

DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

A' LORG AGUS A' CLADHACH
AN ALBAINN



NEW SERIES, VOLUME 10, 2009

THE JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY SCOTLAND



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2009**

Editor Paula Milburn

Archaeology Scotland

Archaeology Scotland

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

- education, both formal and informal, concerning Scotland's archaeological heritage
- promotion of the conservation, management, understanding and enjoyment of, and access to, Scotland's archaeological heritage
- support through the provision of advice, guidance, resources and information related to archaeology in Scotland.

Our vision

Archaeology Scotland is a key 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.

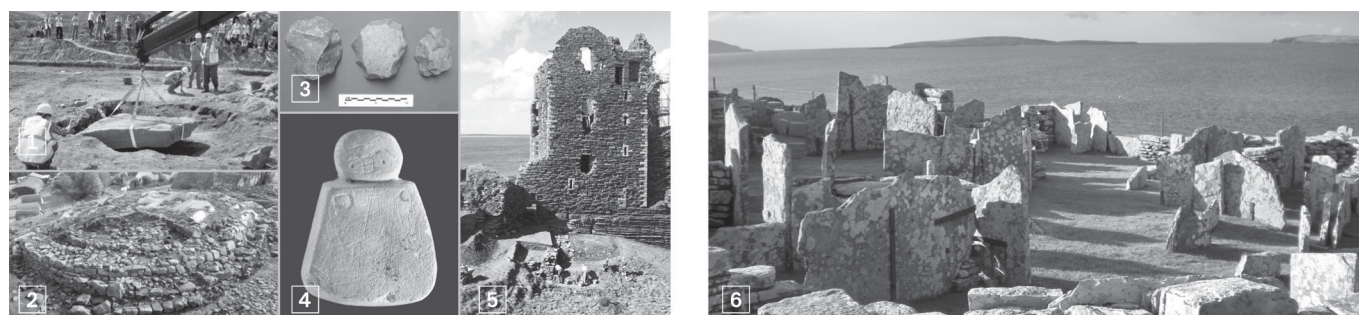
Further information and an application form may be obtained from Archaeology Scotland

Email info@archaeologyscotland.org.uk

Website www.archaeologyscotland.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 and Education, and Professor Colm O'Boyle, Emeritus Professor, both at the Celtic, School of Language and Literature, University of Aberdeen.

Cover images



- 1 Forteviot Cropmark Capstone Lift (Photo: The Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot Project – SERF)
- 2 Aerial view of Quadrant Four, Applecross Broch (Photo: John Womble and Nick Goldthorpe – Applecross Archaeological Society)
- 3 Fordhouse, Angus: three cores on split quartzite cobbles (Photo: A Saville)
- 4 Figurine, Links of Noltland (Photo: EASE Archaeology)
- 5 Castle Sinclair Girmigoe (Photo: Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd)
- 6 Back cover: Broch of Gurness, Orkney (Photo: J Bunting)

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Editorial policy

Since the first volume in 1947 *Discovery and excavation in Scotland (DES)* 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 issues provide a research tool for anyone seeking information about the archaeology of Scotland.

The full run of *DES* is now available digitally, with the exception of the most recent five volumes. These are available in print form to members of Archaeology Scotland. All volumes from 1947 onwards are available as PDF files. They may be downloaded for research and teaching purposes but must not be resold or made available on any other website or any other medium with or without charge, unless with the prior written consent of Archaeology Scotland and the relevant copyright holders. The digital archive may be accessed via a link on the Archaeology Scotland website.

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*.

Archaeology Scotland 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 Archaeology Scotland'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.

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 on the format and deadlines for submissions, and a section on conventions, arranged in alphabetical order.

Acknowledgements

I am very grateful to Ellen McAdam for her continuing advice and support during the production of this volume. Thank you in particular for your assistance with the proof-reading and for suggesting changes which undoubtedly improved it immensely.

Thank you to Jennifer Shore, Jane Bunting, Dawn Evers and Mags McCartney for assistance with final checks, and to Gordon Sorensen and Helen Sawyer at Cathedral Communications Limited for all their hard work.

Thanks are due to the Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre for the Local Authority map.

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

Archaeology Scotland 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).

Paula Milburn, Archaeology Scotland

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 (desk-based assessments should only be submitted if undertaken as part of additional work)
- Evaluation
- Watching brief
- Excavation
- Geophysical or other field survey
- Fieldwalking
- Historic building survey
- Palaeoenvironmental 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 whenever 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 minimum 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 local authority area, 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 DES will rest with Archaeology Scotland. Entries will normally be added to CANMORE, the RCAHMS online 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 unrepeatable 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.

1.5 Sample entry

[Local authority]

[Parish]

Berry Burn Wind Farm

Evaluation and survey

Sarah-Jane Haston – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NJ 07032 46223 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in July 2006 to ascertain whether there were any archaeological constraints upon the location of a turbine forming part of the Berry Burn wind farm. The proposed turbine location lies near the prehistoric field system at Rochuln (NJ04NE 3).

Seven trenches were excavated, covering 392m², equivalent to just over 5% of the available area. The present ground surface was at 310m OD. The trenches were excavated through varying depths of peat, and all came down onto natural sand with frequent boulders protruding from the bedrock. In some places an iron-pan had developed before the onset of peat accumulation. Large tree trunks were visible within the peat at depths between 0.4m 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 the previous work undertaken by the RCAHMS (survey DC17478/PO) were surveyed.

Archive and report: RCAHMS (intended). Report: Highland SMR

Funder: Entec UK

[Contact details for organisation/individual name – for contributors list]

1.6 Format for editors

[Local authority]

[Parish]

Site name

Type(s) of project

Name of contributor(s) – Name of organisation

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

[Report]

[tab] second and subsequent paragraphs

Location of archive and/or report [no full point]

Funder: [no full point]

2 Conventions

2.1 Abbreviations and acronyms

- Do not punctuate abbreviations or acronyms, eg RCAHMS, National Museums Scotland, 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 (NGRs) 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 in this volume).

2.5 Italics

- Use italics for the titles of books and journals, eg *Discovery and excavation in Scotland*, *DES*, *Proc Soc Ant 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.
- 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 nameName of contributor(s).....

Type of project.....Name of organisation.....

Nation Grid Reference (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures).....

[Report]

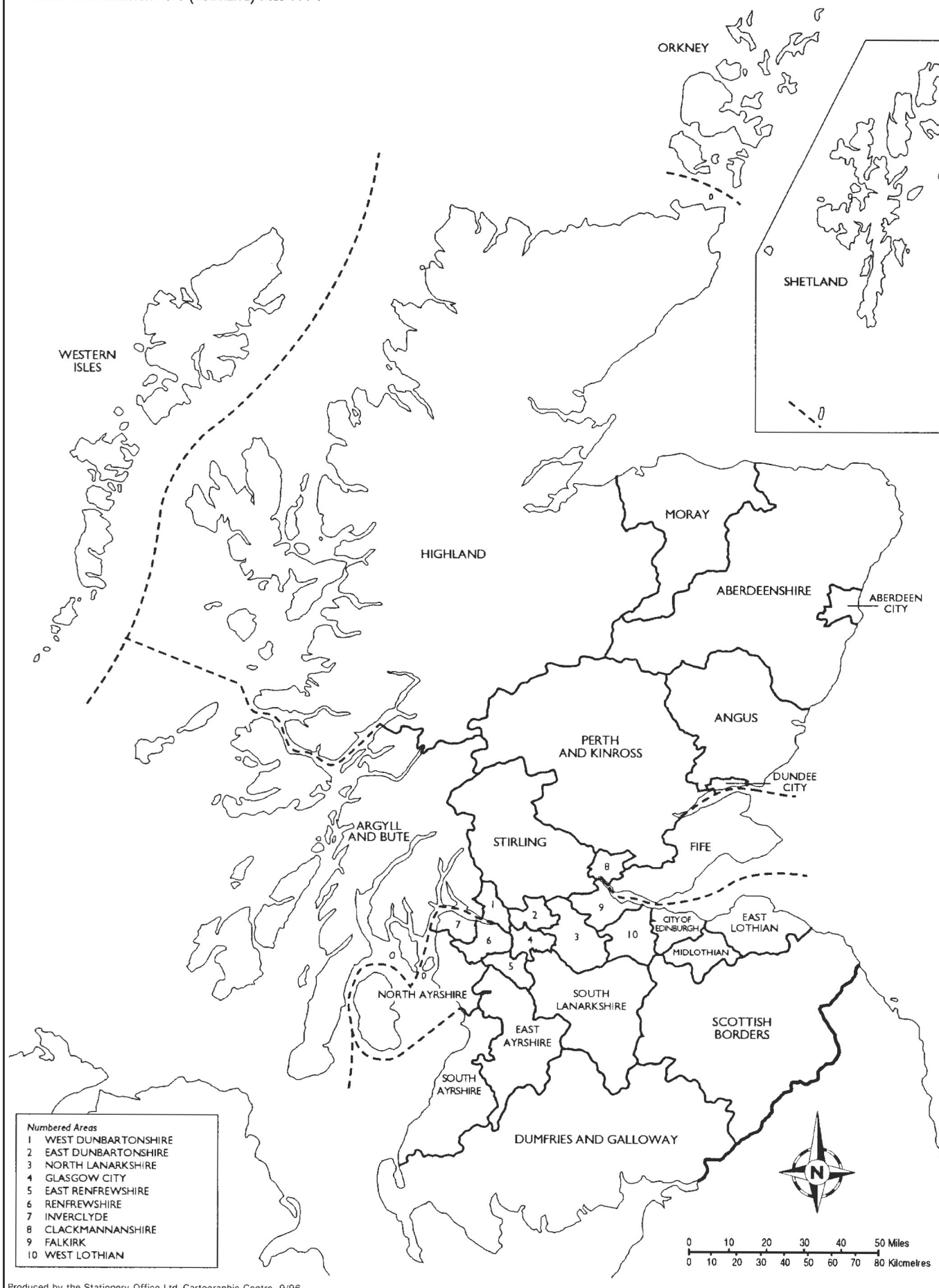
Location of archive and/or report

Funder.....

Contact details of organisation.....

Local Authority Areas

Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994



NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SURVEYS

Aerial reconnaissance

DJ Woolliscroft and B Hoffmann

The following is a list of new sites found from the air by the Roman Gask Project in 2009.

Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

PERTH AND KINROSS

Abernethy

NO 187 176 **Cordon** Possible ring feature, near but not NO11NE 61.

Ardoch

NN 837 101 **Ardoch** Right angled feature.

Auchterarder

NN 963 168 **Mount Cottage** Rectangular enclosure.

Auchtergaven

NO 097 335 **Five Mile Wood** Possible unenclosed settlement.

Dron

NO 113 157 **Glenearn Hill** Track and earthworks.

Dunning

NO 028 148 **Nether Garvock** Ring feature inside Roman temporary camp.

Errol

NO 211 210 **Gallowflat** Ring features.

NO 211 212 **Gallowflat** Ring cist.

Kinclaven

NO 142 367 **Ballathie** Ring ditch.

Kinfauns

NO 193 219 **Pepperknowes** Possible ring feature.

Muthill

NN 909 176 **Auchinglen** Old track.

NN 866 134 **Standingfauld** Roman Gask road quarry pits c200m E of OS line.

Rhynd

NO 180 191 **Muirhead** Old track.
NO 174 196 **Muirhead** Corner of a possible second rectangular enclosure with rounded corners to that already recorded here as NO11NE 96.

St Madoes

NO 204 217 **Pitcoag** Two ring features.
NO 203 217

St Martins

NO 175 295 **Balbeggie** Possible ring ditch.

Trinity Gask

NN 943 157 **Wallfauld** Possible souterrain.

NN 933 185 **Raith** Ring feature E of known barrowfield.

STIRLING

Port of Menteith

NS 602 992 **Arnclerick** Ring features.



Gallowflat, Perthshire (NO 211 212) showing details of the souterrain settlement and ring cist © the Roman Gask Project 2009

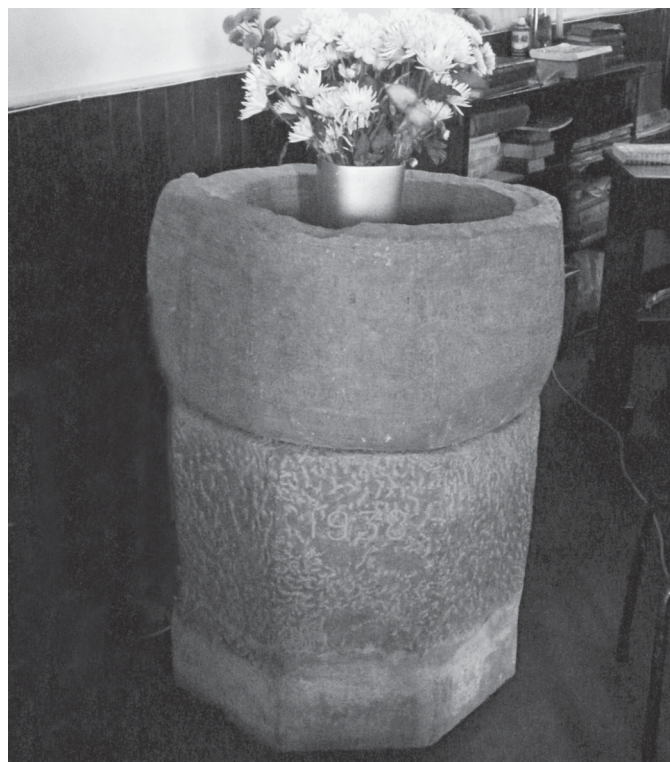
Survey of Places of Worship in Scotland

Edwina Proudfoot – Scottish Church Heritage Research (SCHR)

Fieldwork and office work have been volunteer led during the current year. At present there are five long term office volunteers and eight occasional fieldworkers. We have concentrated on processing images to upload onto the internet.

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Kintyre; many chapels and burial grounds were recorded during the Archaeology Scotland Summer School, including Gigha parish church (NR 6477 4894 – Site 1731).



Church of Scotland, Island of Gigha – Font from Gigha (Kilchattan) Old Parish Church (NR 6431 4809 – Site 1729), preserved in the current parish church (Site 1731) since 1938. © SCHR, E Proudfoot, 2009

DUNDEE

Lochee area; 25 churches and sites were visited, photographed and notes prepared, including numerous demolished churches, now built over, and others now surviving only as placenames.

NO 4018 3088 **Dundee Mosque** Photographed.

FIFE

Ballingry

NT 1789 9578 **St Kenneth** (Site 6654) Now demolished and housing built over the site, external and internal images, notes written.

Buckhaven

NT 3580 9810 **St Andrew's** (Site 4638) Episcopal church from St Andrews; dismantled and transported by sea to Buckhaven and rebuilt as St Andrew's Church; went out of church use, used for various projects, currently by a youth project. Photographed and notes written.

Cupar

NO 3732 1434 **Cupar Old and St Michael** (Site 1044) Re-recorded after refurbishment.

Lochgelly

NT 1872 9351 **St Andrew's** (Site 7770) Now closed; external images.

St Andrews

NO 5099 1684 **St Salvator's Chapel** (Site 4666) Re-photographed and images prepared for uploading to internet.

NO 5098 1680 **Martyrs' Church** (Site 4721) Recorded after closure and images prepared for uploading to internet.

NO 4554 2139 **Leuchars parish church** (Site 1349) Recorded in detail.

GLASGOW

NS 5429 7190 **Bearsden South** (Site 7658) and others, selection of stained glass images.

Glasgow Presbytery; prints of external views of about 15 churches, with notes.

HIGHLAND

NH 689 441 **Inshes, Inverness** The congregation left the West church and constructed a new building on the S side of the city at Inshes. Photographed and notes prepared.



Inverness, Inshes parish church: signature of the artist W Wilson on the lower window, N wall of sanctuary © SCHR, E Proudfoot, 2009

ND 3641 5059 **Bridge Street Church, Wick** (Site 308) Recorded after closure. All other known sites in the town recorded externally.

ND 1210 2327 **Berriedale Church** (Site 143) Recorded.

Halkirk parish

Field visit to numerous archaeological chapel and church sites.

NORTH AYRSHIRE

NS 1604 5500 **Parish church, Millport** (Site 7454)

NS 1659 5523 **Cathedral of the Isles**, Episcopal (Site 7562)

NS 1656 5510 **St Andrew's Brethren, Millport** (Site 5570), former Scottish Episcopal Church.

NS 1651 5609 **Roman Catholic Church, Millport** (Site 6944) and other former places of worship, recorded and notes gathered.

DES 2005–2008 volumes have been researched for references to research or excavations of churches and chapels. This information is being prepared on a database for adding to the records for the relevant sites. A collection of guide books to churches in Scotland is being entered into a database, referencing all churches and chapels.

ABERDEEN CITY

Aberdeen

51 Don Street

Watching brief

JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 9401 0864 A watching brief was maintained on two days in June and July 2009 during the excavations for an extension to the rear of 51 Don Street. The site lies within the boundaries of the Chanonry and the manses of the canons who served the Cathedral of St Machar before the Reformation of 1560. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report: Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: D and H Hutchison

Marischal College

Evaluation, excavation and watching brief

Alison Cameron – Aberdeen City Council Archaeological Unit

NJ 9426 0650 Conversion of Marischal College into the new headquarters of Aberdeen City Council involved gutting the standing buildings, engineering work to retain the facades and the construction of new walls and services.

Phase 1 Garden soil levels pre-date all construction at this site; small amounts of medieval pottery and bone were recovered from these levels.

Phase 2 Buildings probably belonging to (but possibly pre-dating) the Franciscan friary which occupied part of the site from the mid 15th century. A series of stone walls, pits (including one containing two complete 15th- to 16th-century pots), postholes and a dump of rubbish, including pottery, ceramic floor tile, stone roof tile and window glass, are probably of friary origin. The Greyfriars Church stood on a NW–SE alignment until the early 20th century, when it was removed to make way for a new frontage for Marischal College. No structural evidence of the church was uncovered, but possible cloister walls which survived to a height of 1.5m were recorded. A series of seven burials of older male individuals with their hands clasped were buried with their heads to the SW against a cloister wall.



Two 15th- to 16th-century pots found in a small pit adjacent to a friary wall, Marischal College

Phase 3 From the late 16th century the friary buildings were occupied by the newly founded Marischal College. College buildings were regularly added and refurbished; some of these demolished buildings survive under the Quadrangle to a height of over 1m. Plastered walls, doors,

windows and a fireplace were recorded.

Phase 4 We recorded the 19th-century development of Marischal College in the form of a demolished wing and numerous drains, some containing glass stirrers and other objects that had probably been discarded down the drains from the laboratories of one of the science departments which were housed in Marischal College. This work was undertaken 1–30 June 2009.

Archive: Aberdeen City Council and RCAHMS

Funder: Aberdeen City Council

New Library, University of Aberdeen

Watching brief

JC Murray and DI Harding – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 9398 0813 A watching brief was carried out on 11 February and 26 July 2009 during the pre-construction and main construction phases of a new library building. The site extends N along Bedford Road from the current Queen Mother Library on the W side of the campus. The earliest part of the university still extant is King's College founded in 1495 by William Elphinstone, on the College Bounds/High Street axis, (NJ90NW 1167). No original ground surfaces or topsoils were seen. Two possibly 19th-century pits were recorded in section along the W side of the site. No other archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report: Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: University of Aberdeen

Robert Gordon's College, Schoolhill

Watching brief

Alison Cameron – Aberdeen City Council Archaeological Unit

NJ 9390 0643 Wall foundations were uncovered during resurfacing, 21–25 July 2009, in the quadrangle in front of Robert Gordon's College. One of the walls was lined with stone roof tiles set vertically into the ground, presumably where they had been thrown from the roof during demolition of the building. Other associated finds included glazed ceramic floor tiles, window glass, medieval pottery and a small pit filled with disarticulated human bones. These are probably the remains of the Dominican (Blackfriars) friary which occupied the site from the mid-13th century. 18th- and 19th-century newspaper accounts detail previous finds of walls, lead piping and human remains.

Archive: Aberdeen City Council and RCAHMS

Funder: Robert Gordon's College



The site from the roof of the adjacent Robert Gordon University

Seaton School

Evaluation

HK Murray and JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 9440 0880 An evaluation took place 29 June–2 July 2009

on the site of new playing fields. A map of 1860 shows an unnamed pottery works on the site, one of a number of pottery and brick works which used clay beds in this area. Excavated structures relating to the pottery works included part of the kiln floor and a robbed-out wall of what appears to have been a tunnel kiln on a rectangular base. A flue may have been associated with a second kiln, and parts of cobbled yards or working surfaces and a small shed were found covered with burnt and unburnt clay, coal, clinker and fragments of brick and tile. Kiln furniture included annular kiln spacers and one spacer peg. Possible products included clay drainage pipes, roof pantiles, bricks, and less certainly domestic pottery.

The pottery works had been significantly disturbed by the deeply buried dismantled foundations of two large rectilinear structures. These had reinforced concrete columns and sills, were buried up to 2m below the modern surface and sealed with clay. They can be seen on 1946–7 and possibly on 1943 aerial photographs and are thought to be associated with military coastal defences.

Report: Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Buro Happold Ltd

Timmer Mart, East North Street

Evaluation and watching brief

HK and JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 9454 0648 The site of the Timmer Mart lies near two of the major foci of the medieval burgh of Aberdeen, the market place at Castlegate and the castle c50m to the SE. An evaluation and watching brief were carried out on 21 April and 11 June 2009. The results show that the central area appeared to have been scarped to natural, with occasional rubble infilling of hollows, and cut by a number of former service trenches and a massive live sewer trench. On the East North Street frontage there were deposits of brick and stone rubble and evidence that some of the buildings had been cellared in the 19th century. Along the W side of the site a N–S cut appears to have been filled with redeposited garden earth containing medieval pottery. No other archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Report: Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Chap Construction (Aberdeen) Ltd

Ullevi House, Greenbank Crescent, East Tullos

Watching brief

JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 9500 0372 A watching brief was maintained on 12 May 2009 on an extension to Ullevi House. Although Tullos Hill, an area rich in archaeological remains from as early as the Bronze Age, lies to the E and SE, no archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report: Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Space Solutions (Scotland) Ltd

Whitemyres Farmhouse, Lang Stracht

Watching brief

JC Murray and DI Harding – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 8881 0673 A watching brief was undertaken 9–11 February 2009 during soil clearance over two areas, c62 x 58m and c70 x 30m, for horticultural buildings. The work recorded modern plough marks and surviving traces of rig and furrow cultivation. No other archaeological features or finds were recorded. At some time in the recent past soil had been brought in from an unspecified source near Balmedie and spread over the area to a depth of c100mm (Mr A Cocker, pers comm.), and is now mixed in.

Report: Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: James Cocker and Son

Newhills

Chapel Croft, Bucksburn

Watching brief

Simon Stronach – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NJ 86743 11035 A watching brief was maintained on 15 September 2009 during work associated with the erection of a wind turbine on land to the rear of Chapel Croft. The site contained up to 0.8m of topsoil and colluvium over a geological deposit of sand and gravel. No archaeological deposits, finds or features were identified and it seems that any activity related to the nearby St Mary's Chapel did not extend into the monitored area.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: JIS Chemicals Ltd

Lang Stracht

Evaluation

Martin Cook – AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 8841 0872 An evaluation was undertaken 15–19 June 2009 on a proposed greenfield development site. A 10% sample of the c4.1ha area equated to trenching totalling 4100m². Thirty-three trenches were excavated, most containing no archaeological material. An arc of four pits/postholes, possibly representing the post ring of a later prehistoric roundhouse, was identified in the NW end of the site at NJ 8832 6677. These features were completely excavated, sampled and recorded during the course of the evaluation. A subsequent watching brief conducted across the location of the features failed to identify any further material.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: GVA Grimley on behalf of Dobbies Garden Centre plc

Nigg

Ness Farm and Tullos Hill Landfill Site

Watching brief

Cat Peters – Aberdeen City Council Archaeological Unit

NJ 9559 0355 (centred on) The closure of the landfill site at Ness Farm and Tullos Hill required a programme of groundwork operations across several phases to ensure a safe closure. Phase I was undertaken between May and October 2009 and as the area is rich in archaeological features an archaeological monitoring scheme was operated on groundworks in areas beyond the boundaries of the known landfill excavations.

The monitoring encountered a total of 57 features, two of probable modern origin, three of probable landfill origin (1960s or 70s), 36 of which dated to the mid 20th century, 15 of post-medieval origin, and one unknown and probably natural feature. The 36 mid-20th-century features largely related to the known site of a WW2 Ack Ack Battery, later converted into a POW camp. This is known from personal accounts, OS mapping and aerial photography, as well as excavations on the adjacent site (Peterseat, DES 2001, 7). The closure works provided a rare opportunity to record this area, with known features surviving, and some previously unrecorded hut bases. In addition, many of the drainage and service features survived sub-surface. Where excavations were deep, up to 3m below the present ground surface, features relating to the Battery and Camp still survived, showing that the site was on a slope, and that despite more recent landfill operations, a strategic destruction and removal of the camp never occurred on this part of the site. Small features such as intact bolts and internal drain features were revealed.

The post-medieval features largely related to both known and newly discovered remains, and varied from known dry

stone dykes to sub-surface field drains and plough marks, showing agricultural use and improvement of this outlying area. A small number of flint finds was also recovered during the operations, and may relate to known prehistoric use of the area, already signified by the number of cairns on the hill; these have remained unaltered by the closure works and have been fenced.

Archive: Aberdeen City Council

Funder: Aberdeen City Council



Recording of Feature 6, Tullos Hill

Old Machar

Findlay Farm (Kingfisher Industrial Estate)

Building recording, field evaluation and walkover survey

Alison Cameron – Aberdeen City Council Archaeological Unit

NJ 9529 1198 A 10% evaluation of the 370ha site, from the 19 September–20 October 2008, produced 870 flints from the topsoil, of possible Bronze Age or later date. In two areas postholes and other cut features were uncovered; one sherd of pottery from the rim of a vessel may be Bronze Age. Slag and an undiagnostic sherd of redware were recovered from another feature. A series of late 19th-century farm buildings to be demolished during development were recorded to

English Heritage building survey level 3.

Archive: Aberdeen City Council and RCAHMS

Funder: Rockwater Property Partnership

Peterculter

Deeside Golf Club, Bieldside

Standing building survey and watching brief

HK and JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 8830 0220 Haughton Farm is shown on the 1866 OS map as a small L-shaped steading with a parallel domestic range. In 1903 it was leased by the Deeside Golf Club and until 1904 used as the Club House. The buildings were subsequently used by the green keepers and as stabling for the horses which were used for mowing the greens until 1928. Although much of the interior had been altered it was possible to identify the short arm of the L as the original stables and to locate the position of a horse mill shown on the 1866 map. A watching brief on 17–23 April 2009 of soil stripping on ground adjacent to the buildings revealed no archaeological features or finds. Report: Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: John R Craig (Kintore) Ltd

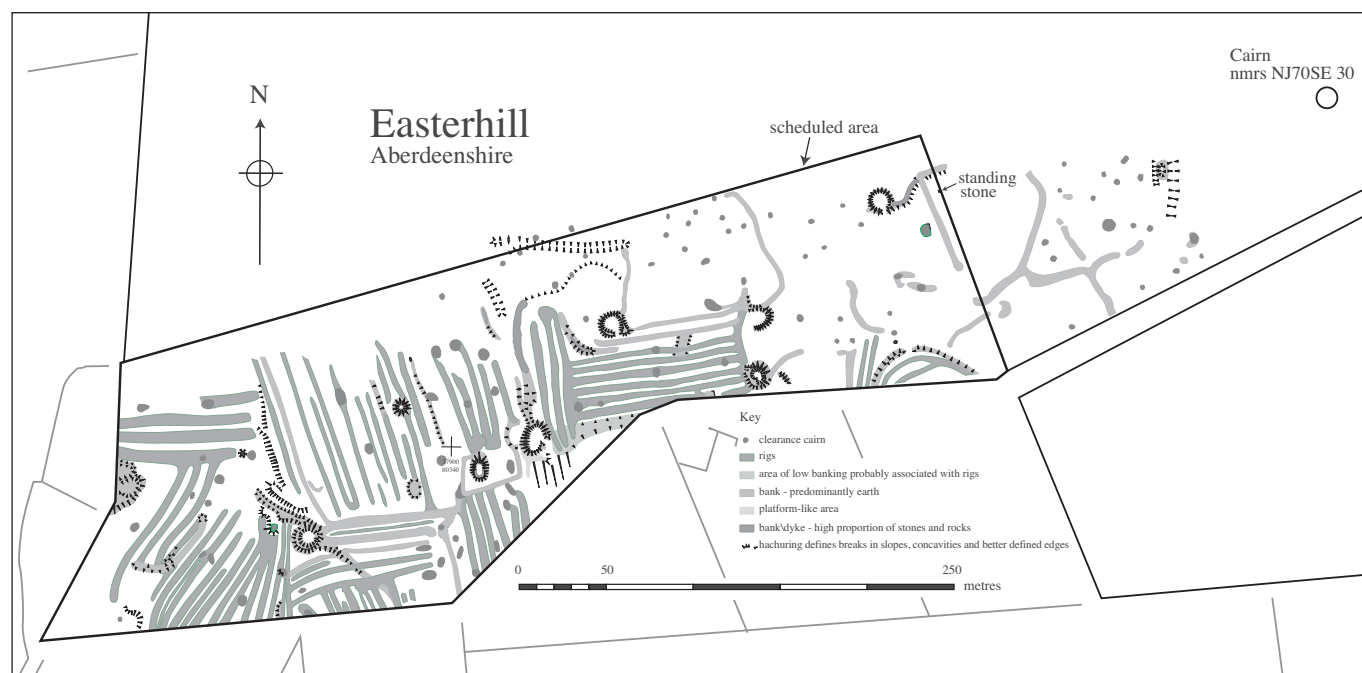
Easterhill

Site survey

Colin Shepherd

NJ 7900 0340 The site was surveyed December 2008–January 2009 as part of the Forestry Commission's updating of Management Plans for scheduled monuments. The survey helped to define more precisely a set of complicated earthworks which appear to be the result of a number of superimposed landscape developments.

