dressed edge is visible on the front face of the slab but two depressions on this edge adjacent to the back face may be part of the original working of the edge. The bedding planes are clearly visible on the dressed edge and this internal structure of the slab accounts for the apparently natural smoothness of the back face. There is no evidence for the pebble inclusion which features on the back of ROMGH.1992.9.

The design of what survives of the cross is typical of Pictish and Ionian outlined ringed crosses. The straight edge suggests that the slab may have been regularly cut but straight edges and irregular top and bottom edges are also found. The meeting of the transverse arm with the edge of the slab and the lack of an edge moulding is a usual feature. Such slabs are more usually carved with shafted, Latin, crosses, but equal-armed crosses, sometimes supported on a narrow shaft, are also found. The slight taper of

the thickness of the slab and the deeper cutting of the surviving arm, which is not a transverse arm, suggests that the orientation of the slab is probably what makes the straight edge the right side of the slab. The probability is that the arm which lies at the left of the fragment is the shaft. From the surviving design the width of the slab can be calculated. From the straight edge of the slab to the centre of the shaft is 173mm. At 346mm wide the slab is not large, but slabs of similar width are found in the collection on Iona and are common generally. If the slab bore a Latin cross then the height of the slab would probably have been around 750mm. The slab was probably funerary. It is difficult to tell whether slabs carved on one face only stood erect or were recumbent. Slabs can taper whatever their position. Only the fact that the depressions on the otherwise dressed straight edge were thought to be acceptable indicates that this slab lay on the ground where they would not be seen.

The fine dressing of the surface background of the front face, the confidence of the positioning of the ring, the conscious variation of the nature of the grooves, and the individual mannerism of the decorative circular hollows at the ends of the grooves, all suggest that this fragment is a remnant of a slab that easily takes its place in quality of design and execution with the rest of the exceptionally fine cross-marked funerary sculpture being produced in Rosemarkie in the Early Christian period.

Rosskeen

Rosskeen Waste Water Treatment Works Alastair Rees
Desk-based assessment Jacobs UK

NH 6842 7000 to NH 6963 6891 Jacobs Babbie was commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment of the cultural heritage resource potentially affected by the construction of a water treatment works and associated sewer at Rosskeen on the N shore of the Cromarty Firth. The assessment undertaken between November 2004 and January 2005 identified 18 sites close to the development area. Several of these sites are close to the proposed waste water treatment works, indicating that there may be further archaeological sites and deposits in the footprint of the treatment works.

Report deposited with Highland Regional Council and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Sleat

Kinloch Forest Martin Wildgoose
Pre-felling survey Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey

NG 728 156 (centred on) A survey carried out in advance of felling in Block 3 Kinloch Forest. A total of 12 new sites were recorded:

NG7302 1572 An enclosed cultivation platform.

NG 7298 1565 Unenclosed lazy bed cultivation.

NG 7281 1560 Stone dyke, clearance cairn and stone cell.

NG 7232 1532 Unenclosed lazy bed cultivation.

NG 7234 1558 Clearance cairn.

NG 7231 1563 Short length of enclosure dyke.

NG 7271 1580 Short length of enclosure dyke.

NG 7290 1584 Multi-period farmstead and enclosure.

NG 7300 1584 Farmstead and enclosure.

NG 7313 1569 Unenclosed lazy bed cultivation.

NG 7280 1564 Short length of enclosure dyke.

NG 7278 1582 Fragmentary foundations of a structure.

All sites were taped off prior to the start of site works.

Archive currently retained by Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey. Reports deposited with RCAHMS, Forestry

Commission and Highland Council.

Funder: Forestry Commission

Small Isles

Bealach a' Braigh Bhig, Orval, Isle of Rum Alan Saville
Findspot National Museums Scotland

NM 34 99 Flint flake (L.52 x B.28 x Th.4mm) of broad bladeli-like character and possible Early Mesolithic date found on the ground surface by Ms Janet Hooper.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT.76/06) and allocated to NMS.

Beinn Tighe, Canna

Test pits Jill Harden
National Trust for Scotland

NG 2441 0593 An attempt to identify the extent of this Neolithic site, first investigated in September 2006 (DES 2006, 101), was made during three days' work in late August 2007. Nine 1m square test pits were excavated to the depth of the subsoil or archaeological layers of unknown origin, whichever was encountered first. The E and W margins of the site were revealed, marked by the presence in two of the sondages of layers of red ?peat ash containing numerous Neolithic potsherds and some lithics. The other test pits were either excavated down to the subsoil, which was scored by ard/plough marks of unknown age, or onto stony layers that were not removed in case they were part of archaeological features. No rabbit damage was noted in any of the sondages, an indication that at least some of this site survives intact. Specialist reports are now being commissioned and once completed a research strategy will be developed with the aim of seeking support to look at this exciting site in more detail.

Archive to be deposited with the NTS SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: National Trust for Scotland

Change House and Coroghon Barns, Canna

Historic building recording George Geddes
Headland Archaeology Ltd

NG2724 0531 Change House Barn, NG2784 0552 Coroghon Barns Two agricultural buildings on the island of Canna were the focus of a detailed historic building survey in October 2006. The aim of this was to inform the urgent repair work that is necessary and to highlight the need for future historic building recording. The project included metric and photographic survey of both buildings, the production of a database of individual features in the buildings and a short written report. Both buildings were built in the late 18th century, Coroghon slightly later than Change House, and were constructed as multipurpose agricultural buildings, with rooms for stabling horses, providing a byre for cattle, storage space for hay and working floors for winnowing. They are situated close to the sea, probably to facilitate the easy loading and unloading of animals going to market. The barns can be seen as architectural symbols of major changes in Hebridean society and economy.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with the Highland SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Isle of Eigg

Archaeological reconnaissance survey Martin Wildgoose

Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey
A survey was carried out in advance of the electrification of the Island of Eigg. The survey covered the proposed sites of infrastructure, (wind farm, hydro scheme and solar array), and the routes of the cable network connecting these elements. Where it was felt necessary cable routes were realigned to avoid

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known archaeology. Only two new archaeological sites were recorded during the work:

Laig 1: NM 4682 8749 A ruinous stone-built structure measuring 11 x 5m over walls 1m thick.

Laig 2: NM 4678 8752 A ruinous bow-sided structure measuring 11 x 7m over walls 1.2m thick.

Archive currently retained by Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey. Reports deposited with the Eigg Trust, Highland Council and RCAHMS.

Funder: Eigg Electric Ltd

Snizort and Duirnish

Borve – Edinbane Water Main Renewal

John Wood and Cathy Dagg

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey

Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NG 454 477 to NG 335 511 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in September 2007 to establish as far as possible the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected by the construction of a new water main in the Edinbane area of Skye. A number of post-medieval farmsteads,crofting township remains, and areas of rig cultivation were identified on the ground. A watching brief is planned to cover construction work in the key areas.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Water and Halcrow Ltd

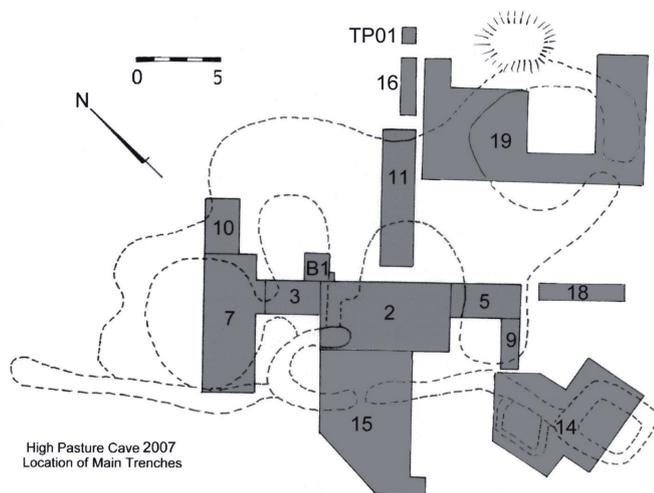
Strath

Uamh an Ard Achaidh (High Pasture Cave)

Steven Birch and Martin Wildgoose

Excavation, landscape survey

West Coast Archaeological Services/
Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey



Trench plan overlaid on outline of main site features.

NG 5940 1970 The third year of a planned five-year project saw the completion of excavations in Bone Passage. Excavations (Trench 17) at the northern end of the cave revealed that votive deposits here differed markedly from those at the foot of the stairs (southern end of cave), where multiple personal items had been placed, with the emphasis here being on deposition of animal bone collections. In addition a socketed axe of Bronze Age style but made/cast in iron was also recovered from between the paving of floor 2. An exciting development is that seven worked

antler pins recovered in 2005 have been identified as tuning pegs from a lyre, possibly the oldest such instrument in western Europe. Work on the surface concentrated on completion of Trenches 14, 16 and 18, all sections through the burnt mound deposits, and the opening of Trench 15 in the forecourt area of the cave – potentially the most important area of activity during the Early Iron Age use of the site. Test pits through possible geophysical anomalies and uncertain landscape features were also completed. The 2007 season also saw the start of a detailed landscape survey. A fuller description of the work will be made available through a DSR in April 2008. Trench 15 and the landscape survey will be completed in the 2008 season. For an insight into the work at High Pasture Cave see the dedicated website www.highpasturecave.org.

The excavation archive is currently held by WCAS and AALS c/o Steven Birch and Martin Wildgoose. Finds deposited with NMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland, Highland Council, Highland 2007 Fund and Skye and Lochalsh Enterprise/LEADER+

Tarbat

Tarbat Discovery Programme

Martin Carver and Cecily Spall
Excavation Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd

NH 914 839 The 2007 season consisted of 10 weeks excavation (25 June–September 2007), once again concentrated on the northern zone of Sector 2, being the area closest to the churchyard of St Colman's Church. The area of excavation was extended 8m to the S in order to examine stone-built features beyond the terrace walls believed to be associated with a watermill.

Investigation of structures and features belonging to Period 2, the principal phase of monastic occupation, was completed and focussed on Structure 4, a stone-lined tank complex, and Structure 9, a timber building, both believed to be associated with vellum-working. Structure 4 was found to have been fed by a stone-lined culvert from the NE, while Structure 9 was found to have been constructed on a platform of levelled ground and redeposited subsoils. The yard associated with Structure 9 to its S was also the subject of continued excavation, most particularly its enclosure wall. The wall was found to be coarsely bonded sandstone with turf set on a raft of butchered animal bone.

Investigation in the southernmost part of the site consisted of the excavation of a complex of stone-built features thought previously to belong to a watermill. Investigation focussed on a large stone-lined culvert associated with a stone-built tank or stone-revetted causeway, Structure 7. These features are believed to be associated with the large-scale management of water and the engineering of the monastic road, but not apparently belonging to a watermill. The makeup of the Period 2 monastic road was investigated in a sondage and found to have been built on a broad cambered causeway of redeposited sand subsoils.

Investigation of a group of burials in the NE corner of the area of excavation was completed, having begun in 2005 with the excavation of the central grave. Work during 2007 saw the excavation of the two flanking burials, one with a stone cist, the other without, but marked at the ground surface by an earth mound capped with sandstone slabs. The group of three graves had been placed into a shallow earthwork that showed as a ditch containing redeposited bank material.

In addition to these early features, several features pre-dating Period 2 were identified and excavated. They were concentrated close to the wettest area of the site and appeared to be related to drainage and water collection, most notably a wicker-lined

well and charcoal-lined water collector. The sequence of naturally deposited strata was also investigated in order to test the nature of subsoil.

The project archive is currently in the care of the Department of Archaeology, University of York, the National Museums of Scotland and Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd, York. All finds are reported to the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel, and all excavated material has been awarded to the National Museums of Scotland. Data Structure Reports for 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 have been deposited with the Highland HER and with Historic Scotland, and can also be found online at www.york.ac.uk/depts/arch/staff/sites/tarbat.

Funder: National Museums of Scotland, Historic Scotland, Ross and Cromarty Enterprise, University of York



Tarbat Structure 7 under excavation, looking NW.

Thurso

Achingills Farm

Catherine Dagg

Watching brief

ND 1535 6260 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on ground breaking work associated with a new house on the NW face of Sordale Hill. S and E of the site, Sordale Hill and Stemster Hill contain a number of scheduled ancient monuments, forming a prehistoric ritual landscape of cairns and chambered cairns. No archaeological features were uncovered.

Funder: Mr D Bullivant

Tongue

Skinnet - Melness Water Main Renewal John Wood
Desk-based assessment Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NC 5822 6215 to NC 5818 6127 A desk-based assessment was conducted on 22 June 2007 to establish as far as possible the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected by the construction of a new raw water main at Skinnet, Melness - Sutherland. No scheduled monuments or listed buildings are on the 2.5km route itself although Talmine Water Mill (NC565E21) to the N of the trench line is scheduled together with land to its SW running as far as Manse Bridge. The offices of Highland Council Historic Environment Record were visited, but no archaeological reports were found relevant to the waterline. The area has been investigated before in 1996 as part of the 1st Edition Survey Project carried out by RCAHMS to locate unroofed buildings on the 1st Edition OS 1:10560 maps (NC56SE22).

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Halcrow PLC

155 Rhitongue

Catherine Dagg

Watching brief

NC 6047 5995 An archaeological watching brief was carried

out on ground-breaking work associated with a new house. An area of spread rubble was uncovered. The interpretation of this is uncertain, and various possibilities are offered. It may be the remains of the pre-19th-century trackway known to have crossed the site, spread field clearance associated with possible prehistoric cultivation to the W of the site, or deliberate paving of a work area associated with a structure, possibly a hut circle, to the E, suggested by a small, level, circular platform. No artefacts were recovered.

Funder: Mr P MacDonald

Urray

Broomhill, Muir of Ord

Dan Atkinson

Evaluation

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NH 5230 5010 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during April 2007 in advance of a proposed housing development at Broomhill, Muir of Ord. A total of 22 trenches were excavated in the area of the proposed development, totalling approximately 650 linear metres. The evaluation identified evidence of a natural palaeochannel and features associated with the improvement of the land in the recent past. This included ceramic field drains, a rubble drainage sump and tree throws. No significant archaeological features or finds were uncovered during the works.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Highland SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Aviemore and Highland Developments Ltd

Watten

Lynegar

T Cowie

Chance find

National Museums Scotland

ND 23 57 In the course of a visit to the exhibition at Dunbeath Heritage Centre in 2006, Mr N MacDonald reported that he had found a bronze sword some years earlier; through the good offices of Nan Bethune and Meg Sinclair the artefact was then reported to the NMS in early 2007. It transpired that the bronze sword had been a chance discovery in 1990 in the course of carrying out groundworks in the garden of a house. This is a fine example of a Late Bronze Age leaf-shaped sword of Ewart Park type, datable to c1000-800 BC. The hilt shows evidence of having been repaired in antiquity.

Mybster Caithness

Paul Humphreys and John Wood

Watching brief

Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

ND 1745 5357 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on 30 July 2007 to record the nature and extent of any archaeology revealed during the construction of a house at Mybster. 300m to the E of the site are the remains of Knockglass Broch (ND155SE5) scheduled monument 561. No recorded sites were noted with the proposed site itself.

The site was cleared of topsoil and turf using a mechanical back-acting digger fitted with a straight-edged bucket. No archaeological features were uncovered.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr and Mrs Firth

Wick

Castle Sinclair Girnigoe Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd
Excavation, watching brief Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd

ND 3779 5490 Excavation of the North Range of the Outer Bailey courtyard was completed in March 2007. Previously identified as a West Tower and Central Range, the structure was

HIGHLAND

found to comprise a single, two-storey building with three rooms at ground level. These were served by a series of garderobes, which issued directly into the sea to the N, and fireplaces. The ground floor of the North Range is now thought to represent a service area. A staircase was identified in the northern corner of the courtyard, which would have provided access to the first floor of the North Range.

During August and September of 2007, an archaeological excavation and watching brief were carried out before and during, the construction of a new path and bridge to provide pedestrian access into the castle. The work encountered a number of stone-built structures associated with the West Barbican and West Gatehouse of the castle. In the area of the West Barbican, a paved surface (F11) and overlying wall (F7), initially identified during evaluation, were further exposed, revealing the eroded, NE extent of these features where they had collapsed into the dry moat. Although this surface is known to be later than the original West Barbican building, it could relate to the latest phase of use of the castle, representing part of a formal path leading from the West Barbican area, down into the dry moat to the South Barbican area.

At the eastern end of the new access path, a substantial area of cobbled surface (F120) was encountered, forming part of a metalled road aligned NEE/SWW. This might have been the original access road to the castle, although no secure dating evidence was recovered. A further slabbed surface (F121) was also encountered, running roughly parallel to the slope of the moat. This feature would appear to represent the continuation of F11, indicating that the slab path also continued to the SE, possibly joining the metalled road represented by F120.

Next to the West Gatehouse, a small length of wall was encountered, representing the lower courses of the SE wall of the gatehouse passage, which would originally have projected into the moat. This would suggest that the front (W) elevation of the gatehouse projected further into the moat than the surviving fabric would suggest.

Post-excavation work is ongoing, and a report is to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Clan Sinclair Trust



Castle Sinclair Outer Bailey courtyard under excavation, from the E.

Loch of Yarrows Environs, Caithness Mike Cressey
Palaeoenvironmental research and GPR survey

CFA Archaeology Ltd

ND 320 458 – Swartigill Burn, ND 301 452 – Oliclate Farm, ND 309 431 to ND 310 431 – South Yarrows 1 and 2 In January 2007 we carried out a programme of palaeoenvironmental survey on behalf of the Scottish Wetlands Archaeology Programme (SWAP) in the locality of Loch of Yarrows. This project is one of several research studies carried out by SWAP during 2006 as part of a wider framework to promote Scottish Wetland Archaeology

(SWAP 2007 forthcoming). The survey was carried with the help of volunteer members of the Caithness Archaeological Trust (CAT) and the Loch of Yarrows Archaeological Trust (YAT).

The project was designed to test the viability of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) over variable depths of blanket or mire peat formations. Three study areas were selected and included a sequence of deep, intermediate and shallow peat. The project was carried out following above average winter rainfalls that resulted in high saturation of the blanket peat which covers much of the area surrounding the study areas. A series of grids were peat probed and cored providing a biostratigraphic and basal profile of each survey grid. Each grid was subjected to GPR survey.

The three sites selected for survey were:

Oliclate Farm to the N of Loch of Yarrows (grids A and B)
S of Loch of Yarrows (Yarrows 1 and 2)

Swartigill Burn, to the N of Loch of Yarrows

The results confirm that at Oliclate Farm there is good correlation with the basal profile and biostratigraphic profiles obtained from coring, although slight attenuation (loss of the radar signal) did occur owing to the very saturated nature of the peat. There is good correlation in the biostratigraphic profile and those obtained to the E by Tipping et al (2005). At S Yarrows 1, the shallow peat area, again good correlation was recorded between the environmental record and GPR results. At S Yarrows 2, an infilled palaeochannel provided the best correlation between the environmental record and the GPR results. At Swartigill Burn, the site of possible building remains resting on alluvial clay, the radar returns were confused by the distribution of building stone, possibly demolition material that was spread across the site. Although no wall alignments could be defined from in the radar patterns, the extent of the site in the survey grid itself is visible.

The results of this pilot study confirm that severely saturated peat does not adversely affect the radar returns gained from the apparatus used and both peat stratigraphy and basal morphology can be measured. GPR survey can provide a cost-effective, non-destructive method for site demarcation of archaeological sites and monuments buried below deep peat.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports deposited with RCAHMS and Highland SMR.

Funder: Scottish Wetland Archaeology Programme

Whitegate Andrew Heald, John Barber and Jon Henderson
Excavation, survey National Museums Scotland,

AOC Archaeology Group and Nottingham University

ND 3541 6120 As part of a wider study of Iron Age Caithness, four further weeks (3–31 July 2007) of excavation of the Atlantic roundhouse and outbuilding complex at Whitegate took place. The site was first excavated by Sir Francis Tress Barry in 1892–3. He uncovered a number of structural types including a 'broch' or Atlantic roundhouse and numerous outbuildings. Finds were few but included human remains, amber beads and pottery. Parts of the site were re-excavated in 2006 with trenches confined to the roundhouse wall and interior and two of the outbuildings. A laser-scan survey was carried out by Dr Graeme Cavers. The 2007 season concentrated on further trenches across the roundhouse wall, parts of the interior, outbuildings and 'blank areas' on the mound. Apart from recovering samples and artefacts from the various areas two main findings are of note.

First, during excavation across one of the roundhouse walls a chamber was uncovered which contained extensive animal remains as well as some human remains. These are currently being radiocarbon dated. Second, excavation in the interior recovered a subterranean feature which was accessed by a series of steps. Although not as elaborate as examples from, for example Gurness, Orkney, the Whitegate find is of note. A

prosaic explanation as a well may explain this enigmatic structure, but it could equally be associated with ceremonies or rituals.

Our thanks are due to the landowners and tenants for their permission to excavate and strong support, and to the Caithness Archaeological Trust and Historic Scotland for further support and advice. Particular thanks to the numerous local individuals and groups who visited and aided with the excavation, particularly those associated with the local primary and secondary schools.

Funder: National Museums of Scotland, AOC Archaeology Group, Nottingham University and Caithness and Sutherland Enterprise

INVERCLYDE

Inverkip

Greenock Cut

Survey, monitoring

Tom Whalley

Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 2472 7208 to NS 2696 7488 A programme of archaeological survey and monitoring took place in 2006 and 2007 during regeneration and repair works on the Greenock Cut, a 19th-century aqueduct. Various site visits were made to observe repair works to the structure of the cut, and a survey of the main structures and features along the Cut was completed in tandem with these visits. Each accommodation bridge, overflow building (waster houses), sluice and bothy along the route of the Cut was photographed, described and sketched. Other features such as boundary gates were given a very basic record and the basin at the head of the Cut was recorded in detail. In addition to recording the infrastructure associated with the aqueduct, the Cut itself was divided into 21 sections of arbitrary length, each of which was characterised, described and photographed. Evidence of modification and re-use were identified in many of the structures including, but not limited to, alterations to bothy roof levels and modification of overflow buildings. All but one of the main features such as bridges, overflows, sluices and bothies had previously been identified in RCAHMS. The new site was a destroyed accommodation bridge at NS 2465 7458, not previously identified on RCAHMS.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: British Waterways Scotland

Inverkip

Evaluation

A Becket and cRennie

GUARD

NS 206 717 An evaluation was carried out between 11–25 April 2007 in advance of a proposed housing development to the S of Inverkip. A concentration of archaeological features was revealed on a raised area in the SW corner of the site. The features comprise an enclosure, gullies, pits and stakeholes. No artefacts were recovered from the features. Evidence of recent quarrying and the dumping of building debris was found in other trenches.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Stewart Milne Homes

Port Glasgow

Newark Castle

Watching brief, survey

Tom Whalley

Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 3281 7452 As the late 16th-century roof over the North Range of Newark Castle required repair work a watching brief took place in February 2007 to monitor the removal of rubble panels between the ashlar posts of the roof in the S wall. These panels were probably modern repairs or replacements as

evidence of replacement and repair to some of the ashlar posts, sole pieces and rafters was found sealed behind them.

A full archaeological survey of the central part of the roof over the North Range was carried out in July and August 2007. This revealed that the roof was constructed from a mixture of tailor-made and re-used beams. A coherent series of roman numeral carpenters' marks were observed on all of the trusses (numbered W to E). A series of other marks were identified on some of the reused timbers with redundant mortice holes. A third series of assembly marks had been made to ensure that the trimmers were placed in the correct location during the late 16th-century construction. We also discovered evidence for a combed ceiling on the underside of the rafters, which had been cut back where necessary, below the lower tie-beams, to accommodate this ceiling. Various historic repairs and timber replacements were noted that had been attempts to repair the slumping roof. A dendrochronological survey was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

MIDLOTHIAN

Borthwick

Harvieston Farm, Gorebridge

Evaluation

Colin Hewat

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 3470 6050 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken from 3–7 September 2007 in advance of a proposed housing development within the former grounds of Harvieston House (17th-century), Gorebridge. The evaluation entailed 5% trial trenching of three fields. A number of wall bases and a stone culvert were recorded. All of these date to early phases of the Harvieston estate, most probably 17th- to 18th-century. Several rubble field drains, furrows and other possible cultivation or drainage features were also recorded. There was very little evidence of activity pre-dating the Harvieston estate apart from some ephemeral furrows. There was no evidence for prehistoric occupation on the site.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports are to be deposited with Midlothian Council

Funder: George Wimpey East Scotland Ltd

Stobbs Farm, Gorebridge

Evaluation, excavation

Martin Cook

AOC Archaeology Group

NT 3500 6170 An archaeological evaluation was required in advance of a residential development at Stobbs Farm, Gorebridge. The evaluation was undertaken between 8 May–15 June 2007 and comprised 5% of the proposed development area, consisting of 32 trenches totalling 6000m². A complex of buildings was identified in the northern portion of the site. The subsequent excavation revealed these to be remnants of three mortar bonded sandstone buildings and a blocked up waterway. All the features were identified on the 1st Edition OS Map and relate to the post-medieval period. No other significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Taylor Woodrow

Vogrie Road/Lady Brae, Gorebridge

Evaluation

Helena Gray

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 3488 6113 An evaluation was carried out during July 2007 in advance of a proposed housing development at Vogrie Road/Lady Brae in Gorebridge. Trial trenches covering 2058m² were

MIDLOTHIAN

excavated, representing just over 5% of the development site. Four modern pits and made ground consisting of redeposited natural were identified. No significant archaeological remains were otherwise uncovered.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, Midlothian Council SMR.
Funder: Domus Ltd

Cockpen

Build 27, New Hunterfield, Gorebridge Phil Richardson
Desk-based assessment, evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 3349 6320 A desk-based assessment and evaluation were carried out in July 2007 in advance of the construction of a new housing development at the former St Andrew's Primary School, Newtonloan. The desk-based assessment showed that the site lay in an area of high archaeological potential with several sites within a 1km radius. A circular cropmark was identified by David Connolly on an aerial photograph of the N end of the site. Two evaluation trenches were excavated in order to ascertain the nature of the cropmark. The evaluation found no trace of archaeological remains other than field drains.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, Midlothian Council SMR.
Funder: Baxter, Clark and Paul (Edinburgh) Ltd

Dalhousie Dairy, Cockpen

George Geddes
Historic building recording Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 3195 6510 Midlothian Council requested a Historic Buildings Appraisal at Dalhousie Dairy in connection with a planning application to demolish the dairy and erect houses. The recording was undertaken on 29 March 2007. The historic buildings appraisal was requested because of the complexity and date of the group of buildings, in order to assess the history of the site and inform further recording and planning decisions. The group probably had its origins as a mill in the later 18th century, perhaps associated with the Dalhousie estate and the mains farm. Later buildings include a probable threshing barn and large cattle courts, as well as a cottage, probably for the dairy herd worker. The report includes summary descriptions of all the buildings, a photographic survey, a phased ground floor plan and a summarised assessment of significance of the buildings as locally important.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with Midlothian SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Macfarlane Homes

Newbattle Abbey Boundary Wall

Mike Cressey
Standing building survey CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 32439 65239 A Level 1 standing building survey was undertaken during November 2005 on the Newbattle Abbey boundary wall, adjacent to the Kings Gate leading to Newbattle Abbey Crescent. A portion of the wall was to be dismantled to allow access for the construction of new services and was to be reinstated following completion of the work. The standing building survey was restricted to producing a record of the portion of the wall to be dismantled.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Hyder Consulting (UK)

Cranston

Cousland Castle

H M D Jones
Geophysical survey Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

NT 3780 6830 The area resistance survey reported in DES 2006 was continued with a survey on the eastern side of the

castle/tower house. Historical evidence indicates buildings in the area (20 x 80m) but the survey showed only irregular high resistance areas that could indicate a varying depth of limestone bedrock. The castle foundations are visible and sit on this bedrock. The eastern door into the castle is some 0.5m above the present field level, possibly indicating that the area has been excavated for lime stone and the topsoil replaced.

Funder: D Connolly, British Archaeological Jobs Resource, Cousland Historical Society, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

Crichton

Crichton Castle

Inventory

Mary Márkus

NT 3800 6114 This small carved stone collection contains some interesting fragments of a coffered ceiling. Other stones in the collection include sections from fireplaces in the castle, the base of a finial and a corbel. This inventory was undertaken between September and October 2007. This and other inventories of carved stones at Historic Scotland's properties in care are held by Historic Scotland's Collections Unit. For further information please contact hs.collections@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

Funder: Historic Scotland



Crichton Castle, ceiling panel.

Whippielaw Steading, Pathhead

Alan Duffy and Diana Sproat
Evaluation, historic building assessment

AOC Archaeology Group

NT 3988 6373 Prior to residential redevelopment an archaeological evaluation and a historic building assessment were undertaken between 10–12 July 2007 at the site of Whippielaw Steading, Pathhead. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered during the evaluation. The building assessment identified that the steading buildings, elements of which may date to the 18th century, had at least seven major phases of construction with additional minor alterations.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: DFE Property Development

Dalkeith

Melville Gate Data Centre, Dalkeith

Candy Hatherley and Roz Gillis
Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 3222 6748 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken between 19 March–27 July 2007 at Melville Gate

Data Centre in connection with a planning condition issued by Midlothian Council. This comprised an archaeological evaluation of land within the grounds of the data centre, to the N and W of the current building. The present building and its grounds are located on the site of a Roman fort and annexe (NT36NW 61). The area to the N appears to have been built up by imported topsoil. The subsoil within this area appeared to be intact.

The area to the W of the fort, within the known location of the annexe, had been severely truncated by ground works during the construction of the data centre. Further archaeological investigations were carried out to clarify the status of the annexe ditch. The original evaluation trenches were extended to the E. Two ditches were uncovered and Roman amphora and tile were recovered from one of the ditches. Although the area to the W is heavily truncated there is potential for partial survival of Roman features.

Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Midlothian SMR.

Funder: RBS Group

Glencorse

Dalmore Mill

Diana Sproat and Alan Hunter Blair
Historic building recording, archaeological evaluation

AOC Archaeology Group

NT 2529 6160 A programme of historic building recording and an archaeological evaluation were undertaken between August 2006 and February 2007 on the site of Dalmore Paper Mill in Auchendinny, prior to its demolition. The exercise revealed the earliest early 19th-century phases of the paper mill, together with early 20th-century additions to the mill. Investigations beneath

the modern car park also exposed a possible 17th- to 18th-century mill building up to 5m in depth surviving.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Thomas Mitchell Homes

Greenlaw Mains, Penicuik

Evaluation

Magnus Kirby

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 240 620 An evaluation was carried out between 16–27 April 2007 at Greenlaw Mains in advance of a proposed residential development. The area lies in close proximity to Mauricewood and Greenlaw Collieries, both of which appear on the 25" 1st Edition (1894) OS map. Fifteen back-filled mineshafts were uncovered during the evaluation, but there were no other features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, Midlothian SMR.

Funder: WSP Environmental Ltd on behalf of Wimpey Homes

Lasswade

Jewel and Esk Valley College, Hardengreen

Evaluation

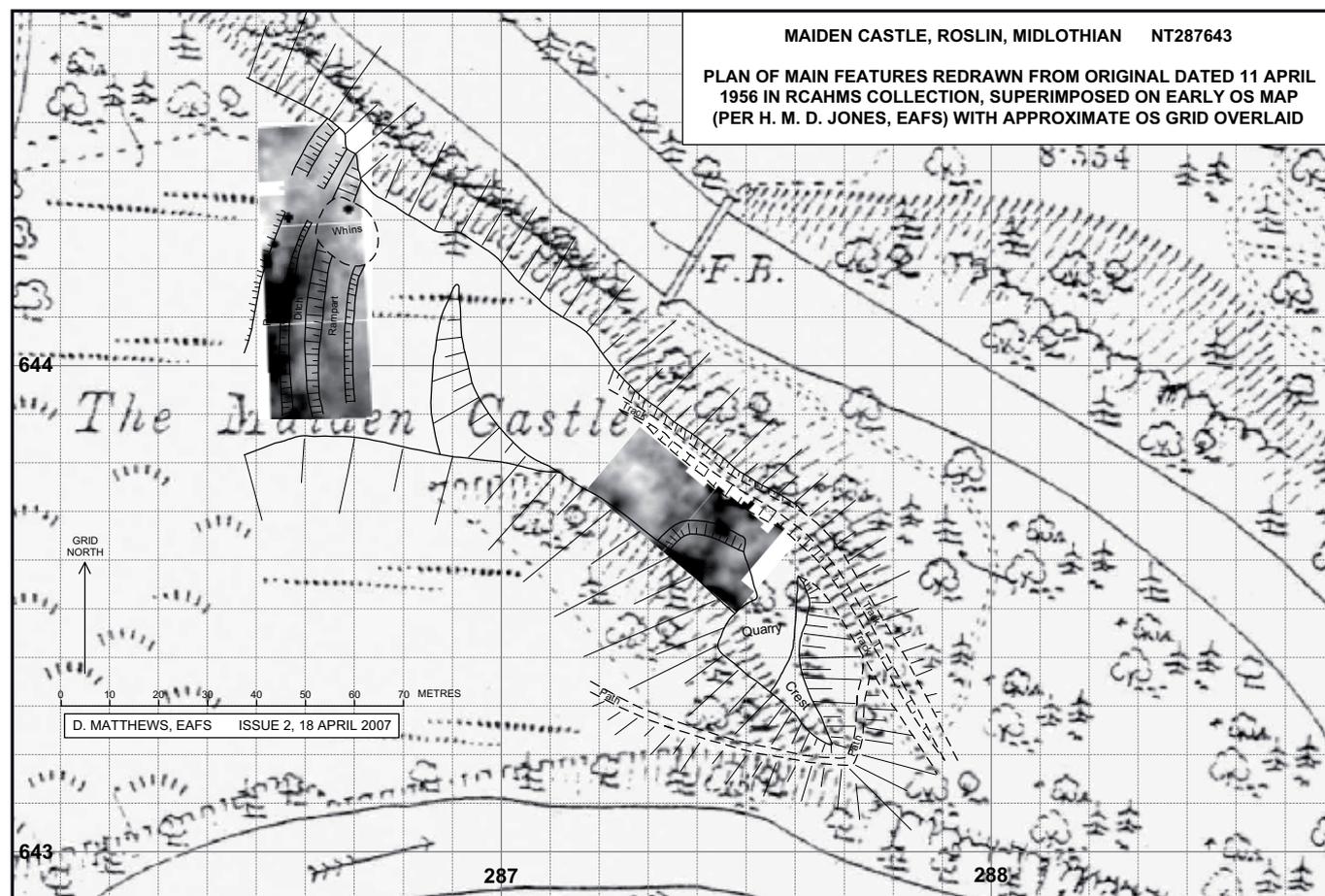
Erlend Hindmarch

AOC Archaeology Group

NT 3249 6595 Due to the site's topographical position (a raised location overlooking a river valley) and the presence of prehistoric sites in the immediate area, an evaluation consisting of 15 trenches amounting to an overall area of 1500 m² was undertaken on 6–7 February 2007 prior to redevelopment. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: GVA Grimley LLP



Updated area plan with survey grids superimposed.

MIDLOTHIAN

Maiden Castle

Ground resistance survey Ian Hawkins
Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

NT 2870 6430 Ground resistance survey was continued on 12 May 2007 to cover the remaining section of the earthwork. A further two 20 x 20m grids were surveyed over the bank and ditch to the N of the grid previously surveyed. A linear high-resistance anomaly with a low-resistance intrusion at the N end coincided with the line of the outer rampart. The survey produced no evidence of any ditch terminal or revetment at the break of slope to the river at the N extent of the earthwork.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS and Midlothian SMR.
Funder: Esk Valley Trust, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

Melville Nurseries

Evaluation, excavation Sarah Lynchehaun
AOC Archaeology Group

NT 31477 67434 We were commissioned to undertake an evaluation of this 1.5ha site in advance of development. The archaeological evaluation which was undertaken between 7 March–20 April 2007 comprised the excavation of ten trenches totalling 1,045m². The evaluation identified two linear ditches and the northern edge of a possible roundhouse. We were subsequently commissioned to undertake further excavation of an area within the site totalling 5300m². The excavation identified over 30 pits of unknown function, two linear ditches interpreted as the ditches of two enclosed Roman field systems and three Roman ovens.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: GVA Grimley LLP

Newbigging Open Cast Coal Scheme

Post-excitation Melanie Johnson and Sue Anderson
CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 278 603 An archaeological evaluation carried out during October 2006 in advance of an extension to Newbigging Open Cast Coal Scheme identified a small cremation cemetery and the remains of a rectangular structure. The cremation cemetery consisted of 4 confirmed cremations and 11 possible cremations. Small quantities of cremated human bone and prehistoric pottery were recovered from the surfaces of four of the cremation pits. These features were not excavated and were preserved in situ. A programme of post-excitation analysis was carried out on the material recovered.

Prehistoric pottery was recovered from the surface of two cremation pits, F5 and F7. Each pit contained part of a vessel, the fragmentary remains of two cremation urns. These are both likely to be Early Bronze Age in date, although the vessel from F5 had no diagnostic features to enable the determination of the type of vessel. The decoration (comprising impressed maggots and twisted cord) and heavy carination on the vessel from F7 suggests it is most likely to have been a Food Vessel. A date around 2000 BC would be expected for these vessels.

Cremated bone was collected from the surfaces of four cremation burials (F5, F7, F10, F15). These represent only a fraction of the total buried remains. Three adults were identified, but their ages could not be determined more closely and there were no certain indicators of sex. Features F5, F10 and F15 appeared to contain the remains of adults while F7 contained the remains of a possible juvenile. The size of a distal thumb phalanx in F5 may indicate a male. This individual also had a minor degree of osteophytic lipping on the articular margin of one talus, which may be indicative of stress on the ankle joint and possibly maturity. The fourth burial, F7, contained one small fragment of long bone which was relatively thin and may be juvenile, but the

other fragments were too small for identification.

A small assemblage of charcoal was identified from two of the pits, comprising birch and hazel wood. Although the assemblage is too small to support any assumptions about the species of wood that were burnt as part of the pyre, both birch and hazel were native to Scotland throughout prehistory and both are common in Scottish cremation/funerary contexts.

A fragment of long bone was extracted from F5 and submitted to SUERC for radiocarbon dating. The date (SUERC-12297) calibrates at 2-sigma to 400–200 BC, a date which does not correspond to either the burial tradition or the type of pottery present and may indicate contamination.

If the area is subjected to further excavation in the future, this material will need to be re-examined in conjunction with the rest of the burials. Full specialist reports have been deposited with the site archive.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, Midlothian Council SMR.
Funder: Scottish Coal

Roslin Glen Gun Powder Mill Complex

Baseline survey Bidly Simpson
East Lothian Council Archaeology Service
NT 2658 6236 East Lothian Council Archaeology Service was commissioned by Midlothian Council to undertake a baseline survey of the Roslin Glen Gunpowder Mills in order to prepare a management plan for the site. This work was undertaken during December 2006. The surviving structures were assessed and photographed, and recommendations for further work were made.

Report deposited with RCAHMS and East Lothian and Midlothian SMR.

Funder: Midlothian Council

Newbattle

St David's School, Dalkeith

Evaluation Colin Hewat
Headland Archaeology Ltd
NT 3308 6659 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken from 11–14 December 2006 in advance of a proposed housing development within the former grounds of St David's School, Dalkeith, Midlothian. The evaluation entailed 5% trial trenching of undisturbed areas within the school grounds. A number of features were recorded that are representative of cultivation and field improvement. These took the form of rubble field drains, furrows and other possible cultivation beds. Several pits and postholes were also recorded. The assemblage of abraded medieval pottery recovered suggests a phase of medieval cultivation within the site. Numerous tree throw holes were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports are to be deposited with Midlothian Council.

Funder: George Wimpey East Scotland Ltd

Newton

Danderhall

Evaluation Martin Cook
AOC Archaeology Group
NT 3184 6927 to NT 3166 6922 – South-eastern Wedge RP13, NT 3188 6941 – South-eastern Wedge Block An archaeological evaluation was required in advance of the proposed South-eastern Wedge (RP13) development near Danderhall. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken between 5 September–8 October 2007. It comprised 5% of the proposed development area, consisting of eight trenches totalling 360m². A 4.5m long circular feature/pit associated with the coal mining industry was identified but left unexcavated. The

evaluation uncovered no features or artefacts of archaeological significance.

A subsequent archaeological evaluation was required in advance of the proposed South-eastern Wedge (Block O) development again near Danderhall. The archaeological evaluation comprised 5% of the proposed development area, consisting of 15 trenches totalling 1,535m². The location of the Woolmet Mains Farmstead was identified to the W of the development. Material associated with the former use of the site within the coalmining industry was identified in the topsoil. The evaluation uncovered no features or artefacts of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Turner Townsend

Land to the North of Edmonstone, the Wisp Melanie Johnson

Desk-based assessment, evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd
NT 3055 7039 A trial trenching evaluation was carried in March 2007 prior to a proposed development at the Wisp. The development site lay across a known archaeological site (a multivallate fort known as Cauldcoats Fort: NT37SW 57), its NE half visible as cropmarks to the immediate N of the development site. A desk-based assessment indicated that the site had formerly been occupied by a railway, and coal pits and structures associated with a colliery from the late 19th century. Six trenches were excavated, amounting to 694m² (c10% of the total development area). Disturbance relating to the former railway line and coal pits had resulted in a depth of up to 1.8m of made ground overlying natural, and comprising principally blaes, clay and sand. A linear feature was revealed in two of the trenches, and a shallow feature containing coal was also revealed. No remains of the fort ditch were identified and it is unlikely that any have survived in the area due to prior industrial activity

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports to be deposited with East Lothian Council SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Bernard Hunter Ltd

Penicuik

Penicuik Estate H M D Jones and J Strobridge
Excavation Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

NT 2084 5875 The excavation reported in *DES* 2006, 2005, 93 and 2004, 84 was continued in 2007. Trench 2 was deepened and stone settings suggested that these were within rabbit-disturbed floor levels. Trench 3 bank section was extended and showed a shallow infill with early 19th-century glass in the ditch to the SW. The lower infill was of sandy gravel and contained no finds. The postulated sandstone bottoming of the ditch was not confirmed. Some of the revetment stones at the NE end of the promontory appear not to be bedded on natural gravel and could be part of the Castlehill plantation 'feature' in the designed landscape.

Funder: Sir Robert Clerk of Penicuik, David Connolly, British Archaeological Jobs Resource, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

Penicuik Estate H M D Jones
Geophysical survey Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

NT 20817 58643 A ground resistance survey was made over an area of 20 x 100m in the field to the S of Castlehill (*DES* 2005, 93). Aerial photos 58/RAF/1720 18 Apr 1955 frames 0224 & 5 show two circular crop marks adjacent to Castlehill. The 20 x 20m squares of this survey are incorporated into the grid of the Castlehill site survey (*DES* 2003, 95). The SW end of the survey along the line of a ridge, shows amorphous high

resistance most likely to be of geological origin. Vague circular low resistances align well with the crop marks scaled from the 1:10,000 AP. No domestic debris has been found in excavation on the hill but Iron Age tools have been interpreted as used for leather/skin working. The two differently sized round crop marks could be the domestic site.

Reports will be deposited with HS and RCAHMS.
Funder: Historic Scotland, Sir Robert Clerk of Penicuik, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

MORAY

Birnie

Birnie Fraser Hunter
Excavation National Museums Scotland

NJ 210 585 Work continued on the later prehistoric site at Birnie (*DES* 2006, 109) in August-September 2007, with four trenches being examined. Ongoing excavation of the burnt-down roundhouse revealed extensive remains of charred timbers from the wall, roof and possibly an upper floor. Substantial structural posts were also found, some squared, and other structural elements including a mortice and tenon joint. Finds included a range of glass beads (including a Guido type 13 and an unusual biconical blue one), a rotary quern stone and a series of stone tools. The bulk of the destruction deposits in the western half have now been excavated, revealing the ring groove of an earlier and smaller house on a slightly different alignment. The SE quadrant was also examined, with removal of much less extensive destruction deposits revealing a series of large pits and an oval stone feature, yet to be excavated. In the NE quadrant, further cleaning revealed hints of an overlying rectangular structure defined by slight cobbled spreads.

Continued excavation of the large ring-ditch house examined in 2000 and 2006 revealed a series of rebuilds, with evidence of at least four structures around 19m in diameter on the same site. Most had E entrances, but at one stage there was a NW entrance. There were no surviving floor deposits, but finds from the feature fills suggest a later Iron Age date. The pair of iron-smelting furnaces found in 2005 were demonstrated to post-date the house. They may be connected with other later features, including a paved arc and a series of post-sockets, perhaps of medieval date.

The third trench examined the area where the coin hoards came from (*DES* 2000, 58-9; 2001, 67-8). This confirmed that there were no structures connected with the hoards, and revealed two other unusual deposits: a pit with a high-quality barely-used whetstone at its base, and another pit with an intact inverted globular everted-rim Iron Age pot. Unusually for the area, this had a decorative cordon round its neck. These and previous finds support the notion that this area was a focus for votive offerings.

The final trench, to the SW of previously excavated areas, produced very few features, confirming the limits of the site in this direction.

Funder: National Museums Scotland, Historic Scotland, Ian Keillar, Moray Society, Moray Field Club, RCAHMS

Duffus

Burghead Well Sarah Hogg
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology

NJ 1103 6916 A watching brief was maintained on 15 January 2007 during the excavation of a small trench near Burghead

MORAY

Well. The trench was needed to allow access to the S external wall of a nearby 19th-century building for repointing work. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Historic Scotland

Clarkly Hill

Metal detecting Fraser Hunter
National Museums Scotland

NJ 13 68 Two Romano-British brooch fragments were found by metal detecting to the S of Clarkly Hill. One is a headstud brooch, the other a variant trumpet brooch with an enamelled disc on the bow. A further brooch was found in the vicinity previously (DES 2006, 110), suggesting there may be a contemporary site in the area.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT 3/07) and allocated to Elgin Museum.



Clarkly Hill brooches. Copyright NMS.

Duffus Castle

Watching brief Sarah Hogg
Kirkdale Archaeology

NJ 189 672 An archaeological watching brief was maintained on 16–18 January 2007 at Duffus Castle during two stages of remedial work in areas where drainage and erosion problems had been identified. Both areas of work were near the moat, one to the N of the castle and one to the S. These minor excavations revealed that the original profile of the moat was a steeper, more V-shaped cut. There were no other finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Historic Scotland

Roseisle Maltings, Elgin

Watching brief Rob Engl
AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 1200 6550 We undertook an archaeological watching brief between 15–18 October 2007 prior to the proposed construction of a new distillery development at Roseisle Maltings, near Elgin. The watching brief covered an area totalling approximately 5,250m². No archaeological features or materials were observed, the majority of the area having undergone significant alteration prior to the building of the Malting plant.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Redrow Homes (Scotland) Ltd

Elgin

Elgin Plainstones Fountain

Watching brief, excavation Claire Herbert
Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd

NJ 21528 62826 A watching brief was carried out in May 2007 during the installation of a UV treatment tank next to

the fountain on Elgin Plainstones. The trench was dug without archaeological supervision, due to a misunderstanding between the building contractors and the client, and in the process human remains were greatly disturbed and partially removed. A small-scale rescue excavation was undertaken, and a human skull and other bone fragments removed. In addition, a small sherd of glazed pottery was recovered from the same context. Subsequent analysis of remains showed that they belonged to two individuals, an elderly male and a young female, while the pottery sherd was dated to the 12th–14th century AD, providing a *terminus post quem* for the burials.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports to be deposited with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire Council SMR.
Funder: Moray Council

Mosstowie Water Main Elgin

John Wood and Gemma Shannahan
Watching brief Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NJ 182 616 An archaeological watching brief of the excavations for a new water main was carried out from 15–17 May 2007, in response to a request from Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service which advises Moray Council. A back-acting digger fitted with a straight-edged ditching bucket opened the trench under archaeological supervision, eight possible features were uncovered, examined and recorded, the conclusion being that they all appeared to be either natural or the result of 19th- or 20th-century steam ploughing. There are two sites in close proximity (NJ16SE14), two sub-circular enclosures noted from aerial reconnaissance from 1977. Also, Moray SMR (Moray SMR NJ16SE011 & NJ16SE0035) notes at least four ring ditches in the vicinity in a tight group, with one slightly overlying the other. These features however, were not threatened by the course of the water main pipe.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Halcrow Group Ltd

Thornhill Road, Elgin

Evaluation, excavation Martin Cook
AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 2230 6099 An archaeological evaluation was required prior to the development of a greenfield area on the S side of Elgin. The archaeological evaluation, which was undertaken from 10–17 September 2007, comprised 10% of the proposed development area, consisting of 20 trenches totalling 3830 m². The evaluation identified a series of isolated pits and two parallel linear ditches. A second phase of works comprising the excavation of the ditches was subsequently completed but no datable material was recovered from the archaeological features, which were thought to relate to pre-improvement farming. The evaluation uncovered no other features or artefacts of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Springfield Properties Ltd

Forres

Grantown Road, Forres

Evaluation Martin Cook
AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 0263 5740 An archaeological evaluation required prior to the development of a greenfield site was undertaken from 18–22 September 2007. The evaluation comprised 10% of the proposed development site and 19 trenches covering an area of 4012m² were opened. The evaluation revealed a series of five sets of associated pits, postholes and ditches, all thought to relate to prehistoric settlement. The most significant feature identified contained a ceramic vessel and fragments of associated bone.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Springfield Properties Ltd

Grange

Sillyearn Wood

Colin Shepherd

Historic landscape survey

NJ 519 543 The Forestry Commission has been sponsoring prospective surveys of its woodlands in the NE ahead of forestry operations. These surveys supply the information required to determine an appropriate method of managing the archaeological resource in partnership with other responsibilities, for example, environmental considerations, public access and recreation as well as forestry and timber management. Many new sites have been discovered as well as an opportunity gained to re-assess, on the ground, sites noted previously from aerial photography and earlier piecemeal survey.

Edingight NJ 519 543 Although ploughed, the remains of a substantial hut circle measuring approximately 11m in diameter can be seen to the E of a track leading through the wood from the access lane to the N. An apparently narrow hollow-way, running NE from just S of the hut, stops short of the access lane at approximately NJ 520 544.

Archive deposited with the Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission.

Grange, Keith

The Balloch

Colin Shepherd

Historic landscape survey

The following features were recorded during prospective fieldwork.

Military Road NJ 4565 4777 An area of rig and furrow with possible house platforms.

Military Road NJ 4587 4763 Mounding operations revealed a scatter of stones which are probably the remains of a clearance cairn.

Patie's Croft NJ 4814 4965 Elements of this croft recorded on the 1901 OS map survive on either side of a modern forestry track.

Gurrowmoor NJ 4997 5040 Two pre-'improvement' earthen enclosure banks.

Dunnycuff NJ 4491 4953 to NJ 4499 4954 A low pre-'improvement' enclosure bank, approximately .5m high x 2m width.

Archive deposited with the Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission, SMR Aberdeenshire.

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission.

Knockando

Archiestown

Fraser Hunter

Stray find

National Museums Scotland

NJ 229 441 A pair of granite disc querns was found in the 1950s at 'Capercaillie', Archiestown. The upper is gently plano-convex in section (D 420–430mm, T 100mm), with a vertical cylindrical perforation for a handle (30mm D), 90mm from the edge. The tapering feeder hole (85–100mm D) has a rind slot on the underside (L 160mm, W 32mm). The lower stone is 450–460mm in diameter and 90 mm thick, with a near-rectangular section; it has a central conical socket for the spindle (D 23mm, depth 45mm). The form and details suggest a late or post-medieval date.

Photos to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Rafford

Lochyhill, Forres, Moray

Ross White

Watching brief

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NJ 0540 5910 A watching brief was required on the excavation of 65 test pits around Lochyhill. Aerial photographs indicated at least two sites of archaeological potential, including ring ditches (NJ 05NE 18) and an enclosure (NJ 05NE 23). This work was undertaken from 20–7 March 2007. Two test pits encountered extensive burning remains with charcoal-rich sand, and another test pit uncovered a shallow linear feature. The three pits that encountered archaeological remains were immediately backfilled to preserve the remains in situ and the test pits moved to a new location.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, Aberdeenshire Council SMR.

Funder: WA Fairhurst and Partners

Rathven

Barhill Road, Buckie

Victoria Clements and Sarah Lynchehaun

Evaluation

AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 4185 6451 and NJ 4140 6460 An archaeological evaluation was carried out between 18 June–26 October 2007 in advance of a proposed housing development (Phase 1) at Barhill Road, Buckpool, Buckie. Twenty-three trenches (covering an area of 5600m²) were opened. One large rectangular feature and one linear were identified, which can be associated with drainage activity. One large saddle quern was recovered but had no associated feature. No other significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

A subsequent archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of the proposed housing development (Phase 2) at Barhill Road, Buckpool, Buckie. Twenty-eight trenches (covering an area of 6,400m²) were opened. Despite aerial photographs of the area suggesting a quantity of archaeological remains within the development area no features or artefacts of archaeological significance were encountered and it is therefore concluded that any underlying features, as revealed by previous aerial photographs of this area, have been removed entirely by plough activity.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Springfield Properties PLC

Roths

Roths

Kirsten Mckee

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey

Jacobs UK

NJ 2788 4988 A desk-based study and walkover survey were prepared in May 2007 in advance of the proposed construction of a combined heat and power plant adjoining a dark grains plant in Roth. This assessment did not identify any sites within the proposed development area. However, 12 sites with statutory designations were identified within 1km. An impact and sensitivity assessment was carried out to ascertain if these sites would be indirectly affected by the proposed development. This assessment concluded that the industrial areas already enclosing the area would preclude any inter-visibility between the designated sites and the proposed development.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Roth's Distillers

MORAY/NORTH AYRSHIRE

Spynie

Lossie Green Former Gasworks, Elgin Sarah Lynchehaun
Remediation works AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 2150 6310 Ground-breaking works were monitored and the remains of the former Elgin Gasworks were located and partially exposed between 17 November–8 December 2006. Structures recorded included a partial arched roof structure, a perimeter wall, a tar tank and a flue.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: GVA Grimley LLP

Urquhart

Corbiawells, Garmouth Martin Cook
Excavation, survey AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 3111 6549 Under the terms of the human remains call off contract an excavation of a single isolated cist identified during ploughing was undertaken from 12-15 March 2007. The partially complete cist was composed of edge set rounded stones on the N and E sides, placed within a construction cut 1.80m E/W by 1.10m N/S. The floor of the cist was lined with a set of water-rounded cobbles on which a single crouched inhumation was placed, with the head at the W facing S. Fragments of a Beaker and a plano-convex flint knife were recovered from the cist.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Garmouth Alan Saville
Findspot National Museums Scotland

NJ 314 648 Flint strike-a-light (L.68 x B.27 x Th.10mm; weight 20g) found in 2007 by Mr William Baird on the surface of an arable field (the same field in which a cist burial was discovered later the same year).

Claimed as treasure trove (TT.11/07) and allocated to Elgin Museum.

Maverstone Muir HK Murray and JC Murray
Buildings survey Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 2995 6389 Prior to development of a residential estate a number of ruined buildings were surveyed on 5–6 June 2007. The buildings were all identifiable on the 1st Edition OS map of Elginshire 1870, although they may have been built earlier. Some had remained in use until the mid-20th century. All were in a ruinous condition. The original construction method was clay and bool walling and some interesting structural details were recorded.

Report deposited with Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: ANM Group

NORTH AYRSHIRE

Ardrossan

Carrick Avenue, Saltcoats Lindsay Dunbar
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NS 2520 4320 An archaeological evaluation was required prior to the determination of a planning application for a greenfield development to the N of Saltcoats. The evaluation undertaken from 15–17 May 2007 comprised 5% of the proposed development area, consisting of ten trenches totalling 1512m². Across the eastern portion of the site we encountered modern dumped material and disturbance associated with

the existing housing and industrial estate on either side of the development area. The evaluation uncovered no features or artefacts of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: McMillan and Cronin

Dalry Road Lindsay Dunbar
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NS 235 441 An archaeological evaluation was required prior to the determination of a planning application for a greenfield development on the N side of Ardrossan. The evaluation undertaken from 14–16 May 2007 comprised 5% of the proposed development area and consisted of ten trenches totalling 1000m². The proposed development area showed considerable evidence for agricultural improvement with numerous stone rubble drains and a variety of forms of ceramic field drain present. The evaluation uncovered no features or artefacts of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: McMillan and Cronin

Beith

Woodside Scott Jacobson
Evaluation Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

NS 34529 55112 A programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out on 2nd and 3rd of May 2007 on estate grounds at Woodside Castle near Beith. These works were required in respect of the proposed construction of a small housing estate. The evaluation consisted of six trenches covering approximately 5% of the total available ground to be developed. A boundary bank and a main drain were recorded by the evaluation. Artefacts from the 19th and 20th century were noted. (none retained).

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mark McDaid

Cumbræ

Golf Road, Millport Douglas Gordon
Watching brief Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 1582 5498 A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out from 9th–10th of April 2007 for Mr McFarlane in respect of the building of a residence on Plot 1 at Golf Road, Millport. During the monitoring works of the foundation trenches and ancillary buildings no features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr McFarlane

Golf Road, Millport Alastair Becket and Lorna Innes
Evaluation GUARD

NS 159 550 An archaeological evaluation was carried out from 12–15 June 2007 on Phase 2 of a residential development at Golf Road, Millport Cumbræ. A sherd of green-glazed pottery and a lead fishing weight were recovered. No significant archaeological features were unearthed during the course of this work, although various field drains were recorded.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Robertson Design

Dreghorn

153–161 Main Street, Dreghorn Alan Matthews
Excavation Rathmell Archaeology Limited



Corn-drying kiln at 153–161 Main Street, Dregghorn (RA 05076).



Plan of corn-drying kiln at 153–161 Main Street, Dregghorn (RA 05076).

NS 354 384 Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was appointed by Waterside Developments Ltd in connection with the development of the land at 153–161 Main Street, Dregghorn as residences. Excavation was undertaken from 25 July–24 August 2007. The NW half of the site was confirmed as sterile, but the half above the break of slope contained several archaeological features, a series of shallow agricultural furrows. These were of uncertain date but probably indicate pre-improvement agriculture. These features overlay the outlying features of a stone-lined kiln. Several fragments of early medieval pottery were recovered from the fill of the kiln. Taken as part of a complex in the wider archaeological landscape, the presence of these kilns suggests large-scale agricultural production in the early medieval period. This is supported by the presence of a smaller, robbed-out kiln, which may represent an earlier phase of occupation. Other smaller features were excavated and recorded but the mobility and truncation of sediments made them difficult to define.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Waterside Developments Ltd

Kilbirnie

Nether Mill, Kilbirnie

Evaluation, survey

Douglas Gordon
Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 3189 5377 A programme of archaeological evaluation and survey works was undertaken on 22–3 May 2007 in respect of the proposed residential development at Nether Mill,

Kilbirnie. The evaluation opened nine trenches covering the available open ground to the E of the mill complex and over the site of a long cist exposed in 1798. A representative sample, as agreed with WoSAS, of all of the uncovered features with archaeological potential was investigated. The trenches exhibited a common stratigraphic sequence with topsoil up to 450mm in depth overlying variable subsoil. Occasional rubble field drains indicating an attempt at improvement were apparent throughout the eastern fields and an area of broad rig was recorded in the southern field. The elements of the Mill Complex were recorded; a denuded late 18th-century mill with adjoined cottage survives with fragments of an internal geared 19th-century wheel extant. The lade, mill pond and races are still identifiable but no longer hold water. No mill machinery, other than the fragmentary wheel, remains on site and the structure stands no more than one storey high. The mill is a minor structure and in a poor condition; it should be considered as of local importance.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Kilbirnie Land Ltd

Kilbride

Rockholm

Monitoring

Katie Sludden

Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 044 257 Archaeological monitoring was carried on 4 September 2007 in respect of the construction of a dwelling house and associated works in an area A of Rockholm, Whiting Bay, Arran. Archaeological monitoring failed to identify any significant archaeological features within the development area.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr and Mrs Monteith

Kilmory

Clauchan Church

Survey

J S Wood and Grace Small
ACFA and Arran Heritage Museum



Detail of sculpted stone, Clauchan Church.

NR 92169 30334 Built into the outer facing of the ruinous N wall of the roofless meeting house at Clauchan is an architecturally sculpted stone. It was a subrectangular block 0.45m wide, 0.26m high and 0.29m thick. Into the stone has been cut a 0.20m semicircular arch with a flat 50mm chamfer round the edge of the semicircle. The arch penetrates the stone for a depth of 140mm before opening out a further 20mm vertically then fanning towards the back of the block, where the diameter is 0.35m, leaving only a thin rim of the original block of stone. The stone was the headpiece of a narrow round-headed

NORTH AYRSHIRE/NORTH LANARKSHIRE

window 0.20m wide that would have been approximately 1m high. Similar window heads carved from a single block of stone have been identified in chapels dated to the 13th century or earlier. Clauchan chapel replaced the original in 1805 and remained in use until superseded in 1890 by the present church at Shiskine. The original, known as Duchess Anne's Church, was built about 1708, probably replacing a building in the adjacent old graveyard. Other re-used stones with chamfered edges occur within the standing walls of the ruin.

Funder: Arran Heritage Museum

Seafeld Cottage, Blackwaterfoot Claire Shaw
Evaluation, building recording Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NR 898 279 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken on 30-1 January 2007 in respect of the proposed development of the site of Seafeld Cottage, Blackwaterfoot. The evaluation comprised six trenches covering approximately 5% of the development area. The trenches exhibited a fairly common stratigraphic sequence with a sandy silted topsoil (varying shades of orange/red/brown) which varied from 60mm to 200mm in depth. These overlay a generally homogeneous subsoil of red/orange sand which gave way to the underlying raised beach dominating the NE end of the field (with water-rounded pebbles of varying size in a sandy silt matrix). No significant archaeological features were identified during the course of the archaeological evaluation.

The 19th-century cottage (known as Murchie's Cottage) was subject to level 1 building recording. In its present state the cottage is nothing more than the shell of a single celled building, with no roof, windows, doors or floor.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mrs Caroline Fleming

Tigh-na-Druim Louise Turner
Monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NR 900 296 Archaeological monitoring was carried on 30 April 2007 for John Thomson Construction Limited (on behalf of Susan Currie) in respect of the construction of a dwelling house and associated works in an area NW of Tigh-Na-Druim, near Shiskine, Arran. The archaeological monitoring failed to identify any significant archaeological features within the development area.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: John Thomson Construction Limited

Largs

Constablewood Estate Alan Matthews
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 219 642 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on 5 October 2007 in respect of the construction of a dwelling house and stable block at Constablewood Estate. The archaeological evaluation failed to identify any significant archaeological features or artefacts within the development area.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr and Mrs Scott K Farquhar

67-73 Nelson Street, Largs Louise Turner
Monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 205 596 An archaeological evaluation carried out from 5 June-5 July 2007 in response to proposed building works at 67-73 Nelson Street, Largs, revealed traces of a gravel mound

previously described by Munro in the 1900s (*Archaeologia* 62) as the location of a Bronze Age cist and associated satellite urned cremations. The original find was described as a circular, stone-lined cist containing 'at least' seven cremations (all associated with bucket-shaped urns). Following the excavation of this cist, later groundworks revealed several outlying satellite urn burials (in this case, associated with collared urns). A perforated stone hammer was also recorded as having been found within spoil being removed from the site.

During the current groundworks on site, the original location of the gravel mound described by Munro was identified and much of its extent uncovered. Three pits were interpreted as the probable remains of satellite urn burials excavated previously. They yielded finds of late 19th- to early 20th-century date with no traces of earlier fills remaining. Lying to the NW of the mound, in area apparently undisturbed by the early 20th century groundworks, two postholes of probable prehistoric date were identified. One had packing stones in situ and produced a piece of worked quartz.