The landscape features in the scheduled area consist of hut circles, linear boundaries, clearance cairns, rig and furrow and hollow-ways. The early field systems extend eastwards outwith the scheduled area in the direction of a cairn, itself a scheduled monument. In addition to the main landscape features, there are a number of other interesting remains. There is an orthostat on the eastern boundary of the scheduled area and a possible cup-marked stone on the side of the roundhouse nearest to the fence. This cup-marked stone does not appear to be *in situ* and its position may



Site plan of the scheduled monument, Easterhill

reflect clearance during the production of the rigs. Just to the W of the cup-marked stone, is a rectilinear structure which was presumably part of a building related to the 19th-century farmstead (Hill of Eddieston on the 1st Edition OS map of 1869). The site was woodland at the time of the 1st Edition OS map and much of the surrounding area had still not been improved by this time.

Although some of the circular 'house' features are undoubtedly related to the banks which form early, presumably prehistoric, field systems, others are more ovoid (or sub-rectangular in one case) and seem to be related to the more rectilinear banks which appear to be associated with some of the rigs. Most of these rigs extend over only short distances and do not seem to be suggestive of those produced by the historical 'twel ousen pleuch'. Those at the extreme SW end of the monument might have been produced in this way. It is interesting to note that this is the one part of the site where the earthworks appear to mirror aspects of the 19th-century (and modern) landscape.

There seems to be a minimum of three periods of identifiable land use for this area. Presumably the first dated to the prehistoric period and the last might relate to outfields utilised in the late pre-improvement period. The sub-rectangular buildings and associated rigs overlying some of the earliest features do not appear to be related to this immediately pre-improvement horizon. However, more accurate dating of these features must await future developments here or on typologically similar sites in the area.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire
Funder: Moray and Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Foggieton

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy to recognise and safeguard sites in advance of timber operations that may be potentially damaging to the archaeological resource. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 8730 0386 **Foggieton** Quarry pit not noted on 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps.

NJ 8728 0381 **Foggieton** A slightly curving boundary which might be a badly damaged hut circle but is more likely to be a part of a linear feature. The vegetation makes definite identification difficult.

NJ 8727 0380 **Foggieton** Quarry pit not noted on 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps.

NJ 8755 0383 **Ladyhill** A group of four cairns (probably clearance) with, possibly, some smaller ones with linking dykes. The cairns range between 6–8m in diameter and spread across an area of c100m in diameter. Their position on a ridge makes a ceremonial use a possibility.

NJ 8762 0376 **Ladyhill** A stretch of walling may be a linear boundary but is more likely to be the better preserved side of a (sub-?) rectangular enclosure covering c25 x 15m. The other sides are suggested by undulations.

NJ 8780 0369 **Colthill** Cairn measuring c8m in diameter.

NJ 8781 0367 **Colthill** Linear feature runs at c70° for c40m from the road before curving to the S.

NJ 8826 0344 **Earlswells** A substantial stone-built circular feature with an internal diameter of c3.5m. A large holly bush is growing where the flue might be expected to be at its western end. A platform (rectangular?) appears to stand on its northern side. This seems a very isolated position for a kiln and there may be a better explanation for its use.

NJ 8788 0341 – NJ 8799 0340 **Earlswells** At least six cairns measuring 5–6m in diameter lie to the E of a previously

noted enclosure. More might become visible when the ferns die back.

NJ 8796 0339 **Earlswells** A short stretch of linear dyke aligned at 40°.

NJ 8760 0357 – NJ 8769 0356 **Dalheibity** One dyke running roughly E–W is depicted on the 1st Edition OS map. Two others head S from it. One is depicted on the 1st Edition OS map but the other is not. At the time of the 1st Edition map they were in woodland and serving no obvious purpose. The E–W dyke appears to be aligned on a minor road running from the W and originally may have been associated with that feature.

NJ 8741 0328 **Dalheibity** Sub-rectangular building measuring c13 x 6m externally. The end walls appear curved and the long walls are straight. It appears to articulate with linear dykes. A secondary structure measuring c9 x 5m lays c100m downslope to the S–SW. It sits below and to the W of a series of at least six rigs aligned at 170° and with a wavelength of c8m. The topmost rig appears to end at a headland which forms a mound through which the presumably later road was carved.

NJ 8719 0327, NJ 8735 0339 and NJ 8735 0337 **Dalheibity** A linear boundary appears to run parallel with the track to its N and is presumably part of the same landscape development. This seems to sit uncomfortably with the rest of the (?) 19th-century landscape. A separate linear bank runs from the first in the direction of the possible farmstead (noted above) and might form part of its territory. This area of woodland has all the appearance of previously farmed land, although it was wooded in the mid 19th century.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire
Funder: Moray and Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Gray's School of Art Car Park, Robert Gordon University

Evaluation

Iraia Arabaolaza – GUARD

NJ 9106 0313 An evaluation was undertaken 5–9 October 2009 prior to the proposed development of a nursery. The site was considered sensitive due to its proximity to Pitfoddell's Castle, a scheduled ancient monument (NJ90SW 1), and the discovery of a Neolithic house during a previous evaluation a short distance to the E (NJ90SW 268). A trial trench, amounting to a 2% sample of the development area, was hand-excavated due to the presence of live services. The trench revealed that this area had been heavily landscaped, probably during the construction of the adjacent car park, and no archaeological remains of any significance were encountered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Robert Gordon University

Milltimber Farm

Evaluation

HK Murray – Murray Archaeological services Ltd

NJ 8640 0140 An evaluation on 16 June 2009 of a small development site on a gravel ridge overlooking the Dee revealed a small area of ard marks. No other archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Report: Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: James Mitchell

Nether Contlaw, Peterculter

Watching brief

JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 8421 0257 A watching brief was maintained on 26 March 2009 prior to the erection of an agricultural building (c18 x 27m). The farm lies S of Beans Hill, an area containing extensive traces of settlement and land use dating from the prehistoric period to the 19th century. The lands of Nether

Contlaw are mentioned in 16th-century Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records. The farm is probably a descendant of a medieval fermtoun at or near the site. A single sherd of c14th-to 15th-century pottery was found. No other archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Report: Aberdeen City SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Rapid Project Developments Ltd

Westfield

Survey and watching brief

Alison Cameron – Aberdeen City Council Archaeological Unit

NJ 8466 0348 A survey of a parcel of land through which an estate track was planned revealed 43 archaeological features including a hut circle, rig and furrow and other earthworks including field-clearance cairns. A route for the track was planned and a watching brief carried out. No archaeological features were damaged by the work and no other features uncovered during the watching brief. This work was undertaken from 12 January–30 March 2009.

Archive: Aberdeen City Council and RCAHMS

Funder: Kinch Enterprises

ABERDEENSHIRE

Aboyne and Glentinar

Hirnley, Aboyne

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

HK Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 5440 0120 A walkover survey was carried out 7 May 2009 as part of a heritage assessment prior to the possible development of a wind farm. Traces of the overgrown foundations of two pre-improvement settlements were found at the boundary between cultivated ground and rough grazing on Little Hill. These appeared to be associated with a stone walled cattle or sheep fold and a system of radial dykes dividing the hill ground. Two sunken trackways ran between dykes down the hill through the cultivated ground. The surveyed features are in the general location of small settlements shown on Roy's Military map of 1747–55 but were disused by the 1st Edition OS map of 1866/7.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Green Cat Renewables Ltd

Mill of Dinnet, Dinnet

Watching brief

HK Murray and JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NO 4696 9904 A watching brief was maintained 3 July and 14 September 2009 during the groundworks for the development of new offices, access road and car park for the Dee District Salmon Fisheries Board. Although there may have been a mill at Dinnet as early as the 14th century, it is the 19th-century mill that is shown on the 1st Edition OS map (1866/7). Observation of the access track revealed part of what may be the significantly disturbed remains of the 19th-century lade system. No other archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: River Dee Trust

Auchindoir and Kearn

Cairn More Wind Farm

Watching brief

Victoria Clements and John Gooder – AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 5037 2481 A watching brief was undertaken 3 November

2009 during construction works associated with a wind farm development to the S of Cairn More Fort (NJ52SW 9). No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Greenspan Energy

Banchory-Devenick

Craighead, Hilltop, Portlethen

Watching brief

JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NO 9117 9772 The excavation of a new underground electricity cable trench, c46m W of the significantly disturbed stone circle of Craighead, was observed 30 March–3 April 2009.

Bedrock was recorded along most of the length of the trench and no archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: SSE Power Distribution

Gallowhill, Nigg

Watching brief

JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NO 9345 9940 A watching brief was maintained during the soil strip on 11 May 2009 for an extension of a general waste treatment and recycling centre. The site is c200m S of Moss-side, an area of moss and peat with preserved timbers dating to the Mesolithic. A thick layer, c0.5–0.6m, of boggy peat containing well preserved bark, tree branches and twigs was recorded on lower ground at the N end of the site. This resembled in every way the waterlogged bog and timbers discovered at Moss-side and almost certainly represents a S extension of the Mesolithic, non-anthropogenic woodland. No other archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: EIS Waste Services

Banchory-Ternan

Balbridie Cottage, Crathes

Watching brief

HK Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NO 7355 9577 A watching brief was maintained over three days in May and August 2009 during the soil strip for the erection of a new agricultural building. The site is in an area of considerable prehistoric interest, with the site of the Neolithic timber hall of Balbridie lying c200m to the NW (NO79NW 160) and a Mesolithic flint scatter between 150–250m to the NE. A total area of 57–78m E–W by 45m N–S was stripped but no archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Dunecht Estates

Banchory

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NO 6817 9763 **Newton of Leys** A stone platform (possibly a crane platform) on the E side of a railway cutting, presumably related to the railways construction.

NO 6830 9755 **Newton of Leys** Enclosure depicted in woodland on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps. Its SW corner is uncharacteristically rounded for an early modern construction and there are suggestions of further sections of dyke which

might be associated with an earlier period of use running towards the W. The SE corner of the enclosure contains two stretches of footings creating a triangular structural setting with the southern enclosure dyke, c20m x 10m, within the enclosure. Outside and to the S of the enclosure is a stretch of denuded dyke running parallel for c8m and c6m. It might turn N at its E end and have originally been associated with the internal triangular remains. The enclosure contains an area of good ground and its purpose was presumably more pastoral than arable. A previously recorded cairn field (NO69NE 71) stops at the southern edge of the enclosure.

NO 6804 9791 – NO 6807 9733 **Newton of Leys** The slight remains of a trackway running parallel to the railway on its eastern side and presumably related to its construction. It appears to respect associated features, such as the platform noted above. Its course cannot be seen S of a 19th-century E–W dyke.

NO 6806 9732 **Newton of Leys** Probable construction platform used in the building of the railway. It runs at 90° to the railway and might have been of use in the extraction of stone for the railway cutting.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire
Funder: Moray and Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Knappach Toll, Balbridie

Excavation

Olivia Lelong – GUARD

NO 7369 9595 A partial inhumation burial was recovered 25–27 February 2009 under the provisions of the human remains call-off contract. It lay in a short cist uncovered during ploughing. Fragments of skull and several teeth were found at the W end of the cist, along with a broken decorated Beaker and ten pieces of worked flint. The artefacts and the form of the burial suggest a date in the late 3rd millennium BC. Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Historic Scotland

Nether Mills East

Fieldwalking and lithic analysis

Heather M Sabnis and James B Kenworthy – OFARS

NO 7588 9616 During 1978–81 an excavation by JB Kenworthy identified a possible ‘house’ and recovered 20,000 flints from a 20 x 10m site near the edge of a river terrace on the river Dee (NO79NE 23). In January–March 2009 adjoining areas of two recently ploughed fields were walked at 2m intervals to include this site and its surrounds. This is a continuation of the survey started in 2008 to discover the full extent of flint scatters in Crathes.

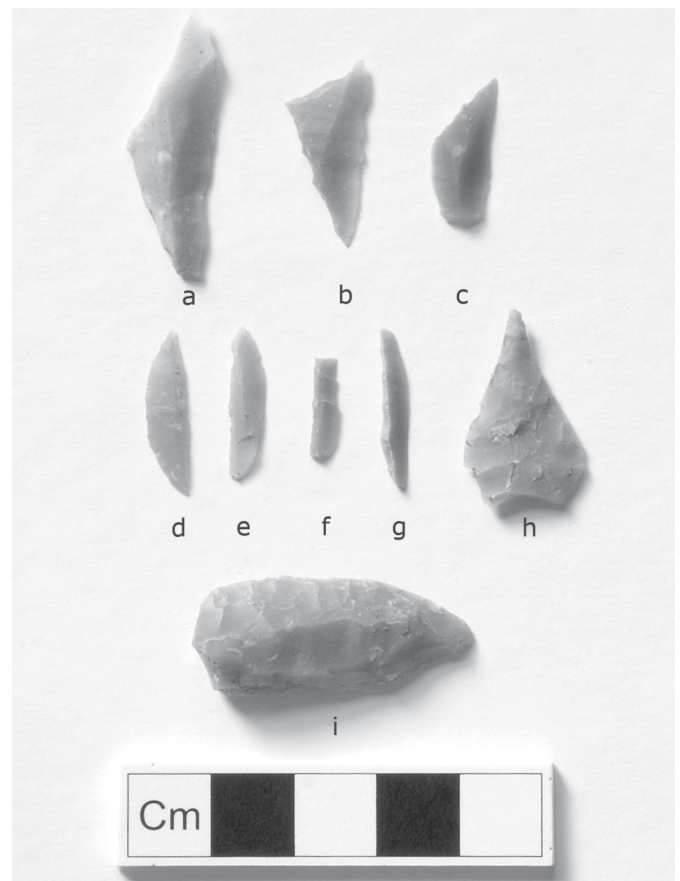
Over 4300 flints were collected from an area of c100,000m² extending 500m along and 250m from the terrace edge. GPS co-ordinates were recorded for each find using WAAS, typically accurate to 2–3m. Distribution figures were calculated on the basis of the flint numbers per 10 x 10m square. The highest concentration was in a c20 x 40m zone containing almost 450 flints, close to the area of the previous dig, but there were several other smaller, less concentrated ‘hotspots’ on this very extensive site.

About three-quarters of the material has been briefly examined, but less than a quarter studied in more detail. The assemblage contains all stages of production, from the preparation of raw material to finished tools. The major element represents later (Narrow Blade) Mesolithic technology, with diagnostic microliths (see photo: a–g), microburins, and cores (mainly single platform), but so far only a few scrapers. However, larger broad-based isosceles triangles, retouched on both sides, and one obliquely retouched ‘point’ may represent

an earlier Broad Blade industry. In general this is very similar to the Mesolithic assemblage (3000 flints) found in 2008 (Sabnis, H and Kenworthy, JB, *DES* 2008) from walking the next field but one to the W, the main differences being the presence of the triangles and just one obliquely truncated point, compared with no triangles and several truncated points at the W site. Both sites probably represent continued base-camp occupation over a long time.

A Neolithic component is also present, as it was on the W site. Here, it is represented by a leaf-shaped arrowhead (photo: h), two broken leaf-shaped arrowheads, a retouched flake knife (photo: i), and a potsherd. A possible Early Bronze Age ‘rough-out’ for a barbed and tanged arrowhead was also found.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS (intended)



Nether Mills East, Crathes; some examples of flint finds from field walking: a–g: Mesolithic, h–i: Neolithic. (a) wide based isosceles triangle, (b) scalene triangle, (c) obliquely retouched point, (d) crescent with retouched arc, (e) crescent with retouched chord, (f,g) straight pieces with one side retouched, (h) leaf-shaped arrowhead, (i) knife

Banchory-Ternan/Durris

Durris Woods

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission’s management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NO 7378 9342 **Cairnshee Wood** An extensive cairn field which appears to relate to a roundhouse (see below). The cairn field stretches E from a line of cairns at NO 7371 9352 to NO 7400 9344 where the land steepens. Just within the S corner of the wood is what appears to be the remains of a slight linear feature. This feature does not confine the cairn field as cairns survive to the S between it and the woodland. The roundhouse

appears to sit above the main extent of the cairns.

NO 7382 9342 **Cairnshee Wood** A large feature which appears to be a roundhouse, though it has suffered some damage, and undergrowth hampered identification. It appears to be 17m in diameter and is presumably related to the cairn field below it.

NO 7438 9421 **Cairnshee Wood** A well preserved large oval structure with flattened end, c14 x 9m, and standing nearly 1m high. It sits on the S side of a modern track and is abutted at its E and W ends by banks which appear to form an enclosure. The eastern bank is cut by the track but seems to briefly re-appear before turning and again being cut by the track. The putative enclosure appears relatively clear of the large boulders which litter this side of the hill. These appear to have been cleared towards the eastern edge where there is a substantial break in slope. This break in slope is on an alignment with the present field division to the S of the wood. This structure appears architecturally similar to one noted below.

NO 7446 9418 **Cairnshee Wood** At least two small clearance cairns sit in the corner of the wood between the oval structure noted above and the gate. Two sit either side of the track c15m inside the gate. It is possible, but unlikely, that they relate to the construction of the track.

NO 7435 9362 **Cairnshee Wood** An ovoid stone feature is either a yard or, more probably, a largish building resembling that noted above. A denuded bank adjoins the structure at either end. A flattened area to the E suggests a cleared enclosure. Further concentrations of stonework hint at further smaller structures within this enclosure.

NO 7330 9543 **Balbridie West** Stone and earth boundary appearing to continue the line of the present road into the wood. It appears to turn at close to a right-angle and realign itself on the present road passing by Knappach. This suggests that the present (19th-century) line is a product of 'straightening' at this crossroads.

NO 7377 9550 **Balbridie Plantation** Hollow-way heading towards quarrying activity at the top of the slope.

NO 7378 9513 **Balbridie Plantation** A small clearance cairn seemingly composed of quite small stones. A further cairn of larger stones lies c18m away to the NW. These appear to be related to a relatively small cleared area of ground.

NO 7403 9523 **Balbridie Plantation** Hollow-way heading N and dog-legging to avoid a steep scarp.

NO 7360 9438 **Northbrae** Clearance cairn in corner of the wood which might be related to the recorded field system to the E of the wood at this point.

NO 7340 9411 **Northbrae** Hut circle measuring c9m in diameter just to W of modern track. There is a further structure, c11 x 7m and possibly ovoid in shape, 35m due S of the hut circle.

NO 7323 9408 and NO 7323 9403 **Northbrae** Two small clearance cairns.

NO 7887 9431 **Pitcowdens** An area of densely concentrated stone suggests the presence of a former structure.

NO 6722 9778 – NO 6730 9770 **Pitcowdens** A very denuded bank which appears to continue the line of the modern road to the SE. The 1st Edition OS map appears to show the start of a trackway heading on this alignment. It might therefore mark the course of a pre-improvement routeway.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Banchory-Ternan/Durris/Strachan

Durris

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NO 7347 9198 **Mulloch** Short stretch of denuded bank and at least three clearance cairns on a flat 'shelf-like' part of the hillside.

NO 7208 9116–NO 7255 9130 **Mulloch** An extensive area of small cairns apparently enclosed by linear dykes at its western extremity. Probably related to the extensive cairn field outside the wood to the S and W (NO79SW 9) but possibly separated by the linear boundary. The southern boundary extends across the modern road to the SE and into the field on the other side, passing through a further area of clearance cairns. This area would appear to be an extension of NO79SW 9 to its SE. The north-eastern cluster of cairns surrounds the 'Nine Stanes' recumbent stone circle.

NO 7222 9071 **Garrol** An extensive area of clearance cairns, probably a southern continuation of that noted above. There are also related linear features, though the vegetation makes these difficult to see. Many of the cairns are quite large, c7m in diameter. In this area is a well-preserved hut circle c11m in diameter.

NO 7235 9056 **Garrol** A rectangular enclosure, c20 x 10m, overlooking a steep drop. The structure is solidly built and might have contained a building. To the E is a possible drainage feature running down the slope. On the E side of this is a further stone dyke. Between the enclosure and the 'drain' is a short stretch of dyke running across the slope. The area also contains at least three clearance cairns, though these might be related to the extensive cairn field noted above.

NO 7239 9088 – NO 7227 9095 **Garrol** A well made dry stane dyke which appears to pre-date the 1st Edition OS map. It presumably belongs to the pre-wooded 18th-century landscape. A small stone setting at NO 7235 9090 might relate to this dyke or to an earlier period.

NO 8107 9663 **Ashentilly Wood** The denuded remains of a substantial dyke c2m across were recorded on a ridge top position. The full extent of the dyke was not traced. The dyke is composed of large boulders, and if the boulders were not so large, it might be considered that the width resulted from scattering. However, due to their size this width might be original.

NO 8110 9659 **Ashentilly Wood** A very well constructed wall foundation of small stones. The structure appears to measure c7 x 4m and to be rectangular in shape, though a covering of deep turf makes confirmation of this difficult. The construction of this feature is markedly different from the far more substantial remains nearby and noted above.

NO 8117 9535 **Brachmont Wood** A very large former head dyke sitting c8m inside the present woodland boundary and forming a formidable hedge line. Presumably, the present 19th-century stone-faced dyke was built within the older for the sake of convenience.

NO 8120 9538 **Brachmont Wood** Linear bank running at 100° from this point.

NO 8124 9545 **Brachmont Wood** Hollow-way running at 190° from this point and crossing features noted above and below.

NO 8122 9540 – NO 8128 9532 – NO 8125 9530 **Brachmont Wood** Linear bank. This resembles a prehistoric boundary and incorporates an extensive area of clearance cairns. These extend down the eastern side of the wood (dense vegetation in the N part of the wood made it impossible to see if they continued round the northern tip of the wood). The cairns are presumably an extension of the cairn field recorded to the E of the wood (NO89NW 29). The best preserved cairns

are in the wood to the S of the modern track with some measuring up to 6m in diameter.

NO 8085 9476 – NO 8114 9503 **Brachmont Wood** The SW end of this track is shown on modern forestry plans. It was out of use by the time of the 1st Edition OS map and its narrowness suggests it was never meant for wheeled transport. A track leading from Hillhead farm would have connected with its SW end and, if its NE end were extended, it would have connected with the present road at a point where it diverts S to avoid the wood. This hollow-way might therefore reflect a route from an earlier period. Its proximity to the hut circle (below) is also interesting.

NO 8106 9487 **Brachmont Wood** A well-preserved hut circle c12m in diameter lying just above the hollow-way noted above. It sits among the south-western extension of the clearance cairns noted above, which seem to continue round the hill to the W.

NO 7974 9415 **Pitcowdens** Clearance cairn c4m in diameter. There are at least two others in the vicinity, probably more, but the state of the ground makes recognition difficult.

NO 7975 9417 **Pitcowdens** A short stretch of what appears to be a linear dyke which might be related to the clearance cairns noted above.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire
Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Banchory-Ternan/Kincardine O'Neil

Banchory

Historic landscape survey
Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NO 6495 0003 **Ordie Gordie** Area of extensive quarrying. It is generally quite shallow and might be connected with the construction of the nearby railway.

NO 6495 9977 – NO 6495 9999 **Ordie Gordie** An area of rig and furrow running at c85° and with wavelengths of between 8–10m. The southern portion of the rigs is badly plough-damaged and variation in the wavelengths may reflect their poor survival. This system appears to have been cut by the enclosure shown on the 1st Edition OS map. A new system running at 340° and with a wavelength of 10m was recorded at NO 6498 9992. These appear to have been cut by the area of quarrying.

NO 6491 9976 **Ordie Gordie** A scatter of stones to the W of the entrance to the enclosure has no recognisable form and might be field clearance from the rigged field (noted above). However, the undergrowth makes visibility difficult and may be obscuring features.

NO 6495 9955 – NJ 6520 0041 **Dam Wood** A deep lade which appears to have been filled in at its N end by the later railway. It rejoins the Beltie Burn after the road bridge, to the S of which is the Mill of Beltie. This is presumably not in the correct position and the original mill might have been sited next to the lade. The dam might have been at NO 6495 9955 where the lade is filled in and there are stone scatters to the side of it. There are the apparent remains of a dyke along the ridge of land separating the lade from the burn.

NJ 6505 0006 **Kynoch Plantation** A headland curving SE from the modern road to the forestry track encloses an area of rigs to the N aligned at 40° with wavelengths varying between 8–10m.

NJ 6513 0004 – NJ 6562 0004 **Kynoch Plantation** A stone dyke follows a course looping to the N of the marked forestry track. At NJ 6562 0004 it appears to join the line of the track.

The rigs lying to the N of it (see below) would suggest that this dyke formed the boundary of ploughed farmland.

NJ 6560 0010 – NJ 6565 0008 and NJ 6586 0002 – NJ 6602 9993 **Kynoch Plantation** Two series of rigs aligned at 10°. Most of the rigs appear to have a wavelength of 8m. The second series is cut by a lynchet which curves into the wood from the present farm boundary to NJ 6592 0001 and then curves back to rejoin the present boundary. This lynchet seems to cut the rigs which suggests that it post-dates the creation of the rigs but pre-dates the present possibly 18th/19th-century woodland boundary.

NO 6569 9989 **Kynoch Plantation** A large boulder sitting at the bottom of a small quarried area. It has been deeply 'scored' in a straight line down the centre, apparently ready for splitting.

NO 6515 9995 – NO 6575 9990 **Kynoch Plantation** An extensive area of clearance cairns and linear boundaries.

NO 6516 9992 **Kynoch Plantation** Linear dyke aligned at 100°. Its alignment appears to reflect the road to the S and other boundary features.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire
Funder: Moray and Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Belhelvie

Blackdog

Evaluation

Victoria Clements and Martin Cook – AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 9588 1514 A 7% sample evaluation was undertaken 22–30 June 2009 prior to the development of a greenfield site. A total of 34 trenches covering a basal area of 7840m² were opened. The evaluation demonstrated the detrimental effect of deep ploughing but also revealed three discrete areas containing significant archaeological features: a ring ditch, a roundhouse and some isolated pits. All of the features were dated by artefactual material or analogy to excavated prehistoric sites.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Mr Colin Tawse

Bourtie

Barra Castle

Standing building recording

Gordon Ewart and David Murray – Kirkdale Archaeology

NJ 792 257 Alterations to the fabric of Barra Castle were recorded 29 June–1 July 2009. The castle has a complex history of building, reconstruction and modification. Early 17th-century date stones, with the monograms of the Seton family, mark the first securely dated part of the castle, although this is thought to represent the upgrading of an existing structure or structures.

As it stands today, Barra Castle comprises a U-shaped plan, consisting of three wings of three or four storeys each, open to the E. The N wing is thought to be an 18th-century addition, perhaps replacing an earlier range. The S wing is the highest part of the castle, possibly incorporating an early tower at its E end, although transformed by the addition of a newel stair which connects it to the W range. The W range may incorporate an earlier structure at ground floor level, although recent analysis suggests that much of it may be of early 17th-century date. The architectural details of the N and S ends of this range differ significantly on all three floors and this could be due to the rebuilding of much of the N end. This is perhaps best indicated by the stump of a round tower which survives to ground floor level in the NW corner of the range, while towers at the SW corner and two others in the S elevation run the height of the building.

In the second half of the 15th century the lands of Barra are recorded as being held by a Blackhall, known as 'the Goodman', who was a hereditary 'Forester and Coroner of the Garioch'. In the 16th century the lands were held by the Blackhalls and the King family. The King family lost Barra as a result of a feud with their neighbours, the Setons of Meldrum. In 1590 James King of Barra and others attacked and killed James Seton of Meldrum '*with schottis of hagbuttis and muscattis, committed upon the landis of Barra*'. The feud resulted in the Kings and the Blackhalls forfeiting their rights to the lands and in 1599 George Seton was granted both halves of Barra. A charter of 1599 to George Seton, tutor of Meldrum, mentions the erection of the lands of Barra as a free barony and another to George Seton of Barra, in 1615, ordained that the 'fortalice of Barra' was to be the chief seat of the barony (RMS, VII., 460). On George Seton's death (c1630), Barra passed to his nephew's family, the Setons of Pitmedden. By 1658, James Seton of Pitmedden had sold Barra to James Reid, an Aberdeen advocate.

By 1672, James Reid had been succeeded by his son, John, who in 1703 received a Nova Scotia baronetcy. Sir John died c1723, succeeded by his son Alexander, who died in 1750 and was succeeded by his third son, James. James sold Barra in 1754 to John Ramsay, a 'Russian' merchant. In 1909–10, John Ramsay's great-grand daughter, Mary, who had married Alexander Irvine of Drum, restored the older part of the castle. The architect was George Bennet Mitchell.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Bourtie and Leslie

Hillforts of Strathdon: Phase 3 – Hill of Barra and Hill of Newleslie

Evaluation

Murray Cook, Rob Engl, Lindsay Dunbar, Hana Kdolska and Stefan Sagrott – Oxford Archaeology North

NJ 584 254 and NJ 8025 2570 The RCAHMS volume on Strathdon identified six types of hillforts based on size and defensive systems. However none of the sites have been dated. The Hillforts of Strathdon Project aims to recover dating evidence from one of each of the six classes of hillfort.

Two sites were examined during the third and final season of fieldwork, 18–31 July 2009. Five trenches were dug at Hill of Barra and two trenches were opened at Hill of Newleslie. All the features identified in the trenches were excavated and recorded. The excavations at Hill of Newleslie indicated that there was no significant depth of deposits, that the site had been heavily affected by roots (probably gorse) and that their subsequent burning had spread modern root charcoal through the soil. Conversely, the work at Hill of Barra revealed significant quantities of charcoal and artefacts including possible Grooved Ware. An internal rock cut ring-groove feature was also identified.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: The CBA

Boyndie

Boyndie Wind Farm, Portsoy

Watching brief and excavation

Donald Wilson – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NJ 63185 64030 A watching brief was undertaken, 18–24 August 2009, during groundworks associated with the erection of a wind turbine (T8) on land to the W of the village of Boyndie. The area was part of managed woodland in the 1800s and subsequently a WW2 airfield. The work consisted

of topsoil stripping of a 70 x 50m area for the turbine and a series of long trenches to widen the airfield road. The works revealed up to 0.5m of topsoil over a geological deposit of stone-rich clayey sand. No archaeological deposits, finds or features were identified and it seems that activity related to the airfield did not extend into the monitored area. No features associated with the airfield were compromised during this phase of works.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Falck Renewables

Cairnie

Ardonald

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 4696 4184 **Milleath** Clearance cairn which sits on the forest boundary. Next to this is a hollow-way heading at 110° and probably related to the track depicted running from Broadland on an 18th-century estate plan. The hollow-way is cut by a possibly 19th-century dyke.

NJ 4715 4160 **Milleath** Possible substantial clearance cairn, c8m across.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Balloch

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 4789 4905 – NJ 4786 4902 **Glacks of Balloch** Short stretch of boundary bank lying between two tracks depicted on the 1st Edition OS map.

NJ 4783 4908 – NJ 4779 4901 **Glacks of Balloch** Further short stretch of boundary bank composed of earth and stones.

NJ 4787 4889 **Glacks of Balloch** A short stretch of bank runs from its junction with a drain E towards the modern track. It widens progressively from a narrow bank to terminate in a wide 'platform'. Uphill from this point are the remains of a wide peat head. The peat head and associated earthworks tell of peat extraction and the slight boundary banks suggest some other usage of the area. These three features appear to suggest the use of this area in the pre-improvement era.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Chapel of Garioch

Scottish Episcopal Palaces Project – Fetternear

Excavation, landscape survey and desk-based research

PZ Dransart and J Trigg – Scottish Episcopal Palaces Project

NJ 72331708 During the 15th excavation season, 29 June–1 August 2009, the team continued to excavate the area to the E of the drive, which leads to the ruined mansion. Excavation at the southern end of the main area was completed to expose the natural as modified in the post-medieval period. The scarping of this area was reported in previous *DES* entries. In the course of this work a series of hollowed-out features were uncovered which may represent the remains of wooden structures. The potential structures would help explain why the southern arm of the moat came to an end (*DES* 2007 and 2008).

Further excavation demonstrated that the scarping continued further to the N. In the course of this work a 4.32m long wooden beam was encountered in a beam slot aligned N-S. It has four mortises and bears evidence of carpentry. A preliminary examination by Nigel Nayling identified the beam as the sole plate of a trestle bridge, which probably spanned the moat. This entrance route to the bishop's palace aligns with the road to the medieval parish kirk of Fetternear (NJ 7332 1752). Finds immediately associated with this feature include 15th-century pottery, animal bones, leather pieces and the fragments of a lathe-turned bowl. The later scarping of the ground has obscured the precise nature of the relationship between the moat and the beam. Interpretation of this relationship may become easier with further excavation to the E but this is likely to be outwith the remit of the current project.

A trial trench was excavated S of the main area in order to investigate a hollow earthwork feature running approximately N-S towards the Marshes Burn. This hollow proved to be a continuation of the ditch reported in *DES* 2008. The upper fills were composed of a large amount of rubble, while the lowest level contained a wall-like structure, the function of which is unknown. This wall has one good face and is overlain by a French drain (detected in section). The profile of this ditch is narrow and flat-bottomed, which may lead us to revisit the interpretation of last year's description of the feature. The upper fills contained finds of post-medieval date.

To the W of the main area, but N of the robbed-out wall reported last year, a series of medieval deposits were encountered N and S of another substantial robbed-out wall, running E-W. Within them was a quantity of high quality imported 14th-century pottery, which adds to the interpretation of this area as being associated with high status public buildings. These deposits were cut by the robber trench which removed the wall, presumably in the 19th century as it was associated with the installation of a ceramic drainpipe.

A number of N-S trending walls have been identified to the N of this wall. The exact relationship of these walls remains to be investigated. Features in this area of the site are close to the late 16th-century tower house and are largely post-medieval in date, but finds include residual medieval pottery. A number of drainage features were discovered, some of which were contemporary with the walling in this sector. Other drainage features cut older walling, indicating a series of occupation phases.

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: Aberdeenshire SMR (intended) and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Aberdeenshire Council, Castle Studies Group, Pantyfedwen Fund and private donors

Cluny

John Bell Stone, Castle Fraser

Excavation

HK Murray and JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 7212 1270 This standing stone is a natural boulder with a pyramidal capstone, traditionally regarded as a memorial stone to John Bell, architect of the upper works at Castle Fraser in the early 17th century. However, its proximity to the Castle Fraser recumbent stone circle and its two outlying standing stones (NJ71SW 6) suggests that this was a prehistoric monument later re-used as a memorial.

As a result of rabbit burrowing stabilisation was required, providing the opportunity for a small excavation. This revealed the original socket for the stone but no prehistoric

material within it. However, a furrow of probable medieval/post-medieval rig and furrow cultivation was revealed, beside the stone but respecting it. This suggests that it is likely to have been standing before the improvements of the 18th century and may indeed be a prehistoric monument. It is shown on an Estate map of 1788 in an open field, only later being emphasised as a landscape feature in a small group of trees. There is some indication that the pyramidal capstone and a ball finial (now missing) may have been added at the end of the 18th century. This work was carried out on 1–2 April 2009.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR, NTS and RCAHMS

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Crathie and Braemar

Braemar Castle, Braemar

Standing building recording

HK Murray and JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NO 1560 9237 Braemar Castle is an L-plan tower house which was built in 1628 and burnt down in 1689. It remained a ruin until 1748, when it was leased by the Government and used as a garrison with the addition of a star-shaped curtain wall. It was subsequently re-used as a house in the 19th century. Current restoration required the dating and recording of two chimneys built against the inside of the curtain wall. These proved to be part of the 19th-century kitchens built between the castle and the curtain wall. This work was carried out on 26 February 2009.

Report: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Aberdeenshire Council

Old Smithy, Mar Lodge Estate

Historic building survey and watching brief

Kenneth Macfadyen, Tom Addyman and Amanda Gow –

Addyman Archaeology

NO 0995 9010 A watching brief was undertaken between 11 February 2008–4 August 2009 during the installation of a large subterranean water tank and associated service trenches. This installation within the Mar Lodge Estate was in the immediate vicinity of two 19th-century estate buildings (the old deer larder and former smithy), which lie a little to the E of the stable court by the main house. Other than relatively recent services no archaeological features or artefacts were recorded in the trench area.

The smithy building was also subject to building recording and analysis. The structure is of 19th-century date. Its rear (northern) chamber retains a cobbled floor and evidence for a forge in the form of a silhouette of the forge itself and a surviving flue. The southern part of the structure had originally consisted of three separately accessed bothies separated by wooden partitions. The bothies were subsequently formed into one building, with the entrance to the western bothy being blocked and the central doorway formed into a window. Part of the original interior wainscoting survives.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Dunnottar

Dunnottar Castle, Stonehaven

Watching brief

JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NO 88128 83842 A watching brief was maintained, 28–30 April 2009, during the installation of a safety barrier along the path at the base of the castle promontory to the steps leading up to the castle entrance. Each of the 39 hand-excavated postholes contained a fill which indicated that the

path was on made-up ground that had been renewed and resurfaced at various stages. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR, Historic Scotland and RCAHMS
Funder: Dunecht Estates

Durris

Durris

Historic landscape survey
Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NO 8020 9444 **Craigie Daff** What appears to be a small clearance cairn sits on a small promontory.

NO 8022 9450 **Craigie Daff** A small and badly damaged rickle of stones. Its 'hollow' interior suggests that it may be the remains of a small structure rather than the product of clearance. It is very small, c5m across, and sits on a steep slope. Any relationship to the small cairn noted above is uncertain.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire
Funder: Moray and Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Ellon

Arnage Castle, Ellon

Standing building recording
Sam Scott – Scotia Archaeology

NJ 9349 3704 Arnage Castle dates from the late 16th century when Thomas Leper built a Z-plan tower house some 7km N of Ellon. The castle was remodelled in the late 17th or early 18th century and extended further when a large wing was added in 1860. The survey, undertaken in December 2008, provided drawings and photographs of architectural features in the castle's external faces prior to their being rehauled, the original harling having been removed and the stonework re-pointed in the 1960s.

Archive and Report: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and RCAHMS
Funder: Mr Gareth T Jones



Arnage Castle, viewed from the E

Upper Ardgrain, Ellon

Watching brief
JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 9580 3430 A watching brief was maintained on 24 August 2009 during the soil strip of an access track and the footprint of three wind turbines at Upper Ardgrain. The site lies a short distance N of Nether Ardgrain, a fine 17th-century

house, described as one of the most truly Scots houses in the NE (NJ93SE 43). No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS
Funder: Green Cat Renewables Ltd

Fettercairn

Arnhall Quarry, Edzell

Watching brief
Elizabeth Jones – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NO 609 702 A watching brief was undertaken between 16 June 2008–21 April 2009. This was the third phase of work undertaken at Phase 8 of the quarry. A group of features thought to be of prehistoric date were identified. One of the pits probably functioned as a hearth, while the rest may be the remains of a possible structure. These results, viewed in conjunction with those from previous phases of work (DES 2006, 17–18 and DES 2007, 17–18), have demonstrated a low level of possibly sporadic activity on the site in prehistory. A series of post-medieval furrows were also recorded and the spacing of these indicates they belong to a pre-improvement field system.

Archive: RCAHMS
Funder: Aggregate Industries UK Ltd

Struan Farm, Brechin

Evaluation
Heather F James and Alastair Becket – GUARD

NO 6120 6900 A 7% evaluation was undertaken from 10–14 August 2009 prior to sand and gravel extraction. The evaluation took place in three phases and consisted of the excavation of 584 trenches equating to 54149m².

The first phase concluded that there was a thin spread of archaeological features within three fields consisting of linear features, pits, postholes, shallow scoops, stakeholes and shallow spreads. There were three areas which had particularly significant archaeological remains. These included a possibly prehistoric food processing area in Trench 60, a palisade trench in Trench 327 and a pit containing Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pottery in Trench 408.

The second and third phases were conducted in September and October 2009 across three fields at the southern end of the proposed extraction area, including the field around cropmarks at Westfield (NO66NW 40 and 73 – SAM 6368). Despite their proximity to the scheduled area, no significant archaeological remains were encountered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)
Funder: D Geddes (Contractors) Ltd

Fetteresso/Glenbervie

Fetteresso

Historic landscape survey
Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NO 8230 8780 **Swanley** A series of settlement features survives in a small area which is depicted as wooded on the 1869 OS map. They consist of two clearance cairns, the remains of a boundary feature (possibly the field boundary for Swanley as depicted on the 1869 map) and the apparent remains of a building with yard. The building measured c9 x 4m externally with the small attached yard measuring c6 x 6m externally. These features appear to have become the focus for subsequent clearance dumping.

NO 7703 8817 **Badieclay** A small three-sided structure. It might be a grouse butt but is probably a small pen or hut.

NO 7676 8783 **Stonehouse** The footings of a structure measuring c10 x 5m externally, sitting on the N bank of the burn. A few yards E is a small area of haugh land, enclosed on its landward side at the base of a scarp. The haugh appears to have a drainage gully under the dyke and appears to be slightly 'rigged'. The dyke may be a revetment for the scarp rather than a stock barrier. Where the dyke meets the burn at its eastern end there are indications of a possible dam. This suggests the possibility of 'upward-floating' irrigation, designed to raise the fertility of the haugh. The dyke would have stopped the water undercutting the bank at the rear of the haugh. This type of management structure has been suggested for higher up the valley at Cowie and for other areas of land in the NE. 18th-century cartographic evidence from the NE suggests this method of land management as a means of increasing fertility and gaining an early grass crop in the pre-improvement period.

NO 7691 8796 **Stonehouse** A small 'pen' set against the E side of a boundary dyke measuring 4 x 2m internally. It appears to have one open end with a gap capable of allowing the passage of a single animal at the opposite uphill end. It may be a pen for holding livestock.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Fintray

Balbithan

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 8100 1810 – NJ 8105 1806 **Greenlands** This boundary bank is associated with an extensive area of rigs. However, its differing orientation suggests that it may be a residual feature from an earlier period. The rigs cover much of the area between an access track and a road to the NE. They extend beyond the track to the E and also lie to the W of the improvement period farmstead now lying abandoned in the wood. Most of the rigs have a wavelength of c10m, though some narrower ones of c6m are interspersed. The clearance cairns seen among the rigs might belong to those fields or to the cairns that probably relate to the collection of hut circles to the S of the rigged area (NJ81NW 4).

NJ 8121 1795 **Greenlands** A very short stretch of bank which appears to be cut by rigs.

NJ 8121 1773 – NJ 8121 1769 **Greenlands** A denuded boundary bank which appears to share a similar alignment to the rigs (see above). However, this feature appears slightly curvilinear and seems to be attached to one of the hut circles at its northern end.

NJ 8174 1748 **Woodside** A denuded sub-circular/rectangular enclosure c28m across. There is one possible clearance cairn nearby.

NJ 8104 1793 **Woodside** Circular enclosure measuring c12m across. This resembles a hut circle, though robbing of a 19th-century enclosure dyke to the S suggests that the enclosure might post-date the 19th century. It might be a sheep fank, but its state of preservation suggests something older.

NJ 8090 1797 – NJ 8098 1775 **Woodside** A very denuded curving double-linear feature, presumably a trackway, c12m wide. It encloses a southern extension of the rigs. The trackway runs S until it reaches a scarp, it then turns SE and runs along the top of the scarp to the enclosing dyke of the

abandoned farmstead. Its pre-improvement construction and relationship with the farmstead suggests that this farmstead might have been built on the site of an earlier one. A nearby stone split by adzes and wedges (rather than the later 'drilling and feathers' method) might also suggest a pre-improvement habitation. At the northern end of the 'trackway' are the possible remains of a structure.

NJ 8183 1698 **Larrick** Just inside the woodland on the top of a natural knoll is a mound which appears to be constructed of boulders. It does not appear to be a simple clearance cairn and its position might suggest it is more ceremonial in nature.

NJ 8224 1725 **Backhill** A short stretch of very denuded and curving boundary bank running roughly N-S. It might form part of a sub-circular enclosure, as there is a suggestion of a return bank to the E, or simply be part of a linear boundary.

NJ 8185 1784 **Backhill** A very denuded short stretch of linear bank running roughly SW-NE. Close to the bank and probably associated with it are at least three clearance cairns.

NJ 8174 1767 **Backhill** Hut circle, diameter c8m at NJ 8167 1768. Small hut circle, internal diameter c4m at NJ 8177 1764. The area between these features and to N and S contains at least 20 clearance cairns.

NJ 8084 1715 **Woodside** To the E of a track and on top of a rocky outcrop are the remains of a possible farmstead consisting of possible buildings within a small enclosure. To the E of these remains is a cleared area containing a considerable number of clearance cairns.

NJ 8082 1727 **Woodside** A small and isolated cairn, its position does not look particularly clearance related.

NJ 8088 1750 **Woodside** A small and isolated cairn, probably a clearance cairn.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Fordoun

Drumtochty

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following feature was recorded during fieldwork.

NO 7043 8298 – NO 7014 8275 **Buckie Leys** A meandering hollow-way, not part of the known trackway system.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Fordyce

Barnyards of Findlater, Sandend

Standing building recording

HK Murray and JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 5410 6655 A standing building survey was carried out on a derelict steading on 22 March 2009 prior to development. The steading had originally been the home farm of Findlater Castle and a farm on the site probably supplied the castle until its abandonment in c1600. The only surviving part of the early farm is a 16th-century doocot to the N, the rest of the buildings showing the development of a fairly large improvement steading. The earliest steading appears to have been of the common U-plan with buildings around a dung court. Only one range of this survives and the original doors and windows suggest it had been stables. By 1866 a second court had been added with a mill with loft above and cattle accommodation. A Z-shaped third range had also been built. The tied cow stalls survive in one part and a chimney

suggests a bothy at one end. Recent use for pigs had removed most internal features.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Findlaters Builders LLP

Forge/Inverkeithny

South Balnoon

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 6507 4243 – NJ 6482 4252 **Drumblair Wood** A series of rigs oriented at 30° and varying in wavelength between 5–10m. The absence of rigs from a central area may be the result of differential survival. The area is depicted as woodland in 1874 and it is likely to have been planted in the mid- to late 1700s. As agricultural land is unlikely to have been taken out of production, the rigs presumably date to around or before the 1600s.

NJ 6450 4290 **Drumblair Wood** A very denuded series of rigs cross an improved pasture field. The rigs run at 10°, their spacing varies according to the sub-soil drainage conditions, but many have a wavelength of c10m. As with the series noted above, they probably date to the 1600s or earlier.

NJ 6413 4268 – NJ 6370 4276 **Drumblair Wood** A bank and ditched boundary runs in a straight line down the hill. The 1st Edition OS map shows a small unplanted area of woodland appearing to respect a section of this feature, though the bank itself is not depicted. This would suggest that it had fallen out of use by then and its regularity suggests a post-medieval date, perhaps 18th century.

NJ 6446 4296 **Drumblair Wood** A peculiar boulder-made (sub-circular?) feature positioned by a spring. Its poor condition made internal dimensions difficult to determine but they appear to be c3m across by c5m down the slope

NJ 6451 4306 **Drumblair Wood** An isolated small clearance cairn, 3m across.

NJ 6439 4316 **Drumblair Wood** A hollow-way runs up/downslope at 135° from this point and seems to cross the burn just below the site of a sawmill (see below). A lade cuts the hollow-way.

NJ 6440 4332 **Drumblair Wood** An impressive sawmill site with two dams, sluice steps and a lade. The height of the lade suggests that a sizeable 'overshot' mill-wheel was used. The mill is depicted on both 1874 and 1902 OS maps.

NJ 6399 4388 – NJ 6529 4350 **South Balnoon** This boundary is depicted on the 1st Edition OS map. The bank and ditch seem designed to exclude rather than enclose and it may be associated with a period of landscape planning, possibly forming an enclosing 'park' fence.

The presence of rigs (noted below) enclosed by this boundary appears to indicate that arable land was taken out of/had fallen out of use before the construction of the boundary. Parklands can be shown to have existed in this area from at least as early as the 1530s (eg Rothiemay). The mixture of curvilinear and straight lines shown by this boundary suggests a desire for formal landscape planning, rather than a purely utilitarian appropriation of land. The former approach (dating to the 1600s) can be seen at Castle Gordon, while the latter (predating that at Castle Gordon) might be glimpsed at Huntly. Consequently, this boundary might relate either to the 1600s (the rigs if redundant by this time possibly relating to the pre-plague early 14th century), or the early 1700s (the rigs possibly abandoned after the famines of the 1690s). The later date seems more credible. Alternatively, the boundary may

be no more than an earlier woodland boundary, dating to the mid 18th century at the latest.

NJ 6425 4380 **South Balnoon** Extensive quarrying remains. There are two very large pits and upcasts just inside the woodland. They are not depicted on the 1st Edition OS map. There is another pit to the S of the enclosure boundary (noted above) and a number of very small pits and upcasts, which might have been exploratory workings.

NJ 6470 4351 **South Balnoon** A small cairn, c6m across, in isolation. It does not seem to be clearance-related.

NJ 6510 4360 – NJ 6500 4346 **South Balnoon** Two areas of disturbed rig, apparently left dislocated by the boundary bank (noted above). The first rigs, at the N end, have a wavelength of c7m and run at 60°. The second group to the S run at 310° with a wavelength of 7m.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Foveran

Hill of Fiddes Wind Farm, near Ellon

Watching brief

Phil Moore – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NJ 9321 2500 (centred on) A watching brief was undertaken during all ground-breaking work at this site in August–September 2009. A number of features were identified, all of which were interpreted as being post-medieval. These included the remains of three probable field boundaries and a stone culvert. The partial removal of a large *in situ* boulder using plug and feather was recorded. The well preserved and extensive remains of broad rig, which had limited the preservation of earlier deposits or features in these areas, were also recorded.

Archive: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Natural Power Consultants Ltd

Fraserburgh

Watermill, Fraserburgh

Evaluation and standing building recording

HK Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 9800 6660 An evaluation and standing building recording were undertaken on 8 January 2009. The derelict 19th-century mill and brewery had been largely demolished around two years ago. Foundations of part of the brewery buildings and a standing cottage abutting them were recorded but little original detail remained. A well-built stone revetted mill lade along the W boundary of the site survives and is culverted below the road. A second destroyed lade was identified in one evaluation trench.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Claymore Homes

Gartly

Gartly Moor

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following feature was recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 5639 3250 NJ 5643 3233 **Slog Burn** Probable boundary bank running down the E side of Slog Burn, which may relate to the farmstead and track noted on an 18th-century estate plan.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Garvock

Tullo Wind Farm

Watching brief and excavation

Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NO 75500 71750 (centred) A watching brief carried out September–October 2009 identified a cluster of five pits during soil stripping at the location of one of the turbines. The pits were situated on a natural south-facing terrace c400m to the S of the Cairn-o-Shiels (SAM 5315). A subsequent excavation recovered sherds of prehistoric pottery from one pit and a small quartz scraper from another. The pottery has been dated to the Neolithic period.

Archive: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Natural Power on behalf of Eneco UK

Glenbervie

Fetteresso

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NO 7600 8803 **West Dumer Burn** An area of clearance cairns, c6m in diameter and at least seven in number. Probably associated with the hut circle noted below.

NO 7605 8803 **West Dumer Burn** Hut circle measuring c7–8m in diameter on a level platform overlooking West Dumer Burn.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Moray and Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Pitdrichie Quarry, Drumlithie

Evaluation

HK Murray and JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NO 7981 8212 An evaluation was undertaken, 11–12 August 2009, on the proposed extension of a quarry where two Bronze Age cist burials were found in the 1970s. A partially ploughed truncated pit or hearth was excavated. It contained a small assemblage of flints, and some 60 sherds and fragments of probable Neolithic pottery representing 10–14 vessels. No other archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Miller Plant Ltd

Glenmuick, Tullich and Glengairn

Aucholzie, Glen Muick, Ballater

Chapel, remains of (probable)

A Roch and KC Cooper

NO 3435 9070 During a survey of the Invercauld Estate in 1808 the surveyor reported 'a small enclosure round the old chapel' and on his plan drew an un-named structure, possibly depicting it as unroofed. At this location are the footings of a building consisting of a single course of large granite boulders. It is rectangular, measuring 11 x 6.6m, aligned NNE/SSW, and seems to match exactly the surveyor's drawing. It is partly covered by turf and bracken so no features could be detected. It seems very likely that the structure is the remains of the chapel.

Cambus O' May

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The

following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NO 3989 9822 **Tomnakeist** The very slight remains of a linear feature that might relate to the platform noted below.

NO 3992 9821 **Tomnakeist** Stone remains of a denuded rectangular structure, c8 x 4m.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Huntly

Lower Gordonsburn Steading

Standing building survey

Stuart Farrell

NJ 4736 3810 A building survey consisting of a full photographic survey and measured plan and description was carried out in January 2009 prior to conversion work. The steading, which was formerly named Backstripes, dated from the late 1850s and was heavily altered in the early to mid 20th century to form a cattle-court, with only the main shell of the building surviving.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended) Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: CM Design on behalf of P and S Simmers

Inverurie

Westgate development: Phase 4

Evaluation

HK Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 7540 2190 An evaluation was undertaken, 27–29 April 2009, during development work on an area adjacent to one in which considerable prehistoric activity had been recorded in 2006 and 2008 (DES 2008, 23) No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Malcolm Allan House Builders Ltd

Kemnay/Kintore

Kemnay

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 7553 1454 **Stony Hill** A quite substantial area of clearance cairns. Certain features appear to be more structural and to have a more definite layout, but this may reflect stone robbing.

NJ 7583 1383 **Bandshed Moss** These remains superficially resemble field clearance cairns. However, certain features including right-angled corners and a rectangular concentration the size and shape of a building, do not appear to be random. Other scatters appear to define enclosure dykes and to the S there is a very obvious relict boundary dyke. To the SW of these concentrations is an area of field clearance remains. The abrupt and linear nature of some of their edges suggests an earlier field pattern fossilised by the clearance remains. The site was spotted by Jackie Cumberbirch.

NJ 7540 1380 **Bandshed Moss** A c100m stretch of linear boundary. It might form part of the cleared landscape noted below.

NJ 7520 1400 **Bandshed Moss** An extensive area of clearance cairns running from the top of the ridge down its northern side. Along the slope are what appear to be the remains of badly scattered linear boundaries. The 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps show this area to have been unenclosed.

Any linear boundaries must therefore predate the 1st Edition OS map and must have been in such a bad state of repair as not to warrant inclusion. The linear feature noted above might be a southern outlier of this system.

NJ 7664 1448 – NJ 7683 1452 **Harthills** A number of clearance cairns and possible linear boundaries run along the ridge top. The remains at the E end might be later. Visibility in this area was restricted due to dense fern cover. Some of the features appear to relate to the hut circle (noted below), and their relationship to the hollow-way (noted below) is open to speculation. This area formed part of the Harthills Plantation, shown as wooded on the 1st Edition OS map.

NJ 7686 1449 – NJ 7683 1443 **Harthills** The hollow-way enters the wood from the fields to the E. It curves down to cross the burn and then turns to c230° and runs up the hill.

NJ 7676 1448 **Harthills** A hut circle (obscured by dense fern). It measures c11m across and is presumably related to the clearance features noted above. A possible linear feature runs westwards from it.

NJ 7622 1474 **Stony Hill** Two small clearance piles which might be related to the post-medieval or early modern farm based at the Hill of Cottown.

NJ 7610 1476 **Stony Hill** A stretch of dry stane dyke. This piece of ground was included in the woodland plantation depicted on the 1st Edition OS map. The fields surrounding the plantation suggest that this piece of dyke should be associated with the pre-plantation layout. A date at the end of the 18th century therefore seems reasonable.

NJ 7556 1762 **Glenhead** Possible building platform and destruction debris. The area is shown as wooded on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps. There is a break in the 19th-century dyke which forms the eastern boundary of the wood near to this point. The debris might therefore relate to this disturbance, though this is considered unlikely. In association with the clearance cairns surviving to the N (see below) it is suggested that this feature may relate to an earlier farmed landscape.

NJ 7555 1795 **Glenhead** A group of clearance cairns on either side of a later trackway. It is not certain whether they represent clearance from the former farmstead (see below), are related to the feature noted above, or are residual prehistoric remains.

NJ 7563 1800 **Glenhead** This possible post-improvement farmstead is not noted on the 1st or 2nd Edition OS maps. A dyke extends W into the wood and appears to enclose the small farmstead. A disused track approaching it from the E might be shown on the 1st Edition map. One possibility is that the site forms part of the pre-improvement landscape and although initially included in the improved landscape proved to be unsustainable. This may have been due to some of its better lands being parcelled out to form the crofts which surround it. Stone clearance from surrounding fields has made the plan difficult to discern.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire
Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Leochel-Cushnie

Craigievar Castle

Historic building survey, architectural analysis and historical research
Tom Addyman, Kenneth Macfadyen, Sarah Phillips and Amanda Gow – Addyman Archaeology

NJ 5670 0950 An initial assessment of window openings at Craigievar was undertaken in December 2006. In November 2007–November 2009 a major programme of work was carried out during the re-harling of the tower. The exterior of the tower was surveyed by laser scan before erection of

scaffolding, and this was used as a control for a complete hand-drawn survey of the exterior following the stripping of the harl. At the same time the RCAHMS undertook detailed recording of decorative carved work at the upper part of the tower (spouts, armorials, beasts and finials). The survey confirmed many of the observations made by the RCAHMS during an earlier re-harling exercise in 1973.

The existing tower appears to have been erected in the later 16th century by the recusant Mortimer family. Though Craigievar is recorded as a site from at least the 15th century the present structure seems not to incorporate earlier fabric. The 16th-century structure essentially survives intact up to the band of continuous corbelling at the top of the 4th floor level; parts of the early structure also appear to survive to 5th floor level internally. Window openings and entrances of this phase are characterised by the presence of chamfered surrounds, the windows with ironwork grilles. These and other features of the early tower are closely paralleled at the neighbouring Forbes castle of Corse (which bears a date stone of 1581).

Evidence for the original form of the hall, previously assessed by the RCAHMS, was reviewed. This demonstrated, as previously concluded, that there had indeed been a chamber overlooking the hall interior within the thickness of the E wall and lit by a high window, now blocked. As previously suggested by Ian Bryce this had probably functioned as a Catholic oratory, and can be closely paralleled by very similar features that still survive at Towie Barclay and Craig castles. A very substantial hall window at the N end of the E wall was also subsequently blocked. The existing large window at the W end of the S wall was confirmed to be original to the hall; however, the large windows in the N and W walls were all found to be secondary.

The major secondary reworking of the early tower by the Bel family for William Forbes ('Danzig Willie'), dating to c1610–1620, was more clearly defined during the survey. The work of this phase is characterised by the use of rounded arises at entrance and window surrounds and, in the latter, the use of diamond-set vertical bars as opposed to grilles. It appears that the corbelling and all exterior works above this level date to this period; however, the actual break between the earlier walling below and new work above was only traced intermittently just below the corbelling, and with difficulty, the character of the general masonry, mortar etc above and below being near identical.

The early 17th-century works also involved the removal of the early hall oratory, its window and the large hall window on its N side (the windows were blocked and replaced by a new large hall window in the area of the oratory), with accompanying lozenge-shaped window on either side. New medium-sized hall windows were inserted high in the W and N walls (these also detailed with a rounded aris). At corbel level the former positions of 20 false cannon-muzzle spouts were recorded, in addition to the 16 that still remain. The base of what had evidently been an elaborate pedimented dormer was recorded at the N wall head (an *ex situ* pediment at the site probably came from this opening); apparent and previously unrecorded evidence for two further dormers was noted at the S end of the eastern wall-head. These had evidently lit the S part of the long gallery, partners of a surviving pair further N. A number of blocked windows were recorded, and others had been blocked until the time of the 1973 works; this corresponds well to a documented episode of window-tax-related blockings of over 50 windows in the 1770s.