Also to the rear of the W house structure was a dry stone, rubble-built well 3.6m in depth. It appears to have been associated with the house and was probably contemporary, of early to mid-19th-century date.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Lochview Developments

West Kilbride

56a Ardrossan Road, Seamill Thomas Rees
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 5281 3181 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken on 3 April 2007 in respect of the proposed development on land at 56a Ardrossan Road, Seamill. The evaluation consisted of two trenches and three test pits. All exhibited a fairly common stratigraphic sequence with mid brown friable sand topsoil with occasional small to medium stones with an average depth of 400mm, overlying an orange coarse sand, which contained stone inclusions in the northern portions of the site. No significant archaeological features were identified during the course of the archaeological evaluation.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Morvern Developments Ltd

NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Cadder

M80 Gas Pipeline Diversion Sarah-Jane Haston
Watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 709 710 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken from 2 May-6 June 2007 during the gas pipeline diversion associated with the M80 Stepps to Haggs Improvements Scheme. The fieldwork comprised a watching brief during topsoil stripping in advance of the temporary compound and a watching brief during the topsoil stripping of the new pipeline corridor either side of the existing A80. N of the A80, the archaeological watching brief of the compound area revealed no archaeological finds or features. A roughly oval area of burning was identified in the new pipeline strip, close to the compound. No archaeological finds were recovered. S of the A80 no archaeological finds or features were identified.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited

with WoSAS and RCAHMS.
Funder: Murphy Group

Cumbernauld

Castleary Lime Works

Stuart Nisbet

NS 7870 7785 Well preserved lade starts at remains of rubble dam on Red Burn at NS7855 7745, where river valley widens. Lade 2.4m wide with raised banks 1.2m high, continues downstream parallel to burn to NS 7860 7757. Then arcs around foot of slope, remote from burn, reaching up to 30m from burn to NS 7864 7766 where most prominent, 5m wide with raised bank 1.5m high. E bank merges with old rubble dyke. Continues on terrace on left bank of burn to front of large adit mouth ('Mine' on OS plans) at NS 7864 7773.

NS 7865 7775 Site of bridge over minor burn with part of structure surviving as steel train rails. Smaller waggonway rails scattered around.

NS7870 7785 Partly ruined dressed rubble triple draw kiln, with brick-lined egg-shaped pots and three draw arches facing burn. Long scarp with series of adits to NW, two adits approached by hollow ways.

NS7872 7788 Narrow clamp kiln 2.5m high, narrowing with depth, with exposed scorched boulder lining.

NS 7883 7806 Large rubble-lined clamp kiln c18m long, close to Red Burn. Several crater-like circular depressions scattered around, indicating mine shafts.

Funder: Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland

Efield Cemetery Evaluation

Scott Jacobson

Evaluation Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

NS 7529 7525 A programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out in September 2007 on green field next to M80 near Cumbernauld in support of the development of an extension to Efield Cemetery. During evaluation no significant archaeology was impacted. The evaluation identified two main drains and remains of the test pits from the site investigation. Ceramics, glass and general rubbish from the 20th century were noted (none retained).

Archive deposited with WoSAS SMR; RCAHMS.
Funder: North Lanarkshire Council

Forth and Clyde Canal: Auchinstarry Basin

Tom Whalley
Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 7215 7680 Works were monitored between 2 July–17 September 2007. The work involved the stripping of c200mm of material from an area up to 64m E–W x 12m N–S on the S side of the canal basin. The material removed was modern as proved by the presence of a geotextile membrane below it and a mobile phone within it. This material undoubtedly dated from the 2004 regeneration works. The only feature of any archaeological interest was a circular, waterfilled, and possibly stone-lined void that was discovered at the W edge of the development.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS
Funder: Davidson Design Partnership

Westerwood

Rob Engl

Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NS 76179 77440 A small evaluation was undertaken from 26–9 March 2007 in respect to unintentional damage caused to the scheduled ancient monument (SAM No 90017) during the construction of a golf course extension at Westerwood, Cumbernauld. The breach of scheduled monument consent derived from rutting caused by heavy plant movement within the scheduled boundary of the Antonine Wall. The evaluation

consisted of two perpendicular hand-excavated linear trenches 22.50m and 8.50m in length and 1m wide. These were placed across the area of disturbance to determine if any putative underlying archaeological deposits had been damaged.

The evaluation revealed that recent movement of heavy plant had not disturbed any archaeological deposits relating to the scheduled ancient monument. The disturbance was found to be restricted to the overlying topsoil. Damage to the monument was recorded in the form of compact old rut marks associated with previous farm activity and a cut related to the placement of the farm's septic tank.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr George Oldham

Westerwood

Rob Engl

Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NS 7610 7750 Prior to a proposed extension of Westerwood Golf Course, 48 evaluation trenches totalling 3000m² were opened over the proposed 6ha area, which lay to the immediate N of the and the associated fortlet of Westerwood. The evaluation undertaken from 26–9 March 2007 encountered no significant archaeological features or artefacts.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Q Hotels

Dalziel

Hamilton Mausoleum, Dalziel Park Estate

Charlotte Francoz

Archaeological survey GUARD

NS 7550 5486 This survey undertaken between November 2006 and January 2007 inspected the stones lying within the Mausoleum enclosure and remnants of garden features in the vicinity of the Mausoleum enclosure wall. The work required extensive cleaning around the Mausoleum enclosure entrance and recording of various in situ features. Results confirmed that the area immediately around the Mausoleum entrance had once been laid out in a formal arrangement, probably during early 20th-century landscaping.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Austin-Smith. Lord LLP

Kilsyth

Kelvinhead Jetty, Forth and Clyde Canal

Dan Atkinson

Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 7580 7830 An archaeological evaluation of a proposed nodal point at Kelvinhead was carried out between 31 October 2006–5 April 2007 in order to identify potential archaeological issues that would affect the proposed development of the site, in particular reinstatement of the disused freight wharf or jetty located on the N bank of the canal basin. The assessment identified the presence of the jetty and associated buildings to rear of the site, representing the remains of a transit point for the conveyance of local goods along the canal. In addition, a causeway that connected Kelvinhead to the canal was also identified. In the light of the results of the assessment, a programme of trial trenching was carried out to ascertain the nature of the old jetty and the building to the rear.

The jetty was found to consist of a basic wooden planking revetment that extended slightly from the canal bank into the canal basin. A flagged surface was found some 0.8m below the current ground surface in the building. This may have served as damp-proofing.

NORTH LANARKSHIRE/ORKNEY

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with City of Edinburgh Council SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: North Lanarkshire Council

Lochend Cottage, Colzium

Watching brief

Fiona Baker
Firat Archaeological Services

NS 7333 7822 Site inspection of machine-stripped area on site of new house and section through glacial mound was undertaken on 23 May 2007. No archaeological features or finds were located.

Archive deposited with Firat Archaeological Services and to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS.

Funder: Mr Mark Hawthorne

2-8 Shuttle Street, Kilsyth

Desk-based assessment, evaluation

Alastair Becket
GUARD

NS 718 777 A desk-based assessment of the site undertaken between 15-22 January 2007 established the history and archaeological potential of the area surrounding the proposed development area. This established that the site had formed part of the historic burgh of Kilsyth, and had probably comprised the rear plots of houses during the 17th and 18th century. No significant archaeological features were identified during the evaluation, as it was comprehensively cleared during demolition work in the 1970s when Victorian houses on the Shuttle Street side of the plot were demolished.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Heckland and Dore

New Monkland

Greendykeside

Evaluation

Scott Jacobson
Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

NS 8114 7043 (general) Archaeological monitoring was carried out between April and June 2007 on most of the ground-breaking works in the area of application. Existing trackways were surveyed and mapped. The monitoring recorded evidence of rig and furrow of uncertain date in all areas. The monitoring also recorded some of the previously known mining remains in the application area.

Archive deposited with WoSAS SMR. Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: A7 Energy Ltd

ORKNEY

Birsay and Harray

Birsay-Skaill Landscape Project

Geophysical survey

David Griffiths

Oxford University, UHI Millennium Institute,
Orkney College Geophysics Unit (OCGU)

HY 2350 2825 to HY 2404 2865 4.4ha of gradiometry and resistivity along landward-facing coastal margins of the Brough of Birsay from the SW extremity of the 'Peedie Brough' to the NE extremity of the Guardianship area was undertaken between 6-24 August 2007. This included ground both outside and inside the Guardianship boundaries, although coverage inside was partial due to constraints created by standing buildings and metallic fencing and services.

A series of anomalies was revealed by both techniques which confirmed the presence of significant settlement and structural archaeology along the cliff edge and in its immediate environs,

together with the foci at the main settlement site and the Peedie Brough. The density of anomalies receded away from the cliff edge in a colluvial area and then Nwards up the slope, but there were several discrete anomalies in this higher area suggesting pits, linear features and a possible rectilinear group. Data processing is ongoing.

The survey is intended to complement the selective excavation work carried out by CD Morris (then of Durham University) in the early 1980s, and to form a contextual study for this and previous fieldwork on the Brough (including an early resistance survey), and add to the coverage of the wider landscape study being carried out by the Birsay-Skaill Landscape Project (D Griffiths, Oxford University, current). The fieldwork was carried by S Ovenden and A Scott-Wilson of OCGU.

Data structure report to HS, Interim reports to be lodged with Orkney SMR, Orkney Museum and archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Archive presently with OCGU.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Dounby Quilco

Watching brief

CJ Mamwell
Orkney Archaeological Trust Projects Unit

HY 296 211 An archaeological watching brief was conducted from 19-21 March 2007 during topsoil removal for a housing development in light of the results of an earlier evaluation. The topsoil varied in depth between 0.3m and 0.6m and was mechanically stripped from the area under archaeological supervision to the surface of the subsoil. No archaeological features or artefacts were noted.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Orkney SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Orkney Housing Association Ltd

Nessbreck, Corrigall

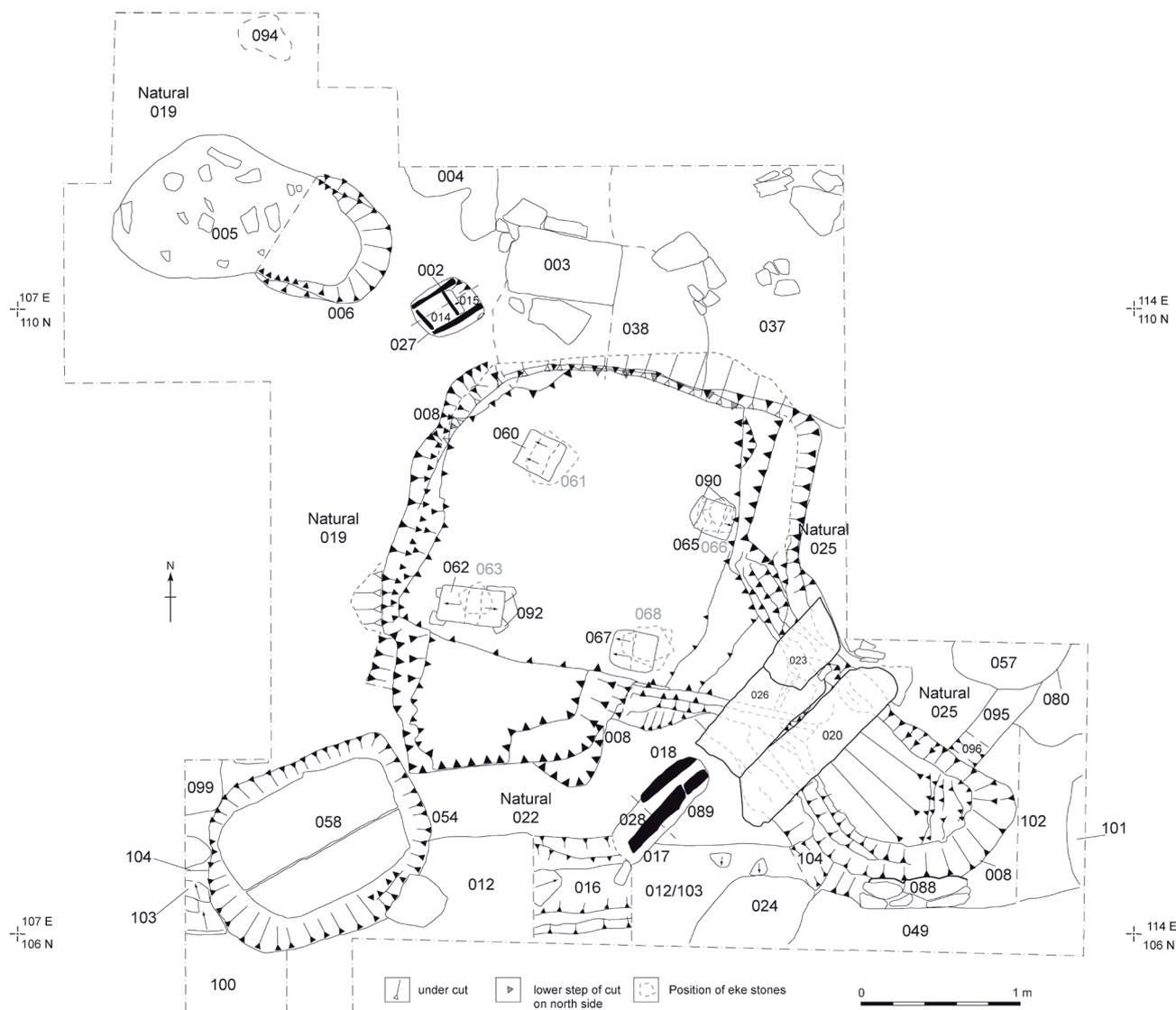
Rescue excavation

Judith Robertson

Orkney Archaeological Trust and Orkney College
HY 325 190 A souterrain site was found after two small holes appeared when part of the N end of the roof collapsed during cultivation. Due to the likelihood of further collapse a rescue excavation was initiated by Historic Scotland and work was undertaken between 8-25 May 2007. Prior to excavation a geophysical survey of the area immediately surrounding the collapse was undertaken. An area 60 x 60m centred over the area of collapse was covered by a gradiometer survey. The results revealed a concentration of anomalies surrounding the site towards the NW, with less indication of activity where the ground sloped down to the W and SW.

The excavation revealed a rock-cut chamber, c2.5m E-W by 2.80m N-S and 1.12m deep, with a stone-flagged roof supported on four stone pillars c0.6m high. Incorporated into the roof were two large notched flags placed back-to-back, each having a pair of notches on one side. Most of the chamber was an open void except for the SW corner, which had been stacked to the roof with rubble. The chamber had been accessed via a short sloping entrance passage from the SE that entered the middle of the chamber, 0.62m (base) to 0.86m (top) wide by 0.83m high and 1.5m long. This passage had been blocked by tipping dumps of ashy silt and stones and rubble.

In the area above and surrounding the chamber there were several features including a rock-cut, jelly-bean-shaped pit to the NW backfilled with ash and charcoal, 1.56m SE-NW by 0.74m and 0.57m deep; a large rock cut, oval pit, 1.40m NE-SW by 1.14m and 0.4m deep in the SW with a large flag in the base; and a curving gully (0.5-0.7m wide), also rock-cut, that ran along the S side of the chamber. A number of patches of burnt clay were dotted around the area surrounding the chamber.



Composite Final Plan, Nessbreck.

Few finds were retrieved, though a number of Early Iron Age sherds were recovered from the backfill of the passage and the area to the N of the chamber. Stone objects included a stone hammer from inside the chamber and a stone handle from outside the entrance. Two flints were also recovered from the area immediately N of the chamber. A decorated stone and two stones exhibiting heavy tooling were recovered from the rubble filling the SW corner of the chamber and two pieces of pumice were found in the deposits blocking the entrance.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Historic Scotland

Cross and Burness/Stronsay

Sanday/Stronsay Electricity Cable Replacement

Judith Robertson
Desk-based assessment, walkover and geophysical surveys,
watching briefs
Orkney Archaeological Trust and
Orkney College Geophysics Unit

HY 6114 3549, HY 6245 2957 Prior to a programme of power cable replacement, an archaeological desk-based assessment, walkover and geophysical survey were undertaken from 19–23 March 2007 of the two landward areas of the development. The walkover survey did not identify any new features within

the development footprint, but two areas produced finds of archaeological interest. A field to the E of Stove on Sanday (HY 6121 3555) produced surface finds including prehistoric pottery and flint. At the E end of the cable track on Stronsay (HY 6267 2959) a buried soil produced pottery, bone and flint and burnt stone fragments.

Gradiometer survey was carried out over a 40m wide corridor along the proposed route of the land and inter-tidal sections of the cable (420m in the Bay of Stove, Sanday), covering approximately 5.2ha on Sanday and a further 2.0ha on Stronsay. The Bay of Stove was magnetically quiet, although the buildup of sand within the bay may be masking potential archaeological deposits. The inland section of the Sanday survey revealed a concentration of hitherto unknown settlement, including a potential burnt mound. While it is impossible to ascertain dates for these anomalies from geophysical survey, the forms of some of the anomalies hint at a prehistoric origin, which might correlate with the known Neolithic and Bronze Age sites to the SE and W, while others may well be associated with the medieval chapel to the W. The survey on Stronsay seems to indicate that the bulk of the known medieval settlement (HY62NW 22) has been destroyed by coastal erosion. However, a number of anomalies suggest that possible fields and deposits, presumably related to the settlement, may well continue inland to the S.

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In the light of these results the cable route was slightly amended to avoid the main potential archaeological features. A watching brief was then instigated on the remaining potentially sensitive areas. No features of an archaeological nature were noted during the watching briefs.

Copies of the report to be deposited with Orkney SMR and RCAHMS. Archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Orkney Islands Council

Eday

Green

M J Miles

Trial excavation

HY 56971 28987 The site is situated on farmland near the cliffs on the southern coast of Eday. Following the discovery in 2004 of an unfinished Neolithic macehead a test pit was dug by the landowner, Peter Mason, that revealed a probable hearth. In 2006 a geophysics survey carried out by Orkney College suggested extensive archaeological remains (*DES* 2006, 119). The trial excavation was carried out by a small team of volunteers at the request of the landowner. The purpose of the work was to re-excavate and record the test pit, to confirm the presence of Neolithic structures and to assess the potential of the site for further research.

Between 19–31 August 2007 an area 8 x 4m was stripped of ploughsoil to expose the upper parts of the surviving archaeology, which was recorded, but not investigated further. This revealed the stone-lined hearth, stones forming part of the SE wall of an associated building c1.5m thick, and some internal features. Outside the building was a dark midden deposit and a line of contiguous stones forming a possible second structure. It was evident that the site has been damaged by ploughing.

A number of finds were recovered from the ploughsoil, all of which are consistent with this being a Neolithic settlement site. These comprised worked pebble flint including several scrapers, a wide variety of stone implements including hammerstones, pounders, choppers, grinders, polishers and some 82 'skail knives', together with over 100 prehistoric potsherds.

Funder: Mr M J Miles, Ms D Coles and Mr P Mason

Linkataing

Paul Sharman and Judith Robertson

Topographic survey, minor excavation, restoration

Orkney Archaeological Trust
and Orkney College

HY 5530 3936 OAT Projects Unit was commissioned by HS to assess damage done by erecting a fence across the prehistoric 'house' at Linkataing, Eday (HY53NE 8) and conduct repair work without causing further damage to the building to prevent further erosion and damage at the site. The remains of the building were surveyed and the disturbed areas planned from 19–21 February 2007. The disturbance included the uplifting of a broken saddle quern from the middle of the building. The segment of bank that had suffered most damage was examined by box section, revealing the outer face of stone foundations below. The section was backfilled and damaged areas reinstated by laying turf from elsewhere to regenerate and protect the site. A rapid handheld GPS survey was conducted to locate surrounding sub-peat dykes and any other sites of potential archaeological interest in the vicinity. More sub-peat dykes were noted than previously recognised, and several potential sites, comprising stones exposed in peat hags, were also located.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS and a copy with the Orkney SMR. Reports deposited with RCAHMS, Orkney SMR and Historic Scotland.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Evie and Rendall

Broch of Gurness

Andrew Hollinrake

Watching brief

Kirkdale Archaeology

HY 3811 2684 A watching brief was maintained on 31 October 2006 while contactors dug two small test pits and drilled four boreholes near the W side of the existing visitor centre situated in the far NW corner of the guardianship area surrounding the site, in advance of the planned extension to the visitor centre. As expected, the two test pits only revealed an area of modern disturbance associated with the foundations of the visitor centre and related services. The soil and bedrock encountered in the boreholes did not indicate the presence of anything other than natural deposits. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted and no finds were retained.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Broch of Gurness

Susan Ovenden

Geophysical survey

Orkney College Geophysics Unit

NY 381 268 An area of 0.8ha immediately surrounding the guardianship site was investigated by gradiometry and resistance survey on 24–5 October 2007. The survey area occupies an undulating arable field, which was under stubble at the time of survey, immediately to the S and SW of the properties in care limits of the Broch of Gurness. The survey area extends northwards to include a small area immediately to the W of the guardianship. The whole survey area lies beyond the limits of the scheduled area. The survey was undertaken with the aim of identifying any anomalies of archaeological interest outside the guardianship area prior to work on the site by Historic Scotland.

The gradiometer data is dominated by responses from ridge and furrow cultivation and recent ploughing. It is possible that the more enhanced ridge and furrow responses indicate the disturbance of earlier, magnetically enhanced, archaeological deposits. The resistance data is dominated by marked changes reflecting a varying depth of bedrock and the effects of ploughing. It is possible that some of the anomalies may be associated with landscaping of the site.

Archive to be deposited with the Geophysics Unit, Orkney College.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Brookfield, Rendall

Susan Ovenden

Geophysical survey

Orkney College Geophysics Unit

HY 3857 1958 Given the proximity of known archaeological sites including a barrow at HY 3863 1964 to a proposed development area, a geophysical survey was commissioned and carried out on 2 May 2007 to establish the nature and extent of possible archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The survey results are dominated by natural and modern responses. No clearly defined archaeological anomalies were detected.

Archive to be deposited with the Geophysics Unit, Orkney College.

Funder: Developer

Lyron, Rendall, Mainland

Judith Robertson

Evaluation, watching brief

Orkney Archaeological Trust Projects Unit

HY 3849 1977 Due to the proximity of the SAM the Knowe of Lyron [HY31NE6] an archaeological evaluation was conducted on 22 August 2007 for an area of a proposed housing development. This consisted of the machine excavation

of strip trenches covering 10% of the development area c240m². Nothing of archaeological importance was discovered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Orkney SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: D S Nicholson

Woodwick Burn

David Lynn

Field survey

HY 3660 2270 Alongside a survey of Hammars Hill which is proposed for a wind farm development, a walkover survey was made on 1 March 2007 of a stretch of the nearby Woodwick Burn. The target was to securely locate two little-known sites which showed as the only recorded features of the immediate area, and to record other features which the landowner suspected to exist. All the resulting sites lie over 0.5km from any construction for the proposed development, so would be unaffected by its execution. Woodwick Burn is the outlet of a high level peat-choked valley bowl, which drains north-eastwards into a small bay at Woodwick on the shore of Eynhallow and Gairsay Sounds. The surveyed stretch extends for about 1km upstream from the current cultivation limit just above the house of Savisgarth. Ten features were identified along both sides of the burn. No intrusive investigation was undertaken, and no artefacts or other finds were made.

The area is used as unimproved moorland pasture, and there has been systematic peat extraction on both sides of the burn, which has led to frequent access tracks across the moorland being maintained until recently. The burn passes over several near-horizontal flagstone beds, the exposures of which have been intensively quarried for building stone.

001 N bank HY 37297/22868 A W-E rectangular dry stone building along the stream bank which is being actively eroded. It survives as a c12m long largely turf-covered feature contained by a flagstone exterior wall up to five courses or 0.7m high with squared corners. The W end contains a round cell, truncated by the bank edge, apparently 2m across with a N-facing entry opening into the structure's northern long side. Several orthostats have been placed in the surrounding boggy turf, particularly around the W end, though with no diagnosable alignment. No clear function can be identified, but it is probably a remnant of a post-medieval or modern quarrying building of some sort.

002 N bank HY 37240/22839 In a similar bankside location c65m upstream sits a 3m square hut base of dry stone flags with twin-faced walls c0.7m wide. These enclose a rectangular inner area, the walls of which are lined with close fitted orthostats, and all internal and external corners are squared. An entrance 0.3m wide breaks the E wall. In the absence of other evidence this is diagnosed as a post-medieval or modern hut base, possibly from quarrying activity.

003 N bank HY 36995/22732 This is a complex of dry stone features built into the inside of a meander curve. A straight channel has been dug across the meander, the upstream end walled and still open, with stone settings at the mouth to indicate a possible sluice. The downstream portion is now peat-choked, obscuring its possible features. Within the main stream course there is a set of submerged walling curves in from the opposite bank to direct flow towards the channel mouth and a deep pool above this submerged walling.

The island created by the channel within the meander is edged with masonry walling, now badly slumped, which continues down the edge of the channel. Parallel 12m-long alignments of slumped wall rubble sit on the island c3m apart, and the contained area is full of masonry rubble, low walling fragments, and a second straight channel through the curve closer to the current stream.

This appears to be a relatively recent complex of features

designed very much for water supply management and use. There are too many uncertainties to be definitive, but a click mill site is perhaps the most exciting interpretation, although the location so far upstream of the cultivated area is unexpected, and other possibilities related to quarrying or other purposes remain open. However, the downstream use of the burn as a domestic water supply would exclude any polluting activities.

004 N bank HY 36910/22683 This is a second complex of stream bed features around the junction of Woodwick Burn with the Burn of Irvigert. A deep pool has been created behind a submerged flagstone feature, which could be placed walling or a shaped outcrop. A channel has been cut in a meander at the outlet of the pool, through which the stream now flows, with some slumped rubble wall edging to define its mouth. There does not appear to be structural walling for a building, but the area is confused by secondary track and ford construction.

Again, water supply management seems the most obvious explanation, but without structural indications that the supply was required at this location. This suggests that it was an upstream regulatory complex for Structure 003, emphasising the importance for that complex some 150m downstream of a controllable water supply.

005 N bank HY 36722/22762 Sited on the N bank at a bend in the stream meander is a small sub-square area of turf-covered masonry rubble, c4 x 4m. No wall outlines are visible, except possibly a squared SE corner, where the wall may be 0.5m thick. This is probably a small hut base, relatively modern but of unknown function. Both this and Structure 006 sit on a stretch of the burn close to extensive peat cutting areas on both sides, where a small shelter or store could be very useful

006 N bank HY 36666/22756 This lies c70m further upstream and is visible from Structure 005. It is a twin-faced and square-cornered stretch of wall 0.5m wide, parallel to the bank and 3.7m long. It survives to 4-5 courses/0.4m high, and at each end a short stretch continues northwards for c1.3m. This gives an elongated U-outline as visible; it is unclear whether the two end stretches are truncated at the termini or continue further N under the peat vegetation cover. A diagnosis as a linear wall shelter seems more plausible than an enclosed building, possibly again related to peat-cutting.

007 N bank HY 36568/22890 Styes of Aikerness [HY32SE12/OR1749] A rectangular fenced enclosure has been created on the valley slope c150m N of the burn, which contains some sporadic tree planting. This mound sits about half-way along the S boundary within the enclosure. It covers an irregular area c17m W-E x 10m N-S as a grassy hummock within the boggy heather, and is up to 2m high. The mound is a chaotic series of humps and dips, with occasional masonry blocks scattered within the turf cover. A chamber has been excavated in the SE quarter to create a sub-circular cell c2m across with a 1m wide entry passage leading SE, opening towards the burn and the valley outlet. The cell and passage are open and unlintelled, with the 1m high walls formed by very roughly piled crude stone slabs and blocks, and clearly look to be a secondary insertion. The floor is covered in tumbled masonry.

The NGR matches the Styes of Aikerness, which is noted by RCAHMS as this possible cairn is a greatly mutilated turf-covered mound, mainly of stone, c13.0m E-W by c11.0m transversely and c0.8m. maximum height'. It can be diagnosed as a probable Bronze Age tumulus mound, which has been heavily mutilated by the more recent insertion of a crude stone-lined cell, possibly as a shepherd's or peat-cutter's shelter. The insertion of the cell may have been accompanied by a lot of digging into the remainder of the mound in search of stone, hence the chaotic current appearance.

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008 N bank HY 36635/22921 [Styes of Aikerness] This lies within the SE corner of the fenced enclosure, and is another grass-covered mound, with a sub-oval outline measuring c9m N-S x 13m W-E and up to 2m high. The top of the mound is slightly hollowed, as if excavated out at some stage, but the mound appears otherwise smoothly profiled and undamaged. No stonework or rubble was observed within the vegetation cover. This looks to be a second, previously unrecorded, Bronze Age tumulus, and very much a companion site to Structure 007 c80m away. It has survived relatively undamaged, and its dimensions though apparently smaller may give a clue to the original size of Structure 007 before its secondary mutilations.

009 S bank HY 37165/22806 This is a tentative structural identification of an area of disturbed ground containing a raised mass of turf-covered jumbled rubble. It sits immediately downstream of the modern cistern which provides the water supply for Savisgarth, and occupies an area of 8m N-S x 16m W-E with a vaguely rectangular outline. No wall or other structural features are identifiable. It could be a quarrying feature (either of spoil or a building) but lies within an area which has clearly been modified by quarrying and flood erosion, all of which complicate its diagnosis.

010 S bank HY 37325/22883 Kirk of Norrisdale [HY32SE10/OR1198] This lies in an area of extensive quarrying and flood alteration very close to the current stream course, which is particularly full of jumbled flagstone rubble. Its NGR matches the recorded post-medieval chapel site of Kirk of Norrisdale. Very little is known about the chapel, which even in 1880 was recorded as a 'Site of...' rather than a confirmed structure, although a possible graveyard was noted. The site was also noted by Storer Clouston in 1918 as locally known as 'St Marys'. It is a turf-covered raised area measuring 8m N-S x 14m W-E with several low orthostatic alignments protruding through the turf. These are not recognisably inter-aligned, apart from some 90° paired settings, and a possible pair of blocky orthostats at the NE end defining a potential doorway. No walling or coursed masonry is visible.

The feature is no longer identifiable as a chapel, a diagnosis which relies on the historical sources, although it is clearly structural and would have been a building of a plausible size. A combination of flood erosion, general quarrying and specific masonry robbing have left only the internal area of the chapel with the outer walls entirely removed. Any surrounding graveyard has also vanished to these processes leaving the interior as a remnant truncated on all sides. Further damage and erosion by sporadic flood episodes is highly probable.

Conclusion

This is clearly an upland valley bowl with some potential for further survey and research. Only a limited portion has been investigated within this exercise, and further exploration of its prehistoric [pre-peat] contents and more recent exploitation could be productive. The network of peat tracks extends much further into the bowl, with reports of substantially constructed bridges and the like to suggest that the valley has been well exploited in the recent past.

Report deposited with Orkney SMR and RCAHMS.

Firth

Hedde Hill Quarry

Dave Lawrence

Watching brief Orkney Archaeological Trust Projects Unit
HY 355 130 In advance of an extension to a stone quarry drift deposits were removed by machine from the bedrock over an area of c2,500m² on 24-5 October 2007. No archaeological remains were identified.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Orkney SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Orkney Aggregates

Hoy and Graemsay

Quoy-Dale, Hoy

Judith Robertson

Watching brief Orkney Archaeological Trust Projects Unit
HY 2395 0357 An archaeological watching-brief was conducted on 28 July 2007 for the machine removal of topsoil and overburden ahead of the construction of foundations for a domestic dwelling. The works concerned the excavation of an area 22 x 15.6m to the NW of the farm of Quoy-Dale. Nothing of archaeological importance was disturbed by the work

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Orkney SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr P Bews

Kirkwall and St Ola

Hillocks of Garth

Dave Lawrence

Watching brief Orkney Archaeological Trust Projects Unit
HY 4678 0780 An area 20 x 25m close to a group of archaeological mounds was stripped of topsoil and examined for archaeological remains in advance of development on 17 October 2007. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Orkney SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr and Mrs N McLennan

Quanterness

Rebecca Craig

Taphonomic study of human remains

Queens University, Belfast

HY 418 130 A taphonomic study is being undertaken from July 2006 to July 2010 of the human remains that were recovered from Quanterness in Orkney during the 1972-4 excavations. The purpose of the study is to gain a better understanding of the fragmentary nature of these human remains. The work is being undertaken between July 2006 and July 2010. The results will be looked at in the context of the other known burial sites from Neolithic Orkney. It seems clear that while an analysis of the human remains was carried out, there is merit in a return to the material to investigate more specifically what processes the bones may have gone through. It is proposed to undertake a systematic taphonomic analysis (considering weathering, burning, damage in the form of cut marks or gnaw marks) of the human remains from Quanterness with the aim of perhaps being able to support or refute some of the current hypotheses about this material.

Orphir

Hobbister

Michelle Farrell, Jane Bunting

Palaeoenvironmental study University of Hull

HY 39611 06640 This work, undertaken between 29 August-8 September 2007 forms part of PhD research into the environmental context of the hypothesised population and cultural decline in Orkney during the Bronze Age. Sites on South Ronaldsay and Hoy are also being studied.

The palaeoenvironmental work at Hobbister was framed around one hypothesis of deposition for the Bronze Age axe found in 2006 (DES 2007, 21), that it was placed or thrown into a bog pool or pond as a ritual act, probably in response to an increase in wetness and expansion of blanket peat into an agriculturally valued landscape. Stratigraphic survey showed the

blanket peat to be nearly 4m deep in places, and pool deposits were found at several locations. The blanket peat formed within a landscape of small topographically confined pools, lending support to the ritual deposition hypothesis. A 3.7m core was recovered from the deepest area of peat for laboratory analysis. A sample from shallower upslope peat was also taken to allow the spread of peat in the area to be dated.

Report to be deposited with Orkney SMR. Results to be included in University of Hull PhD thesis (September 2008)
Funder: The University of Hull, Quaternary Research Association

Hobbister

Paul Sharman

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey and environmental impact assessment Orkney Archaeological Trust

HY 3980 0660 As part of an EIA, a specialist DBA and walkover survey to identify potential archaeological and cultural heritage issues was commissioned in respect of a proposed scheme to expand the area available for the extraction of peat on the slopes of Griffyelt at Hobbister in the mainland parish of Orphir. A Bronze Age socketed axe was found here during peat cutting in 2006.

Between 1 May–30 June 2007 10 sites were identified, all during the walkover survey, although the ground cover was so high that some sites may have been missed, along with those buried by the deep peat. The remains of four sections of sub-peat dykes and a possible structure were identified in the area where peat has already been extracted down to the underlying surface. Four low sub-circular mounds some 7 to 9m in diameter, which may be Bronze Age burial mounds or barrows, were identified in the proposed extraction area. The final site was the deep peat bog itself as a repository of palaeoenvironmental data.

Report to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Aquatera Ltd

Rousay and Egilsay

Corse, Rousay

Paul Sharman and Susan Ovenden

Geophysical survey and intrusive archaeological evaluation

Orkney College Geophysics Unit and OAT Projects Unit

HY 3880 2835 As part of the requirements to apply for outline planning permission for a housing plot on the land of Corse, Rousay, Mr Garson commissioned a geophysical survey to establish the nature and extent of possible archaeological remains in c0.75ha of the proposed development area. Following this, he commissioned us to conduct an intrusive archaeological assessment of the two main groups of anomalies identified as of potential archaeological interest by the survey. This work was undertaken between 21 May–2 June 2007. One of the anomaly groups was the result of ploughing over natural features. The other (HY 3874 2838) was revealed to be the remains of dry stone buildings and flag and cobble surfaces. These were in use in the 19th century, but could originally have been medieval in date. The remains were not investigated further, but were covered up and will be excluded from the proposed development area.

Archive to be deposited with the Orkney SMR. Reports deposited with the client, Orkney SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: John Garson

Eynhallow

James Moore and Antonia Thomas

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey, geophysical survey

Orkney College Geophysics Unit/Orkney Archaeological Trust

HY 36041 29076 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the island of Eynhallow was undertaken in April 2007.

A total of 65 sites was recorded, ranging from post-medieval buildings to prehistoric structures. Of particular interest was the identification of a previously unrecorded burnt mound in the N of the island, several possible prehistoric burial mounds and a well preserved sequence of field dykes. Although further work is required to understand these boundaries, initial assessment suggests there is clear phasing and chronological depth to these features which may include potential prehistoric land divisions.

In addition, geophysical survey was conducted at two sites. Approximately 3600m² of gradiometry was conducted over a suspected burnt mound, which revealed several diagnostic crescent-shaped concentrations of highly fired material. Approximately 1ha of gradiometry was also undertaken around the monastic site. Although partially obscured by an igneous dyke crossing the survey area, there was clear evidence of settlement corresponding to the mound on which the monastic site sits and some of the anomalies also hint at features predating the extant structures. Anomalies were also noted that confirmed the existence of rig and furrow cultivation surrounding the site.

Report to be deposited with the Orkney SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Hunter Archaeological Trust, Viking Society for Northern Research, Orkney Archaeological Trust, Orkney College Geophysics Unit

The Braes of Ha'Breck, Wyre

Antonia Thomas

Excavation Orkney College/Orkney Archaeological Trust



Archaeologist Owen Raybould revealing stone flags in Trench A of the Braes of Ha'Breck site.

HY 4375 2592 Two trenches and six test pits were excavated between 20 August–7 September 2007 to investigate prehistoric activity indicated by the results of the field-walking and gradiometry survey of 2006. The archaeological remains encountered across the site were found to be considerably plough-truncated, but have nonetheless revealed occupation deposits and structural remains in association with early Neolithic pottery and flint technology.

Trench A was located over an area of high magnetic response which correlated with a high concentration of artefacts recovered during the 2006 field walking exercise. Although severely truncated, to the level of the natural glacial till in some places, several layers of charcoal-rich deposits and ashy spreads were exposed in this trench. In the final few days of excavation, a sondage across one of these spreads revealed a linear arrangement of large, well-laid flagstones, overlain by secure deposits containing early Neolithic pottery.

Trench B was similarly positioned over an area of archaeological potential indicated by the 2006 survey. Occupation deposits were indicated by the presence of a rammed stone floor showing evidence of in situ burning and the incorporation of flint and cobble stone tools in the surface, which has been interpreted as a

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work area. Although the primary phases of this trench were not revealed, the working floor and short stretches of ruined coursed masonry show several episodes of activity with various stages of collapse, use and rebuild identified. Amongst the finds recovered from this trench were several pieces of worked flint, cobble stone tools and a decorated sherd of Unstan Ware pottery.

Six 1m² test pits were also excavated and all revealed evidence of human activity, including structural remains and ashy deposits. In addition, areas of considerable in situ burning were exposed in one of the test pits. This was subsequently extended to create Trench C. This small trench revealed negative features cut into the natural glacial till; these have been interpreted as representing internal structural elements and several phases of hearth settings, in association with early Neolithic pottery. It is likely, therefore, that this trench contains the remains of an early Neolithic dwelling, although the truncated nature of the features prohibits the identification of distinct phases of occupation at this stage. With the exception of Trench C, the test pits were not further investigated.

Report to be deposited with the Orkney SMR and RCAHMS. Funder: Orkney Islands Council, Society of Antiquaries Scotland, Orkney Archaeological Trust, Orkney College, the Flaws family

Sandwick

Birsay-Skaill Landscape Project

David Griffiths
Geophysical and topographic survey, selective excavation
Oxford University



Structures under excavation (from W), Birsay-Skaill Landscape Project.

HY 2365 1962 A research project on building landscape context for coastal erosive areas in zones affected by significant wind-blown sand was undertaken from 28 July–18 August 2007. Previous survey in 2003 and further survey and excavations in 2004–6 at the Bay of Skaill was concentrated on N bay environs, focused on the mound on the N side of the bay known as the 'Castle of Snusgar' (the probable site of the 1858 Skaill Viking silver hoard). Gradiometry showed a dense concentration of magnetic anomalies in the Snusgar mound and neighbouring mounds. The concentration of multi-period 'mound' sites around the N of the Bay can now be expanded from one to at least five foci (excluding Broch of Verron, HY21NW22).

The excavation area opened as a test-trench in 2005 on mound to the E of 'Castle of Snusgar' revealed Viking or Norse-

period middens stratified over a substantially well preserved stone building with in situ orthostatic internal divisions or 'furniture'. This had filled with windblown sand (which contributed to a diffuse gradiometer response in 2004). This was further excavated in 2006 and extended in 2007. A coherent spread of stone walls has now been revealed standing up to 0.5m high with clearly defined internal and external areas, stone flagged floors and entrances. Finds suggest a Viking/Late Norse date, including an extremely well preserved decorated antler comb from a sealed context under a flagged floor. A series of OSL samples are currently being processed at the Research Laboratory for Archaeology, Oxford University, and a radiocarbon application for a series of dates is pending.

Bone preservation was good (currently being assessed by Dr I Mainland, Bradford University). Environmental samples were floated and processed on site and are being assessed for archaeobotanic evidence and radiocarbon potential by Dr D Aldritt, GUARD, Glasgow. The finds are being conserved on behalf of Historic Scotland by AOC Conservation Services, Edinburgh.

Data Structure Report deposited with HS, Interim Reports to be deposited with Orkney SMR, Orkney Museum and RCAHMS. Archive presently in Room 317, OUDCE, Oxford University. Funder: Historic Scotland, Oxford University

Skara Brae Neolithic Village

Andrew Hollinrake

Watching brief

Kirkdale Archaeology

HY 2312 1873 During March 2007 a watching brief was maintained during the excavation of material from behind the sea wall just to the E of Skara Brae Neolithic Village. During recent severe weather, areas of subsidence had appeared in two small areas just to the inland side of the far E end of the concrete wall. As anticipated, the ground behind the wall was seen to be imported material, mostly large stones and sand from the beach. No finds or features of archaeological significance were seen during this work.

Archive deposited with Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Skara Brae Neolithic Village

Andrew Hollinrake

Watching brief

Kirkdale Archaeology

HY 2311 1872 On 29 May 2007 five small test pits were excavated around the glass roof covering House 7 at Skara Brae Neolithic Village. This was required to make sure that the removal of turf and topsoil during the removal of the glass roof from over House No 7 would not disturb any sensitive archaeological features. Only the concrete base of the glass roof and sand were revealed. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance revealed during this work.

Archive deposited with Orkney SMR. Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Sandwick and Stenness

World Heritage Area - Inner Buffer Zone: Phase X

Susan Ovenden

Geophysical survey

Orkney College Geophysics Unit

HY 285 140 The programme of geophysical investigations in and around the 'Heart of Neolithic Orkney' began in 2002 and to date approximately 240ha have been surveyed including this year's season (Phases X) which started in May 2007 and is still ongoing. Gradiometry and resistance survey at the Point of Onston around the chambered tomb and within

the fortified promontory have revealed a number of anomalies of archaeological interest although the data suggest that few remains exist beyond the visible earthworks. Resistance survey over Big Howe Broch has confirmed the 'lightbulb' shaped enclosure ditch suggested by previous gradiometer survey and has detected part of the tower which is approximately 30m in diameter. There is some suggestion of additional stone structures. Elsewhere gradiometer survey has detected numerous responses indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation. Some discrete areas of enhanced response have also been located which may be of archaeological interest.

Archive deposited with the Geophysics Unit, Orkney College
Funder: Historic Scotland, Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeological Trust, Orkney College Geophysics Unit

Shapinsay

Burroughston Broch

Watching brief Nick Card
Orkney Archaeological Trust

HY 5406 2100 A watching brief was conducted on 5 September 2007 for the construction of a stone plinth for noticeboards in the interior of the broch and for the removal of stone from around the site for its construction. Nothing of archaeological interest was noted.

Archive deposited with Orkney SMR.
Funder: Shapinsay Development Trust

South Ronaldsay

East Broch of Burray

James Moore
Topographic survey, plane table survey, building recording
Orkney College

ND 4898 9882 A second season of recording was undertaken from 8–15 June 2007 covering the large broch at the NE point of Burray, as part of a postgraduate course with Orkney College UHI. This has produced the first full and up-to-date record of the broch since antiquarian investigations by Farrer and Petrie in the 19th century. The work has recorded the structure of the broch to modern standards, provides clear evidence of an area of extra-mural settlement to the E of the excavated structure and has highlighted a number of areas of erosion caused by recent animal action.

Report to be deposited with Orkney SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Orkney College

Kirkhouse

Judith Robertson
Desk-based assessment, walkover assessment
Orkney Archaeological Trust

We were commissioned to conduct an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of an area, prior to a private dwelling development. This work was undertaken on 24 April 2007. The area lies on Kirkhouse Point, immediately S of a grade A-listed church set in a burial ground (ND49SE 27, ND49SE 23).

ND 47001 90828 Wall and midden in N end sand quarry
ND 47025 90814 Occupation layers and structures in S end sand quarry

ND 47164 90920 Mound to NE of cemetery
ND 47127 90892 Wall E of cemetery

The survey noted previously unrecorded extensive and complex archaeology with structures visible in the sand dune W of the church and a low grass-covered mound and a short length of curving rubble wall in the E. In light of these findings the development plans were abandoned.

Reports deposited with Orkney SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr and Mrs Critchlow

The Cairns, Windwick Bay

Martin Carruthers
Excavation Archaeology Department, Orkney College, UHI

ND 4542 8688 Excavation was undertaken at the Cairns, Windwick Bay, from 10–30 July 2006 as part of the contributor's research investigating Orcadian souterrains and their contexts. The site comprises a low mound with an overall extent of some 40m, which itself rests upon a larger, presumed natural, rise. A trench 15 x 15m in area was opened over the centre of the mound in order to confirm the presence of a souterrain described in 1903.

Massive roundhouse. Evidence for a very substantial, thick-walled roundhouse was uncovered. This structure has an internal diameter of 11.8m and is estimated to possess a total diameter of c22m. The wall of the structure is over 5m thick and the height is over 1m in the few areas tested. Although no definite traces of intramural galleries or staircases were detected it remains possible that such features remain to be discovered and that this very substantial building represents a broch-type structure. A gap in the masonry on the SW of the roundhouse may be an entrance but could equally be an opening into an intramural chamber. Finds included many sherds of pottery, stone tools and animal bones from the upper rubble layers and the wall heads. Of particular note was the discovery of a cache or hoard of 12 long-handled 'weaving-combs' present in a burnt deposit resting upon the deliberately reduced wall head of the roundhouse on the eastern side. Half of these combs are beautifully decorated with saltires and other geometric designs. The combs appear to have been part of a depositional event that occurred at the end of, at least one period of, the use of the structure, perhaps as part of a decommissioning episode.

Sunken feature/possible souterrain. In the centre of this roundhouse a rectangular chamber was partially revealed. This is almost certainly the feature briefly uncovered in the early 1900s. The removal of early 20th-century backfill revealed that the excavated portion was rectangular in shape, 2.6m long and 1.6m wide, and oriented approximately NW to SE. On the S the structure is furnished with a pair of parallel upright partitions, or stalls, that partly rest against the wall faces but are not integrated in the stonework. These indicate that the chamber continues beyond to the S. On the N of the chamber three large orthostats placed end to end appear to form a screen and this may be the end of the chamber here or a later blocking off of a more extensive structure beyond. On the W side coursed side-walling gives way to an area of rubble 0.8m wide framed by two uprights, which may well represent a doorway framing an entrance passage leading into the chamber and blocked in antiquity.

Relatively high up in the disturbed soils within the sunken feature several large cracked slabs tipping into the chamber, and capped with clay, are likely to be remains of the roofing arrangements. Finds from the fills within the possible souterrain chamber included a saddle quern and three upper stones for saddle quern grinding; animal bone and shell. Initial work indicates that this subterranean chamber is stratigraphically later than the roundhouse, although further planned work will be required to confirm this.

Later activity inside the remains of the roundhouse. The interior of the massive roundhouse is choked with rubble. On the NW this rubble has been dug into, apparently during the late Iron Age, and a very well laid out set of stalls or boxes was set into it. The presence of a rectangular or oblong building dating to the early part of the Late Iron Age (based on preliminary pottery examination) is suggested as occupying much of the

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interior of the earlier roundhouse. Part of a very substantial flag floor associated with this building was uncovered. Finds from these layers included pot-lids, a steatite spindle whorl and animal bone.

Part of the E sector of the massive roundhouse wall has been removed in antiquity and against the massive truncation front that resulted from this has been laid a revetment wall built in small, separate, non-integrated sections that hold back the mass of rubble. Floor deposits associated with this wall contained items such as a carefully made sandstone spindle whorl and an iron knife blade/small spearhead.

Structures E of the roundhouse/possible Iron Age settlement. A narrow extension trench, 25m in length, and 1.5m wide, on the eastern side of the main trench revealed that archaeological remains extended beyond the obviously artificial part of the mound and down the slope of the 'natural' rise at least as far as the eastern end of the trench, and these almost certainly extend beyond this, indicating a very substantial settlement. Geophysics indicates this could be as much as 70m in diameter.

This trench contained a series of deposits and stone features stepping down the rise. These remains may be the upper elements or secondary phases of extramural buildings associated with a central roundhouse or broch. However, the presence of possible early Iron Age carinated pottery from these deposits and structures may indicate the presence of an early settlement pre-dating the roundhouse, or indeed that the origins of the roundhouse itself lie within the early part of the Iron Age.

Towards the eastern end of the trench a midden area between two areas of walling was found to be very rich in animal bone, and this may be first indications of the upper fill of a surrounding ditch system.

Archive to be deposited with Orkney SMR and Orkney Museums.

Funder: Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeological Trust, Glasgow University and Manchester University

The Cairns, Windwick Bay

Martin Carruthers

Excavation Archaeology Department, Orkney College, UHI

ND 4542 8688 Excavation continued this year from 7 August–30 September 2007 at the Cairns, Windwick Bay, South Ronaldsay, as part of on-going research investigating Orcadian souterrains and their contexts. The main open area trench, some 15 x 15m, was the main focus of work.

Massive roundhouse. Work continued in structure A, a massive roundhouse with a total diameter of c22m, an internal diameter of 11.3m and a wall thickness of over 5m. A quadrant was excavated on the SW part of the interior, revealing that the wall of the structure survives to a height of 1.5m and that an intact flag floor survives beneath the mass of rubble which appears to have been deliberately and rapidly introduced at the end of the life of the building. Occupational material and midden deposits in the interior yielded several coarse stone tools and pottery fragments of possible early Iron Age date. Several internal orthostatic partitions indicate a radial layout inside the building. The excavated quadrant also allowed the examination of the previously recorded gap in the masonry wall of structure A and this gap was confirmed as a mural chamber, a teardrop-shaped cell around 1.8m in maximum diameter. This cell contained many large pieces of unworked whalebone. Also present was a large quantity of charcoal including possible charred withies together with a large piece of whalebone embedded in the wall at the entrance to the cell. This may indicate a hurdle screen or doorway that burnt down. Scorching on the adjacent inner wall face of the roundhouse may be related to such an event. It now therefore appears that the main entrance to Structure A lies

further to the SE.

While the surviving height of the wall is too low at 1.5m to preserve evidence of some architectural features, such as a scarcement ledge, the question of the exact nature of this roundhouse was nevertheless further elucidated by an examination of the wall-core material on the NE where the wall had been slighted in antiquity. This revealed that the wall had an internal makeup of clay, soil and rubble dumps, which may indicate that the roundhouse does not possess the classic hollow-walled architecture of a 'true broch'. This information, together with the overall proportion of the wall thickness to internal area (the so-called percentage wall base), shows that structure A may exhibit some but not all of the traits of brochs. It is therefore likely to be a complex Atlantic roundhouse similar to Crosskirk in Caithness, rather than a high broch tower. The apparent early date of finds from the interior of the structure may support this provisional interpretation.

Sunken feature/Souterrain. Work continued in the centre of the roundhouse, in structure D, a rectangular sunken chamber that was partly revealed in 2006. A substantial deposit of in situ blocking stones was removed from the junction of the putative entrance passage and the chamber on the W side of structure D. This revealed a large, partly rubble-filled, and still roofed, voided space defined by two lines of upright stone side panels, apparently confirming that this is a passage lying to the W of the main subterranean chamber. The fact that the structure represented a distinct, roofed building in its own right demonstrates that it was not simply a later modification of the interior of structure A, as previously considered possible. Structure D was constructed by digging into the mass of rubble in the interior of structure A and lining the cut with large uprights capped by substantial flags that have partly subsided, with a thick clay cap on top. In the deliberate blocking material we found a fragment of a copper alloy object, probably an unusual brooch. Below and in alignment with the base of the wall face of the souterrain chamber was a row of uprights which were probably further elements of the structure A internal architecture. This appears to show that the souterrain was built with some awareness of the layout of the massive roundhouse, and it may be that the deliberate in filling of the roundhouse and the construction of the souterrain were close in time, or indeed part of the same event.

Later activity on top of the remains of the roundhouse. Work also continued on the areas of later activity in the NW of the main trench. Structure B is a very well laid out set of uprights forming a rectangular or oblong building dating to the early part of the Late Iron Age. Its domestic nature appears to have been confirmed with the excavation of a large central rectangular hearth and the presence of occupation deposits. Stratigraphically, the construction of structure B was shown to be later than the use, and probably the abandonment, of the nearby souterrain. A small extension to the N of the main trench adjacent to structure B revealed part of another set of similar uprights laid out in identical fashion but turned around 90 degrees. This seems to represent the southern part of another building similar to structure B. A flagged passageway complete with threshold sill and pivot stone, possibly connecting these two structures as well as affording access to an external yard, was used at one point as a shell midden. This therefore appears to be a well preserved settlement zone of later middle Iron Age and/or earlier Late Iron Age date, post-dating structure A extending across the centre and the N of the mound.

Archive to be deposited with Orkney SMR and Orkney Museums.

Funder: Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeological Trust, Glasgow University, Manchester University

St Andrews and Deerness

Long Howe

Excavation

CR Wickham-Jones, J Downes

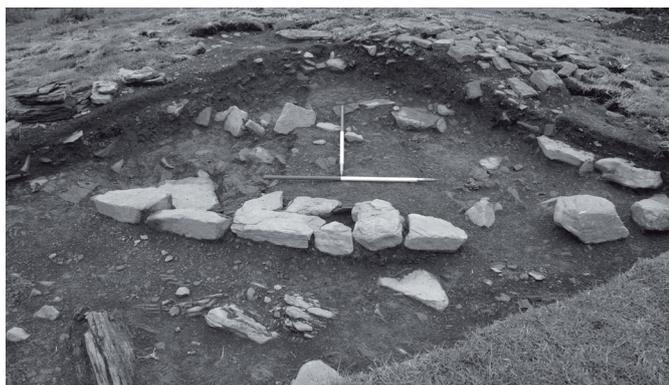
Orkney College

HY 50948 05971 The small Bronze Age round barrow at Long Howe was partially excavated as part of the Mine Howe Environs Project in 2004. This revealed that the makeup of the mound contained microliths characteristic of an earlier hunter-gatherer period. Work in 2005 looked at the possibility that Mesolithic features might have survived elsewhere in the vicinity of the mound, with no success. Between 18–29 June 2007 a quadrant of the barrow was excavated in detail with the aim of finding out more about the Mesolithic remains. This revealed the kerb and make-up of the barrow and confirmed the presence of residual Mesolithic lithics in the barrow matrix. It also confirmed that the old ground surface had been stripped when the barrow mound was built, but that pockets of soil had survived compressed into hollows in the bedrock. These contained lithics including microliths. These pockets were sealed by the mound material and one contained a fragment of hazelnut shell which has yielded a radiocarbon date of 7900+35BP (SUERC-15587), or 6820–6660BC.

Evidence relating to Orkney's earliest (pre-Skara Brae) inhabitants is very rare; microlithic assemblages do exist but all come from surface collections and none have been excavated or dated. Long Howe is thus important as an indication of the presence of hunter-gatherers in the islands. Not only does it add to the existing assemblages of narrow blade microliths, but it has provided a dated context which suggests that settlement in Orkney occurred in the earlier half of the Scottish Mesolithic. At the time of Mesolithic activity lower sea levels would have meant that the site was further from the sea than it appears today, but the location offers several advantages in terms of nearby marshland and views across local moorland.

Archive deposited with Orkney SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Friends of Orkney Archaeological Trust, Historic Scotland, Orkney College, Orkney Islands Council, Society of Antiquaries of London, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland



The Bronze Age burial at Long Howe after removal of mound material, showing the kerb. Bedrock, with pockets of Mesolithic deposits, lies to the bottom left of the photograph.

Stenness

Ness of Brodgar

Excavation

Nick Card

Orkney Archaeological Trust and Orkney College

HY 303 129 Further investigation of the large late Neolithic complex on the Ness of Brodgar was undertaken. Excavation continued on the large oval structure partially revealed in 2005 and 2006 (Trench J). The trench was expanded in order to uncover the full extent of this structure before dealing with

in situ floor deposits. The depth and complexities of later activity represented by ephemeral structures, spreads of ash and midden prevented this being realised. The massive boulder wall that appeared to enclose this structure was revealed this season as having both an inner and outer wall face with a wall core of large boulders. Overall this wall was over 4m wide and survived to over 0.5m in height. Two new trenches (M and N) were located further across the peninsula over the line of this wall as indicated in the resistivity survey. These showed that this monumental wall did originally extend across the peninsula. As in Trench J later Neolithic/early Bronze Age activity sealed the remains of this wall.

A polished stone macehead was recovered during topsoil removal of the Trench J extension. Two conjoining pieces of a thin stone slab decorated with incised geometric designs were also recovered. These joined with the decorated fragments discovered in 2006 in the upper fills of a nearby triangular stone cist.

Trench P (20 x 20m) was opened over the structure (Building 1) partially uncovered by GUARD in 2003 in order to uncover the full extent of this building (as indicated by magnetometry) and to explore its relationships with other elements on the Ness of Brodgar. In its original form Building 1 is very similar to Structure 2 at Barnhouse, but exhibits a complex structural history. In its later stages it was much reduced in internal area with the insertion of a large curving wall across its centre creating a structure reminiscent of the building at Crossiecrown. Surrounding Building 1 were the remains of several other structures of sub-circular overall form and very regular angular and symmetrical layout.

Several examples of Neolithic art were found, with incised geometric designs similar to those discovered at Skara Brae on the walls of three separate structures in Trench P.

Report deposited in the Orkney SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland, Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeological Trust, Orkney College, Russell Trust, Robert Kiln Trust, Friends of Orkney Archaeological Trust.

Stenness Sewer Replacement and Waste Water Treatment Works

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey

Alastair Rees

Jacobs UK

HY 30866 11569 to HY 30595 11563 We were commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the cultural heritage resource potentially affected by the construction of a new sewer, rising main, treatment works extension and contractors' compound. The assessment between January and 10 March 2005 found four sites of archaeological and historical interest along and close to the route of the proposed sewer, originating from the prehistoric period to modern times.

Due to close proximity to the Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site, it was clear that there was potential for unknown and buried archaeology to be present within the study area. A programme of watching briefs were therefore proposed and undertaken, including one during the excavation of the rising main pipeline from where it exits the WWTW extension site as far as the main road.

Report deposited with Orkney Archaeological Trust and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Stronsay

Stronsay Archaeological Survey 2007

Field survey OAT/Orkney College Archaeology Department

Whitehall Farm HY 65297 28117, Midgarth HY 63361

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28364, Bu HY 62395 24586, Links House HY 65427 2537
The Stronsay Archaeological Survey 2007 was a two-week period from 9–20 April 2007 of field survey and fieldwalking on the island of Stronsay to assess the archaeological potential of the island in the light of possible research projects occurring there in the future. The project has a multi-period scope and 100ha of ploughed fields were surveyed in total. Four new sites were identified in the form of flint scatters, with some including other associated material. The sites of Whitehall Farm and Bu presented flint lithics including one barbed and tanged arrowhead, scrapers, blades and knapping debris of possible Late Neolithic/Early Bronze date. The flint scatter at Midgarth (2) was found in association with prehistoric pottery and a coarse stone macehead of possible Later Neolithic date and within a fairly discrete area. The site of Links House produced two tanged flint points, flint blades and knapping debris which has been identified as having affinities with possible Late Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic flint technologies. The material and sites discovered are subject to a continuing research project at Orkney College UHI.

Report deposited with RCAHMS.; archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Orkney Islands Council

Walls and Flotta

Hoy and South Walls Landscape Study Judith Robertson
Geophysical survey

Orkney Archaeological Trust and Orkney College
ND 342 893 As part of an on-going landscape investigation project Orkney College Geophysics Unit was commissioned to undertake an extensive programme of geophysical survey across Cantick peninsula, South Walls, between 30 April–4 May 2007. A total of 5ha of gradiometer and 1.2ha of resistivity was completed over six separate areas across the peninsula, to cover the majority of the upstanding monuments. This included all differing types of sites to assist in the identification of unclear/unknown site types, to allow for comparative study between similar sites, and to collect data to allow for a wider landscape interpretation to assist in gaining a better understanding of the archaeological development of the peninsula.

The results clearly show the broch and associated settlement of Green Hill of Hestiegeo broch (ND38NW 8), while the settlement to the E is obscured by the presence of an igneous dyke. The Outer Green Hill broch (ND38NW 9) mound is certainly artificial but does not now look like a broch. The anomalies indicate midden and structures but they are rectilinear in form. Cantick Farm burnt mound (ND38NW 4) shows up well as a very high magnetic and high resistance anomaly with potentially associated structural elements surviving around it. The Bronze Age barrow (ND38NW 5) at Roeberry is clearly visible with both techniques, while the three earthen dykes to its W do not show up well in either the gradiometer or the resistivity results. Unfortunately the results of the survey of the potential prehistoric mounds at Storehouse and the group at the Ruff of Cantick (ND38NW 17; ND38NW 18; ND38NW 19; ND38NW 16) was inconclusive, with Storehouse having a mix of possible prehistoric and modern origins.

Reports to be deposited with the Orkney SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Orkney Islands Council

West Wray

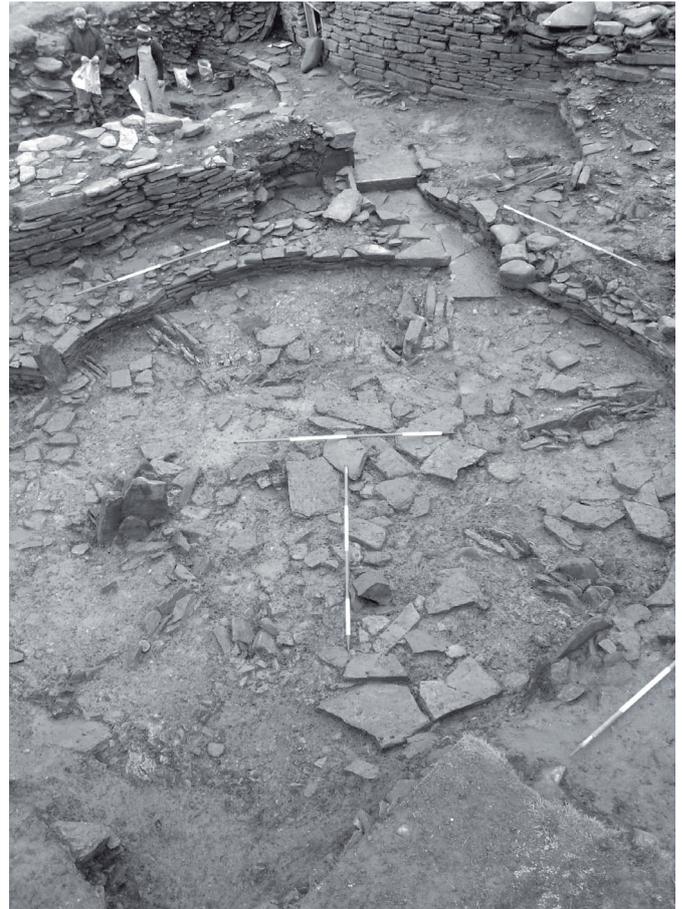
Berst Ness, Knowe of Skea
Excavation

H Moore and G Wilson
EASE Archaeology

HY 44150 41800 A further season of excavation was undertaken at Knowe of Skea in Autumn 2007. The site lies on the coast and is actively eroding. The findings of this season of work include the discovery of two previously unknown structures which, on the basis of architectural form and finds typology, are thought to be of Bronze Age date. Circular/sub-circular in form, they are radially divided inside; one contains a central hearth, part of a post ring and a large rock-cut pit, and the other has a flagged floor. Further burials of probable Iron Age date were also uncovered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with Historic Scotland and Orkney SMR.

Funder: Historic Scotland, Orkney Islands Council



Knowe of Skea: Bronze Age structure.

Costie's Lobster Warehouse, Pierowall

Sean Joseph Mullan
EASE Archaeology

Evaluation
HY 43758 48514 An evaluation was undertaken on 1 September 2007 on a small area of land in advance of an extension to an existing warehouse in the village of Pierowall, Wray. The evaluation was deemed necessary due to the proximity of archaeological discoveries within the village (HY44NW.30 and HY44NW.31). Three small trenches were machine-dug to natural, covering approximately 10% of the site. These trenches revealed between 1.9 and 2.3m of wind-blown sand. Trenches 2 and 3 revealed anthropogenic soil at approximately 1.9m, which in trench 2 included a small amount of animal bone and carbonised material. No evidence for structures was found and the anthropogenic soil probably represents field soils of unknown date.

Archive to be deposited with Orkney SMR.

Funder: Mr G Costie



Two Bronze Age structures at Links of Noltland.



Links of Noltland

Rescue excavation

H Moore and G Wilson
EASE Archaeology

HY 4280 4930 A programme of rescue excavation, sponsored by Historic Scotland, was carried out between February and March 2007 at the Links of Noltland on the NW coast of Wray. The area is subject to severe wind erosion and by rabbit overgrazing. The focus of attention was a complex of stone-walled buildings which are eroding out of sand dunes within the guardianship area. This work followed on from a rapid HS-funded site assessment undertaken in Autumn 2006. It consisted of the excavation of three closely associated sub-circular buildings, thought to be contemporary with each other and of probable Bronze Age date. One building was badly truncated; the other two were relatively well preserved and are thought to have served different purposes. Of these, the largest had an internal floor area of some 12 x 9m; the walls were up to 2m thick and faced with stone on both sides. A raised platform extended around the inner wall face and there was a large central hearth. A series of upright stones, suggestive of radial divisions, were also present inside. An entrance at the SE was accompanied by a possible porch-type structure. The finds include chipped stone tools and steatite vessel sherds. The second building was slightly more sub-rectangular in plan and was divided by upright slabs into a series of bays. The floor was paved with flagstones, covered with yellow clay. Few finds were recovered. The structures were re-covered at the close of excavation.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Historic Scotland and Orkney SMR.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Links of Noltland Bronze Age Houses

Excavation

H Moore and G Wilson
EASE Archaeology

HY 4280 4930 An excavation was carried out between September and October 2007 on a complex of buildings threatened by aeolian erosion in the scheduled area at Links of Noltland. The findings indicate a settlement of probable Bronze Age date comprising of three associated circular/sub-circular buildings. They all have thick, double faced stone walls. Two of the buildings form a unit; their entrances are opposed with a paved passage set between them. The larger of these has a central hearth, is radially partitioned and appears to have served a domestic function. The smaller building is divided into a series

of bays, contains a stone-lined tank and may have been used as a byre/store/workshop. The third building is set apart and has been too severely truncated by erosion to determine its full original form.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with Orkney SMR and Historic Scotland.

Funder: Historic Scotland



Links of Noltland (September–October 07) Bronze Age structures

Rapness, West Wray

Evaluation

Amanda Brend
EASE Archaeology

HY 50988 41668 An evaluation was carried out during September 2007 in advance of proposed development for a new house plot at Rapness, West Wray. As the plot was situated between two burnt mounds (Knowe of Goltoquoy HY54SW 1 and Knowe of Cotterchan HY54SW 2), an evaluation was recommended. Four trenches were dug by machine down to the natural boulder clay. The trenches covered c40% of the overall proposed development area. A field drain was found in the easternmost trench, running NNE–SSW, and this was presumed to be modern in date. No features of archaeological significance were encountered during this investigation.

Report to be deposited with Orkney SMR.

Funder: Barbara Jeffreys

PERTH AND KINROSS

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Aberdalgie

Aberdalgie Churchyard

Geophysical survey

P Morris

Blairgowrie Geoscience

NO 0799 2031 Resistivity and magnetic surveys of Aberdalgie churchyard were carried out. A number of linear features, some of which may be related to former churchyard boundaries, were identified. The surveys failed to find any trace of the former medieval chapel.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Copy of report deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR.

Abernethy

Newburgh

Findspot

Alan Saville

National Museums Scotland

NO 216 166 A chunky, oval-sectioned polished stone axehead found by Mr Sandy Gordon in 2005 at Ninewells Farm, Newburgh. Cutting edge intact but blunt (L179 x B80 x Th41mm; weight 808g).

Claimed as treasure trove (TT.02/07) and allocated to Fife Council Museums (St Andrews).

Alyth

Drumderg Wind Farm

Walkover and topographical survey, evaluation, watching brief

Mike Roy

AOC Archaeology Group

NO 18000 55000 An archaeological evaluation was carried out between 18 December 2006–12 April 2007 on the area of a proposed wind farm development lying to the N of Alyth at Drumderg Hill. A walkover survey was first undertaken of the proposed development area, followed by topographical survey of an area of cultivation remains and then the archaeological evaluation of the areas around three proposed turbine sites, a borrow pit, tracks and clearance features. In total, 43 trial trenches totalling 2,460m² were excavated over c4.9ha of hill pastureland. No artefacts were identified in the clearance structures, which may date to either the late prehistoric or medieval/post-medieval periods. A watching brief was also undertaken on the excavation of a cable trench to the S of the wind farm, which exposed the remains of a wall, part of a post-medieval rectilinear building.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy

North Balloch Steading

Watching brief

Chris Fyles and Derek Hall

SUAT Ltd

NO 262 495 We undertook an archaeological watching brief on the conversion of a former steading at North Balloch near Alyth. The farmstead occupies the site of a former castle, of which there are now no traces except for a few hewn stones built into the present structure. It was traditionally the seat of the Rollo family, and 'Belouch, in the lordship of Alicht' is on record in 1470. Stobie (1783) renders the name as 'Ballock', and annotates it 'Castle in ruins'. Aside from the identification of possible reused sculpted stone in the fabric of the steading walls and a doorway formed with delicately grooved sandstone columns in the NW corner of the central block of the steading few remains relating to the castle were recovered. Watching briefs were carried out on 18–19 April 2005, 23 May 2006 and 17 and 20 April 2007.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: HDC Architectural and Building Design Consultancy

Tullymurdoch

Geophysical survey

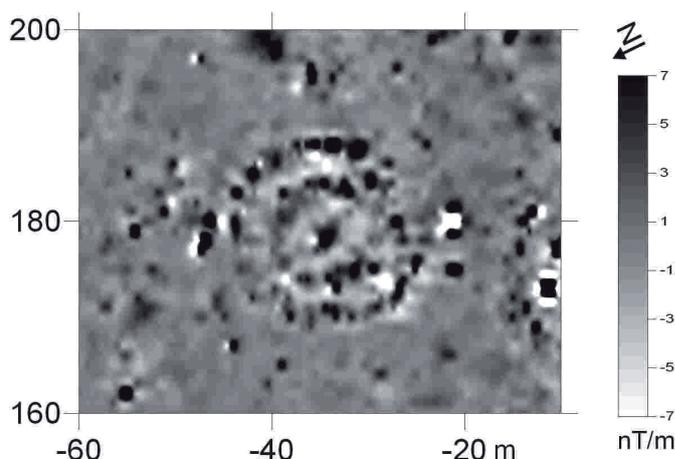
P Morris

Blairgowrie Geoscience

NO 2010 5320 Experimental magnetic (4.25ha) and resistivity (0.25ha) surveys were carried out over two hut circle groups on either side of the Alyth Burn from 10–31 March 2007. The magnetic anomalies over the hut circles appear to be mostly due to magnetic boulders derived from the local glacial till and used in the construction of the walls. Major, double-walled hut circles and ancient field boundaries are well defined by the magnetics, smaller, single walled features are not so obvious and later rectangular structures and a Pitcarmick house of mainly turf construction were not detected. A number of the hut circles have very obvious central anomalies which might be due to hearthstones. The pattern of boulder related anomalies provides evidence for the presence of a few demolished circular structures.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Blairgowrie Geoscience



Tullymurdoch – magnetic survey over double walled hut circle showing strong central anomaly.

Ardoch

Kaimes Cottage

Watching brief

David Bowler

SUAT Ltd

NN 8605 1285 A watching brief was conducted on 9 August 2007 on the digging of foundation pits for a small wind turbine, on a glacial mound just S of the Roman fortlet of Kaimes (or Kaims) Castle. No evidence of early activity was found.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Julian Schad

Auchtergaven

Bankfoot New Church

Archaeological evaluation

Kieran Haines

SUAT Ltd

NO 0626 3512 We undertook an archaeological evaluation on the proposed development site for Bankfoot New Church on 2–3 May 2007. Aerial photographs have indicated the presence of cropmarks in the development area. These appear to be a group of pits that may be archaeological in nature. An evaluation of at least 5% of the development area was requested in order to determine whether the features were archaeological. Trenches were located over the cropmarks and in other areas of the development area to test for any features that may not be indicated in the aerial photographs. No archaeological features were discovered during the evaluation. Modern disturbance accounts for some of the pits visible on the aerial photographs, as do the potential remains of rig and furrow.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Auchtergaven and Moneydie Parish

Blair Atholl

Ardtulichan George Currie
Cup-marked rock
NN 89953 62435 130m SE of NN86SE80 An earthfast boulder under turf bearing four cup marks connected by grooves. The motif has similarities with those found in N Yorkshire. The site was recorded on 13 October 2007.

Cargill

Campsie Hill, Guildtown Kieran Haines
Watching brief SUAT Ltd
NO 1320 3320 We conducted an archaeological watching brief on 4 September 2007 during the stripping of topsoil for the construction of an access route to a new house built in the grounds of the existing garden. The work was requested due to the possibility that the access road may have crossed the projected route of a possible Roman or medieval road. However, the topsoil strip did not uncover any archaeological remains.
Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr G Barnett

Cargill Churchyard P Morris
Geophysical survey Blairgowrie Geoscience
NO 1500 3699 A resistivity survey of the old churchyard between 13–28 June 2007 failed to find direct evidence of the former medieval chapel. A belt of high resistivity ground some 10m wide encircles the probable site and may represent spoil from foundation of the building or rubble from its demolition.
Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Copy of report deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR.

Cleish

Gairneybridge Kieran Haines
Evaluation SUAT Ltd
NT 1287 9860 We undertook an evaluation in advance of a proposed housing development in a green field site between Gairneybank Farm to the N and an existing housing estate to the S. To the E the site is bordered by the B996 road and to the W by the M90 motorway. The evaluation was requested as a number of archaeological sites are located in the vicinity of the proposed development. Four evaluation trenches were excavated on 10–11 October 2007 in order to determine whether any archaeology was present. The results indicated that there were no significant archaeological features; in fact only one small pit and an irregular shaped linear feature were found. As a result we recommended that further archaeological work is not required.
Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Carneil Homes

Clunie

Stars of Forneth Thomas Addyman
Historic building assessment Addyman Archaeology
NO 10884506 Analytical assessment and general photographic survey of this farm steading/farmhouse was undertaken on 23 December 2006. At the heart of the complex is a later 18th-century improvement period U-shaped court that has an open prospect over the glen to the S. This rectilinear arrangement of

three-bayed, two-storied farmhouse, with perpendicular flanking ranges looks over a regularly laid out walled/terraced garden area.

The interior of the farmhouse retains a number of significant features such as original doors, fireplace surrounds and presses and cornices; the roof and floor structures may be largely original.

There are 19th-century additions of further farm buildings to the W and, particularly, to the E where there is a substantial cattle court, barn, etc.

Funder: Private client. Simpson and Brown Architects

Collace

Collace Churchyard P Morris
Geophysical survey Blairgowrie Geoscience
NO 1969 3197 An exploratory resistivity survey of Collace churchyard carried out from 22–7 August 2007 failed to find direct evidence of the remains of the former medieval church. Regional resistivity variations, however, support the idea that the Nairne burial aisle, which was built on the site of the old church, maintains the orientation of the demolished building.
Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Copy of report deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR.
Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

Comrie

Dalginross Roman Fort (near) Mark A Hall, Fraser Hunter (NMS)
Metal detecting Perth Museum and Art Gallery
NN 782 217 Metal detecting in the vicinity of Dalginross Roman fort by Mr. T Anderson recovered several items of post-medieval metalwork and three certain and one possible items of Roman metalwork. The latter were claimed as treasure trove and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. They comprise a cavalry harness junction (phalera), the head of a projecting ring-headed pin, a lead weight and a boss fitting. The only closely datable item is the cavalry phalera, which is Flavian. Fraser Hunter has provided the following identifications:

Phalera Disc-shaped strap junction with the tangs of two broken vertical loops on the rear; attempts were made to repair the damage, with a dish-shaped washer fitted to one, giving a strap thickness of c3mm. At the lower edge of the phalera are two hoops for a lost pendant. The detail of the front is obscured by mud and corrosion, but there is a central perforation for a decorative fitting (dished slightly from damage), with concentric decoration comprising a channel some 12mm from the edge, and two incised lines and a raised ridge 4mm from the edge. D: 38mm, T: 8mm.

This is a typical piece of cavalry harness of the later 1st century AD. It would serve to fasten two straps together, but also had a decorative role, with a decorative emblem riveted to its centre and a pendant hanging from the loops.

Boss Hemispherical boss with a collar at the base, and the stub of a central attachment tang on the flat base. Damaged, with much of one side lost. While not diagnostic, this could easily be a Roman decorative fitting or finial. D: 15mm, H: 12mm, tang D: 3.5mm.

Pin head The head of a projecting ring-headed pin, with most of the shank lost. The circular-sectioned oval head is decorated with four transverse lentoid bosses set at the cardinal points round the circumference. The surface is pitted with corrosion and all the bosses are damaged. L: 24.5mm, pin D: 3.5mm, head: 23 x 21.5mm.

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Projecting ring-headed pins are a local Iron Age type, but they are found on Roman sites, perhaps from trade, adoption of local styles by the army, or recruitment of local people into the army. This particular style is extremely unusual; only one other example is known to the writer, from Birnie (Moray).

Weight Biconical lead weight, rather damaged and pitted with corrosion. One face has three punched conical dots set in a T-formation; these would indicate the weight to the user (each dot representing an ounce), but it is likely that two are lost, since the recorded mass of 135.9g is substantially more than three ounces (81.9g). Although damaged, it is more likely to be a 5 *unciae* weight (136.4g) than 6 *unciae* (162.8g), as this is normally inscribed 'S' for *semis*, half a Roman pound. The dots would presumably originally form a quincunx shape, a narrow rectangle with a central dot. D: 34mm (face D: 26.5mm), H: 21mm.

Coupar Angus

Coupar Angus Abbey Church – Churchyard P Morris
Geophysical survey Blairgowrie Geoscience

NO 2237 3979 In the churchyard a vaguely cruciform area of high resistivity ground has been mapped to the E of the present church. This corresponds to a slight topographic feature and has a much more 'manmade' appearance than an area of high resistance mapped in the adjacent Glebe field which excavation suggested is due to a dump of uplifted stony subsoil (from digging foundations?). Resistivity profiling results suggest that the churchyard anomaly is due to a layer of high resistivity material 1–1.5m thick. This might be associated either with the abbey or with the previous parish church (1686–1869).

The magnetic survey undertaken in July to August 2007 was very noisy, as expected in a graveyard, but there are suggestions of some linear features; the most prominent of these can be seen extending into the area of the old 1975 magnetic survey in the field to the E. No anomalies have yet been found in any of the surveys in the area which can be confidently associated with part of the abbey buildings.

Resistivity work has recently been started (October 2007) in the field to the S of the churchyard. Preliminary results show evidence for the presence of a building immediately to the S of the churchyard wall together with a series of low resistance linear features which may represent ditches or drains.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Crieff

Crieff High School, Broich Road Kieran Haines
Excavation SUAT Ltd

NN 867 208 We undertook an open area excavation on the site of the new high school at Broich Road, Crieff, in a greenfield site to the S of the existing high school building. A full-scale excavation had been requested as the ditch of the Broich road cursus (NN 82SE69) had previously been uncovered during the earlier evaluation as had a number of postholes. The site was divided into four areas, Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4 and excavated between 12 July–3 August 2007.

In Area 1 (NN 86747 20781) a square area measuring 625m² was stripped of topsoil down to an archaeological horizon lying directly on an undisturbed subsoil. Towards the centre of this area a pit or posthole defined structure was uncovered, possibly a roundhouse or more probably a structure associated in some way with the cursus excavated in Areas 2 and 3.

Area 2 (NN 86693 20754) a large square area measuring 3000m², was stripped of topsoil, exposing the W ditch of the

Broich cursus. The ditch was exposed along its full length in Area 2, and no other archaeological features were uncovered in this area. The topsoil was then stripped along the length of the cursus ditch, from the edge of Area 2 to the disused railway track that formed the N boundary of the site. This stripped area along the cursus was Area 3. It measured approximately 94m long by 4 to 5m wide and no archaeological features other than the cursus were uncovered.

A final area was stripped of topsoil in the NW corner of the site, Area 4 (NN 86672 20902), measuring 625m². A number of postholes had been discovered in this area during the evaluation. However, the topsoil strip during the excavation did not reveal a significant number of new features. The old and new features are unlikely to have formed a single archaeological feature.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Laing O'Rourke (Scotland) Ltd

Duchlage Farm, Crieff

Mike Roy
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NN 8690 2100 We carried out an evaluation from 12–15 December 2006 in advance of proposed development works on the SE outskirts of Crieff. No features of archaeological significance were encountered

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: A and L King Ltd

Innerpeffray West Temporary Camp Dr D J Woolliscroft
Excavation The Roman Gask Project

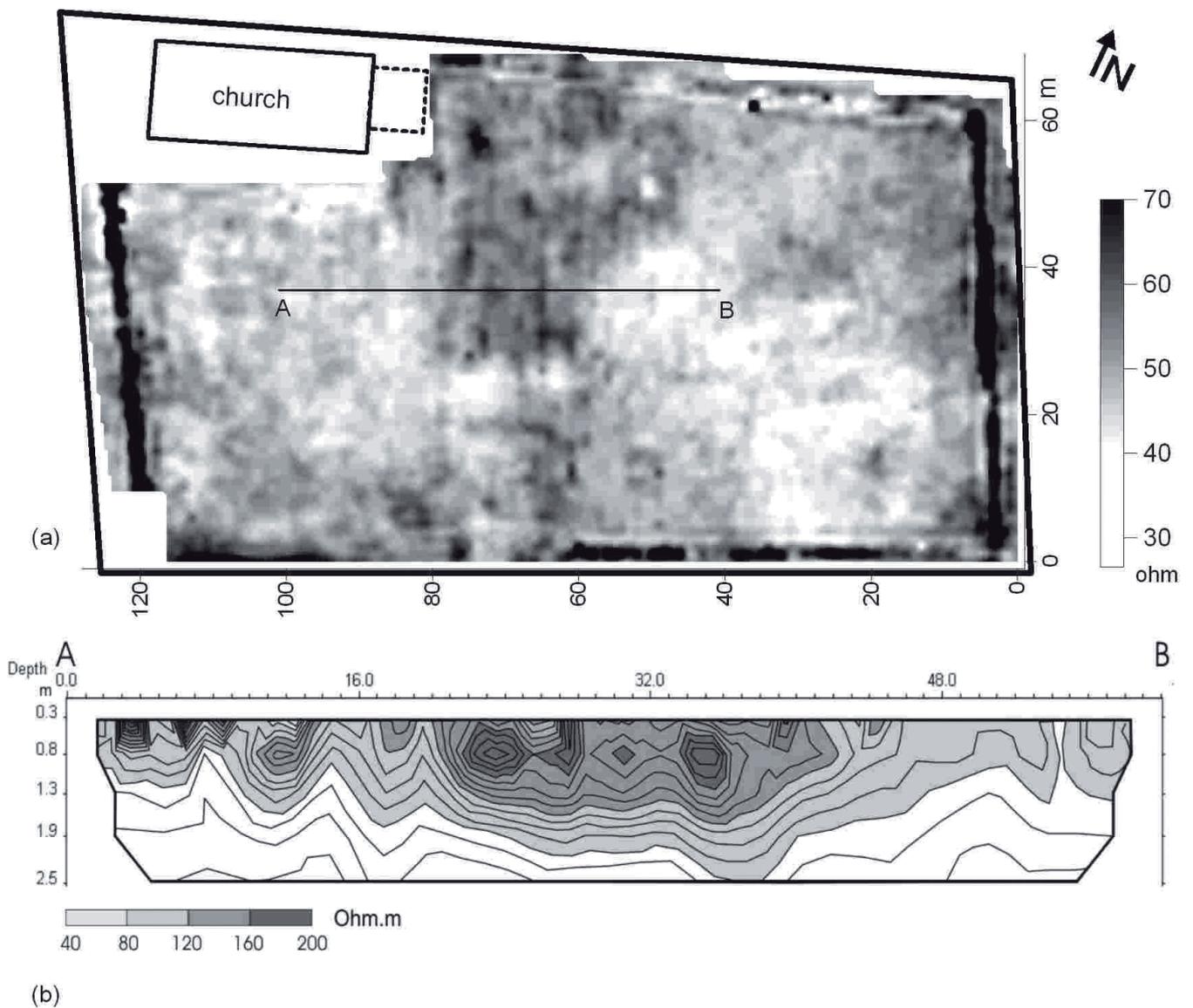
NN 9079 1840 Air photography has long shown that the Roman Gask frontier road in crossing through the temporary camp passes through the defences, rather than the gates. This suggested that the two could never have been in operation at the same time, and a trench was dug to study their history by cutting one of two points at which they intersect. The camp belongs to the so-called '63 acre' series which is assumed to date from the Antonine or Severan period, whereas the road was thought to date to the later 1st-century when the Gask frontier itself was built. Both were poorly dated, however, and there has been speculation in the past that the well constructed, all-weather Roman road might be Antonine in date, with the 1st-century frontier using a lighter track. This was supported by the excavated evidence, because the road was clearly shown to postdate the camp, being constructed over its filled in ditch. This sequence would help to explain two phenomena that have been something of a mystery in the past: firstly, why the road ends at the Tay and does not run on to the 1st-century legionary fortress of Inchtuthil, and, secondly the apparent lack of a similarly well constructed road network to link the Gask line to the so-called 'Glenblocker' forts to its N.

Archive deposited with the The Roman Gask Project.
Funder: The Roman Gask Project

Dron

The Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot Project (SERF) – Exmagirdle Chapel Survey S Driscoll
Standing building and geophysical survey

Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow
NO 1074 1634 Exmagirdle church is a ruined single-celled building occupying a small, curvilinear churchyard in the Glenearn Estate, where it forms part of the policies. The name Exmagirdle derives from *ecclesia* and St Grillán, an obscure companion of St Columba, which suggests an early foundation. Fieldwork at the site undertaken from 6–26 August 2007 included a full measured survey of the church, a topographic survey of the churchyard and



(a) Resistivity survey, churchyard of Coupar Angus Abbey Church. (b) Inverse model resistivity section along line A-B.

its immediate vicinity, and geophysical survey of the open areas closest to the church including the grounds of the laird's house.

The single-celled (9.5 x 5.5m) church retains some medieval architectural features including the E window and an ambry of 15th-century date or earlier, but the whole church has been substantially rebuilt. The lowest course of masonry at the E end projects beyond the existing walls and reveals that the previous medieval church stood 0.5m wider. Its original length is unknown. The churchyard contains a collection of 40 burial monuments ranging from a Covananter's tombstone dated 1645 to the mid-19th-century lairds with one more recent burial.

The geophysical survey to the N of the church was unproductive, but in the grounds of the laird's house it was possible to trace the line of the barmkin of which only the entrance gate survives. Otherwise the survey revealed that the N and W sides of the churchyard had been truncated by modern agricultural use.

www.gla.ac.uk/departments/archaeology/research/projects/serf

Archive currently deposited with the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.

Funder: British Academy, Historic Scotland, Department of Archaeology University of Glasgow, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

Dull

A' Chrois Enclosures

George Currie

NN 80766 42400 On the N-facing slopes of A' Chrois at 531 OD, rectangular enclosure 5.3 x 3.2m, possible shieling. Nearby 80755 42379 a circular enclosure 50m in diameter. This site was recorded on 1 September 2007.

Black Burn 8

George Currie

Cup- and ring-marked rocks

NN 83075 46330 A stretch of bedrock bearing six cup marks, four of which have single rings. 1.5m to the N are a further two cup marks, one of which is ringed. This site was recorded on 21 August 2007.

Black Burn 9-10

George Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NN 83056 46066 15m N of Jock's Loch An outcrop bearing two shallow cup marks.

Approximately 40m N of the above at NN 83060 46125 an outcrop bearing two cup marks 50 x 10mm and 45 x 10mm. This site was recorded on 21 August 2007.

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Black Burn 11

Cup- and ring-marked rock

NN 83075 46171 An outcrop bearing 18 cup marks. 4 of the cups have single rings. At the highest point, under turf, one cup has three penannular rings with a radial angled between 120 and 130 degrees leading to a cup with an outer ring and one arc. This site was recorded on 21 August 2007.

George Currie

Black Burn 12

Cup-marked rock

NN 82927 46126 An outcrop bearing 11 cups with a further 3 cup marks 1.5m to the NW. This site was recorded on 21 August 2007.

George Currie

Cnoc Phaurl

Cup-marked rock

NN 81480 50860 On the SW slopes of Cnoc Phaurl at 395m OD a 7m high outcrop from the S has 4 cup marks along its southern edge. This site was recorded on 28 October 2007.

George Currie

Craig Hill

Cup-marked rock

NN 81408 44463 An erratic 1.5 x 1.1 x 0.7m bearing one cup mark 45 x 12mm. This site was recorded on 1 September 2007.

George Currie

Falls of Camserney

Cup-marked rock

NN 80994 50235 On a terrace to the W of the Upper Falls of Camserney, an earthfast boulder 1.3 x 1.2m, sloping to the S bears 18 cup marks. This site was recorded on 28 October 2007.

George Currie

Hill Park

Cup-marked rock

NN 81667 43811 To the S of the Urlar Burn track a rock flush with the ground 1.9 x 1.7m bears at least four cup marks. This site was recorded on 1 September 2007.

George Currie

Leachd nam Braoileag (1)

Geophysical survey

NN 7513 5530 Small (20 x 40m) magnetic and resistivity surveys were carried out between 22 November 2006–14 May 2007 over a poorly defined subrectangular earthwork on top of a little hill not far from the Braes of Foss car park. No anomalies of any obvious archaeological significance were found.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: John Muir Trust

P Morris

Blairgowrie Geoscience

Leachd nam Braoileag (2)

Magnetic survey

NN 7466 5566 A magnetic survey (60 x 40m) carried out on 29 June 2007 over the hut circle and its immediate surroundings showed numerous large anomalies. Most of these appear to be geologically related but a few are probably due to magnetic boulders in the hut circle walls. A central magnetic anomaly may indicate the presence of a hearth or hearth stone.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: John Muir Trust

P Morris

Blairgowrie Geoscience

Lurgan

Cup-marked rock

NN 82087 50073 250m S of Lurgan Farm A stretch of exposed bedrock has at least five cup marks. This site was recorded on 28 October 2007.

George Currie

Plot 2, E of Dull Church

Evaluation

NN 80698 49216 Four trenches were excavated by machine across the footprint of a new residence some 40m NE of Dull Parish Church. Although Dull is believed to be the site of an Early Christian monastic settlement, nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered in any of the trenches, only topsoil overlying glacial till and peaty deposits.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Suki Urquhart

John Lewis

Scotia Archaeology

Ruith Mhuillin

Cup-marked Rocks

NN 80772 51248 Immediately S of a track and 360m W of the Ruith Mhuillin burn a schistose boulder 1.6 x 1.2 x 0.5m bearing four cup marks. 0.7m to the W a rock 1.2 x 0.6 x 0.3m bears four possible cup marks. This site was recorded on 28 October 2007.

Tom Orain, Glen Quach David Strachan and Sarah Winlow
Research excavation Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

NN 8655 3678 From 6–7 November 2007 an evaluation trench was hand-excavated across the earthwork bank surrounding the quarried out site of this homestead with the aim of assessing archaeological survival on the site. The excavations showed that the homestead had been completely destroyed by piecemeal gravel extraction, although it produced part of a rotary quern of probable Iron Age date.

Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

Dunkeld and Dowally

A9 Kindallachan Junction Improvements Ian Suddaby
Monitored topsoil strip, excavation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NN 9947 4973 A natural mound with inserted cists (SAM No. 1554) lies at Kindallachan, on the A9 to the S of Ballinuig. Prior to junction improvements, a monitored topsoil strip was carried out in August 2007 in the scheduled area around the mound. This led to the discovery of a single feature, aligned NW/SE. This was 1.9m in length, 1.1m in width and 0.2m in depth. It contained two fills but no finds were recovered. As this feature may be a grave, phosphate sampling was carried out on the basal fill.

Report deposited with Historic Scotland and Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust. Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scotland TransServ

Dunning

Dunning Primary School

Excavation

NN 0182 1455 A programme of archaeological works was required in advance of a proposed extension to the existing Dunning Primary School building. In total an area 30m E to W by 9–13m N to S was stripped by machine excavation between 2–11 July 2007. A ditch feature was encountered, aligned E/W and measuring 30m in length by up to 3.20m in width and 1.20m in depth. 75% of the feature was excavated, producing a flint arrowhead and blade. A second, contemporary ditch was identified aligned N to S, running into the feature. No other significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Perth and Kinross Council

Martin Cook

AOC Archaeology Group

Errol**Errol Churchyard**

Geophysical survey

P Morris

Blairgowrie Geoscience

NO 2520 2280 A resistivity survey of Errol Old Churchyard was carried out from 7–11 July 2007 to try and find any traces of the old, demolished, parish church. There is a large area of high resistivity material at the lower, NE part of the churchyard which might represent spoil of some sort. The church site is on the highest part of the area in a low resistivity zone. While some weak linear features parallel to the probable orientation of the building can be seen it is not really possible to demonstrate the former extent of the structure.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Copy of report deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR.

Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

Wown Chapel

Geophysical survey

P Morris

Blairgowrie Geoscience

NO 2493 2746 Exploratory magnetic and resistivity surveys were carried out between 3–11 April 2007 in the chapel and its surrounding churchyard. The magnetic survey reveals a scatter of large anomalies (metal debris plus magnetic basalt boulders) together with a linear feature W of the chapel. The resistivity survey shows that the church sits in an area of relatively low resistivity ground surrounded by a ring of higher resistivity material which looks as if it could be spoil either from site preparation works or from the demolition of an earlier structure. It has been proposed that the church building may once have extended further to the E but no definite geophysical evidence for this was found.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS. Copy of report deposited with the Perth and Kinross SMR.

Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

Forgandenny**Kirkton Hill**

NO 1036 2065 The platform lies N of the promontory fort, and is cut into the rising ground to S and the shoulder of Kirkton Hill to E, and slopes gradually W, up to 50m deep and 60m long. There is a drain along the S side at the base of the cut-away slope, with a 3m bank flanking it, and another parallel about 30m N. At the E end of the platform is a rectangle with rounded corners 27m N–S by 21m over a 4m bank, which overlies the 3m bank on S. This is cut through mid-way by a stone-lined drain, carried W the length of the platform. The remains suggest a high status building. Between this and the N perimeter bank are two 3.5m banks 3m apart suggesting a range for two-thirds of the platform length. At W end is a curved bank connecting several elongated mounds.

Report deposited with RCAHMS (Acq No 2007/198).

Kirkton Hill

NO 1039 2057 Formerly part of Forteviot Parish, Mailer and Kirkton hills form the W end of the ridge that carries forts at Moredun Top and Moncrieff Hill, 2.5km to E. Kirkton Hill is bounded S and E by steep crags connecting to Mailer Hill to N, and forming a large W-facing armchair hollow between them, facing WSW along the axis of Strathearn, known as Callarfountain. The steep-sided spur SW of Kirkton Hill forms a lobsterclaw around the hollow, and is detached from Kirkton Hill by a gully. On the E-facing gully crest, further defending the ridge, is a 40m length of wall 7m thick, with internal structures of edge-placed slabs. The wall is carried round the N and S side

of the ridge for 20m but these remains are reduced by cultivation ridges and a foundation cut into the S wall. W of a rock outcrop that divides the promontory N to S is a 10m square enclosure, and W again a mound 9m diameter, 2m high, with 5m scooped interior.

Report deposited with RCAHMS (Acq No 2007/198), together with documentary research on Mailer as part of Forteviot (Acq No 2007140).

Mailer Hill

NO 1038 2101 At the E end of the smaller ridge N of Mailer Hill is an arc of rubble wall about 20m long x 6m broad, and suggestions elsewhere W along the ridge that there was an enclosure here.

The Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot Project (SERF) – Jackschairs Hillfort

Survey

Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow

NO 0720 1680 A survey consisting of c4200 points was collected using Leica total stations in an area approximately 130 x 140m over a period of five days in August 2007 by students as part of the SERF project at the location of Jackschairs hillfort. The best preserved section of the defences around the entrance area to the E is clearly visible, as are the four ramparts, although the outermost ditch is very indistinct as much of it lies in the modern field. The ramparts swing round to the N and S of the entrance and appear to run out where the natural topography is at its steepest. There is a suggestion of rampart surviving on the southern side, and possibly on the northern side, although here the picture is complicated by the presence of steep natural rock terracing. Similar terracing exists on the steeper western side of the hillfort where the ground sharply falls away, and the survey data currently suggest that no rampart is visible in this area. The rocky eminence in the enclosure would appear to be approached by a continuation of the entrance roadway, suggesting that this area could be worth further investigation.

www.gla.ac.uk/departments/archaeology/research/projects/serf

Archive currently deposited with the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.

Funder: British Academy, Historic Scotland, Department of Archaeology University of Glasgow, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

The Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot Project (SERF) – Jackschairs Hillfort

Excavation

Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow

NO 0720 1680 The fort is defined by four ramparts and at least three ditches on the eastern side. The innermost rampart is coincident with the natural break of slope, and the site could be described as a 'contour' hillfort. The excavation undertaken between 6–26 August 2007 was intended to investigate the sequence and composition of the ramparts and a portion of the interior. A single trench (35m long and 1.5m wide) was located to the E of the entrance and cut through the visible surface features of the ditches and ramparts and into the interior of the hillfort.

Preservation of archaeological deposits in the interior of the hillfort was greatest immediately behind the innermost bank (rampart 1) and here the trench was expanded by 1.5m to the N and S to expose surface features and the rear of the rampart. These revealed that rampart 1 was faced with three courses of sandstone blocks, which survived to a height of 0.76–0.9m. Orthostatic slabs defined a corridor running parallel with rampart 1. Excavation revealed fragments of paving, a

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The Dupplin heraldic pendant bearing the arms of Sir William Keith.
Photograph © and courtesy of Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

curvilinear stone setting/paving relating to a larger structure, and several charcoal-rich pits with evidence of *in situ* burning. A destruction layer was preserved in places leaving other charcoal-rich deposits.

Evidence for the construction of rampart 1 suggested that redeposited natural from the inner ditch (ditch 1) formed an earthen core that preserved elements of the old ground surface. The inner stone facing of Rampart 1 was integrated into the earthen core and incorporated a large orthostatic boulder, which provided structural integrity for a large posthole cut into the rampart, suggesting both stone and substantial timber construction. The exterior face of the rampart also looks to have been faced in stone although only a few stones remained *in situ*.

Evidence for the destruction of an early timber phase was preserved in the primary deposits of Ditch 1 which consisted of charcoal-rich deposits on the sides of the ditch and a grey ashy deposit in the base. These were sealed under a later deposit which related to a stepped construction cut into the natural subsoil as part of the construction of Rampart 2. A fragment of hand-made coarse pottery was recovered from ditch 1 beneath a large deposit of tumbled stones, evidence of a stone walling or revetment on the outer face of Rampart 1.

The outer ramparts were simple earthen dumps, quarried from the intervening ditches. No outer ditch could be located. The outermost rampart (rampart 4) had a trickle of small stones running along its crest which may represent the location of a heavily eroded palisade.

From the excavations it would appear that the earliest phase of the fortifications was limited to an inner bank and ditch, which

was later elaborated by the addition of three ditches possibly all at the same time.

www.gla.ac.uk/departments/archaeology/research/projects/serf

Archive currently deposited with the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.

Funder: British Academy, Historic Scotland, Department of Archaeology University of Glasgow, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

Forteviot

Forteviot Mark A Hall, J Shiels and Peter Armstrong
Metal detecting Perth Museum and Art Gallery

NO 05 17 Metal detecting recovered a significant medieval heraldic pendant from close to the site of the Battle of Dupplin, 1332. The enamelled, silvered and gilded copper alloy pendant bears the arms of Sir William Keith, Great Marshall of Scotland, that is: argent on a chief gules charged with three pallets or. The shield-shaped pendant has an integrally cast suspension loop to which, unusually, the suspension bar which would have been riveted through a leather harness is still attached. It retains traces of gilding. The shield measures L 43.5mm (with loop) x W 24.2mm, with suspension bar full length is 56.6mm; weight 18.21g. Sir William Keith was killed at the Battle of Dupplin and if this was not attached to his horse it was certainly attached to one of the horses belonging to his household. Claimed as treasure trove and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery (registration number 2007.175).

Haly Hill and Water of May

Tom Welsh

NO 0503 1755 A survey of the former meanders on the Water of May revealed how Haly Hill had been undermined in the 18th century, accounting for the present 60 x 30m cut-away, but this suggests the promontory was no larger than present appearances suggest, and unlikely to have been the site of a large structure. It had been suggested previously by L and E Alcock (*PSAS* 122, 215–287) that the Water of May had formerly been a straight channel along the E edge of the floodplain. The frequency of meander course changes suggests the E bank has been systematically scoured in the historic period, making it unlikely for an early historic high status site, such as a royal residence, to have survived, if it was located on the valley edge for defence.

A report and plan deposited with RCAHMS (Acq No 2007/218) shows the meander history and the training walls and structures used to alter its course, and a documentary study of Forteviot Parish has been deposited (Acq No 2007/140).

Henhill

Tom Welsh

NO 0493 1719 E side of Invermay Road NE of Hennhill a triangular platform with a bank along the NE crest, carried through the garden of a bungalow W across the road into the field beyond at NO 0480 1723, which suggests that there was originally a large rectangular platform here, approx 150m square, part covered by farm buildings. There are ditches embanked against the base of the platform NE and SE, the latter fed by a 90m channel from a pre-1866 meander.

Plan and description deposited with RCAHMS (Acq No 2007/218).

Henhill

Tom Welsh

NO 0504 1739 Foundations of an old mill on a channel across a former meander. The lade extends 115m NW from the present (post-1866) bank to the pre-1866 meander, 8m wide, and was

probably fed from a pre-1769 meander. The mill remains, two dry stone foundations and a rectangular platform, are 30m NW of present river on N side of the channel, the main structure 12 x 6m projecting into the lade. There are other earthworks of unclear origin in its vicinity, and a channel perpendicular NE below the mill.

A plan deposited with RCAHMS (Acq No 2007/218).

Milton of Forteviot

Tom Welsh

NO 0489 1785 The former millpond 90 x 30m, excavated from a river terrace at NO 049 178, post-dates the railway embankment c1845, being fed by an embanked channel from where the railway crosses the Water of May. The pond supplied an 80m lade alongside the lane leading to Milton, to where there are possible mill foundations at NO 0488 1790. Previously there was a lade along the edge of the valley, part of which survives, together with a training bank at NO 0494 1776, SSE of the pond. This supplied a mill 15 x 6m set end on against the dam at NO 04891785, with the wheel pit on W side, re-used as an overflow channel for the later pond. The residue of the river terrace could be investigated for earlier occupation evidence.

Plan and description deposited with RCAHMS (Acq No 2007/218).

Pathstruie Church

James Crawford

Historic church building survey

NO 07309 11505 A tabletop survey of Pathstruie Church was undertaken together with on-site recording of the building and personal interviews with local individuals. Pathstruie was initially formed in 1748 as a United Presbyterian church. Initial meetings were held in the adjoining natural amphitheatre beside the Chapel Burn. After earlier efforts had been thwarted by Heritors, a simple rectangular building was erected in 1758 on a tack created by Patrick Edie, which commenced on Whitsunday 1758 and expires in 2079. The church was either the second or third United Presbyterian (or seceder) church to be built and continued until amalgamation with the Free Church in 1897, becoming the United Free Presbyterian Church before finally amalgamating with the Church of Scotland in 1929.

The church was rubble-built, with a slate roof and lime-harled. The simple interior was lime-coated with a limewash finish. Insulation of the roof was heather, remains of which survive and were recorded. In 1900, the church was modernised, central heating installed and the old pulpit removed together with the panelling. By the 1960s the church had amalgamated with Forteviot and finally ceased to be used as a church in 1973. It was used as a local hall for a short time until finally it was disposed to Pathgreen Farm in 1986 and used as a hay barn and storage. At this point, two of the W gable windows were demolished to provide tractor access, the exterior bell was removed to Invermay House and the memorial tablets were removed to Forteviot Church. The original session minutes from the 18th century still exist, together with the baptismal records. Also found was a copy of the original tack granted by Patrick Edie and a postcard showing the original interior. Perhaps the most interesting article recovered was the original handbell of the church dated 1748, with the name of Peter Rutherford, Knockover inscribed on it. This is a bronze casting using the lost wax process.

The churchyard was also recorded and a full MI recording carried out. Although recorded in the 1970s by the Mitchells, the conditions at the time meant that several 18th-century stones were missed, together with some early 19th-century ones. Used exclusively for UP interments from 1755 up until the 20th century, the churchyard covers an interesting profile of early seceders' social life.

All plans and MIs will be deposited with RCAHMS and Perth and Kinross Regional authority.

The Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot Project (SERF) – Forteviot Village Project

E Campbell and M Gondek

Excavation, survey

Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow

NO 0510 1750 Two linked research objectives are focused in the immediate vicinity of Forteviot village. The first is to locate the Pictish royal settlement and 'palace' which documentary sources show existed in the 9th century, and the second is to gain some idea of the development of the village throughout the medieval period. As a preliminary step, a number of test pits were dug around the village in the 2007 season (6–26 August). The test pits, all so far in gardens on the N side of the village, produced medieval pottery, including Scottish White Gritty Ware of 12th to 13th-century date, as well as oxidised and reduced green-glazed wares of later medieval date. However, all this material came from buried medieval ploughsoil, indicating that the core of the medieval village lies closer to the present street line and to the S.

Study of the parish church and graveyard showed the building had a longer structural history than had been realised. Stumps of two chancel walls and a possible buttress projecting from the E wall show that the rebuilding of the church in 1778 incorporated parts of an earlier building, which may have been medieval.

Areas of the village were also targeted for geophysical survey, including parts of the manse garden, the village green and the school grounds. The survey identified possible structures, a possible ditch and traces of the previous village on the village green, and included features well away from the core of modern Forteviot.

www.gla.ac.uk/departments/archaeology/research/projects/serf

Archive currently deposited with the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.

Funder: British Academy, Historic Scotland, Department of Archaeology University of Glasgow, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

The Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot Project (SERF) – Neolithic Palisaded Enclosure

K Brophy and G Noble

Excavation Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow

NO 0530 1720 Excavation was undertaken on the site of the Late Neolithic palisaded enclosure to the S of Forteviot village in August as part of the SERF project and the University of Glasgow Field School. The overall enclosure is around 260m in diameter and consists of over 130 pits or postholes arranged in a circle with a double line of posts at the N end defining an entrance avenue into the enclosure.

Excavation this year targeted the entrance avenue, which is around 35m in length and defined by 18 postholes. The excavation uncovered 16 of these, including the two posts at the northern end and all of the others extending to the junction of the avenue and enclosure and the southern end with the exception of the two last posts of the avenue.

The postholes of the avenue were exceptionally large, some reaching over a metre in depth and over 2m in length/width. The postholes were ramped with no common orientation to the ramps. Post-pipes, where identifiable, were from 0.5m to 0.9m in diameter. The posts were not evenly spaced, nor of a uniform size. The avenue was only around 4m wide. No features were found between the posts, but there were a number of

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smaller internal features including three pits and a linear slot. This may be evidence of a gateway or screen that would have acted to further restrict entry into the enclosure. A very heavily burnt feature was found to postdate the linear slot. An isolated posthole was found to the E of the avenue and was of substantial dimensions, although smaller than the avenue posts. A series of other features including oval pits and tree throws were found across the trench.

Cremated bone was found in small quantities in four of the avenue posts, including in the disturbed packing of one post that appears to have been deliberately removed in antiquity. There were very few other finds, apart from a small number of flaked stone objects including two pieces of pitchstone.

www.gla.ac.uk/departments/archaeology/research/projects/serf

Archive currently deposited with the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.

Funder: British Academy, Historic Scotland, Department of Archaeology University of Glasgow, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

The Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot Project (SERF) – Pictish Cemetery

G Noble and T Poller
Excavation Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow

NO 0550 1740 Excavation was undertaken between 11–22 September 2007 over the site of the Pictish Cemetery to the S of Forteviot village in September as part of the SERF project. The field lies to the SE of the village, two fields E of the Neolithic cropmark complex. The cemetery is represented by an extensive range of cropmark features including a large square enclosure, a series of round and square barrows, a number of dug graves, linear features and pit settings. Transcriptions of these features by RCAHMS guided the location of the excavation.

The excavation targeted the location of two conjoined square barrows at the southern end of the cropmark distribution. The barrows were overlain by a variety of ploughmarks, probable furrows and more modern ploughmarks. A 17th-century coin and more modern finds were found in a buried ploughsoil overlying the eastern barrow and the flat graves in the eastern side of the trench. The two barrows were defined by seven linear ditches and shared a common N–S ditch. The ditches were up to 0.3m in depth and contained two fills. The ditches had rounded ends with small gaps at the corners of the barrows.

The layout of the barrows was not entirely regular and suggests that the western barrow was primary with the eastern being added at a later date. In the western barrow there were two large postholes towards the middle of the W side, which were packed with large quartz nodules. The W ditch of the W barrow also contained a possible posthole setting. The W barrow had a central W/E grave, which was set in a square setting defined by four small postholes on a similar orientation to the barrow ditches. The only human remains were teeth which were found at the W end of the grave.

The eastern barrow also had a central W/E grave with four postholes arranged around the grave. A group of human teeth was found at the W end of the burial.

To the NE of the barrows at least eight W/E graves were identified. These were oriented on the barrows and appeared to be organised into rows. Among these graves were two small, presumably child, graves. Five were excavated, two of which had human teeth surviving in the W ends.

At the end of the excavation coloured gravel was placed in backfilled features to monitor the impact of ploughing on the site.

www.gla.ac.uk/departments/archaeology/research/projects/serf

Archive currently deposited with the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.

Funder: British Academy, Historic Scotland, Department of Archaeology University of Glasgow, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

Fortingall

Fortingall

Geophysical survey

Jon Tanner
University of Bradford

NN 74059 46846 A geophysical survey of a pit-defined enclosure or timber hall was carried out between 9–12 July 2007 at Fortingall as part of an MSc dissertation investigating how geophysical survey can be used for the analysis of Neolithic timber halls. The survey was carried out by magnetometer (fluxgate gradiometer), earth resistance and magnetic susceptibility methods. The latter two were unsuccessful, but the magnetometer survey detected two parallel rows of large pits or postholes each up to 1m diameter, with five pits on the S side and three, possibly four, on the N side. The enclosure is approximately 20 x 6m and is oriented WSW–ESE. No internal features or terminal closure pits were detected but several adjacent features may be associated pits or postholes, or possibly tree-throw pits similar to those at Littleour and Carsie Mains timber halls. Adjacent linear anomalies may represent enclosures or be geological in origin.

Report deposited with Historic Scotland and Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

Fortingall

Watching brief

Erlend Hindmarch
AOC Archaeology Group

NN 7410 4690 An archaeological watching brief was requested by Historic Scotland during the excavation of two new sewer pipes, the course of which encroached on a scheduled ancient monument area. These works, carried out from 24 July–1 August 2007 found a stone-built revetment wall cut into a river terrace. A large wall foundation was also noted in one pipe trench as well as a small charcoal-rich pit. All these features apart from the pit correspond to features visible in oblique aerial photographs of the scheduled ancient monument area.

A further archaeological watching brief was requested by Historic Scotland during works to replace sewer pipes. The watching brief was requested because the new pipes had to traverse a scheduled ancient monument believed to be a monastic vallum. Two new pipe trenches were excavated varying between 0.75m and 1m wide and up to 1.7m deep. Corresponding with the cropmark responsible for demarcation of the scheduled monument was seen the remains of a possible revetment wall cut into the S face of a river terrace. A corresponding feature was seen cutting pipe trench 2, although the revetment wall was seen to be demolished with the remains lying at the base of the river terrace. No evidence for a ditch or vallum was observed and it is believed that the river terrace was excavated providing material for a bank which was retained by the revetment. No datable finds were recovered from the features, although material may be recovered from soil samples.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Kilmartin Property Group

Innerwick Hydro Scheme

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey

Chris Fyles

SUAT Ltd

NN 5744 4949 to NN 5587 4736; NN 5858 4973 to NN 5810 4970; NN 5668 4100 to NN 5816 4816.

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in July and August 2006 of the route of a proposed small hydro scheme on the Innerwick Burn, Glen Lyon. New sites include

shielings, buildings and the remains of a bridge. The existing track up the glen of the Innerwick Burn partly follows an older track to the shielings at the N end of the glen, although some of the older track exists in parallel to the newer version for part of the route.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Shawater Ltd

Inverinain Hydro Scheme

Graeme Brown

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey SUAT Ltd

NN 6578 4668 – Intake Inverinain branch; NN 6528 4680 – Intake Allt Coire Thaochaidh branch; NN 6548 4712 – Junction; NN 6530 4752 – Outflow; NN 6528 4684 – Old shielings NN64NE 6; NN 6537 4724 – Shieling hut; NN 6541 4720 – Shieling hut; NN 6530 4754 – Wall; NN 6547 4711 – Wall; NN 6528 4746 – Sheepfold. A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in July and August 2006 of the route of a proposed small hydro scheme in Inverinain, Glen Lyon. Two small shieling huts were identified in the walkover survey to the W of Inverinain Burn. These occupied small plateaus in what was otherwise very steep terrain. Further upslope and on the side branch of the proposed scheme on the Allt Coire Thaochaidh burn, a previously known site (NN64NE 6) was rapidly surveyed providing evidence of more structures than have previously been mapped. Two small structures were found on top of the upper terrace while a further four better preserved remains were identified below on the lower terraces.

Further down the Inverinain burn near the proposed outflow of the hydro scheme a large sheepfold was identified in the location mapped by the OS. This sheepfold, although not currently in use, showed evidence of quite recent activity. There is a possibility, as yet unconfirmed, that earlier settlement remains, surprisingly absent from the vicinity of the present houses at Inverinain, lie underneath this sheepfold.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Shawater Ltd

Invervar Hydro Scheme

Graeme Brown

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey SUAT Ltd

NN 6573 4972 to NN 6644 4820; NN 6610 4962 to NN 6594 4950; NN 6715 4935 to NN 6641 4886. A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in July and August 2006 of the route of a proposed small hydro scheme on the Invervar Burn, Glen Lyon. New sites include a possible shieling, buildings, dry stone walls, and two previous water or hydro schemes. The existing track up the glen of the Invervar Burn is an older track to the shielings at the N end of the glen that has been improved for vehicles.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Shawater Ltd

Fowlis Wer

Corrymuckloch

George Currie

Cup- and ring-marked rocks

NN 89290 35349 An outcrop 1.3 x 1.0 x 0.5m bearing eight cup marks, two of which have single rings.

At NN 89754 35443 Rock bearing two possible cup marks both 55 x 10mm.

At NN 89307 35333 A stretch of bedrock bearing three shallow cup marks.

At NN 89344 35269 A stretch of bedrock bearing two shallow cup marks.

These sites were recorded on 18 June 2007.



Cup- and ring-marked rocks, Corrymuckloch.

Glendevon

Green Knowes Wind Farm

Ross Murray

Walkover survey, field survey, evaluation, excavation, soil survey

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NN 9808 0543 A programme of archaeological works was conducted on the site of a wind farm at Green Knowes, Glendevon, from 19 February–5 April 2007. Field survey was the first stage of a programme of archaeological works following a mitigation plan for impacts during construction on features of archaeological interest. A detailed instrument survey of land below 400m OD precisely located a series of field systems and confirmed their extent. A walkover survey of land above 400m OD confirmed the location of a small quarry associated with mineral exploration, which had been identified in the course of the EIA, and located a previously unknown site, a small turf-built building.

The second stage of works was based on the results of the instrument survey, 11 sections were excavated across a number of turf banks. In addition, eight 50m trial trenches were excavated, giving additional sections through banks and establishing that no sub-surface archaeological remains were present. The sections across the turf banks provided little additional information on their date, form and function. A soil survey, intended to detect any changes in the soil due to land use, concluded that natural topography and drainage were the principal factors controlling soil development with no evidence for changes due to agriculture. The turf-banked enclosures are interpreted as part of a system for the management of livestock and are assumed to be of medieval or post-medieval date.

Archive to be deposited in RCAHMS. Report lodged with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust and with RCAHMS.

Funder: CRE Energy Ltd

Inchtire

Mains of Inchtire, Moncur Farm Road

Chris Fyles

Evaluation

SUAT Ltd

NO 283 287 We were commissioned to conduct an archaeological evaluation in advance of new housing to the S and W of a scheduled area comprising a complex series of prehistoric and medieval features seen as cropmarks in a greenfield site on

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Cup- and ring-marked rocks, Balmacnaughton.

the SE edge of Inchtute, close to Inchtute parish church. A total of 26 trenches measuring 30 x 1.5m were excavated across two fields, the smaller bordering the SAM, from 8–16 November 2006. The larger of these fields produced largely negative results, but trenches close to the SAM exposed the stone foundations of a medieval building in a low mound, containing a small quantity of 13th- to 15th-century pottery; three large enclosure ditches aligned with cropmarks in the SAM and possibly representing the medieval settlement boundary; pits, postholes and a curvilinear feature, all of potentially prehistoric or early medieval origin.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Muir Homes Ltd

Kenmore

Ardtalnaig Hydro Scheme

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey

Graeme Brown

SUAT Ltd

Work was undertaken from 10–29 August 2006 and located the following sites:

NN 7001 3905 platform 31 x 16m possible site of limekiln

NN 7033 3897 cairn built on top of bedrock outcrop 7.5 x 6m

NN 7043 3891 to 7047 3891 kerbed track cut into hillslope, E-W alignment massive stone kerb on downslope side

NN 7055 3889 to 7055 3883 N-S dry stone boundary wall on 1st Edition OS

NN 7057 3890 building 40 x 6m, largely ruined and overgrown, terrace 21 x 8m to the S

NN 7077 3884 two-roomed ruined rectangular building 26 x 7m overgrown with trees, N wall partly removed by modern road

NN 7080 3881 dry stone boundary wall to E of building at NN7077 3884

NN 7095 3872 lime kiln, circular structure 4m across cut into terrace slope, flue 1.06m in diameter

NN 7117 3863 three structures found a short distance to the W of the modern building at Achomer Square platform 24 x 16m, square collapsed structure 7 x 7m and a short curving section of dry stone wall 8m long

NN 7190 3845 large circular sheepfold with annexe to the W. Position marked on modern OS map.

The platform recorded at NN 7001 3905 is the only surviving trace of older remains on the medieval/post-medieval settlement site known as Kindrochit (formerly Malie). Further up the Ardtalnaig Glen traces of settlement have also been identified at NN 7057 3890, NN 7077 3884 and in the form of various boundaries and associated features such as the limekiln at NN



Enclosures, Creag an Sgliata.

7095 3872. The previously unknown earlier remains at Achomer (NN73NW 18) adds to the picture of dense settlement on the S side of the glen, demonstrating how the modern settlements have developed from post-medieval precursors. The large sheepfold at NN 7190 3845 represents the clearance of settlement to make way for sheep in the late 18th or early 19th centuries.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Shawater Ltd

Balmacnaughton BM2-6

George Currie

Cup- and ring-marked rocks

NN 76940 43796 The following sites were recorded on 7 October 2007:

1 200m NNE of Balmacnaughton Farm a stretch of bedrock bearing two cup marks, 50 x 16mm and 45 x 16mm

2 150m NE of the farm at NN 76989 43676 a rock bearing a cup mark 55 x 10mm at its eastern edge

3 240m SE of the farm at NN 77057 43515 a rock 1.8 x 1.4 x 0.2m, bearing eight cup marks

4 225m NNE of the farm and 10m N of the track at NN 76911 43833, a rock at the eastern side of a ditch bears 12 cup marks, three of which have single rings

5 720m SSE of the farm at NN 77039 42914 a rock bearing possible conjoined cup marks.

Balnasuim

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 67206 38817 An outcrop 1.4 x 1.3 x 0.4m bearing three cup marks.

Ben Lawers Rock Art Project

Richard Bradley and Aaron Watson

Sample excavation

Reading University

NN 6910 4288 Three rock carvings at Alt Coire Phadairlidh at the eastern limits of the NTS Ben Lawers estate were investigated by test pitting which extended around each of the outcrops and into the area in between them. This work was undertaken between 21 July–4 August 2007. They were selected to illustrate the full range of designs, from simple to complex, in this region of Scotland. They also focused on rocks of contrasting character. The simplest rock was inconspicuous and was decorated with occasional cup marks and a single ring. There was no associated structure and very few artefacts. A more prominent outcrop nearby included a large natural basin, two sides of which had been embellished with quite complex curvilinear designs. A concentration of artefacts was found inside this basin just below the carvings. There were fewer finds from



Cup-marked rocks, East Mealour.



Cup- and ring-marked rock, Meall Greigh.

the base of the outcrop. The third rock was a conspicuous domed outcrop, the top of which was enclosed by eight concentric rings. This rock was abutted by a small stone platform approximately 4m in diameter, with worked and broken quartz on its surface. Similar finds extended around the base of the rock. It seems as if the distinctive appearance of these three rocks influenced the nature and location of the associated carvings. In turn both these features influenced the placing of artefacts around them.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: University of Reading, with help in kind from NTS

Blarmore

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 65320 36976 On a small knoll E of the deserted settlement of Blarmore, a stretch of bedrock bearing five shallow cup marks, three 40 x 10mm, the remainder 30 x 10mm and 25 x 8mm.

Cragganester 1-3

George Currie

Cup- and ring-marked rocks

NN 66320 38165 A stretch of bedrock measuring 2.6 x 2.0 x 0.4m bearing at least 24 cup marks, those under turf being much less worn than those exposed.

NN 66273 38198 60m NW of the above, a stretch of bedrock 1.9 x 1.8 x 0.5m bearing two cup marks.

NJ 66286 38298 a further 100m N of the above. A rock 1.6 x 0.6 x 0.3 bearing two cups. The S cup is ringed and the N cup has a possible ring.

Cragganester 4-5

George Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NN 66444 38334 A prominent boulder 2.3 x 0.9 x 0.8m bearing a single cup mark 40 x 18mm.

70m SSW of the above at NN 66414 38268 A boulder bearing three shallow cup marks.

Creag an Sgliata

George Currie

Enclosures

NN 76567 40885 on the W-facing slopes of Creag an Sgliata at 537 OD Two enclosures 7m apart. The first measured 3.3 x 2.1m and the second 5.4 x 3.2m. These sites were recorded on 8 September 2007.

Druim Reamhar

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 63478 36921 14m E of the N-S field dyke A boulder 1.2 x 0.9 x 0.6m bearing two cup marks 48 x 10mm and 40 x 10mm.

East Mealour

George Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NN 68877 42094 An outcrop bearing one cup mark 55 x 18mm

NN 68803 42650 14m N of a ruined shieling. A boulder 2.2 x 1.2 x 0.6m bearing one cup mark 50 x 15mm.

Easter Croftintygan

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 66770 39102 440m SW of the Easter Croftintygan standing stone, in improved pasture An erratic 1.9 x 1.8 x 1.2m bearing four cup marks.

Meall Greigh

George Currie

Cup- and ring-marked rock

NN 69210 42742 A S sloping rock 2.4 x 2.0 x 0.5m at 378OD bearing six cup marks, three of which have single rings. An enhanced natural groove connects three of the cups. This site was recorded on 1 August 2007.

Mergdow MG 1

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 63989 36945 A prominent outcrop 300m WNW of Tomour bears 12 cup marks, the largest measuring 50 x 25mm.

Mergdow MG 2

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 63989 36945 A prominent outcrop 300 m WNW of Tomour bears 12 cup marks, the largest measuring 50 x 25mm.

Morenish MR 1

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 60333 35244 A stretch of bedrock immediately to the E of the eastern Morenish Cottage dyke, bearing at least 28 cup marks, two of which have incomplete rings.

Morenish MR 2-4

George Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NN 60359 35174 10m W of a dyke running N to S and 250m SE of Morenish Cottage An outcrop with a significant drop to the S bears two cup marks 55 x 15mm and 50 x 15mm.

NN 60179 35034 An outcrop supporting a dyke running E-W and with a similar drop to the S as above, bears 11 cup

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marks. 10m to the W on the same stretch of rock there is a further group of 10 cup marks.

NN 601 350 On the N face of a rock sloping at 45 degrees two cup marks 55 x 15mm and 55 x 10mm.

Morenish MR 5

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 60771 35506 An outcrop bearing two cup marks 50 x 10mm and 40 x 10mm.

Remony Burn

George Currie

Cairn (possible)

NN 77839 41959 midway between marked rocks A & B of NN74SE58 A circular feature, diameter 2.5m, possibly a cairn. Similar features found at NN 77996 41962 and E of the minor burn flowing W to the Remony Burn. This feature was recorded on 8 September 2007.

Remony Burn

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 77696 42091 A projecting area of bedrock just above the eastern side of Remony Burn at 435 OD, bears a cup mark 25 x 10mm. This site was recorded on 7 October 2007.

Remony Burn 5-6

George Currie

Cup-marked rocks and cairns

NN 78267 41658 A slab flush with the ground bearing three cup marks. Immediately to the W a possible cairn.

NN 78232 41861 A prominent rock bears one cup mark 60 x 15mm.

NN 78181 41817 A cairn with a possible bank.

These sites were recorded on 8 September 2007.



Cup-marked rocks and cairns, Remony Burn.

Submerged Woodland, Craggantoul, Loch Tay

Nick Dixon

Assessment survey

The Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology

NN 66298 37497 In 2004, as part of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project, an area of fallen trees and stumps was located in Loch Tay. It consists of a strip of submerged land, about 160m long and about 15m wide, with tree stumps projecting up through the loch bed and other timbers at different angles that appear to be the remains of fallen trees. At first count, 25 major timbers were identified in what was described as 'Neolithic woodland', but a shallow sondage around two of the larger, upright stumps showed that there were other tree remains, both upright and at an angle, underneath the lochbed silts (DES 2005, 109-10).

Between 5-6 August 2007, a project carried out by The Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology and supported by

Historic Scotland was undertaken to define more clearly the area of submerged trees and the method of their deposition. The results of radiocarbon dating from the 2007 work mean that the term 'Neolithic woodland' is no longer appropriate, as one date was cAD 500, and a number of others fall into the Mesolithic. The term 'submerged woodland' will be used instead.

A team of underwater archaeologists laid out a baseline along the middle of the site and all of the observed timbers were numbered and plotted. Fifty-six timbers were recorded, rather than the 25 in the original survey. The species of each sample was noted by observation. The great majority are obviously oaks, a few softer samples are probably alder and two samples are probably pine. The on-site identifications were upheld in the cases of 10 samples for radiocarbon dating where eight were oak, one was alder and one was pine, according to Dr Jennifer Miller of GUARD.