While the windows above the corbelling remain relatively unaltered (though without their metalwork), the majority of openings below the corbelling had seen secondary

modification. Much of this had clearly taken place at the time of John Smith's restoration of the castle in c1825–6, which had doubtless involved the re-opening of some of the previously blocked windows. Small stair and basement level lights had been widened, and many larger windows were increased in size by the lowering of their sills or raising of their lintels. The hall windows were particularly affected. All of the larger windows had their sills dropped, often considerably, and the four large windows to W, N and E all had their lintels lowered. All metalwork within the windows was removed (either at this period or in the 1770s), often associated with spalling of the sills and some stone indenting. No windows retain their early glazing, although an early shutter was recovered when a window was unblocked in 1973.

It was also in the 1820s that the early roof structure was replaced. Evidence for original sandstone roofing tiles was recorded; these had been replaced with the existing Foudland slates. The 1820s works saw a general re-harling of the exterior; this was the point when the pre-existing cream-coloured lime mortars and harls were substituted with the pink-pigmented material, which was deliberately chosen to match the hue of the granite dressings. Traces of a deep pink dubbing-out mortar were overlain with a medium-pink harl coat; surviving traces indicated the pink may have actually been taken over the dressings.

Periodic modifications to window openings continued through the 19th and 20th centuries, up to the works in 1973, at which time some larger windows were unblocked and the majority of shot-holes at re-entrant angles and within bartizans were reopened. Re-harling involved the deep dubbing-out of exterior wall surfaces with cement below a final thin coat of deep pink-pigmented cement harl. Joints between dressings were pointed up in disfiguring cement work.

In 2007–9 the 1970s works were effectively reversed; all cement-based materials were removed and more traditional lime-based materials substituted. Exterior walls were dubbed-out with a cream lime mortar, with similarly coloured harl coats over; the whole, with the exception of moulded or carved dressings, was then lime washed in multiple coats of pale/medium pink hue. Much missing carved detail from corbel level up was reinstated, including false spouts, a gargoyle, and the piper finial surmounting the dormer pediment above the principal entrance.

Archive: NTS (SMR, Castle Fraser) and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Cushnie

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 5306 1123 **Kirk Wood** A low circular mound measuring c13m in diameter sitting on the top of a rounded hill appears to be a ceremonial cairn and is unlikely to be related to clearance.

NJ 5360 1203 – NJ 5383 1214 **Kirk Wood** A lynched trackway runs, hugging the hill contour, from half-way up the woodland edge to the top corner of the modern fields associated with the farmstead of Waterside. There is no sign of the track on the 1st or 2nd Edition OS maps.

NJ 5368 1199 **Kirk Wood** A possible hut/still stands on what appears to be an earlier building platform. There is a lot of associated surface debris, from beer bottles to 19th-century pottery and old cooking pots.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Moray and Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Leslie/Tullynessle and Forbes

Whitehaugh

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 5715 2310 **Millburn** A single clearance cairn lying just above an old hollow-way and a secondary linear feature, which runs along the slope and at 90° to the angle of tree planting. The forestry ploughing appears to have cut this earlier feature, which is either the scant remains of a field boundary or residual stones lying in the former furrow of a rigged field. The direction of any possible rig, along rather than down the slope, argues against this, and if it were a boundary the cairn would be suitably located outside the enclosed area. The hollow-way enters the wood from the SW and runs NE to divide the features noted above.

NJ 5675 2416 **Courtiestown** Well preserved hut circle with a diameter of c9m. The interior lies below the surrounding ground level. In the corner of the wood, to the NW of the hut, are the possible denuded remains of rigs running c20° with a wavelength of c10m. To the E of the hut, just inside the present woodland boundary, is a stretch of what may be the precursor to that boundary that survives as a very low but wide bank.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Moray and Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Lonmay

Crimonmogate Steading, Lonmay

Standing building recording

HK Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NK 0388 5880 A standing building survey of this steading was carried out on 25 February 2009. This is a small U-shaped steading with rubble-built walls and a slate roof within the Crimonmogate estate. Documentary evidence suggests it was built in the mid 19th century. It should be regarded as an example of one of the minor buildings in a fairly complete suite of surviving buildings related to the domestic economy of the 19th-century estate. Its proximity to the dairy and its later use as a milking parlour suggests that it may originally have held cow stalls.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Hon Mr and Mrs W Stanhope

Lumphanan

Burnhead, Perkhill, Lumphanan

Evaluation

HK Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 5640 0670 An evaluation was undertaken at Burnhead on 26 January 2009 prior to an extension of a small quarry. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: A Ellis and F Cox

Lumphanan

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 5682 0518 **Broom Hill** A small group of clearance cairns in an area of cleared land.

NJ 5697 0469 **Broom Hill** Substantial quarry not depicted on 1st or 2nd Edition OS maps.

NJ 5709 0478 **Broom Hill** Quarry not depicted on 1st or 2nd Edition OS maps.

NJ 5775 0450 **Craigton Hill** This boundary dyke follows the contour around the hill and presumably relates to the pre-improvement landscape. The area downslope has been well cleared.

NJ 5775 0437 – NJ 5786 0431 **Craigton Hill** A curving boundary encloses an area of land to the W which shows hints of wide rigs, though this could not be confirmed. At its NW end a 19th-century dry stane dyke appears to overlie it.

NJ 5787 0434 **Craigton Hill** A possible very denuded former head dyke runs just inside the present woodland boundary.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Moray and Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Methlick

Skelmonae Wind Farm, Methlick

Watching brief

JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 8870 3930 A watching brief was maintained from 7–16 March 2009 during the soil strip for access trackways and four turbines. Although some of the works were close to areas of rig and furrow cultivation, no archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: David Smith

Monquhitter

Cairnhill Wind Cluster, Cairnhill, Turriff

Watching brief

JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 7766 5288 A watching brief was maintained on 3 November 2008 during the soil strip of the footprint of three wind turbines some several hundred metres NW of the Mohr Cairn, a destroyed chambered tomb with Clava affinities. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Green Cat Renewables Ltd

Old Deer

Balring, Mintlaw

Watching brief

JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 9897 4878 A watching brief was maintained on 17 December 2008 during the groundworks for the building of a new veterinary surgery close to a destroyed farmstead and the cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: SG Brown

Clackriach Dairy, Maud

Watching brief

JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 9261 4664 A watching brief was maintained on 26 May 2009 during the groundworks for the erection of a new agricultural building in an area where a number of prehistoric flints and a probable Bronze Age cairn were found in the 19th century. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Stephen Dalgarno

Fetterangus Cemetery

Evaluation

HK Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 9810 5050 An evaluation was undertaken on 18 August 2009 in a proposed cemetery extension next to the medieval Fetterangus church of St Fergus, built c1120. A stone-lined oven/hearth was associated with pottery of 13th- to 15th-century date. Several small pits and rig and furrow cultivation may also be of medieval date. A flint blade in the ploughsoil and the record of flints found in the field in the 19th century (NJ95SE 15) suggest prehistoric activity, but no related features were evident.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Aberdeenshire Council

Peterhead

Kirkburn Mills, Peterhead

Evaluation

Martin Cook – AOC Archaeology Group

NK 1264 4613 An evaluation was undertaken between 23 March–21 April 2009 in advance of the construction of a retail development. The evaluation identified a series of significant medieval and post-medieval features. The artefact assemblage included a selection of late 13th- to early 14th-century locally produced Redware pottery sherds.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Aldi Stores Ltd

Threadneedle Street, Peterhead

Watching brief

Lindsay Dunbar – AOC Archaeology Group

NK 1337 4603 A programme of monitoring and recording works were carried out, September 2008, during the removal of Japanese Knotweed behind historic buildings at the junction of 2/4 Threadneedle Street and 34/36 St Andrew Street and in the ruins of 32 St Andrew Street, prior to development. Remnants of stone walls, brick floor surfaces and cobbled surfaces were recorded. These outbuilding remains were associated with the development of garden backlands during the mid-19th century.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Pitsligo

Cairnhill, Rosehearty, Fraserburgh

Evaluation

Victoria Clements – AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 9282 6682 An evaluation was carried out on 2–3 February 2009 in advance of a proposed residential development. Nine trenches (covering an area of 935m²) were opened. No archaeologically significant features or artefacts were identified.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Colaren Properties Ltd

Pitsligo Castle

Geophysical survey

Mary Saunders – Orkney College Geophysics Unit

NJ 93732 66642 A survey covering 0.8ha, in three walled gardens surrounding the castle, was undertaken using 0.5 x 0.5m resolution earth resistance survey in August 2009. The aim was to identify any surviving garden features in advance of consolidation work on the castle and its grounds. A number of potential garden features were identified, the most striking of which were found immediately to the N of the castle. In

this area, the anomalies appear to relate to the layout of a formal garden, with high resistance anomalies probably associated with former paths or walls. A large linear anomaly in the garden to the W of the castle may represent a former wall, while to the N a number of less well defined anomalies were identified. In all areas, interpretation is confused by the existence of a number of anomalies that may be associated with the later use of the area as a market garden.

Archive: OCGU

Funder: Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

Pitsligo Castle Garden, Rosehearty

Excavation

HK Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 9373 6694 This was a community excavation undertaken from 21 September–2 October 2009 by volunteers from Rosehearty and the surrounding area and directed by Murray Archaeological Services. Pitsligo Castle, which dates mainly from the 15th and 16th centuries but with 17th-century additions and alterations, was destroyed in 1746. The walled garden continued in use, first as a market garden and later as a cultivated field. The excavation aimed to establish the extent and nature of survival of the 17th-century and later gardens. A number of paths, garden beds and walls were excavated that appear to be part of the formal 17th-century garden. A geophysical survey undertaken by OCGU has been used to locate some of these features over a wider area (see above). Detailed recording of the garden walls has located the former position of wall-trained trees and the fruits of existing trees are being identified.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR, Historic Scotland and RCAHMS (all intended)

Funder: Scottish Government and the European Community Rural

Aberdeenshire Leader 2007–2013 Programme, Historic Scotland, Aberdeenshire Council's Archaeology Service and the Pitsligo Castle Trust.

Skene

Broadshade Pipeline Diversion, Westhill

Watching brief, monitored topsoil removal and excavation

Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NJ 8102 0704 – NJ 8196 0790 A watching brief was carried out, 21–31 July 2009, during topsoil stripping for a pipeline diversion. This work identified broad-rig cultivation remains and a number of possible isolated archaeological features. The features were excavated and two were found to be archaeological in origin; these were two isolated pits, one of which contained a single sherd of prehistoric pottery. A number of field walls were also recorded in section following their dismantling. No other archaeological features were discovered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: RSK Environment Ltd per Scotland Gas Networks

St Fergus

Bruxiehill, St Fergus

Watching brief

JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NK 0851 5155 A watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping on part of the access road and the footprint of a wind turbine on 31 July and 10 August 2009. The site lies c400m S of Corhill (NK05SE 110) where traces of rig and furrow are evident on aerial photographs. Roy's Military map



Community excavation of 17th-century garden, Pitsligo Castle

(1747–1755) also shows that rig and furrow cultivation was widespread in the area generally. Evidence for rig and furrow survived in the area of the footprint of the wind turbine and three small waste flint flakes were also recovered.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Green Cat Renewables Ltd

Strachan

Blackhall Woods

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NO 6691 9515 **Goauch Wood** A cairn with a diameter of c9m sits on top of a gentle knoll. It appears more ceremonial than clearance in character.

NO 6698 9495 – NO 6700 9472 **Goauch Wood** A lynched linear feature running along the slope gives the appearance of a former head dyke. It appears to be cut by the dry stane dyke and to run on N into the area of probable clearance cairns (see below).

NO 6691 9516 – NO 6698 9495 **Goauch Wood** An area of apparent clearance cairns and possible linear banks lies in a band below the modern track between the cairn and the start of the linear feature noted above. The area has been extensively damaged by forestation; however, a number of small cairns are visible and suggestions of some linking linear features.

NO 6530 9410 and NO 6565 9395 **Goauch Hill** Two quite extensive areas of clearance cairns, presumably originally continuous, lying either side of the modern track. Both areas are roughly 200 x 100m running along the top of a southern scarp at an altitude of c300m. The cairns are quite large (many c7m across) and remarkably steep-sided. The altitude of the cairns along with their location, size and appearance make a medieval date more likely than a prehistoric one. The cairns appear randomly scattered but in a wooded environment patterning is often difficult to discern, especially as many more must still be hidden.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Glen Dye Steading, Glendye, Banchory

Standing building recording

HK Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd



Glen Dye Steading: the forge with original bellows

NO 6511 8608 A standing building recording of this well-built estate farm steading was undertaken on 17 September

2009 prior to conversion. The main block comprised a large quadrangular steading of mid-19th-century date around an open yard. In the early 20th century the S range was removed and the yard in-filled with extra cattle accommodation. The N range had some surviving evidence of a former mill and threshing barn. The E range retained cart bays and farm workers' accommodation. There is a second freestanding cattle byre of mid-19th-century date and a late 19th- to early 20th-century smithy with the forge and bellows *in situ*. A small mid-19th-century building is interpreted as a wash-house with a circular hearth below traces of a hanging lum. A large cast iron pot made in the Carron ironworks and c550mm in diameter with a spout appears to have been a boiler used on the hearth.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Fasque and Glendye Estates

Strathdon

Bunzeach

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 3723 1123 **Meikle Tolly** A concentration of largish stones which are either the remains of a structure or clearance related. The feature is not depicted on the 1st Edition OS map. It is possible that it represents the line of dyke noted below and this would suggest a post-medieval or earlier date.

NJ 3707 1128 – NJ 3670 1128 **Meikle Tolly** This feature survives as a lynched bank and is quite pronounced at its eastern end, where it has a gently curving shape. Further W it has been overlain by bulldozed brash which gives it a modern feel. Beyond this it regains a bank-like quality and parallels the southern bank of the 18th-century military road. It becomes progressively closer to the road until no more than 3m separates them at its western end. This feature does not appear on the 1st Edition OS map. It might form an extension to the remains noted above and appears to pre-date the military road.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Tough

Corrennie

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Foggieton, Aberdeen City. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 6249 1137 **Culthibert** The remains of a stretch of walling/bank stands on the side of a hollow-way leading N from Muirfold. It might follow the line of the track or be associated with features noted below, as it falls on their projected courses. The hollow-way seems to be a late 19th-century feature replacing an earlier hollow-way further to the E. This hollow-way is depicted on the 2nd Edition OS map and its predecessor, to the E, is noted on the 1st Edition map. The later track makes an unusual deviation at this point and it is therefore possible that this walling/bank and the features noted below are partly responsible for this deviation.

NJ 6253 1137 **Culthibert** A short stretch of denuded dyke apparently heading towards the feature noted above.

NJ 6254 1136 **Culthibert** The 1st Edition OS map shows a hollow-way leading northwards from Muirfold (previously known as Mayfield) to the E of the later track (see above). The hollow-way contains a large pile of stones that cross (but do not extend beyond) its width. The removal of some of the fill of the hollow-way demonstrated that these stones formed the foundation for a robbed dyke which had crossed the hollow-way. The overlying dyke appears to be depicted on the 2nd Edition OS map. Below a thin build-up of soil beneath the base of the dyke foundation could be seen a layer of small stones or rough 'cobbling', indicating that the hollow-way had seen some improvement shortly before its demise. These stones overlie a further build-up of silt deposited during the lifetime of the hollow-way.

NJ 6245 1139 **Culthibert** A short stretch of curving bank, the possible western end of which consists of a pile of largish stones while its eastern direction is marked by a lynchet and a line of discontinuous large stones. Its apparent curvilinear form suggests a pre-improvement date.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Udny

Pitmedden House, Pitmedden

Watching brief

HK Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 8844 2805 A watching brief was undertaken, 2–16 March 2009, during the preparation of the site of a new conservatory on the footprint of a 19th-century one. As suggested during exploratory work in 2007, the base of the W wall of the Victorian conservatory had used part of the 1675 wall of the great garden. Further details of the Victorian conservatory were recorded, including the position of a door and the pygmy walls which may have held the floor.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR, NTS and RCAHMS

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

ANGUS

Airlie

Powmyre Quarry, Glamis – Phase 2

Watching brief

Alistair Robertson – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NO 3368 5025 A watching brief in July 2007 (Bailey, *DES* 2007) prior to Phase 1 of sand and gravel extraction recorded archaeological features including a roundhouse, a possible cremation pit and a short cist, all probably Bronze Age, as well as a small group of long cists of probable early Christian date.

A second watching brief was undertaken over two separate periods in March and May 2009 during topsoil stripping of a 300 x 250m area in advance of Phase 2 of extraction works. A total of 18 archaeological features were recorded. These were mainly isolated and interpreted as pits/postholes. A number of flint flakes and a significant amount of prehistoric pottery including Grooved Ware were collected from several of the features. One pit contained an abundant amount of domestic plum stones and blackthorn/sloe seeds, as well as apple pips, and must be much later in date. Post-medieval furrows, plough scars and tree-throw hollows were also observed, along with a modern field boundary.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS. The results from Phase 1 are currently being prepared for publication.

Funder: Aggregate Industries UK



Grooved Ware pottery from an isolated pit at Powmyre Quarry

Arbirlot

Kelly Castle

Historic building recording and watching brief

Suzanne Lilley and Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group

NO 60790 40160 A desk-based assessment of the history of the castle formed the basis of a programme of works between March–November 2008 during the renovation of Kelly Castle. The watching brief included investigations into selected areas of the house that were subject to soft stripping and renovation. The work exposed much of the original fabric of the building.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Mr and Mrs Grassick

Arbroath and St Vigeans

Cliffburn Road, Arbroath

Evaluation

Lindsay Dunbar – AOC Archaeology Group

NO 6559 4178 An evaluation consisting of 13 trenches, totalling 3674m², was undertaken on 5–9 May 2009 prior to a proposed housing development on a c4.94ha greenfield site. Most of the trenches contained no archaeological features and only a few artefacts were recovered from the topsoil. However, the western end of Trench 6 contained a number of prehistoric features which on the basis of form and artefacts can be provisionally interpreted as the remains of a ring ditch roundhouse and ancillary pit features.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Stewart Milne Homes

Victoria Park, Arbroath

Geophysical survey

P Morris – Blairgowrie Geoscience

NO 6580 4120 Pieces of human bone are sometimes recovered during groundworks in Victoria Park. A magnetic survey was carried out on 7 April 2009 around the site of a recent find. This revealed a rectangular enclosure some 40 x 30m in size which might mark the position of a graveyard or be related to nearby sites associated with St Ninian.

Archive: Angus SMR (intended)

Funder: Archaeology Service, Angus Council

Victoria Park, Arbroath

Excavation

Alastair Becket – *GUARD*

NO 658 412 The articulated remains of two skeletons and their associated grave contexts were excavated between 30 March and 2 April 2009. The work was undertaken in response to the disturbance of the burials during the construction of a children's play park. Two individuals were recovered from the site, an adult and young adolescent, both buried in supine positions on an E/W alignment with their skulls to the W. An iron buckle was recovered from alongside the near complete skeleton of the young adolescent, who appears to have suffered from a congenital spinal defect. The adult burial contained no grave goods and had been severely truncated and disturbed, leaving the skeleton only partially complete. Further artefacts and disarticulated human bone were recovered from the grave fills and spoil heaps, and previous finds of human bone in Victoria Park all suggest that there may be a substantial cemetery here. There are references to a medieval chapel in the vicinity.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Angus Council

Brechin

Bishop's Close, Brechin

Excavation

HK Murray – *Murray Archaeological Services Ltd*

NO 5966 6012 This was a community excavation, undertaken 31 August–11 September 2009 by volunteers from Brechin and the surrounding area. The site, made available by Brechin Cathedral, was an open area at the edge of the grounds of the medieval bishop's palace.

The 18th- and 19th-century foundations recorded were probably those of subsidiary buildings, possibly including a

stable, associated with the Cathedral treasurer's manse. The foundations overlay a deep deposit of stratified medieval garden earth which yielded considerable quantities of medieval pottery and two coins of late 13th- and 14th-century date. Part of a large pit or possible ditch and some structural remains pre-dating the garden soil were partially revealed and also appear to be medieval.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Heritage Lottery Fund and Angus Council City of Brechin Townscape Heritage Initiative

Brechin Town House, Brechin

Standing building recording

HK Murray and JC Murray – *Murray Archaeological Services Ltd*

NO 5969 6018 Brechin Town House is on a corner between the High Street and Church Street. The High Street frontage, built between 1789 and 1790 to replace the earlier tollbooth on the same site, is well recorded. However, during the reconstruction of the Town House a number of previously unknown features relating to the building at 2–4 Church Street, the Church Street elevation and a number of internal structures were exposed.

The structural evidence suggests that this building was built soon after the High Street frontage. It was possible to trace the original form of the Church Street façade and compare it with a drawing from 1867 and a photograph from c1900. In the early 19th century this end of the building held the cells and later a police office. A blocked internal doorway would have given access to the cells. A drainage trench below the floor inside the new toilets revealed a short section of wall foundation which may be part of the wall footings of the original 15th-century tollbooth. These features were recorded 22 January–10 February 2009.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Angus Council



Community excavation – Bishop's Close, Brechin

20A Cross Keys Close, Brechin

Standing building recording

HK Murray and JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NO 5969 6020 A standing building survey was carried out on 17 March 2009 prior to the conversion of a former storeroom. Externally this appeared to be a sub-rectangular building with stone walls, a corrugated asbestos roof and a small porch outshot with a slate roof. However, the front (E) part of the building was an addition, which map evidence dates to between 1823 and 1852. The W part is a remnant of a range of buildings shown on an 1823 map as extending parallel to the backs of the High Street buildings, between Upper West Wynd and the back of Nether West Wynd (now Church Street). This earlier part of the building appears to have had stone walls to the rear and sides and a timber-framed frontage.



Cross Keys Close, Brechin. Carpenter's mark on roof timber

Internally the original ground floor had three small windows high in the back wall and an open stair leading to a loft above. This may originally have been stabling or workshops behind the High Street, where the market was held. Tenter hooks in the undersides of the roof timbers suggest that at some point the loft was used to stretch drying cloth. The roof timbers had carpenter's assembly marks and although there were no redundant joints it is possible that they were re-used.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Ian Ingram

Dun

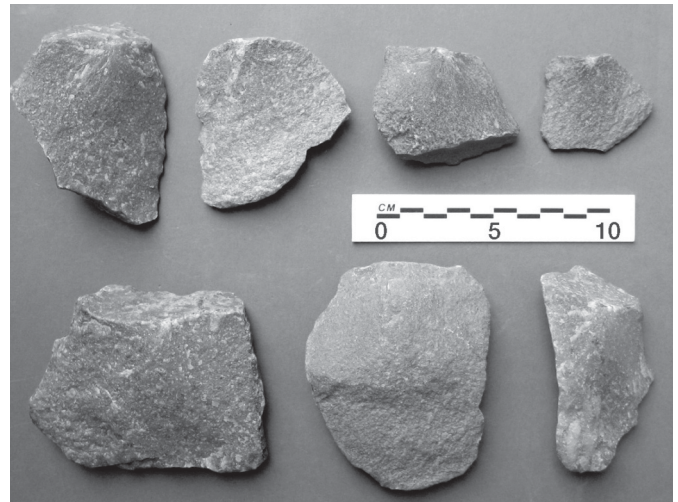
Fordhouse Farm

Findspot

Alan Saville – National Museums Scotland

NO 6670 6070 A surface scatter of flaked quartzite artefacts was found by Brian Beveridge in 2008, mainly in the area between Fordhouse Farm and Den of Dun. Finds collected 2008–2009 by B Beveridge and A Saville include hammerstones, cores, flakes, scrapers, and miscellaneous retouched pieces. These are all assumed to relate to an unusual later Bronze Age utilization of the abundant local resource of quartzitic cobbles. Comparable material was retrieved from the upper mound of the Fordhouse of Dun barrow (NO66SE 4), which lies on the opposite side of the road to the W.

Claimed as TT (TT173–174/09) and allocated to NMS.



Fordhouse, Angus: seven struck quartzite flakes. (Photo: A Saville)

Farnell

Kinnaird Castle

Watching brief

Tamlin Barton – SUAT Ltd

NO 63411 57116 (centred on) A watching brief was undertaken on 5 March 2009 during the excavation of a waste water pipe trench in a corridor in the S wing of the castle. The wing is known to contain 15th-century remains but was badly damaged in a fire in the 1920s. The excavation revealed a thick 19th-century foundation deposit but no earlier deposits were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Lord Southesk

Glamis

St Orland's Stone, Cossans

Geophysical survey

Oliver O'Grady – Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

NO 40083 50019 Geophysical surveys using a fluxgate-gradiometer (80 x 100m), resistivity (40 x 60m) and ground-penetrating radar (50 x 30m), were undertaken on 17 February–6 March 2009, in a field adjacent to the St Orland's Stone Pictish cross slab. Features included two possible sub-circular enclosures and possible small barrows to the W of the cross slab. Disturbance adjacent to the SW of St Orland's Stone may indicate the presence of burials and trenching associated with 19th-century excavations. In general the results were relatively poorly defined due to the background geology and the likely truncation of archaeological features during recent agricultural activity.

Archive: PKHT, RCAHMS, LAA, and OASIS: Scotland (all intended)

Funder: Kirkdale Archaeology Ltd and Historic Scotland

Wester Denoon

Standing building recording

Moir Greig – Angus Council

NO 3476 4317 Part of a Pictish stone and an old marriage lintel were found during the demolition of an old bothy at Wester Denoon Farm. Both were built into the walls and had not been visible before the start of the work. The symbol stone fragment bears the terminals of two spirals on either side of a block of interlacing, all in relief. The marriage lintel bears the date of 1799 with initials of either I or L R and KO and a heart between the initials.

Archive: The stones have been reported to the Finds Allocation Panel

Funder: Angus Council



Part of a Pictish stone, Wester Denoon

Kinnettles

Douglastown

Chance find

Rachel Benvie – Montrose Museum

NO 420 474 A Edward I silver Long Cross penny found while out walking.

Accessioned into Meffan Museum collection F2009.29

Funder: Angus Council

Kirriemuir

West Herdhill Farm

Watching brief

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

NO 3694 5331 A watching brief was maintained on 10 February 2009 during the removal of topsoil from a 40 x 15m area in advance of the construction of a new farm shed. The site is close to a Flavian period double-ditched Roman road which, on the evidence of aerial photographs, ran approximately N/S a short distance to the W of the farm. Other than field drains of relatively recent origin, no features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive and Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr John Grant

Logie Pert

Brae of Pert, Laurencekirk

Watching brief

JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NO 6384 6454 A watching brief was carried out on 9 September 2009 during the replacement of electricity poles and the installation of two new stays in an area of known cropmarks. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: SSE Power Distribution

Menmuir

Mill of Balrownie

Metal detector find

Rachel Benvie – Montrose Museum

NO 573 638 Two Russian lead alloy bundle seals, one from Archangel (dated 1853) and one from St Petersburg (date unknown), were found by metal detecting.

Archive: The finds are being returned to the enquirer.

Funder: Angus Council

Montrose

Brent Avenue, Montrose

Evaluation

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

NO 7138 6040 An evaluation was undertaken on 9–10 September 2009 on the site of a proposed new auction house at the edge of the Brent Avenue Industrial Estate. Aerial photographs indicate that the site is encircled by archaeological features of presumed prehistoric date. A total of 15 trenches (9% of the site) were opened in the 90 x 74m development area to test for the survival of any archaeological features. It became clear early in the investigation that the site had recently been subjected to large-scale disturbance. Test pits were excavated to a depth of over 1m in several trenches and all contained very modern artefacts, including plastic sheeting and large pieces of tarmac.

Archive and Report: Aberdeenshire SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Taylor's Auction Rooms (Montrose) Ltd

Montrose Swimming Pool

Watching brief

Alan Hunter Blair – AOC Archaeology Group

NO 71886 57565 A watching brief was carried out on 27 April–1 May 2009 at the site of a proposed swimming pool. The ground investigation works, which consisted of a series of boreholes and test pits, recorded a variety of features buried beneath a layer of landscaping soil. Concrete- and brick-founded structures were probably minor elements of the earlier Montrose Academy. A sandstone wall may have been associated with a former railway siding, and there was a buried ground surface of improved sand. A buried cinder surface was also recorded across part of the site and two features of uncertain date and function were identified cut into the natural sand.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Angus Council

Stracathro

Smiddyhill and Stracathro Church, Brechin

Watching brief

JC Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NO 6150 6569 A watching brief was maintained at two points within the area of Stracathro Roman temporary camp and fort on 19–22 February 2009. The laying of a c7m long low voltage underground electricity cable, c60m SW of Smiddy farmhouse, and the replacement of two electricity poles, c120m S of Stracathro church, were monitored. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Archive: Aberdeenshire SMR, Historic Scotland and RCAHMS

Funder: SSE Power Distribution

Oathlaw/Tannadice

Peggy Scott's Restaurant, Finavon

Watching brief

Ray Cachart – SUAT Ltd

NO 4959 5747 A watching brief was carried out on 17–18 March and 23 June 2009 on groundworks for an extension. The development was of interest as it is located within the site of a c15ha Roman temporary camp, identified by aerial reconnaissance in 1962. Ground stripping and foundation cuts for the new build walls covered an area of 323.75m² on the NW side of the existing restaurant.