Trench A A trench was laid out encompassing a number of tree remains, with the main aim of establishing the depth under the loch bed of the root systems of the two upright timbers. It was hoped that this would produce a base level for the old land surface in which they had grown. However, with excavation to 1.7m, it became obvious not only that the root systems were deeply embedded but also that the deposits in which they exist now are probably the result of land slippage or avalanche in the past and therefore not in their original position.

The stratified deposits in the trench were made up of typical shoreline gravels, sands and silts with occasional layers of more earth-like material. It is possible that these are deposits that have slipped into the loch at different times, overlying loch bed layers of material that have been washed in and then covered by similar deposits over time. The situation is highly complex and is further complicated by consideration of the radiocarbon dates that have been retrieved so far.

A number of tree remains in the trench, one stump that was already very obvious and other timbers that came to light through excavation, support the hypothesis of shoreside collapse as they are severely damaged in a way that shows significant natural force. In particular, the S side of Timber 16, a large oak stump, has a large gash in which stones and gravel were embedded, as if the tree had been forced down onto this material. The gash extends half way through the tree, to a depth of some 0.2m, indicating the massive force required.

The spread of radiocarbon dates is hard to explain. The range of dates is from Mesolithic to Dark Age, but with no examples from the Bronze or Iron Ages so far. It is interesting that the adjacent shore is an SSSI made up of natural oak woodlands. The shore is very steep and rocky and it is hard to see how it might have been exploited in the past except for foraging for nuts and berries and other plant products. It would not be possible to carry out any form of agriculture and even exploitation for charcoal would be difficult because of the rugged terrain. It is possible that the existing woodland is the modern extension of the woods that are represented under the water. If this is the case, the examination of trees from the broad range of periods represented will give a useful picture of the environmental history of the area and of the conditions that prevailed in different periods. Relevant research areas include loch level variations, climate change and geological activity in Loch Tay.

The complexity of the situation is characterised by two very large oak stumps (T16 and T17), close together but 1500 years apart in time, with the one closest to the shore being the earliest. If the shoreline is collapsing into the loch it is hard to see how the later tree can end up further into the loch than the earlier one and still appear to be in an upright rooted position.

Sample T1 is an alder tree that appears to have fallen towards

the shore. It is still projecting above the loch bed even though it is a very soft timber and about 7000 years old. It should be completely flattened by erosion and protected under a layer of loch bed silt. Alder timbers at Oakbank Crannog, further to the east, are eroded completely flat after 2500 years.

Sample 34 is pine. It is the oldest timber dated so far at about 8000 years old. It is notable that it is one of the samples closest to the shore while others 3000–4000 years younger are further out into the loch and up to a metre deeper under the water.

While so far no evidence of human activity has been discovered, it is notable that three Neolithic stone axes, two of them decorated, and a carved stone ball were discovered nearby and Scotland's only stone axe factory site is nearby at Killin.

Dates from 2005 and 2007 excavations. T12 and T45 from 2005. (OxCal v3.10):

Sample no, Lab code, Sample mat, Yrs BP, $\delta^{13}C(\text{‰})$, Cal 2 sigma

NW07 T48, SUERC-15548, Quercus, 1570±35, -26.5, 410–570AD (95.4)

NW07 T20, SUERC-15541, Quercus, 3760±35, -25.8, 2290–2120BC (80.1)

NW07 T16, SUERC-15539, Quercus, 3780±40, -26.4, 2350–2120BC (87.4)

NW07 T12, SUERC-6489, Quercus, 3905±35, -26.1, 2480–2280BC (95.4)

NW07 T27, SUERC-15545, Quercus, 4470±35, -26.8, 3340–3020BC (95.4)

NW07 T31, SUERC-15546, Quercus, 4535±35, -26.5, 3250–3100BC (60.9)

NW07 T45, SUERC-6490, Quercus, 4705±40, -26.4, 3540–3370BC (70.8)

NW07 T17, SUERC-15540, Quercus, 5335±35, -27.2, 4270–4040BC (92.4)

NW07 T9, SUERC-15538, Quercus, 5405±35, -26.0, 4350–4220BC (87.9)

NW07 T50, SUERC-15549, Quercus, 5780±35, -24.8, 4720–4540BC (95.4)

NW07 T1, SUERC-15537, Alnus, 6180±35, -25.2, 5230–5010BC (95.4)

NW07 T34, SUERC-15547, Pinus Sylv, 7080±40, -24.7, 6050–5880BC (95.4)

Archive deposited with BLHLP, RCAHMS, Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, STUA, Historic Scotland.

Funder: Historic Scotland. The Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology

Tomour TM 1 George Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 63989 36945 a prominent outcrop 300m WNW of Tomour bears 12 cup marks, the largest measuring 50 x 25mm.

Tomour TM 2 George Currie
Cup- and ring-marked rock

NN 64088 37015 immediately to the E of the track to Tomour A stretch of grass-covered bedrock bearing two panels. A: at least 24 cup marks. Three m to the W of A, B: 15 cup marks four of which have single rings plus two examples of conjoined cups. 37m E of A, a single shallow cup mark on a rock ledge.

Kilspindie

Rait Churchyard P Morris
Geophysical survey Blairgowrie Geoscience
NO 2274 2685 Magnetic and resistivity surveys were carried

out in the accessible portion of the churchyard surrounding the heavily overgrown church ruins between 5–23 May 2007. Evidence was found for some form of NE-SW trending structure or enclosure parallel to the eastern churchyard fence together with a rectangular, (10m x 7m), high resistivity feature by the NE corner of the church. The most recent graves to the N of the church are marked by strong negative magnetic anomalies.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS. A copy of the report has been deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR.

Kinfauns

Kinfauns Churchyard P Morris
Geophysical survey Blairgowrie Geoscience

NO 1666 2226 A resistivity survey was carried out covering the eastern, older, half of Kinfauns churchyard around the ruins of the old church from 31 May–6 June 2007. No features of archaeological significance were found.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS. Copy of report deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR.

Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

Newton Farm, Glencarse Kieran Haines
Evaluation SUAT Ltd

NO 1971 2176 The work was undertaken on the 16 May in advance of the conversion of existing steading buildings and the construction of new residential buildings on the site. Eight trenches were excavated throughout the site, as cropmarks of a barrow and enclosure have been recognised in the fields immediately to the N and NE of the site. The evaluation determined that there were no features of archaeological significance in the development site.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Blazon Investments Ltd

Kinloch

Burnside Enclosure, Blairgowrie Phil Richardson
Excavation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NO 15374 43382 An excavation was undertaken at Burnside Quarry in March and April 2007 in advance of quarrying. It revealed the existence of an oval ditched enclosure on a knoll, with two almost opposed entrances. Other features were also present both inside and outside this enclosure, but their relationship with the enclosure is uncertain. A single pottery sherd taken from a feature outside the enclosure suggested a Neolithic date. Modern ploughing has resulted in truncation, and this, together with the lack of artefacts, means that a determination of the date and function of the enclosure and features cannot at present be made.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, Highland Council SMR.

Funder: Laird Brothers (Forfar) Ltd

Muir of Gormack George Currie
Cup-marked rock

NO 12730 47304 Three m SW of the hut circles NO14NW65 a grass covered rock 0.6 x 0.4 x 0.1m bearing one cup mark 45 x 12mm.

Kinnaird

Barton Hill, Kinnaird Tamlin Barton
Watching brief SUAT Ltd
NO 2436 2865 The work undertaken on 26 September 2007

PERTH AND KINROSS

involved monitoring the foundations for a new garage to the NE of the main house. No significant features were found but the foundations revealed deposits relating to landscaping the mound in the late 1990s.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Andrew Black Design

Kinnoull

Hillside Hospital, Dundee Road, Perth Rob Engl
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NO 1240 2280 Prior to a proposed housing development at the site of the former Hillside Hospital, at Dundee Road, 15 evaluation trenches totalling 352m² were excavated in the hospital grounds from 25–7 June 2007. The proposed development area was a possible location for the former 14th-century castle of Kinnoull, close to the E bank of the River Tay at the base of Kinnoull Hill. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Halliday, Fraser Munro

Kinross

Classloch Farm Mark A Hall, J Shiels and N Holmes (NMS)
Metal detecting Perth Museum and Art Gallery

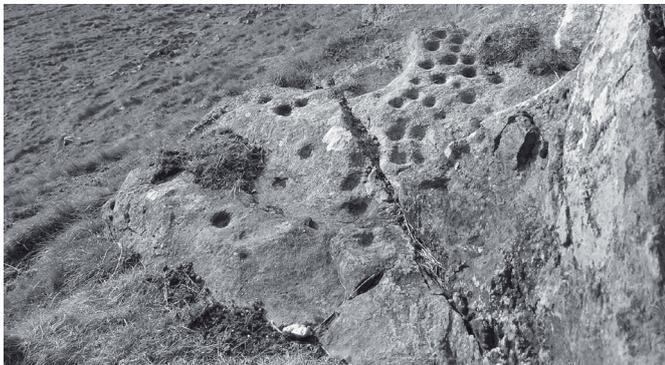
NT 1357 9945 Metal detecting in 2006 by Mr J Crombie recovered two medieval metalwork dress accessories and a coin. Nick Holmes identifies the coin as a James II or III copper 'Crux Pellit' (possibly a type 1 variant), dating to c1450-82. Max diam: 19.9mm, weight: 0.73g. The two metalwork items comprise a copper alloy dress pin and sword belt-fastener. The pin is bent out of shape in two places and with a slightly flattened, integral domed head. It measures Th (max.): 3.5mm, L: 93mm and is probably 14th-century. The 16th-century sword belt fastener is of domed, hollow form with sided projections and with broken rivets and measures L: 41.3mm, W: 19.2mm.

Claimed as treasure trove and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery (registration number 2007.177.1-3).

Little Dunkeld

Airlich George Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 9618 3836 160m SW of NN93NE45 at the western side of a knoll, a shelf of rock bearing 30 cup marks.



Cup-marked rock, Airlich.

Ossian's Cave and Seat

Kenny Macfayden, Florence Boisserie and Sarah Phillips
Archaeological evaluation, recording, survey
Addyman Archaeology

NO 0087 4178 A general micro-topographic survey of the former garden area surrounding Ossian's Hall, with particular mapping of features that may have related to former rock gardens and water works (topographic work by Mason Land surveys Ltd).

A limited archaeological evaluation exercise attempted to locate evidence for water systems associated with the grotto to the SE of Ossian's Hall (see *DES* 2004). No substantial features were identified.

In the wider Hermitage Gardens detailed records were made of other major features to the NW of the main survey area Ossian's Cave and Ossian's Seat. This work was undertaken between August and November 2007.

Funder: NTS

Logierait

Ballinluig Junction Improvement

Mike Cressey and Leanne Whitelaw
Standing building recording CFA Archaeology Ltd

NN 9797 5204 As part of the Ballinluig Junction Improvement on the A9, the former platform remains associated with the disused Ballinluig railway station were subjected to a Level 1 standing building survey in August 2007. This was an intermediate station on the Perth to Inverness main line of the former Highland Railway and was also the junction station for that company's Aberfeldy branch. It was opened by the Inverness and Perth Junction Railway on 1 June 1863 and closed to regular passenger traffic on 3 May 1965. The remains of the northern platform comprised dressed sandstone with larger blocks used for the kerb. On the S side the platform was revetted with timbers (probably old railway sleepers) and held fast with timber braces. The remains of a brick-built building were also recorded.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports deposited with SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Balfour Beatty Civil Engineering Ltd

Cuil-an-Duin Access Road, A9 Ballinluig Junction Improvements

Ian Suddaby
Test excavation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NN 9955 5155 As part of the A9 Ballinluig Junction Improvements, an access road to Cuil-an-Duin was to be upgraded. Part of this access road follows an old alignment of the A9, which was suspected to follow the line of the Wade Road to Inverness, constructed between 1728 and 1730. During October 2007 three trenches were excavated. Two of these recorded two phases of road construction, with a single phase being recorded in the third. All were undated but appeared modern. No deposits equating to the type of construction used by General Wade were recorded.

Report deposited with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust and RCAHMS.

Funder: Balfour Beatty Civil Engineering Ltd

Upper Ballachandy 2

George Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 97683 56250 55 m N of NN95NE 59, a small exposed area of bedrock has five cup marks. This site was recorded on 29 August 2007.

Upper Ballachandy 3

George Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 97683 56250 in unimproved pasture between Upper Ballachandy Farm and NN95NE 59, a rock 2.3 x 1.5 x 0.7m bearing one cup mark 55 x 15mm.

Monzievaird and Strowan**Glascorrie**

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 80586 19955 An outcrop in field 300m NE of Glascorrie Farm bearing two cup marks.

Moulin**Allt an Aghascair**

Tom Welsh

Linear earthwork (old road)

NN 9274 5974 to NN 9260 5994 A linear earthwork comprising a main bank and subsidiary banks may be the course of an old road, which runs from a possible bridgehead across Allt an Aghascair at NN 92745974. After about 100m NW, gradually merging with a dry stone wall that crosses the lateral banks, it turns sharply N across contour for 60m at NN 92645978, and finding a fresh hillside terrace turns NW again at NN 92675987, but after about 100m it merges under the scarp of the modern forest track at NN 92605994. SE of Allt an Aghascair there are traces passing immediately N of Creag na Ciche. It possibly represents the 'old N road', by tradition connecting Moulin village with Killiecrankie, which is attributed to a track 150m NE of the crossing on Allt an Aghascair.

Baledmond 1

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 94459 60389 Recorded on 29 August 2007 immediately to the W of the track to Ben Vrackie just above the cottage at Baledmond, a stretch of bedrock flush with the ground 1.7 x 0.9m bears ten cup marks with at least one ringed.

Baledmond 2-3

George Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NN 94468 60450 Recorded on 29 August 2007, a boulder 1.6 x 0.9 x 0.3m bearing seven cup marks, the largest 110 x 30mm.

NN 94429 60741 A prominent outcrop 2.2m high bears a single cup mark at its highest point along with another possible cup mark.

Balnacraig

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 93838 59275 Recorded on 29 August 2007, a prominent outcrop 50m from the sharp turn in the road to the W of Balnacraig Farm bears three cup marks.

Black Spout, Pitlochry David Strachan and Sarah Winlow
Excavation Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

NN 9523 5768 A third season of a community archaeology project was carried out in the Black Spout Wood, Pitlochry, as part of Perthshire Archaeology Month in June 2007 (see *DES* 2005 and 2006). The excavations concentrated on the recording of a second section of the homestead (NN95NE3) wall and on the location of the entrance. This revealed that the enclosure wall varied in thickness from 1.75m to 3.15m and while the interior of the enclosure is circular, with a diameter of 16.8m, the wall thickens on the exterior downslope towards the likely entrance.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

Creag na Ciche or Craigiedun

Tom Welsh

Re-evaluation of enclosure, fort (possible)

NN 927 593 to NN 928 595 Further fieldwork undertaken at this site (*DES* 2006, 137), following forestry clearance of the W part, involved measurements around the circuit at 10m intervals. The plan, rather than oval, is a rounded triangle with approximately 100m sides, as there is an angle on the N making full use of steep slopes, with a more linear NE side. The enclosing bank is 5.7m broad, either a broad stony bank or a bank and scarp, sometimes with internal ditch. Locally there are outworks, including one across the gap between the two enclosures. On the SW, in the recently cleared area, the wall clearly crosses, at a 60 degree angle, the inner end of a rock outcrop aligned E to W, in a similar fashion to outcrops NW, NE and SE, which appear to provide vantage points beyond the wall. One of the internal divisions uses a rock outcrop. The D-shaped enclosure is followed by a modern forest track for 30m but diverges with a change in elevation N and S. There may be an original entrance E of the central outcrop, following a terrace around the projecting outcrop on NW, but this has also been used by a modern track. Forestry activity has exposed wall structures in a number of places.

Report deposited with RCAHMS 2007/199 MS 5035.

Glen Girnaig Hydro Scheme

Graeme Brown

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey

SUAT Ltd

NN 928 653 – Pipe intake; NN 913 639 – Pipe outflow; NN 9175 6312 – Enclosure; NN 9169 6310 – Building; NN 921 631 – Township. A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in July and August 2006 of the route of a proposed small hydro scheme in Glen Girnaig, Perth & Kinross. The walkover led to the identification of one new post-medieval enclosure site at Old Faskally close to Old Faskally House (NN96SW40.00). Known sites which had not already been surveyed were also assessed including a single unroofed building at Old Faskally which is now in a conifer plantation. A small township site was also located on the route of the pipeline. This comprised four small buildings and an adjoining enclosure wall. It may be that this represents the settlement known as 'Druid' on early maps.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Shawater Ltd

Lagreath

Kieran Haines

Evaluation

SUAT Ltd

NN 932 584 The evaluation was called for because a large mound lay in the centre of one of the fields that comprised the development. It was believed that this was a man-made mound, possibly a prehistoric burial mound. Two trenches were excavated across the mound on 22 June 2007. The trenches indicated that the mound was in fact a deposit of bedrock, large boulders and smaller frost-shattered stones. There was no evidence for any archaeological features in this mound.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: A & J Stephen (Builders) Ltd

Muthill**Blar an Rodhar**

George Currie

Inscribed rock

NN 79198 18218 At the 230 contour OD on Beinn Dubh 400m W of Craigneich Farm a prominent boulder has some initials inscribed including I Mc DM and D Mc and a date of 1770.

Strageath Roman fort

D J Woolliscroft

Geophysical survey

The Roman Gask Project

PERTH AND KINROSS

NN 898 180 A large-scale resistance and magnetic survey was conducted, taking in the entire fort and its annexes, along with a significant area to the N where a network of roads has been detected from the air. The fort survey clarified the picture of the complex sequence of defences, known from past work, while the area to the N detected major magnetic anomalies which could indicate hearths and furnaces and might thus indicate vicus activity.

Archive deposited with the the Roman Gask Project.
Funder: The Roman Gask Project

Orwell

Loch Leven Footpath, Orwell Old Parish Church

Watching brief
NO 1450 0382 The watching brief was requested due to this section of the trail passing close to Orwell Church and some cropmarks of a possible rectilinear enclosure. It was thought that the cropmarks might be of prehistoric origin. However, no archaeological artefacts or features were discovered during the watching brief on this section of footpath. The work was undertaken on 5th February 2007.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Loch Leven Heritage Project

Perth

Craigie Knowes Structures

NO 1093 2211 On S tip of this rocky hill, 30m S of old flagpole stance, is a structure 15 x 10m, comprising a platform 6m wide, berms either side and a bank along the edge of the E side berm. Other remains between this and flagpole stance, including an oval enclosure. This may be the site of the manor place of Ross of Craigie.

Riggs Road/Whitefriars Street, Perth

Archaeological evaluation
NO 1082 2380 In advance of the proposed demolition of Normands joiners workshop and construction of three new industrial units an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 26–7 June 2007. Five machine-dug trenches were opened in the available open ground around the standing buildings. The demolished remains of the friary church and its ranges were located in three of the trenches and human remains were encountered in the other two. A second phase of evaluation in October 2007 located the robbed-out wall line of the friary's W range and part of its internal crushed green sandstone floor. To the S of the friary complex a stone-lined culvert, possibly indicating the line of a piped water supply for the friary, was also located.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr Semple, Direct Flooring

Portmoak

Balgeddie

Metal detecting
NO 1723 0346 Metal detecting by Mr J Crombie recovered an enamelled copper alloy horse pendant. It is very worn with only a speck of red enamel surviving. The suspension loop is now only a stub and the bottom right and left edges are severely abraded. The surviving straight edges suggest it was of lozenge

form originally. The central design is of a lion passant on a square background, a common variant on equally common quatrefoil pendants of similar design and colouring (including an example from Scone reported in *DES* 2004). It measures L: 40.1mm x W: 29.7mm.

Claimed as treasure trove and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery (registration number 2007.176), with the reward generously waived by the finder.

Kinnesswood

Metal detecting
NO 17 02 A decorated Early Bronze Age flat axehead was discovered by Mr Jim Crombie while metal detecting. This and other finds of Bronze Age metalwork from the immediate area will be published in detail elsewhere.

Claimed as treasure trove and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery (TT 57/06).

Kinnesswood

Metal detecting
NO 17 02 A group of Late Bronze Age artefacts discovered by Mr Jim Crombie during metal detecting probably represents a hoard dispersed by ploughing. The main items include fragments making up most of a leaf-shaped sword, one complete socketed axehead and the blade of a second, two socketed gouges, part of a socketed spearhead and fragments of an incomplete disc-footed ferrule. These and other recent finds of Bronze Age metalwork from the immediate area will be published in detail elsewhere.

The finds were claimed as treasure trove and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery (TT 56/06).

Kinnesswood Farm

Metal detecting
NO 17 02 Metal detecting by Mr J Crombie recovered a diversity of medieval and post-medieval personal objects and coins. The range of material recovered includes five copper alloy buckles, a lead spindle whorl, a 17th-century Dutch coin weight, a Nuremberg jetton (pierced to serve as a medallion), a cut half-penny of Henry III, two broken quarters of a John I penny, and a Henry III penny. The most significant item is a gold finger ring of late 16th- to early 17th-century date. The flat hoop has been bent out of shape but is complete and supports a quatrefoil cusped bevel of plain form with a square set cut quartz setting with a slight bezel. The underside of the bevel is cruciform. The shoulders of the hoop are decorated with traces of white enamel. The ring weighs 3.99g; the hoop is difficult to measure because of its distortion but may be 20–25mm in diameter; the bevel measuring 8 x 8 x 6.2mm.

Claimed as treasure trove and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery (registration number 2007.174.1-21).

Portmoak

Metal detecting
NO 17 00 Metal detecting by Mr J Crombie recovered a seal matrix. The matrix is of lead in the form of a slight oval (almost circular) and measuring L: 38.5mm, W: 25.5mm, Th: 4mm and weighing 25.9g. At the upper end the oval extends into a thickened suspension loop. The back is plain and the front badly worn with some consequent loss of surface. A Latin (?) inscription runs around the central design and while some of the letters are visible it is currently illegible. The central design shows a raised oval into which has been deeply cut a bird apparently sitting on a branch or perch. The pose and form when compared to similar depictions on late medieval badges suggest it may be a bird of prey. The bird is side-on to the viewer, its head looking right, its

tail and folded wings clearly delineated. When the matrix was worn about the neck the bird would be looking down towards the wearer's feet. The findspot, close to the former medieval church of Portmoak, formerly linked to St Serf's Priory, Loch Leven, is suggestive of the presence of a minor cleric, but the seal itself could equally have belonged to a lesser noble or merchant, possibly with business at the Priory. The matrix probably dates to the 15th/16th century.

Claimed as treasure trove and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery (registration number 2007.173), for which the finder generously waived his reward.

Rattray

East Drimmie

George Currie

Cup-marked rock

NO 18614 49169 In a field of unimproved pasture 400m N of Kynballoch Farm. An erratic boulder 2.3 x 1.3 x 0.6m bearing at least six cup marks, two of which have a faint ring.

Redgorton

East Nether Benchil Farm

Chris Fyles

Standing building survey

SUAT Ltd

NO 1003 3094 This work was undertaken on 8 May 2007. Two red sandstone wall panels bearing heraldic devices and probably dating from between the 16th and 18th centuries, had been discovered incorporated into the steading buildings. On inspection, it was found that the panels (which were badly abraded) clearly derived from an earlier building. The arms depicted on one panel probably belonged to Robert Arnot of Benchil, who was dead by 1662. The other arms, dated [16?]80, represent Graham of Balgowan and Blair of Balthayock, and perhaps belonged to John Graham of Nether Benchil, who was a younger son of John Graham, 2nd of Balgowan, and Helen, daughter of Thomas Blair of Balthayock. The buildings themselves were otherwise unremarkable, being of fairly typical late 18th- or 19th-century construction and bearing the marks of substantial repair and rebuild in modern times. The steading was to be partially demolished and converted to housing, and provision was made for the safe removal and storage of the panels.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Rochoill Developments Ltd

Gowrie Farm, Stanley

Derek Hall

Evaluation

SUAT Ltd

NO 1026 3153 A two-day evaluation on 18–19 April 2007 of part of a proposed site for the erection of ten houses and associated gardens was undertaken to assess the level of preservation of a cropmark of a possible palisaded enclosure in the NE part of the site and to check for the survival of any further cropmarks in the SW part of the site. No trace was found of the enclosure and the only features located in both trenches appeared to be associated with early modern drainage.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Grovebury Management Ltd

Scone

Butterfly Garden

Tom Welsh

Circular mound

NO 1165 2664 This lies 53m NE of the old churchyard, truncated on N by an old driveway, indicating a platform 30m in diameter E–W by 32m, about 0.5m high.

Gallows Knowe

Tom Welsh

Promontory site

NO 115 261 Documentary research deposited with RCAHMS (Acq No 2007/138) identified a number of late 16th-century feus which show that the town of Scone extended S of Catmore Burn/Monks Den. The 18th-century village was probably planned in conjunction with Scone Palace on Abbey land, with the original settlement to the S, on both banks of Catmore Burn, then called Craigie Burn. There is a promontory between Monks Den and a dry valley to S, W of Queen's Drive, 450m long by up to 150m wide, which could have been defended in early historic or medieval times. The main evidence on the ground includes many banks of possibly post-medieval agricultural origin, but there is a double bank 22m wide, for 90m E of Queen's Drive and 40m W, totalling 250m. This extends in a curve S of Gallows Knowe at NO 1172 2633 to NO 1169 2595. There is a faint double bank parallel to this 40m W. On the S edge of the promontory at NO 1164 2609, is a circular enclosure 33m diameter over 35m bank.

Report deposited with RCAHMS (Acq No 2007/198).

Scone Abbey and Moothill

Oliver JT O'Grady

Geophysical survey

University of Glasgow

NO 1144 2664 (Moothill), NO 1145 2654 (Scone Abbey)

The Moothill and Abbey of Scone Survey Project (MASS Project) undertook a first season of geophysical surveys in the grounds of Scone Palace, aimed at locating the remains of Scone Abbey and investigating the interior and surroundings of the Moothill mound. Survey was targeted on the basis of the findings of a pilot project carried out in 2005 as part of the author's PhD thesis. In 2005 fluxgate gradiometer and resistivity survey were used, which identified multiple anomalies indicative of structural remains in the area of lawns SE of Scone Palace. These were not sufficiently resolved to allow detailed interpretation but were provisionally interpreted as remains of Scone Abbey based on their size and general alignment. Subsequently the MASS Project was formed to expand upon these findings and develop a research framework for archaeological remains in Scone Palace grounds with the aim of increasing knowledge about the royal medieval centre and monastic church of Scone.

Geophysical survey was carried out over two weeks in July 2007. Ground penetrating radar (0.56ha) was used to produce a timeslice across key target areas identified during 2005. Fluxgate-gradiometer (1.44ha) and resistivity (0.5ha) survey were also undertaken in an expanded survey area, using a higher resolution sampling strategy than in 2005. The 2007 survey has produced convincing evidence indicating the location and partial layout of the Augustinian abbey church and other elements of the monastic cloister. This was in the upper half of a landscaped slope which descends toward the SE from the lawns S of the Moothill and adjacent to Scone Palace. The radar results were particularly clear and corroborated the magnetic and resistance results. At approximately 1.53m deep in the radar timeslice on the lawns and slope structural remains of the abbey church were encountered. Based on the coherent plan represented by these anomalies it has proved possible to identify a 64m-long section of the abbey church, including the site of the church crossing piers, a substantial section of the E limb, the floor plan of the N transept, the E portion of the nave and the fragmentary outline of the S transept. The line of the N and S aisle arcades were also identified. Furthermore, individual buttress features were visible on the N wall.

The majority of these results are likely to represent the latest medieval structural phase of the abbey, most probably constructed during the 12th and 13th centuries. The resistivity

PERTH AND KINROSS/STIRLING/RENFREWSHIRE

and radar results suggest that most of the abbey's remains survive as back-filled robber trenches. A square anomaly measuring 8 x 8m was encountered adjoining the eastern end of the church's southern wall, and based on analogy with Arbroath and Pluscarden this may represent the site of the sacristy. Moreover, evidence for a potentially earlier phase of construction was indicated by a linear anomaly running down the centre of the abbey church on a slightly different alignment. Adjoining the S of the nave and site of the S transept were less clearly resolved anomalies which are interpreted as elements of the monastic cloisters. These may include fragments of the cloister alleys, the E range, and the N wall of the S range. Significantly, the anomalies associated with the cloisters were encountered at a greater depth than those relating to the abbey church, suggesting that the monastic range was built upon a lower terrace. The results indicate a substantial depth of material overlying the cloister anomalies, which is interpreted as dumped material used to construct the post-medieval landscaped slope that constitutes the current ground surface.

A concentration of globular anomalies to the N of the abbey church may represent the location of burials, and in this vicinity during the 19th and 20th centuries human remains were discovered. This is perhaps surprising given that the monastic cemetery would normally be expected E of the E range, and this may indeed be indicated by the site of a post-medieval cemetery. Fluxgate-gradiometer survey further to the S and E of the abbey church also indicated a prominent linear anomaly aligned S-W to N-E. This may indicate the line of the monastic main drain in the lawns S of a post-medieval walled cemetery and landscaped slope, or perhaps the path of an enclosure shown in the vicinity on a 1797 map of the estate. Also, prominent areas of magnetic disturbance and minor linear anomalies may indicate post-medieval garden features and drainage.

NO 1144 2664 Radar survey was undertaken on the S-W area of the Moothill's summit in an L-shaped grid consisting of three 20 x 20m grids around the southern corner of the Moothill chapel. This produced a timeslice which showed at approximately 0.3m depth a rectilinear anomaly measuring 20m E to W and 10m N to S. This may represent the remains of a 17th-century parish church known to have been situated on the mound. The location of the Moothill chapel is thought to correlate with the site of the northern aisle of the 17th-century parish church and this appears to be supported by the geophysical results. Closely aligned with the rectilinear anomaly were two linear anomalies which form a right-angle, and these may indicate the location of an enclosure around the parish church. The resistivity and magnetic surveys helped to support these findings. The site of an ornamental pond on the summit was confirmed to the W of the Moothill chapel, and based on the magnetic results this may be partially composed of fired brickwork. A further linear anomaly was encountered at a lower level to the S of the Moothill chapel and this may represent a feature which pre-dates the 17th century church, although further interpretation is not possible at this stage.

A timeslice survey was also recorded at the base of the Moothill on the SE side. This encountered the line of a modern pipeline overlying a large homogeneous response located around the Moothill's base and partly underlain by the body of the mound. The resistivity and magnetic surveys appear to support these findings. This is interpreted as a section of a ditch associated with the Moothill, over which mound material may have subsequently slumped or been redeposited. A further eight radar profiles were carried out across the body of the mound. Evidence for the continuation of the possible ditch was encountered on the N and S sides of the mound. Also indicated were the paths of

modern service pipelines adjacent to the base of the mound to the N and S. The interior of the Moothill produced a series of interesting radar reflections. Some of these may relate to later activity such as the construction of an ornamental pond, but others may possibly derive from earlier archaeological remains. The interpretation of these features is in progress.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Hunter Marshall Trust, Russell Trust, Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, University of Glasgow

Trinity Gask

Drum of Cowgask

Standing building survey, watching brief

Chris Fyles

SUAT Ltd

NN 9702 2012 The site was occupied by the remains of a former farmsteading (possibly depicted on Stobie's 1783 map of Perthshire) and a derelict cottage (probably depicted on the 1st Edition OS map of 1867). The steading remains were no more than partially grassed-over footings, while the cottage had apparently been built into one corner of the steading floor plan, apparently reusing some of the building fabric of the steading. A level 2-3 survey of the cottage was carried out between 20 March-17 May 2007, the elevations being photographed and drawn at appropriate scales and detailed notes being made of the condition and fabric of the walls. An occasional watching brief was then maintained on groundbreaking works associated with the new build, but resulted in no new data.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Mr Robert MacGowan, Burnside, Trinity Gask

PERTH AND KINROSS/STIRLING

Kenmore/Killin

Essan Hydro Scheme

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey

Chris Fyles

SUAT Ltd

NN 723 384 to NN 435 274 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in July and August 2006 of the route of a proposed small hydro scheme on the Allt Essan, Lochdochart. New sites include shielings, buildings and the remains of a bridge. The existing track up the glen of the Innerwick Burn partly follows an older track to the shielings at the N end of the glen, although some of the older track exists in parallel to the newer version for part of the route.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Shawater Ltd

RENFREWSHIRE

Kilbarchan

Kilbarchan West Parish Church

Excavation

Stephen J Clancy

Renfrewshire Local History Forum:

Archaeology Section

NS 4010 6321 During Scottish Archaeology Month in September 2007 and Renfrewshire Doors Open Day 2007, excavations were carried out to the N of Kilbarchan West Parish Church. Map evidence and local knowledge suggested that a range of buildings, of unknown date, previously ran from the gable of the National Trust for Scotland's, Weavers' Cottage S down Church Street to the gates of the old parish church. These cottages were demolished in stages to make way for the

new parish church, then the car park. The last cottage was demolished in the 1960s.

With excavations recently carried out at the Weavers Cottage, we felt that the time was right to investigate if any remains of the other cottages survived. In all, three trenches were opened along with two small test pits. Trench one revealed the robbed-out foundation cut for the S wall, along with a late concrete 'patio' abutting the foundation cut and a probable base for stone slabs. Trench 2 was placed against the upstanding gable, close to the fireplace. This revealed the base of the fireplace and hearth along with *in situ* stone slab and tiles along the gable wall. The hearth consisted of fire bricks. Trench 3 was placed to investigate possible internal rooms to the E of the structure. The trench revealed about 0.5m of topsoil sitting on top of concrete flagstones, which made up a path around the cottage shortly before it was demolished.

The two trial trenches were placed along the eastern boundary wall of the churchyard and weavers' cottage to trace the width of the concrete patio. This stretched at least 3m and requires further investigation.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Reports to be deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Renfrewshire Local History Forum: Archaeology Section (RLHF:AS)

Weavers Cottage

Derek Alexander
Trial trenching The National Trust for Scotland

NS 4015 6328 Proposed drainage improvements along the back wall of the cottage required a trial trench to determine the nature and extent of surviving deposits. A small trench 3m long by 1.2m wide was excavated between 4–10 June 2007. Below a layer of made-up ground, 0.5m deep, which contained thousands of sherds of 19th-century pottery and glass, there was a layer of cobbled surface. At the extreme W end of the trench there was another area of cobbling but 0.4m lower than the first. Two stone steps, along with a square socket stone for a timber, appear to be the base of stair. This stair may have been an external stair leading to the upper room of the cottage.

Archive to be deposited with the NTS SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Paisley

Barbush Mills, Johnstone

Diana Sproat
Historic building recording, watching brief

AOC Archaeology Group
NS 4250 6340 A programme of detailed historic building recording was undertaken during 2005 to 2006 at the site of Barbush Mills before the demolition of the entire industrial complex. The Mill site had been in industrial use since the 1840s and the earliest buildings on the site survived from an earlier period when textile work was undertaken piecemeal by hand in workers' homes. The mill owners made various additions throughout the later 19th century with the last extensions added in the early 20th century. The building recording included an external elevation survey of the main elevations and a detailed floor plan survey accompanied by a written and photographic record. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains in the area and any evidence of the earlier mill buildings on site. Numerous archaeological features were discovered during the removal of concrete and brick floors, the majority below buildings next to the Black Cart Water, the original water source that powered the mill. The features recorded here consisted of sandstone wall foundations, brick services and structures,

concrete machine bases, cobbled walkways and three phases of mill lades. Four circular brick-built structures possibly tank bases were also recorded below one building.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Dawn Homes Ltd

Hawkhead Hospital, Hawkhead Road, Paisley

Magnus Kirby
Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 50315 62670 An evaluation was carried out at Hawkhead Hospital (NS 56SW 168.00) in August 2007 in advance of a residential development. The land on which the hospital is situated was formerly part of the Hawkhead Estate, which was acquired by the Ross family during the late 14th century. The Scottish architect Thomas Smith Tait designed the hospital during the 1930s and it was opened as Paisley Infectious Diseases Hospital in 1936. The hospital buildings, which are A and B Listed, are to be converted for residential use and further housing is to be constructed in farmland to the S of the hospital. Numerous ceramic field drains of the horseshoe type were uncovered during the evaluation, but there were no other features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, West of Scotland SMR

Funder: WSP Environmental Ltd on behalf of Keir Homes

Shuttle Street/Witherspoon Street

Ray Cachart
Evaluation SUAT Ltd

NS 482 637 We undertook an archaeological evaluation on 3–4 July 2007 at the site of proposed development on the NW side of Shuttle Street at the junction with Witherspoon Street. The site was considered to be archaeologically sensitive due to its location in the historic part of the burgh towards its western edge, an area of 18th- to 19th-century expansion. The evaluation was designed to satisfy an outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development. Four trenches were excavated and revealed mainly modern deposits overlying a deposit of what was considered to be horticultural soil over natural clay. Two small sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the horticultural deposit. These sherds probably resulted from manuring during the medieval period. No other features or deposits relating to medieval settlement or activity were found.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Rock DCM Ltd

Renfrew

Abbotsinch

Louise Turner
Monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 485 667 A programme of archaeological monitoring took place between 19–25 January 2007 during groundbreaking works for the building of a car park at Abbotsinch playing field. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on any archaeological remains within the development area. Two structures of WWII or early post-war date were identified: a reinforced concrete settling tank and a linear arrangement of large concrete slabs set down as hard standing. Two sherds of late medieval/early modern pottery were also recovered. No further archaeologically significant features were exposed or recorded. The site, which lay next to the W bank of the White Cart Water, had been waterlogged and subject to flooding until the insertion of field drains in the Improvement period, and may have been subject to additional landscaping in recent times.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Jacobs

SCOTTISH BORDERS

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Ayton

Gungreen House T Addyman and K Macfadyen
Building recording and analysis Addyman Archaeology

NT 9474 6436 Monitoring of on-going building works, with upgrading of previous analytical and drawn record of the interiors of this classical mansion house of c1753–4 (see *DES* 2006) was undertaken between September and December 2007.

Allyson McDermott undertook comprehensive sampling of historic wallpapers and Colin Mitchell-Rose carried out paint analysis, revealing extensive evidence of interior decorative schemes. The entrance hall walls were revealed to have been surfaced with plaster ruled out to suggest ashlarwork, painted stone colour with the joints picked out in a slightly darker tone; this contrasted notably with the intense turquoise/blue of the surrounding woodwork.

Further concealed areas were identified on the stairwell and at the wall heads in the loft space. The latter consisted of a small compartment lined with sections of Chinese tea chest that retained hand-painted Chinese characters on decoratively printed paper coverings. Miscellaneous items found beneath floorboards included a pair of 18th-century breeks and two coins of George II.

A small brick-vaulted, masonry-walled chamber was exposed during groundworks; this had been cut into the steep slope just to the NE of the house, possibly a wellhead.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Gungreen House Trust

Bowden

Bowden Mill

Kenny Macfadyen, Tom Addyman and Florence Boisserie
Historic building survey Addyman Archaeology

NT 5526 3017 Drawn analytical survey was undertaken between May and August 2007 of a ruined 19th-century mill building and the wider site in advance of proposals for conversion into a residence. The survey identified a structural sequence in which an original mill building (itself probably on a much older mill site) had successive additions to the E and N and modifications to the W. The grinding apparatus and timber framing remain largely intact though collapsed. At the E end of the main mill range was a substantial corn-drying kiln, with an access road to its upper level. A chute ran from this to the mill interior. The mill lade was traced from header dams and sluices far upstream to where it fed overshot to a substantial water wheel in its own wheelhouse at the W end of the mill.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Private client

Broughton, Glenholm and Kilbucho

Upper Tweed Survey – Burnetland Hill Tam Ward
Excavation Biggar Archaeology Group

NT 09928 37585 There is a grouping of small quarry pits with spoil heaps on the SW flank of Burnetland Hill. These lie immediately upslope from three unenclosed platform settlements. Three trenches were opened on the most prominent quarry, which measured c8m in total length from the top of the quarry scarp to the base of the spoil heap and by c5m in width. The main trench of 7 x 0.5m reached a depth of 1.8m maximum. The entire fill of the trench was shown to be broken chert and the rear of the quarry was a vertical quarried face of bedrock

chert. The floor of the trench was levelled by pounding to extract the layers of homogenous un-weathered chert, up to 75mm thick. Numerous stone pounders were found in the backfill and charcoal was retrieved from basal and intermediate levels. This will be C14 dated. A few modified pieces of chert were retrieved but no diagnostic pieces have been recognised.

Upper Tweed Survey – Chapelgill Burn Tam Ward
Excavation Biggar Archaeology Group

NT 0810 3010 Survey of the site revealed evidence of buildings, enclosures and sheep milking buchts, indicating a farm dating at least to the 17th century. A series of slit trenches and trial pits over the site produced evidence of habitation dating from the 17th to the 19th centuries. The principal trench produced an early 18th-century midden deposit that included Staffordshire type slipware pottery, overlying an earlier, presumably late 17th-century house. This house had lime-plastered walls with plaster and lathe ceilings or walls. A large dump of early 18th-century wine bottle fragments was located in a stone pile. A geophysical survey of an enclosure in the complex was carried out by members of the Edinburgh Field Archaeological Society and appeared to show traces of features, but trial pits failed to reveal any archaeology. A single trench through a turf and stone bucht produced a piece of faceted haematite. This type of find has been noted in numerous excavations by the Group including other sheep buchts, and further corroborates its use as sheep keel.

Upper Tweed Survey – Glencotho Tam Ward
Excavation Biggar Archaeology Group

NT 08733 29720 Six small trenches were opened in one of a group of clamp kilns east of Glencotho farmhouse. The kiln investigated is one of a pair which are seen as partially scooped and partially embanked to form open ended enclosures measuring c8m long by 5m wide and 4m apart. The interior had been faced with random rubble greywacke (and occasional limestone) walls faced on the interior side only with lime mortar. The walls formed a 'U' shaped space 9m long by 2.65m wide and up to 1m high. The walling appeared to curve around the front to connect with the adjoining kiln. The interior was choked with rubble, including partially burnt limestone. Coal was evidently the fuel used. The floor of the kiln was covered in red residue and parts of the walling were vitrified. The source of lime is from a quarry high on the overlooking face of Benshaw Hill to the south and is geologically unusual in being Silurian.

Upper Tweed Survey – Harehill Knowe Tam Ward
Excavation Biggar Archaeology Group

NT 1140 3420 Survey showed the mound to be 44m N/S by 36m E/W and 2.75m high. The mound is covered by mature and decayed trees. Excavation of a trench measuring 2 x 2m in the centre of the flat-topped mound showed that it consisted of a natural alluvial of sand and gravel, but the height had been artificially increased by 0.5m by the addition of cobble-sized stones. No dating evidence was retrieved but the overlying cairn suggests a possible prehistoric funerary explanation.

Upper Tweed Survey – Logan Burn Tam Ward
Excavation Biggar Archaeology Group

NT 1085 2958 Excavation has begun on this site to determine its period of occupation period. At the time of writing part of a lime-mortared random rubble building c4m wide internally and with an entrance in the northern long wall has been exposed. The walls measure 1.2m in thickness and therefore indicate a building of 17th-century or earlier date. A floor surface of roughly placed stones includes part of a byre drain that discharged through the

doorway. Fragments of red sandstone may indicate the use of dressed stonework. Apart from relatively modern items, part of an 18th-century tobacco pipe bowl and fragments of green glazed pottery have been found. This project will investigate a series of buildings in the area. Survey shows a sheep farm with enclosures and a series of milking buchts, but the building may prove to be a bastle or a tower house.

Upper Tweed Survey – Woodend Tam Ward
Excavation Biggar Archaeology Group

NT 1213 3135 Investigation of this site, visible as a grassy mound with a summit cist partially exposed, was unfortunately begun before it was realised that it is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The overlying turf was removed and the surface trowelled to reveal the natural alluvial mound had been covered with a domed cairn measuring c12m in diameter and possibly 0.5m deep at the summit, composed for the most part of small cobble-sized stones. The visible cist measured 1m long by 0.6m wide, the long axis being N/S. A slab lying askew in the cist is probably the northern end slab. A second cist, similarly aligned and of similar dimensions, is located on the east side. This has a capstone lying over and in the cist. An angular rock embedded in the cairn on the west side of the open cist has up to eight concentric semi-circles pecked into its flat surface. The cairn may have been kerbed, as larger earth-fast angular stones surround much of the perimeter. The SE quadrant is badly damaged by rabbit activity and it appears both cists were opened in previous excavations in the 1930s. Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent was granted to reinstate the site without further investigation.

Chirnside

Edington Smiddy, near Edingtonhill Malcolm McInnes
Watching brief AOC Archaeology Group

NT 8955 5628 Due to the proximity of a recorded 19th-century smiddy and deserted medieval village, we undertook a watching brief on 18 June 2007 during ground-breaking works associated with the construction of a house and garage at a field east of Chirnside. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were found.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr John Kimber

Cockburnspath

Dunglass Burn Richard Tipping
Environmental archaeology University of Stirling

NT 7721 7248 During monitoring between April 2006 and January 2007, an assemblage of small archaeological features was recovered from an eroding coastal section on the Dunglass Burn, including (a) four small, well preserved wood charcoal accumulations resting on bedrock, one fragment of *Corylus* (hazel) from one accumulation 14C dated to 1010–1190 cal AD, interpreted as beacon fires used to guide fishing boats landing on this rocky coast; (b) a collection of large mammal bones including both wild and domestic animals, some worked by human beings, and one antler of red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) 14C dated to 980–1160 cal AD. Both components are contemporary but no clear causal link between the fires and faunal remains is established. Archaeological features lie at the base of a 3m thick alluvial sediment fill representing accelerated erosion between c1100 cal AD and c1600 cal AD.

Faunal assemblage and data-sets stored at Stirling University.
Funder: Hunter Archaeological Trust, Historic Scotland
Tipping, R. 2007. Multidisciplinary approaches to defining

historic coastal and fluvial changes at Dunglass Burn, south east Scotland. *Scot Geog* 123, 16–32

Tipping, R. in press. Medieval archaeological features at Dunglass Burn, Borders Region, Scotland. *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*

Townhead Farm Robert McMorran
Watching brief AOC Archaeology Group

NT 8015 6916 A watching brief was undertaken 10–20 April 2007 during ground-breaking works associated with the construction of a cattle court and shed near Townhead Farm, Cockburnspath. A single negative linear feature containing white ceramic was encountered, probably a modern drain.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: A and B Russell and Partners

Coldingham

Coldingham – Adopt-a-Monument Project ACM Calder
Geophysical survey

Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society (EAFS)
NT 904 659 A resistance geophysical survey was conducted on 24 February 2007 in the area to be developed as a physic garden for the Coldingham Priory Adopt-a-Monument project. The area lies next to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Coldingham Priory. No trace of buildings was found, and there were no features to impede the progress of the proposed physic garden.

Archive deposited with the Council for Scottish Archaeology.
Funder: Council for Scottish Archaeology

Coldingham – Adopt-a-Monument Project Julia Carter
Metal detecting Friends of Coldingham Priory

NT 90382 65880 A day of metal-detecting was undertaken on 19 October 2007 with the Friends of the Priory in collaboration with Scottish Borders Council, the Council for Scottish Archaeology, Bill Wyman, Richard Havers and pupils at Coldingham Primary School. This covered the area to the south of the Priory ruins subjected to geophysical survey by the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society. This ground was disturbed from previous excavation by the Berwickshire Naturalists Field Club. The event tutored participants in responsible metal-detector methods and approaches while investigating the excavation spoil for artefacts before development of the Coldingham Priory Community Garden. More information is available at www.scottisharchaeology.org.uk/projects/coldingham.html.

Archive will be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Scottish Borders Council, Council for Scottish Archaeology

Earlston

Haughead Road, Earlston Richard Heawood
Watching brief Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 5715 3855 A watching brief was conducted during groundworks for the erection of a new house on the site of a building depicted on the 1st Edition OS map. Three cut features were interpreted as robbed out wall foundations probably relating to the former structure; a fourth resembled a sump or backfilled ditch. No finds were recovered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr Derek Anderson

Eddleston

Eddleston R D Knox
Survey Peeblesshire Archaeological Society

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Peeblesshire Archaeological Society is continuing with a walkover survey of Eddleston parish (*DES* 2003, 115) that has identified the following:

NT 25860 50960 – Chert outcrop, possible chert source

NT 26120 51200 – Chert outcrop, possible chert source

NT 26050 51070 (field centre) – Fieldwalking identified, one piece of green glazed pottery, five pieces of white gritty pottery

NT 24731 52776 – Lithics, flint knife?

NT 26017 50711 to NT 26255 50480 – Lithics, six chert cores, chert debitage

NT 21181 48717 – Burnt mound

NT 25313 46568 – Targets for WWII Home Guard rifle range

Full report to be deposited with SBC, SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

Galashiels

Burgh Yards, Huddersfield Street, Galashiels

George Geddes

Historic building recording, evaluation

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 4940 3580 A large yard and a group of buildings on the S side of Huddersfield Street in Galashiels were to be removed during construction of the Galashiels Inner Ring Road. Archaeological work from 5–16 March 2007 consisted of a comprehensive survey of the standing buildings at the Burgh Council Yard, including research, photographic and metric survey, and descriptive and analytical discussion. The buildings include two groups, one related to the Waverley Iron Works and Textile Mill which occupied the N site on Huddersfield Street and the other a council-owned group for refuse collection and incineration. The mill group dates from the early to the later 19th century and included workshops, an engine and boilerhouse and other finishing buildings, at some time associated with Aimers and McLean, engineers. The well finished and proportioned council buildings are early 20th-century and include a refuse destructor, stable and a carter's house. We excavated 11 trenches were excavated in the compound. No features of archaeological significance were identified, either predating the current building complex or indicative of features and structures associated with the mill.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Borders Council

Kelso

Broomlands, Kelso

Donald Wilson

Excavation

AOC Archaeology Group

NT 7389 3486 We undertook an archaeological excavation from 18–23 July 2007 under the terms of the Historic Scotland Human Remains Call-off Contract. The work was carried out after the builders had revealed a previously unknown burial during ground-breaking works. Inspection of the site revealed a short cist that had been partially disturbed by the workmen, the cremated skeletal remains having been removed by the attending police officer. Further excavation of the cist recovered a canal coal pendant along with further bone fragments. Additional ground-breaking works immediately to the N revealed a second short cist. This was in poor condition but on excavation was found to contain the remains of an inhumation. Removal of the collapsed capstone revealed the remains of an inhumation. The bones had been compressed by the capstone and were in a very poor condition, with only the larger bones of the arms

and legs surviving. Due to the compressed nature of the bones it was difficult to establish if the inhumation was articulated or not. Initial inspection seemed to show parts of skull surviving at both ends of the cist, although all the teeth recovered were from the SE quadrant. Two femurs were recovered from the NW quadrant and a number of arm bones were recovered from the SW quadrant. The remains lay on a layer of firmly packed small rounded pebbles forming a purpose-built floor. No further features were revealed once the cist stones had been removed and the cuts exposed.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Lyne

Lyne Church

Graveyard survey

T Cowie and H Bradley

Peeblesshire Archaeological Society



Graveyard recording in progress at Lyne Church.

NT 1917 4052 Members of Peeblesshire Archaeological Society, assisted by Helen Bradley (CSA), undertook a survey of the graveyard as part of a wider project which will combine conservation of an important 18th-century memorial with interpretation of the church and other local archaeological sites and monuments. The Society's current work at Lyne forms one of a series of projects being developed under the auspices of the CSA Adopt-a-Monument Scheme, re-launched in 2006 to offer support to volunteer groups in the conservation and promotion of local heritage.

Previous work at Lyne (undertaken by PAS in conjunction with Biggar Archaeology Group) involved the excavation of three long cists on the nearby glacial knoll known as Abbey Knowe (RCAHMS: NT14SE 25). An interpretive panel was subsequently constructed, explaining the importance of the cists and providing information about nearby sites, particularly the

Roman fort (RCAHMS: NT14SE 4), which is easily visible from the vantage point of the Knowe.

The Society has now turned its attention to the church and its graveyard, and in particular to the monument to Janet Veitch (d 1712), a relatively rare and well-preserved example of an Adam and Eve memorial (Willsher 1992). Owing to well-meaning but inappropriate housing in an enclosed perspex covering box in the 1980s, the stone has begun to suffer badly from a range of destructive effects ranging from mechanical damage to moss and lichen growth. As part of the wider Lyne project, PAS is attempting to raise funds to have the stone professionally conserved and redisplayed. The results of the graveyard survey will facilitate the interpretation and management of the site.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS and Scottish Borders Council SMR.

Willsher, B, 1992 Adam and Eve scenes on kirkyard monuments in the Scottish Lowlands, *Proc Soc Antiq Scotl* 122, 413-51

Melrose

Abbey House, Melrose

Watching brief Sarah Hogg Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 5476 3416 The collapse of a small part of the exterior west wall of Abbey House provided an opportunity to examine the interior structure of the wall. Work was undertaken on 22 February 2007. Structural remains were seen in the wall which may have been part of, or even pre-date, a square tower of medieval date which had been suggested during a building recording programme undertaken in 2002 (DES 2002, 1012).

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Hillslap Tower, Langshaw

Watching brief Stephanie Leith Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 5132 3936 A watching brief was conducted during

excavation of foundation trenches for a new circular tower, to adjoin a recently constructed wing at Hillslap Tower. No archaeological finds or features were revealed.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: The Mercer Trust

Melrose Abbey

Archaeological recording David Murray Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 548 342 After the excavation of a grave for the burial of the Duke of Buccleuch close to the external NE corner of Melrose Abbey Church, a brief archaeological examination was undertaken on 10 September 2007. Two main layers were visible, suggesting two phases of activity, thought to be building and/or construction, between which was a narrow layer which may have been levelling over the earlier phase.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

St Mary's School, Melrose

Watching brief Magnus Kirby CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 5457 3426 A watching brief was carried out between June and July 2007 during groundworks for a new classroom block at St Mary's School. The school, the earliest part of which is B Listed, lies in the scheduled area associated with Melrose Abbey. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, Borders Council SMR.

Funder: St Mary's School

Newlands

Halmyre Farm, West Linton

Historic building recording George Geddes Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 1760 4930 A programme of archaeological works was requested in connection with planning conditions issued by Scottish Borders Council. The work on 9-10 August 2007 consisted of a survey of the historic farm buildings that form



Coldingham Primary School attendees. Copyright Helen Bradley, CSA.

SCOTTISH BORDERS

part of the development site. The project involves the conversion of existing farm buildings for housing and the construction of additional housing on adjacent plots.

The steading was founded in the 18th century as part of agricultural improvement and included a barn, byre and stable with a detached farm house (NT14NE 71), all associated with Halmyre House (NT14NE 19.00). Later additions included a water house, an electric power plant, a larger cartshed and alterations to the existing buildings. The majority of surviving features are 19th-century including some original window frames. 20th-century alteration involved roofing over large areas to form cattle courts and the removal of some areas of earlier fabric.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Scottish Borders SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: WRE Thomson's Children's Trust

Peebles

Bonnington Road, Peebles

Evaluation

Richard Conolly
Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 254 392 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 9 May–10 May 2007 as a condition of planning consent for the construction of housing at King's Muir on the outskirts of Peebles. Fieldwalking in the 1980s and 1990s recovered an extensive assemblage of lithics and a now-levelled cairn is recorded as having lain in the vicinity. The evaluation was intended to establish the archaeological potential of the development area.

Nine trenches totalling 1750m², equivalent to 10% of the development area were opened. No archaeologically significant finds or features were present.

Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Scottish Borders SMR.

Funder: CALA Homes (East) Ltd

Whitehaugh, Peebles

Evaluation

Erlend Hindmarch
AOC Archaeology Group

NT 2667 3939 Due to the proximity of previously recorded prehistoric and Roman archaeology, an evaluation was undertaken of 9.5ha of ground subject to development. The evaluation was undertaken between 14 February–22 February 2007 covered an 8% sample of the total area. No archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were encountered during the evaluation.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Taylor Woodrow Developments Ltd

Selkirk

Oakwood

Metal-detecting

Fraser Hunter
National Museums Scotland

NT 42 26 A Romano-British trumpet brooch was found while metal-detecting on Oakwood farm. Its findspot lies over a kilometre from the Roman fort, and it may well be associated with the later prehistoric earthwork at Castle Hill (NT42NW 8).

Claimed as treasure trove (TT 25/07) and allocated to Scottish Borders Council Museum and Gallery Service.

Sprouston

Lempitlaw Farm, Sprouston

Historic building recording and evaluation

George Geddes and James McMeekin
Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 7865 3265 A programme of archaeological investigation comprising historic building recording and an archaeological evaluation was undertaken between 5 September–13 September

2007 in advance of a proposed development at Lempitlaw Farm, Kelso, Scottish Borders, in connection with a planning condition issued by Scottish Borders Council.

Map evidence suggests that two steadings were founded at Lempitlaw in the 1700s as part of the improvement of the landscape, possibly replacing a fermtoun centred on the medieval church. However, no buildings relating to this phase survived. The building recording established that the remaining structures are early or mid 19th century in date and are probably fragments of a cartshed and granary. Cartographic evidence indicates that a horse gin, probably powering a thresher, as well as other typical buildings such as stables, byre and barn had also stood on the site but had been demolished in the late 20th century. The detached farmhouse, adjacent to the west, probably a 19th-century replacement for one in the steading itself, had been completely obliterated by the insertion of a large slurry pit.

The archaeological evaluation formed a 7% sample of the accessible area. The evaluation identified the remains of numerous walls together with several patches of cobbled surfaces. The position of the wall remains would appear to confirm the location of the structures visible on the 1st Edition OS map. The archaeological features identified were frequently and heavily disturbed by modern activity. No trace of the horse gin was found; the extent of the modern disturbance, including a sizeable landfill in the SE corner of the site may account for this.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with Scottish Borders SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: MacDavid Projects Ltd

Sprouston Stage 3

Excavation

Richard Heawood
Abercorn Archaeology LLP

NT 7576 3523 A 0.4 ha excavation was conducted between September and November 2007 at Sprouston in 'Field B', which lies to the S of Calvin Cottage and to the N of the disused railway, at the SE edge of the present village. The field had been evaluated in 2006, and the 2007 excavation surrounded the site of a smaller open area excavated in 2006.

The excavation investigated an area considered to lie between the core of the medieval village and the fields to the S. It was subdivided by relatively narrow ditched boundaries, containing sherds of Scottish White Gritty Ware. Several probable kilns or ovens were recorded, including a corn drier with a clay lining and evidence for a collapsed clay superstructure. A variety of pits were excavated, together with some probable structural features, but there were no unambiguous building remains to augment the small stone structure found in 2006. Artefacts included a small pair of iron shears and Scottish White Gritty Ware pottery, a relatively large assemblage of the latter being recovered from a single pit.

Archive to be deposited in RCAHMS. Report to be lodged with Scottish Borders Council and with RCAHMS.

Funder: Tweed Homes Ltd

Tweedsmuir

Upper Tweed Survey – Fruid Reservoir

Excavation

Tam Ward
Biggar Archaeology Group

NT 0867 1990 Excavation of two adjoining unenclosed platform house sites in advance of erosion in the reservoir is completed. The near complete plans of two round houses have been revealed. House 1 indicated a unique feature of a frontal apron with built stone work. The house entrance consisted of three upright posts forming a 'slab' on each side of the doorway which had a projecting porch. The internal arrangement of post holes c150mm in diameter with packing stones gave an overall

diameter of c10m; a wall trench survived for the most part a further 1m outside the postholes, evidence of burnt daub was found to indicate a wall fire, and charcoal from this location will be C14 dated. A striking feature was a large gully running around the upper (W) side of the site and down the southern side towards the SE-facing doorway. This gully is interpreted as a drainage channel; it was entirely free of charcoal, unlike the whole of the interior including postholes, stake holes and a series of larger pits strewn around the floor surface. Finds included sherds of 'bucket' urns, hammer stones and flakes of flint and chert but no tools apart from an un-associated chert microlith found in the apron.

House 2 was built immediately upslope, and if occupied, contemporaneously, the roofs must have almost overlapped. Only a few stones indicated the base of an apron which must have dropped straight into the gully of House 1 below. House 2 similarly had a ring of postholes but giving a diameter of c8m and like the other house the postholes were regularly spaced at 2m intervals. The entrance also faced the SE but here there were two phases of stone pathways leading from the porch. The doorway sides were also constructed of three posts set side by side forming a slab or wall. A large pit measuring 2m by 1.4m by 0.5m deep lay off centre in the W side of the living space. Like the other house a wall trench survived and it also had suffered a wall fire, but in one part, copious amounts of roundwood charcoal and burnt daub were recovered indicating a wattle and daub wall. This will be subject to C14 dating. An almost identical outer trench similarly positioned and almost devoid of charcoal is also interpreted as a drainage gully. Lying at the base of this trench was a Mid Bronze Age palstave with only slight bronze decay. A central hearth was indicated by scorched sub stratum surrounded by a series of stake holes. Pottery, hammer stones and a saddle quern were found, and also two small flint scrapers.

Upper Tweed Survey - Fruid Valley Tam Ward
Survey and findspot Biggar Archaeology Group

NT 08845 22126 Inspection of de-forested ground on the E side of the Fruid valley which contained a series of previously recorded unenclosed platform settlements revealed a few small cairns interspersed between the platforms. A chert barb and tang arrowhead was found higher uphill.

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Delting

Laggan Gas Pipeline G Wilson and H Moore
Walkover survey and desk-based assessment

EASE Archaeology
HU 38500 72500 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out during May 2007 in advance of the construction of new gas pipeline and gas processing facilities at Sullom Voe oil terminal. A total of 95 sites were identified within the survey area, comprising for the most part post-medieval crofting remains and structures associated with the wartime defences of Scatsta airfield.

Report deposited with Shetland SMR.
Funder: TOTAL UK E&P

Dunrossness

Jarlshof Andrew Heald
Stray find National Museums Scotland

HU 39 09 A conical steatite spindle whorl was found on a

beach at Jarlshof, Shetland. It is decorated with irregular incised decoration on the sides and there is a groove running round the circumference of the base. It is similar to examples from the Viking and Late Norse levels at Jarlshof.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT 8/07) and allocated to Shetland Museum.

Wiltrow H Moore and G Wilson
Survey EASE Archaeology

HU 39650 14525 Topographic and contour survey were carried out during December 2006 in the field adjacent to the previously excavated prehistoric site at Wiltrow, in advance of house construction. 24 areas of interest were identified including earthfast upright stones. Of these 24 sites, most are interpreted as the remains of post medieval crofting remains.

Report deposited with Shetland SMR.
Funder: JHB Ltd

Lerwick

Fort Charlotte Gordon Ewart
Excavation Kirkdale Archaeology

HU 476 415 In advance of proposed new stabilisation works along the E rampart of the fort, a series of trial trenches were excavated between 18 June–23 June 2007 in order to confirm the locations of eight of the 18th-century gun platforms serving the E Battery. In addition, the archaeological potential of a range of other structures along the E rampart based on historic plan evidence, was checked. These included 18th-century earthworks and 20th-century huts. A total of eight trenches were excavated which successfully confirmed the sites of the gun platforms and some evidence, in terms of levelling and clearance activity of the hut sites. No upstanding evidence was found of the 18th-century earthworks which once separated the gun platforms.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Historic Scotland

Northmaven

Queina Waters, South-East North Roe Torben Bjarke Ballin
Survey Lithic Research

HU 338 841 In October 2007, a limited survey was carried out of further parts of North Roe, as part of a continued general survey of the area's Neolithic felsite quarrying operations ('The Felsite Industrial Complex of North Roe'). Previously (2004 and 2006), selected areas were surveyed and reported upon (*DES* 2006, 150). The area surveyed in 2007 was located immediately W of the Queina Waters lochs, on the southern side of the Burn of Springwells. This locale was selected for investigation, as 1) it is clearly marked on Phemister, Harvey and Sabine's map of noticeable felsite dykes (1952: *The Riebeckite-bearing Dykes of Shetland, Min. Mag.* 29, 359–73), and 2) the campaigns of 2004 and 2006 clearly showed that most geological felsite dykes in North Roe are associated with anthropogenic debris, mostly from quarrying.

The 2007 Survey showed that the Queina Waters felsite dykes had also been exploited in prehistoric times. The easternmost of three dykes was associated with a small knapping floor, where a small stream had cut through the area's extensive peat-cover. Small amounts of knapping debris were also found in connection with the adjacent two dykes. In comparison with similar, but more substantial, locations at the Beorgs of Uyea and on Midfield, the Queina Waters sites included few artefacts, and axe rough-outs were rare, whereas flat flakes and slabs, possibly for Shetland

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knives, were relatively common. Unexpectedly, a small, well-executed felsite scraper was recovered. It is in a form of felsite characterised as quartz-feldspar porphyry, and as the three main dykes in the area are in banded, spherulitic or riebeckite felsite, it is possible that the implement may have been brought into the Queina Waters area by Neolithic people moving between the North Roe felsite outcrops. Quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes are known W and NW of Queina Waters.

Tingwall

East Voe

Assessment

G Wilson

EASE Archaeology

HU 409 398 A programme of test trenching was carried out during April 2007 in advance of house building at East Voe, Scalloway. Four trenches investigated anomalies identified by the previous topographical survey; none was found to be archaeological in nature.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Shetland SMR.

Funder: Hjaltland Housing Association

Unst

Hamar, Baltasound

Excavation

J M Bond and V E Turner

Viking Unst Project

HP 6463 0933 Excavation of the site of Hamar in Unst (part of the Viking Unst Project) continued in 2007. Previous work had defined the structural elements of a longhouse, now referred to as Hamar House 1 (Area A).

In addition to the excavation of House 1, a second structure, higher up the slope to the north west identified as potentially Norse by Bond and Turner in 2003 and known as House 2, was investigated (Bond *et al* 2006: 3). House 2 seems to consist of a late, small structure overlying an earlier house with an associated yard boundary, both structures lying roughly E-W across the slope on slightly different alignments.

House 1

The preliminary excavation of the structure in 2006 revealed a sub-rectangular building divided internally into an upper and lower room and aligned roughly N-S on a small terrace (Bond *et al* 2006). Previous excavation within the upper room had partially reopened the trial trench excavated by Stumann Hansen (2000). In 2007 this trench was completely re-excavated, giving a section through the stratigraphy of the upper room for recording and sampling. The large tumbled stones which filled the northern part of the upper room were also removed, revealing a set of later features including a fragment of double-faced wall running across the upper part of the room from the W wall, a secondary wall lining or base for a platform running N-S parallel to the E wall and a large stone setting in the centre of the room, perhaps for a single large post. These features seem to form a small inner room and are stratigraphically later than the ashy floor layers seen in Stumann Hansen's trench. Extensive rabbit damage was seen in these late contexts and also in the upper part of the fill sealed by them, which overlies the primary deposits. Excavation next season will allow access to and sampling of the primary floor layers.

In the 2006 season, the excavation of the lower room had focussed on defining the structure and its condition. It was the aim of the 2007 excavation season to fully excavate this area but also to use a number of geoarchaeological and environmental techniques to maximise the information available from the deposits.

The removal of the deposits infilling the lower room revealed a

channel that had been cut through the natural bedrock, running under the southern doorway to an area outside of the structure. The channel was filled with ash and contained a hearth, located towards the southern doorway, associated with a number of fragments of steatite and schist bake-plates. The channel is wider than the lower doorway and the deposits appear to be sealed by the end walls, suggesting that the walls had been rebuilt and the house shortened. A second possible hearth was recorded to the north of the channel feature, represented by a reddened area of the natural bedrock. Two small shallow features, possibly the remains of postholes, were also recorded. The complete absence of finds or even charcoal flecking outside of the channel suggests that the room was cleaned down to bedrock at some point, only the material in the channel being buried and so preserved. This change of function is probably associated with the rebuilding of the southern wall and entrance.

Excavation of the annexe to the W of the main structure revealed a possible floor surface. The remaining inner wall face of this room was heat-reddened in one area and the remains of a hearth, was recorded butting the wall and sealed by the later surface. The hearth will be sampled for archaeomagnetic dating and environmental analysis during the 2008 excavation season.

A series of sondages was excavated around the northern external area of House 1 in order to trace the full extent of the possible drainage gully first identified in the 2006 season. It was noted that the gully extended around the northern arc of the structure, though it could not be traced far along the western wall due to intensive rabbit damage and on the eastern side of the building it appears to fade away approximately half-way down the length of the upper room. There is at least one re-cut. The gully was sampled for soil micromorphology and palaeoentomology and for general biological analysis.

House 2

A small assessment trench was excavated across the short axis of the earlier part of House 2, revealing double-faced stone walls of a structure. Internally, the upper fills of the structure included a gravelly material at the NW end which was interpreted as a spill of the wall core into the structure following collapse or robbing. Below this were ashy layers with heavy carbon flecking; subsequent analysis has shown that these contexts are rich in charred barley and oats. Artefacts recovered included worked pumice, square-sided steatite vessel fragments and fragments of schist whetstones.

Outside the structure, between it and the steeply-rising slope, the wall was butted by layers displaying varying degrees of carbon flecking with an amended soil or midden at the base of the excavated sequence over an angular layer of rubble. Soil micromorphology samples were taken of the lower deposit.

A second trench situated over the presumed later part of House 2 revealed contexts associated with the building's post-abandonment phase including collapse from the walls. No finds suggested an abandonment date earlier than the post-medieval period for this phase of the structure.

Funders: Heritage Lottery Fund, European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF), Shetland Development Trust, Shetland Enterprise Company, Shetland Amenity Trust, Historic Scotland, Shetland Islands Council, University of Bradford

Lund House

Historic building recording

George Geddes

Headland Archaeology Ltd

HP 5711 0364 Historic building recording was undertaken from 26–7 March 2007 at Lund House on the Shetland island of Unst. The principal aim of the work was to inform any further research or recording and to record the building prior to



Planning under way in Structure 1 at Sandwick.



Iron Age structure at Sandwick. Excavation and rebuilding.

further collapse or down taking. The project included metric and photographic survey of the building, a written description and associated desk-based research.

Lund House, a fairly typical Shetland Haa House, was probably built in the early or mid 18th century and was later raised and extended in 2 phases, of c1800 and c1900. The likely builder was Andrew Scott of Voesgarth/Greenwall or possibly John Ross, descended from the Ross's of Little Tarrel, near Portmahomack in Ross-shire. The surrounding steading, more typical of the local vernacular, and walled garden may also date from the 18th century.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with Shetland SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Shetland Community Archaeology Project – Sandwick

Excavation

O Lelong

GUARD

HP 6195 0217 The final season of excavation at Sandwick between 28 May–22 June 2007 followed on from two seasons of excavation in 2005 and 2006 and an assessment of the eroded coastal edge of the site in 2004, all designed to rescue information from the site before its destruction and to train Shorewatch/Shetland's Past volunteers in the investigation and recording of eroding coastal sites.

The excavations in 2005 and 2006 revealed the remains of a partly truncated building of later prehistoric date, made up of several stone-built cells that contained the remains of hearths, paved and clay floors, structural alterations and midden deposits. An inhumation burial, discovered in 2005, had been cut through windblown sand that sealed the building after its abandonment; it was radiocarbon dated to AD 130–390 (SUERC-10745).

The 2007 excavation season consisted of limited investigation in structure 1 and removal of parts of structures 2, 3 and 4 to investigate deposits underlying them. Three phases of hearth were discovered in Structure 1. The work also uncovered the well-preserved remains of an earlier building (structure 5), with a paved floor, hearth, and thick hearth waste and midden deposits. The upper part of this cell's upstanding wall had been used much later to build another cell, Structure 1. Over 1,000 finds were recovered in this season, including hundreds of sherds of pottery, a blue glass bead, fragments of shale bangle, worked and unworked animal bone, fish bone, marine shells, pumice and stone tools, and approximately 2,350 find numbers were allocated over the three seasons of excavation.

At the close of the 2007 excavation season, the site was

partially reconstructed and consolidated and access by visitors was improved under the Council for Scottish Archaeology's Adopt-a-Monument scheme.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Shetland Amenity Trust SMR, Historic Scotland and RCAHMS. Funder: The SCAPE Trust, Historic Scotland, Russell Trust, Hunter Archaeological Trust, GUARD

Shetland Community Archaeology Project – Sandwick

Excavation

LH Smith

Unst Archaeology Group

HP 6195 0217 Unst Archaeology Group has adopted the site under the Council for Scottish Archaeology's Adopt-a-Monument scheme. During June and July 2007 following excavation and rebuilding of the cellular Iron Age structures in their original position improvements were made to the access track down to the beach and to parking facilities at Hannigarth. The site will be maintained for visitors and erosion monitored and an interpretive panel and leaflet will be produced. Exposure to the open sea together with severe winter weather and a sinking coastline means that future loss is inevitable.

Funder: Shetland Islands Council

Underhoull Upper House, Westin

Excavation

J M Bond and V E Turner

Viking Unst Project

HP 5734 0435 As part of the Viking Unst Project, excavation began this year at the potentially Norse house site close to the broch of Underhoull and north east of the site excavated by Small (1966) (RCAHMS HP50SE 32). A topographic survey was undertaken to more clearly define the house and other features in the vicinity. Two trenches were opened to assess the surviving archaeology, in preparation for the full excavation planned for 2008. One trench was positioned across the top of the structure at its western end (Trench A) and a second across the middle of the structure (Trench B) encompassing what appeared to be an annexe or extension to the house.

The southern arc of the top of the house was formed of a double faced stone wall. To the south and butting against this wall a flagged area was uncovered beneath c0.50m of peat. To the south of the flagged area a shallow drain cut into the underlying bedrock and running N/S was recorded. The internal area of the main structure produced a large amount of steatite vessel fragments and a single steatite weight.

A shallow rubble-filled gully was identified, following the curve of the structure on its northern side and being recorded in both

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trenches A and B adjacent to the wall line. At the northern end of trench A, a layer of slag was revealed that sealed a large area of burning.

In Trench B, a rubble layer sealed the remains of a small U-shaped structure with walls over a metre wide and a small central cell (1.9 x 1.9m), which seems to form an annexe to the main structure. An area of flagging to the south of the annexe was also uncovered with a path leading into the main structure. Two schist whetstones were found on the path and another in the annexe.

Within the area of the main structure excavation ceased when occupation deposits were encountered, in order that their full extent can be excavated next season. In the top of these layers and on the building's central axis a possible post shadow was identified. Four loom weights were found within Trench B, including two with crosses carved into their surfaces.

Two boundaries to the E and N of the structure were also investigated; these boundaries proved to be constructed of turf and stone, but there is as yet no evidence of their date.

Funder: Heritage Lottery Fund, European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF), Shetland Development Trust, Shetland Enterprise Company, Shetland Amenity Trust, Historic Scotland, Shetland Islands Council, University of Bradford.

Unst

Field survey

J M Bond and V E Turner

Viking Unst Project

Survey has been carried out at several locations in Unst. EDM contour survey using penmap was conducted around the houses at Belmont (HP 5600) and Underhoull (HP 5704) in order to gather information about other possible structures in the vicinity and previous land use (locating terracing etc). In the case of Underhoull this was undertaken pre-excavation. Potential Viking longhouses and their field systems were mapped using real time GPS at Gardie (HP6311), Watlie (HP6005) and Stove (HP6212). A programme of augering for information on the potential use of soils has also been carried out at these sites. Survey work is continuing in these areas.

Funder: Heritage Lottery Fund, European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF), Shetland Development Trust, Shetland Enterprise Company, Shetland Amenity Trust, Historic Scotland, Shetland Islands Council, University of Bradford.

Walls and Sandness

Foula Landscape Project – Da Heights

Survey with evaluations – stone ring

John Oswin

Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society

HT 959 408 A rapid survey of Da Heights, Foula, using an EDM in 2006 appeared to indicate the presence of a double stone ring, both rings in accordance with Thom's 'egg-shape 2' and concentric. The axis of the rings coincided with midwinter sunrise.

A thorough survey was conducted in June 2007, using peat prodders to determine the depth of bedrock below the peat and to locate buried stones. All stones were then located by EDM and present ground contours, and those of the bedrock were also obtained. 14 grids, each 20m square were surveyed in detail and plans were produced. These plans were joined electronically to produce a master plan of the site.

Six trial pits were dug, three on the periphery of the inner ring, one joining stones of inner and outer rings, one in the internal space, and one near the planticrub which is within the ring.

Two trial pits showed that stones, sometimes now tumbled and

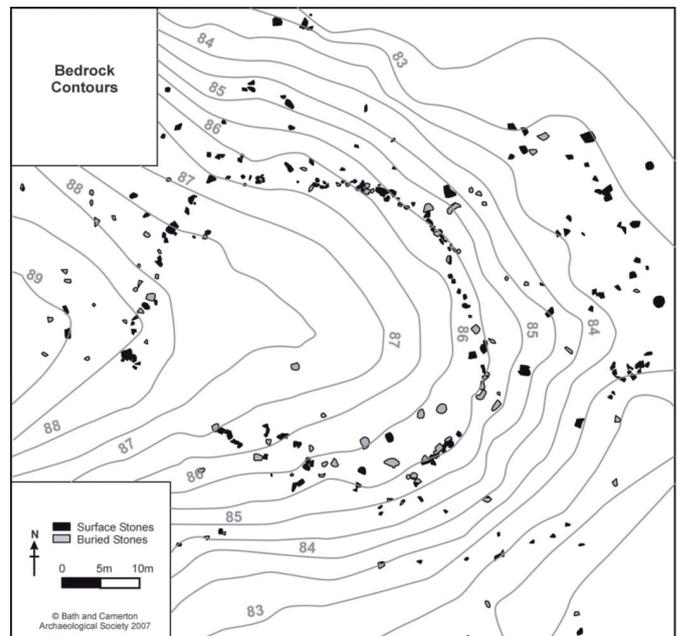
barely showing on the surface, were set on a deliberately built foundation structure. Stones were typically 0.5 x 0.3 x 0.2m, but size varied considerably. The third showed that a recumbent stone had been deliberately laid and wedged in that position. The fourth showed that a stone on the outer ring was laid on a similar foundation and that there was blank space between the rings. The fifth, inside the ring and towards the SE, came down on cobbles and stone flags under 0.6m of peat. One small shard of early pottery was found by the flags. The sixth located structure apparently continuing under the existing planticrub.

Peat samples were taken from a number of locations for pollen analysis.

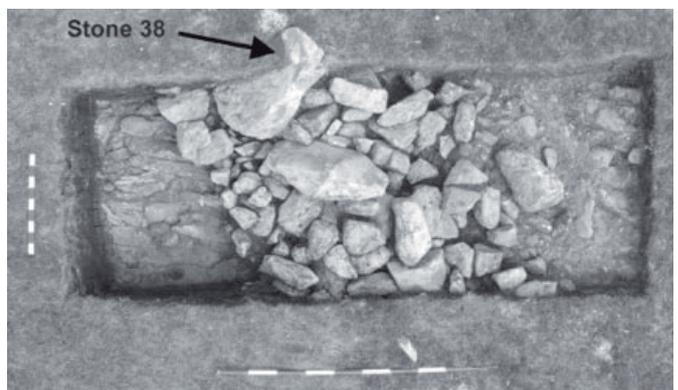
The plan showed the presence of an oval stone enclosure pointing at midwinter sunrise and not conforming to the contours, and excavations demonstrated that it had been built deliberately. This was the inner ring of the 2006 survey. The full form of the outer ring could not be confirmed due to restrictions on time and on survey area.

An interim report has been sent to Foula Heritage and Shetland Amenity trusts. A full report will be prepared for release summer 2008.

Funder: Foula Heritage Trust



Da Heights' plan of the stones, showing the ring and also the contours of the bedrock. Surface stones are shown black, buried stones are shown grey.



Overhead view of stones in the inner ring. The tumbled stones sit on footings of smaller stones. Note the precise edge of the footings on the inner, uphill side.

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Ayr

Citadel Place, Ayr

Evaluation, watching brief

David Sneddon
GUARD

NS 334 219 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on 4–6 July 2007 at a proposed development site at Citadel Place, Ayr, in what had been the SE corner of the Cromwellian Citadel.

The evaluation consisted of four trenches amounting to a 9.2% sample of the development area. Deep deposits of 18th- and 19th-century made ground and evidence of ground disturbance were identified at depths of between 1.0m and 2.5m beneath the current ground level. Possible faint traces of the Citadel moat and the robbed out Citadel wall were identified in the eastern part of the site, although analysis was limited due to the depth of the excavation.

Further traces of buried deposits lying under windblown sand were noted in the western parts of the site. Archaeological monitoring of test pits across the site found mortared sandstone features in three of them, and modern destruction layers in all four.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS
Funder: Burns Project Management

Ayr and Maybole**Girvan Reinforcement, Gas Pipeline**

Watching brief

Alastair Becket and Lorna Innes
GUARD

NS 297 087 to NS 323 118 and NS 350 175 to NS 353 183 A watching brief was carried out between May to September 2007 on two sections of gas pipeline works. Two sites of archaeological significance were encountered during the course of the watching brief, and all features and deposits within the routeway were subsequently excavated in full.

A site was excavated at NS 3025 0902 that consisted of several pits and postholes with associated pottery, lithic and nutshell finds. Initial assessment suggests that the site is probably of early Neolithic date.

The second site was found at NS 3143 1028 on the edge of a large, circular enclosure to the north of the pipeline corridor. Sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from a thin deposit that may relate to the enclosure or may pre-date it. As the enclosure lay almost entirely outside the monitored area, it is impossible to interpret this feature at present.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Murphy Group

Ayr

Land to the North of 116 Main Street, Newton upon Ayr

Evaluation

Katie Sludden
Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 339 225 Archaeological evaluation was carried out on 20 and 25 September 2007 in respect of the construction of a dwelling house and associated works in an area N of 116 Main Street, Newton upon Ayr. The archaeological evaluation failed to identify any significant archaeological features within the development area.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive to RCAHMS.
Funder: Damside Construction Ltd

Ballantrae**A77 Glen App**

Douglas Gordon
Survey, desk-based assessment Rathmell Archaeology Limited
NX 0933 7808 A programme of archaeological survey works was undertaken on 13 March 2007 on a study area of approximately 34ha of ground in respect of a proposed trunk road improvement to the A77 Glen App. The study area is hill ground consisting of boggy ground, forestry and arable fields.

Ten archaeological sites were identified in the course of the works, of which three are considered to be likely to be adversely affected by the proposed build. The three sites with the potential to be directly affected are the site of a gravel pit; the line of an 18th-century track and the route of the military way cum toll road. In addition there may be currently unidentified buried archaeology along the line of proposed road improvements.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mouchel Parkman

Dailly**Dalquharran Castle**

Evaluation

Chris Dalglish
GUARD

NS 272 023 In October and November 2006, we conducted an archaeological evaluation of a proposed development site at Dalquharran Castle, near Dailly. The work was carried out on behalf of Kezia DCM and in accordance with a project design and outline mitigation strategy formulated by GUARD and agreed in advance with WoSAS.

The proposed development area measures approximately 2km SW/NE by 1km and includes the remains of an 18th- and 19th-century mansion, the earlier part of which was designed by Robert Adam (NS 20SE 29). To the south of this lies a medieval and modern castle (NS 20SE 9). The surrounding landscape is largely defined by buildings or other structures and landscape elements associated with the policies of the Adam mansion, and with coal extraction in the period from the 18th to 20th centuries, including Dalquharran Colliery, (NS 20SE 32).

The evaluation comprised trenches totalling 5% of the available land within the proposed development area. We encountered numerous features, structures and deposits associated with mining or other modern use of the landscape: trackways, coal dumps and a large bing, middens and waste pits, and demolition deposits. A rapid survey of the site identified the remains of 22 or 23 bell pits which are visible on the ground, some up to 4m in depth. Two similar pits which were not visible on the surface were exposed during the evaluation.

Other modern features included an isolated hearth, the remains of several buildings shown on the 1st Edition OS map (1859), field boundaries and fence lines, and furrows and ditches. A number of trenches revealed evidence for landscaping associated with the construction or use of the Adam mansion and for the use of surrounding areas as gardens. One trench encountered clay-lined channels, from the fills of which horn cores were recovered, indicating horn processing in the recent past.

The evaluation also encountered remains that were probably earlier in date. While several trenches placed to investigate a putative burial cairn (NS 20SE 2) demonstrated that this is a natural mound, nearby trenches in the same field did identify two concentrations of potentially significant features: a ditch, two postholes and other negative features in one trench; and a series of pits and gullies, two hearths and a charcoal spread in another. No dating evidence was recovered for any of these features.

To the S, trenches investigating a series of cropmarks (NS 20SE 17 and 68) identified remains which support the interpretation

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of one group of cropmarks as a prehistoric enclosure and another as relating to an 18th-century (and perhaps earlier) avenue leading to the old castle. One isolated pit and a pit with adjacent stakeholes were also encountered in this area. To the W, the evaluation recovered evidence of what is probably a late prehistoric roundhouse, in the form of a stone-lined foundation gully. This area also contained an isolated pit.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Kezia DCM

Dalquharran Estate

Tom Addyman

Landscape gazetteer

Addyman Archaeology

NS 2725 0187 Systematic gazetteer of historic and built features on the Dalquharran Estate as part of a wider conservation plan. Work was undertaken during May 2007 and the principal findings of note include:

Dalquharran Old Castle Initial reassessment of the old castle included the recognition that the old castle originally consisted of a rectangular range with circular corner towers to both SE and SW (only the former now remains). Apparently associated with this was what appears to have been a walled enclosure – parts of which are incorporated into the E wall of the E range, including a circular corner tower to the NE (now forming the base of a later angle tower).

The circular tower to the SW was removed and the corner buttressed; this work may have been coeval with the erection of a new stair tower at the NW corner of the main block – perhaps earlier 17th century.

Late 17th-century alterations included the addition of a new wing to the E, with circular NE angle tower, and a new stair-tower at the re-entrant with the original range. This bears a monogram, the date '1679' and an inscription in Latin – a quotation from Buoncampagno de Signa's *Rhetorica Novissima* of 1235. An associated forecourt was laid out; its remains include gate-piers with frosted rustication to the N, and a dwarf wall containing intermittent recessed panels, surmounted by copes and iron railings, the latter now gone. Below the forecourt on its E side there seems to have been a further court, a service area that perhaps included stabling.

In the later 18th century an ice-house was formed within one of the vaulted basement chambers of the main block of the castle.

17th-century gardens The extent of gardens that were associated with the late 17th-century remodelling of Dalquharran Old Castle was better defined. A major avenue or ride ran northwards on the principal axis of the remodelled castle; this is still bordered with yew trees on its W side. Immediately to the W of this avenue lay a major walled garden, the E wall of which remains, still incorporating masonry of this period. The avenue terminated at the Old Place of Dalquharran, which lay in the vicinity of the existing NW entrance to the policies.

An area of the low-lying ground on the S and W sides of the old castle was enclosed by walls, extensive sections of which remain to the W (running up to the later burial enclosure), and along the riverside. At one point the riverside wall angles outwards, where there had perhaps been a viewing platform or the base of a garden building. A riverside walk was defined by further yew trees; at its W end there had been an entrance within the perimeter wall. This may be the same as the re-erected 17th-century gate piers that survive further W along the riverbank.

Little now remains of further avenues that are recorded on Roy's survey of c1750; parallel ditches of one were recognised from aerial photographic evidence, running NW from a circular planting in the vicinity of the walled garden to the W policies entrance.

Late 18th-century and later landscape With the building of the new mansion of Dalquharran at the end of the 18th century the old castle became an eyecatcher for the new. The earlier walled garden was extensively remodelled, with new entrances within the perimeter wall and its wall head raised considerably. In the later 19th century the walled garden was itself relocated to the NW of the new mansion house.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Private client; Michael Laird Architects

Dalquharran (new) Castle and Associated Buildings

Tom Addyman, Alastair Cook and Kenny Macfadyen

Building analysis and recording, conservation plan

Addyman Archaeology

NS 2705 0216 Review of the analytical understanding of Robert Adam's mansion of c1782–90 (with wings added by Wardrop and Reid, 1880–3) as part of a conservation plan for the site was undertaken between March and June 2007. Drawings in the Soane Museum show both the original scheme for the house (c1782) and a modified scheme (c1785). Evidence at basement level to the W suggests the earlier scheme had already been embarked upon before the redesign. New drawings of the circular library were also identified at the Soane by Stephen Astley, Drawings Curator.

The interior of the new castle was cleared of debris, particularly at basement level. This process was supervised and significant building materials retained and recorded. A hierarchy of historic woodwork moulding details was recorded and sampled.

The exterior of the new castle and adjacent stable block was recorded by rectified photography by Mason Land Surveys Ltd. Internally a laser-scanning exercise by Mason's was used as a basis for a drawn record by Addyman Archaeology, upon which was mounted rectified photographic imagery and analytical detail.

Forecourt, stable block and service court Evolution of designs for the forecourt area and adjacent stables was assessed. An extremely ornate design for the whole by Robert Adam (1785–9) was abandoned for a far simpler scheme (perhaps only finalised and executed after Robert Adam's death in 1792) that was itself never fully realised. A 1789 design for the service court frontage was reversed and employed for the forecourt elevation, though in plan the internal arrangements of the range remained essentially the same. It appears that a central entrance from the forecourt into the service court was completed, but blocked in at a relatively early stage; the end pavilions and the paired stables were also completed. Other structures in the block, such as the coachhouse, are of 19th-century date.

Within the service court survives a further single-storied building, the dairy. It was re-roofed in the later 19th century but appears to have formed part of the late Adam/early post-Adam scheme.

To the E of the new castle was a small two-storied summerhouse, square in plan and somewhat cut into the natural slope. This structure, which had seen modern extension and conversion to a granary store, was recorded in detail prior to its demolition. The original summerhouse seems to have formed part of the sub-Adam works at Dalquharran, its details very similar to the dairy in the service court. The building had been re-roofed in the later 19th century, apparently with a lantern or skylight at the apex, and its interior reordered. Materials from the structure were retained for reuse. A further small structure nearby, the former gas house, of late 19th-century date, was also recorded prior to demolition.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Private client; Michael Laird Architects

Girvan**Balkeachy Mine**

John Pickin

NX 1829 9337 A small copper mine on the banks of the Bynehill Burn. It is marked 'copper mine' on John Thompson's map of 1832 and an 'Old shaft' is shown on the 1st Edition 6" to the mile OS map of 1858. Its history is otherwise unknown. Surviving features comprise:

NX 1829 9337 Flooded opencast working, 5 x 7m on the N bank of the stream with a collapsed level in the NW corner.

NX 1831 9338 Spoil tip, E of the opencast working. A parallel line of wooden stakes in the streambed adjacent to the tip probably represents a timber revetment.

NX 1823 9332 Shaft hollow, overlain by stone field dyke. Perhaps a trial working to test the SW extent of the copper vein.

NX 1823 9334 Turf and earth dam, constructed across the stream to create a reservoir – now drained – to the SW. A well constructed lade runs NE from the dam and terminates at NX 1837 9339. The dam and lade may be unrelated to the mining operations.

NX 1824 9338 Turf bank enclosure, 12 x 12m, with internal ditch and two possible clearance cairns inside. The enclosure is built on steeply sloping ground and is open on the SE or downhill side. Probably an agricultural feature.

Girvan Harbour

Alastair Rees

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey

Jacobs UK

NX 1782 9842 to NX 1873 9774 We prepared an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the site of a proposed marina at Girvan Harbour in March and April 2007. A total of 45 sites of cultural heritage significance were identified by the desk-based survey and walkover survey. These included 3 B-listed buildings, 9 C-listed buildings and one conservation area.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive with RCAHMS.
Funder: Girvan Horizons

William Grant and Sons Distillers Ltd, Warehouses 33 & 35

David Sneddon

Watching brief

GUARD

NS 200 006 As part of an ongoing warehouse construction programme at William Grant & Sons Distillery, near Girvan, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during July and August 2007 prior to the construction of warehouses 33 and 35. The project was designed to monitor the removal of topsoil during initial site clearance works. Because it was expected that peat and colluvial deposits would be present that could mask archaeological features, we proposed to excavate a series of evaluation trenches to define the stratigraphy of subsoil deposits which might overlay archaeological material likely to be destroyed by the construction works.

During the project, a series of archaeological features and deposits were identified and excavated. These included probable stepping stones, two isolated pits, redeposited burnt mound material, preserved wood at the base of a peat deposit and an unstratified lithic assemblage. These features and artefacts were all related to relatively complex subsoil deposits arising from colluvial movement and formation of peat, concentrated along the SE areas of warehouses 33 and 35.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: William Grant and Son Distillers Ltd

William Grant and Sons Distillers Ltd, Warehouse 37

Charlotte Francoz

Excavation

GUARD

NS 201 006 As part of an ongoing programme of construction an archaeological watching brief was maintained during stripping of topsoil prior to the construction of warehouse 37. In the course of the stripping, traces of early prehistoric occupation were discovered and the site was excavated in October 2007. On a raised gravel and sand terrace, the excavation revealed the plough-truncated remains of over 100 features, including 74 pits/postholes and 22 pits of various size and shape. Of these, 19 contained significant artefactual and ecofactual deposits. The northern part of the site held the probable remains of a palaeochannel running E/W. It was partially filled with midden material and truncated by a series of wide, elongated, shallow dumping pits. Another 39 features were also investigated, but proved to be natural in origin.

The large artefactual assemblage from across the site consisted of over 787 pieces, including 341 struck lithics, 55 worked and/or used stones and approximately 104 sherds of pottery. Preliminary assessment of the finds suggests the site dates to the early to mid-Neolithic. Post-excavation analysis of the material will interpret the site in its wider landscape context

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: William Grant and Son Distillers Ltd

Kirkoswald**Culzean Castle**

Derek Alexander

Watching brief

The National Trust for Scotland

NS 23350 10282 A watching brief was conducted on 19-20 April 2007 during the laying of a new drainage pipe along the western verge down from the Armorial Arch to the start of the viaduct. Stripping turf revealed an area of stone and mortar rubble. The trench was expanded and revealed a stone wall 0.6m wide and at least three courses high built onto the sloping bedrock. This wall runs obliquely underneath the main wall flanking the entrance passageway up from the viaduct. This latter wall probably dates to the Robert Adam work of the 1790s and the newly discovered wall underneath may have been part of the older courtyard wall.

Archive to be deposited with the NTS SMR and RCAHMS,
Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Culzean Castle

Derek Alexander

Trial trenching

The National Trust for Scotland

NS 23180 09977 As part of a project to celebrate the bicentenary of the abolition of the slave trade an archaeological excavation was undertaken from 10-18 September 2007 to try and find any trace of the freed slave Scipio Kennedy's house at Culzean. Scipio was given his freedom in 1725 and a house was built for him on the estate at a cost of £90. The precise location for the excavation was based on overlaying John Foulis' estate map of 1755 on to the current OS map. Five trial trenches uncovered artefacts including window glass, a roof slate, bricks, post-medieval pottery, bottle glass and a lead seal. While these may date to the 18th century, no clear *in situ* structural remains relating to the house were recovered. The work was undertaken by volunteers and over 100 children from 5 local primary schools also took part.

Archive to be deposited with the NTS SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: The National Trust for Scotland and Heritage Lottery Fund

Maybole**Balgarth, Doonfoot**

Martin Cook

Evaluation

AOC Archaeology Group

NS 3239 1899 An archaeological evaluation was carried out

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on 21–2 May 2007 in advance of a residential development. Ten trenches totalling 880m² were excavated, but no significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mactaggart and Mickel Ltd

Kirkland Street, Maybole Maureen Kilpatrick
Evaluation GUARD

NS 302 100 Archaeological evaluation undertaken in June 2007 of the proposed development area revealed nothing of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Alexander Morton Homes (Scotland) Ltd

Symington

Symington Parish Church

Watching brief Alistair Beckett and Charlotte Francoz
GUARD

NS 384 314 Three separate watching briefs were carried out between 19 October 2006 and 6 February 2007 on the site of Symington Parish Church during Phase 1 of the development, which involved demolition of the porch, boilerhouse and external stair, and the digging of foundations for replacement structures and excavation of trenches for the foundations for a replacement porch. Much of this ground has already been disturbed and although fragments of human remains were discovered they were not *in situ*. A trench was excavated immediately W of the N aisle of the church in order to install a new drainage pipe for the porch. The excavation of this trench followed the line of an earlier drainage pipe, where disarticulated human bones and two pot sherds were discovered. No *in situ* human remains were found.

Prior to construction of a new staircase immediately N of the boiler room, two small trenches were excavated. An early drainage pipe and pipes were uncovered. Two small drainage trenches were also excavated immediately W of the newly built porch. Disarticulated bones were discovered, but no *in situ* human remains were found.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Symington Parish Church Congregational Board

Symington Parish Church Rebecca Shaw
Watching brief Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services

NS 3843 3141 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken at Symington Parish Church on 18–20 September 2007. This was the second phase of works, following work in 2006/2007. The work consisted of the excavation of two foundation trenches for walls and a trench to allow a new water pipe to be laid. All the trenches had been subject to modern disturbance due to the insertion of an electricity cable, gas pipe, sewage pipe and water pipe which were all still in use. There was also a disused (and broken) salt glazed clay pipe and an old oil pipe. The only finds were one very small piece of degraded bone and two pieces of modern white china, all in topsoil.

Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and archive with RCAHMS.
Funder: Symington Parish Church Congregational Board

Tarbolton

Mauchline Road, Mossblown John Gooder
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NS 4114 2505 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken from 4–8 December 2006 prior to the construction of a residential development to the E of the village of Mossblown. Fourteen trial trenches totalling 1,814m², 5% of the development area, were excavated over the 3.5ha site. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were identified.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Dawn Homes Ltd

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Avondale, Lesmahagow

MacAlpine Water Pipeline Scott Jacobson
Watching brief Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

NS 8261 4463 and NS 6930 4304 A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out in May and July 2007 on sites near Strathaven and Crossford in support of the trenching for a water pipeline. Documentation indicates the existence of a Roman road in the area but its location is unknown. No significant archaeology was affected. The monitoring identified a small quantity of ceramics from the 19th and 20th centuries (none retained) and other service lines.

Archive deposited with WoSAS SMR, RCAHMS.
Funder: Alfred McAlpine plc

Biggar

Biggar High School Dan Atkinson
Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 042 374 The evaluation took place on the site of the proposed new school buildings to replace the existing Biggar High School between 2–4 April 2007. We excavated 15 trenches across the existing playing fields, totalling 372 linear metres of trenching. No features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with East Lothian SMR
Funder: South Lanarkshire Council

Boghall Farm Tam Ward
Findspot Biggar Archaeology Group

NT 03727 36770 During the ongoing Biggar Gap Project to locate evidence of prehistory between the town of Biggar and Broughton village, a fine axehead of Langdale type VI was found by fieldwalking. The axe is 75 x 50 x 20mm thick.

Edinburgh Road, Biggar John Gooder
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NT 0446 3825 and NT 0413 3829 Due to the previous undeveloped nature of this area to the immediate NE of Biggar, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a residential development. We excavated 93 trial trenches totalling 7,482m² over two areas of former pasture totalling 9.21ha between 11–24 April 2007. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered during this evaluation.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Halcrow Ltd on behalf of Hallam Land Management Ltd

3 Moat Cottage, Biggar Scott Jacobson
Watching brief Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

NT 0395 3771 A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out on 19 February 2007 next to a house in Biggar



Bothwell Castle, column capital.



Bothwell Castle, corbel.

during trenching for the foundation of an extension. No significant archaeology was impacted. We recovered a small amount of ceramics from the 19th and 20th centuries (none retained).

Archive deposited with WoSAS SMR, RCAHMS.
Funder: Moira Thomson

Bothwell

Bothwell Castle

Watching brief

Paul Fox

Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 690 594 A watching brief was maintained between 27 April–8 June 2007 during three periods of work at Bothwell Castle to locate and repair a burst water pipe. A small hole for tree planting was also dug. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Historic Scotland

Bothwell Castle

Inventory

Mary Márkus

NS 6883 5934 The carved stone collection contains an impressive group of corbels. From the angle of the stone blocks to which the corbels are attached, these must have come from the interior of a tower, the partially demolished donjon tower being the most likely original location. Another group of stones in the collection comes, not from the castle, but from nearby Bothwell House, now demolished. Of early 18th-century date, these are bases and capitals from attached columns. The capitals in particular are extremely intricately carved, with deeply undercut foliage on the outer corners. This inventory was carried out between October and November 2007.

This and other inventories of carved stones at Historic Scotland's properties in care are held by Historic Scotland's Collections Unit. For further information please contact at hs.collections@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Carluke, Darlserf, Lesmahagow, Stonehouse

Castlehill to Hillhead Connection Road

Bill Huston

In the 18th century, William Roy documented the Roman road network that provided communication between the Castledykes fort (near Carstairs, Lanarkshire) and the forts at Bothwellhaugh and Loudoun Hill. Recently a possible 13km route has been identified connecting the Loudoun Hill to Castledykes Roman

Road with the Castledykes to Bothwellhaugh Road.

South of Stonehouse the long-known Roman road from Loudoun Hill is on a bearing of about 73°. At NS 76688 43941 (positions taken from a hand-held GPS receiver, with an accuracy of ±5m to ±10m) a separate route seems to depart on a more northerly bearing. The possible link route seems to begin here to avoid the ravine that opens out to the N starting immediately to the W.

Beginning at NS 76851 44405 there is a seemingly unnatural cut in the hill. At NS 76864 44428 a small burn has a kink in its flow direction, possibly the result of a culvert having been constructed beneath an ancient road at right-angles to it. Beyond the burn, probing the soil showed a pattern of apparent bottoming stones 5m wide centred at NS 76870 44442 (the methods used in this study are outlined near the end of this report, particularly the soil probing). These three pieces of evidence are in close proximity along a bearing line of about 18°.

Further along the 18° bearing line, the route seems to shift. The route seems to be along the N side of a straight boundary hedge for 1km, down to the Cander Water and then up to the top of the next ridge, a bearing line of about 61°. Near the top of the constant slope descent leading down to the Cander Water, soil probing showed apparent bottoming stones centred at NS 77309 45201. Before a GPS receiver was available, a pattern of apparent bottoming stones about 9m wide was detected by probing down closer to the Cander.

On the east side of the Cander, there is an apparent cut that would have allowed a constant slope ascent. At the top of the ridge, apparent bottoming stones were found to be 4m wide at NS 77965 45554. Probing roughly 3m further E along the 61° bearing line identified apparent bottoming stones about 4m wide. On this ridge top, the route is only 45m S of a mound and ditch rectangular enclosure, only the western edge of which survived the construction of the M74 motorway. This enclosure may have served as a Roman watchtower? The site has good visibility to the E, S and W.

Continuing along the 61° bearing line, three pieces of evidence were found in close proximity. Probing the soil showed a pattern of apparent bottoming stones centred at NS 79441 46355 with a width of about 7m. At NS 79457 46352 erosion has exposed several large flat stones which could have been bottoming stones. At NS 79470 46363 there is a shift in the flow direction of Draffan Burn that could be due to a culvert.

Continuing along the 61° bearing line to the hillside above the Clyde Valley, at NS 81634 47552 a hillside cut seems to be substantially more than the nearby furrows within the forestry

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plantation. The bearing of 61° has now been followed for 5.3km. At NS 81728 47601 the route might have split into two descending slopes to the river.

The first one seems to have been a farm access road prior to the construction of the turnpike up the Clyde Valley, but its constant slope descent and relative straightness suggest that it could have been far older. The track bends somewhat from the 61° bearing line as it goes around Lockhart's Knowe. It then enters a hillside cut to maintain a constant descending slope. At NS 81931 47736 the route seems to turn about 30° to the right and continues to descend to the Clyde at right-angles to the flow of the river. A fence which might mark the line of the route reaches the riverbank at NS 82229 47721.

The 1st Edition OS map shows that the Clyde was at that time broader in this area. Since the E bank is today a sandy beach, it seems probable that the W bank was also sandy prior to being built up to enlarge the field. The river could have been fordable when the water was not flowing too rapidly.

Back at NS 81728 47601 near Lockhart's Knowe, there is a second more gently descending route down to the river. Initially it goes sidelong down the hillside on a bearing of roughly 126°. As it gets closer to the river it bends gently eastward. This seems to have been a road prior to the turnpike, and the lower portion was later a mine access road. The river is narrower in this area with stone, not sandy, banks, as it seems to have been about 300m downstream. The hard banks would have been a better site for a bridge.

Since fieldwalking found two plausible routes down the hillside W of the Clyde, one may speculate whether the ford was used first, since the straight 5.3km route seems to aim for it. Then, to accommodate traffic during wet weather, a bridge might have been built roughly 300m upriver.

Across the river there is a large floodplain field. After the above theory of two crossings was postulated, an RCAHMS aerial photo of that field came to light. There is a cropmark showing two sides of an enclosure which seems to have been a defensive trench. Walking the field confirms that the ground level is lower on the two sides that do not show the cropmark, suggesting that Clyde floods took away the other two sides of the enclosure. The enclosure is between the two possible river crossing points, a logical place for a construction camp or fortlet.

The aerial photo also shows a broad swath of seemingly poorer soil with distinctive edges, which passes roughly 50m from the enclosure. The lower quality soil goes away from the riverbank where the suggested upriver crossing may have been at roughly a 45° angle. The soil was probed and centred at NS 82386 47564 a solid pattern of apparent bottoming stones was found to be about 8.5m wide.

The aerial photo also shows a less well defined swathe of lower quality soil going away from the river on a line close to that of the postulated downstream crossing. The soil was probed and there was no evidence of bottoming stones. It seems possible that the first crossing at the ford had a gravel surface but was not improved with a solid foundation of bottoming stones, while the second upstream crossing needed an improved road capable of supporting heavier traffic.

Both swaths of apparently lower quality soil lead toward the only exit from the field that does not necessitate a steep climb. Along most of the E side of the field, Poplar Hill rises steeply. Near the NE corner of the field there is a gently rising line through a field that bends toward the SE behind Poplar Hill. That plausible route joins the current road for about 150m. Then there could have been a U-turn with a radius of about 25m, so that the route could ascend northward sidelong up the steep hillside along the line of an abandoned farm track to the upper fields.

In the first open field toward the top of the hillside there was soil seemingly undisturbed by modern development. Probing showed a pattern of possible bottoming stones about 14m wide centred at NS 83007 47790. Probing near Maregill Burn found a pattern of apparent bottoming stones about 6m wide centred at NS-83662-48419. The bearing from the previous probe point is 46°. That line avoids the steep-walled ravine that Maregill Burn falls into just to the W. The route then seems to ascend a gentle ridge to the left of a field hedge along a bearing line of about 37° to the high point at NS 84298 49292. From here modern Carluke appears ahead. The highest point beyond Carluke is the ridge at Hillhead, 2.5km to the NE, which the Castledykes to Bothwellhaugh Roman road traversed on a SE to NW line. Due to development and extensive quarrying and mining, probing was not possible, so a plausible route was sought.

The intervening natural obstacle is Jock's Burn, which flows in a ravine 20m deep. At NS 85024 50202 a change in bearing to about 57° starts a gentle constant slope sidelong descending hillside cut down to Jock's Burn. On the N side of the burn, at NS 85214 50391, the route seems to return to a bearing of about 33° to ascend at a constant slope. This Jock's Burn crossing is a footbridge today. 18th-century maps seem to suggest that it was there before Carluke was a town. As Carluke developed to the NW, the SW/NE direction of this crossing was not suitable, so the newer crossings are closer to Carluke.

Continuing toward the NE at roughly NS 85472 50782 the route up from the Jock's Burn crossing could have turned more eastward along a track that was once a road from Carluke to Hillhead. At NS 86020 51012 that track turns due E to meet the Castledykes to Bothwellhaugh road.

The high point on the Castledykes to Bothwellhaugh road (just E of where the Hillhead Farm drive meets the road) seems a viable spot for a Roman junction. There is extensive visibility to the S, W and N, a fine location for a camp or fortlet. However, mining and quarrying have probably destroyed any possible evidence.

At the Hillhead high point, the road from the Castledykes Roman Fort has gently turned from a NW bearing to due W. Possibly it was entering the E gate of a Roman camp, or there may have been a camp or fortlet immediately N or S of the road. In either case, just W of where a camp or fort might have been, it appears that there could have been three roads splitting off in different directions. The route from the SW has been explored in this report.

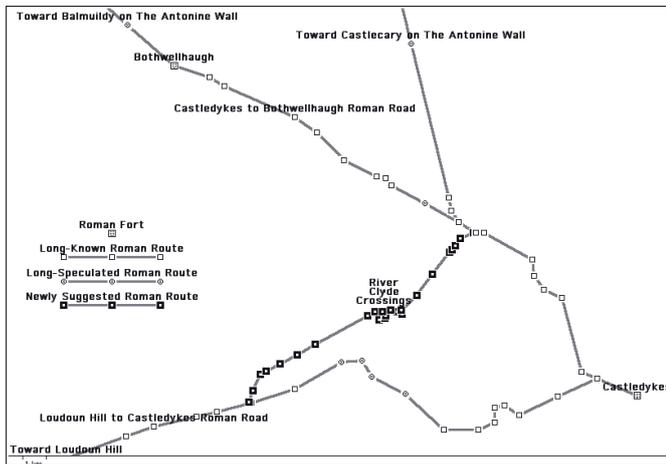
The road that departs Hillhead going NW seems to turn more northward beyond Belstane Burn. That route has not been studied for this report but it could have continued onward to the central portion of the , possibly Castle Cary.

A third route could have continued straight W, and then turned NW following the line of the Old Wishaw Road to cross Garrion Burn, thereafter becoming Main Street, Wishaw, long accepted as the Roman road to Bothwellhaugh. Since Roman road designers tended to avoid soft ground, this route is suggested as an alternate to crossing the Garrion Burn boggy area from Belstane.

This search has included study of old and current maps, plus the published work of past Roman road researchers, observing the terrain while fieldwalking and probing for bottoming stones using a thin 1m stainless steel rod with a t-handle on one end when the ground is sodden to detect solid stone. The probing was carried across the width of suspected routes at 0.5m intervals in the hope of finding a high density of stones, with a much lower stone density on both sides of the postulated road. Probing was used where there is no documentary or visual evidence of use other than ploughing.

Davies writes in *Roads in Roman Britain* that 'if a road

has been found at two points, even many miles apart, there is every reason to expect that it continues across the intervening space' (2002, 32). There are gaps in the route reported here and individual pieces of evidence could be questioned. However, the collective evidence is spread along a reasonably straight 13km route with a plausible goal at each end and evident terrain reasons for each direction shift. The author would welcome feedback on whether additional evidence should be gathered and if there is electronic ground scanning equipment that could be made available for use along this route.



Carluke

41 Station Road, Carluke Alistair Robertson
 Evaluation, watching brief Headland Archaeology Ltd
 NS 8430 5025 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken during December 2006 at 41 Station Road, Carluke, in accordance with a condition placed on planning consent for a residential development. The site was in a residential area on the W side of Carluke and had contained a mid 20th-century single-story dwelling, demolished by the time of the evaluation, set in an extensive garden. Maps from the mid 18th century onwards show the site occupied by buildings annotated 'Kirkton'. The 1858 OS map shows Kirkton House as three amalgamated buildings set in substantial grounds, and the Name Book notes the presence of date stones of 1600 and 1618. These are likely to have been altered before being demolished between 1958 and 1969. The site may have been occupied in the medieval period, as a settlement is depicted at this location on Pont's map of the late 16th century. Given these factors, the site was recognised as having archaeological potential by WoSAS.

Archaeological monitoring of test pitting and the grubbing out of the modern structure's foundations revealed no archaeological finds or deposits. Trial trenching revealed sandstone foundations, as well as modern brick foundations. Given the potential significance of the sandstone foundations further machine excavation was undertaken to reveal them in plan. The earliest foundations related to a simple rectangular structure. Two later extensions, dated by artefacts to the 19th century, were built to the rear, or S, of this original building. The foundations were disturbed in several places, and disturbance relating to redevelopment in the 20th century was evident across the site as a whole. The earliest artefact recovered from the site was redeposited and 17th-century in date. Surviving photographs suggest the earliest building would be unusual if constructed in the 17th century and the possibility remains that it was a medieval structure, albeit much disturbed in the 20th century.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited

with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.
 Funder: Robertson Frame Ltd

Whiteshaw Road, Carluke

Scott Jacobson
 Watching brief Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd
 NS 833 511 A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out in December–January 2006–7 on for the development of a pipeline through greenbelt. During excavation in the area no significant archaeology was impacted. A ruined structure associated with the train track was noted. The monitoring identified ceramics, glass, building debris and general rubbish from the 20th century (none retained).

Archive deposited with WoSAS SMR, and RCAHMS.
 Funder: Alfred McAlpine plc

Carnwath

Wilsontown Ironworks

Rebecca Shaw
 Walkover survey Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services
 NS 9503 5495 An archaeological walkover survey was undertaken at Wilsontown Ironworks on 2–3 and 5 July. Eleven features were recorded: an outside toilet, two limekilns, a mineshaft, a powder house, two washhouses, a hearth/ice-house and three bell pits.

Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and archive with RCAHMS.
 Funder: Forestry Commission Scotland

Crawford

Elvanfoot

Scott Jacobson
 Watching brief Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd
 NS 9577 1871 A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out in May and June 2007 on green field next to the M74 N of Elvanfoot in support of the development of a garage, salt barn and pond to be used for roadway maintenance. During excavation for the foundations no significant archaeology was impacted. The monitoring identified ceramics, glass and general rubbish from the 20th century (none retained).

Archive deposited with WoSAS SMR, RCAHMS.
 Funder: South Lanarkshire Council

Elvanfoot Substation

Magnus Kirby
 Evaluation CFA Archaeology Ltd
 NS 94230 17240 An evaluation of features previously identified during a Cultural Heritage Assessment for an Environmental Statement was carried out between January and April 2007 near Elvanfoot in advance of the construction of a proposed new electrical substation. The evaluation confirmed the presence of seven cairns, one possible cairn or structure, two field banks or walls and one structure. Beneath one cairn a shallow pit was identified. The pit measured 1.6m E to W by 1m N to S by 0.33m deep. In the NE corner of the pit, a Beaker vessel was uncovered, suggesting that this was a burial pit dating to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. There were no prehistoric finds from any of the other features.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS, South Lanarkshire Council SMR
 Funder: Scottish Power Power Systems

Little Clyde Roman Camp and Roman Road

David Sneddon
 Excavation, watching brief GUARD
 NS 992 158 (trenches) and NS 9891 1589 (watching brief)
 The hand excavation of three small archaeological trenches,

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

and an associated watching brief, were undertaken on 6-7 November 2006 in relation to alterations to an existing 11000 volt electricity overhead line and underground service cable. The excavations were within the boundaries of the scheduled ancient monument of Little Clyde Roman Temporary Camp (NS91NE 7) and the archaeological watching brief was within the boundaries of the scheduled ancient monument of Bodsberry Hill to Little Clyde Roman Road (NS91NE 63). No archaeological features or deposits were located.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS, RCAHMS and Historic Scotland.
Funder: Scottish Power

Crawfordjohn

Thirstone Quarry

Evaluation

David Swan

GUARD

NS 895 260 The archaeological evaluation carried out on 10-11 July 2007 targeted areas of the development that had not previously been quarried. The results revealed undisturbed and disturbed areas, but no archaeological features were discovered that were unrelated to the quarry.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Loudounhill Contracts Ltd

Douglas

10 Main Street, Douglas

Evaluation

Scott Jacobson
Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

NS 834 308 A programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out on 27 April 2007 in Douglas. These works were required in respect of the proposed construction of two houses. The evaluation comprised of four trenches covering approximately 10% of the total available ground to be developed. Modern brick structures were identified by the evaluation along with ceramics, glass and iron from the 19th and 20th centuries (none retained). A residual medieval green glaze pottery sherd was recovered.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: John Frame

Poniel Quarry

Watching brief

Roz Gillis
Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 8441 3463 A watching brief was carried out in May 2007 at Poniel Quarry as a condition of planning consent. The area had been disturbed by previous quarrying and no archaeological features were uncovered.

Report to be deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Tinto Sand and Gravel Ltd

Wolfcrooks Farm, Douglas Water

Watching brief

Scott Jacobson
Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

NS 8651 3590 A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out on 30-1 August 2007, in a green field next to Wolfcrooks Farm, in support of the erection of an agricultural building. During excavation in the area for the foundation no significant archaeology was impacted.

Archive deposited with WoSAS SMR, RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr Andrew Muirhead

East Kilbride

Law Knowe, East Kilbride

Evaluation, watching brief

D Swan and D M Maguire

GUARD

NS 633 561 An archaeological evaluation carried out during

August and September 2007 confirmed the presence of the heavily truncated remains of a burial cairn and a modern disused quarry. The evaluation itself was non-intrusive, and all features were recorded at ground level and then left *in situ* after consolidation. No other archaeological remains were observed during the watching brief section across the rest of the development area.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with East Lothian SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Playgolf (Holdings) Plc

Philipshill Mill

Survey

Sean Winter, Derek Alexander
The National Trust for Scotland

NS 6064 5515 Investigation and survey of Philipshill Mill was carried out during May 2007, following a collation and analysis of historical documents related to the site. This investigation was designed to build on fieldwork carried out by Nisbet in 2003. The aims were to record an accurate site plan, resolve the question of whether the mill had been moved from an earlier site, determine a sequence for the mill in conjunction with historical maps, and measure the level of degradation suffered by the fabric of the building.

Survey was carried out with an EDM to obtain an accurate site plan. Using extant remains this was then extrapolated to develop a floor plan for the entire site (see attached plan). The current floor plan is different to that shown in the relevant 1857 OS map, but corresponds with that shown in the 1897 OS map, suggesting that the floor plan for the site was finalised by this time. The earliest historical record for the mill is 1774, when it is mentioned in the Lanarkshire Sasine (Feb 1774). The mill has been on this site since at least 1816 as shown by Forrest's map. However, Richardson's 1795 map shows a building on the other side of the Kitch Burn and no building in the area of the current mill. This would imply that the location of the mill may have changed, with the current site not being the original one. Initial investigation in the area suggested by Richardson's Map located a number of cuts in this area but no evidence of structural foundations. Further excavation is needed to determine whether the mill was re-sited from this location.

A sequence of structural development was identified, with the original building being altered a minimum of four times over its life. The fabric of the mill is predominantly rough-hewn and dressed sandstone. The original mill structure had a main central building with the wheel and gear pits, with water entering the building from a lade at the SE and exiting at the NE. Walls in this structure were 0.65m thick and stone arches were used for doors and windows. An addition was made to the N, with walls 0.55m thick, and timber and stone lintels incorporated in windows and doors rather than stone arches. Two further additions were made at the S end of the original structure. The character of the first (at the SW corner) is represented only by wall foundations 0.6m wide and the nature of this addition is largely obscured by tumble. The second southerly addition is a heavy stone buttress approximately 1.2m thick to the SE of the site, designed to assist with water diversion and control. The final addition, and presumably the last, is a brick wall to the W of the main building, interpreted as being related to a loading bay. There have also been repairs to all parts of the structure in brick, suggesting they occurred later in the life of the building.

The buttress to the SE is contemporaneous with changes to the way water was delivered to the wheel. The original delivery from the lade was via a steeply inclined sluice and at this time the wheel was probably either undershot or breastshot. This sluice was later bricked up and an addition built above it to allow water to be delivered overshot. This change had probably occurred by

1857 when these structures are shown on the OS map. The current fabric of the mill was compared with past records and photographs, demonstrating significant degradation of the building fabric, since the site's abandonment in the 1920s.

Archive to be deposited with NTS SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Hamilton

Cadzow Castle Gordon Ewart and David Murray
Archaeological monitoring and recording

Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 734 537 A series of three separate programmes of excavation and standing building recording were completed on two areas of the castle between 16 October 2006 and the 11 October 2007. The first area concentrated on walls defining the S side of the probable courtyard within the Inner Ward. Evidence was found of the modification of primary build (early 16th-century) with the addition of later masonry thought at present to relate to the later 16th-century reinforcement of the site under the Second Earl of Arran. Evidence was also found of the 18th- and 19th-century stabilisation and landscaping programme when the castle was absorbed into the park around Hamilton Palace.

The other focus for excavation was the tower at the NW corner of the Outer Ward. The need to stabilise the vaulted undercroft of this structure brought to light further evidence of the conversion and subdivision of the early 16th-century structure during the later 16th century. This took the form of the addition of a new cross wall at first floor level and the possible creation of a new access passage along the S side of the tower, also at first floor level. This exercise may also be associated with the blocking of two apertures looking E and S respectively. The tower appears to have been destroyed by fire on the evidence of extensive burning and scorching of walls at first floor level, an event dating to the late medieval period on the evidence of pottery.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Historic Scotland

Hamilton South-West Lorna Innes
Assessment GUARD

NS 701 531 (centred on) A desk-based assessment carried out during November 2006 on a proposed development site to the W of Hamilton identified three previously recorded archaeological sites within the proposed development area, although only two are recorded in RCAHMS and one in the WoSAS SMR. These included a railway station and associated dead track across part of the site, a farmstead at Brackenhill, still a working farm, and a farmstead which has been abandoned and subsequently disappeared (Neuk).

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Mark Turnbull Landscape Architect (MTLA)

Lanark

107 Castlegate, Lanark Dave Swan
Watching brief GUARD

NS 879 433 Archaeological monitoring was carried out in July 2007 during excavation of a building footprint, in order to identify any potential archaeological deposits associated with an adjacent former barn and nearby scheduled castle. No archaeological remains were identified.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Mrs Margaret Seymour

Lanark Grammar School Candy Hatherley
Evaluation Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 888 431 A programme of archaeological evaluation at Lanark Grammar School was undertaken on 10–11 April 2007 in connection with a planning condition. This work consisted of trial trenching of 5% of the application area. No archaeological features were identified.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with South Lanarkshire Council SMR.
Funder: WSP Environmental for Amec

The Beeches, Lanark Mike Roy and Rob Engl
Watching brief AOC Archaeology Group

NS 8890 4290 Due to the archaeological potential of the area (including the proximity of a known medieval find-spot), a watching brief was carried out on all ground-breaking works associated with Phase 2 of the residential development at the Beeches. The area consisted of arable land on the eastern outskirts of Lanark, S of a cemetery. Topsoil stripping of an area of 5ha was watched between October 2006 and May 2007. Evidence for a late medieval/post-medieval field system was identified.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Redrow Homes (Scotland) Ltd

Lesmahagow

Birkwood Hospital, Lesmahagow Mike Roy
Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NS 8100 3897 An archaeological evaluation was carried out between 12–14 February 2007 on the area of a proposed residential development at the Birkwood Hospital to the S of Lesmahagow. Fifteen trial trenches totalling 2850m² were excavated over 5.7ha of former woodland and agricultural land. The robbed out trench for a small 19th-century structure was encountered but no significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered during the evaluation.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Caledonia Homes

Crossbank Scott Jacobson
Evaluation Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

NS 8237 4575 A programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out at the beginning of November 2007 on green field next to Blair Road near Crossford in support of the development of a stable block, car park and infrastructure. During the evaluation a circular feature with evidence of extensive burning was uncovered. The feature also appears to have a channel leading to it. No datable artefacts were recovered. Ceramics, glass and general rubbish from the 20th century were noted (none retained) in all the trenches.

Archive deposited with WoSAS SMR, RCAHMS.
Funder: Steven Forster

Poniel, Happendon Douglas Gordon
Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 8028 3406 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken in respect of the proposed industrial development on land at Poniel, Happendon. An evaluation was carried out from 10–28 September 2007. The evaluation consisted of 79 trenches within the footprint of the proposed industrial development. Several negative features of archaeological significance were recorded. These included two possible curvilinear features [024], [034], two possible postholes [019], [059] and a stakehole [020]. In addition three areas of

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burning were noted, although these are probably modern in origin. The negative features identified within the evaluation had not survived well; they are typically shallow and appear to be devoid of artefacts.

Report deposited with WoSAS and archive with RCAHMS.
Funder: James Barr Ltd

Libberton

Libberton Mains Farm Gavin Davies
Watching brief AOC Archaeology Group
NS 9893 4322 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 29 May–8 June 2007 during construction work for the Libberton Mains Farm housing development. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were observed.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: FM Developments Ltd

Rutherglen

M74 Completion – Glenford Works, Quay Road, Rutherglen George Geddes
Historic building recording Headland Archaeology Ltd
NS 6129 6201 Historic building recording was required at a number of sites in connection with the M74 Completion Project. The Glenford Works, a light engineering works, formed Work Package 3 in the overall programme. Work undertaken on 14 December 2006 included a photographic survey, written description and production of a ground floor plan. The Glenford Works buildings included a two-bay garage and a large single storey L-plan shed with a symmetrical façade facing Quay Road, flanked by two-storey office and stair towers. The building dates from the mid 20th century, probably around 1950, and was used by the firm of J and H Rosenheim, a manufacturer of industrial packaging products. The building has now been demolished.

Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with WoSAS
Funder: Glasgow City Council

Walston

Howburn Farm Tam Ward
Fieldwalking and excavation Biggar Archaeology Group
NT 082 436 As part of the Prehistory north of Biggar project an assemblage of flint tools was retrieved from fieldwalking and excavation and has been identified as of Early Mesolithic date. The collection, which has been compared to Star Carr type Early Mesolithic assemblages, consists of broad blades and microliths. The site is unique in being so far inland, coastal sites being the norm in Scotland for such finds. Charcoal from pits will be C14 dated. A report has been prepared by Alan Saville and Torben Ballin on this important discovery.

Various

Assemblage of Arran pitchstone Tam Ward
Assessment of assemblage Biggar Archaeology Group
Various locations An assemblage of Arran pitchstone retrieved from various fieldwalking and excavation projects in South Lanarkshire and numbering in total 669 pieces has been analysed by Torben Bjarke Ballin. This shows that, contrary to popular belief, numerous tool types such as scrapers, piercers, knives and a chisel-shaped arrowhead, along with many cores exist among assemblages. Evidence of associated finds strongly suggests an Early Neolithic date for the use of pitchstone in

Lanarkshire, although the presence of the arrowhead indicates that the material was being used in the later Neolithic. A report is published on www.biggararchaeology.org.uk.

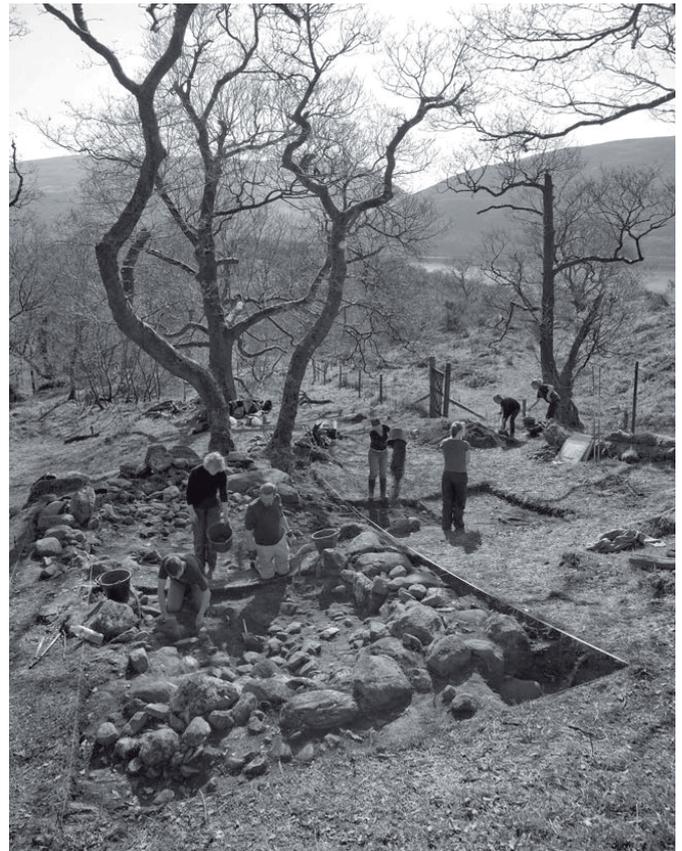
STIRLING

Buchanan

Inchfad, Loch Lomond Kieran Haines
Watching brief SUAT Ltd
NS 405 912 The replacement of the existing boat enclosure with a much larger concrete-based structure will affect the remains of 19th-century canal structures, built to serve a distillery. These were partly disturbed when the present boat enclosure was built. The aim of the watching brief undertaken on 24 August 2007 was to record any remains of the earlier structures revealed or disturbed by the renewal works. The excavations showed that the earlier harbour wall comprised a single skin of large boulders lining the cut against natural clay. No other evidence of any earlier structures was uncovered.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Mr Miceal Harding

Tigh an Eas, Ardess Derek Alexander and Jill Harden
Trial trenching The National Trust for Scotland



Trial trenching in progress at Tigh an Eas, Ardess.