Ground stripping to foundation level did not require the complete removal of the subsoil deposits, but deeper

trenching for the construction of walls and pillars intruded into the natural fluvioglacial deposits. The groundworks revealed 0.40m of topsoil/ploughsoil over 0.15m of subsoil. In the NW part of the site a spread of lighter soil below the topsoil contained occasional sherds of modern pottery. In the central area disturbed subsoil containing abundant modern pottery and glass was recorded. The area on the SE side contained a plastic drain in gravel and a yellow plastic domestic gas pipe. The 2 x 9m excavation for a septic tank in a field on the E side of the restaurant and the associated drain trench revealed topsoil/ploughsoil containing some fragments of ceramic field drain and modern pottery over subsoil to a combined depth of 0.37m. A plastic field drain crossed the septic tank excavation on a N-S line and an early modern field drain comprising field cobbles in a matrix of silt crossed the cut for the drain on a N-S line. No deposits or features that could be associated with the Roman temporary camp were identified.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Developer

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Ardchattan and Muckairn

Dalvuie Farm, North Connel

Standing building recording and watching brief

Diana Sproat and Graeme Carruthers – AOC Archaeology Group

NM 9207 3659 A watching brief was undertaken 26 March–1 July 2009 during ground-breaking associated with the construction of a house. Before the start of the redevelopment a standing building assessment consisting of a photographic record was made of the remaining elements of an existing 19th-century barn and associated horse circle (part of a threshing machine). The watching brief uncovered no features or artefacts of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Mr Max Bonniwell

Ossians Nursing Home

Evaluation

Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NM 91426 35009 An evaluation carried out on 21 May 2009 revealed that the site had been previously occupied by a WW2 military complex consisting of numerous thin-walled brick-built structures with concrete slab floors. All of the buildings had been demolished before the evaluation. The site is believed to be linked to the former WW2 airbase of North Connel. No other features of archaeological significance were observed.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Melfort Care Homes Ltd

Arrochar/Luss/Rhu

Glen Douglas

Walkover survey

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

NS 3380 9492 – NN 2762 0020 A walkover survey was undertaken on 14 October 2009 along the route of a proposed new 11kV overhead line through Glen Douglas, between Loch Lomond and Loch Long. The only feature of archaeological significance was the remains of an earth and stone boundary bank, centred on NS 32090 98008. It ran from a single-track public road as far as the Douglas Water, a distance of some 60m. Its age is uncertain although it might

pre-date dry stone walls in the area.

Archive and Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy plc

Campbeltown

Campbeltown Rising Main

Watching brief

Douglas Gordon – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NR 7383 2059 – NR 7418 2066 A programme of monitoring was undertaken on a new rising main around Campbeltown and the surrounding area from 18 May–8 July 2009. This included a presence on site during the excavation of approximately 1km of trench for the pipeline. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were observed.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Temporary Golf Clubhouse, Machrihanish

Controlled topsoil strip and watching brief

Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NR 65840 24280 A controlled topsoil strip and watching brief were undertaken 15–23 May 2009 before the construction of a temporary clubhouse. The work covered all areas disturbed by the development but no significant archaeological features were observed.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Kintyre Development Co. Ltd

Coll

Grishipol House (or the White House), Isle of Coll

Watching brief and excavation

Rebecca Shaw – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services

NM 190 597 (centred on) A programme of works was undertaken between 27 October 2008–6 July 2009. The work consisted of the monitoring of all ground-breaking works and the subsequent excavation of the features that were uncovered. Of the eight features investigated two were possible drainage ditches (1112 and 1120), two possible rigs (1108 and 1113), with feature 1124 also bearing similarities to rigs, and three features 1106, 1114 and 1130, which all appeared to be fairly late in date.

From the amount of handmade pottery it is apparent that the immediate area around Grishipol House was settled before the mid-18th century. The prehistoric sherds in conjunction with the sherds of Beaker pottery found around Grishipol c1980, indicate prehistoric activity in the area. However, although some of the sherds may be prehistoric, most of them were not diagnostic, and some of the pottery has also been dated to the Norse and medieval periods, demonstrating the continued occupation of the site over a long period of time.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: Seonaid and Alex MacLean-Bristol

Inner Hebrides Archaeological Project

Survey

Darko Maričević – University of Reading

The following previously unrecorded burial mounds were noted in the course of now completed PhD research into the later prehistory of Tiree and Coll.

NM 1682 5603 **Totronald** There are two burial mounds close to the standing stones NM15NE 15. The larger of the two might be a barrow measuring c15m in diameter and about 1m in height. It is on the valley floor c250m NE from the standing stones. The smaller mound is a grassed-over cairn at the base of the terrace on which the standing stones are

located, roughly halfway between the stones and the barrow.

NM 2642 6368 **Rubha Sgor-innis, Sorisdale** A pair of small coastal mounds is visible towards the edge of the once cultivated level field. It is impossible to say with certainty if they represent clearance activity or if they could also be prehistoric burials.

NM 2327 6266 **Uchd na Carn, Torastan** At least two stony mounds, which could be prehistoric burial cairns, are present at Uchd na Carn. The smaller of the two is recorded as NM26SW 28, but a larger mound (c1.5m high) 150m to the W (brought to my attention by local residents) has not been independently recorded. The mounds are situated among hummocky grassed-over dunes and are difficult to distinguish, the only giveaway being the stony content which is barely visible on the surface. The larger could be the burial mound described by Beveridge as being open in 1896 (Beveridge 1903, 37), and not recognised by OS in 1972 (NM26SW 7). There is a well defined bank enclosure, c20 x 20m, 80m to the SW.

Archive: University of Reading

Funder: AHRC; An Iodhlann Archive and Museum, Tiree; SHES, University of Reading

Dunoon and Kilmun

Allt na Blathaich

Survey

David Dorren and Nina Henry

NS 1432 9147 (vicinity of) In a forestry clearing at an altitude of c80m above the E shore of Loch Eck is a small settlement consisting of two groups of dry stone structures, one about 30m S of the other, and a corn-drying kiln.

The largest structure **A** in the N group is 13.5 x 4.3m internally, long axis E-W, with walls c1m wide and up to 1.2m high. In the long S wall is a probable door 1.4m wide; there may have been a second door in a 2.3m gap E of it. In the centre of **A**, between the two gaps in the S wall, is a detached 2.3m square concentration of stones forming a low platform. The N wall of **A** is continuous and unbroken. At the E end is an annexe measuring internally 2.6m E-W and 3.8m N-S, with walls 0.6m wide and up to 0.7m high; the SE corner is absent. From the NE corner a massive stone and turf dyke runs N. Some 4m ENE of the NE corner is a knocking stone, a large 2.0 x 1.7m flat-topped boulder partly in forest, with a 0.3m diameter bowl in the NW corner.

About 11m ENE of the NE corner of **A**, beyond the knocking stone, is a large yard or enclosure c10m long N-S and c9m E-W. The SE corner of the yard wall appears to be formed of the remaining S and E walls of house **B**. The S wall of **B** is 3.3m long and up to 1.3m high and 0.8m wide, and may have had a gable; it continues W as the yard wall, broken in part, with what may be an entrance at the W end, then curves N for c10m. The length of the E wall of **B** is difficult to determine; it continues N as the yard wall until it meets the SE corner of a rectangular dry stone structure **C**, externally 3.9m long N-S by 5.9m E-W. It has walls c0.8m wide and up to 1m high. There is a 0.6m wide doorway in the S wall. There is a gap between the W wall of **C** and the end of the curved section of the yard.

About 30m SSW of **B**, at NS 14439 91441, is an isolated near-circular mound **D** c2m high with a flat top 4m in diameter containing a circular corn kiln of bowl diameter 1.6m. The exterior flue opening is visible near ground level on the S side.

SW of **D** lies the second group of structures. **E** is a large rectangular dry stone structure, long axis N-S, with an annexe **F** at the S end. The overall external length of **E** and **F**

is 14m. The external length of **E** is c9m and its width 5.8m. The N wall of **E** is 0.6m wide and survives up to 1.7m high. Short sections of the E and W walls survive at the N end, the remainder is largely destroyed. **F** is externally 4.6m N-S and 4m E-W, with a doorway in the W wall. Sections of the wall stand up to 1.4m high. **E** and **F** have no internal communication. Attached to the N end of **E** are the low remains of the N and W walls and the good E wall of a 3.8m long compartment of the same width as **E**. A curved dyke runs N from the NE corner.

About 10m SW of **F** are two straight parallel N-S sections of broad walling, c1m wide and 4.8m apart. The E section is 3m long and has been incorporated into a broad curved dyke extending from **F** and continuing uphill. The W section is 9m long. A second dyke curves downhill from its W side.

Cuilbuidhe, Glen Lean

Survey

David Dorren and Nina Henry

NS 1022 8227 The main structure is a large dry stone sheep fank, 20m long and 7.4m wide, with walls 0.4–0.7m wide. It is named on the OS 6" map as Cuilbuidhe; according to Josephine Bennet (*DES* 1985, 37) the fank was converted from part of an 18th-century farmhouse of that name. Its long axis was down the slope, roughly N to S. It is subdivided at the downhill S end by cross walls 3.5m and 6.5m from the end S wall. The lower dividing wall has a central 0.9m entrance gap. The upper wall is 0.4m wide and up to 1.5m high; a 2.9m section projects from the W long side wall, and only a short stub from the opposite wall, leaving a 3m gap. The long W wall is well preserved; the upper section of the opposite E wall is largely destroyed, and may have contained the original entrance to the fank.

Adjacent to the uphill end of the fank on the E side is a flat horizontal terrace, c15m long E-W and 3.5m wide N-S, bounded on the W and N by a broad stone and turf dyke that projects from the upper wall of the fank then turns E and is intercepted at 15m by a straight section of stone and turf walling at the E end. Below the terrace is a lower level yard c25m wide E-W and 16m N-S bounded at the lower end by the remains of an E-W wall attached to the lower E wall of the fank.

Some 8m due S of the fank is a mound c1m high on the downhill side, on top of which is a near-circular stone and turf bank 0.9m wide with hollow interior c2.5m in diameter, and c0.6m deep to the vegetation fill. It is backed by a large boulder. It may be a large corn kiln; no flue is evident.

An eroded rectangular dry stone structure overgrown with grass, 7.3 x 5.2m externally, lies 7m W of the lower end of the fank. Its walls are up to 0.2m high and are best preserved on the W side. There is no evidence of an internal division. There is an extension of the E wall to the N for 5m, where it turns W and is obscured by forestry brash. Between the lower end of this structure and the fank are the traces of another dry stone structure, of which only part of the SE corner remains.

To the W, on the edge of the steep E bank of a river, at NS 10183 82277, is a very low eroded rectangular dry stone structure, a small shieling. It measures 4.4 x 2.2m externally, with walls 0.5m wide.

Glenorchy and Inishail

Ballimore (1)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 04938 25244 On a knoll to the W of the track to Ballimore

ARGYLL AND BUTE

a kite-shaped rock 1.8 x 1.6 x 2.1m sloping 40° bears one cup mark at the W.

Ballimore (2)

Inscribed rock

George Currie

NN 04963 25002 At the E of the track to Ballimore a roughly square-shaped rock has a central 'cup' 38 x 16mm deep surrounded by a 56mm diameter ring. The ring appears to be have been engraved with a metal tool and has little similarity to prehistoric rock art.

Dalmally Oak Woods, Glen Orchy

Survey

Stuart Farrell

NN 1980 2780 (centred on) An area of existing forestry was surveyed for a management plan at Glen Orchy, by Dalmally in March and May 2009. A number of previously unrecorded sites were noted:

NN 19870 28051 – Wall

NN 2000 2790 – Field system

NN 19997 27816 – Clearance cairn

NN 1995 2751 (centred on) – Enclosure (possible)

NN 1999 2758 (centred on) – Enclosure (possible)

NN 1989 2765 (centred on) – Gravel pit

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Forestry Commission

Kilchurn Castle

Watching brief

Paul Fox – Kirkdale Archaeology

NN 1329 2760 A watching brief was maintained on 1 October 2008 in the basement of the tower house of the castle during the removal of soft deposits from the floor, ahead of the laying of a concrete skim. There was evidence suggesting that the N door was a later insertion and that the basement was originally accessed via another door, perhaps the SW doorway to the courtyard. Examination of the main build of the exterior NE wall of the tower provided further evidence for the later insertion of the N doorway. There was a clear cut around the inserted doorway and the masonry within it consisted of sub-rounded sandstone blocks spaced with slivers of schist, which is comparable to the build of the late 17th-century barracks abutting the tower to the NW.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Inveraray

Garron (Shira) Bridge

Architectural and historical surveys and standing building recording

Fiona Baker, Tom Addyman, Jen Austin, Rick Gallie, Amanda Gow, Kenneth Macfadyen, Tanja Romankiewicz and Sue Whittle – Firat Archaeological Services and Addyman Archaeology/Simpson and Brown Architects

NW 1139 1009 Grade A listed and scheduled bridge by Roger Morris and William Adam, dating to the 1740s, with subsequent modifications. A programme of works was carried out, August 2008–March 2009, in conjunction with a conservation architect's appraisal in order to inform the future conservation and repair of the bridge. Works involved general survey drawings, a detailed record of the parapets and an analysis of its evolution.

The 18th-century structure was successively raised between the late 19th and mid 20th centuries, works to the fabric, particularly the parapets, being closely related to the series of

road raisings recorded by evaluation in 1993. Much historic graffiti was recorded including many names of 18th- and 19th-century date, but more unusually at least four ship carvings were identified, two possibly of the Loch Fyne skiff type, the third a very obscured two- or three-masted vessel, and the fourth a stylised representation only (Alan Braby, pers comm); multiple masons' marks were also recorded.

Archive: FAS (currently), RCAHMS (intended). Report and drawings: RCAHMS

Funder: Scotland TranServ

Jura

Glen Grundale, Ardlussa Estate, Jura

Walkover survey

Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NR 62890 89250 – NR 64250 87950 A walkover survey was conducted on 6 August 2009 along the proposed route of a pipeline for a small hydro-electric scheme. No significant archaeological features were identified, although a large expanse of old peat cutting was mapped and a large rectangular platform/structure, a couple of stone built weirs and the remnants of an earthen and stone bank were identified within 50m of the pipeline route.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Mr and Mrs Fletcher

Inver Estate

Walkover survey

Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

A walkover survey was conducted along the proposed routes of a pipeline, intake ditches and electricity cable on 5–7 October 2009. Over 70 small circular and oval stone and/or turf structures, interpreted as shielings, were identified, mainly along sections of the intake ditch routes and around a lochan, with a few isolated examples being recorded along the pipeline route and adjacent to the cable route. Large expanses of old peat cutting were mapped adjacent to Feolin Ferry. Two earthen and stone banks were also recorded.

NR 44888 65619 – NR 44800 65692 (20–24m OD) **Track** Approximately 3–4m wide, rock cut in places. Not used. Running along top of cliff from N, down cliff scarp onto foreshore, oriented NW/SE. Crosses burn. (S1)

NR 44749 65657 (2m OD) **Structure** (4 x 4m) Circular stone structure, angular stones up to 0.60m set against concave cliff edge, this forms back of structure. 1 stone high. (S2)

NR 44762 65701 (2m OD) **Structure** (2.8 x 3.9m) Sub-circular structure with angular stone blocks making up roughly constructed wall, 1 stone high. E side uses natural cliff stack. (S3)

NR 44740 68168 (21m OD) **Structures** (6 x 4m, 4 x 3m) Two circular stone cobble structures abutting, with possible revetment walling running off to N and S defining the change from lower ground adjacent to the burn and the slightly higher ground on which the structures are located. (S4)

NR 44540 68440 (29m OD) **Peat cuttings** (20 x 30m, 70 x 30m) Rectangular peat cuttings. (S5)

NR 44436 68867 (37m OD) **Peat cuttings** (20 x 60m, 6 x 60m) Rectangular peat cuttings. (S6)

NR 44354 68988 – NR 44321 69243 (22–34m OD) **Peat cuttings** (extent as above) Rectangular peat cuttings located above Feolin Ferry. (S7)

NR 44343 69419 (26m OD) **Structure** (3 x 3m) Possible U-Shaped turf structure, 0.25m high. (S8)

NR 44523 70527 (32m OD) **Bank** Stone and earthen bank, 0.50m max height, 0.60m wide – ephemeral. (S9)

NR 45974 71928 (97m OD) **Structures** Two rounded stone

cobble structures, 3 x 3m set adjacent to each other in slight concave edge of hill on edge of bog. 1 stone high. (S10)

NR 46813 71207 (184m OD) **Curvilinear bank** (26m visible) Earthen and stone bank, 0.80m high and 0.30m wide. Adjacent to a burn. (S11)

NR 46611 71078 – NR 46507 71084 (139–131m OD) **Structures** (c150m running E–W) 16 circular and oval structures, set in elongated group around burn. (S12)

- A. NR 46611 71078 (139m OD) 6.5 x 7.7m entrance on SW. Maximum height 0.75m. Wall 0.60–1.50m with collapse. Wall extended on NW side of entrance by 2m.
- B. NR 46607 71072 (138m OD) 5 x 6m, entrance on N side. 2m long extension of entrance wall on NW side, 0.70m high.
- C. NR 46614 71056 (143m OD) 8 x 5m entrance on N side. 0.75m high.
- D. NR 46587 71074 (136m OD 6 x 7m) Two entrances, W and E.
- E. NR 46571 71070 (134m OD) 7 x 8.5m, 1m high. Two entrances, N and S.
- F. NR 46585 71054 (134m OD) 6 x 8m, extended wall on N side, wall 0.75m high. Two entrances, N and S.
- G. NR 46561 71064 (132m OD) 8 x 6m. Wall extended at entrance on N side, two entrances N and S. 1m high.
- H. 4 x 4m, walls 0.30m high. Entrance on W side.
- I. NR 46553 71057 (132m OD) 6 x 5m, 0.5m high. Extended wall on N side of entrance.
- J. NR 46543 71066 (133m OD) 6 x 7m, extended entrance on N side, height 0.75m.
- K. NR 46534 71082 (139m OD) 6 x 7m, 0.30m high. Entrance on N side.
- L. NR 46524 71088 (137m OD) 6 x 7m.
- M. NR 46519 71081 (137m OD). Oval, 7 x 4m. 1 stone visible.
- N. NR 46521 71096 (132m OD) 6 x 6m, entrance on N side.
- O. NR 46512 71097 (127m OD) 5 x 6m, entrance on two sides N and S.
- P. NR 46507 71084 (131m OD) 8 x 6m. Some stone visible of outer wall. 0.30m high.

NR 46709 70633 (156m OD) **Structure** (4m) Arc of stone set in concave hollow in hillside. One course visible. (S13)

NR 46714 70505 – NR 46862 70547 (160–180m OD) **Structures** (c175m E–W) Ten circular structures set in rubble scree. (S14)

- A. NR 46714 70505 (160m OD) 4.5 x 4.5m, 0.30m high and walls 0.50m wide.
- B. NR 46729 70501 (149m OD) 3 x 3m. Half hidden beneath heather.
- C. NR 46772 70497 (161m OD) 6 x 5m. Possible stone hearth in centre. Low stone wall, 1 course high, 0.75m wide.
- D. NR 46806 70510 (166m OD) 5 x 5m, half hidden in heather. Walls 0.90m wide, wall 0.20m high, and one course.
- E. NR 46825 70507 (167m OD) 4 x 4m, stone cobbles. 0.15m high. Possible central hearth.
- F. NR 46826 79510 (168m OD) 3 x 4m. Abuts E. Hearth visible. 0.15m high.
- G. NR 46862 70547 (180m OD) 3 x 3m. Set in hill, front wall visible.
- H. NR 46737 70473 (152m OD) 3 x 3m. Half visible, set in hillside.
- I. NR 46731 70482 (154m OD) 3 x 3m. Half visible.
- J. NR 46728 70495 (155m OD) 4 x 4m. Hidden by heather, hearth on N side.

NR 47074 70026 (175m OD) **Structure** (4 x 3m) Turf structure with hollow centre, walls 0.75m high. (S15)

NR 47092 70064 (174m OD) **Structure** (6 x 5m) Turf structure with hollow centre. (S16)

NR 47144 70095 (191m OD) **Structures** (30m +) Seven circular structures 4–5m in diameter. Set in scree slope. (S17)

NR 46892 70173 (163m OD) **Structure** (5 x 4m) Turf, circular with hollow centre, 0.75m high. (S18)

NR 46825 70253 (162m OD) **Structure** (4 x 5m) Turf, 0.50m high wall. (S19)

NR 46836 70416 (157m OD) **Structures** (5 x 5m and 4 x 4m) Two circular stone structures set in large sunken swallow hole. (S20)

NR 47084 72264 (140m OD) **Structure** (4 x 4m) Possible disturbed structure, very rough circle of small stone cobbles. (S21)

NR 47024 73037 (178m OD) **Structure** (3 x 4m) Possible turf structure, hollow centre. Walls 0.75m high. (S22)

NR 47006 73067 (185m OD) **Structure** (5 x 5m) Possible turf structure. Wall 0.75m high. (S23)

NR 47173 73633 (189m OD) **Structure** (4 x 5m) Turf structure. 0.50m high wall. (S24)

NR 47221 73667 (190m OD) **Structures** (4 x 5m and 3 x 3m) Two possible turf structures, sub-circular with very low banks, set on rise next to burn. (S25)

NR 47095 74011 (190m OD) **Structure** (7 x 5m) Possible turf structure with very low banks (0.20m), oval, with hollow centre. (S26)

NR 47360 74414 (198m OD) **Structure** (4 x 3m) Possible turf structure with very low banks, oval, with hollow centre, set on low rise. (S27)

NR 47278 74398 (193m OD) **Structure** (4 x 3m) Possible turf structure with very low banks, oval, with hollow centre set on low rise. (S28)

NR 47447 74447 (204m OD) **Structure** (4 x 4m) Turf structure with hollow centre. (S29)

NR 47400 74468 (223m OD) **Structure** (4 x 4m) Possible turf structure. (S30)

NR 47473 74436 (207m OD) **Structure** (6 x 5m) Turf structure with low banks (0.5m), oval. (S31)

NR 47508 74405 (203m OD) **Structure** (6 x 5m) Turf structure with low banks (0.5m), oval. (S32)

NR 47569 74356 (216m OD) **Structure** (4 x 6m) Turf structure with banks (0.75m), oval, with hollow centre. (S33)

NR 47097 74130 (194m OD) **Structure** (3 x 4m) Possible turf structure, on low mound. (S34)

NR 47175 73880 (194m OD) **Structure** (4 x 5m) Possible turf structure. (S35)

NR 47186 73763 (193m OD) **Structure** (3 x 4m) Possible turf structure with very low banks, oval, with hollow centre. (S36)

NR 47247 72127 (149m OD) **Structure** (3 x 3m) Stone cobble structure arranged in a rough circle, set in concave hollow in hillside. (S37)

NR 48000 71555 (140m OD) **Structure** (4 x 4m) Possible stone structure, very rough walls, 0.7m thick. Half hidden by vegetation. (S38)

NR 48075 71571 (138m OD) **Structure** (2 x 2m) Circle of stones, one course high. (S39)

NR 47944 71516 (140m OD) **Structure** (3 x 3m) Cobbled structure, with double skin wall. Stone tumble in centre. Set in hollow on hillside. (S40)

NR 47888 71515 (143m OD) **Structure** (3 x 4m) Stone structure, large cobbles with smaller cobble packing. External walls very clear on one side. Walls 0.8m high. Set in hollow on hillside and exploited natural scree. (S41)

NR 47354 71775 (127m OD) **Structure** (4 x 4m) Possible turf structure, hollow centre, banks 0.3m high. (S42)

NR 47198 71808 (137m OD) **Structures** (3 x 3m and 4 x 4m)

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Two circular stone structures, portions of outer walls visible. Two further possible circular stone structures set in same rock filled hollow. (S43)

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Inver Farmers Ltd

Kilbrandon and Kilchattan

Maritime Landscape of North Argyll – Torsa

Field reconnaissance

Colin Martin and Paula Martin – Morvern Maritime Centre

NM 7572 1304 A vertical rock face fronted by a narrow horizontal platform approximately on the high tide mark overlooks the sheltered anchorage between Torsa and Luing. A relatively small area of smooth rock (c1m high and 2m wide) is covered with graffiti, including several sailing vessels, presumably observed while at anchor here. Recorded dates include 1871 and 1929. The rock ledge is said to have been a good fishing spot. This site was recorded on 9 September 2009.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)



One of the Torsa ship graffiti © Colin Martin

Sgeir Carnaich, Luing

Preliminary survey

Nick Dixon – The Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology

NM 7515 1293 This small bedrock-based island in the sea was examined on behalf of the Luing Historical Society on 1–2 June 2009. At lowest water it is the end of a bedrock spit leading out from the shore. The topmost remains appear to be man-made of large stones and clay and are always above high water. A large timber, noted in the past and recently re-exposed, was examined and sampled for radiocarbon dating. The timber does not show any evidence of shaping and looks natural. Deposits overlying the timber contained patches of red oxidised clay, animal teeth, shells and fragments of charcoal. Possible fire-cracked stones were also noted. Without further work it is not possible to determine the site's function.

Archive: RCAHMS, Luing Historical Society and STUA

Funder: CBA, Luing Historical Society and STUA



Sgeir Carnaich, Luing

Kilchoman

Kilcavan, Kelsay

*Postgraduate Research – Early Christian Chapels of Islay
Geoff Waters and Donald James MacPhee – Department of
Archaeology, University of Edinburgh (GW)*

NR 19446 56040 The turf-grown remains of this chapel stand in an enclosure 260m W of Kelsay farmhouse and 50m S of the farm track. The chapel, which is oriented 10° S of true W, measures 6m E–W by 3.1m transversely with walls up to 3m thick and 1.1m high. The entrance is in the S wall. Some inner facing-stones are visible and the construction is of dry stone. The enclosure is D-shaped and is constructed against a low rocky ridge to the N, it measures 28m E–W by 22m N–S over walls 1m in height and thickness.

David Caldwell recently suggested that this might be a chapel. Further investigation reveals that its location was lost by the 19th century; however, the placenames *Kilsey* and *Kilcavan* are recorded in charters of the early 16th century. The dedication would seem to have been to St Kevin.

Archive: RCAHMS

Kilchrenan and Dalavich

Maolachy Farm

Walkover survey and watching brief

Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NM 89470 12696 A walkover survey and watching brief were carried out between November 2008–June 2009 in advance of a small hydro-electric scheme. The survey recorded the farmstead of Auchinsaul, which consisted of a corn-drying kiln, three structures (dwelling/barn/storage), a banked enclosure, head dyke, clearance cairn and an area of rig. The watching brief recorded two sections through the earthen bank of the enclosure.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Mr and Mrs Dalton

Kilfinan

Albion Villa

Watching brief

Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NR 97112 71282 A watching brief, in the form of a controlled topsoil strip, was undertaken on the site of a new house on 25 June 2009. No features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Mr and Mrs Black

Eas an Fhir Dubh

Survey

David Dorren, Nina Henry and Allan Garner

NR 9524 8389 and NR 9502 8399 In a forestry clearing at NR 9524 8389 are three circular shielings in a roughly E–W line, each lying on top of a low mound. Their circular stone and turf banks have a spread from 0.6–0.9m. The most westerly is 3.4m in external diameter, and has an entrance on the W side 0.4m wide flanked on each side by flat stones. The middle shieling is 2m to the E, and is 4m in external diameter, with no clear entrance. There is a 0.6m gap between this and the third shieling, which is of 3m external diameter, with an entrance gap on the NW side.

At NR 9502 8399 are two shielings, each on a mound. They lie on the E bank of a tributary of the Eas an Fhir Dubh. The more northerly is adjacent to a dry stone dyke and wire fence. It is sub-rectangular, externally 4.3 x 3.5m, bounded

by a turf bank 0.6m wide, with rounded corners at the E end. The second shieling, 5m to the S, is a broad circular turf bank of 4.6m external and 1.7m internal diameter.

Low Stillaig

Survey

David Dorren and Nina Henry

NR 92964 67822 Low Stillaig consists of a large, long multi-chambered dry stone structure on gently sloping ground above the Eilean Aoidhe peninsula, with a small outhouse or store nearby; about 60m from it is a house with an annexe at either end.

The large building is a long gabled structure of five compartments, labelled here **A** to **E** in order from NW to SE, of overall length 29m, and greatest external width 6m. The two main compartments **C** and **D** are the largest and of the same dimensions. They are in a single gabled structure and do not communicate internally, so that **C** and **D** may be taken to be two houses under one roof. Attached at the NW end are **A** and **B**; **A** has a gable at the NW end. Attached at the SE end is structure **E**, which has the remains of a gable at the end SE wall.

About 14m NE of the large building, and roughly parallel to it, is a small two-compartment structure **F** and **G**, possibly an associated store.

About 60m ESE of the large building is the third structure **H**, a large building aligned WSW-ENE, with annexes **J** and **K** at either end and a system of external walls.

The front of the main building, containing all the doorways, is the NE long wall. None of the rooms **A** to **E** has a fireplace. There are windows in the front and rear walls of **C** and **D** only, **A**, **B** and **E** appearing to be windowless.

A is 3.9m long and 3.7m wide externally, with a gabled NW wall and an entrance gap in the NE wall where it abuts **B**. The walls are 0.6m wide. The SW back wall is blank, and **A** has no evident windows.

B is 5.1m long externally and 6m wide. The back SW wall is inset 0.4m from the back wall of **C**. There is a 1.8m gap at the end of the front wall where it meets **C**.

C measures 8 x 6m externally, with walls 0.6m wide. There is a door 0.9m wide at the NW end of the front wall, and two windows 0.8m wide and 1m wide SE of it. The rear wall has a 1m gap which is a probable window. Both gable ends are well preserved.

D is also 8 x 6m externally, with walls 0.6m wide. In the front NE wall is a window 0.7m wide at the NW end, and a door 0.75m wide SE of it. The rear wall has a window 0.5m wide and a second window 0.8m wide NW of it. The SE gable is well preserved. Two low short sections of walling perpendicular to the end NW wall form three compartments; the compartment at the back has been roofed with corrugated iron. There is a small blocked niche in the SE end wall surmounted by a lintel, but it does not appear to be a fireplace.

E is externally 4.6m long and c5.7m wide, with walls 0.4m wide. Its rear wall is a continuation of the rear wall of **C** and **D**. The front wall is badly broken and there is a partly broken gable at the SE end.