NS 3612 9964 and NS 3619 9959 An NTS Thistle Camp from 7–14 April 2007 investigated two rectilinear structures at Ardess by trial trenching. The first site (No. 180) is on a natural terrace beside the Ardess Burn. This structure consists of the stone footings of a sub-rectangular building 8m long by 4.4m wide externally. The interior of the structure was excavated, along with a 3 x 3m trench outside the entrance. In the northern

end of the structure topsoil and rubble were removed to reveal the underlying subsoil. A shallow pit containing charcoal flecks was found in the centre of the floor and may represent a posthole supporting the roof structure. A radiocarbon date SUERC-14658 from this charcoal gave a result of 95 ± 35 bp, giving a 2 sigma calibrated range of 1680–1940A. In the southern end of the trench large quantities of stone were revealed and recorded but not excavated. Very few artefacts were recovered from this structure although a number of shards of clear glass were found. The second structure (No. 185) is marked on the 1st Edition OS map as 'Tigh an Eas'. A narrow evaluation trench was excavated across the southern end of the structure, revealing the stone walls of the building and a cobble stone floor. In contrast to the other structure a large quantity of 19th-century artefacts were discovered, including glass, pottery, metal and beads and buttons.

Archive to be deposited with the NTS SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Callander

Cambusmore Quarry, Balvalachlan/ Lots of Callander, Callander

Jamie Humble
Headland Archaeology Ltd

NN 6365 0650 An evaluation was undertaken on 8–9 October 2007 in advance of a scheme of tree planting to create a screen around the margins of Phases 19 and 20. The area of land had been excluded from tree planting due to its proximity to the Lots of Callander enclosure NN60NW23 (a cropmark of a prehistoric palisaded enclosure). The work comprised trial trenching of 10% of the area. The vestiges of previous agricultural activities were uncovered in the form of a relict drainage system. No remains associated with the Lots of Callander enclosure or any other features of archaeological interest were present in the trenches.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with Stirling Council SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: CEMEX

Tannochbrae Chalet Park

Alan Hunter Blair
AOC Archaeology Group

NN 64251 07262 An archaeological evaluation comprising 2462m² of trial trenching was undertaken from the 2–6 April 2007 on approximately ha of land, formerly Tannochbrae Chalet Park in advance of development. Immediately N of the chalet we discovered a linear cut feature, possibly part of a relict field system, containing a medieval pot sherd assemblage and a burnt deposit towards the NE part of the site.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Bellway Homes Scotland (East)

Dunblane and Lecropt

Dunblane Cathedral Museum

Kirsteen McLellan
GUARD

NN 7820 0134 Work was undertaken from 17–23 October 2007. Several archaeological features and deposits were identified, including the remains of two separate stone walls, areas of cobbling, and flooring. The features were recorded but were not excavated. Following the evaluation, a watching brief was maintained when three geotechnical test pits were excavated by hand: one through an evaluation trench, another next to the S wall of the museum and one inside the museum next to the N wall. Those next to the walls revealed the wall foundations but did not encounter any archaeological deposits or features,

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited

with Stirling SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Dunblane Museum

Kenmore

Tullochcan

George Currie
NN 63927 34869 A prominent erratic 250m W of Tullochcan farm, bearing seven cup marks, the largest 55 x 16mm. This site was recorded on 5 October 2007.

Killin

Ardchyle

George Currie
NN 52312 28902 1) On N-facing slope 240m SW of Ardchyle school house a boulder 3.0 x 1.4 x 0.6m bearing three cup marks, all 500 x 200mm, and one possible shallow cup mark.

2) 320m SSE of (1) at NN 52407 28558 a boulder 1.6 x 1.0 x 0.5m bearing a cup and ring.

Edravinoch

George Currie
NN 50149 27442 In the field to the S of the ruined farm of Edravinoch and 12m N of the old railway line, a boulder 1 x 0.6 x 0.2m bearing 13 cups and 1 dumbbell. In the adjoining field to the W at NN 50060 27503 a stretch of bedrock 2.6 x 0.9 x 0.4m has a single cup mark 50 x 15mm. Two further markings may be natural.



Cup marked rocks Edravinoch.

Inverhaggernie Hydro Scheme

Chris Fyles
Desk-based assessment, walkover survey SUAT Ltd

NN 389 284 to NN 373 268 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in July and August 2006 on the route of a proposed small hydro scheme on the Inverhaggernie Burn, Glen Lyon. New sites include shielings, buildings, sheepfolds, an enclosure, a bridge and the former site of a township or fermtoun (although no surface remains were encountered at this last site).

Archive deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Shawater Ltd

Kilmadock

Braes of Doune Wind Farm

Alan Duffy
Monitoring AOC Archaeology Group

NN 7150 0750 Monitoring was carried out during October to November 2005 to ensure that four previously recorded sites and their immediate environs were protected from groundbreaking

STIRLING

works relating to the construction of a wind farm at Braes of Doune. These sites included shieling huts/mounds, a circular mound and a rectangular mound. No additional sites were recorded during the monitoring and there was no impact on any of the sites.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Airtricity Developments Limited

Doune Castle

David Murray
Watching brief Kirkdale Archaeology
NN 728 012 An archaeological watching brief was maintained on 2 May 2007. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance, and only natural deposits were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.
Funder: Historic Scotland

St Ninians

Bannockburn Cemeteries, Bannockburn David Sneddon
Metal detector survey, archaeological evaluation GUARD

NS 812 906 (Site 1), NS 797 904 (Site 2) A metal detector survey was undertaken of two sites, one at Ladywell Park (Site 1) and a second at New Line Road (Site 2), Bannockburn, both proposed for use as cemeteries. An archaeological evaluation of the second of these sites was undertaken between 10–20 March 2007. Both sites are within the area where it is suspected that the Battle of Bannockburn took place in 1314. As a result, a metal detector survey was carried out prior to development to ensure that any significant artefacts relating to the battle were recovered from the topsoil. An archaeological evaluation was also undertaken on the second site, where a Roman Road is depicted on the 1st Edition OS map of 1865–6, running across the proposed development area, and the southern end of the site borders Milton Bog, where a series of ‘stakes’ were recovered in the 19th century. These were interpreted as spikes at the bottom of pits relating to the battle, but recent analysis of the stakes has shown that they display no evidence of sharpening or burning and radiocarbon dates place them in the Mesolithic.

All but one of the finds from the survey of the Ladywell Park site, mostly coins, related to the very late 19th and 20th centuries. The only find of potentially earlier date was a large pewter spoon head, possibly 18th century. No artefacts could be assigned definitely to the Battle of Bannockburn.

The survey of the New Line Road site also recovered a series of 19th- and 20th-century artefacts. In addition, a series of coins, buttons and two musket balls were found, which may date to the 18th century. It is known that there was Jacobite activity in this area in 1746 relating to the siege of Stirling Castle and the Battle of Falkirk. It is possible that these 18th-century artefacts relate to this activity. No artefacts could be assigned definitely to the Battle of Bannockburn.

We opened 28 trenches, representing 8% of the total area proposed for development at New Line Road. No features of archaeological significance were uncovered in the trial trenching. This suggests that the Roman Road depicted on the first edition OS map was a suggested route rather than a known one.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Stirling SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Stirling Council

Bannockburn High School

Simon Stronach
Metal detector survey Headland Archaeology Ltd
NS 8052 9093 A metal detector survey was undertaken on 17 March 2007 on the site of a proposed extension and associated external works at Bannockburn High School. The site

is considered to be within the general area of engagement of the Battle of Bannockburn and the work was undertaken to satisfy a planning condition. The survey did not recover any finds that are likely to have been deposited prior to the second half of the 20th century. It is likely that the area was terraced before the construction of the standing school building and is not likely to contain any significant archaeological remains.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Stirling SMR and RCAHMS.
Funder: Stirling Council Corporate Services

Cowiehall Quarry, Easter Moss

Douglas Gordon
Excavation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 85310 89505 We carried out archaeological works in advance of the extension at Cowiehall Quarry, Easter Moss, from 2 July–3 August 2007. The area of the study area is currently a green field site extending to 500m². Work involved the stripping and hand cleaning of an area 20 x 25m and the subsequent excavation of exposed archaeological features. These works proceeded on the recommendations of earlier investigations. The works revealed the remains of a partially robbed-out souterrain and associated features including two bi-partite pits, pits and postholes dispersed primarily over the eastern half of the site.

A date in the 2nd century AD has been suggested for the occupation of the site, with activity in the late to post-medieval period, pending further investigation. Pottery, lithic material, and ecofacts were retrieved. It is hoped that these will answer a number of questions about the site, particularly concerning dating, subsistence and economy.

Report deposited with Stirling Archaeology Service and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Paterson's of Greenoakhill Ltd



Western terminal of souterrain at Cowiehall Quarry, Stirling (RA 05063).

Milton Mill, St Ninians

George Geddes
Historic building recording Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 8014 8999 This recording project was requested by Stirlingshire Council to record the building before alteration and inform the nature of the alteration. The project was undertaken between April and June 2007 and included metric and photographic survey (including the internal machinery) of the building, limited desk-based research and a written description.

The current Milton Mill is early 19th-century in date, though elements of the building are certainly earlier. The mill includes a two-bay three-storey building formerly housing a kiln, the three millstones and main gearing and a two-storey threshing mill which housed the water-wheel and a powered thresher. It retains much of the internal workings of the grain mill, though the threshing machinery and the kilns have been removed. The building is a

very rare and important survival from Scotland's rural past.

Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: OMI Architects

Plots 12-14 and 17-18, Broadleys Business Park

Simon Stronach

Metal detector survey Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 8114 9238 A metal detector survey was undertaken during August 2007 on the site of a proposed business park development at Broadleys, Stirling. This followed a survey on a previous part of the development in 2006. The site is located on the west side of the Bannock Burn and is considered to lie within the general area of engagement during the main part of the Battle of Bannockburn. The survey produced a variety of metalwork, none of it likely to relate to the Battle of Bannockburn. Three items might relate to post-medieval military activity, although none of the three identifications is definitive. The bulk of the metalwork related to modern activity on the site.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with Stirling SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Prentice Kennedy on behalf of Teesland Development Management Ltd

Stirling

Cambuskenneth Abbey

Mary Márkus

Inventory

NS 8085 9396 The carved stone collection is located in the W tower of the abbey church. One of the most interesting stones forms part of a very ornate canopy, originally part of a larger design. A composition of niches with miniature vaults, and finials occupies the outer face. In addition, a large collection of cylindrical column shafts probably came from the cloister arcades. Another interesting fragment comes from the foot of a military effigy. The feet, are clad in sollerets with spurs attached, and rest on a lion. Work was undertaken on this collection between January and June 2007.

This and other inventories of carved stones at Historic Scotland's properties in care are held by Historic Scotland's Collections Unit. For further information please contact at hs.collections@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Stirling Castle, Palace – SPARC

Gordon Ewart

Monitoring, standing building recording Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 789 940 As part of the ongoing programme of recording and investigation within the Palace at Stirling Castle (SPARC), newly exposed masonry on the Governors Stair was recorded between 13-30 March 2007. This showed how elements of the E wall of the Old Chapel were refaced as part of the creation of the new access route to the upper floor of the Palace (1708-14).

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Bonhill

Napierston Farm, Jamestown

Fiona Baker

Evaluation excavations, standing building recording

Firat Archaeological Services

NS 3994 8074 Standing building recording was undertaken between 13 June-20 July 2007 of a late 18th- to 20th-century farm building prior to demolition, followed by evaluation

excavations. The site was investigated as the possible focus of the medieval settlement of Napierston, although it seems more likely on the basis of documentary evidence that Napierston was the place name of a larger area of land and the focus of settlement may have been in Bonhill. No structures earlier than the late 18th century were found, and midden deposits were dominated by 19th- and 20th-century material with some later 18th-century ceramic and glass artefacts.

Archive held by Firat Archaeological Services until deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Leonard Builders

Dumbarton

Dumbarton Castle – French Prison

Alan Radley

Watching brief

Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 3996 7453 A small excavation and assessment took place over four days at Dumbarton Castle during November 2006. The French Prison had been deteriorating badly and this was particularly evident in the badly cracked W wall of the E ground floor room and E wall of the small room at the base of the stairs.

To investigate these problems two trenches were opened - one to investigate the wall foundations in the E room, and the other to examine the base of the stairs. The excavations revealed an earlier floor level, probably dating to the first half of the 20th century, and also deposits associated with levelling for, and the construction of, the French Prison (1795). The N part of the trench in the E room was excavated as far as bedrock and it was discovered that only the N wall as built directly onto bedrock, with the other walls built onto imported levelling material. This appeared to be the cause of the slumping and subsequent cracking of the walls.

These trenches showed evidence of the installation of a timber floor and confirmed the sloping or terraced nature of the bedrock, dropping steeply from N to S. Levelling material up to 1.5m deep was imported towards the S of the trench to form a platform for the late 18th-century building campaign.

A further visit comprising excavation and assessment took place outside the French Prison during February and March 2007. Trenches were excavated along the length of the S wall and W wall. The former was dug to a depth of 0.8m and revealed evidence of medieval industrial activity. The other trench was dug to a depth of 0.7m and revealed traces of a toilet block apparently demolished before 1928, on the basis of photographic evidence.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Old Kilpatrick

Agamemnon Street Rail Bridge

Fiona Baker

Standing building recording

Firat Archaeological Services

NS 4878 7071 Railway bridge on the Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire Railway which opened in 1896. Sandstone bridge piers and abutments and steel bridge, recorded by photographs, sketches and written description on 15 June 2007 in advance of demolition.

Archive held by Firat Archaeological Services until deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Clydebank Rebuilt

Golden Hill Primary School

Fiona Baker

Evaluation excavation

Firat Archaeological Services

NS 4975 7261 Evaluation excavations undertaken between 6-10 August 2007 of a proposed new development area at

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE/WEST LoTHIAN

Goldenhill Primary School, Duntocher. The area lies between Golden Hill Fort (NS47SE12) to the NW and the line of the to the S, and is in the World Heritage buffer zone. The site had been comprehensively landscaped and truncated over the N part of the evaluation area and upfilled in the southern part of the area, sealing an earlier ground surface. No Roman remains were found and the N part of the site can be discounted from further investigation, but a watching brief of any excavations in the S part of the site where upfilling has taken place will be undertaken during development.

Archive held by Firat Archaeological Services until deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: West Dunbartonshire Council

WEST LoTHIAN

Kirknewton

Kirknewton

Metal detector find National Museums Scotland

NT 12 65 A bronze axehead was found by Mr A Porteous while metal detecting near Kirknewton airfield. The finds bears closest comparison with flanged axeheads of the so-called Lissett type (Schmidt and Burgess 1981, 100) and adds to the limited range of Middle Bronze Age metalwork known from West Lothian and the western fringes of Edinburgh.

Schmidt, PK, and Burgess, c1981 *The axes of Scotland and northern England*, Munich (*Prähistorische Bronzefunde IX/7*).

T Cowie

Claimed as treasure trove and allocated to West Lothian Council Museums Service (TT 07/07).

Linlithgow

Burgh Halls, Linlithgow

A Robertson Evaluation, historic building recording Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 0021 7721 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken on 23 July 2007 at the Burgh Halls. This comprised historic building recording inside the building and monitoring engineering test pits and trial trench evaluation in the garden area to the rear. The work was in advance of proposed refurbishment of the Burgh Halls and construction of a rear extension. The building recording was undertaken at the request of the client. The evaluation lay within a scheduled ancient monument (SAM No. 90201) and required scheduled monument consent.

The Burgh Halls are located to the N of the Cross and on the E side of Kirkgate. The garden area to the rear of the halls is bounded by the graveyard of St Michael's parish church to the N and a retaining wall to the S. The evaluation site lies within the historic hub of the medieval settlement. A school situated close to the church is referred to in 1187, while there was a pre-1448 almshouse on the E side of the Kirkgate, to the S of the cemetery. A new school was erected in 1625, but during the burgh's occupation by Cromwell both the school and the almshouse were demolished as part of the refortification of the Palace and Peel. Map evidence from the early 19th century onward shows no features or structures in the evaluated area.

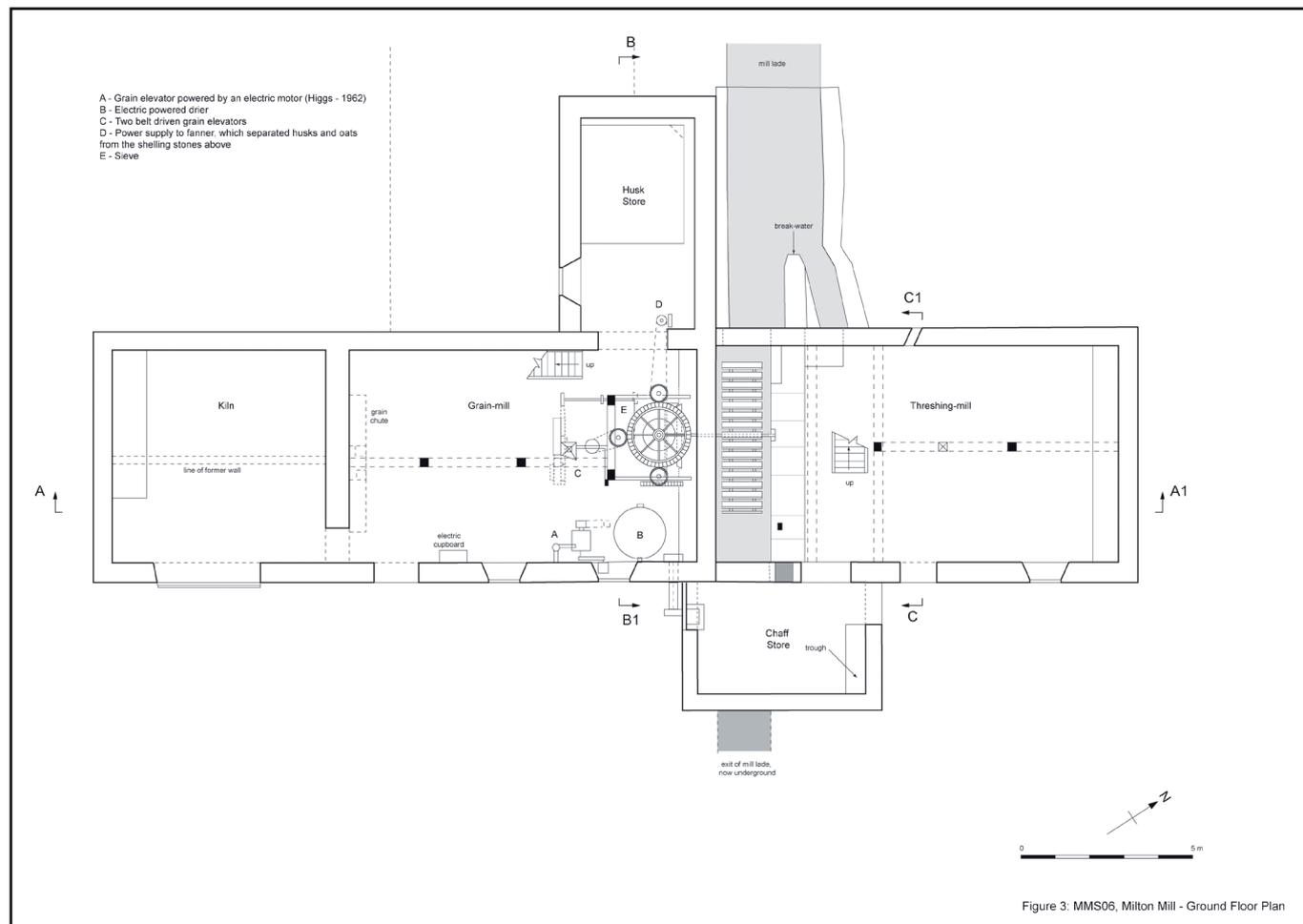


Figure 3: MMS06, Milton Mill - Ground Floor Plan

Milton Mill, ground floor plan.



Cambuskenneth Abbey, effigy fragment,



Cambuskenneth Abbey, stone canopy,

Work carried out in the 1980s on the retaining wall on the S side of the garden revealed some medieval or post-medieval pottery and human bone. Significant disturbance was likely to have occurred over much of the area as part of the 1980s works.

Trial trenching of around 20% of the area revealed the extent of modern disturbance from the 1980s works and exposed walls possibly relating to the corner of a building surviving beneath this disturbance. The walls appear to predate Wood's map of the area from the 1820s. The earliest artefact from the site was redeposited and 17th–18th-century in date; no dateable archaeological finds were associated with the early walls. The walls may relate to one of the structures in the vicinity of the Kirkgate demolished by Cromwell around 1650, or to his refortifications.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS and report deposited with WoSAS SMR

Funded by: West Lothian Council

212–224 High Street, Linlithgow

Mike Cressey and Ian Suddaby
Standing building recording, test-pitting and watching brief

CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 9996 7711 As part of a multi-phase response to the planned development of the site, a standing building survey on two former tannery buildings and a disused bakery was carried out in July 2007. The tannery buildings (Buildings 1 & 2) were found to have several phases of modification and later re-use. Building 1 was an early 19th-century domestic building that was reduced in size to create a tannery drying shed. Building 2 was a large rectilinear drying shed with workshops below. When the tannery ceased operation the building was converted, resulting in major alterations to its fenestration. The ground floor workshops were cleared in favour of an open-plan layout. Buildings 3 and 4 were associated with a bakery that was in operation at the site in 2002. The bakery building (Building 3) has a modern panelled interior and large gas bread oven. Building 4 was built using the lower walls of a much earlier building which survived to first floor height on its northern half, and probably dates from the late 18th or early 19th century. The building was last used as a freezer shed by the bakery and its interior was modern.

Other features recorded included a courtyard wall enclosing Buildings 1 and 2 and a vennel wall running from the High Street to Linlithgow Loch. The vennel was found to contain masonry associated with several buildings that were demolished by 1947.

A series of test-pits were excavated in September 2007 on the

locations of the piles used in the construction of new buildings (Units 7A and B). This followed an evaluation of the site where buried walls had been recorded within these units. Fourteen test-pits were excavated. One revealed what may be a wall recorded during the evaluation and a second revealed the foundations of the demolished vennel wall. A third revealed a pit containing part of a wooden barrel within which were deposits of wood, perhaps coarse sawdust and wooden planking. The lowest excavated deposit contained numerous small bones. A subsequent watching brief revealed no additional remains.

Archive deposited with RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR.

Funded by: Hardie Associates Ltd

Kingsfield Farm, Linlithgow

Evaluation

Martin Cook

AOC Archaeology Group

NT 0311 7784 An archaeological evaluation was required ahead of a leisure development on a greenfield site at Kingsfield Farm, Linlithgow. The evaluation was undertaken between 18–22 June 2007 and comprised 8% of the proposed development area, consisting of 124 trenches totalling 8800m². Despite the presence of a series of pits and linear features identified from aerial photographs, no significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funded by: Montagu Evans LLP

Livingston

West Lothian Schools: Deans Community High Street

Evaluation

Dan Atkinson

Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 0325 6925 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during April 2007 on the site of the proposed new school complex to replace the existing Deans Community High School, Livingston, West Lothian. Two trenches were excavated in the NW corner of the existing playing fields, totalling 100 linear metres. The evaluation trenches were targeted on the area of a building depicted on Roy's map (1747–55). No trace of the building was present.

The vestiges of previous agricultural activities dating to the recent past were identified in the form of plough scarring and a relict field drainage system. No features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report to be deposited with WoSAS and RCAHMS.

Funded by: Dawn Construction and Hochtief PPP Solutions

WEST LOTHIAN/COMHAIRLE NAN EILEAN SIAR/WESTERN ISLES

Torphichen

Ogilface Castle

H M D Jones

Geophysical survey Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society
NS 9270 6901 Ogilface Castle (NS 96 NW1) stood on a small promontory formed between the Barbauchlaw Burn and a burn that enters from the N side.

At its E end the level area of the promontory is less than 20m wide. A ground resistance survey was made over four 20 x 20m squares running W from this end with a further square on the N where the promontory widens. A magnetometry survey was made over the first four of these squares. The castle appears, on the resistivity survey, as a high resistance 7m square with less clear highs to the E and W. The magnetometry survey shows a 9m square to the E of the square resistive high but did not detect that square well. It is probable that the E square is constructed of igneous stone. A possible wall, indicated by a high resistance line, runs for some 40m W along the scarp of the promontory on the S side. High resistance spots on the N scarp could also represent a wall; there is evidence of collapsed stonework into the burn. Less clear linear highs extend 50m W from the castle; some suggest walls and rectangular buildings giving the site an overall length of 80m. Resistance and magnetic printouts correlate well.

Report copies will be deposited with HS, RCAHMS. and WoSAS.

Funded by: Historic Scotland, Dr John Wells, History of Armadale Association, Dr Peter Morris, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

Stand Hill

H M D Jones

Geophysical survey Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society
NS 9089 6808 Ground resistance and magnetometry surveys were made over a site about 100m S of the cultivation terraces recorded in NS96NW6.

An aerial photograph of the site shows the rectangular outline of a building within enclosure banks and these were identified on the ground. The site contains a large number of highly magnetic boulders making the magnetic plot difficult to interpret. Stone clearance appears to have taken place within a small enclosure to the NW of the building as seen by uncluttered areas on both plots. The resistance survey has not yet been fully completed.

Report copies will be deposited with HS, RCAHMS and WoSAS.

Funded by: Historic Scotland, Dr John Wells, History of Armadale Association, Dr Peter Morris, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

West Calder

Polbeth Farm

Sarah Lynchehaun

Evaluation AOC Archaeology Group

NT 0251 6424 Due to the recorded presence of a farm at Polbeth from at least the mid 18th century, an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 29–31 October 2007 in advance of a proposed housing development at Polbeth Farm. Fourteen trenches (covering an area of 502m²) were opened. The only features revealed by the trial trenching were various walls and floor remains that seemed to be associated with 19th- and 20th-century building phases.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funded by: Caledonia Homes Ltd

COMHAIRLE NAN EILEAN SIAR/ WESTERN ISLES

Barra

Barra Water Main

Claire Shaw

Monitoring Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NF 704 067 to NF 694 656 A programme of monitoring was carried out on 2–5 April 2007. The monitoring recorded a section of the pipeline some 1590m in length from Eoligarry Primary School to Suidheachan, to the immediate S of the Airport terminal at Tràigh Mhòr. The trench exhibited a common stratigraphical sequence and depth of soil profile. The line of the pipeline was covered by a short turf grass, typical of machair environments, coming off to reveal the underlying sand. No deposits of archaeological significance were found during these works.

Report deposited with the Western Isles Archaeological Service and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Jacobs

Barvas

Bragar, Lewis

Alan Duffy

Watching brief AOC Archaeology Group

NB 284 478 to NB 297 477 A watching brief was undertaken from 18–25 September 2007 during ground-breaking works associated with replacement of a water main within the settlement of Bragar, Isle of Lewis. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Jacobs

Bragar, Water Mains Replacement

Claire Shaw

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey Jacobs UK

NB 297 477 to NB 285 478 The desk-based assessment carried out from 10 May–22 June 2007 identified 21 sites close to and within the route of the water main pipeline. The commonest site type is post-medieval structures. No previously unidentified sites were found.

Report deposited with Comhairle nan Eilean Siar and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Bragar, Water Mains Replacement

Katie Sludden

Evaluation Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NB 297 479 to NB 284 478 A sequence of test-pits were excavated from 27–9 August 2007 to assess the ground conditions with a view to determining more closely the potential impact of the proposed water main renewal in Bragar, Lewis. In total seven test pits were dug, mainly along the roadside on verges or within disused ground, near existing drainage culverts. No archaeological features were encountered within any of the test pits.

The eastern half of the pipeline route can be characterised as mainly modern made up ground, frequently cut by existing services; BT, street lighting, electricity and water. The western half is less disturbed than the E but the presence of services in both of these areas reduces the probability of any archaeological features being disturbed by the pipe upgrade since the route follows them along the roadside. The only deviation away from these services is midway along the route between house No. 59 and house No. 12. The presence of negative features here remains a possibility considering the number of upstanding features within the vicinity of the route and the lack of disturbance

from other services.

Report deposited with Western Isles Archaeology Service and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Jacobs UK on behalf of Scottish Water Solutions

Dùn Èistean Archaeology Project Rachel C Barrowman
Excavation GUARD



Excavation in progress during the Dùn Èistean Archaeology Project.

NB 5355 6501 In March 2005 the Dùn Èistean Archaeology Project (DEAP) committee commissioned us to undertake and manage the DEAP, a multi-disciplinary field project centred on the small island site of Dùn Èistean in Ness on the NE coast of the Isle of Lewis. We had undertaken three previous seasons of work of topographic and geophysical survey and trial trenching at the site in 2000–02, and DEAP was built on the results of this work. Excavation on Dùn Èistean represents only one half of the project, the other being the Ness Archaeological Landscape Survey, NALS, which aims to survey and record the archaeology of Ness from the earliest prehistoric remains to 1950s.

This report describes the results of the third and final season of excavation on Dùn Èistean, undertaken over six weeks between 25 June–2 August 2007. Professional archaeologists worked alongside local and student volunteers on the excavation, and environmental processing and web site maintenance were undertaken in the local community at the Comunn Eachdraidh Nis (Ness Historical Society) whilst the excavation was ongoing.

Four excavation areas were opened in 2007. New trenches were opened over a large, well preserved building, Structure C, and one of two smaller circular buildings, Structure F, at the head of a natural gully on the E side of the island. Trenches were also re-opened over a group of buildings at Structures D and the base of a ruined tower, Structure G, in order to complete the excavation of features uncovered in 2006.

Excavations in Structure C revealed a kiln barn, with the bowl and flue of a corn-drying kiln set into the N end of the building. This significant find adds a new dimension to the interpretation of the occupation on Dùn Èistean as it is evidence for the drying of larger quantities of grain than previously found on the site. It also suggests the presence of a larger and more permanent community on the island than previously thought. The flue and burnt deposits associated with the use of the kiln had been robbed and modified when, after the barn had gone out of use, two small circular turf and stone shelters were built into the NW and central areas of the structure. A small finds assemblage of coarse pottery, a sherd of glass and a musket ball was recovered from these later structures, which had disturbed earlier floor deposits below associated with the barn.

Work in Trench D revealed three phases of buildings and occupation across the area. The earliest phase comprised the

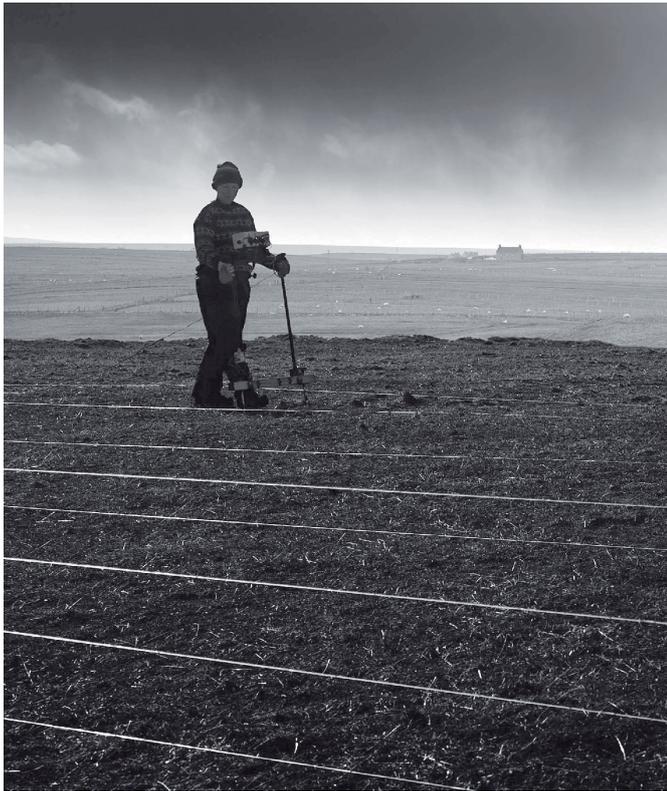
remains of an old ground surface, the stone footings of the corner of a building, an occupation layer and a thick ashy midden deposit. Above this two separate areas of activity were excavated: in the E. a large circular hearth interpreted as a communal cooking hearth, and to the W a large rectangular courtyard area containing several phases of floor and heath deposits. The finds from this phase are broadly datable to the 16th to early 18th centuries, and include pottery, bone, charcoal, iron objects and flint flakes deriving from fire-lighting. The range of material is in keeping with broadly domestic occupation, but with indications of episodes of conflict, as witnessed by the consistent finds of pistol and musket shot. The latest phase of buildings consisted of small, sub-rectangular buildings constructed from turf walls with rough stone facings, from which 19th-century glazed pottery was recovered.

In Trench F the eastern of two scoops or terraces, Structure F, was excavated and a D-shaped turf and stone building was uncovered. The back of the building had been set into the hillside above *Palla na Biorlinn*, a gully leading down to a rocky ledge where tradition records a landing place on which the Morrisons would pull up their boats. A turf wall was set onto the back of the terrace, with a dry stone face at the base defining the curved interior. The front wall of the structure was built from double faces of neat stonework, with a turf core, and a doorway looking out to the sea and down the Minch. A wooden threshold and scatters of coarse pottery sherds and charcoal were excavated at the doorway, while inside the building two phases of occupation were identified, overlying a carefully built drain to channel water out from the slope behind. Finds from this trench included flakes of flint from firelighting, a small group of iron objects, a musket ball and two small pieces of glass. The same broad dating is suggested for this trench, and the finds assemblage again provides a picture of domestic habitation and episodes of conflict.

A small part of Trench G was re-opened in 2007 in the centre and to the S of Structure G, the base of a ruined rectangular tower on the highest point of the island. A new extension was also opened to the N on the seaward side of the structure to investigate the N face of the base of the tower wall. Investigation in the interior of the tower identified two phases of collapsed tower, and there is evidence that there was a flaw in execution of the first phase of construction which caused the initial collapse. Finds of coarse pottery, a sherd of imported glazed pottery and pistol shot in the collapsed tower suggest that this building is contemporary with the other structures on the site.

The final season of excavations on the site have added to a growing picture of a community living on Dùn Èistean during the troubled times in Lewis in the late medieval period. The corn-drying kiln and barn may be evidence for a larger and more permanent community on the island than has previously been suggested, sometime between the 16th and 18th centuries, as may the large communal hearth in Trench D and the several occupation deposits excavated in Trenches D and F. Glazed pottery and glass found in the later turf shelters in Trenches C and D suggests a later reuse of ruined structures in the 19th century, but in the absence of absolute dating it is problematic to define which of the different phases of occupation in the earlier periods are contemporary. This is one of the most crucial issues to be addressed in the post-excavation programme, and it is hoped that it will be done in tandem with a typological study of the coarse pottery from the site. Geoarchaeological samples were also taken from the site in 2007 to investigate the methods of construction used in the structures, and the occupation and hearth deposits within them. The environmental material collected from flotation has great potential to add information on the diet and crop processing on the site, and the everyday

COMHAIRLE NAN EILEAN SIAR/WESTERN ISLES



Tessa Poller undertaking geophysical survey of medieval remains in Habost, Ness, Lewis (Photo: Angus Mackintosh from photographic exhibition *Ness Remains*).

life of the inhabitants. With the completion of the final fieldwork season, DEAP will now embark on two years of post-excavation analysis and research towards publishing the evidence from this important medieval fortified settlement.

Archive to be deposited in Museum nan Eilean. Report deposited with SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Heritage Lottery Fund; Historic Scotland; Comhairle nan Eilean Siar; Comunn Eachdraidh Nis; Comunn na Gàidhlig; Clan Morrison Society; Glasgow University

Eoropie, Butt of Lewis

Evaluation

Douglas Gordon

Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NB 5144 6477 (initial location) NB 513 650 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken in respect of the proposed access road from a waste water treatment works at Eoropie, Isle of Lewis. An evaluation was carried out from 9–10 May 2007 on the initial location of the road. The evaluation comprised six trenches within the footprint of the proposed access road. A representative sample of all of the uncovered features with archaeological potential was investigated. A fragmentary buried soil horizon [103] was uncovered at between 0.5m and 0.9m in depth, from which were recovered two sherds of possibly prehistoric pottery which in turn could indicate that the buried soil horizon is of a comparable age. This horizon would not have been impacted upon the new roadway.

The location of the road was then changed to NB 513 650 and a second evaluation was carried out from 5–6 June 2007. The second evaluation again comprised six trenches within the footprint of the proposed access road. The only features uncovered were a furrow [008] and a composite wall [005][006] which were recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 respectively. These features both relate to the field system (NB56NW19) depicted on the 1st Edition OS map (1853) and would appear to be 18th- to 19th-century in date.

Report deposited with Western Isles Archaeology Service and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Jacobs UK on behalf of Scottish Water Solutions

Eoropie, Waste Water Treatment Works, Outfall, Access Road and Replacement Sewer

Claire Shaw and Alastair Rees

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey

Jacobs UK

NB 51776 64796 to NB 51216 64863 and NB 513 652 to NB 51216 64863 The assessment carried out between 21 July and 9 October 2007 has to date identified a total of one designated and 17 non-designated sites with 500m of the proposed development area. The presence of numerous archaeological sites close to the study areas underlines the potential for archaeological remains, ranging from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. The archaeological potential of the study area is therefore high.

Report deposited with Comhairle nan Eilean Siar and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Lionel to Port of Ness

Rachel C Barrowman

Watching brief

NB 5235 6420 and NB 5270 6338 Lionel NB 5342 6391 and NB 5362 6351 Port of Ness An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 12 March–17 May 2007 on machine excavations for the insertion of a water main between Lionel and Port of Ness between March and May 2007. The areas to be subject to archaeological watching brief were specified by the Comhairle nan Eilean Siar (Western Isles Council) Archaeologist.

The areas covered were at Lionel and Port of Ness. The results of the watching brief were negative, with no remains of any archaeological significance encountered other than 19th- and 20th-century debris noted in the topsoil along the route. One sherd of local post-medieval handmade pottery ('Cragan') was found in a small dump, 0.65m wide and between 0.07 and 0.10m thick, in windblown sand at the front of the old fire station at Lionel at NB 52368 64115. However, the inclusion of modern material such as modern glazed ceramic, bone and bottle glass in the dump suggests the hand-made sherd was unstratified.

Archive deposited with SMR, Western Isles Archaeology Service.

Funder: Jacobs UK on behalf of Scottish Water

Ness Archaeological Landscape Survey

C S Barrowman

DGPS survey, topographic survey, geophysical survey

GUARD

NB 450 600 to NB 510 660 The Ness Archaeological Landscape Survey (NALS) continued in March and April 2007 with a second and final season of DGPS survey. 596 features were recorded, making a total of 1439 sites recorded over the two years of fieldwork. These sites range widely in chronology and type, and a full database is being finalised for inclusion in the SMR next year. The final database will be linked to the GPS survey results using ArcView GIS software, with all digital photographs and scanned field recording sheets embedded within this, allowing easy access to the NALS archive. There are now two years of post-survey work to complete before final publication.

Four sites also underwent a detailed topographic survey: prehistoric settlement and later shieling mounds at Cnocan Glas (NB 5014 5970), a shieling settlement at *Bhiliscleiter* (NB 5555 5740), the remains of Dùn *Bhiliscleiter* and associated structures (NB 56050 57550), and finally the ruins of a late 19th-century summer house at Taigh na Gil (NB 5591 5724). Eleven sites

COMHAIRLE NAN EILEAN SIAR/WESTERN ISLES

were also subject to geophysical survey, outlined below:

NB 5348 6418 Clach Stein, standing stones
NB 5154 6502 Druim na Sgèir, Iron Age settlement
NB 5159 6427 Cnoc a' Chaisteil, possible Medieval fortification
NB 5116 6396 Carnan a' Ghrodair, Iron Age souterrain with WW2 look-out post on top
NB 5113 6427 Taigh Mor, Medieval house
NB 5080 6415 Teampull Thòmais, Bronze Age short cists
NB 5073 6407 Teampull Thòmais, supposed site of Teampull Thòmais (early medieval chapel)
NB 50600 63760 and NB 50700 63800 Swainbost machair, possible settlement mounds, metalworking
NB 5050 6267 Dùn Sleibhe, Iron Age dun/settlement
NB 49325 62215 Baile Glom, possible site of Iron Age souterrain
NB 5015 5988 Cnocan Glas, prehistoric settlement mounds
Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS, SMR, Museum nan Eilean, Comunn Eachdraidh Nis
Funder: the Heritage Lottery Fund, Historic Scotland, the Clan Morrison Society, Comunn Eachdraidh Nis (the Ness Historical Society), the Comhairle nan Eilean Siar (Western Isles Council), Museum nan Eilean Siar (Western Isles Museum), University of Glasgow, RCAHMS

Siadar Active Breakwater Scheme Rachel C Barrowman
Desk-based assessment, walkover

In February and March 2007 I undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey to assess the potential direct and indirect visual impacts of the proposed development of an active breakwater renewables energy scheme on the cultural heritage sites identified in the survey area. 29 sites were identified x the desk-based assessment as being within the survey area, and five scheduled ancient monuments were identified as being in the Zone of Visual Impact. These sites were all visited during the walkover survey, which identified 68 sites in total – 24 known sites (six were un-located), 29 new sites and 15 new sites connected to existing sites. All sites identified are listed below by Site number, NGR, Description, SMR identification number, RCAHMS identification number.

SABS 1 NB 38055 55351 Cuibhatotair Possible enclosure 6531 NB35NE

SABS 2 NB 38068 55360 NB 38034 55312 Cuibhatotair
Accreting erosion

SABS 3 NB 38013 55329 Cuibhatotair Accreting erosion

SABS 4 NB 38007 55320 Cuibhatotair Accreting erosion

SABS 5 NB 37996 55286 Cuibhatotair Enclosure wall

SABS 6 NB 37968 55265 NB 37951 55258 Cuibhatotair possible robbed structures and/or enclosure walls 6530 NB35NE

SABS 7 NB 37951 55258 Cuibhatotair Possible eroded structure 6530 NB35NE

SABS 8 NB 37935 55257 NB 37924 55330 Cuibhatotair
Accreting erosion

SABS 9 NB 37944 55193 Cuibhatotair Eroded/cleared stone structure 6529 NB35NE

SABS 10 NB 37893 55152 Cuibhatotair Eroded/partially cleared structure 6528 NB35NE

SABS 11 NB 37931 55133 NB 37893 55152 (SABS)
Cuibhatotair Stone and turf wall 6528 NB35NE

SABS 12 NB 37927 55097 Mol Eire Rectilinear dry stone enclosure 6527 NB35NE

SABS 13 NB 3793 5497 NB 37978 54858 NB 37953 54955 (SABS) Rubha Bhlanisgaidh, structure, midden, settlement 308 NB35SE 11

SABS 14 NB 37980 54958 (SABS) Teampall Pheadair Stone and turf field wall 307 NB35SE 10

SABS 15 Centred on NB 38052 54959 Ruins on 1st Edition OS OS map (1853)

SABS 16 NB 37978 54977 (N end) Teampall Pheadair Stone and turf field wall 307 NB35SE 10

SABS 17 NB 37978 54977 (N end) Teampall Pheadair, Rubha Bhlanisgaidh, Large oval enclosure/structure 307, 308 NB 35SE 10 NB35SE 11

SABS 18 NB 37957 54957 (W end) Teampall Pheadair Edge of wall or terrace 307 NB 35SE 10

SABS 19 NB 37957 54957 Teampall Pheadair and Rubha Bhlanisgaidh Possible curvilinear structure 307, 308 NB 35SE 10, NB35SE 11

SABS 20 NB 3792 5499- NB 37943 54989 (SABS) Teampall Pheadair, church and enclosure. Scheduled ancient monument no. 5341-307 NB 35SE 10

SABS 21 NB 37940 54981 (N end) Enclosure wall S of Teampall Pheadair 307 N B35SE 10

SABS 22 NB 37930 55023 (N end) Enclosure wall N of Teampall Pheadair 307 NB 35SE 10

SABS 23 NB 37951 54983 (W end) Enclosure wall E of Teampall Pheadair 307 N B35SE 10

SABS 24 NB 37958 55008 Ruined building N E of Teampall Pheadair 307 NB35SE 10

SABS 25 NB 37618 53236 Moine Dhonnachaidh Possible field wall

SABS 26 NB 37587 53229 Moine Dhonnachaidh Turf and stone building

SABS 27 NB 37572 53205 Moine Dhonnachaidh Possible stone alignment

SABS 28 NB 37572 53248 Moine Dhonnachaidh Possible stone alignment

SABS 29 NB 37390 53404 Moine Dhonnachaidh Mound or possible structure

SABS 30 NB 37348 53575 Moine Dhonnachaidh Modern quarry and dump

SABS 31 NB 37220 53470 Ballantrushal Shielings on 1st Edition OS OS map (1853) 3145 NB35SE 24

SABS 32 NB 37137 53495 Moine Dhonnachaidh Old peat track

SABS 33 NB 36661 53445 Buaille Dhonnachaidh possible settlement

SABS 34 NB 36567 54089 Geodha Ruadh Possible eroded structure

SABS 35 NB 36866 54202-NB 36840 54275 (SABS) Siorravig stone alignment/field wall shown on 1st Edition OS OS map (1853) – 6524 NB 35SE

SABS 36 NB 3700 5415 Allt a'Ghearraidh farmstead shown on 1st Edition OS map (1853) 3157 NB 35SE 36

SABS 36a NB 36891 54069 Eroded structure 3157 NB 35SE 36

SABS 36b NB 36878 54082 Possible eroded structure 3157 NB 35SE 36

SABS 36c NB 36990 54090 Eroded structure – house site 3157 NB 35SE 36

SABS 36d NB 37025 54081 Enclosure walls 3157 NB 35SE 36

SABS 36e Centred on NB 36966–54170 Stone alignment – relict field wall shown on 1st Edition OS map (1853) 3157 NB 35SE 36

SABS 36f NB 36966 54170 House site or mound 3157 NB 35SE 36

SABS 36g NB 36966 54170 Relict field wall 3157 NB35SE 36

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SABS 36h NB 36998 54235 Enclosure wall 3157 NB 35SE 36

SABS 36i NB 37113 54163 Field enclosure wall, joined to ruins shown on 1st Edition OS map (1853) 3157 NB35SE 36

SABS 36j NB 37113 54163 Site of black house 3157 NB 35SE 36

SABS 37 NB 36896 54294 Mouth of Allt a'Ghearraidh bog iron slag eroding from section

SABS 38 NB 36908 54286 Mill at Allt a'Ghearraidh

SABS 39 NB 37113 54153 Allt a'Ghearraidh eroded structure

SABS 40 NB 37129 54083 Mound – possible structure

SABS 41 From NB 37297 53828 Baile an Truiseil township

SABS 42 NB 37379 53713 Baile an Truiseil pile of stones – possible eroded cairn

SABS 43 NB 37464 53756 (enclosure wall) Baile an Truiseil township: ruined black house and enclosure

SABS 44 – 5 NB 37453 53709 – NB 37650 53922 Baile an Truiseil township NE part, enclosures and ruined dwellings, Siorrabhig rectilinear dry stone enclosure

SABS 46 NB 37473 54424 Siorrabhig field wall

SABS 47 NB 37507 54252 Siorrabhig poss eroded prehistoric features

SABS 48 NB 38120 54900 Lambol Burn ruins 3152 NB 35SE 31

SABS 49 NB 38118 54854 Ruin and enclosure part of Lambol Burn ruins 3152 NB 35SE 31

SABS 50 NB 38113 54842 Field wall part of Lambol Burn ruins 3152 NB35SE 31

SABS 51 NB 38146 54842 Field wall part of Lambol Burn ruins 3152 NB35SE 31

SABS 52 NB 37520 54510 Carn Ban enclosures 3155 NB35SE 24

SABS 53 NB 37474 54445 Carn Ban possible eroded structure

SABS 54 NB 38030 54400 Shader River mill 3154 NB 35SE 33

SABS 55 NB 37904 54391 Shader River, possible eroded structure

SABS 56 NB 38007 54437 Structure or pond, part of Shader River mill 3154 NB35SE 33

SABS 57 NB 38120 55220 Tobar Aindreas, Holy well 304 NB 35NE 1

SABS 58 NB 38100 55200 Na h-Annaidhean, Ecclesiastical placename 306 NB 35NE 3

SABS 59 NB 38230 55140 Midden 305 NB 35NE 2

SABS 60 NB 391 554-NB 379 550 Siadar pre-crofting settlements 3986 NB 35NE 4

SABS 61 NB 3823 5491 Lambol Burn possible mill 3153 NB35SE 32

SABS 62 NB 38266 54923 Enclosure x Lambol Burn

SABS 63 NB3831 5492 Lambol Burn possible mill 3167 NB 35SE 47

SABS 64 NB 3837 5493 Lambol Burn possible mill 3166 NB 35SE 46

SABS 65 NB 38474 54960 (SABS) Lambol Burn site of possible structure

SABS 66 NB 3841 5494 Lambol Burn building 3165 NB35SE 45

SABS 67 NB 3717 5335 Ballantrushal, Tom A'Thuiris Stone Setting NB 35SE 65

SABS 68 NB 3803 5433 Shader Riverside stone circle NB 35SE 63

A report has been deposited with RCAHMS and SMR. Funder: Aurora Environmental/npower renewables



Geophysical survey being carried out in heavy weather on a potential maritime site at Horgabost, Harris.

Harris

Bunavoneadar Whaling Station

Dan Atkinson and George Geddes
Conservation plan, survey Headland Archaeology Ltd

NB 1310 0397 Bunavoneadar Whaling Station is the best preserved example of a shore-based whaling station in the UK and was designated a scheduled ancient monument in 1992. It operated commercially between 1904 and 1928, with a break during World War I, and reopened, on a much smaller scale, for two seasons in 1951 and 1952. The archaeological remains are extensive and include the seawall, slipway, flensing platform, jetty, paths and trackways, and the remains of buildings and ancillary structures, including a tall brick chimney. A pig house, part of the foundations of another piggery, magazine and dam associated with the operation of the whaling station lie outwith the scheduled monument. Many of the structures and buildings are perceived to be at risk, particularly those closest to the sea. The fieldwork undertaken from 19–23 February 2007 was the result of a commission x the owners for the preparation of a Conservation Plan for the site. Archaeological fieldwork on site included a feature x feature description and assessment of significance, a photographic survey and a detailed topographic and feature survey.

Archive will be deposited with RCAHMS. Report will be deposited with RCAHMS and the Highland SMR
Funder: North Harris Trust

Gleann Mor, Hirta, St Kilda M R Curtis and G R Curtis
Survey of prehistoric circular stone setting

NF 0886 9943 The setting was described as a circle 15m diameter with about 12 stones on the perimeter, when visited in 1967 x JLD of the OS (RCAHMS: NF09NE10). This record has a description only: no plans or photographs are included. The setting of stones is on a relatively level area in the deep valley of Gleann Mor. It is on the E side of the valley, near the source of the Abhainn a' Ghlinne Mhoir. The interior of the setting has been partially levelled x cut and fill. On the lower or WNW side it has been built up about 0.5m, the slope being immediately outside the line of the stones, while on the upper or ESE side it has been dug and lowered nearly 0.5m, the slope being on the line of the stones. The peat is from 0.2 to 0.5m in depth both inside and outside the setting.

Detailed measurements of the visible stone dimensions and



Few concrete boats survive, but this one, the 'Cretetree' is still used for storage and working purposes in the N harbour on Scalpay.

their positions were made on 7 June 2007 together with 35 photographs in moderately good weather. There are 14 visible stones, and at least 5 stones covered x the peat, unequally spaced along the perimeter. The three largest stones are almost 1.0m long and are prone. Many of the others vary from c0.15 x 0.15 to c0.4 x 0.7m and are upright and earthfast, the tallest standing 0.4m above the turf. In addition there are two stones within the area.

It is confirmed that the setting has a diameter of 15.0m. The shape of the perimeter, having at least three adjacent stones on the N side slightly inside the main diameter, conforms to the standard for a 'flattened circle' as found elsewhere in Britain. This suggests that the setting is a prehistoric stone circle.

Isle of Harris Fishing Project

Archaeological survey
John Hunter and Kevin Colls
University of Birmingham

The Isle of Harris Project was established with the aims of identifying and collating evidence for post-medieval fishing on the island, both local and commercial. Work was concentrated in three areas which were known to be historically significant: at Strond near Leverburgh, along the 'Bays' on the eastern coastline, and on the island of Scalpay. Each was the subject of detailed fieldwork which involved systematic fieldwalking at low tide and some geophysics and detailed electronic survey. The main emphasis of the project was focused on Scalpay, where over 150 sites were recorded, ranging from quays and jetties to wrecks, lobster ponds, fish traps and bait holes. The fieldwork was carried out at weekends by local volunteers (Harris Archaeology Group) over a period of several months in 2007, and supported during an intensive three-week period of intensive work by a small group from the University of Birmingham during July and August 2007.

The fieldwork was supplemented by the study of other relevant data sources. This was mostly undertaken by islanders with specialist interests in particular fields, including placenames, reminiscence studies (based on local interviews), local (maritime) history, and early photographs. The data are currently being collated with the intention of producing a popular leaflet, a web-based archive and an academic paper.

Archive deposited with the Western Isles Council and to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: LEADER+, Western Isles Council, Harris Development Ltd and the University of Birmingham

St Kilda

Geophysical survey
Susan Ovenden
Orkney College Geophysics Unit

NF 101 995 (centred on) Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey was undertaken between 3-7 September 2007 with the aim of identifying any surviving Bronze Age cists. Only a small area could be investigated in the time available and while many anomalies of potential archaeological interest have been detected no responses clearly indicative of cists were noted. A small area of resistance survey was carried out over the suspected location of St Columbus Chapel and the results show a well defined rectilinear response likely to be associated with the Chapel. Unfortunately it would appear that much of the chapel was lost during road construction.

Archive deposited with the Geophysics Unit, Orkney College
Funder: IWC Media

Lochs

A' Chlach Chrom, Beinn Chleiteir, Loch Erisort

M R Curtis and G R Curtis

Prehistoric standing stone, horizon survey

NB 2887 1941 There is a standing stone 2.0m tall x 1.15 x 0.5m (Callanish 35) at the junction of deep and shallow peat. It appears that peat has been cut up to it on the W side, exposing packing stones at its base on that side and causing it to lean over northwards at an angle of 40 degrees to the horizontal. It is at the base of Beinn Chleiteir on the S side and 20m N of the old road built in 1925. It is 440m from the two prehistoric stone settings on the hogback hill, Cnoc nan Clach (*DES 2006, 175*). From Cnoc nan Clach the S extreme moon could be seen to gleam briefly in the col to the left of the Sleeping Beauty at 183.5 to 185.5 degrees azimuth' (*DES 2006,175*). There are two small notches in the horizon at 175.85 and 179.3 degrees azimuth where the S extreme moon could not have been seen. From this standing stone, the two settings on Cnoc nan Clach are seen extending from the lefthand notch at 176 to the righthand notch at 179.05 degrees azimuth, half a degree below the horizon. A horizon survey from here showed that not only the brief gleam of the S extreme moon in the col to the left of the Sleeping Beauty, 182.5 to 185.25 degrees azimuth (*DES 2006,175*), but also the same S extreme moon could have been seen in the two notches above Cnoc nan Clach.

Arnish Moor Wind Farm

G R Curtis and M R Curtis

Watching brief

NB 383 304 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in January 2006 during the construction of a wood pole power line. For each pole the excavation was about 3.5 x 2.5 x 1.5m deep, mainly in peat. One end of the line lies about 300m from Druim Dubh Standing Stone Circle, a scheduled monument (*DES 1992, 84*). There were no significant archaeological finds. At the pole nearest to the stone circle there was 1m brown peat and 1m blue clay till in the pit. In the peat there were six thin bands of black material. Between the peat and the till there was a 60mm layer of hard and dark material which produced numerous fragments of charcoal from burnt twigs.

Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy plc

Balallan to Laxay Water Main Replacement

A Rees

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey
Jacobs UK

NB 3001 2109 to NB 3363 2188 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken during April 2005 to assess the impact of the proposed construction of several new water mains in the area on any potential sites of archaeological or historical significance. A total of 25 previously unrecorded

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sites of potential archaeological and historical interest were noted during this assessment.

NB 3282 2190 **Locosaigh** Field survey revealed an area of rig and furrow at an angle to the field. This indicates that cultivation pre-dates the linear strip enclosure of the late 18th and 19th centuries.

NB 32924 21818 **Locosaigh** Field survey and cartographic research revealed and confirmed the presence of an unroofed blackhouse with associated enclosure.

NB 32861 21788 **Locosaigh** Field survey revealed an upstanding blackhouse with corrugated roof. Original wooden frame surviving but exposed in some areas. To the S of this structure were two denuded, partially turfed stone yards. These features were sited at the eastern end of a three-sided enclosure containing well defined rig and furrow aligned SW-NE.

NB 32870 21700 **Locosaigh** An area of curvilinear rig and furrow aligned approx N-S. This cultivation possibly post dates the improvement and enclosure period of the 18th and 19th centuries.

NB 32757 21687 **Locosaigh** The 1st Edition OS map indicates a roofed structure at this location. Field survey confirmed the remains of two un-roofed blackhouse type structures. The first comprises a single rectangular structure with a small section of wall 5m long on the SW side. The second comprised a larger rectangular structure with a small square yard abutting the SW side.

NB 3293 2137 **Poll Gorm** Field survey revealed a large area with evidence of rig and furrow cultivation. There appears to be substantial herringbone type drainage channels cut into the

earlier cultivation.

NB 33052 21414 **Poll Gorm** Field survey revealed several small discreet areas of rig and furrow cultivation.

NB 33179 21444 **Cnoc a Phlea** Field survey and cartographic study revealed an almost complete unroofed blackhouse, xre and enclosure with associated rig and furrow cultivation at this location. All components of the small croft remain although are now in a ruinous condition.

NB 3323 2140 **Locosaigh** Field survey revealed a large area of curvilinear rig and furrow aligned approximately SW-NE. This area of rig and furrow respects the topography of the area and crosses 19th century linear field boundaries, therefore pre-dating the enclosure period of the 19th century. Possibly associated with NB 33179 21444 Cnoc a Phlea.

NB 33278 21574 **Culthir** Field survey revealed an area of rig and furrow cultivation aligned SW-NE at this location. Again this cultivation predates the linear enclosure period of the 19th century.

NB 33257 21695 **Culthir** Field survey revealed a small square area of 'lazy bed' cultivation at this location.

NB 33355 21618 **Cnoc a Bhalle** Field survey revealed a large oval platform upstanding to a height of 0.4m to 0.5m with occasional stone revetment visible on the exterior edge. The feature is aligned E-W and measures approx 18m x 13m.

NB 33443 21597 **Cnoc a Bhalle** Field survey revealed a large area of pre-enclosure rig and furrow cultivation extending across three croft boundaries and orientated approx SW-NE.

NB 33546 21833 **Cnoc Poll Nabhar** Field survey revealed an area of lazy beds aligned E-W at this location.

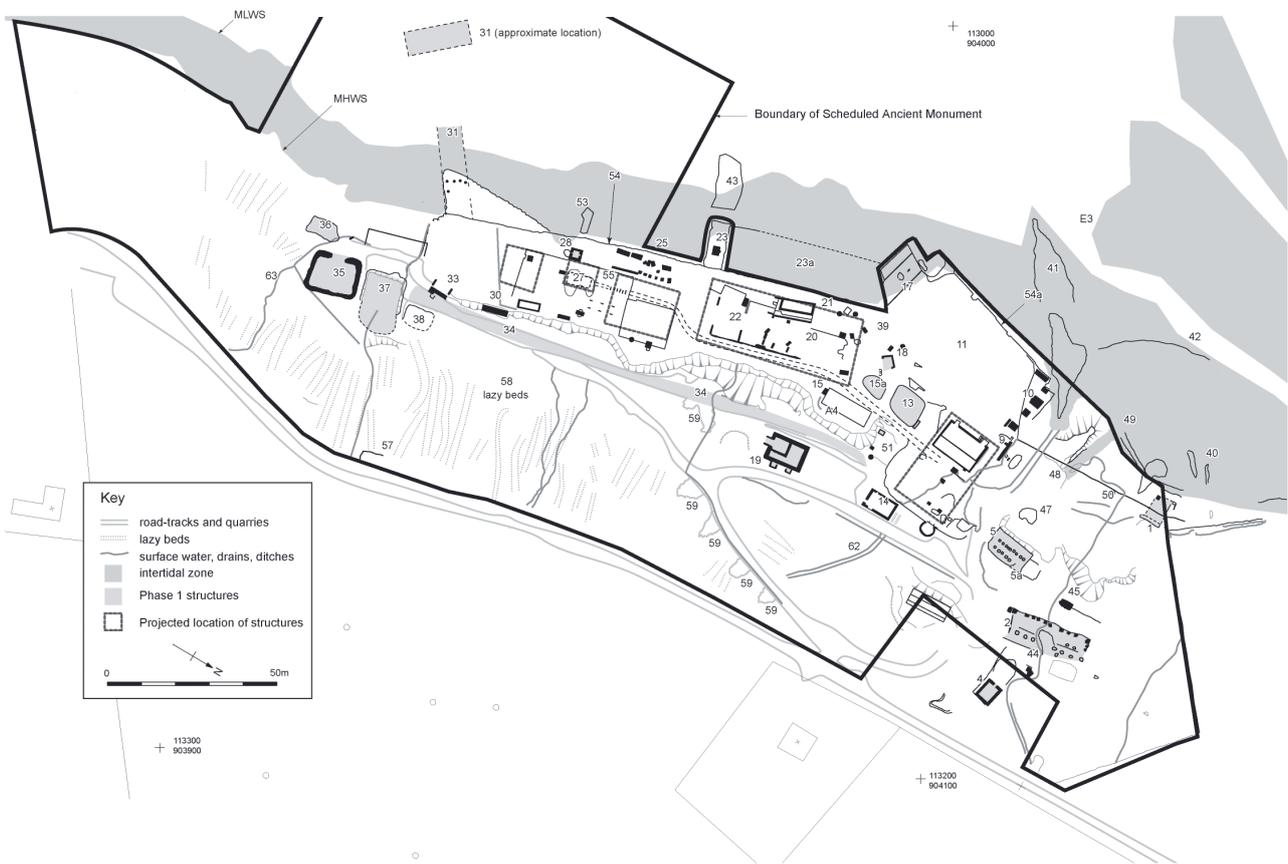


Figure 7a - BUN06: Phase 1 plan

Site plan Bunavoneadar Whaling Station.

NB 29895 21049 to NB 29863 21096 **Balle Ailen** Field survey revealed a length of stone-built, turf-covered field bank aligned N-S.

NB 29935 21040 **Balle Ailen** Field survey revealed a large, U-shaped, turf-covered, stone-built enclosure orientated E-W at this location. Also revealed was the presence of turf-covered lower courses of a rectangular structure measuring approximately 16 x 5m incorporated into the SE corner of the enclosure to the southerly extent. Also identified were four further compartments. The walls of these structures are upstanding to a maximum height of 0.5m in places. Within the enclosure there were traces of rig and furrow cultivation aligned SWW-NEE.

NB 29954 20983 **Balle Ailen** Cartographic study revealed a rectangular structure, probably a blackhouse, at this location. The only trace noted during the walk over survey was a large number of stones suggesting the stonework of the building has been reused.