About 16m S of **E** is a small group of large boulders, among which is a knocking stone. The boulder containing the mortar bowl, which is 0.3m in diameter, has been upended, and stands vertically 0.9m high, with the bowl partly buried.

The small rectangular structure **F-G** is open on the front SW side, and is of overall length 6.3m NW-SE and 2.9m wide. The walls are built of massive boulders and are 0.6-0.7m wide. The SE compartment **F** is 2.1m wide internally, with walls on three sides; the front SW side is open. The

NW compartment **G** is more ruinous, of 2.3m internal length, with a low rear wall, a good NW end wall, and a section of front wall at the NW end.

At NR 93040 67772 is structure **H**, a house, with attached structures **J** and **K**. The long axis is WSW-ENE, with front wall facing ESE. **H** is externally 7.9m long and 5.6m wide, with walls 0.6m wide. A gable remains at the ENE end; in this wall is a low gap surmounted by a lintel, possibly a fireplace. The WNW wall is much lower, and the gable is absent. There is a low, broken, but continuous SSE wall; the opposite long wall has a central gap, and a broad section of walling projects outward from the building adjacent to the gap on the WSW side.

J is an annexe on the WSW side of **H**, 4.5 x 5.6m externally, with a gable at the WSW end. There is a 2m gap in the SSE wall; the opposite wall contains a 0.6m wide doorway, and a probable window.

K, at the opposite end of **H**, is c2.8m long internally and 5.6m wide externally.

Beyond **K**, outside the house, are several sections of walling, two of which possibly enclose a small yard. Two longer sections of parallel wall c3m long extend from the E corner of **K** at an angle of about 40° to the line of the house. They are closed by a cross wall 3.3m long, with a 0.7m entrance gap, and contain a considerable tumble of stones.



Low Stillaig and Eilean Aoidhe, Kilfinan

Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon

Burg

Test pitting

Derek Alexander – *The National Trust for Scotland*

NM 428 264 During a NTS Thistle Camp volunteers excavated two lines of 0.5 by 0.5m test pits between two burial cairns. The first line was along the edge of the raised beach, and the second was 50m inland in an area of improved pasture. No artefacts or buried soil horizons were encountered. This work was carried out on 18 June 2009.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Caol Ithe, Iona

Watching brief

Clare Ellis – *Argyll Archaeology*

NM 28391 23742 A watching brief was conducted, 21 September 2009, during the excavation of the foundations for a new house located mainly on the footprint of a demolished 1950s dwelling. No material of archaeological significance was observed.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Mr and Mrs MacDonald

Iona Monastery, New Guest House

Watching brief

Paul Fox – *Kirkdale Archaeology*

NM 2857 2456 A watching brief was maintained at the

Welcome Centre (formerly the Iona Community Coffee House), during the excavation of small trenches at the NW, SE and SW corners of the building during refurbishment works. The building sits on the W side of the road opposite Iona Abbey and is located within the area defined by the intermittent remains of an enclosing vallum, visible mainly to the NW. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded. This work was undertaken from 27 November 2008–19 February 2009.

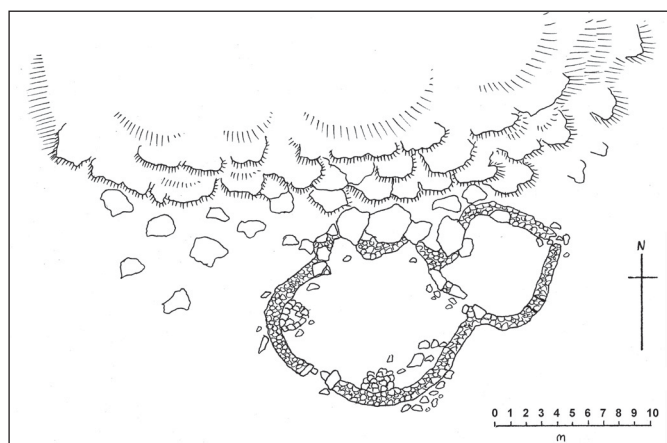
Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Killunaig Old Fank

Measured survey in conjunction with Scotland's Rural Past (SRP)

Members of Pennyghael in the Past Historical Archive



Killunaig Old Fank – measured survey

NM 49670 24577 This small fank lies beneath a large rock buttress 1.6km SE of Torrains steadings and 105m ASL. The walls incorporate some very large rocks, detached from the face of the buttress. Much of the walling is curved and considerable use has been made of existing natural rock.

Although now approached from Torrains, the sheepfold lies on what was the old farm of Killunaig, which had been divided into four holdings. It is some way beyond the head dyke, on the common grazing land, and was superseded by a fank and sheepwash closer to the farmhouse and steadings of Killunaig, which were built after the holdings had been amalgamated. The fank may have been disused by 1819, as the Estate map of that date shows only a small semicircular marking, with no indication of its function, whereas other sheepfanks are labelled as such. It is marked as a sheepfold again on the 1881 OS 6" map, though not on later maps.

The fank measures c19 x 13m externally, consists of two pens and is of dry stone rubble construction. The walls are of double thickness, between 0.75–1m wide, and reach a maximum height of 1m, except where the natural rocks are incorporated. Only a partial coping remains. The larger of the two pens has a 1m entrance in the SW wall, on one side of which is an erratic boulder. There are ruined lamb pens to the right and left of the entrance.

The smaller pen is entered by means of a narrower gap, 0.8m wide, between an erratic and a placed boulder. Part of the SE wall is almost semicircular and well constructed. It contains a small lamb entrance, now partly blocked. Natural rock makes up most of the NE wall. Continuing W around the rock buttress, the remains of several small animal shelters can be found, built into the base of the cliffs.

The area to the S and SE of the fank, on either side of the present track, shows evidence of cultivation beds and at NM 49686 24484 are the vestiges of a circular structure

measuring roughly 8.3 x 7m, and now reduced to a single line of stones, set into the grass. Adjacent are other stones whose use is now unclear. As the whole area was highly populated until the beginning of the 19th century, it is likely that this area was at one time used as a small-holding, even though well beyond the head dyke.

This survey was undertaken in January 2009.

Archive: RCAHMS

Sponsor: Scotland's Rural Past

Malcolm's Point, Aoineach Mor, Mull

Measured survey in conjunction with SRP

Members of Pennyghael in the Past Historical Archive

NM 4980 1955 On the rocky coastline just NE of Malcolm's Point and beneath the cliffs of Aoineadh Mor, are the remains of a building, believed to have been a dwelling, and a little further E are the remains of a smaller structure. The 1881 and 1900 6" OS maps show two unroofed buildings in the vicinity, but none are shown on later maps.

The OS Name Book refers to the house in relation to Malcolm's Point: 'On the point are the ruins of Malcolm's then habitation'. According to the oral family history of the MacGillivrays of Burg, Ardmeanach, the house was last lived in by members of this family in the early 1800s. The 1779 Census of Inhabitants of the Argyll Estate (Eric Cregeen 1963. Scottish Record Society) shows 21 households of MacGillivrays on the Ross of Mull and in Brolas. MacGillivrays also owned this land from the 1300s to the early 1800s.

The house is on a small grassy plateau below which, on the sea side, is a stony area, rarely reached by the sea. Between this area and the sea itself are basalt stacks c8m in height, which protect the house site from the sea. The house measures 8.5 x 4.4m externally. It has dry stone walls, 0.7m thick which stand to an average height of 0.7m. The entrance, close to the SE corner of the NE wall, is 0.6m wide and has been filled in with boulders. At the SE end of the house is an outshot, 4.4m x 2.2m with rounded external corners of which only grass-covered mounds remain.

A dry stone boulder dyke extends from the NE wall to the edge of the grassy outcrop. There is evidence of short stretches of other boulder dykes nearby, one of which, only 4m in length, runs parallel with the footpath.

Forty-five metres to the E are the remains of a second structure, measuring c4 x 4m externally. The S wall is formed from a large boulder and there are distinct knee-high remains of the E wall. The W wall is now just tumble and there is no N wall. On the steep hillside behind the house are the remains of a short length of stone dyke.

This survey was undertaken in December 2008.

Archive: RCAHMS

Sponsor: Scotland's Rural Past

Oran Cottage, Iona

Controlled topsoil strip

Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NM 28590 24198 A controlled topsoil strip in the cottage garden, 13–25 March 2009, revealed a sedimentary sequence indicative of a fairly substantial period of soil/midden accumulation and soil stability in the later prehistoric period. Midden material including organic matter, ashes, prehistoric pottery, stone tools, burnt and unburnt bone, fire-cracked pebbles and flint flakes and debitage was incorporated into the deposits. Subsequently, but probably still in the later prehistoric period, the land surface on the gentle slope above the site was affected by a period of extreme erosion that affected both the topsoil and the underlying unconsolidated alluvial/fluvioglacial deposits (rill and gully erosion).

Downslope this resulted in the deposition of a very mixed colluvium (hillwash) on top of the original prehistoric soils. With continued erosion it is possible that some effort was made to trap eroding silt behind make-shift stone revetments.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Mr and Mrs Bruce

Pennyghael Fank

Measured survey in conjunction with SRP

Members of Pennyghael in the Past Historical Archive

NM 51370 25508 This sheep fank lies 60m SW of Pennyghael House at 100m ASL and close to one of the little streams that appear from the lower slopes of Beinn an Lochan. It was built some time between 1819 and 1859. It is absent from an Estate map of 1819 but appears on the Admiralty map of 1859. It is composed of one large and four smaller pens, one of which is curved at one end.

The building style is uniform; no additions appear to have been made, apart from a small lambing pen in one corner of a small pen. Its measures 39.2 x 25m and its walls average between 1.2–1.3m in height. There is a conspicuous lack of coping but despite this most of the stonework is in quite good repair. There are five entrances, the one to the large pen is on the eastern side. The N wall of the fank is also part of an earlier field dyke, shown on the 1881 map, most of which is still visible as a turf bank. The N walls of the principal enclosure and a smaller pen are curved to allow the easier guidance of sheep into the smaller pens. Adjacent to the outside of the S-facing wall are the remains of five shearing stools in the form of elongated mounds of turf.

There is no obvious sheep dip, although to the N of an entrance on the W side there is boggy depression in the ground and indications that something else was here at some time. Close by here lie the remains of an old cauldron. This fank was in use until the middle to late 20th century.

This survey was undertaken in August–September 2008.

Archive: RCAHMS

Sponsor: Scotland's Rural Past

Torrans Sheepwash

Measured survey in conjunction with SRP

Members of Pennyghael in the Past Historical Archive

NM 48650 24760 The Torrans sheepwash lies half a mile SE of Torrans steading, 55m ASL and is built into the NW slope of a rocky outcrop. It is on the land of the old farm of Torranbeg, one of the three Torrans farms. It is the smallest of the three and was farmed by a tacksman, whereas the other two were multiple tenancies. It was built before 1819, as it appears on the Estate map of that date. Although this fank is on Torranbeg land, it is likely to have been used by all three farms, as there is no similar fank on the other two. Once the farms were amalgamated and the townships disappeared, the fank continued to be used into the mid 20th century.

Overall the fank measures 35 x 27m and is composed of one large enclosure at the E end and four small pens at the W end. A passageway runs between the pens into the larger area, the interior wall of one of the pens extending in a curve into the large enclosure. The exterior of the S and SW walls is at ground level at the SW end, the land gradually sloping downhill to the E and S. The ground is flat and the interior uniformly drops 1.6m.

The entrance to the large enclosure is in the E wall and is 1.3m wide, while the entrances to the passageway and other pens are only 0.5m. The dry stone walls are of rubble construction and double thickness, except where large boulders have been incorporated at the base of the walls. The walls are 0.9m thick at their base, decreasing to 0.5m at the

top and mostly 1.6m high. There is some evidence of coping; in the S wall there are one or two exceptionally large stones used as coping, but this does not occur elsewhere.

The fank seems to have been built in one phase, but over the years various areas have been repaired. The curved wall has been repaired with mortar, and the passageway has been lined with a concrete facing to a height of 1m. There are one or two areas with considerable tumble and in places the walls are bulging, but overall the condition is fair.

At the NE corner are the remains of a concrete sheep dip, now filled with rubble. The entrance to the pen at the NW corner (nearest to the dip) has been constructed with curving walls, to funnel the sheep into single file as they were driven to the dip. The S, back wall, continues to the E, becoming a curved field wall shown in the OS 6" map of 1881, linking up with one running SE along the bank of the Abhainn nan Tor. This wall was not on the earlier Estate map of 1819 and there is now a break in the wall. At the NE corner, there are the remains of a short wall closing the gap between the fank wall and a rocky outcrop which runs parallel to the wall. This wall prevented the escape of sheep running alongside the fank.

This survey was undertaken December 2008–January 2009.

Archive: RCAHMS

Sponsor: Scotland's Rural Past

Upper Dererach

Measured survey in conjunction with SRP

Members of Pennyghael in the Past Historical Archive

NM 51115 30073 This small site lies in a clearing in a forestry plantation 110m ASL and 80m above the ruins of Dererach township. It consists of the remains of one sub-rectangular building, a small circular structure, and two shieling huts. The clearing, on sloping land, is covered in bracken. A little to the E are the remains of two dry stone dykes, both running from NW to SE. The more northerly runs from NM 5112 3029 to NM 5138 3014. This dyke is represented on the 1881 OS 6" map. The lower dyke runs from NM 5118 3011 to NM 5136 3005. Both dykes are shown on the OS Explorer map 373. There is no other record of this farmstead in any documentary material.

Although this site is too low to be a permanent shieling site, it is possible that at one time it may have been a Spring shieling site, used before the high pastures were ready. At some other time, presumably later, when more arable land was needed, the area may have been cultivated and a single dwelling house constructed. Certainly the land appears fertile, the bracken being very thick, even in February.

The remains of Building (1), possibly a dwelling, at NM 51119 30041, lie on a levelled platform at the lower edge of the clearing. It seems to be a sub-rectangular structure, c13.5 x 5m externally, at its widest point, but as the walls are less than knee-high and surrounded by tumble, it is hard to tell. The external corners are rounded and there may have been an entrance in the NE wall.

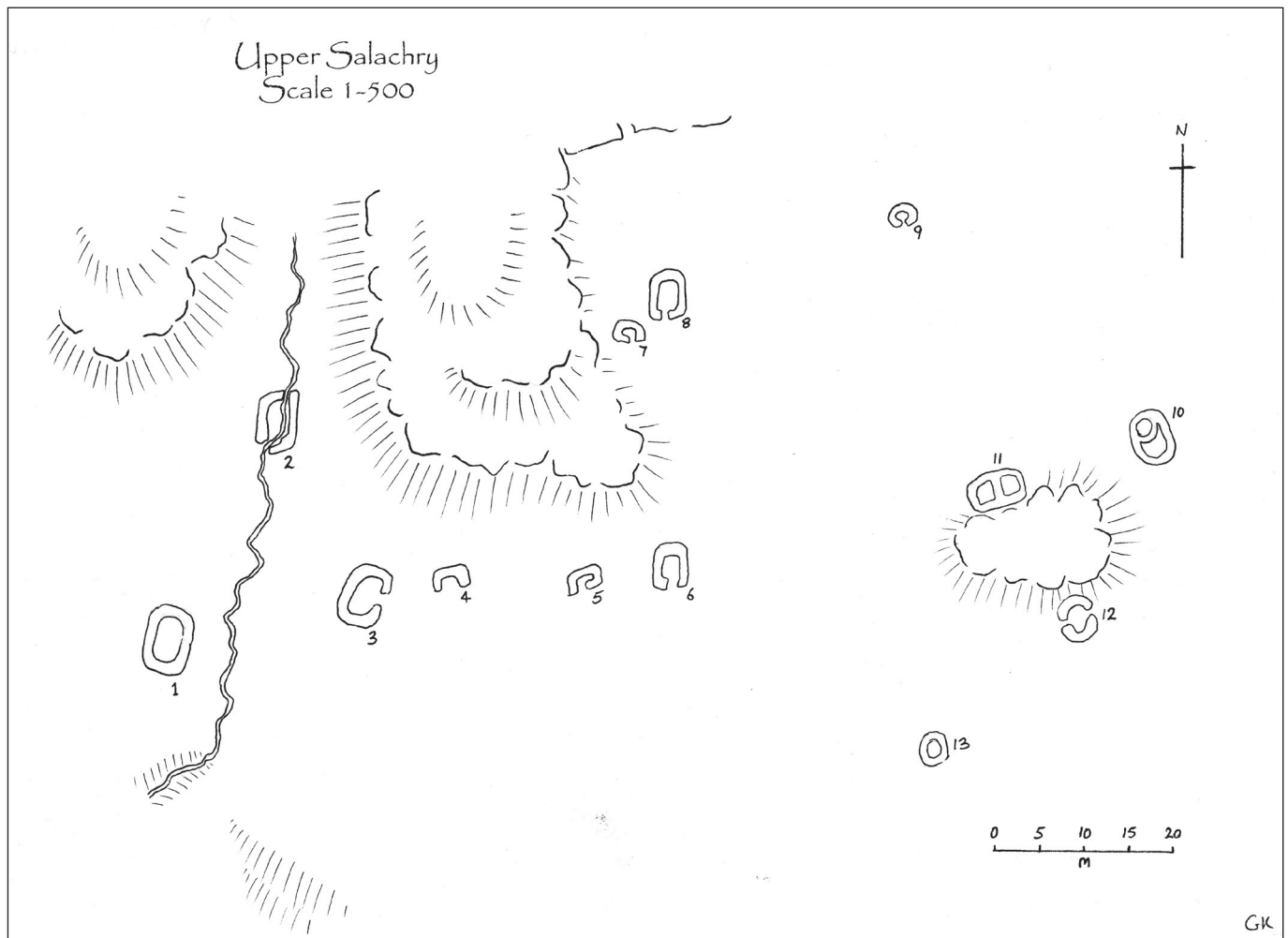
The small circular structure (2) at NM 51106 30051 measures 3m in diameter. It is situated on sloping ground and only the footings remain. There is a possible entrance on the S side. The two shieling huts are at the upper end of the clearing. Both are composed of two cells with E-facing entrances.

The hut (3) to the E (NM 51147 30128) has its smaller cell on the S side, the hut (4) to the W (NM 51106 30119) has the smaller cell on the W side. Between the two huts is a large pile of random stones and boulders, presumably a clearance cairn.

This survey was undertaken in February 2009.

Archive: RCAHMS

Sponsor: Scotland's Rural Past



Upper Salachry site plan

Upper Salachry, Ardmeanach Peninsula, Mull

Measured survey in conjunction with SRP

Members of Pennyghael in the Past Historical Archive

NM 451 275 (centred on) This pre-improvement township lies on a S-facing hillslope, 140m ASL and 50m higher and to the N of the township of Salachry (NM42NE 20). The track from Tiroran to Tavool runs between these two settlements. Upper Salachry consists of the remains of a sub-rectangular building straddling a stream, one rectangular building with standing masonry of 1.5m and remains of at least 11 other structures, most of which appear as earth and stone banks. These smaller structures lie in the lee of rocky outcrops, are scarped into the slope and are not more than 1m high. Most of the remains are hidden by bracken and heather from early summer until late winter. The surrounding land shows evidence of strip cultivation, some of which can be seen on aerial photographs.

The OS Name Book of 1881 mentions only the lower settlement at Salachry and the ruins at the higher site are not marked on the OS 6" map of 1881. The 1:25 000 OS map of 2002 shows five unroofed buildings including one straddling a stream. No other documentary reference to this settlement has been found to date.

NM 45078 27490 **Building 1** presumed to be a dwelling, is sub-rectangular and measures 7 x 4.9m, with rounded corners and only scattered stonework visible in the turf banking. There is no obvious entrance but the banking is absent at the NE corner.

NM 45083 27517 **Building 2** measures 7 x 4m, is built on a slope and is bisected by a small stream which flows from the NE to the SW corners. The walls are mostly of large

single stones and at their highest point reach 1m. There is no obvious entrance.

NM 45102 22493 **Building 3** measures 7 x 5.25m and may have been a dwelling. The round-cornered dry stone walls are of rubble construction and a maximum of 1m high. In most places only one course of stone remains. The entrance is in the E wall and the footings of a projecting wall remain at the SE corner. There are the remains of a small lambing pen in the NE corner. Between Building 3 and Structure 4 three large boulders lie in a line. They do not seem to be natural but have no obvious function.

NM 45125 27485 and NM 45133 27496 **Structures 4 and 5** measure 3.4 x 2.6m and 3.1 x 2.4m respectively. They are composed of large, single stones or boulders which appear to form semi-circles, and may have been small enclosures.

NM 45139 27501 **Structure 6** measures 4.8 x 3.3m and shows evidence of rubble-built walls, 0.85m thick, though now less than 0.5m high. The entrance faces S and measures 0.4m.

NM 45138 27541 **Structure 7** is a small oval enclosure, 3 x 1.8m, set into the side of the rocky outcrop. All that remains are footing stones and there is no clear entrance.

NM 45143 27557 **Structure 8** measures 5.5 x 3.4m with a S-facing entrance. The walls are only knee high and there is a considerable amount of tumble in this structure.

NM 45167 27543 **Structure 9** measures 2.5 x 2.3m and is roughly horseshoe-shaped. There remains only one course of single large boulders, scarped into the slope.

NM 45197 27532 **Structure 10** measures 5.5 x 3.9m, is round-cornered and is composed of a single course of large turf-covered boulders, except where a lamb pen 2m in

diameter has been constructed in the NW corner. There is no obvious entrance but stone is absent at the NE corner.

NM 45177 27526 **Structure 11** measures 5.8 x 3.1m, is built into the N side of a small rocky outcrop and makes use of the natural rock. It is difficult to tell now whether this is one structure with two divisions or two abutting cells. Above this on the outcrop is a small depression, which may have been another cell. There are no obvious entrances.

NM 45176 27505 **Structure 12** is built into the S slope of the same outcrop and measures 4.5 x 3.9m. It is a rounded structure, built up into a mound, with very little stone remaining visible. Scattered boulders in the structure and to the E side make its precise shape difficult to see. There are two possible entrances, in the SW- and NE-facing walls.

NM 45158 27485 **Structure 13** lies further S, is scarped into the slope, measures 3.3 x 3.1m and is composed of single, large boulders in a rough oval with no sign of an entrance.

This survey was undertaken December 2008.

Archive: RCAHMS

Sponsor: Scotland's Rural Past

Killarow and Kilmeny

Dunlossit

Site discovery

Steven Mithen, Susan Campbell, Donald James McPhee and Anne Pirie – University of Reading

NR 43022 67506 Pigs foraging in the undergrowth of what appears to be a rock cut platform a few metres above the current high tide level at Dunlossit exposed chipped stone artefacts. Susan Campbell and Donald James McPhee collected an assemblage of c200 pieces of worked flint and quartz in the spring of 2009. Steven Mithen then inspected it and Anne Pirie analysed a sample in the summer of 2009. The flint artefacts are mainly from a platform technology. Three cores, numerous core trimming elements and three bladelets are present. The quartz artefacts include several flakes and one bipolar core. The condition of the assemblage is slightly battered and patinated and includes some tripolitic artefacts, suggesting immersion in water or acidic conditions. Tools include several awls on blade/lets and marginally retouched blade segments. Overall, the assemblage appears Mesolithic in character, although only a small sample of the artefacts have so far been examined.

Archive: Islay Museum

Funder: University of Reading

Storakaig

Site discovery

Steven Mithen, Susan Campbell, Donald James McPhee and Anne Pirie – University of Reading

NR 39632 62641 Donald James McPhee identified chipped stone artefacts eroding from the section of a ditch at Storakaig. With the help of Susan Campbell he collected an assemblage of c200 pieces in the spring of 2009. Steven Mithen inspected them in the summer of 2009 and Anne Pirie then analysed a sample. That sample included numerous platform cores with bladelet removals, as well as several narrow and broader blades. The artefacts are patinated, some stained yellow, possibly from water or soil conditions. Tools included one truncated blade, and one retouched blade. The assemblage contains numerous clearly Mesolithic artefacts along with a retouched blade that may be Neolithic. Fragments of charred hazelnut shell were also collected from the ditch section, one of which has been radiocarbon dated to 5350 ± 50 BP (Beta 264734). Fragments of bone were also present, including phalange from red deer and horn core from either bovid

or sheep/goat. The nature of the association between the chipped stone, charred hazelnut shell and bone fragments remains unclear.

Archive: Islay Museum

Funder: University of Reading

Killean and Kilchenzie

Kilmaluag, Glen Barr, Kintyre

Watching brief

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

NR 69383 37803 A watching brief was kept on 23 June 2009 during the excavation of a trench for a pole during the upgrading of overhead power lines between Campbeltown and Glen Barr. Although the area around Kilmaluag is dotted with cup-marked rocks and the remains of other prehistoric sites, nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered in this small trench.

Archive and Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy plc

Killean and Kilchenzie/Saddell and Skipness

Carradale and Beinn an Tuirc

Watching brief and walkover survey

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

NR 79350 38510 and NR 79280 38468 – NR 74450 35040 A watching brief was kept at the site of a proposed extension to a power station 2km W of Carradale. A walkover survey was then carried out along the proposed route of a power cable between the power station and a new wind farm on Beinn an Tuirc.

The watching brief was maintained during August and September 2009 when topsoil and other modern materials were removed from a 62 x 61m area, which was bounded on its E by the existing power station and on its W by the Carradale Water. Previous work along and near the river bank had uncovered evidence of occupation ranging from the Neolithic to the Iron Age. Up to 0.5m of peaty topsoil overlay clay and fine sand, all of which were waterlogged at the time of the investigation, were recorded. The only features were of recent date or of natural origin.

The walkover survey, on 16 September 2009, began on the S bank of the Carradale Water, opposite the sub-station, and terminated on the S side of Beinn an Tuirc, a distance of some 5.5km. The remains of nine small, circular structures (probably shieling huts) were found along the bank of an unnamed stream, roughly 1km NE of the summit of Beinn an Tuirc. One line of seven structures, centred on NR 75835 36885, was sandwiched between the burn and a forestry plantation; the second group of two was a short distance away at NR 75839 36803.

Archive and Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy plc

Kilmartin

A816, Mill Brae, Carnasserie

Evaluation

Fiona Baker – Firat Archaeological Services Ltd

NM 84457 01448 A small kiln measuring 3 x 2.2m overall and consisting of a bowl and broad 'flue' filled with peat and wood ash, was located in a sheltered hollow in an area of bedrock outcrops on 13 March 2009. Analyses of the burnt stones and flotation of soil samples dismissed lime burning, smelting and corn drying as possible functions and the feature was interpreted as a hearth for boiling mash for

making whisky. There is a pond close by and Carnasserie mill is also within 100m of the site.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Argyll and Bute Council

Inverliever, Ford

Watching brief

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

NM 89592 05735 – NM 89574 05812, NM 89233 06630 and NM 89209 06600 Watching briefs were kept on 12 May and 1 October 2009 at points along the proposed route of a c1.6km pipeline for a new hydro-electric scheme at Inverliever. This work followed a desk-based study and walkover survey undertaken in 2008 (DES 2008, 42). The watching briefs concentrated on two stretches of the route, Area 1 at its S end and Area 2 near the main intake point.

Area 1 Trenching was supervised for 100m between NM 89592 05735 and NM 89574 05812, in a field that contained the remains of several pre-improvement structures. The only feature of interest in the trench was a spread of stones, perhaps debris from two demolished structures at NM 8961 0577 and NM 8960 0572. A short distance to the E of the trench and parallel with it was an old track, visible occasionally as a grass-covered strip and probably contemporary with some of the nearby structures.

Area 2 Two features were investigated towards the N end of the pipeline. At NM 89233 06630 an irregular mound proved to be spoil from the recent construction of a nearby track. Of more interest was a level platform, measuring c4 x 4m, on the E bank of the River Liever, at NM 89574 05812. A few boulders were set into the edge of the river but otherwise there was no indication of structural features. The platform was almost certainly not a natural feature and was interpreted as a house platform of unknown age.

Archive and Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Inverliever Hydro Ltd

Kilmartin and Kilmichael Glassary

Dalriada Project – Kilbride Walkover Survey II

Walkover survey

Roddy Regan – Kilmartin House Museum

NR 85000 97500 (centred on) The fieldwork organised by Kilmartin House Museum as part of the Dalriada Project involved members of the local community participating in a walkover survey. Kilmartin Village and Kilbride Farm lie less than 0.5km from the edges of the survey area, respectively at the E and W. The E side of the survey area bounded that of a survey completed last year (DES 2008, 43–4). The survey undertaken in January–February 2009 recorded 80 sites, many previously unknown, including rock art sites and several enclosures with associated structures. The survey substantially increased our knowledge of past land use in the Kilmartin area.

Rock art The cup-marked rocks at sites NR 8382 9847, NR 83601 98371, NR 83548 97804 and NR 83561 97937 had previously been recorded. The sites at NR 8382 9847 and NR 83561 97937 could not be located, the former possibly covered during the construction of a cattle feeding stance and the latter either overlooked or covered with undergrowth. Sites at NR 83601 97850 and NR 83605 97944 lay on the same E-facing slopes overlooking Kilmartin Glen, and as with sites at NR 8382 9847, NR 83601 98371, NR 83548 97804 and NR 83561 97937 all lay within formerly enclosed and cultivated ground. Similarly, the possible cup-marked rock at NR 84566 97420 lay within an enclosure (NR 84456 97369), while sites at NR 95475 97732 and NR

85538 97816 were in enclosures lying close to the former settlement of Achayerran (NR 85392 97750). As with the rock art uncovered in the previous surveys at Carnassarie and Kilbride, all the sites had open and extensive views across the landscape and were positioned near or in ground that had been worked/cultivated in the past. It is possible that it is easier to identify sites in areas of improved and subsequently grazed ground, but it seems increasingly likely that there may be a relationship between the boundaries of potential cultivable land and the positioning of the rock art sites.

Possible prehistoric cairns Without excavation the nature of both these sites remains open to question; however, their position in the landscape and their shape suggest they may represent types of burial cairn. The site at NR 83914 97962 was an oval structure indicated by a ‘ring’ or kerb of stones surrounding a slight mound or knoll. The structure was at the SW end of an elevated ridge with extensive views over the Crinan basin to the SW. It is difficult to see this as a domestic or agricultural building and it may be a kerb cairn. The site at NR 85149 97908 was easier to interpret as it is a cairn or large grouping of stones. The cairn lies at the S end of a level terrace, in a former enclosure. It appears to have been heavily robbed and the presence of nearby enclosure walls may account for this. Several sizeable stones lie within the general rubble and it is tempting to see these as disturbed cists or cells within the body of the cairn. Its position, as with the nearby cairn at Site 54 (NR89NE 13), commands extensive views to the E.

‘Dun’ Enclosure This site at NR 86133 98562 was positioned at the end of a steep knoll and appeared to consist of a turf covered sub-circular enclosure. Without excavation it was impossible to determine if the enclosure consisted of a wall, or if this was defensive in nature. The relatively easy access up to the site from the W perhaps excludes the site from being a Dun, but its size, position and layout does suggest an enclosure similar to the sites previously recorded at Barnluasgan in North Knapdale (RCAHMS 1988 No 331, 2 and 3).

Structures The majority of the settlement-related structures at NR 84628 97564 (Cnoc an h-Eilde), NR 85392 97750 (Achayerran) and NR 85539 98141 (Carnaim) had previously been recorded (James 2003). These are all part of and related to series of enclosures systems tracks and fields. The name of the settlement at Cnoc na h-Eilde remains elusive, although it is likely that the settlement at NR 85539 98141 NW of Achayerran is that of Carnaim. Possibly part of the settlement of Achayerran were structures at NR 85205 97956 and NR 85208 97964, while the structures at NR 85626 98287 may have been part of the settlement at Carnaim. To the NE of Carnaim, and linked by enclosures that run between the two sites, were structures at NR 86133 98562 and NR 86101 98667, the former built within a possible earlier enclosure. These structures may represent a separate settlement, or farm, whose name is unknown. The bulk of the rest of the recorded structures were in rougher and higher ground to the N and W of the survey area and many of these appear to be unenclosed. Whether these represent other permanent settlement activity or are seasonal shielings is open to question, but their position on the higher ground possibly points to the latter. The structure at NR 85876 98774 may be associated with peat extraction, given its proximity to a track leading to a large area of peat hags at NR 85841 98821. As with last year’s survey one structure at NR 85319 98587 appeared to be ‘concealed’ in a small gully next to a burn and may have been the site of an illicit still.

Enclosure systems The survey recorded several enclosure

systems. The enclosures at NR 83545 97985 occupied the E slopes of Kilmartin Glen and contained evidence of rig and furrow cultivation. The enclosures also contained two structures, although these appeared to not represent an associated settlement. A large elongated enclosure system lay to the SW of the settlement at NR 84628 97564 (Cnoc an h-Eilde) and this also contained evidence of rig and furrow cultivation. Extensive rig and furrow was also in evidence in the enclosures recorded at NR 84894 97252, which probably belonged to the settlement at Achayerran, which was also surrounded by enclosures/fields. The enclosures surrounding Achayerran link with those surrounding the settlement of Carnaim at the NE. Two large enclosures (depicted on the 1st Edition OS map) lay on the SE-facing slopes below and E of Carnaim, and contained extensive evidence of rig and furrow. These large enclosures linked to a further system to the N at NR 86115 98949 and may have been related to the structures at NR 86133 98562 and NR 86101 98667.

The survey also recorded areas of improved ground, clearance cairns, peat hags, twinning pens, tracks, bridges, fords and quarries. The location of all 80 sites is provided in the gazetteer submitted to the RCAHMS.

Archive: Kilmartin House Museum (intended). Report: WoSAS SMR and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Dalriada Project

Kilmichael Glassary

Braevallich Farm

Survey

Fiona Baker – Firat Archaeological Services

NM 9516 0644 to NM 95591 07515 A linear walkover survey of the proposed route of a c1.3km hydroelectricity pipeline on 20 January 2009 located a relict agricultural landscape. The features recorded included a rectangular structure and rig and furrow at NM 9549 0686, rig and furrow at NM 9550 0714, a dyke at NM 9549 0703, a track at NM 95469 07255 – NM 95458 07181, a canalised burn at NM 95469 07255, a possible corn-drying kiln at NM 95520 07342 and two dry stone walls at NM 9544 0685. Most of the sites can be avoided by the proposed development with minimal damage to the dry stone walls, dyke and rig and furrow.

Archive: FAS (currently) and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Mr P Bowden-Smith

Baddens, Lochgilphead

Evaluation

Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NR 85874 89284 An evaluation on 10–12 February 2009 of land N of Phase 8 Baddens revealed no features of archaeological or historical significance.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: M and K MacLeod

Kilmodan

Kilmodan Church, Glendaruel

Evaluation

Alan Duffy and Lindsay Dunbar – AOC Archaeology Group

NR 99575 84180 An 8% evaluation was carried out on 11 March 2009 in advance of the construction of a car park on land to the E of Kilmodan Church. A total of three trenches covering c54m² were excavated. No archaeological features or artefacts were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: AD Architectural Services

Kilmore and Kilbride

Dalnacabaig, Kilmore

Evaluation

Maureen Kilpatrick – GUARD

NM 90248 24262 Work was undertaken on 10 November 2009 in advance of redevelopment. The work consisted of the excavation of two evaluation trenches in one area (site 3) and the investigation of a stone concentration in another area to the immediate N of site 3 (sites 1 and 2). No archaeological remains were uncovered, except a small modern machine-cut posthole in evaluation trench 1.

Archive: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR (intended)

Funder: CKD Galbraith LLP

Land North of Dunstaffnage Mains Farm

Evaluation

Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NM 87695 33934 An evaluation carried out 9–16 March 2009 revealed the presence of numerous pits, postholes and curvilinear features set on a gravel terrace overlooking Dunstaffnage Bay. Two sherds of Beaker pottery suggest a funerary function and an Early Bronze Age date for at least some of the features. In plan the density and arrangement of many of the posts, pits and curvilinear features suggests the survival of structures. On a lower, plough-truncated gravel knoll there is a shallow ditched enclosure with internal postholes.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: West Highland Rural Solutions Ltd

Maritime Landscape of North Argyll – Barr nam Boc

Field survey

Colin Martin and Paula Martin – Morvern Maritime Centre

NM 7984 2854 The stone-built jetty is approached by a track from the road, on which is the farmhouse of Barnabuck (NM 801 284), formerly an inn serving the ferry point. The main section of the jetty provides a level continuation of the track, along the S side of the bay. At its end is a partly collapsed sloping extension angled out into the bay. Dunolly estate records refer to the repair of the angled end of this structure in 1758. This site was surveyed 24 June 2009 and we are grateful to Iain Thornber for drawing it to our attention, and for taking us there in his boat.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Kilninian and Kilmore

Baliscate Chapel, Isle of Mull (Coille Creag A'Chait)

Evaluation

Steve Thompson – Wessex Archaeology (on behalf of Time Team)

NM 49677 54068 In May 2009 an evaluation was undertaken by Channel 4's Time Team to investigate a recently discovered early Celtic Christian chapel and possible associated cemetery in a square stone-built enclosure.

The evaluation confirmed that the site was a chapel, the first phase of timber with at least one associated burial (of a juvenile/sub-adult, c10–15 years). A radiocarbon date was obtained for the burial, of AD 610–690 cal. (UB-12555). The timber structure was replaced by a stone chapel and an associated *leacht*, a stone structure at the eastern end of the chapel. Similar structures have been observed on Iona and at Celtic Christian sites in Ireland. This example would once have held an upstanding stone cross. A fragment of the stone cross was recovered from the demolition material overlying the *leacht* and was used to date the stone phase to the 8th century or later.

The chapel was situated in a much larger monastic complex containing at least one other building; the enclosure covers an area of 1.37ha. Surrounding the chapel was the monastic *vallum*, a conceptual barrier separating the ecclesiastical from the secular. A hollow-way approaching the site, and its entrance through the *vallum*, were also identified. All of these features were observed but not excavated.

The adjacent enclosure, thought to be a possible associated cemetery, was investigated and was revealed to be a sheep enclosure or fank with a shieling for the shepherd. The fank and shieling had been constructed from stone derived from the chapel. Evidence of possible prehistoric activity was also revealed on the site, through the identification of possible ard marks and a kerbed cairn.

Archive: Wessex Archaeology (currently). Mull Museum (intended – subject to Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel)
Funder: Videotext Communications Ltd

Eilean Dioghluim

Postgraduate Research – Early Christian Chapels of Islay
Geoff Waters – Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh

NM 3520 4184 The islet of Eilean Dioghluim is situated off the NE coast of the island of Gometra, to the W of Mull. The site, which may date from the mid first millennium AD, was described in *DES* 2008. The published site plan was produced in 2009.

The dimensions of the dry stone structures in the cellular settlement are as follows:

- A. Sub-rectangular 5.8m N-S by 3.4m transversely over wall about 0.75m thick, possible entrance to N.

- B. Circular, constructed from upright slabs, 2.2m in diameter, 0.45m thick wall.
- C. Sub-circular, 2.6m in diameter, 0.5m thick wall.
- D. Sub-rectangular, 2.6m by 2.4m, 0.45m thick wall.
- E. Rectangular 3.9m N-S by 3.6m transversely, 0.8m thick wall.
- F. Sub-rectangular 4.5m N-S by 3.2m transversely, 0.8m thick wall.
- G. Circular 2.2m in diameter over 0.4m thick wall.
- H. Circular 1.75m in diameter over 0.3m thick wall.
- I. Sub-circular 3m N-S by 4m transversely over 0.45m thick wall.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

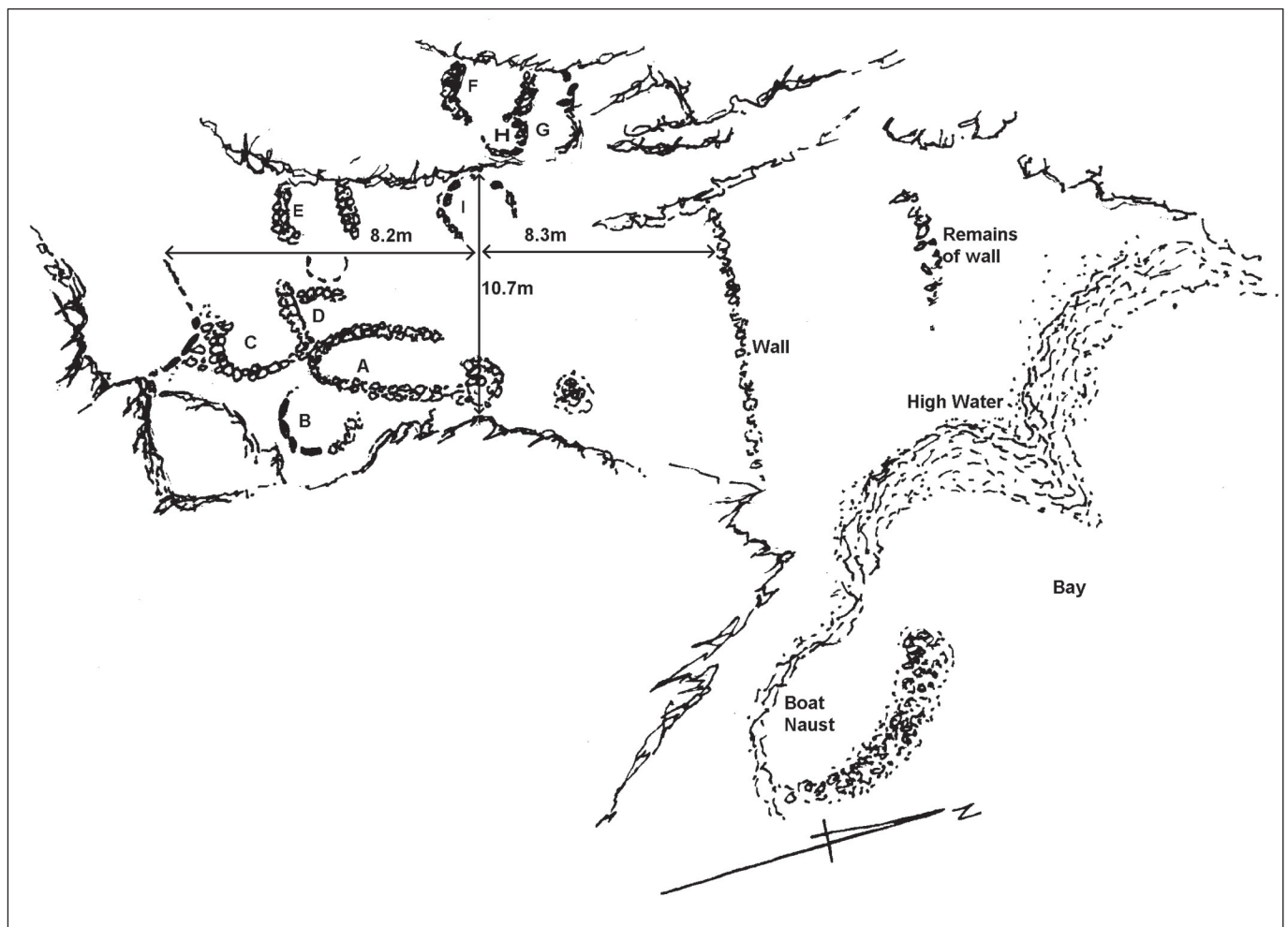
Funder: Dr JN Marshall Memorial Trust

Inner Hebrides Archaeological Project

Survey and excavation

Steven Mithen and Karen Wicks – University of Reading

NM 4010 5392 Following initial survey work undertaken in 2007 (see *DES* 2007, 36) a 20 x 1m trial trench was excavated through the crest of a raised beach. This work, undertaken 22 August–5 September 2009, revealed that a thin horizon of peat was continuous throughout the trench below the beach deposit. Chipped stone including microliths and a platform blade technology was recovered from the beach deposit. 733 artefacts were hand-collected during excavation while a further 940 artefacts were recovered by wet sieving samples of the beach deposit at 100mm intervals through its maximum depth of 1.5m. A radiocarbon date of 8850 ± 50 BP (Beta 264730) was acquired from the underlying peat. Anne McPhail, a local resident, provided the project with further



Eilean Dioghluim cellular settlement – sketch plan

collections of artefacts she had recovered in the vicinity of Croig Field. One of these sites, Kildowie, was explored by test pitting and provided 72 pieces of chipped stone to add to the 65 pieces collected from molehills by Anne McPhail. The majority of this assemblage appears Mesolithic in date but the presence of a barbed and tanged arrowhead indicates a Bronze Age presence.

Archive: Mull Museum

Funder: University of Reading



Trench at Croig Field, Inner Hebrides Archaeological Project

Lettermore Forest

Survey

Stuart Farrell

NM 534 458 (centred on) Two areas of existing forestry were surveyed for a management plan at Lettermore and Glen Aros, Mull in March and June 2009. A number of previously unrecorded sites were noted:

NM 52103 46302 – Sheepfold

NM 5552 4614 – Sheepfold

NM 5563 4617 – Building

NM 5509 4543 – Dam

NM 5499 4589 – Building

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Forestry Commission

Maritime Landscape of North Argyll – Caliach

Field reconnaissance

Colin Martin and Paula Martin – Morvern Maritime Centre

NM 351 540 A small sandy beach at the W end of the bay (Port na Caillich) in front of Caliach farm has clearly served as a landing place for boats. There is a derelict cottage, probably a 19th-century fishing bothy, with the footings of its predecessor nearby. Behind it, partly built into the face of the raised beach, is a thick-walled stone enclosure, now heightened and roofed with corrugated plastic, which is recorded on the 1st Edition 6" OS map (surveyed 1877) as an ice-house. This site was recorded on 1 August 2007.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Oskamull Cottage

Standing building recording and controlled topsoil strip

Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NM 46086 39838 A Level 1 standing building survey was carried out, 16–17 July 2009, on a late 19th-century ruin prior to its demolition. The footprint of a new house and its associated septic tank were then subject to a controlled topsoil strip. No previously unrecorded features of archaeological significance were revealed.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Mr and Mrs Robertson

Torridon

Controlled topsoil strip

Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NM 5010 5525 A controlled topsoil strip was carried out on 28 September 2009 on the site of a proposed new house. No features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Mr and Mrs Penny

Lismore and Appin

Cairn Ban, Portnacraish

Survey

Euan W MacKie – Appin Historical Society

NM 925 473 In the summer of 2006 a search was carried out by the Appin Historical Society for the site of this chambered cairn, clearly described by Pococke and others in the 18th century as being on the N side of Loch Laich and opposite Castle Stalker. This must be close to Portnacraish and the only plausible remains found in this area consist of a flat rubble platform about 100m W of the row of houses, just before the road turns sharply NE and up a steep hill. The elongated platform is at least 30m long from NW–SE and only its SW edge is clearly visible (for about 33m) where the ground falls away. There are no visible traces of any large slabs which might have been part of a chamber. The ruins of a stone cottage and its outbuilding stand on the platform.

Archive: Euan W MacKie

Land NE of Iola Cottages

Controlled topsoil strip

Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NM 95920 44933 A controlled topsoil strip was undertaken on 15 August 2009 prior to the construction of a house. A single shallow pit 1.1 x 0.7m and 0.2m deep was recorded and was interpreted as being an early modern dump of ash. The metalised surface of a track shown on the 1st Edition OS map was also uncovered along the western boundary of the development.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Mr and Mrs McGlone

Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich

Ardgartan, Arrochar

Evaluation

Rebecca Shaw and Ross Cameron – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services

NN 275 029 An evaluation was carried out, between 6 November 2008–30 April 2009, consisting of a sequence of 44 trenches sited randomly across the proposed development area, as well as excavations for a septic tank, services trenches and other associated ground-breaking works.

Although no significant archaeological features were identified, the depth of infill in the central area of the site

indicated that this area was originally much lower than the rest of the site. This low-lying area was levelled in the 1960s with sand and silt dredged from the bed of Loch Long.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: Forest Holidays

Land North and East of Donich Park, Lochgoilhead

Evaluation

Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NN 20146 01780 An 8% evaluation, of land with outline planning permission for residential development, was carried out 11–13 December 2009 and revealed a single pit 0.80 x 0.80m and 0.24m deep. The pit was fully excavated and three flakes of pitchstone and a single pottery sherd were recovered. The fill was dominated by heat-shattered quartz, with a small amount of charcoal and silt. A discontinuous layer of charcoal, buried beneath topsoil, gravel and peaty silt was recorded over a large area of the site, but no diagnostic finds were recovered from this deposit, which was cut by rubble drains.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Dunbritton Housing Association Ltd

Lochan nan Cnaimh

Survey

David Dorren and Nina Henry

NS 1692 9720 (vicinity of) On the steep rocky hillside above the S end of the Lochan nan Cnaimh are two shallow caves or rock shelters with crude walling indicating human use. The larger is Uamh Mhor at NS 16914 97180, at an altitude of c440m, a broad but shallow cave of over 3m front height. The flat grassy platform below the overhanging rock is bounded by a broad single layer of large flat boulders following the edge of the slope, centrally subdivided by a line of similar boulders. The smaller cave lies some 25m below, at NS 16925 97202. It is much lower in height, with a broad layer of large boulders encircling the outside of the cave.



Uamh Mhor, Lochan nan Cnaimh

North Knapdale

Dalriada Project – Balure Dun

Excavation

Roddy Regan – Kilmartin House Museum

NR 78270 85750 Following the first phase of work in 2008 excavation of the Dun structure continued in April–May 2009. The upper occupation deposits in the central enclosure appeared to have been badly disturbed, possibly during later wall robbing or tree planting. However, these sealed a series of superimposed hearths, associated floor deposits and rough cobbled surfaces that indicated several phases of occupation. Numerous stone tools including polishers, pounders and grindstones were recovered, along with schist-working waste. Further sherds of coarse pottery were also recovered, while

the recovery of a broken and reworked rotary quern suggests occupation in or after the Middle Iron Age. The recovery of a third glass bead (two of these dumbbell-shaped) hints at access to relatively exotic goods, while the presence of iron slag, crucible fragments and hammer-scale suggests metalworking within the Dun itself.

The presence of post settings in the two main enclosures (Enclosures 1 and 2) suggested roofed structures. The presence of midden-like material beneath the wall of Enclosure 2 indicated more than one phase of construction/occupation of the hilltop. The acidity of the soil prevented the recovery of any bone (apart from relatively few burnt bone fragments), although dating evidence should be secured from the charcoal in several of the midden/dump deposits.

Archive: Kilmartin House Museum (intended). Report: FCS, RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Dalriada Project

Loch Coille Bharr Crannog

Survey

Graeme Cavers – AOC Archaeology Group

NR 7788 8949 A condition survey of the crannog site in Loch Coille Bharr (NR78NE 8) was undertaken, 10–12 January 2009, in advance of the introduction of the European beaver into Knapdale. The site was dived on, surveyed and photographed, and samples of the aquatic flora on and around the site were taken for identification. The site was in generally good condition, with no immediate threats to its structural integrity.

Archive and Report: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Rothesay

Rothesay Council Buildings

Excavation

Alan Matthews, Kevin Paton and Claire Williamson – Rathmell

Archaeology Limited

NS 0886 6458 Monitoring of the final stages of demolition work and the removal of foundations took place 25 August–30 September 2008. During the removal of the foundations the site was reduced to a depth of between 0.8–1.2m. Two test pits were machine excavated to explore the potential for archaeology at greater depth. The first significant archaeological horizon found consisted of various pits, some of substantial size and depth. From these pits were recovered fragments of ceramic and metal work which could be provisionally dated to the 13th or 14th centuries. A face mask jug was also recovered from this level. A second significant archaeological horizon was located sloping down from the SW corner of the site to the NE. Fragments of medieval ceramic were recovered from this layer but no structural remains or features were observed.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: Fyne Homes

Rothesay Water Mains Rehabilitation

Watching brief

Ross Cameron, Christine Rennie and David Sneddon – GUARD

NS 087 645 A watching brief was undertaken between 24 August–13 October 2009 during works on the water main network in Rothesay. The work covered 22 small trenches in Stuart Street, High Street, Castlehill Street, King Street, Montague Street and Russell Street, all near to Rothesay Castle, which dates to the 12th century. No significant archaeological features or deposits were uncovered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Scottish Water

Southend

Blasthill Chambered Cairn

Excavation

Vicki Cummings and Gary Robinson – University of Central Lancashire/Bangor University



Coursed walling preserved between two of the façade stones of Blasthill chambered cairn

NR 72010 09289 One of the key pieces of evidence from the early Neolithic in the northern Irish Sea zone are chambered cairns. Examples have been excavated in northern Kintyre, but these excavations were over 50 years ago, and a range of new research questions and techniques have developed in the intervening period.

Blasthill chambered cairn sits close to the summit of Blasthill, an upland area surrounded by agricultural land. Since 2006, over 50 fields have been fieldwalked and flint obtained from every field investigated, including a number of large lithic scatters (DES 2006, 2007 and 2008). We have also conducted a detailed walkover survey of the whole of Blasthill which has revealed a large number of previously unrecorded features. Survey and trial excavations have confirmed the presence of Bronze Age cairns, houses and field systems (DES 2007 and 2008). Environmental work has revealed a 4m peat sequence in a bog next to the chambered cairn (DES 2006).

In 2009 two trenches were opened across Blasthill chambered cairn. Before excavation a detailed measured survey was made of the monument and 1:50 and 1:20 plans produced. The work undertaken 10 June–17 July 2009 demonstrated a complex constructional sequence. Environmental and dating samples were taken and a range of Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts recovered.

Trench A (5 x 5m) targeted the forecourt area of the monument, with the aim of looking for potential *in situ* prehistoric activity associated with use and abandonment of the monument. The original RCAHMS and our pre-excavation survey seemed to indicate that there was considerable infilling in the forecourt area. On removal of the topsoil we came down onto stone infilling. This context clearly abutted the orthostats of the façade and therefore represents the final use and abandonment of the monument. Finds from this context included a hammerstone and two pieces of flint, one of which was burnt.

Removal of the stone infilling revealed a paved surface, consisting of red sandstone slabs. A single bead, of a jet-like material, was found on the paving. Beneath the paving were two silt deposits and underlying this was a dark charcoal-rich deposit that may represent the clearance of vegetation (through burning), prior to the monument's construction.

Removal of the blocking revealed the full 1.2m height of the façade stones. Between two of the façade stones coursed walling was found, consisting of one large igneous stone near the base and a series of smaller thin sandstone slabs (see photograph). This coursed walling clearly pre-dates the blocking.

The kerb and cairn of the monument in this trench were constructed directly on bedrock. Distinctions in the construction of the cairn strongly suggest a long sequence of construction and modification. The kerb stones did not appear to be load-bearing, but seem to have been placed against the cairn and chocked into place. It is also suggested that the façade stones were added onto a pre-existing cairn, and that the façade was also remodelled extensively throughout its life.

Trench B (13 x 3m) was opened across the body of the cairn, incorporating half of the side chamber, with the aim of understanding the constructional sequence of the monument. The location of this trench allowed the excavation of c50% of the chamber deposits. Chamber 2A (outer compartment) contained a fill of stone in a heavily bioturbated matrix. One large stone of this fill covered a complete early Neolithic pot, which appeared to have been deposited whole and flattened *in situ*. Other finds included numerous pot fragments including a large fragment of decorated early Neolithic pottery, a hammerstone and quartz. A large number of tiny tooth enamel fragments were subsequently found via wet sieving. The entranceway into this chamber was blocked by an infill of stones, a result of the construction of the long cairn. Chamber 2B (inner compartment) contained a single fill. This 0.5m deep fill was homogeneous due to heavy bioturbation. Finds included six pottery fragments (Carinated Bowl pottery), a number of small beach pebbles and quartz. A number of tiny tooth enamel fragments were also found via wet sieving. Additional sherds of pottery and a flint knife were found on the surface of the cairn just outside this chamber.

The body of the cairn comprised large stones in a substantial matrix, indistinguishable from the topsoil. Consultation with a soil scientist suggested that this matrix was the result of the bioturbation of large quantities of turf. This explains the lack of substantial stone cairn material within the monument, originally interpreted as robbing. There seems little doubt that a considerable component of the cairn was made from turf. To the N, a well-preserved kerb defines the edge of the cairn. Beyond this kerb a compacted spread of stones abut the outer face of the kerb. The stone spread appears to have been deliberately laid at some point after the construction of the kerb.

The southern edge of the cairn was hard to define, marked only by a spread of cairn material. The contour on this side of the cairn indicates two breaks of slope, neither of which is natural. At the top of the first break of slope was the start of a mass of large cairn stones which seem to be the remains of a primary phase of construction. These stones form an arc just beyond the chamber entrance and seem to demark the edge of a primary cairn. This primary cairn appears to have been sub-circular in shape, with the chamber at its core. This has parallels with sites in Dumfries and Galloway, notably Mid Gleniron I and II. The lower break of slope represents a later phase of cairn construction and modification associated with the incorporation of the primary cairn within the long cairn. On the surface of this later phase of construction small abraded fragments of coarse ware pottery were found.

Stratified material suitable for dating was retrieved from both trenches in order to secure the constructional sequence of the monument.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: The Kintyre Antiquarian Society, Robert Kiln Charitable Trust, the Royal Archaeological Institute and the University of Central Lancashire

Borgadale (Borgadel Water)

Survey

Frances Hood, Susan Hothersall and Jim Anderson – ACFA

Three features on the W bank of the Borgadale Glen were visited and drawn.

1) At NR 62372 06319 is a substantially built sub-rectangular structure (shieling or house), 4m E-W by 3m N-S internally with up to four courses of walling surviving. It sits in a sheltered SSW-facing bowl between ridges. There are heavily built dry stone walls close by. Drawn at 1:100.

2) S of (1) at NR 62414 06274 (NR60NW 5) is a large well-built circular enclosure, 21m internal diameter. The interior is clear of stone and strikingly better drained than the surrounding boggy ground. The walls stand to a maximum of 1.5m and are up to 2.5m wide. There is a well-defined entrance in the SE. The RCAHMS record of 1978 notes a ditch and outer bank (not seen on our visit) and suggests that the feature resembles an Irish rath. Drawn at 1:200.

3) At NR 62439 06214 and just NW of Dun Borgadale (NR60NW 3) is a rectangular structure, 7m SE-NW by 4.7m externally. It survives as low turf-covered walls with no stone visible except in the NE corner. The E wall is largely missing. Drawn at 1:100. The area to the S and W is a series of sloping natural terraces running down towards the sea, the downhill sides being built up with turf and stone banks.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended) and Kintyre Antiquarian Society

Southend, Kintyre

Watching brief

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

Watching briefs were kept between 21–24 September 2009 during the refurbishment of an 11kV overhead power line at the S end of the Kintyre peninsula. Ten wooden poles were replaced, three stays added and two earth cable trenches dug at locations ranging between Keil, 1km W of Southend, to Culdrain, some 4km to its E. Pole and stay trenches measured typically 2m by 0.6m and 1.8m deep while the two cable trenches were 45–50m long, 0.6m wide and 0.6m deep.

Pole trenches were located at: NR 72513 08723; NR 72607 08771; NR 71598 07955; NR 71367 07840; NR 70549 08602; NR 69378 09051; NR 68441 08115; NR 68801 08002; NR 68858 07836; and NR 67985 08024. Stay trenches were located at: NR 72419 08663; NR 71648 08007; and NR 67985 08024. The earth cable trenches ran from NR 67985 08024 to NR 67943 08029 and from NR 67985 08024 to NR 68029 08050.

Nothing of archaeological significance was found in any of the trenches.