NB 29905 20964 **Cnoc nan Teineachan** Field survey revealed an area of upstanding relict rig and furrow cultivation aligned SW-NE.

NB 30047 20957 **Laimir Mhor** Field survey confirmed the slight remains of a small enclosure at this location. This is believed to be a modern structure.

NB 30268 21035 **Gledfield** Field survey revealed a ruined blackhouse present at this location with walls upstanding to a height of 1.8m.

NB 30307 21083 **Cnoc na Buaille Duibhe** Field survey revealed a ruined blackhouse at this location.

NB 30446 21028 **Cnoc na Buaille Duibhe** Field survey revealed a small, square, stone built structure at this location. Possibly a xre or stock pen.

NB 30409 21096 **Cnoc na Buaille Duibhe** The walkover survey revealed a small stone quarry, measuring 5 x 5 x 1.5m deep at this location.

NB 30426 21103 **Cnoc na Buaille Duibhe** Field survey revealed the remains of a small blackhouse at this location, adjacent to another similar small structure.

NB 30433 21112 **Cnoc na Buaille Duibhe** Field survey revealed the heavily denuded remains of a small stone built structure with a linear section of field bank approximately 30m in length, orientated N-S.

Report deposited with Comhairle nan Eilean Siar and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Jacobs UK on behalf of Scottish Water

Beinn Chleiteir, Loch Erisort

Mr Curtis, G R Curtis, M Boreham and J Ewing
Prehistoric stone circle and cairn

NB 2918 1950 We discovered an unrecorded stone circle (Callanish 36) in 2006. The buried megaliths, packing stones and socket holes and cairn were probed and the site surveyed in 2007. The circle was about 10m across and consisted of six megaliths spaced unevenly around the perimeter. The circle seems to have been badly damaged some two centuries ago, and again more recently. Packers were removed from four stones and left lying on the (then) peat surface. Two megaliths were removed from their sockets, either taken away whole, broken up or trimmed, and the pieces left on the (then) peat surface. An attempt was made to dig deep on the N side of one erect stone (the last stone listed below) to remove it. A similar monolith has been used as part of 'gateway' in a dyke at the Abhuinn na Muilne, 475m distant, at NB 288 191 (Northamptonshire Archaeology, Loch Seaforth Head Gazetteer, March 2004, 6.2, 22).

There are now, clockwise from N:

Erect stone, 0.7 x 0.4 x 1.3m tall, above till level, broken off above present ground level, with 2 or 3 displaced packing stones.

Erect stone, 0.75 x 0.4 x 0.9m tall, above till level, broken off at present ground level.

Empty socket hole with complete or part megalith lying at its S end, and 1 displaced packing stone.

Empty socket hole with complete or part megalith lying at its S end, and 1 displaced packing stone.

Empty socket hole with broken megalith lying to SE, with 2 original *in situ* packers and 2 displaced packers returned to socket.

Erect stone, 0.85 x 0.6 x 1.45m tall, above till level, broken at sides only.

Erect stone, 0.35 x 0.3 x 1.2m tall, above till level, undamaged, with 1 displaced packing stone to NE. Trench (not shown) in till on N side dug in attempt to remove stone.

Subsequent peat growth has covered the displaced packers and broken megaliths which now 'float' low in the peat. As the depth of peat is 0.7 to 0.9m and as several of the tops of the standing stones have been broken off, they now appear much shorter than they were. There is a stone and earth cairn inside the circle, about 4.5 x 4.5 x 1.0m high. It is no central to the circle and is covered x 0.5m of peat. The circle is on the S side of Beinn Chleiteir, on the top of a natural green mound, about 70m N of the old road built in 1925. A N/S fence (not shown) runs through the site and there is a field gate less than 10m N of the circle.

Beinn Chul Na Creige, Loch Erisort

G R Curtis and M R Curtis

Prehistoric stone setting and backsight

NB 2695 1895 Associated with the setting (DES 2006, 175: Callanish 33), a backsight marker has been located. It is a stone, 1.1m long x 0.7 x >0.3m now fallen, on the shoulder of the hill 45m N of the summit cairn, and 25m from the stone setting. A person at this backsight position could see the regleam of the S extreme moon (199.5 degrees azimuth) at ground level between the stones of the setting. Due to the rounded profile of the hilltop it would not have been possible to see the moon if these positions had been set further apart than 25m.

Beinn Na Muilne

M R Curtis and G R Curtis

Stone setting – possible grave

NB 2721 1835 There is a rectangular stone setting measuring 1.1 x 0.75m externally and 0.9 x 0.55m internally. The kerb is formed from about 14 stones. It lies in a gully running through 0.5m deep peat in an area of heather on the W face of Beinn na Muilne near the 80m contour.

Cleiteir, Beinn Chleiteir, Loch Erisort

M R Curtis and G R Curtis

NB 2881 1969 There is an erect stone, 1.8m high x 0.8m wide x 0.5m thick, in the outer face of the E wall of the main enclosure. The enclosure wall, c1.5m thick, appears to have been built incorporating the erect stone. The OS 6" map of 1848 shows a settlement at Cleiteir on the W slope of Beinn Chleiteir. There are no other stones of similar size and character in any other walls of the settlement.

Laxay and Keose Community Woodlands

C M Knott

Walkover survey

NB 3150 2195, NB 3240 2230, NB 344 217 A walkover survey was undertaken in September 2007 in connection with development of community woodlands and biomass planting in

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three areas of Laxay and Keose Common Grazings. Before the survey, the only known archaeology within the development area was a stone and earth dyke along the course of the Abhainn Ealliadh (NB 3432 2178). No other features were identified in this section except the base of a small rectangular post-medieval building in the angle of the river. No archaeological remains were observed in an area of deep peat on the W shore of Loch Ulapoll (NB 3240 2230). However, traces of two lengths of sub-peat stone-built walls, presumably of prehistoric date, appear to represent the remains of a rectilinear enclosure at least 15.5m long on the E bank of the River Laxay (NB 3150 2195).

Report to be deposited with Western Isles SMR and RCAHMS.

Funder: Laxay and Keose Common Grazings

Lemreway Water Treatment Works

Claire Shaw

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey

Jacobs UK

NB 375 124 to NB 377 160 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken between 12 May–27 June 2007 to assess the impact of the construction of numerous water mains in this area. Two previously unrecorded features of archaeological and historical interest were noted.

NB 3763 1580 Field survey revealed a circular feature measuring approx 6 x 5m, standing to a height of approx 500mm, with upright kerb stones around the periphery. This feature has not been previously on any OS maps of the area.

NB 373 139 Aerial photographs indicate large oval-shaped peat-cutting scars at this location along either side of the main road (B8060)

Report deposited with Comhairle nan Eilean Siar and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Mul Thagaraigh

James Crawford

NB 36671 06572 and NB 3673 0675 NB 36671 06572 – Eroding boat noost on storm beach.

NB 3673 0675 Eroding boat noost on storm beach.

Mul Thagaraigh

James Crawford

NB 36576 06572 Horizontal mill and corn drying kiln.

Mul Thagaraigh

James Crawford

NB 36073 07266 Wreckage of a WW2 plane, a Hudson Bomber, was found strewn over a substantial area with 303 ammunition scattered over an extensive area. Enquiries with the RAF disclosed that the plane had crashed in July 1942 after a short flight from its base at RAF Stornoway.

Shiant Islands

Survey

Catherine Dagg

The SHIP Project

NG 41858 97661 A short season of work during the first half of August was hampered by adverse weather. Elevations and sections of previously excavated standing buildings were completed, with the assistance of students from the Czech Republic. Field survey work on Garbh Eilean was also completed, with the identification of a group of puffin hunting stances at the S end of the screes and another possible rock shelter. Work also continued on making measured plans of complex sites on Garbh Eilean and Eilean an Tighe.

Funder: Adam Nicolson, the Hunter Trust

Sideval Stone Circle, Fangs, Loch Seaforth

M R Curtis and G R Curtis

Artefacts

NB 2783 1663 At this circle (Callanish 26), erosion by sheep,

rabbits and weather has continued since partial dismantling of earth and stone banks (DES 2006, 180). The northmost stone of the circle is almost completely exposed, revealing a cluster of hornblende crystals on its inner face. The location of megaliths with hornblende inclusions at Callanish 1 is significant. The 'wall' around the northmost stone is an earth bank faced with stones. Once some the stones were removed in 2006, erosion of the earth fill accelerated, producing finds:

Flint retouched flake, 18 x 17 x 5mm.

Flint flake, 10 x 5 x 2mm.

Quartz chunk, 23 x 12 x 9mm.

Quartz struck flake, 13 x 10 x 2mm.

The other erosion has produced further finds:

Flint struck flake, 28 x 20 x 9mm.

Quartz struck core, 21 x 15 x 6mm.

Quartz retouched flake, 20 x 13 x 5mm.

Quartz thumbnail scraper, 14 x 12 x 3mm.

3 quartz struck flakes, up to 25mm long.

North Uist

A865/A867 Road Improvement Scheme, North Uist

Helen Holderness

Watching brief, excavation

ARCUS

NF 8359 6589 A watching brief and excavation were carried out between December 2005 and March 2006 in advance of road development close to the scheduled ancient monument of Barpa Langais (Neolithic chambered tomb). Remains of archaeological significance relating to a possible prehistoric settlement were recorded. At the eastern end of the site several small stone post settings were discovered: some of these formed patterns around patches of cleared ground that would suggest the presence of structures. Two quartz processing sites were identified, and quartz tools and debitage were recovered. In the N central part of the site a small patch of ash and burnt indicated the presence of a hearth and possible structure. The W part of the site was the most complex and contained kerbstones for several separate structures. Stone post settings were identified alongside some of the kerbstones. A cobbled area that appeared to lead up the hill towards Barpa Langais was also recorded. The base of a ceramic vessel was found. The site appears to be a multi-period, multi-use site dating from the late Mesolithic into the Neolithic. Dating and scientific analyses are ongoing.

Archive to be deposited with the Western Isles SMR.

Funder: Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar (Western Isles Council).

Baile Sear

Stray find

Fraser Hunter

National Museums Scotland

NF 782 608 An Iron Age openwork mount was found casually on the beach at Baile Sear, near an eroding settlement site (NF76SE 19). The copper alloy mount has a loop for attaching a strap, and bears openwork decoration with a variant ying-yang motif. Parallels suggest a date of c200 BC–AD 200.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT 37/07) and allocated to Museum nan Eilean.

Baile Sear Community Archaeology Project, Sloc Sabhaidh, Baile Sear, North Uist

Kate MacDonald and Ian Mchardy

Excavation

The SCAPE Trust

NF 7823 6085 A site on the W coast of the island of Baile Sear was uncovered and partially damaged in the storm of January 2005. The site had been monitored and recorded by the Access Archaeology group of North Uist, with the support of the SCAPE Trust's Shorewatch Project. An excavation was

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undertaken in August 2007. Two trenches were opened on the beach in front of the site, in order to further investigate structures and deposits revealed during an evaluation in 2006.

Trench 1 was at the northern end of mound, and contained the western half of wheelhouse. This had been constructed within a large pit, which was lined by a single skin of undressed stonework, followed by an inner skin of coursed blocks. The wall was corbelled inwards, and was preserved to a maximum height of 1m. A crushed pot was found beneath the portion of the wall that was excavated to its foundations. Floor deposits and two freestanding masonry piers survived in the northern part of the wheelhouse. The southern part of the structure had been modified by removing the piers to their footings and dismantling the exterior wall. This was then rebuilt half a metre to the N, thus slightly reducing the interior dimensions of the dwelling. The trench that had contained the primary wall was left open for a time, filling with midden deposits. An arc of stonework was also built inside the wheelhouse, concentric to the outer wall. After the structure had been abandoned, it filled with windblown sand. Several deep pits were then dug through these deposits from above. These penetrated the Iron Age floor in the centre of the wheelhouse, and truncated the two surviving piers. Finds, which are typical of later prehistoric domestic sites in the Western Isles, included quantities of animal and cetacean bone, worked antler, coarse stone tools, and Middle Iron Age pottery. Fragments of saddle and rotary querns, and a copper alloy ring, were also recovered.

Trench 2 was positioned at the southern end of the exposed features and was c25 x 10m in size, the main axis parallel to the beach. It was positioned in order to gain a cross-section of an eroding mound with walls, midden, bone and pottery spilling out onto the beach, as well as to investigate underlying deposits below the shingle. Within it a series of adjoining sections of dry stone walling were found which did not readily conform to any known typological form, other than one corbelled cell which looked typically Iron Age. These parts of structures were all physically related and built into each other in a succession, the earliest of which seems to have been the orthostat-based curving wall to the N of the trench, long noted at the site by local people. Various occupation deposits were excavated from within these walls, although nothing which could be confidently described as a floor layer. Midden material surrounded the structures to a depth of c0.40m. All other deposits consisted mainly of sand. At the southern extent a cist-like bowl (c1m wide and deep, orthostatic sides with overlying horizontal courses, all covered by large flagstones) was below the level of the other structures but was cut in from a contemporary context. It had been converted by secondary walling into a structure of unknown use, resembling something like a corn drying kiln in plan, with an adjoining stone built flu- like feature which confusingly sloped downward into the bowl (unlike that required for a kiln).

Underneath these structures there was at least 1.5m of archaeological deposits. Many features were investigated, such as postholes, stone sockets, dog and other, mixed animal burials (pig, dog, sheep/goat), and large flat-bottomed pits of unknown use. Some of these were cut from the level of layers of peat ash and charcoal which were as much as 1.2m below the uppermost structures, while others may have been cut from the occupation level of the structures, now lost due to the eroding profile of the beach.

Hammer/course stone tools were found in abundance all over the trench, as was worked, butchered and unworked bone, IA pottery and a small quantity of craggan ware. Many (c12) saddle querns have been found over the years in the immediate vicinity, including one noted by Beveridge (1911, 229) and four broken

examples were found this year, together with a fragment of rotary quern. A beautiful polished ring-shaped bone bead, three bone needles and a bone spout or possibly mouthpiece were amongst the most eye-catching finds.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS upon completion of fieldwork

Funder: Historic Scotland, the SCAPE Trust



Excavation in progress at Baile Sear Community Archaeology Project, Sloc Sabhaidh, Baile Sear, North Uist.

Baleshare

Stray finds

Andrew Heald

National Museums Scotland

NF 77 61 Three objects were found by chance along the coast of Baleshare, North Uist: a mould, a bronze ingot and a sword pommel. The sandstone mould has a double-mould on one face. One resembles a bar ingot, the other is similar but has a bulbous head. Although having the appearance of a pin, it too is likely to have been an ingot. Also related to non-ferrous metalworking is the copper alloy ingot, although there is no direct geographical relationship between the two objects. Nor is the ingot shape comparable to the moulds. The bone sword pommel was recovered from the same vicinity as the mould. Although there is no direct dating evidence for the material all would fit within a first millennium BC/AD milieu. The other evidence for Iron Age activity in the area from previous work only supports this suggestion.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT 86/06) and allocated to Museum nan Eilean, Steòrnabhagh.

Griminish, North Uist

Lynchehaun

Lindsay Dunbar and Sarah

Survey, excavation

AOC Archaeology Group

NF 74842 76404 We undertook an archaeological excavation and survey from 22–4 May 2007 under the terms of the Historic Scotland Human Remains Call-off Contract. The work was carried out after the landowner reported the disturbance of a previously unknown burial at Griminish to Dr Mary MacLeod, archaeological advisor to Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar, who subsequently requested assistance from Historic Scotland under the Human Remains Call-Off Contract.

A single crouched inhumation burial within a short cist was located. The body had been disturbed by sea scouring, which had dislodged and led to the loss of much of the upper body including skull, shoulders and arms. However, although the north-eastern portion of the cist was damaged the remainder of the cist was intact and undisturbed. The body was placed in the foetal position lying on its right side. The feet were positioned together with the crouched legs over each other, uncrossed. Unfortunately due to the loss of the upper body the position of

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the arms in relation to the torso and head cannot be known. The grave cut, as it survived at excavation, measured 0.85 x 0.55m, aligned NE to SW. The cist was cut into a midden layer within the eroding coastal machair section. The cist stones were positioned tightly inside this cut. Single stones formed the two ends of the cist with two stones (some of which were now weathered *in situ*) forming each side. The cist base was not lined with stone. There were no capstones, but it seems the body was covered by a few sub-rounded stones, each up to 0.2 x 0.1 x 0.1m. but given the absence of stones from the NE end of the cist they were either lost to erosion or not present. No grave goods were recovered.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Kirkibost Island

Stray finds

Andrew Heald
National Museums Scotland

NF 75 64 Five pottery sherds were found by chance from an eroding beach at Kirkibost Island, North Uist. They relate to the Bronze and Iron Ages.

Claimed as treasure trove (TT 85/06) and allocated to Museum nan Eilean, Steòrnabhagh.

Bayhead to Grimsay, North Uist

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey

Lorraine King, Alastair Rees,
Kirsten Mckee and Claire Shaw

Jacobs UK Ltd

NF 74883 68368 to NF 87175 56482 A desk-based study and walkover survey were undertaken during May 2007 to assess the archaeological potential of a proposed pipeline route from Bayhead to Grimsay in North Uist. A total of 188 sites were identified, 117 of these being new sites noted from the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps and located and recorded. The most common types of site identified were of post-medieval date comprising small steadings and agricultural buildings. However, a number of prehistoric ritual and funerary sites were also recorded within 1km of the proposed development area.

Report deposited with Comhairle nan Eilean Siar and archive deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Water

North Uist Souterrains

Geophysical survey

Susan Ovenden
Orkney College Geophysics Unit

NF 8907 7735 (Newton House), NF 8627 7532 (Cnoc a' Chaisteal), NF 8646 7545 (Druim na h-Uamha) A souterrain at Newton House was discovered when a tractor partially collapsed the roof. This sparked community interest in the monument type and local residents were interested in two further possible souterrains at Vallaquie. Orkney College Geophysics Unit was subsequently commissioned to survey this group of monuments by the North Uist Access Archaeology Group, in order to better understand the context within which the monuments were situated and define any associated settlement. A combination of gradiometry, resistance survey and ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey was undertaken from 8–16 May 2007.

The gradiometer data from Newton House has defined an area of settlement activity covering approximately 0.25ha, which appears to be associated with the souterrain discovered in 2006. Within this area a possible roundhouse has been identified as well as a number of possible rectilinear structures that are presumably also broadly Iron Age in date. Although the results of the resistance survey were generally disappointing they did support the probable location of the roundhouse and also gave a broad idea of the depth at which some of these deposits were buried. The survey has also suggested that although a considerable depth and area of archaeological deposits are present, these are

concentrated on the N side of a natural landform, rather than constituting an entire settlement mound similar to those found the Northern Isles and the Outer Hebrides.

The survey of the area around Cnoc a'Chaisteal seems to suggest the presence of at least one structure and associated midden deposits. As with all geophysical survey it is impossible to accurately or confidently provide a date for this group of anomalies. As well as the potential settlement associated with the souterrain there is also evidence to suggest that a castle, possibly occupied by Hugh MacDonald of Sleat in the later 15th century AD, stood in this area (Lawson 2004, 163). However, without further investigation it is impossible to ascertain the exact nature of the archaeological features that relate to the anomalies at Cnoc a'Chaisteal. The survey also identified a number of elements of the agricultural economy that pre-date the modern machair landscape.

The site at Druim na h-Uamha is considerably more complicated than suggested by earlier investigations. The structure excavated and recorded by Carmichael does not appear to be a souterrain and was not clearly visible in the geophysical survey data, although this is likely to be a result of the geophysical properties of excavated features. There is, however, clear evidence for a concentration of structures, including at least one probable souterrain similar to those at Newton House and Cnoc a'Chaisteal, with a possible second, presumably earlier, one alongside. Although the relationships and dating between the structures and the probable souterrains is impossible to interpret without further investigation, the sizeable nature of some of the apparent masonry is suggestive of broch-like architecture. It would also appear that the structures extend beyond the mound to the W and are quite deeply buried in places. The exact nature of this concentration of possible enclosures, pits, walls, and platforms or rubble is unclear but the lack of considerable magnetic enhancement differentiates them from the settlement associated with the mound.

Archive deposited with Geophysics Unit, Orkney College.

Funder: Access Archaeology

Sornach Coir Fhinn

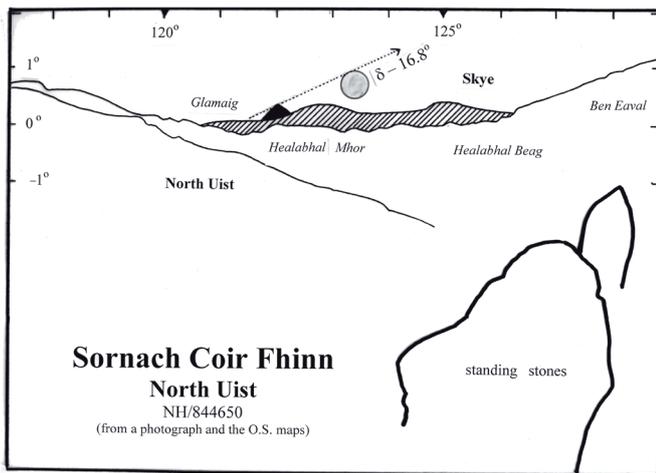
Euan W MacKie

Survey

University of Glasgow

NF 8427 6502 Sornach Coir Fhinn stands on a fairly steep slope immediately to the N of Loch Langass and is rare in having been built on an artificial platform; the stone ring is set on a level bay cut out of the hillside and the material excavated in this way was spread around the circle as a broad bank. A path leads to the site from the road (RCAHMS 1928, 83, no. 250). An accurate plan was made by A Thom (Thom, Thom and Burl 1980, 310-11: site H/17) and it seems to be partly built as a true circle with a diameter of 125ft; the arc on the southern (downhill) side is flattened. There are possible entrances at the ends of this arc. Various suggestions have been made about how the circle may be indicating short, calendar alignments to neighbouring sites (*op cit*: Ruggles 1984, 102, site UI28) but none are very convincing. Yet the site's position had obviously been carefully chosen and involved extra labour to construct.

The weather was fine and the air clear on a recent visit so it was possible to look for distant peaks which might mark accurate long alignments to sunrises or sunsets. Most of the horizon is only a few miles away but in the SE the landscape is particularly striking. The low hills Eaval and South Lee stand out, framing a stretch of local low ground between them. In that gap showed faintly two much more distant flat-topped mountains – MacLeod's Tables on Skye – Healabhal Beag on the right and Healabhal



Drawing of the south-east horizon seen from the site, showing how Glamaig marks the Quarter Day sunrises on either side of midwinter.

Mhor, about 27 miles away. Just to the left of the latter, and showing even more dimly (almost vanishing before the end of the visit), was Glamaig, a conical peak also on Skye almost exactly 47 miles away. The azimuth from the stone circle to the top of Glamaig is very close to 122° and it therefore seems likely that the diameter of the true circle which forms the boundary with the flattened part was actually aimed at this remote peak, so that it is a genuine indicated alignment. It also seems likely that the reason for digging out the platform for the circle at this point on the hillside was to keep the top of Glamaig in view, together with whatever other nearer horizon targets, if any, were being aimed at. The astronomical declination of top of Glamaig is about -16.5° so that, when the sun rises with its upper edge at the peak, its centre has a declination of from -16.7 to -16.8° ; this would have been very suitable in prehistoric times for marking two of the 'eighth' divisions of the Thom solar calendar, namely the first and last Quarter Days of the year – at the beginnings of February and November respectively.

Some useful points emerge from this new discovery. First, how many more such long alignments, visible only in clear weather, await discovery? A Thom and CLN Ruggles between them have surveyed more British standing stone sites than anyone else, but they rarely comment on the weather at the time of the site visits. Obviously if a distant peak is recorded it must have been clear but it is unlikely to have been equally good when all the sites shown having only near horizons were surveyed. With present climatic conditions it must often be a matter of luck whether a vital distant peak is seen during a short visit.

The second point is that investigations of the astronomical qualities of standing stone sites should be a little more flexible. The irreducible requirement must remain of course: to be plausible a celestial alignment must include a direction indicator of some kind in the backsight which points at the horizon foresight. However, as with Sornach Coir Fhinn the landscape itself could often be giving us important clues about what the circle builders and stone erectors intended. There the distant mountains in Skye, framed between local hills, seemed an obvious potential sunrise foresight and an examination of the site plan showed that this direction was indeed marked.

The third point is that the discovery of the rarely visible yet indicated Glamaig sight-line surely points again to a better climate and clearer air in Neolithic times. Other rarely seen long sight-lines suggest the same, like those to Boreray in the St. Kilda group. The literature on the climatic deterioration in Britain between the middle Bronze and the Iron Ages is large but an essential point is that peat is repeatedly found to have grown over Highland

archaeological sites of these earlier periods, marking the onset of wetter and cooler weather. A local example is Callanish in Lewis the stones of which were originally half submerged by about 5ft of peat. It simply will not do to argue from present atmospheric conditions that long alignments are implausible.

RCAHMS 1928 *Ninth report with inventory of monuments and constructions in the Outer Hebrides, Skye and the Small Isles*. Edinburgh. 83, No 250

Ruggles, CLN 1984 *Megalithic astronomy: a new archaeological and statistical study of 300 western Scottish sites*, Brit Archaeol Rep 123. Oxford

Thom, A, Thom, AS and Burl, HAW 1980 *Megalithic rings: plans and data for 229 monuments in Britain*, Brit Archaeol Rep, 81, Oxford.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Vallay, North Uist Lindsay Dunbar and Sarah Lynchehaun Survey, excavation AOC Archaeology Group

NF 76806 76153 We undertook an archaeological excavation and survey under the terms of the Historic Scotland Human Remains Call-off Contract between 24-6 May, 2007. The work was carried out after the landowner reported the disturbance of a previously unreported burial on Vallay to Dr Mary MacLeod, archaeological advisor to Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar, who subsequently requested assistance from Historic Scotland under the Human Remains Call-Off Contract.

The excavation revealed a single adult inhumation in what appears to have been a stone cist. The burial was aligned SE x NW with the head to SE. The inhumation was extended with arms by the side and legs uncrossed. No grave goods accompanied the burial. The burial had been previously disturbed by ploughing and animal disturbance.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Funder: Historic Scotland

South Uist

Coastal Zone Assessment Survey of South Uist and Benbecula (E coasts) G Wilson and H Moore

Rapid audit survey EASE Archaeology

NF 8560 5330 to NG 79768 17959 In November 2006 EASE Archaeology carried out a survey of pre-selected parts of the E coasts of the islands of South Uist and Benbecula. The majority of the sites recorded for the first time are of post-medieval date and include a large number of boat noosts and crofting remains. Very little evidence of coastal erosion was noted.

Report deposited with Western Isles SMR and RCAHMS and provided in full on the SCAPE Trust website.

Funder: Historic Scotland via The SCAPE Trust

Eriskay to South Uist (Garynamoine) Water Pipeline

Alastair Rees

Desk-based assessment, walkover survey Jacobs UK

NF 7958 1059 to NF 7584 1638 Jacobs Babbie was commissioned by Scottish Water Solutions to carry out an assessment of the cultural heritage resource potentially affected by the insertion of a new water main between the islands of South Uist and Eriskay in the Western Isles. The assessment, carried out between February and November 2004, identified 22 sites within the study area close to the pipeline. Several of these sites lay close to the route of the proposed water main. The line of the water main was re-routed.

Report deposited with Comhairle nan Eilean Siar and archive with RCAHMS.

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

COMHAIRLE NAN EILEAN SIAR/WESTERN ISLES

Uig

21, Bhaltois

Catherine Dagg

Trial trenching

NB 0936 3688 The site of a proposed new house, on the same location as a former building recorded on 1st Edition OS map but now not surviving above ground, was investigated by trial trenching. As the location of the site made the use of a mechanical digger impractical, the trenching was carried out by hand, which greatly increased the archaeological information recovered. The clay floor and stone-lined drain within the former building were located, and a rich assemblage of ceramics dating to the early to mid 19th century was recovered from layers immediately overlying the natural gravels. No earlier structure or occupation on the site was identified.

Funder: Mary MacDougall

Garynahine Peat Park

James Crawford

Watching brief

NB 23342 30681 Monitoring of peat cutting over the seasons 2006/2007 adjacent to a pit with wickerwork structure recorded in *DES* 2002, 125 by Northampton Archaeological Unit has revealed a disturbed peat layer 0.60m to 0.70m below the existing moor levels, which is consistent with disturbance caused by human activity. This disturbance was observed across the peat cutting for some two metres and had a depth of some 0.20m and may represent a significant timescale of human movement. Further along the peat bank at NB 23333 30678, flat stones had been placed in the peat at the same level and is consistent with the peat levels recorded by Northampton. It would appear to be an attempt to gain dry access to the pit site and is perhaps indicative of an approach to the site from the NW.

Loch Roag Islands Erosion Survey – Stroim Village

James Crawford

Survey

Because of sea erosion at the foot of some of the blackhouse ruins, a general survey of the area was carried out on this deserted village, which was cleared in 1830s.

NB 13438 30629 Three blackhouses at right-angles to the beach, all having extensive stepped internal spatial layout with one having been used as a corn drying kiln. The lower ends of these structures are now being eroded by the sea, and the erosion is becoming extensive.

NB 13415 30590 Blackhouse structure at right-angles to the shore and being eroded.

NB 13456 30566 Blackhouse structure with equal sized barn and complex spatial arrangement.

NB 13497 30477 Extensive lazybed system.

NB 13569 30381 Oval shieling hut.

NB 13366 30577 Extensive lazybed system.

NB 13303 30648 Blackhouse with a multi-chambered spatial layout.

NB 13302 30671 Oval corn kiln.

NB 13100 30810 Substantial stone march dyke separating the tidal area of Aird Orasaigh from the rest of the village, a section of which runs into the sea for a distance of some 30m. Aird Orasaigh has served as an extensive peat cutting area either for Stroim or possibly latterly Ungisiadar village.

NB 13015 33250 Remains of a hut now eroding at its seaward end.

NB 13030 30969 Wall between two bedrock outcrops. Fish trap.

Loch Roag Islands Survey

James Crawford

Survey

The second year of a three-year survey of the uninhabited islands of Loch Roag W and E was undertaken with the following islands surveyed.

Eilean Flodaigh – West Loch North

NB 12375 41395 Remains of a circular hut with rubble walls remaining to a height of 1m.

NB 12376 41375 Remains of three huts built with beach rubble walls, which are fast becoming inundated by the storm beach at NB 12376 41375. Remains of a low wall runs to NB 12370 41406 and turns before ending in a slope at NB 12380 41419.

NB 12369 41420 Remains of rubble wall running from a slope to NB 12353 41419 where it terminates against hut structures.

NB 12350 41210 Remains of three cellular linked structures formerly corbelled with one passageway still retaining its lintels. As there appears to be an E/W orientation indicating a possible ecclesiastical structure, it may be that this structure was a retreat site for the Island of Pabaigh Mor or possibly Bearnaraigh Beag. Some 4m N of the structure, a setting of small orthostats encloses an area of 2.0 x 0.60m, which is possibly a grave.

A former Irish priest, Cornelius Con, after first being imprisoned in Eilean Donan Castle, Lochalsh, was then incarcerated on Eilean Flodaigh from 1691 until 1696 by the Earl of Seaforth. In 1696, he was further removed by Seaforth to North Rona, 40 miles off the Butt of Lewis, before being transferred by the Privy Council to Edinburgh Castle. Colonel Hill of Fort William took part in this incident at that time, and was also involved in the story of Maclain of Glencoe. Though reports say that Cornelius Con was without shelter during his time on the island, it would have been impossible to survive for five years and in all probability, the three cellular structures were his habitation, with the possible irony of Seaforth giving him an ecclesiastical charge. He was reprovished by Seaforth's tacksman of Little Bernera every six weeks.

NB 12187 41389 Rectangular cairn 0.50m high (fishing mark).

NB 12432 41450 Rectangular cairn 0.50m high (fishing mark).

NB 12454 41346 Unusual cairn with one standing orthostat and one fallen.

NB 12441 41341 Turf cairn 3.2 x 2.0m long.

NB 12415 41470 Shieling.

Eilean Bhacsaigh – West Loch

NB 11495 36890 Remains of two oval houses with low turf walls surviving.

NB 11515 36880 Rubble-built 19th-century bothy with recent evidence of occupation. Wall surviving to a height of 1.30m.

NB 11525 36870 Boat noost.

NB 11462 36860 Raised platform of stone utilising natural stone outcrops with a wall running seawards and terminating at a 7.0 x 3.0m rectangular structure at NB 11443 36845. This is in all probability a former headdyke feature.

NB 11475 36959 Small lazy beds system.

NB 11412 36832 Setting of orthostats in a rough oval setting, maximum height is 0.60m, now being eroded by the sea.

NB 11365 36896 In a rock defile, two rubble walls 9m apart form a stock fank on the S wall. A small lazybed system runs to the sea at NB 11373 36860 where erosion is occurring.

NB 11338 36758 Small lazybed system, which is eroding at its seaward end.

NB 11359 36738 Remains of a turf hut on grassy mound.

NB 11186 36780 Small lazybed system.

NB 11208 36807 Cairn that is almost grassed over.

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NB 11313 36910 Extensive lazybed system of a late type.
NB 11335 36925 Extensive lazybed system of a late type.
NB 11404 36936 Small lazybed system.
NB 11355 37009 Small lazybed system.
NB 11341 37065 Shielling hut on mound.
NB 11415 37038 Small lazybed system.
NB 11617 36961 House site much eroded and covered in extensive rushes occasional orthostats showing above rushes. Lazybed system running towards the sea.
NB 11542 37154 Robbed-out house site and remains of small hut with large orthostats remaining of house site.
NB 11501 37174 Corn kiln with adjoining kaleyard and attached small lazybed.
NB 11454 37178 Confused house site with adjacent kaleyard.
NB 11412 37189 Small lazybed system.
NB 11338 37224 Revetted wall beside corn kiln.
NB 11315 37225 Double oval house type, one of which is a corn kiln. This area is extremely low-lying and will probably be eroded by the sea in the next ten years.
NB 11248 37216 Medium-sized lazybed system.
NB 11495 37720 Stock enclosure beside a rock outcrop with a wall that runs into the sea.
NB 11525 37215 Stock enclosure.
NB 11680 37180 Large lazybed system.
NB 11690 37204 Stone cairn (fishing mark).
NB 11695 37222 Group of three boulders, aborted cairn?
NB 11705 37238 Small lazybed system.
NB 11684 37880 Stone cairn (fishing mark).
NB 11760 37122 Small lazybed system.
NB 11764 37076 Small lazybed system.
NB 11714 36929 Destroyed cairn (fishing mark).
NB 11644 36837 Medium-sized lazybed system.
NB 11694 36811 Stone cairn (fishing mark).
NB 11527 36808 Small stone constructed harbour with protective wall to the W.
NB 11820 36800 Oval building external with rectangular interior remains.
NB 11538 36889 Small lazybed system.
NB 11473 36811 Concrete jetty with a small slip. Modern.

Eilean Bhacsaigh – E Loch
NB 18955 36089 Large march dyke cutting off the SE portion of the island running to NB 18851 36055.
NB 19024 36019 Stone cairn. Modern.
NB 18703 36261 Medium-sized lazybed system.
NB 18730 36435 5m high rock face with what appears to be quarried monoliths at its base. As these are not arranged as per their bedding planes, there is the distinct likelihood that these have been deliberately quarried as monoliths but not removed. Nearby are two hut foundations.
NB 18730 36455 Remains of a small circular hut with a passageway leading towards what is now an eroded beachfront.
NB 18735 36435 Remains of stone setting of what was probably a large hut, which is now being eroded by the sea.
NB 18798 36240 Number of stone slabs protruding through the peat just back from the summit of the island.
NB 18920 36156 Stone cairn, which appears to be of some antiquity due to substantial peat accumulation.

Eilean Greinam – E Loch
NB 20021 35791 Remains of a circular hut fast being eroded by shingle beach.
NB 20017 35825 Remains of an oval house now only 0.50m from shingle beach.
NB 19987 35850 Large lazybed system.

NB 19976 35872 Stone setting 3.0 x 2.0m now starting to be eroded by the sea.

Eilean Ceabhagh

NB 19958 35997 Single orthostat 0.65m high.
NB 19922 35240 Small lazybed system.
NB 19935 35234 Stone setting in a hollow, which has flanking turf walls, which run to a 2.0 x 2.0m rubble stone hut, built against bedrock at NB 19960 35228.
NB 19991 35188 Possible chambered cairn as reported in DES 1994, 97.
NB 19963 35105 Small lazybed system.
NB 19968 35054 Near the high water mark on the island's E side, a series of large orthostats, some 1.6m high, run for some 50m in a westerly direction. At right-angles to these are what appear to be a series of lazybed-type mounds, but of a height not usually associated with lazybed systems. Due to excessive bracken cover, an overall picture could not be achieved so a further assessment of the site will have to be carried out before next year's growth starts. At present the walling would appear to be Neolithic.

NB 19969 35066 Remains of a turf house adjacent to orthostats.

NB 18900 34900 Extensive lazybed system.
NB 19835 35050 Stones protruding through the peat that appear to be in line with the possible Neolithic orthostats.

NB 19771 35098 1.60m stone lying prone in the peat.
NB 20070 34679 Stone hut set against bedrock and having an area approximately 2.0 x 2.0m. Rubble 0.60m high remains.

NB 20070 34679 Pile of worked stone, which is now almost covered by peat growth.

NB 19929 34645 Medium-sized lazybed system.
NB 19898 34603 Grass mound with revetted stones 2.0m high. Burial cairn.

NB 19882 34598 Hut platform.
NB 19867 34633 A substantial mounded area with extensive revetted stonework. At the lower section, there is a bottle-shaped chamber with the neck appearing to run in a SE direction, which has the appearance of an approach to a chamber. This structure is in the same category as the one reported in 1994 at the NE section of the island and is in all probability a chambered cairn.

NB 19646 34839 Small oval hut being eroded by the sea in its southwest portion.

Eilean Cliatasaigh

NB 13015 33250 Remains of a D-shaped shieling hut at the foot of a sheer rockface, with an enclosure at the rear of the structure and the rockface.

Eilean Rishanish

NB 13790 32270 Stone cairn. Modern.

The Cottage, Garynahine

James Crawford
No organisation
NB 23536 31999 Trial pits for a new house were inspected and most were found to have archaeological levels. As this area had been peat skimmed in the 19th century and no buildings constructed since this period, it was assessed that an early medieval date was probable, possibly even earlier. A survey of the site was carried out together with excavated sections. These revealed light orthostat walling consistent with a medieval build type together with several floor levels. A central hearth was located and samples of early pottery were recovered. A piece of silver birch was found at the lower floor level. Several soil samples were taken and these will be sent for analysis.

A full report will be deposited with RCAHMS and the Regional Archaeologist.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

Introduction

The format of this report continues that of previous years, with summary accounts of the major field and aerial survey programmes of the Royal Commission (RCAHMS), plus details of educational and outreach activities, followed by a list of accessions to the archaeological collections held in the RCAHMS archive. Fuller details of RCAHMS activities, along with a list of the principal accessions to the collections, are published in the RCAHMS *Annual Review*, copies of which are available from RCAHMS. The Royal Commission's website (www.rcahms.gov.uk) contains further information on RCAHMS projects and publications, as well as giving access to Canmore, the RCAHMS records database.

SURVEY AND RECORDING

General

In what proved to be a busy year, RCAHMS undertook three main archaeological surveys in 2007: a survey, in partnership with the National Trust for Scotland, to map the archaeology of the St Kilda archipelago was initiated; the topographic survey of the site of the medieval burgh of Roxburgh, begun in 2006, was continued; and a six-week programme of survey in East Renfrewshire was completed.

The eagerly awaited *In the shadow of Bennachie; a field archaeology of Donside, Aberdeenshire*, was published late in 2007 in partnership with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Work is now well advanced on the preparation of a monograph on the recumbent stone circles of NE Scotland.

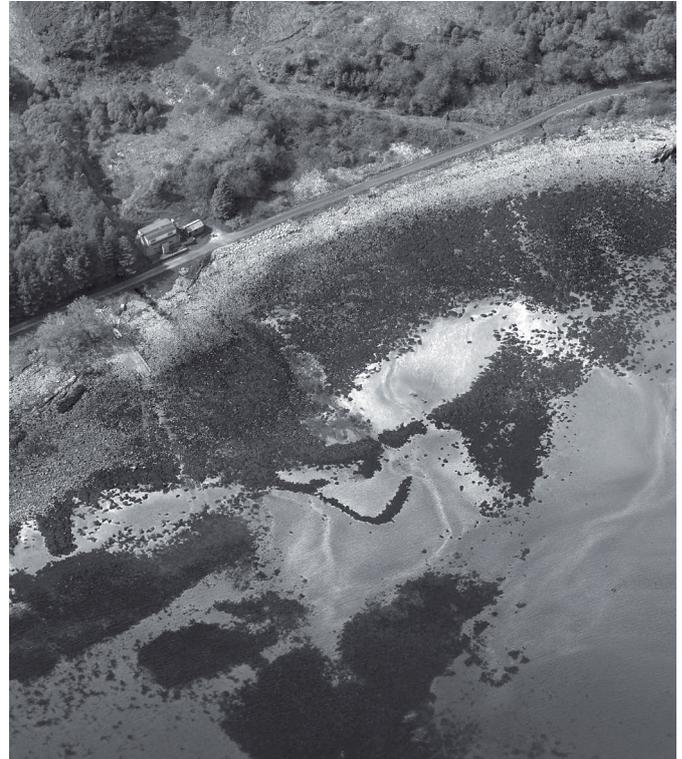
The Scotland's Rural Past Project has completed a very successful first year. Field survey training sessions have been organised throughout Scotland and the first of a series of documentary workshops was held in Edinburgh. In addition, the SRP website (scotlandsruralpast.org.uk) was launched at the Highland Archaeology Conference in October 2007.

Aerial Survey

Aerial survey in 2007 continued to redress the regional and thematic imbalances in the RCAHMS oblique aerial photograph collection. In the W reconnaissance was concentrated on Jura, Mull, Morar and southern Skye, while further to the N parts of Easter and Wester Ross were explored. In all of these areas holdings of known monuments were enhanced and there was a good return of previously unrecorded monuments. The wet summer prevented the development of cropmarks; consequently, flying resources were allocated to a concerted programme of recording architectural subjects and urban areas, focusing particularly on monuments related to Thomas Telford and civil engineering.

East Renfrewshire

A survey of East Renfrewshire, which was undertaken in the summer and autumn of 2007, was designed to revise archaeological records held in the RCAHMS database. To this end



This fish trap near Kirkibost, Strathaird, Skye, was recorded from the air in May 2007. (Crown copyright: RCAHMS DP032015).



Bruce Henry (Renfrewshire Local History Forum), Alex Hale and Leanne McCafferty (both RCAHMS) undertaking archaeological survey in East Renfrewshire (Crown copyright: RCAHMS DP037338).

staff, working in conjunction with members of local archaeological groups, visited a total of over 300 sites and monuments, ranging in date from the Neolithic period to farmsteads abandoned in recent times. Several monuments, including a number of burnt mounds, were recorded for the first time.

Historic Land-use Assessment

The Historic Land-use Assessment project (HLA), which is jointly funded by RCAHMS and Historic Scotland, has now surveyed some two-thirds of the land area of Scotland. Work in 2007 was concentrated on Fife and southern Argyll, with the survey of Easter Ross and Inverness being completed early in the year. The data for Easter Ross and Inverness is now available online using HLAMAP (www.rcahms.gov.uk); alternatively, it may be obtained from RCAHMS as a GIS dataset for use under licence.

Roxburgh

The survey of the abandoned medieval burgh and castle at Roxburgh, begun in 2006, continued in 2007 with a season of topographical survey of the town. Data from both seasons of work have now been combined in the RCAHMS Geographic Information System, and a digital terrain model has been created incorporating information derived from rectified transcriptions of oblique aerial photographs. Together, these reveal traces of features within the confines of the town, as well as the remains of the burgh's defensive earthworks, which cut across the peninsula between the Rivers Tweed and Teviot.

St Kilda

A three-year survey of the St Kilda archipelago by RCAHMS and the National Trust for Scotland was started in 2007. The principal aim of the project is to compile a basic-scale map of the archaeology on the islands and to consolidate all the previously recorded site data. To date, work has concentrated on the main island, Hirta, where about 600 structures have been recorded, the majority of them cleits – dry stone structures designed for storing seabird carcasses, eggs, hay or peat.

Scotland's Rural Past

Scotland's Rural Past (SRP) is a five-year project established to support local communities to investigate and document abandoned rural settlements. SRP, which is an initiative of the Historic Rural Settlement Trust, is hosted by RCAHMS, with partnership funding from RCAHMS, the Heritage Lottery Fund, Historic Scotland, Highlands and Islands Enterprise and the National Trust for Scotland.

SRP has had a busy and successful first year. Sixteen projects have been set up with local communities around Scotland, ranging in scale from recording all rural settlement remains in Strathconon to the detailed survey of a single site on Mull. The SRP team and RCAHMS staff have provided 12 fieldwork training courses, which have been attended by over 190 volunteers - with at least a further 200 involved in recording projects in different parts of Scotland. A number of schools and Young Archaeologists Clubs have also started SRP projects in 2007, and young members of



Ian Parker (RCAHMS) and Samantha Dennis (NTS) undertaking GPS survey above Village Bay, Hirta, St Kilda (Crown copyright: RCAHMS DP037436).

RCAHMS

the communities in Islay and Strathpeffer have been working alongside (and even helping to train) older members.

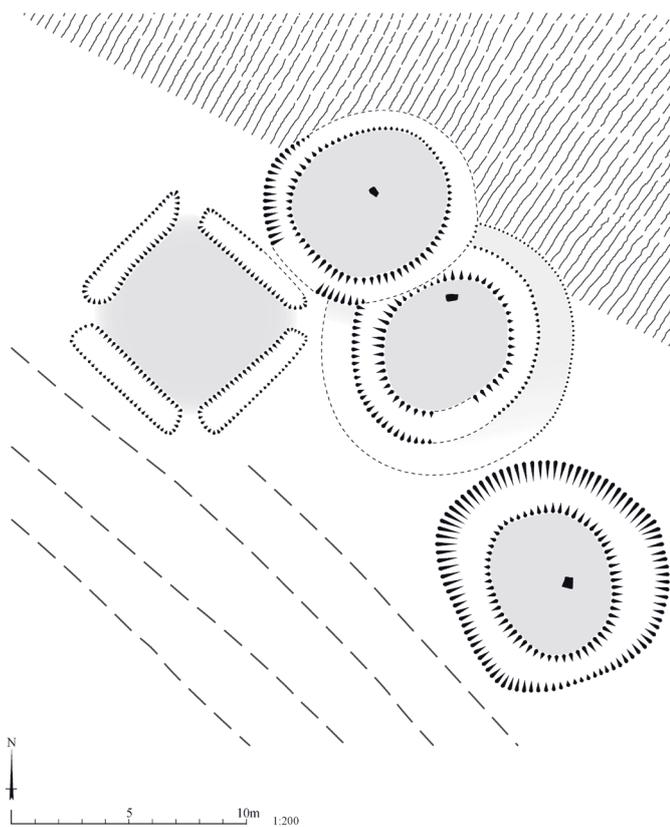
The SRP website (www.scotlandruralpast.org.uk) was launched in October 2007, providing extensive guidance and advice on setting up research and recording projects. It contains a number of interactive features, including an on-line form enabling project volunteers to send their fieldwork records to RCAHMS.



Scotland's Rural Past Training Session: pupil at Ulva Ferry Primary School learning how to use an alidade for a plane table survey. (Crown copyright: RCAHMS DP027104).

Special Surveys

Special surveys undertaken by RCAHMS in 2007 included the Pictish cemetery at Pityoulish, Aviemore, the remains of the medieval abbey at Balmerino, Fife, and a recently identified medieval manor house at Grantully, Perth and Kinross.



Plan of the Pictish cemetery at Pityoulish, near Aviemore, Highland. (Crown copyright: RCAHMS GV004323).

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Building a Picture of Scotland's Past

19 September 2007 saw the official launch of RCAHMS keystone centenary project *Treasured Places* with an online vote to find the nation's favourite archive image from RCAHMS national collections. 100 images were selected including archaeological sites, castles and monuments, feats of civil engineering and pieces of urban architecture, showcasing the journey throughout which our nation's built heritage has unfolded. Over 22,000 people voted via a specially created website, www.treasuredplaces.org.uk, to decide their winner. In a thrillingly close competition, a survey drawing of the Lady Victoria Colliery in Newtongrange, Midlothian, beat off stiff competition from a number of the nation's most iconic places to win the title of 'Scotland's most Treasured Place'. Following the win, RCAHMS commissioned Edinburgh Makar, Valerie Gillies, to pen a poem celebrating the Colliery's newly acquired title.

A major exhibition of Scotland's 'Treasured Places' will follow from 25 October 2008–17 January 2009 at Edinburgh's City Art Centre. The exhibition will explore the evolving work of RCAHMS from conception to the present day, showcasing for the first time original items from our extensive archive collection. Scotland's top ten 'Treasured Places' as voted by the public will also feature alongside personal accounts of people's connections to their own heritage and their own special places. A complementary touring exhibition will, at the same time, visit ten towns across Scotland.

Further activities of the project include a creative workshop series working with community groups and schools to explore their own historical and cultural heritage. An online interactive facility will also be launched in March 2009, in which members of the public can contribute their own information and images to the RCAHMS Canmore database. This information will form a distinct part of the national record and will be available for all to see. To find out more about Treasured Places, please visit www.treasuredplaces.org.uk.

COLLECTIONS

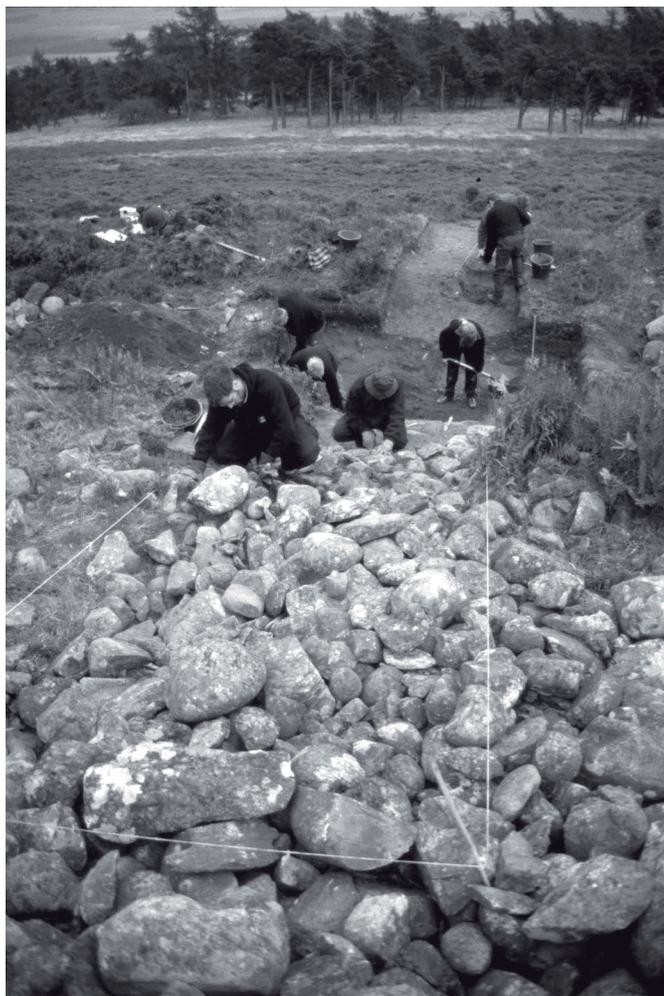
In the course of this year we have received a wide range of archaeological material, from reports on watching briefs to full archives from excavations and surveys. This year's largest accession is the archive from the survey and excavations at the Brown Caterthun and the White Caterthun, by CFA Archaeology, 1995–6. Other highlights include measured drawings of the early medieval stones from Kinneddar Manse, Drainie, and Edderton, by IG Scott.

Material can be accepted in both traditional paper form, and as digital media. RCAHMS continues to take a lead role in the development of policies and guidelines on standards of archival creation and preservation, to ensure that this material continues to be accessible for the future.

Copies of guidelines for the creation of paper and digital archives are available online, through the Freedom of Information section of the RCAHMS website www.rcahms.gov.uk.

The RCAHMS public search room is open for consultation, Monday to Friday, from 9.30am to 4.30pm at John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9NX.

Telephone: 0131 662 1456
Fax: 0131 662 1477/1499
E-mail: nmrs@rcahms.gov.uk
Website: www.rcahms.gov.uk



View of the rampart, ditch and counterscarp bank of the White Caterthun multivallate fort, taken during excavations by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 1995–6. Accession Number 2007/154 (Copyright: Historic Scotland SC 1097417).

All the material detailed in the following accessions list is available for public consultation, although it may be a considerable time before it is catalogued and a detailed record is available through the online Canmore database. It should also be noted that some material is housed in an external store, and that several days notice may be required to retrieve it. Contact Dr Iain Fraser to check whether an appointment is necessary to consult any of the material.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACCESSIONS April 2007 to March 2008

SCOTLAND, GENERAL

Archive material from the Association of Regional and Island Archaeologists (ARIA), comprising minutes, correspondence and other papers, 1990–3. (Mr I A G Shepherd, Aberdeenshire Council)

A collection of slides compiled by Dr J Close-Brooks. Subjects range from Dark Age burials, including excavations at Broxmouth, Tillytarmont, Birsay Bay, Hallowhill, Boysack, and Lundin Links; excavations at Dalladies; artefacts including lunulae and stone axes; duns in the Western Isles; Edinshall copper mine; Bigelow, Sandwick, Gurness, Orphir, and Skara

Brae, Orkney; Clatchard Craig; sites and scenes in Shetland, including Stanydale; Traprain Law; East Lomond; sites in Ardnamurchan; Dreva; Killin. (Dr J Close-Brooks)

A collection comprising correspondence between Dr Aubrey Burl, Professor Alexander Thom, Dr Archibald Thom, and J Patrick, relating to their researches into megalithic monuments, 1969–95. (Dr A Burl)

A large collection of slides taken by Dr Anthony Jackson in the course of his research into Pictish symbol stones. (Mrs M Jackson)

Report on the Battlefields Register Pilot Project by The University of Aberdeen and CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2000. (University of Aberdeen)

ABERDEEN, CITY OF

Reports by Murray Archaeological Services: watching brief at Cadona's Pleasure Fairs, Links Road, Aberdeen (MAS 2006–30), 2006; evaluation at 10-12 Canal Street, Aberdeen (MAS 2007–30), 2007; evaluation at 876 Great Northern Road, Aberdeen, 2006; evaluation at Hillhead Halls development, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen (MAS 2007–20), 2007; watching brief at 1052 Jesmond Drive, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen (MAS 2007–1), 2007; evaluation at 281–287 King Street, Aberdeen (MAS 2006–34), 2006; evaluation at Marchburn primary school site, Northfield, Aberdeen (MAS 2007–12), 2007; watching brief at University of Aberdeen New Library, Aberdeen (MAS 2007–2), 2007; watching brief at 26 Cairn Road, Bielside, Aberdeen (MAS 2006–14), 2006; evaluations at Cults Academy, Cults, Aberdeen (MAS 2006–20 and MAS 2007–35), 2006 and 2007; evaluation at The Robert Gordon University Scott Sutherland School, Garthdee, Aberdeen (MAS 2006–32), 2006. (Murray Archaeological Services)

ABERDEENSHIRE

Report on evaluation at Burnland (Site 2, Phase 2), Elrick (AOC 20143), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2007. (AOC (Scotland) Ltd.)

Archive from a historic building survey of Derry Lodge, Mar Lodge Estate (DERY), by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2003. (CFA)

Draft publication text on excavations along the A96 Kintore and Blackburn bypass, by D Alexander, CFA Archaeology Ltd, 1996–7. (Historic Scotland)

Report on Historic Landscape Survey at Pitmedden, by Peter McGowan Associates, Landscape Architects and Addyman Archaeology, 2007. (Peter McGowan Associates)

Reports by Murray Archaeological Services Ltd: watching brief at Deeside Way, Footpaths Aboyne (MAS 2006–22), 2006; evaluation at Tarland Road, Aboyne (MAS 2007–29), 2007; watching brief at East Lodge, Crathes Castle, Crathes (MAS 2006–25), 2006; excavation and standing building report at Culsalmond Mort House, Old Parish Church, Kirkton of Culsalmond, (MAS 2007–4), 2007; watching brief and evaluation at Dunnottar Castle (MAS 2007–16 and 17), 2007; watching brief at Kair House, Fordoun (MAS 2006–26), 2006; watching brief at Forvie Kirk, Sands of Forvie, Slains (MAS 2007–22), 2007;



Excavation in progress at the 13th-century Old Caerlaverock Castle, by SUAT, 1998–9. Accession Number 2007/151 (Copyright: Historic Scotland 1098035 PO).

watching brief at Mains of Cullen, Gamrie (Castle of Cullen of Buchan), (MAS 2007–7), 2007; standing building survey at 47 Duke Street, Huntly (MAS 2007–18), 2007; evaluation at Westgate residential development – Phase 3, Blackhall Road, Inverurie (MAS 2006–27), 2006; removal of a hydro-electric pipe at Kintore (MAS 2007–9), 2007; watching brief at Midmill Long Cairn, Kintore (MAS 2007–20), 2007; evaluation at Midmill South, Kintore (MAS 2007–6), 2007; watching brief at Saphock Farm, Oldmeldrum (MAS 2006–28), 2006; excavation at Pitmedden House, Pitmedden (MAS 2007–11), 2007; evaluation at Rathen West Church Cemetery, Rathen (MAS 2007–3), 2007; watching briefs at Old Castle, Slains (MAS 2007–25), 2007; watching brief and evaluation at Stonehaven waste water transfer scheme, Backies, Stonehaven (MAS 2006–23), 2006 and 2007; standing building survey at Tillychardoch Horse Mill, Tarland (MAS 2007–24), 2007; watching brief at Arnhall Industrial Estate, Westhill (MAS 2006–17, 2006. (Murray Archaeological Services)

ANGUS

Report on watching brief at the House of Dun, Montrose, by AOC Archaeology Group, 2007. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archives from surveys and excavations by CFA Archaeology Ltd at the Brown Caterthun, and the White Caterthun, 1995–6. Publication drawings from the excavation of Neolithic pits, Iron Age souterrains and pits at Dubton Farm, Brechin, (BREW), 1999. Report on an assessment of soil samples at Railway Field, Inverkeilor (CFA 1202), by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2006. (CFA)

Report by CFA Archaeology Ltd on excavations at Redcastle,

Lunan Bay, 1997; draft publication text on excavations at West Mains, Lunan Bay, 1998. (Historic Scotland)

Report on experimental geophysical surveys at Burn of Kilry, Glenisla, by P Morris, 2006. (Dr Peter Morris)

Reports by Murray Archaeological Services Ltd: watching brief at Balintore Castle, Lintrathen (MAS 2007–26), 2007; watching brief at Glamis Castle, Glamis (MAS 2007–8), 2007. (Murray Archaeological Services Ltd)

Reports by SUAT Ltd: evaluation and desk-based assessment at Airlie Primary School, Airlie (AG032007), 2007; watching brief at Glenisla House, Folda, Glen Isla (GJ02), 2007. (SUAT)

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Archive from a human remains call-off at Kilkeddan Farm, Campbeltown (AOC 4077/16), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2005. Report on a watching brief at Long Walk Stables, Kilmartin (AOC 20392), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2007. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: assessment and mitigation proposals at An Suidhe Windfarm (CFA 1197 and 1231), 2006; excavation at Crarae Gardens, Furnace Loch Fyne (CFA 1206), 2006; coastal zone assessment survey phase III, Kintyre and Isle of Arran (CFA 997), 2005; evaluation at Tobermory Sewerage Scheme, Isle of Mull (CFA 1122), 2005. (CFA)

Postcard of Connel Ferry, c1930, and photographs of cross-slab, Riasg Buidhe, Colonsay, c1890. (Dr J Close-Brooks)

Reports by Kilmartin House Museum: excavation and walkover survey at Barnluasgan Dun and Enclosure, 2006; evaluations carried out as part of the Dalriada Project, 2006; survey at Eredine/Brenchoillie Forest, 2006; desk-based and archaeological field survey at Kilmichael, Kilmory, Ardcastle and Minard Forests, 2007. (Kilmartin House Museum)

Report on a gravestone survey at Kilchattan Kirkyard, by Luing History Group, 2007. (Luing History Group)

Report on excavation at North Garhallow, Dunoon and Kilmun, by A MacDougall, 2004. (Mr A MacDougall)

Reports by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: watching brief at Cardingmill Cottage, Oban (07018), 2007; data structure report, at Eastlands Road, Rothesay, Isle of Bute, 2007. (Rathmell Archaeology)

Report on a watching brief at Kirk Dam, Rothesay, Bute, by Scotia Archaeology, 2006. (Scotia Archaeology)

Reports by T C Welsh: structures near Dun Mhor, Crinan Wood, North Knapdale, 2007; a multivallate fort at Tullochgorm, Minard, 2007. (Dr T C Welsh)

CLACKMANNAN

Report on an evaluation at Riccarton, Clackmannan (CFA 1281), by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2007. (CFA)

Report on watching brief at Muckhart Parish Church (MH01), by SUAT Ltd, 2007. (SUAT)

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Report on watching brief, at Mote of Mark, Rockcliffe, Kirkcudbrightshire, by M Brann, 2006. (Mr M Brann)

Report on an evaluation at Whitefaced Knowe (Eskdalemuir Forestry Bypass Road), by Dumfries and Galloway Council, 2007. (Dumfries and Galloway Council)

Report on excavation and geophysical survey at Caerlaverock Castle, by M L Brann, SUAT and GeoQuest Associates 1998. Draft publication text, interim, structures and specialist reports from excavations at Dundrennan Abbey, by G Ewart, Kirkdale Archaeology, 1992–4. (Historic Scotland)

Report on survey at Cairnhead Community Forest, by A Hoaen, 2005; evaluation at Marchfield Rounall, Dumfries, by A Hoaen and H Loney, 2002. (Dr A Hoaen)

Photocopies of two drawings of a 1937 bombing target on the military range at West Freugh, Luce Sands. (Mr R Pearce, MoD Representative)

Reports by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: evaluation at Planting End (06078), 2007; evaluation at Whitecrook Quarry, Glenluce (06013), 2006; watching brief at George Street, Whithorn, 2007. (Rathmell Archaeology)

Archive from excavations at Old Caerlaverock Castle, by M L Brann, SUAT, 1999. (SUAT)

Report on a possible barbican at Castledykes, Dumfries, by T C Welsh, 2007. (Dr T C Welsh)

DUNDEE, CITY OF

Report on a standing building recording survey at Panmure Buildings City Quay, Dundee (CFA 1179), 2006. (CFA)

EAST AYRSHIRE

Archive from an evaluation at Floak Quarry, Fenwick (AOC 4219), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2003. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report on a survey, evaluation and watching brief at Glenmuckloch Conveyor Route, New Cumnock (CFA 1222), by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2006. (CFA)

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Archive from an evaluation and watching brief at Alloway Grove, Kirkintilloch (AOC 20019), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2005–6. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports on an excavation and resistivity survey at Bearsden Roman Fort, by D Breeze 1973–82 and I Banks, GUARD 1995. (Historic Scotland)

EAST LoTHIAN

Archive from an evaluation, at a waste water treatment works, Garvald (AOC 4733), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: watching brief at Unit 3, Wagon Inn, Aberlady (CFA 1239), 2006; desk-based assessment and evaluation, at Ashfield, Dunbar (CFA 1288), 2007; standing building survey at Bellevue Hotel, Dunbar (CFA 1163), 2006; works at Dunbar Leisure Pool, Castle Park, Dunbar (CFA 1215 and 1307), 2006; investigations at a proposed residential development at St Pauli, Belhaven Road, Dunbar (CFA 1293.1), 2007; desk-based assessment, watching briefs and evaluation at Dunbar Waste Water Treatment Works, West Barns, Dunbar (CFA 1267 and 1297), 2007; watching brief at Sinclair McGill Building, Haddington (CFA 1314), 2007; archive assessment and evaluation at 253 North High Street, Musselburgh (CFA 1325), 2007.; post-excavation archive report on Old Abbey Road, North Berwick (CFA 1301), 2007; standing building appraisal at Pencaitland House (CFA 1189), 2006; Prestongrange Community Project, Year 2 (CFA 1125), 2006; evaluation at a proposed car park, Prestonpans Station (CFA 1320), 2007; archive assessment, metal detector survey and archaeological watching brief, at Bankton House, Tranent (CFA 1294), 2007; standing building survey at Tynninghame Links Steading (CFA 1302), 2007. (CFA)

Report on building survey at Newhailes Flower Garden Wall, Inveresk, by Connolly Heritage Consultancy, 2007. (Connolly Heritage Consultancy)

Report on Smugglers' Cave, Aberlady, by A Derrick, 2006. (Ms L Ritchie)

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EAST RENFREWSHIRE

Report on a survey of Middleton Farm (Occasional Paper No.89), by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 2007. (ACFA)

Report on an archaeological survey of Sites 40 and 41 at Whitelee Windfarm (CFA 1261), by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2007. (CFA)

Plan of unenclosed platform at Ballageich Hill, Eaglesham, by S Hunter, 1994. (Mrs S Hunter)

Two CD-ROMs containing images of Busby Upper Cotton Mill, photographed by S M Nisbet, University of Paisley, 1979–2007. (Dr S M Nisbet, University of Paisley)

EDINBURGH, CITY OF

Archive from investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: evaluation and standing building assessment at 82 Craigs Road (AOC 20089), 2006; evaluation at Bridge Street, Newbridge (AOC 4798), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: standing building survey and watching brief at Advocate's Close (CFA 1312), 2007; standing building survey and watching brief at Sunbury House, Belford Mews (CFA 1196 and 1264), 2006; evaluation and watching brief, at Bonnington Road Lane, Ashley Place and Tinto Place (CFA 1317), 2007; watching brief at 1 Cramond Glebe Gardens (CFA 1223), 2006; watching brief at Duddingston Church Hall, Duddingston Village (CFA 1227), 2006; standing building survey at The Pottery, 41 Ravenscroft Street (CFA 1204), 2006; test-pit excavation and watching brief at Edinburgh Airport Rail Link (CFA 1152), 2006; standing building survey at Middle Pier Warehouse, Granton House (CFA 1311), 2007; watching brief at Mitchell

Street, Leith (CFA 1185), 2006; watching brief at St Mary's, Star of the Sea, Leith (CFA 1171), 2006; test-pitting and excavation of cable trench at Liberton Kirk (CFA 1209), 2006; watching brief at M9 spur extension and A90 upgrading (CFA 1219), 2006; watching brief at 4 Bridge Street, Newbridge (CFA 1278), 2007; watching brief at Braid Burn Flood Prevention Scheme: Oxgangs Road North, Bridge Replacement (CFA 1260), 2006; watching brief at Spring Gardens, Holyrood Park (CFA 1187), 2006; historic building survey at Westfield Bonded Warehouse (CFA 1180), 2006. (CFA)

Report on watching brief at The South Drive, Cramond House, Cramond, by V E Dean, 2005. (Mrs V E Dean)

Specialist report for excavations at Scottish Parliament site, Headland Archaeology 1998–2001. (Headland Archaeology)

Draft report on excavation of Roman sites at Cramond, by N Holmes, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society 1988–2001. Data structure report and draft publication text on excavations at Arthur's Seat, Holyrood Park, by D Alexander, CFA, 1994–5. (Historic Scotland)

Reports by SUAT Ltd: watching brief at The Caves, 253–255 Cowgate (EB09), 2007; evaluation at Holyrood High School (EB10), 2007; standing building recording, evaluation and excavation at 4–42 Elbe Street, Leith (EB04), 2007. (SUAT)

FALKIRK

Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: archaeological evaluation at Shore Road, Airth (CFA 1319), 2007; archaeological watching brief from Rough Castle to Lime Road, Falkirk (CFA 1243), 2006. (CFA)

Reports by SUAT Ltd: archaeological assessment at Eastburn



General view of excavations by Headland Archaeology Ltd, prior to the construction of the Scottish Parliament. Accession Number 2007/55 (Copyright: Historic Scotland SC 1097449).

Drive, Callendar Park (SAM 8829), 2007; evaluation at New Carron Road, Stenhousemuir, 2007. (SUAT)

FIFE

Report on conservation of the Melville Tomb, Collessie, by ARC (Architecture, Research, Conservation), 2003. (Ms J Andersson, ARC (Architecture Research Conservation))

Archive from investigations by CFA Archaeology Ltd: watching brief and excavation at 76 St Margaret's Street, Dunfermline (MAGS), 2000; environmental impact assessment and walkover survey at Earlseat, Kirkcaldy (EARL), 2001.

Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: survey at Crail Airfield (CFA 1164), 2006;

Survey at Crail Airfield (CFA 1164), 2006; survey at Dean Plantation and Balgownie Wood (CFA 1290), 2007; evaluation at St Ninian's, Thornton Wood (CFA 1247), 2006. (CFA)

Report on excavations at St Mary's (Old) Parish Church, Dairsie, by Church of Scotland/Fife Council Archaeological Unit, 2006. (Mr C Campbell-Brown, Fife Council Archaeological Unit)

Report on monitoring of borehole and trial pit excavation at Kincardine Crossing, by Jacobs Babbie, 2005. (Jacobs Babbie)

Report on survey at Hill of Tarvit, Cupar, by National Trust for Scotland, 2007. (National Trust for Scotland)

Report on a watching brief at Anglepark Quarry, Annsmuir, Ladybank (LN01), by SUAT Ltd, 2005. (SUAT)

GLASGOW, CITY OF

Report on excavation and evaluation at Gartloch Road, Garthamlock (AOC 20393). by AOC Archaeology Group, 2007. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report on a controlled soil strip at Lochwood Farm, Lochend Road, Gartcosh (CFA 1183), by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2006. (CFA)

Report on an inspection at 1237 Cathcart Road, by N McNeill, 2003. (Mr N McNeill)

HIGHLAND

Report on watching brief at 2 Kilbride, Torrin, Isle of Skye, by Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey, 2006. (Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey)

Report on a survey of the northern end of Raasay (Kyle Rona, Achadh and Doire Dubh) (Occasional Paper No 90), by Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 2007. (ACFA)

Report on runic inscribed stone at St. Peter's Kirk, Thurso, by Nicolas Boyes Stone Conservation, 2007. (Nicolas Boyes Stone Conservation)

Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: post-excavation archive report

on A832 Achnasheen to Kinlochewe Road Upgrade Phase 3: Glen Docherty Viewpoint to Kinlochewe (CFA 1188), 2007; standing building survey at Balnaglack farmstead, Castle Stewart (CFA 1234), 2006; monitoring at Farr Windfarm, Moy (CFA 1213), 2006; desk-based assessment and evaluation at Alltshellach Hotel, North Ballachulish (CFA 1259), 2006; evaluations at Castle Stuart Golf Links, Old Petty (CFA 1177 and 1237), 2006; evaluation at Home Farm, Portree (CFA 1034), 2005; assessment of Ground Penetrating Radar survey in relation to wetland landscapes (CFA 1287), 2007. (CFA)

Postcard of Canisbay Parish Kirk, c1910, and photographs of Ledmore marble quarry, Assynt, 1997, and St Donan's Cross, Kildonan, 1998. (Dr J Close-Brooks)

Reports on desk-based assessments and walk over surveys by Jacobs Babbie: Assynt Water Treatment Works, Clear water tank and Loch Glass Intake, 2004; the Nairn to Clunas Water Main Replacement, 2005. (Jacobs Babbie)

Report on survey undertaken in the area of Lochan Hakel, Sutherland, by J Kirby, D Marquardt, H MacFarlane and S Duthie, 2006. (Ms S Duthie)

Report and publication drafts on excavations at Smoo Cave, Sutherland, by GUARD, 1992 and 1995. (Historic Scotland)

Report on an archaeological survey of Loch Hourn, Inverness-shire, by North of Scotland Archaeological Society (NOSAS), 2006. (North of Scotland Archaeological Society)

Report on inspection of two anemometer mast positions at Corriemoillie, Garve, Easter Ross, by RPS Planning, Transport & Environment, 2006. (RPS Planning, Transport & Environment)

Measured drawings of the Clach Biorach, Edderton, symbol stone, by I G Scott, 2007. (Mr I G Scott)

Report on evaluation at Applecross Broch, Wester Ross, by Wessex Archaeology, 2006. (Wessex Archaeology)

Reports on archaeological deposits from a Limestone Cave at Uamh An Ard Achadh (High Pasture Cave), Isle of Skye, by West Coast Archaeological Services, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2007. (West Coast Archaeological Services)

Report on standing building recording at Drummondhill, Stratherrick Road, Inverness-shire, by J Wordsworth, 2004. (Mr J Wordsworth)

MIDLOTHIAN

Archive from a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and trial trenching at Oxenfoord West (ONYX), by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2000–02. Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: standing building recording and archaeological evaluation at Cakemuir Castle (CFA 1214), 2006; desk-based assessment and evaluation at land to the north of Edmonstone, The Wisp (CFA 1306), 2007; watching brief and evaluation at Fordel Mains (CFA 1274), 2006; desk-based assessment and evaluation at Build 27, New Hunterfield, Gorebridge (CFA 1337), 2007; survey, evaluation, excavations and post-excavation work at Newbigging Open Cast Coal Site extension (CFA 910, 962, 1025, 1181.1, and 1284), 2004–07; assessment at Shawfair Water Main (CFA 1261), 2007; works at

RCAHMS

Shewington (CFA 1305.1), 2007. (CFA)

MORAY

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NORTH AYRSHIRE

Reports by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: evaluation at Seafield Cottage, Blackwaterfoot (06081), 2007; monitoring at Tigh-na-Druim, Shiskine (07017), 2007. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: evaluation at Rawyards, Airdrie (CFA 1257), 2007; fieldwork at Westway retail park, Castlecary Road, Cumbernauld (CFA 1049), 2005. (CFA)

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ORKNEY

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Report on a desk-based assessment and walkover survey at the Stenness Sewer Replacement and Waste Water Treatment Works, by Jacobs Babbie, 2005. (Jacobs Babbie)

Reports by Orkney Archaeological Trust: evaluation of the Dyke of Sean Car Park, Sandwick, 2006; coastal erosion assessment at Stackelbrae, Eday, 2006; desk-based assessment at Stromness Sewer Rehabilitation, 2006. (Orkney Archaeological Trust (OAT))

Report of geophysical survey of Orkney World Heritage Area, by Orkney College Geophysics Unit, 2004; survey, at Wyre, by A Thomas, 2006. (Orkney College Geophysics Unit)

PERTH AND KINROSS

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Reports on geophysical surveys by P Morris, at Kinfauns Churchyard, 2007, and Rait Churchyard, 2007. Report on geophysical survey, at Westtown Chapel, Errol, by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, 2007. (Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust)

Report on standing building survey, at Old Reading Room, Pitgowan, by Scotia Archaeology, 2006. (Scotia Archaeology)

Reports by SUAT Ltd: watching brief at North Balloch steading, Alyth (AG02), 2007; standing building survey and watching brief, at Drum of Cowgask, Auchterarder (AA10), 2007; evaluation at Bankfoot New Church, Mansfield Park, Bankfoot (BK01), 2007; watching brief at Langside Drive, Comrie (CM05), 2007; evaluation at Newton Farm, Glencarse (GC03), 2007; watching brief at Campsie Hill, Guildtown (GZ01), 2007; watching brief at Mains of Inchtire, Moncur Road, Inchtire (JH05), 2007; watching brief at Little Dunkeld Church, Little Dunkeld (DK 03), 2005; standing building survey at East Nether Benchil Farm (SY04), 2007; evaluation at Riggs Road/Whitefriars Street, Perth (PE47), 2007; evaluation at Lagreach, Pitlochry (PL04), 2007; evaluation, at Gowrie Farm, Stanley (SY03), 2007. (SUAT)

Reports on sites in Perth and Kinross by Dr T C Welsh: the Coupar Grange Cropmarks, Bendochy, 2007; preliminary notes on sites at Forteviot, 2007; the Forteviot Crop Marks, 2007; 'Haly Hill', Forteviot, 2007; a promontory site, possible high status site and other structures, at Mailer and Kirkton Hills, 2007; Creag Na Ciche, Pitlochry, 2007; a possible promontory fort, at Gallows Knowe/Monk's Den, Scone, 2007; the medieval town of Scone, 2007. (Dr T C Welsh)

RENFREWSHIRE

Report on an evaluation at Shuttle Street/Witherspoon Street, Paisley (PA07), by SUAT Ltd, 2007. (SUAT)

Notes on barite working sites in Renfrewshire, 2007. (Mr D Goold, Composite Energy Ltd)

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Archive from a watching brief and excavation of a Bronze Age burial, Hoprig, Cockburnspath (EOSW), by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 1998–9. Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: watching brief at Carcant wind farm, Moorfoot Hills (CFA 1273), 2006; standing building survey and evaluation at Old Nenthorn House, Nenthorn (CFA 1195), 2006. (CFA)

Draft report from the Linear Earthworks survey by J Barber, CEU, 1982. Publication drafts and map sheets from a survey of the Bowmont Valley and the Northern Cheviot Hills by R Tipping and R Mercer, 1984–8. (Historic Scotland)

SHETLAND

Correspondence and copies of maps and photographs relating to Quendale Haa, Dunrossness. (Prof D Flinn, Department of Earth Sciences, The University of Liverpool)

Report on sample submission for radiocarbon dates from excavations at sites in Shetland by S Carter, AOC, 1983 and 1989. Report on excavations at Cruester Burnt Mound, Bressay, by EASE Archaeology, 2000. (Historic Scotland)

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Report on evaluation and watching briefs at Burns National Heritage Park, Alloway, by Addyman Archaeology, 2007. (Addyman Archaeology)

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Report on survey and desk-based assessment on the A77, Glen App (07019), by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd, 2007. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

Report on survey at St Bride's Well, by A Wakeling, 2004. (Mrs A Wakeling)

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Report on Geophysical and Topographical Survey at Ligh Mains Motte, by M Mitchell, 2006. (Mr M Mitchell, Glasgow University)

Report on environmental assessment at Duneaton, Abington, by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd, 2007. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: evaluation at The Lairs, Blackwood (CFA 1043), 2005; watching brief on Lanark town centre streetscape (CFA 1020), 2005; evaluation at Wilsontown

opencast coal scheme – Phase 2 (CFA 1249), 2006; peat assessment at Wilsontown opencast coal scheme (CFA 1248), 2006. (CFA)

Report on watching brief at Wester Kitchside, by The National Trust for Scotland, 2007. (The National Trust for Scotland)

STIRLING

Reports on archaeological field surveys by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists: a Shielling Site at Doctor's Burn, Part 1 - West Bank of the River Lochay (Occasional Paper No. 88), 2007; Kenknock, Glen Lochay (Occasional Paper No. 86), 2006. (Mr D MacInnes, ACFA)

Report on a standing building survey and recording of semaphore signals and related features for the Stirling-Alloa-Kincardine railway route re-opening and linked improvements (CFA 1240), by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2006. (CFA)

Report on a watching brief at Inchfad, Loch Lomond (LZ01), by SUAT Ltd, 2007. (SUAT)

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Archive from a watching brief at Castle Street, Dumbarton (AOC 4845), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

WEST LoTHIAN

Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: watching brief at 18 Avonmill Road, Linlithgow Bridge (CFA 1063), 2006; monitored topsoil strip at Philipstoun House, Linlithgow (CFA 1225), 2006. (CFA)

WESTERN ISLES

Report on walkover survey at 24 Cross, Ness, Lewis, by C Barrowman, 2007. (Dr C Barrowman)

Drawings from excavations by CFA Archaeology Ltd at: Bagh an Ackara, North Uist (BAA/AMR), 1995–6; Ceann nan Clachan, North Uist (CNC), 1995–7; Geirisclett, North Uist (GEIR), 1997. (CFA)

Reports by Jacobs Bابتie: desk-based assessment and walkover survey on the Balallan to Laxay Replacement Water Main, 2005; desk-based assessment and walkover survey, at Bragar, 2007; assessment at the Eriskay to South Uist (Garynamoine) Water Pipeline, 2004; desk-based assessment and walkover survey, at the Keose replacement water main, 2006; coastal zone assessment of parts of the Western Isles (South Islands). Project 4 – North Uist (east coast) (CFA 1262), 2007; watching brief, at the Port of Ness Water Mains Renewal, 2007. (Jacobs Bابتie)

Report on an archaeological watching brief at Barpa Langais, by I McHardy, 2007. (Mr I McHardy)

Report on the 2004–5 survey of Lewis Coastal Chapel sites by University of Glasgow, 2005. (University of Glasgow)

ACCESS TO SOME ON-LINE RESOURCES IN SCOTLAND

Rebecca Jones and Peter McKeague, RCAHMS

2007 saw not only the 60th anniversary of *Discovery and excavation in Scotland (DES)*, but also the launch of the back issues on-line. All the earlier issues, from 1947 to five years before the current issue, are now available digitally through the ArchSearch catalogue, hosted by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), based in the University of York (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/des/index.cfm>), and can also be accessed via the Archaeology Scotland website (<http://www.scottisharchaeology.org.uk/>). In addition, all the data from *Discovery and excavation in Scotland* are added on an annual basis to Canmore, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) national database, and RCAHMS is currently exploring the possibility of adding links between the Canmore references and the digital publication of *DES*.

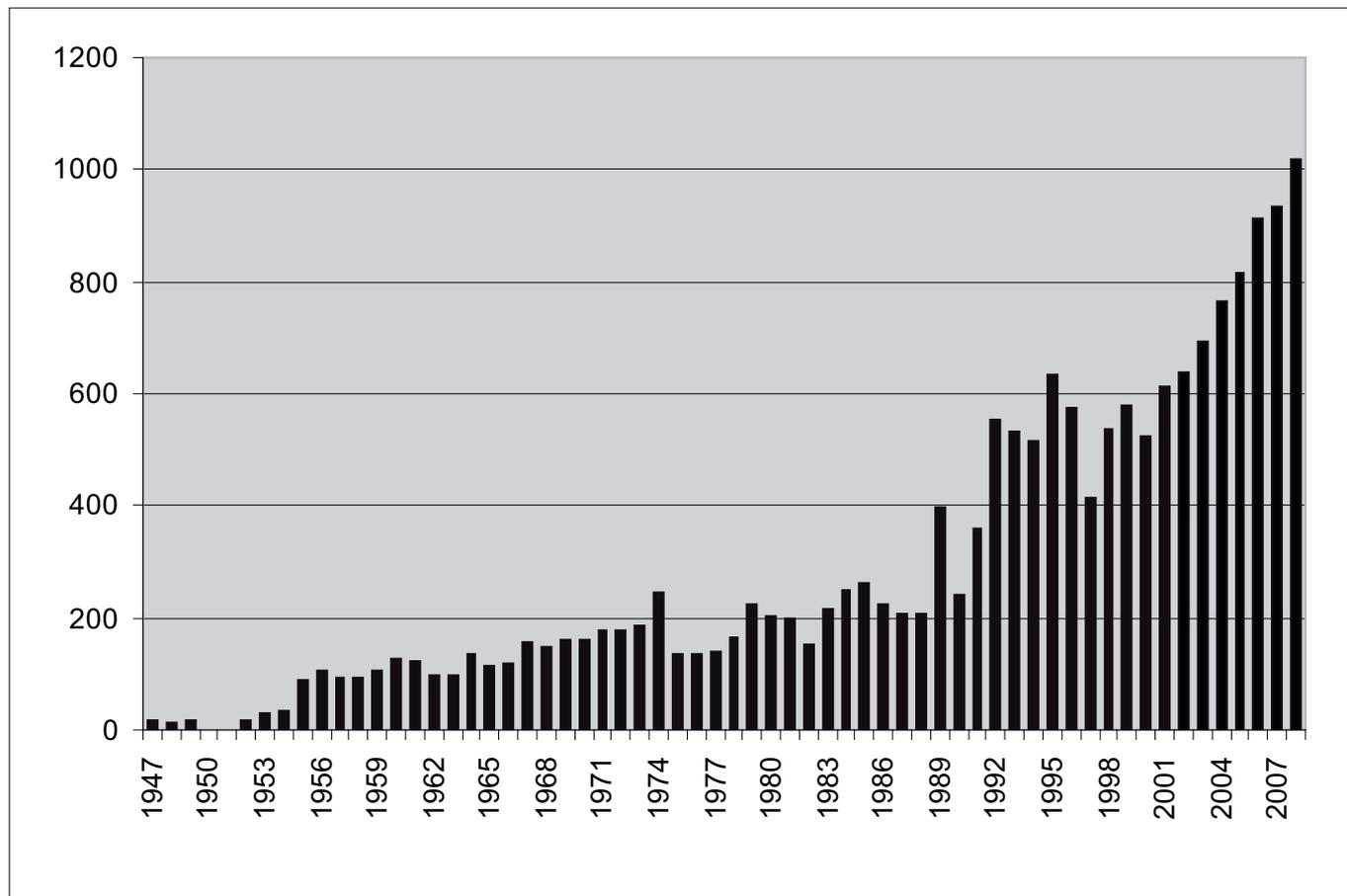
When the first issue of *Discovery and excavation in Scotland* was published in 1947, no one could have imagined the digital age in which we would all find ourselves in the early 21st century. There is now a huge number of on-line resources for those interested in the archaeology of Scotland, some of which will be detailed below.

Over the past 60 years there has been a significant increase in the size of *DES*, from the initial typescript report of the Scottish Regional Group of CBA comprising three pages detailing 16 summary accounts of fieldwork in 1947, to over 1,000 reports in the current edition. This growth not only reflects the

continued and increased involvement of the universities, and the growing interest of individuals and amateur groups actively researching Scottish field archaeology, but also the burgeoning commercial archaeological sector. Implementation of National Planning Policy Guidance, such as *NPPG5 – Archaeology and planning* in 1992, coupled with the establishment of local archaeological services in most councils throughout Scotland by 2007, has resulted in the tripling of the number of fieldwork reports since the early 1990s from an average of 300 to over 900 entries per volume (reported as a result of the developments control process). Only a small percentage of these projects is written up and published elsewhere, meaning that *Discovery and excavation in Scotland* remains the primary source for information on current archaeological projects in Scotland.

OASIS

In April 2007, an Internet development, known as OASIS (the **O**nline **A**ccess to the **I**ndex of archaeological investigation**S**) was launched. OASIS ensures the efficient, effective and economic collection, management and dissemination of information from archaeological fieldwork for the benefit of everyone interested in Scottish archaeology. Fieldwork reports can be uploaded by contributors and transferred across the Internet to local and national services for incorporation in their record systems. The data capture form includes the ability to upload and transfer the digital copies of fieldwork reports, the so-called grey



The growth in archaeological fieldwork reported annually through *Discovery and excavation in Scotland*.

literature, that are increasingly becoming the final account of many projects undertaken through the development control process, and are otherwise never formally published. Once the records have been validated both locally and nationally, copies of these reports may be accessed online via the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue and, in time, directly from the RCAHMS Canmore website.

OASIS complements and encourages the continued reporting of fieldwork through DES. From November 2007, the OASIS form was adapted to include an option to submit text on-line from such projects for *Discovery and excavation*, thereby also streamlining the submission process for the DES editors.

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

PASTMAP

PASTMAP is a map browsing and query system for Scottish National and Regional Archaeological and Architectural Datasets. It is developed and maintained jointly by RCAHMS and Historic Scotland. PASTMAP currently contains information from RCAHMS' Canmore database as well as statutory information on scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings and gardens and designed landscapes from Historic Scotland. Information from several of the local authority Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs, also known as Historic Environment Records – HERs) is also available through PASTMAP, with more due to be added. Several of these SMRs/HERs are available on-line through their relevant host organisation websites. Further information can be found on the 'Contacts' pages of PASTMAP. It should be noted that PASTMAP contains data for information purposes only, and should not be used for development control without specialist advice.

www.pastmap.org.uk

CANMORE

Canmore is RCAHMS' national database for the archaeology and built heritage of Scotland. It contains details of some 270,000 archaeological sites, monuments, buildings and maritime sites in Scotland, together with an index to the drawings, manuscripts and photographs in the RCAHMS collections. Images of over 80,000 of the photographs or drawings in the collection are also available on-line. Canmore, and its accompanying map browsing application, Canmap, will be re-launched late in 2008 with an easier to use search interface integrating both text and map information, and different underlying technology.

www.rcahms.gov.uk

The Archaeology Data Service

Through ArchSearch, the Archaeology Data Service provides free online access to a wealth of digital resources. ArchSearch combines information from a wide range of databases into a single searchable resource. Users may search via keywords across all contributing resources or refine their search by selecting specific datasets and/or look for specific options such as the Title, Who, What, Where and When. Copies of parts of Canmore and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service SMR may be searched online through ArchSearch. This facility also acts a repository for some digital archives created through fieldwork and other research. Here users may download and use copies of the digital files created. For those users unfamiliar with the search tools available, there are online help pages providing advice on both searching and using the digital files – including signposting downloadable software including view only versions of certain specialist software packages.

To date there are relatively few archives for Scotland available through the service. However, users can fully and freely access

the archives from the Scotland's First Settlers and the First Farmers projects, the construction and re-use of Bargrennan chambered cairns in south-west Scotland, or individual site investigations at Scalloway Broch and at Dunadd.

Through the ArchSearch library, users may access scanned back copies of a range of national and local journals. Of particular interest to Scotland, as well as *Discovery and excavation in Scotland*, users may consult almost the entire run of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, *Archaeologia Scotica* and the Society's out-of-print monographs (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/psas/>). For bibliographic references cited under specific site entries, Canmore will have embedded hyperlinks signposting the related publications in the relatively near future.

Since 2001, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in collaboration with Historic Scotland, has developed the digital publication series called *Scottish Archaeological Internet Reports (SAIR)*. SAIR was developed in recognition that the number and size of archaeological fieldwork reports exceeded the amount of space available both through the *Proceedings of the Society* and the regional journals. Full details of available publications covering a wide range of sites, both geographically and chronologically may be viewed at http://www.sair.org.uk/sair_list.html and are increasing annually.

Useful urls:

The online resources described above may be freely consulted via the Internet, but some do require the user to register (without charge) or accept copyright licence terms and conditions. However, please note that, unlike traditional publications, the specific web link addresses (urls) given are subject to change over time as Information Services develop and web hosts change.

RADIOCARBON DATES

RADIOCARBON DATES ARRANGED THROUGH NATIONAL MUSEUMS SCOTLAND DURING 2006/7

Alison Sheridan, with Richard Bradley (on Broomend of Crichtie dates)

The year 2006/7 saw an eclectic, but archaeologically significant, choice of material dated. The cremated bone from Midtown of Pitglassie (Aberdeenshire) provided an important addition to the small set of dates for Scottish early Neolithic non-megalithic funerary monuments, while the date for a hazelnut shell from a hearth at Townhead, Rothesay (Bute), helps us date the so-called 'Rothesay style' of Neolithic pottery (Scott 1977). The date for cremated bone from the Knowes of Trotty, obtained on behalf of Orkney Archaeological Trust, represents a final, verificatory dating which confirms a previous date as reported upon in *Discovery and excavation in Scotland* 7, 205, and is of key significance not only for Orkney prehistory but also in the wider dating of Early Bronze Age elite artefacts in distant Wessex! The Inchmarnock date, kindly funded by Sir Robert Smith, gives us another important piece of evidence relating to the currency of Early Bronze Age spacer plate necklaces of jet and similar materials (cf Easter Essendy: *ibid*; and see *ibid*, 39–40 for a report of the re-excavation of the Inchmarnock cist that retrieved the skeletal remains). The Ardeer dates, funded by NMS as part of a partnership with East Ayrshire Council, feed into NMS' long-standing *Dating Cremated Bones Project*. The Broomend of Crichtie dates represent NMS' input into Professor Richard Bradley's successful investigations at this important monument. (See Bradley on Broomend of Crichtie, this volume.) All the results are AMS dates, calibrated using OxCal v.3.10.

In addition to the dates reported upon here (and in Sheridan and Higham and Curtis *et al*, this volume), National Museums Scotland was involved with the selection of material for an extensive new suite of dates for Skara Brae, funded by Historic Scotland. The results of this programme will be reported separately at a future date.

Miscellaneous dates

Findspot, museum, NMRS no.	Dated material, context, associations	Sponsor	Lab No.	Date BP	Date cal BC at 1σ and 2σ
Midtown of Pitglassie, Aberdeenshire (NMS unreg) ¹ NJ74SW 12	Cremated human bone fragment from shallow depression close to location of probable pyre, sealed beneath round cairn; principal artefactual association Carinated Bowl pottery (of Henshall's 'North-Eastern' style)	NMS	GrA-34772	4995±35	3890–3700 3940–3660
Townhead, Rothesay, Bute, Argyll & Bute (Bute Museum) NS06SE 13	Burnt hazelnut shell from probable hearth (excavated c1919) in probable settlement site. Associated with charcoal and with sherd of a pot of Jack Scott's 'Rothesay style' (Scott 1977, fig. 12b) ²	NMS	GrA-35140	4685±40	3520–3370 3630–3360
Inchmarnock cist 3, Argyll & Bute (c/o Bute Museum) NS06SW 11	Unburnt human bone fragment (long bone, young adult female) from cist with spacer plate necklace of jet and other materials, and flint knife	Sir Robert Smith	GrA-34345	3635±35	2111–1943 2133–1902
Knowes of Trotty barrow 1 cist, Orkney (c/o Orkney Archaeological Trust) HY31NW 42	Cremated human bone fragment (adult, indeterminate sex) from cist with gold foil discs, fragment of old amber spacer plate necklace and amber dress accessories	Originally Historic Scotland, for Orkney Archaeological Trust ³	GrA-34776	3575±35	1975–1880 2030–1770
Ardeer Sands, nr Misk Knowes, urn 15 ⁴ , North Ayrshire (Dick Institute, Kilmarnock, KIMMG: 1922/53/1) NS24SE 7	Cremated human bone fragment (adult, probably female, long bone) from inside inverted urn of bucket type (with Cordoned Urn features) from – probably under – an oval cairn. The urn's mouth had been sealed with clay; six white quartz pebbles and one reddish quartz pebble embedded in the clay	NMS	GrA-34770	3350±35	1690–1540 1740–1520
Ardeer Sands, near Misk Knowes, deposit 18, North Ayrshire (Dick Institute, Kilmarnock: KIMMG: 1922/53/1) NS24SE 7	Cremated human bone fragment (adult, indeterminate sex, long bone fragment), unurned but 'with a cover of soft clay', from 'a neatly made cavity' in the cairn, at or near the centre, above the old land surface on which the cairn had been constructed	NMS	GrA-34771	3315±35	1630–1525 1690–1510

Notes:

- Alexandra Shepherd is thanked for her assistance with this material.
- Charcoal from this hearth had previously been radiocarbon dated, during the 1970s, to 4070±100 BP (GaK-1714, standard deviation subsequently increased to ±300 BP by Patrick Ashmore); but the reliability of this date – as with all GaK-dates from the 1970s and 1980s – has been challenged, and it can now safely be dismissed.
- Dated at no charge by the Groningen radiocarbon laboratory, as a verificatory date; Dr J van der Plicht is thanked for arranging this. This date overlaps at 1σ with the previous determination of 3625±35 BP (GrA-32127, 2035–1935 cal BC at 1σ, 2130–1890 cal BC at 2σ) for cremated bone from the same individual (as reported in *Discovery and excavation in Scotland* 7, 205); both demonstrate that the initial date of 3985±40 BP (GrA-29961) obtained for the same individual was a faulty date and should henceforth not be cited.

RADIOCARBON DATES

4. The finds from this cairn were dispersed to various museums in the west of Scotland and to private individuals. The reasons for accepting that the dated bones are indeed from urn 15 are: i) they have been kept inside this urn in the Dick Institute; ii) the assemblage of bones accords with the description, published in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 40 (1905–6), 394, as comprising a small amount of material, including ‘a number of complete phalanges and the ends of some of the long bones’.

Broomend of Crichton dates (NMRS NJ71NE 6)

Sample, context	Lab no. (SUERC- then GU -)	Date BP	Date cal BC at 1σ and 2σ	Comment
Charcoal, short-lived species, mainly hazel. Context 1112 (base of old land surface sealed beneath bank of henge), sample 7, env. no. 37)	13995 (15255)	5230±35	4050–3970 4230–3960	Early Neolithic phase of land use including cultivation, pre-dating erection of monument
Charcoal. Context 1112 (base of old land surface sealed beneath bank of henge), sample 5, env no 35)	13990 (15253)	5260±35	4230–3990 4230–3980	As above
Charcoal, short-lived species, mainly alder. Context 1112 (base of old land surface sealed beneath bank of henge), sample 6, env no 35)	13994 (15254)	5000±35	3900–3700 3950–3690	As above
Charcoal, short-lived species, mainly hazel. Context 1111 (stratified just above 1112), sample 4, env no 33	13989 (15252)	4910±35	3710–3650 3770–3640	As above
Charcoal, unidentifiable species but from latest growth area. Context 1158 (top of one of the entrance post holes), sample 8, env no 48	13996 (15256)	3765±35	2280–2130 2290–2040	Not from the post itself; may constitute a terminus ante quem for erection of the post
Charcoal, short-lived species, mainly <i>calluna vulgaris</i> . Context 1110 (burnt surface of sol buried under henge bank), sample 1, env no 30	13986 (15249)	3665±35	2140–1970 2140–1940	Provides a terminus post quem for the erection of the henge bank (and ditch).
Charcoal, short-lived species, mainly <i>calluna vulgaris</i> . Context 1110 (burnt surface of sol buried under henge bank), sample 2, env no 31	13987 (15250)	3625±35	2035–1935 2130–1890	As above
Charcoal, short-lived species, mainly <i>calluna vulgaris</i> . Context 1110 (burnt surface of sol buried under henge bank), sample 3, env no 32	13988 (15251)	3520±35	1900–1770 1940–1740	As above

General comments on the Broomend of Crichton dates: the evidence for pre-monument, Early Neolithic land use is consistent with the abundant evidence for Early Neolithic activity in this part of Aberdeenshire. Date SUERC-13996 relates to one of a pair of large postholes at the northern entrance to the henge – part of a row of posts extending down the long axis of the henge, found in 2006. The last three dates relate to an episode of vegetation (mainly bracken) clearance through burning. This may have been associated with preparations for the erection of the stone setting and of the northern stone avenue; in any case, the dates demonstrate that the henge bank was not constructed until the Early Bronze Age (with date SUERC-13988 providing the latest *terminus post quem*). It appears that the henge bank – and its associated ditch, whose contents were used to construct the bank – post-dates the stone setting (whose entrances do not align exactly with those of the bank and ditch: see Bradley 2006) and the northern avenue. This situation is echoed elsewhere, as at North Mains, Perth and Kinross, where the bank and ditch were constructed to enclose a pre-existing timber circle.

References

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RADIOCARBON DATES

RADIOCARBON DATING RESULTS FROM *THE BEAKER PEOPLE PROJECT, 2007: SCOTTISH SAMPLES*

Alison Sheridan, Mike Parker Pearson, Mandy Jay, Mike Richards and Neil Curtis

The Beaker People Project is a major interdisciplinary five-year research programme, funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council and led by one of the authors (MPP, of Sheffield University. See Jay and Richards 2007 for details). It aims to investigate patterns of diet, mobility and health in British Beaker-associated skeletons (and in contemporaneous non-Beaker associated skeletons) to help address long-standing issues of identity. The project is examining 250 sets of remains, from five geochemically contrasting areas – namely eastern Scotland, Yorkshire, the Peak District, Wessex and Wales – using osteology, dental microwear, histology and pathology, and isotopic analysis of tooth enamel and bone. Summaries of the results so far have been published in Larsson and Parker Pearson 2007. A subset of the 250 individuals is being radiocarbon dated, to improve our understanding of Beaker chronology.

Scotland was the first area to be investigated, with material (mostly from the NE) taken mainly from the collections of National Museums Scotland (NMS) and Marischal Museum (ABDUA). The results obtained in 2006 were published in *Discovery and excavation in Scotland 7, 198–201*, and discussed within the overall framework of Scottish Beaker dating in Sheridan 2007. The last two Scottish results, obtained in 2007, are presented below. Both are AMS dates, from unburnt remains; the Kinaldie date is from a mandible and the Kilspindie date is from dentine; calibrated using OxCal v.3.10; 2 values are shown in **bold**. Further information on the findspots is available from Canmore. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values are not cited, but it is clear that the individuals both had diets that were mainly or wholly terrestrial in origin. See also Curtis *et al.* this volume for further dates for Beaker-associated and other Early Bronze Age skeletons from Aberdeenshire, dated as part of the Marischal Museum's current *Beakers and Bodies Project*.

Beaker-associated skeleton:

Findspot, museum, Clarke 1970 no	Beaker type ¹	Laboratory no OxA-	Date BP	Date cal BC at 1 σ and 2 σ
Kinaldie (Kinaldy), Kintore, Aberdeenshire. National Museums Scotland, pot NMS X.EG 28; skull (adult male) NMS X.ET 35. Clarke no 1464F (not illustrated)	SN step 4 or 5 N3	V-2228-39	3815 \pm 29	2295–2200 2410–2140

1. Typology according to the schemes of Needham (2005), Shepherd (1986) and Clarke (1970), in that order.

Early Bronze Age skeleton from short cist with no ceramic associations:

Findspot, museum	Laboratory no OxA-	Date BP	Date cal BC at 1 σ and 2 σ
Kilspindie, Aberlady, E. Lothian. Marischal Museum, ABDUA 14429 (adult male)	V-2232-38	3680 \pm 29	2140–2020 2190–1960

Note that although this cist contained no grave goods, a nearby cist contained a vase food vessel. The date obtained for the aceramic cist is well within the date range for the currency of Scottish Food Vessel use (Sheridan 2004).

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RADIOCARBON DATING RESULTS FROM THE BEAKERS AND BODIES PROJECT

Neil Curtis, Neil Wilkin, Meg Hutchison, Mandy Jay, Alison Sheridan, and Margot Wright

The Beakers and Bodies Project is a two-year project based in Marischal Museum, University of Aberdeen, funded by the Leverhulme Trust. It is assessing the beaker-related evidence from NE Scotland (between the Moray Firth and the Firth of Tay), including the dating and stable isotope analyses of some 40 human skeletons from museum collections. The project builds on the NE dates resulting from *The Beaker People Project* (Parker Pearson 2006; Sheridan *et al*, 2006) and earlier programmes and studies (eg Shepherd 1986). It also includes a consideration of beaker typology and manufacture, burial contexts, grave goods, human osteology and evidence for diet from stable isotope analysis.

<i>Findspot; Museum code</i>	<i>Beaker type</i>	<i>Laboratory no OxA-</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Date cal BC to decade</i>
Ord, Auchindoir and Kearn, Aberdeenshire NJ 4901 2711 ABDUA:14240	Developed Northern Step 4 Short-Necked <i>Clarke Fig 495</i>	V-2243-40	3854 ± 31	2460-2210 2470-2200
Borrowstone (cist 5), Kingswells, Aberdeen City NJ 852 081 ABDUA:14741	Developed Northern Step 4 Short-Necked n/a	V-2243-49	3834 ± 29	2350-2200 2460-2190
Pitdrichie (cist 1), Glenbervie, Aberdeenshire NO 7987 8195 ABDUA:90005	Late Northern Step 5 Uncertain n/a	i. V-2243-42 ii. V-2243-43	i. 3831 ± 28 ii. 3816 ± 29	i. 2340-2200 2460-2150 ii. 2300-2200 2440-2140
Mains of Leslie, Premnay, Aberdeenshire NJ 6042 2444 ABDUA:14252	Late Northern Step 4 Short-Necked <i>Clarke Fig 602</i>	V-2243-52	3829 ± 29	2340-2200 2460-2150
Clinterty, Kinellar, Aberdeen City NJ 8410 ABDUA:14218	Late Northern Step 4 Short-Necked <i>Clarke Fig 661</i>	V-2243-41	3813 ± 30	2300-2200 2430-2140
East Castlehill (cist 3), Boyndlie, Tyrie, Aberdeenshire NJ 9056 6261 ABDUA:14219	Final Northern Step 4 Short-Necked <i>Clarke Fig 725</i>	V-2243-51	3809 ± 29	2300-2200 2400-2140
Home Farm, Udny Green, Udny, Aberdeenshire NJ 8860 2650 ABDUA:56001	Northern-North Rhine Step 3 Tall Mid-Carinated (with S-profile) n/a	V-2243-47	3795 ± 28	2290-2150 2340-2130
Parkhill (cist 2), Newmachar, Aberdeenshire NJ 8910 1470 ABDUA:14235	Late Northern Step 4 Short-Necked <i>Clarke Fig. 585</i>	V-2243-54	3777 ± 32	2280-2140 2300-2040
Park Quarry (cist 3), Durris, Aberdeenshire NO 8022 9797 ABDUA:14235	Beaker not classified	V-2243-45	3768 ± 31	2280-2130 2290-2040
Newlands (cist 2), Oyne, Aberdeenshire NJ 6949 2533 ABDUA:14249	Final Northern Step 5 Short-Necked <i>Clarke Fig 721</i>	V-2243-46	3757 ± 29	2280-2060 2290-2040
Blackhill, Tyrie, Aberdeenshire NJ 927 613 ABDUA:14232	Food Vessel/Beaker hybrid Step 7 n/a <i>Clarke Fig 738</i>	V-2243-53	3675 ± 31	2140-1980 2150-1950
Beatties Hill, Spurryhillock, Fetteresso, Aberdeenshire NO 8497 8602 ABDUA:90000	Beaker/Food Vessel hybrid or Food Vessel proper Step 7 n/a, n/a	V-2243-50	3673 ± 29	2140-1980 2140-1950
Persley Quarry, Aberdeen City NJ 9090 1000 ABDUA:14246	Developed Northern Step 4 Short-Necked <i>Clarke Fig 522</i>	V-2243-44	3647 ± 29	2120-1960 2140-1930
Auchlin, Aberdour, Aberdeenshire NJ 9163 ABDUA:14239	No ceramic associations	V-2243-48	3515 ± 28	1890-1770 1920-1750

cont'd

RADIOCARBON DATES

cont'd

This first group of dates presented above consists of material from human skeletons in the University of Aberdeen collections. All are AMS dates, calibrated using OxCal v.4.0 with ranges rounded outwards to the nearest decade. The calibrated range in bold is at two standard deviations (ie 95% confidence). Provisional typology is given in three forms: the first line follows Clarke's (1970) scheme, the second line according to Shepherd's (1986) development of Lanting and Van der Waals (1972), and the third line following Needham (2005). Type designations are followed by references to illustrations of the beakers in Clarke (1970). Other beakers will be illustrated in the final project publication, alongside a discussion of dates and other evidence. Findspot information includes parishes, current local authority areas and NGRs.

References

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Lanting, JN and Van der Waals, JD, 1972 British beakers as seen from the continent: a review article', *Helinium* 12, 20-46
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THE RE-DATING OF SOME SCOTTISH SPECIMENS BY THE OXFORD RADIOCARBON ACCELERATOR UNIT (ORAU): RESULTS RECEIVED DURING 2007

Alison Sheridan and Tom Higham

This follows on from the note published in *Discovery and excavation in Scotland* 7, 202–4, regarding the re-dating of some samples following a problem with the ultrafiltration system used to pretreat bone samples at ORAU between 2000 and 2002. The results of the re-dating of material in 2007, where fresh sampling had been required, are presented here, along with a 'bonus' date obtained for cremated bone from the Stones of Stenness. Sample selection was done by Alison Sheridan. Note that: i) some samples are still being dated; ii) a couple of specimens are yet to be re-sampled; and iii) where it was not possible to re-sample, different material has been substituted. It is anticipated that the results for these specimens will be published in the next volume of *Discovery and excavation in Scotland*.

The dates cited here are all AMS determinations, and all but one are from unburnt bone; they have been calibrated using OxCal v.3.10. Where a marine signature is evident from the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value, this is indicated by *. (This applies to all dates with $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values less negative than -18‰. A 100% terrestrial diet will produce a $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value of $-20\pm 1\%$; a 100% marine diet will produce a $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value of $-12\pm 1\%$. An appreciable marine element in the diet will increase the apparent age of the specimen.) The relevant adjustment for the marine effect has not yet been made, as the dates have only recently been produced; readers can contact JAS for details of the marine-corrected calibrated date in due course. The results at 2σ probability level are given in **bold**. Further details about individual findspots can be found using Canmore; further details of the samples can be found in previous volumes of *Discovery and excavation in Scotland* (mostly 1 and 2).

The following, faulty dates have now been withdrawn and should not henceforth be cited:

Knap of Howar:

OxA-9760 Trench III, layer 4, pig humerus 4750±50 BP

Holm of Papa Westray North:

OxA-9833 Trench I, 5, layer 3, sheep vertebra 4585±40 BP

OxA-9871 Trench I, 5, layer 2, otter tibia 4680±50 BP

OxA-9872 Trench IV, layer 1, red deer bone 3855±45 BP

Stones of Stenness:

OxA-9904 Basal ditch – fill 3, domestic ox hoof 4360±40 BP

Barnhill, Broughty Ferry:

OxA-11025 Human bone 3607±39 BP

The new dates for freshly-sampled specimens from the same species and contexts (but not always necessarily from the same individuals) are as follows (together with the 'bonus' date):

Findspot	Context	Species	New date lab no. OxA-	New date BP	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value	Calibrated date at 1σ (in bold) and 2σ . All cal BC unless specified otherwise
Knap of Howar, Orkney	Trench III, layer 4	Pig (humerus)	17778	4673±31	-19.70	3520–3370 3630–3360
Holm of Papa Westray North, Orkney	Trench I, 5, layer 3	Sheep (vertebra)	17779	4167±31	-19.78	2880–2670 2880–2630
	Trench 1, 5, layer 2	Otter (tibia)	17780	4331±32*	-10.48*	3010–2890 3030–2890
	Trench IV, layer 1	Red deer (astragalus)	17781	4075±30	-21.55	2840–2500 2860–2490
	Trench IV, layer 1	Red deer (from same sample as 17781)	17782	4111±32	-21.76	2860–2580 2870–2570
Stones of Stenness, Orkney	Basal ditch, fill 3	Domestic ox (hoof)	17783	4294±37	-21.13	2925–2880 3020–2870
	Central hearth- like feature	Sheep (long bone), burnt: structural carbonate dated	18037	4305±35	N/A	3010–2880 3020–2880
Barnhill, Broughty Ferry, Angus	Cist under cairn	Human	17918	3565±30	-20.80	1955–1880 2020–1770

TREASURE TROVE ALLOCATIONS 2007

The list comprises cases dealt with by the Panel at its meetings of February, June and October 2007.

ABERDEENSHIRE	Findspot	Allocation	TT no
Two post-medieval Jew's harps	Banff City	Aberdeen	71/06
Post-medieval lead badge	Inverboyndie Heritage	Aberdeen	72/06
Early Historic pin	Whitehills	Marischal	78/06
Bronze Age ingot	Laurencekirk	Marischal	84/06
Collection of 19 th century pottery	Peterculter Heritage	Aberdeenshire	16/07
Cup-marked stone	Portsoy	Marischal	26/07
Medieval finger ring and medieval dress fastener	St Combs Heritage	Aberdeenshire	28/07
ANGUS			
Neolithic polished axehead (fragment)	Angus	Montrose	58/06
Medieval annular brooch	Kirriemuir	Angus	73/06
Multi-period excavation assemblage	Forfar bypass	Angus	87/06
Collection of medieval material	Glamis Castle	Angus	24/07
ARGYLL & BUTE			
LBA razor	Islay	Islay	100/06
Prehistoric flint blade	Bute	Bute	11/07
Collection of pitchstone finds	Bute	Bute	22/07
DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY			
Medieval/later excavation assemblage	Whithorn	Stranraer	88/06
Two EBA axeheads	Caerlaverock Castle	Dumfries	94/06
IA enamelled mount	Dumfries	Dumfries	105/06
EBA decorated axehead fragment	New Abbey	Dumfries	109/06
Early Historic carved stone fragment	Old Luce	Stranraer	05/07
Collection of post-medieval pottery	Kirkcudbright	Stewartry	17/07
Medieval excavation assemblage	Old Caerlaverock Castle	Historic Scotland	19/07
Medieval pewter brooch	Southernness	Dumfries	27/07
Late Bronze Age sword	Lockerbie	Dumfries	33/07
EBA axehead blade fragment	Dumfries	Dumfries	36/07
Roman coin	Glenluce	Stranraer	39/07
CITY OF DUNDEE			
Neolithic flint implement	Dundee	Dundee	34/07
EAST LOTHIAN			
IA quernstone fragment	Wallyford	ELC	91/06
Collection of medieval finds	Tantallon Castle	ELC	13/07
Collection of 19 th century pottery	West Pans	ELC	18/07
Five medieval and later finds	Seton Sands	ELC	30/07
Roman silver brooch and two flint tools	Athelstaneford	ELC	38/07
EDINBURGH CITY			
BA flint scraper	Arthur's Seat	Edinburgh	102/06
Two flint tools	Arthur's Seat	Edinburgh	01/07
Stone axehead	Edinburgh	NMS*	09/07
Collection of medieval and later material	Craigmillar Castle	Edinburgh	15/07
FALKIRK			
17 th century lead button	Falkirk	Falkirk	81/06
Medieval bronze seal matrix	Carriden	Falkirk	97/06
FIFE			
Romanesque strapend	Kingsbarns	E Fife	63/06
Post-medieval heart-shaped amulet	St Andrews	E Fife	64/06
Papal bulla and 18 th century political medal	St Andrews	E Fife	65/06
17 th century communion token	Anstruther	E Fife	66/06
Neolithic axehead fragment	Burntisland	Kirkcaldy	77/06
Roman brooch and two fragments of Viking silver	Crail	E Fife	101/06
Neolithic carved stone ball	Pitmilly Law	E Fife	103/06
Decorated stone spindle whorl	Leven	Kirkcaldy	106/06
12 medieval and later finds	Crail	E Fife	108/06
Neolithic stone axehead	Newburgh	E Fife	02/07
Neolithic carved stone ball	Newburgh	E Fife	04/07

Barb and tang arrowhead	Tayport	E Fife	29/07
16 th -17 th century lead seal matrix	Strathmiglo	E Fife	31/07
Medieval silver gilt fede ring	Kinglassie	Kirkcaldy	40/07
16 th -17 th century lead seal matrix	Culross	Dunfermline	42/07
Palaeolithic flint handaxe	Tayport	NMS	35/07
HIGHLAND			
61 medieval and post-medieval objects	Portmahomack	Inverness	31/06
Mesolithic flint assemblage	Loch Garten	NMS*	59/06
86 medieval and post-medieval objects	Fortrose	Groam	60/06
85 medieval and post-medieval objects	Portmahomack	Inverness	61/06
Three 18 th century objects and medieval coin	Ardersier	Inverness	67/06
17 th century Jew's harp	Dingwall	Inverness	68/06
91 post-medieval objects	Ardersier	Inverness	69/06
Medieval annular brooch	Nethy Bridge	Inverness	70/06
BA excavation assemblage	Balblair Quarry	Inverness	75/06
Early Mesolithic flint blade	Isle of Rum	NMS*	76/06
Medieval gold fillet fragment	Kinbeachie	Inverness	80/06
16 th -17 th century Highland brooch	Fort William	Inverness	83/06
Multi-period excavation assemblage	Achnahaird	Inverness	89/06
Scotland's First Settlers Project assemblage	various	Inverness	92/06
Excavation and metal detector assemblage	Culloden	Inverness	95/06
Medieval/later excavation assemblage	Cille Bhrea	Inverness	96/06
Late Bronze Age sword	Watten	Dunbeath	107/06
Medieval annular brooch	Drumderfit House	Groam	10/07
Medieval and later finds	Castle of Old Wick	Dunbeath	12/07
Neolithic excavation assemblage	Camster Long Cairn	NMS*	20/07
MORAY			
Two fragmentary Roman brooches	Burghead	Elgin	03/07
EBA flint tool	Garmouth	Elgin	06/07
PERTH & KINROSS			
LBA metalwork hoard	Kinross	Perth	56/06
EBA flat axehead	Kinross	Perth	57/06
21 medieval/later finds	Kinross	Perth	74/06
Medieval harness pendant	Forteviot	Perth	79/06
Medieval harness pendant	Kinross	Perth	82/06
LBA logboat	River Tay shore	Perth	90/06
EBA excavation assemblage	Sketewan	Perth	93/06
Medieval lead seal matrix	Scotlandwell	Perth	99/06
Four Roman objects	Comrie	Perth	41/07
SCOTTISH BORDERS			
Medieval annular brooch/buckle	Drumelzier	Tweeddale	62/06
Romanesque strapend	Gavinton	NMS**	98/06
LBA/EIA excavation assemblage	Melrose	NMS**	23/07
Roman trumpet brooch	Selkirk	SBM	25/07
17 th century gold finger ring	Gattonside	SBM	32/07
SHETLAND			
Steatite spindle whorl	Jarlshof	Shetland	08/07
STIRLING			
Early Christian grave marker	Stirling	Stirling	104/06
WEST LOTHIAN			
MBA flanged axehead	Kirknewton	West Lothian	07/07
WESTERN ISLES			
Collection of prehistoric pottery	North Uist	Benbecula	85/06
Three prehistoric finds	North Uist	Benbecula	86/06
Collection of medieval and later material	Kisimul Castle	Stornoway	14/07
19 th -20 th century excavation assemblage	Arnol	Stornoway	21/07
LIA bronze loop fastener	North Uist	Stornoway	37/07

* = case allocated to NMS as the sole bidder with no local bid

** = case allocated to NMS in the absence of any bids at all

Further information on any of the cases listed above can be obtained from the museum to which they were allocated.

CURRENT POST-GRADUATE SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE UK

Compiled by Lorna Flinn and Paula Milburn

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 that responded. CSA encourages any readers engaged in continuing research to submit details (as set out below) for publication in the volume for 2008.

Institution	Name	Research	End date	Status
Univ Birmingham	Neil Wilkin	Later Neolithic and EBA (c25–1700 BC) funerary practices in east central Scotland		MPhil
Univ Bournemouth	Ehren Milner	Exploring the social use of space within longhouses in the British Isles using computer models of multiple data sets	2008	PhD
Univ Bradford	Julia Cussans	Changes in the size and shape of domestic mammals in the North Atlantic region over time	2009	PhD
Univ Bradford	Geoffrey Davis	The detection of abortion in early cattle husbandry and its implications for dairying	2008	PhD
Univ Bradford	Adrian Evans	Instruments, Weapons, or Facilities? The role of the microlith in the Mesolithic	2008	PhD
Univ Bradford	Vicky Ewens	The potential of linear hypoplasia in ovicaprids dentition as an indicator of herding strategies in North Atlantic contexts.	2009	PhD
Univ Bradford	Deborah Lamb	Modelling an Island in the North Atlantic Iron Age: the interpretation of monuments and resources in order to understand local factors influencing settlement and social organisation	2008	PhD
Univ Bradford	Antony Mustchin	The Westward Viking Expansion: a study in population reconstruction	2010	PhD
Univ Bradford	Marianne Robson	Modelling the long term resilience of a marginal ecosystem the historical ecology of Orkney and Shetland	2010	PhD
Univ Bradford	John Summers	Cooking and society in the Iron Age of the Northern Isles	2009	PhD
Univ Bradford	Fiona Tucker	The treatment of human remains in the Atlantic Scottish Iron Age	2010	PhD
Univ Bradford	Christine Walmsley	The Contextual Analysis of Neolithic Faunal Assemblages from Orkney	2008	PhD
Univ Bradford	Jeanette Wooding	The Transmission of Infectious Zoonotic Disease a multi-disciplinary approach to the diagnosis, manifestation and analysis of tuberculosis in faunal remains from both Iron Age Britain and the Viking/Norse settlements in the North Atlantic region	2009	PhD
Univ College London Institute of Archaeology	Rebecca Rennell	Investigating Place & Landscape in the Outer Hebridean Iron Age: Uniting Phenomenology and GIS?	2009	MPhil
Univ Durham	Amanda Brend	Later Prehistoric Settlement and Society in South East Scotland: the aerial evidence	2008	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Kate Anderson	A re-examination of Northern British weaponry and its social role, 1000 BC – 1000 AD	2010	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Claire Bony	Infanticide in Britain	2008	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Rachel Ford	Ritual landscapes in northern Britain	2011	PhD

CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

Univ Edinburgh	Dorothy Graves	Assessing the Possibilities: Archaeological Predictive Modelling and Analysis using GIS Case Studies from the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age of Morayshire and North Argyllshire, with special reference to the Great Glen, Scotland (c 5000 BC – 2250 BC)	2007	MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Andrew Hendry	Ritual Landscapes in Scotland	2011	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Nives Kokeza	Later Prehistoric Settlement Evidence from South East Scotland: a study of Peebleshire, Berwickshire and East Dumfriesshire		PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Paula Kyriakou	Biological profiles of Scottish Medieval skeletal populations with special emphasis on activity markers	2010	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Caroline Mamwell	Bronze Age Orkney		PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Orlene McIlfatrick	The Iron Age Pottery of Caithness: a typological, social and economic study	2010	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Dawn McLaren	An analysis of Burial Rites Afforded to Children in the Bronze Age in Britain and Ireland	2009	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Graham A. Ritchie	Chronological and Regional Variation in Late Mesolithic Chipped Stone Industries from Northern Britain	2010	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Matthew Shelley	Freshwater Loch Settlements of the Scottish Mainland 1296–1660: Contemporary roles and perceptions, and how they are understood today		PhD
Univ Edinburgh	David Trevarthen	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Monuments	2009	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Geoff Waters	Early Christian Chapels	2008	M Phil
Univ Edinburgh	Shelly Werner	Assessing the case for Dal Riata: can the assessment of site morphology and settlement distribution demonstrate links between western Scotland and Ireland?		PhD
Univ Glasgow	Syed Aqdu	The application of airborne remote sensing techniques in archaeology: a comparative study.		PhD
Univ Glasgow	Anne Bankier	North Settlements and Contacts in North Argyll	2009	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Alice Blackwell	Northumbria & Scotland during the Anglo-Saxon Period: influence, interaction and material culture	2008	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Courtney Buchanan	Scandinavian Settlement and Activity in Southern and Eastern Scotland	2010	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Louise Craig	Post Medieval Rural Settlement on the Oa, Isle of Islay		M Litt
Univ Glasgow	Stephen Digney	Stirling and the Forth Valley in the First Millennium	2009	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Paul Duffy	Skeletal Signatures of Social Trends during the Historic Period in Scotland	2010	PhD
Univ Glasgow	David Goldberg	Divinities and Ritual Sites of Rivers in Northern England and Southern Scotland		PhD
Univ Glasgow	Louisa Hammersley	The distribution, function and social meaning of Roman pottery at native and military sites in Scotland	2010	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Ian Hogg	The Archaeology of the Clyde Coast in the Middle Ages		MPhil
Univ Glasgow Univ Glasgow	Heather James John Malcolm	Medieval Landscape and Settlement in the Kilmartin Glen Castles and Landscapes in Connacht and Lennox	2008	MPhil PhD
Univ Glasgow	Adrian Maldonado	The Church in Dark Age Scotland	2009	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Juha Martilla	Scandinavian Settlement in Northern Shetland		PhD
Univ Glasgow	Erin-Lee McGuire	Migration Stresses in Viking-Age Burials	2008	PhD

CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

Univ Glasgow	Kirsty Millican	Timber Monuments of Neolithic Scotland	2008	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Mark Tomas Mitchell	The Archaeological Evidence for estate formation and evolution in the West of Scotland	2011	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Douglas Morton	The Context and Function of Scotland's Early Christian Monumental Sculpture		PhD
Univ Glasgow	Oliver O'Grady	Medieval Social Landscapes: The Assembly Mounds of Scotland		PhD
Univ Glasgow	Elizabeth Pierce	Viking Colonies in the North Atlantic	2009	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Carol Primrose	The Lost Antiquities of Arran		MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Jennifer Rose	Early Bronze Age Mortuary Remains in Western Scotland		PhD
Univ Glasgow	Daniel Sahlen	Organisation of Production in Iron Age Scotland: the evidence from technical ceramics	2009	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Robert Scott	A Study of Second World War Axis Prisoner of War Camps in Scotland	2008	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Mhairi Claire Semple	History and archaeology of Scotland's earliest surviving churches		PhD
Univ Glasgow	Sarah Thomas	Icelandic and Hebridean Pre-Reformation Church sites		PhD
Univ Glasgow	Steven Timoney	Presentations of Prehistory and the Search for Authenticity in the Archaeology of the UK		PhD
Univ Hull	Michelle Farrell	The environmental context of the prehistoric human occupation of Orkney, Scotland	2008	PhD
Univ Leicester	Derek Hamilton	Using radiocarbon to (re)write later Iron Age settlement histories in North-east England and beyond	2010	PhD
Univ Reading	Bernadette Manifold	Research incorporates the study of 78 non-adult skeletons from Auldhame, East Lothian	2009	PhD
Univ Reading	Darko Maricevic	Non-intrusive investigation of pre-historic monuments on Tiree	2009	PhD
Univ Reading	Karen Wicks	Environment history and human interactions in Scottish Prehistory: an island perspective from Tiree and Coll, Inner Hebrides	2011	PhD
Univ Stirling	Kirsty A Golding	The Impact of Waste Disposal on Urban Soils in Small Historic Scottish Towns	2008	PhD
Univ Stirling	Danny Paterson	Holocene vegetation, land use and climatic changes in the Eastern Cairngorm Mountains	2010	PhD
Univ Stirling	Val Turner	Structure, function and development of prehistoric field systems in Shetland	2010	PhD
Univ York	Anne Brundle	Artefacts of Skeletal Material from Later Iron Age Orkney c 3 rd - 8 th centuries AD	2010	MPhil/ PhD
Univ York	Eva Fairnell	The Source, Use and Importance of Fur-bearing Animals in the British Isles: AD 400-1700	2010	MPhil/ PhD
Univ York	Hilary Paterson	Power and Possession: The Importance of Personal Adornment to the Construction of Early Medieval Societies in Northern Britain and Ireland	2008	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. Among their core activities, these advisors have a responsibility to monitor planning applications and other proposed developments in their area, and to ensure that adequate provision is made for archaeological recording if such developments are to go ahead. This responsibility may include writing the specification for work to be undertaken by archaeological contractors, and monitoring that work to ensure that appropriate standards are being achieved.

The following list gives details of local authority archaeological advisors, and indicates their areas of responsibility. Unfortunately, East Dunbartonshire still has no formal local access to this crucial level of archaeological advice.

Aberdeen City

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Aberdeenshire; Angus; Moray

Ian Shepherd
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Planning & Environment
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Tel: 01224 664723 **Fax:** 01224 664879
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Argyll and Bute; Glasgow City; E Ayrshire; E Renfrewshire; Inverclyde; N Ayrshire; N Lanarkshire; Renfrewshire; S Ayrshire; S Lanarkshire; W Dunbartonshire; West Lothian; Loch Lomond & the Trossachs National Park (Argyll and W Dunbartonshire part)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS VOLUME

ACFA	Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists	NMS	National Museums of Scotland
AMS	Accelerator Mass Spectrometer	NTS	National Trust for Scotland
BLHLP	Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project	OFARS	Over Fifties Archaeological Research Society
CBA	Council for British Archaeology	RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
CFA	Centre for Field Archaeology	SCAPE	Scottish Coastal Archaeology and Palaeo-environmental Project
CSA	Council for Scottish Archaeology	SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar	STUA	Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology
GUARD	Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division	SUAT	Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund	WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service
HS	Historic Scotland	WWTW/WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Works/Plant
NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland		

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Compiled by Susan Vaughan

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