Archive and Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy plc

Southern Kintyre Project – Machariorch

Geophysical survey

Vicki Cummings and Gary Robinson – University of Central Lancashire/Bangor University

NR 173646 609268 An integrated programme of gradiometer, resistivity and magnetic susceptibility surveys, which aimed to identify the character of potential archaeology, was carried out around the upstanding stones of a possible chambered cairn from 18 April–2 May 2009. Two base lines were laid out using tapes. The first was aligned ENE and the second was orientated at 90° to the first. The NE origin peg for both

base lines was at NR173610 609275. The surveys, which did not incorporate the scheduled area, detected a series of anomalies.

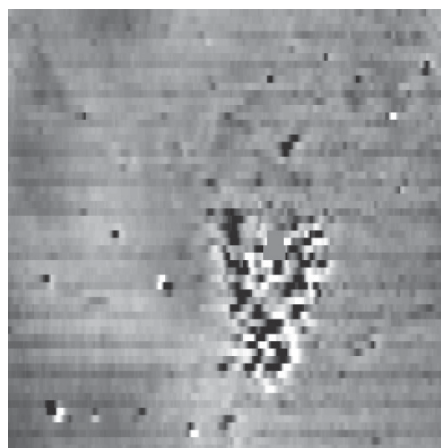
The gradiometer survey was carried out over four 30m grids, using a Bartington Grad601 dual sensor vertical component fluxgate gradiometer, and a sampling interval of 0.25m on a 1m traverse. Even without processing it is clear that the chambered cairn has not been removed by ploughing and extends well beyond the scheduled area (see plot). The extreme values from the stones suggest that igneous rock may have been used in its construction.

The resistivity survey was carried out over four 20m grids, using a Geoscan RM15 twin probe with 0.5 spacing, and a sampling interval of 0.5m on a 1m traverse. Once again the tomb is apparent but the contrast between positive and negative readings is not particularly pronounced. This could be because the ploughsoil covering the monument is too deep, with the archaeology below 0.5m, or simply bland results due to the saturated state of the ground (heavy rain occurred before and during the survey).

Previous fieldwork had identified lithic scatters on the N side of this field (DES 2006), and an attempt was made to determine whether an increased level of activity could be detected in relation to these scatters. Four 100m grids were sampled at 10m intervals with a Bartington MS2 magnetic susceptibility meter with a MS2D field survey 185mm loop sensor. A fifth grid was limited to 80m by the field boundary. The results show a large anomaly running N-S within the E side of the survey area. Test pitting carried out in the next field (DES 2006) had demonstrated the presence of ancient dune systems below thin topsoil. This dune system probably continues into our survey area and would explain these results. A second trend in the data seems to be higher readings as the field slopes to the S. This may indicate increased human settlement activity closer to Machariorch Bay. Further data processing from all surveys is required.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: University of Central Lancashire



Gradiometer survey of Machariorch chambered cairn.
(Scale of plot 60 x 60m. Palette range from -28 – 26.3 nT)

Strachur

Land South of Glensluain Farmhouse

Controlled topsoil strip

Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NS 09614 99536 A controlled topsoil strip undertaken on the site of a proposed new house on 2 July 2009 revealed no features of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Sir Charles Maclean

Tiree

Inner Hebrides Archaeological Project – Tiree Atlantic Roundhouses

Surveys

Darko Maričević – University of Reading

The following surveys of Atlantic roundhouses on Tiree were conducted in the summer of 2007 in the course of now completed PhD research into the later prehistory of Tiree and Coll. A magnetometry survey was conducted with a Bartington Grad601 dual sensor gradiometer in zig-zag mode at 0.5m traverse spacing and 0.25m interval reading. Resistivity surveys were conducted with the Geoscan RM15 resistivity meter with twin probe array, mobile probe span 0.5m, traverse spacing 0.5m, interval reading 0.5m.

NM 07669 47109 – NM 07698 47117 – NM 07711 47093 **An Dùn Rubha Sgibinis** Resistivity survey was conducted over the area occupied by the denuded remains of the Atlantic roundhouse and its outworks. Despite minimal soil cover the survey produced extremely useful information about the location of the entrance to the roundhouse, possible levelling platform or perhaps even an earlier structure underneath the surviving wall arc, as well as multiple secondary structures.

NM 03903 43345 – NM 03909 43376 – NM 03935 43372 – NM 03925 43345 **Dùn Heanish** Resistivity survey was conducted over the area occupied by the denuded remains of the Atlantic roundhouse and its outworks. Survey proved the suspected presence of the intramural chamber or gallery in the eastern part of the wall arc, and also in the N and the W. It is not certain whether the results show a continuous gallery interrupted by masonry rubble concentrations or three separate intramural chambers. Survey has also revealed structural anomalies relating to the secondary occupation, both in the interior of the roundhouse and in the outwork.

NM 0130 4805 (centred on) **An Dùn, Balephetrish** Resistivity survey was conducted over the area occupied by the denuded remains of the Atlantic roundhouse and its outworks. The survey results display great polarity between the resistance of the southern and northern halves of the wall arc. The southern part showed much higher resistance consistent with the large amount of rubble debris. There is evidence for an intramural hollow in the NE part of the wall arc, but it is not clear how far it extends or if it would be wide enough to be habitable. Anomalies interpreted as multiple secondary structures are scattered in the interior and the perimeter of the roundhouse structure.

NL 93286 45460 – NL 93313 45477 – NL 93326 45447 – NL 93300 45432 **Dùn Hanais** Resistivity and magnetometry surveys were conducted over the area occupied by the denuded remains of the Atlantic roundhouse and its outworks. Combined results of the two complementary surveys revealed the presence of an intramural chamber in the NE part of the wall arc. The results also revealed a complex set of multi-period secondary structures in and outside the roundhouse and the outer wall.

Archive: University of Reading

Funder: AHRC; An Iodhlann Archive and Museum, Tiree; SHES, University of Reading

Inner Hebrides Archaeological Project – Tiree Mounds

Geophysical and field surveys

Darko Maričević – University of Reading

The following surveys of burial and settlement mounds on Tiree were conducted in the summer of 2007 in the course of now completed PhD research into the later prehistory of Tiree and Coll. Magnetometry surveys and resistivity surveys were conducted as described above.

NL 99548 42990 **Crossapol** A burial mound is situated on the coastal side of the public road close to the An Talla Community Centre. It is locally known as ‘the Grave of Lord Ullin’s daughter’ (MacDougall and Cameron 1937) and was recently listed by the Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (Moore and Wilson 2002:T75). The mound and adjacent ground to the SE were surveyed with magnetometry (30 x 30m) and resistivity (20 x 20m). Both techniques proved the artificial origin of the mound and confirmed the presence of a rectangular cist in the top part of the mound, which was suspected due to its pronounced rectangular shape. Geophysics suggests that the cist is filled with gneiss rubble, while the mound is predominantly built of turf and/or earth. An additional cist might be set deeper in the SW part of the mound, but this is not as clear. Further remains are visible in the magnetic plot to the SE of the mound. These include the foundations of a probable WW2 breeze-block building (similar to one which stands nearby) and a possible prehistoric rectangular structure c10 x 8m, which appears to be partly overlain by the burial mound. The latter structure could not be verified in the resistivity results.

NM 06711 49044 **An Carnan, Salum** Another coastal burial mound listed by CZAS. ‘A low platform which protrudes from beneath the base of the mound’ (Moore and Wilson 2002: 319, T18) might be due to the spread of the cairn material by the encroaching rig and furrow rather the original feature. The mound and its immediate surroundings were surveyed with magnetometry (30 x 30m) and resistivity (20 x 15m). Geophysics proved the artificial origin of the mound and the resistance survey was particularly useful in revealing the nature of the internal structures. The cairn was rubble-built and it is distinctly D-shaped, with the straight side, perhaps a kerb, on the southern side. An oval structure is visible in the resistivity results adjacent to the E side of the cairn, while the magnetic survey revealed an overlapping enclosure and a rectangular building underneath the modern track further to the E.

NM 0444 4921 **Vaul** A low flat-topped mound, 12m in diameter, is situated at the landward approach to Dùn Beag at Vaul (NM04NW 4), adjacent to the NE side of the ditched enclosure NM04NW 11 (not to be confused with much smaller mound NM04NW 10). The mound was surveyed with magnetometry, resistivity and GPR. Magnetic survey covered the widest area of three 30 x 30m grid squares arranged in L-shaped grid with the central grid square over the mound. Resistivity and GPR covered a 20 x 20m area centred over the mound. The three techniques produced complementary results, revealing a complex set of structural remains, which probably represent multi-period settlement and perhaps also burial activity. Magnetometry and resistivity were able to detect structures nearer the surface of the mound, while the GPR also revealed the much deeper buried remains of a sub-rectangular building, c13 x 7m, on a NNW–SSE orientation. It is not clear if this building was free-standing or partly subterranean, but the GPR results suggest that the masonry survives up to 0.5m in height. It is highly probable that this structure, which is c1.3m from the surface, is prehistoric in date.

The following previously unrecorded burial/settlement mounds/monuments were also recorded.

NL 9410 4085 **Balephuill Bay** Megalithic tomb situated on the eastern slopes of Beinn Ceann A’Mhara, overlooking the bay to the SE and the expanse of machair and Loch a’ Phuill to the E. The tomb can be described as an earth-fast dolmen, constructed by suspending a c2m² granite capstone on top of a granite side slab, with the natural gneiss outcrop serving as the opposite side slab. The space between the

back of the capstone and inward-sloping bedrock was filled with a series of wedged in beach pebbles, which additionally prove the artificial origin of the monument. The interior is filled with windblown sand, which also covers the back of the capstone. The granite megaliths (glacial erratics) were probably brought to Tiree from Mull or Rum.



Frontal view of the megalithic tomb at Balephuil Bay

NM 0780 4868 **Druim nan Caorach, Caolas** Small burial mound with robbed out dry stone cist near the highest point of the public road at Caolas and 200m NE from the standing stone NM04NE 14. The cist is N-S orientated and measures 1.3 x 1.0m. Rough courses of dry stone masonry are clearly visible in the interior, but the way in which it was capped is more difficult to discern. If the size of the nearby disturbed slabs is representative of the roof material, then the roof must have been corbelled.

NM 04786 48266 **Cnoc Sgitheag, Vaul** Prominent stony cairn with a few loose stones on the top of the mound and a large boulder at its southern end. The cairn is oval in shape, measuring 10 x 6m and 1.2m high. There is little doubt that it represents a prehistoric burial cairn.

NM 0710 4823 **Ruaig** Low circular mound, c15–20m in diameter. The mound was overgrown and it was not possible to tell exactly where the base of the profile began. This could be a settlement mound or a barrow, but is undoubtedly artificial.

NM 0359 4540 **Beinn Ghott** Kerbed cairn situated in an improved field some 150m E from Dún an t-Sithein (NM04NW 15). The cairn is in a relatively good state of preservation. It is 4m in diameter and not more than 0.3m high. At least eight kerb stones (0.3–0.5m in size) survive on the northern side of the cairn. A small standing stone, 0.5m high, protrudes through the cairn material at the SE edge of the cairn. This marker stone arrangement has a close parallel with the kerbed cairn on Fuday, off Barra (Branigan and Foster 2002).

NM 0135 4800 **Balephetrish** A low denuded mound, which could be prehistoric burial mound, is situated in the field on the opposite side of the track which passes by An Dún at Balephetrish (NM04NW 13). Four struck flint artefacts, including a truncated blade and two sherds of plain prehistoric pottery were found on the ground surface by the track.

Archive: University of Reading

Funder: AHRC; An Iodhlann Archive and Museum, Tiree; SHES, University of Reading

Torosay

Derrynaculen Farm

Measured survey in conjunction with SRP

Members of Pennyghael in the Past Historical Archive

NM 56694 29078 This fank lies at the foot of a ravine on

the N-facing slope of Cruach nan Cuilean, some 200m S of Derrynaculen barn and farmhouse. It stands beside the site of the old road leading from Rossal to Craig. The stream runs along the W side of the fank, and much of the interior has become very boggy. Although the fank continued to be used into the 20th century, it is not as uniform in shape as most of those built when the farms were turned into sheep walks. It is of dry stone construction, and much use is made of large, naturally occurring boulders.

The fank is composed of one large pen, within which is a curved wall, and two smaller pens with a passageway between them. A concrete platform and sheep dip are at the S end. The land slopes from S to N, so that the exterior height of the wall at the S end is only 0.8m, while at the NE corner it is 1.7m. The thickness of the walls also varies at different points. It is extraordinarily thick where the SW corner of the main pen links in with the small westerly pen. The wall is at its highest point here, reaching 2m.

It is clear that more than one builder was involved in the building of the fank. The NE section of wall in the main enclosure is of superb quality, of very tight construction, with very few of the packing stones having disappeared. The join with work of another hand is quite clear. Four stone shearing stools, measuring 0.6m x 1.3m, abut the S wall. This survey was undertaken in March 2009.

Archive: RCAHMS

Sponsor: Scotland's Rural Past

Lochdon Forest, Mull

Survey

Stuart Farrell

NM 716 326 (centred on) An area of existing forestry was surveyed for a management plan at Lochdon in March 2009.

A number of previously unrecorded sites were noted:

NM 71788 32796 – Sheepfold

NM 72338 33306 – Shieling

NM 72328 33339 – Shieling

NM 72302 33300 – Enclosure/Hut circle

NM 72278 33255 – Shieling

NM 72294 33205 – Shieling

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Forestry Commission

Maritime Landscape of North Argyll – Gruline,

Loch na Keal

Field survey

Colin Martin and Paula Martin – Morvern Maritime Centre



Circular fish-trap photographed from the air, June 2009 © Colin Martin

NM 5380 3927 (centre of circle) A large, circular fish-trap with associated walls, clearer on the aerial photograph than on the ground, was recorded on 27 June 2009. It is marked 'Old Weir' on the 1st Edition OS 1:2500 map (surveyed 1878). This is the first circular example we have come across. It is also closer to the low tide mark than some other local fish-traps. The wall is of beach boulders and survives to a maximum height of almost 1m.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

Alloa

Hawk Hill, Alloa

Evaluation

Iraia Arabaolaza – GUARD

NS 8900 9287 Prior to development relating to the Forth Valley College an evaluation, consisting of the trial trenching of a 5% sample of the development area, was carried out 7–9 September 2009. The work was undertaken due to the proximity of Hawk Hill Cairn A, a scheduled ancient monument, and the presence of putative cairn (Hawk Hill Cairn B) in the development area. An earth bank of probably modern date was recorded at the location of Hawk Hill Cairn B, but no other features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Forth Valley College

Muckhart

Castleton Farm near Pool of Muckart

Standing building recording

Mike Cressey – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NN 9808 0003 A level 2–3 standing building survey was completed in September 2009 prior to the farm's refurbishment and alteration. The farm was built in 1873 as the Home Farm for a local estate. The farm replaced an earlier rectilinear building shown on General Roy's 18th-century map. The farm included a cart-shed, a three-storey barn, various cattle sheds and a pigsty. On the W-facing elevation of the barn there is evidence of an outshoot building housing a mill wheel; the infill blocking work is evident on the barn wall. 1947 aerial photography indicates that the mill pond was still present in that year. Water-power was then replaced by a diesel engine that drove belt drives for a cattle-cake crushing device housed in the first floor of the barn. The farmhouse interior has been completely modernised and very little original detail remains. However, the farm is relatively unaltered and is a fine example of an estate Home Farm.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Unicorn Property Group

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Caerlaverock

Caerlaverock Castle

Watching brief

David Murray – Kirkdale Archaeology

NY 025 658 A watching brief was carried out on 18 March 2009 during the excavation of six small and four larger test pits in the field to the N of the visitor centre. The pits were positioned to avoid possible features identified during a previous geophysical survey. Deposits of uncertain date

containing a fragment of modern china and a chert flake lay between the plough soil and the underlying natural. As the plough soil did not reach the subsoil archaeological features may survive beneath this modern horizon. The chert flake, although probably redeposited is a reminder of the potential for early sites along a relic coastline.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Geophysical Survey on Roman Camps in Scotland – Ward Law

Geophysical survey

C-M Hüssen, Rebecca Jones and WS Hanson – Römisch-Germanische Kommission (RGK)/RCAHMS/Glasgow University Archaeology Department

NY 0240 6687 A magnetic survey in June 2009 in the two fields containing the northern part of the camp revealed part of the ditch. Unfortunately a large geological anomaly obscured part of the camp including the multiple *tituli* at its N entrance. However, the survey did confirm that there was no break in the ditch at the western entrance where the *titulus* was also recorded, confirming the interpretation from air photographs. This suggests that the camp may have been re-used at some point, and the entrance either opened or closed; the ditch does not appear to narrow at this point. No obvious internal features were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Deutsches Archäologisches Institut

Canonbie/Langholm

Langholm Survey

Walkover Survey

Katie Sludden and Kevin Paton – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NY 3260 7950 (centred on) **Barngliesh**, NY 3510 8070 (centred on) **Cockplay and Kerr**, NY 4420 8060 (centred on) **Caulside** A survey programme was undertaken 12–14 January 2009 in respect of three proposed woodland planting schemes around Langholm. The work was designed to determine the nature, form and extent of the known archaeology and to propose areas to be preserved as open ground in future planting schemes.

The walkover survey confirmed the existence of 27 known archaeological sites and 17 previously unknown archaeological structures in the proposed planting areas. Generally, these represented examples of post-medieval rural settlement and agricultural use of the land, including several turf walls and old field boundaries. All survived as upstanding remains, though their condition varied markedly, with some upstanding to a height of c0.5m, while others were virtually impossible to identify among dense vegetation. On occasion newly identified remains were within the area of previously known prehistoric sites. The remains at sites 301–303 and 339 suggest that some prehistoric activity may extend beyond the areas previously examined. All identified monuments survived as upstanding remains, in an area which appears never to have been subject to intensive land use. This suggests that any substantial archaeological remains in the area (eg burnt mounds, cairns, hut circles) would survive as visible features.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: Dumfries and Galloway Council

Archaeological Service

Funder: Buccleuch Estates

Colvend and Southwick

Doon Hill

Foundations and walls

Tom Welsh

NX 8464 5592 The summit knoll, though modified in recent times, contains several rectangular foundations and an oval hut integrated into perimeter wall remains, with a cross wall on the SE where gullies divide the summit ridge. There are also remains on the N-most knoll, and on the ridge 25m SE there is a rectangular foundation using part rock, part wall 8 x 4m.

Archive: RCAHMS – Plan and description accession 2009/54, manuscript MS/5754

Hog House Hill

Enclosure

Tom Welsh

NX 8430 5544 An enclosure across two terraces 27m in diameter within a 3m bank. An oval hut 9 x 6m on upper terrace, where for 15m the enclosure wall lies outside the wood boundary.

Archive: RCAHMS – Accession 2009/54, manuscript MS/5753

Kipp

Enclosure

Tom Welsh

NX 8454 5561 Within the field system called 'Old Fences' on 1st Edition OS 6" map, on a sloping spur is an enclosure 40m in diameter over a 4m bank, divided E of centre by a cross-contour bank.

Archive: RCAHMS – Accession 2009/54, manuscript MS/5753

Mark Hill

Enclosure

Tom Welsh

NX 8416 5484 Near the location of 'Old Sheep Ree' on 1st Edition OS 6" map is a D-shaped enclosure 32m by up to 22m across contour, over a 3–4m thick rubble wall, with traces of inner and outer facings. There are the remains of a building 12m long overlying the wall on the E arc.

Archive: RCAHMS – Accession 2009/54, manuscript MS/5753

Mote of Mark

Field visit

Tom Welsh

NX 8450 5403 An exploration of the ridge extending 200m NNW of the fort identified possible cross-walls across the N approach to the ridge, three foundations and other walling remains, also a hut below the E end of the fort. There are three possible cross-walls at NX 8446 5422 NE of a small hill, but N of the hill they appear to have been cleared and overlain by cultivation ridges. The outer bank was substantial, 8m thick with an inner and lower outer element. Where this and the second wall converge is a foundation 8 x 3m, and 40m SSW another 9 x 4m. A third foundation lies across a modern dry stone wall at NX 8449 5413, 18 x 6.5m, the NW end overlying a mound 11m in diameter, which in turn is on the line of a bank continuing the natural escarpment of a terrace around its SW arc. The hut is 11m in diameter over a 3m wall incorporating outcrops at NX 84545401, at the N end of the terrace described by Coles *PSAS* 1893, 92–6. This terrace, from which there is an incline to the fort entrance, is currently concealed by bushes, but where accessible there are cross-walls and perimeter walls which may relate to the fort's defences.

Archive: RCAHMS – Plans and description accession 2009/54, manuscript MS/5752

The Newbarns Project

Excavation

Liz Penman and Alastair Penman – Stewartry Archaeological Trust

NX 8812 5505 and NX 8810 5485 An eighth season of excavation by volunteer diggers and students of the Stewartry Archaeological Trust has continued. Previous work has been reported in *DES* 2003, 44; 2005, 42; 2006, 48; 2007, 60; 2008, 51.

NX 8812 5505 **The North Cairn:** Excavation continued on the North Cairn and its satellite cairn this season. Further investigation of the Neolithic Passage Grave confirmed its construction as c2800–2500 BC making it the oldest feature on site. A great deal of tree root damage was obvious, but more of the stones which had lined the southern side of the entrance passage were exposed and now await further investigation once the wet weather damage of August has been rectified. The entire burial was under water for two months. A huge stone guarding the entrance to the passage was exposed and the present hypothesis is 'that this stone was standing on its end as a totemic guardian of the entrance to the tomb'.

A complex of later, smaller, boat burials has been uncovered towards the eastern perimeter of the cairn and at least two of those exhibit evidence of having been constructed as late as the Iron Age. One of them had a headstone in the shape of half of a millstone. The earliest burial was a boat-shaped cobbled cremation measuring 1.0 x 1.9 x 0.4m deep and this was surmounted by a 3 ton capstone. The grave was surrounded by a cobbled or paved area measuring 5 x 8m. A paved path or roadway led directly into this complex and it appears that, at a later date, the paved area surrounding the burial was broken through by later mourners who buried the ashes of their dead ones as near as possible to the earliest burial. Only three small areas of paving remain between the burials. The largest burial was 1.8 x 0.6 x 0.3m deep and the smallest 0.4 x 0.3m deep. All were covered by granite capstones of varying sizes. On the periphery of the complex there were 13 large postholes, possibly representing the uprights of a timber construction which covered this complex of burials. Whether it had walls has yet to be determined. Further excavation will indicate the possible function of this structure.

A further 11 large capstones, the biggest over 5 tons and 1.9 x 1.7m at its widest point, have been identified for future removal. They are either covering further cremations or are the detritus of the local Victorian house-builders or quarriers, who obtained much of their granite building stone from the motte hill by the use of the then common feathering technique or the indiscriminate use of gunpowder.

The Satellite Cairn Further excavation revealed part of the kerb of the cairn, and on the northern perimeter it became clear that a clay-based platform, of much altered construction, had been constructed over the earlier boulder surface of the cairn base. This platform leads S from the site of the defensive stone wall which surrounded the base of the medieval motte hill towards the centre of the original cairn. To date an area 3m² has been exposed down to a layer of clay flooring, and 45 rounded granite stones of various sizes from golf ball to 130 x 150mm diameter hand-sized cobble were recorded. Most of these are round or oval and appear to have been specially selected. They resemble similar stones identified as missiles, which were found behind the slot of the timber palisade which delineated the southern edge of the motte hill facing onto the current excavation area.

Further clearance of peat and topsoil exposed more of the cairn to reveal a number of possible capstones which were marked for removal. Three of those, all next to each other, were lifted and revealed two further cobbled cremation burials identical to those excavated on the North Cairn.

Further excavation of this new addition to the Project will continue in 2010.

Funder: Frances Cairncross CBE FRSE, Hamish McRae, Stewartry Archaeological Consultancy

The Newbarns Project – Standing Stone

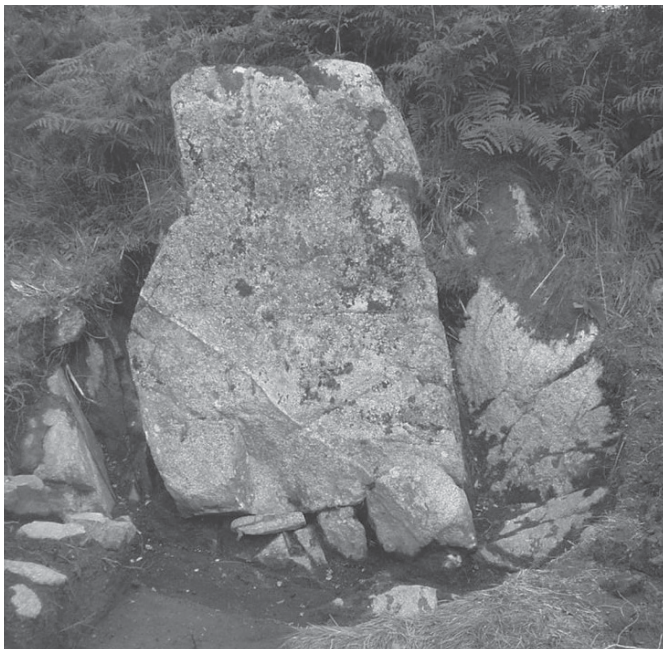
Excavation

Alastair Penman and David Wright – Stewartry Archaeological Trust
NX 8775 5515 The landowner reported the presence of a large slab of granite upstanding against the base of a natural granite outcrop. On examination it was decided to excavate round this feature to determine if it was a standing stone.

The stone was found to be a free-standing granite slab which had been set into a slot dug down through layers of peat and subsoil. The depth of peat overlying the soil was 0.2m, suggesting an average time lapse for the deposit of c600–800 years, and this overlay a cut of 0.5m down into the natural layer of clay. A niche had been deliberately cut into the side of the hill to accommodate the monolith and it has been wedged in place at the rear by stones supporting it against the natural rock of the hillside. A boulder had been placed under one corner of the base to ensure that the stone stood upright.

The monolith measures 2.0m in height, 1.3m in width at the foot to 0.9m at the top and varies in thickness from 0.5m at the bottom tapering to 0.3m at the top. There appear to be markings and the shapes of animals and birds on the outer edges of the stone and it is possible that a semi-circle of erratic boulders, some fallen, had some connection with this feature. The site will be surveyed and examined in detail in 2010.

Funder: Lt Gen Sir Norman Arthur and Lady Tessa Arthur and Stewartry Archaeological Trust



Standing Stone, Newbarns

Upper Mark Farm

Enclosure

Tom Welsh

NX 8463 5493 The 19th-century farmstead, including a building 12 x 5.3m over 0.6m wall appears to overlie a circular enclosure 24m in diameter in a 4m rubble bank, within which, underlying a small building foundation, is a circular hut measuring 3m within a 2.5m wall.

Archive: RCAHMS – Accession 2009/54, manuscript MS/5753

Dumfries

Nunholm Road, Dumfries

Evaluation

Victoria Clements – AOC Archaeology Group

NX 9715 7765 (centred on) An evaluation was undertaken on 28–30 April 2009 on a proposed residential development. The work consisted of an 8% intrusive evaluation (trenching of c336m²) on two land parcels with a combined area of 0.42ha.

The evaluation revealed a number of features of archaeological significance including several linear features, a large enclosure ditch, a cobble spread and several pit and posthole features of possible prehistoric date. A single sherd of black glazed ceramic was the only artefact recovered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Robert Potter and Partners

Eskdalemuir/Langholm/Westerkirk

Langholm Pipeline

Watching brief

Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group

NY 3683 8478 – NY 2475 9238 A watching brief was undertaken between May–December 2008 during works associated with the construction of a new water supply pipeline at Langholm. The pipeline crossed an area of dense settlement remains and work targeted four areas where the potential for survival of sub-surface remains was considered to be high, **Bailiehill** – NY 25776 90555, **Black Esk Ridge** – NY 25348 90718, **Meikleholm Hill** – NY 35200 84801 and land to the E of **Langholm Castle** – NY 36298 85106. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Glasserton

Blarbuy (Blar-Buidhe)

Cup and ring marks and petroglyphs

Kaledon Naddair, S Willett, M Hales and C Mackenzie

NX 3730 4138 **Blarbuy 12** On the edge of a tall sharp-pointed outcrop is a cup with a two-turn spiral damaged by a deep fissure, a cup with a one-turn spiral around it and two solo cups, plus some deep solution holes.

NX 3718 4141 **Blarbuy 13** One cup end by one ring outcrop near wall.

Funder: The Keltic Research Society

Clarksburn

Cup and ring marks

Kaledon Naddair, S Willett, M Hales and C Mackenzie

NX 3649 4083 **Clarksburn 1** On a small fractured outcrop one cup end by one ring and five solo cups.

NX 3652 4083 **Clarksburn 2** On a small fractured outcrop underneath an old hawthorn trunk one cup end, by one ring and two solo cups, as well as deep solution holes.

NX 3653 4088 **Clarksburn 3** A domed outcrop under gorse bushes has two cups at each end, by one ring; and two solo cups, as well as deep solution holes.

NX 3655 4087 **Clarksburn 4** On a large domed boulder outcrop deeply split features well eroded. One cup enclosed by two rings with one cup in the outermost ring; seven cups at each end, by one ring and 12 solo cups.

Funder: The Keltic Research Society

Monreith Bay

Fish-trap

John Pickin

NX 3620 4030 In the intertidal zone at the southern end of Monreith Bay is a stone fish-trap. Oriented NW-SE and constructed parallel to the shore, it is approximately 120m long and up to 8m wide. It is widest towards the S where the boulder wall curves out towards the sea.



Monreith fish-trap

Inch

Cults Landscape Project – Cults Loch, Castle Kennedy

Excavation

Graeme Cavers and Anne Crone – AOC Archaeology Group

NX 1191 6052 Excavation was carried out on a range of sites surrounding Cults Loch, 16–27 March 2009. Geophysical survey and trial trenching over cropmarks surrounding the loch found evidence for a multi-phased promontory enclosure site (NX16SW 18) on the S side of the loch, with several massive ditches and at least three phases of enclosure palisade. The ditch enclosing the interior of the fort was particularly massive, being over 5m in width and over 3m deep, while the large ditch detected on aerial photographs to the S was over 5.5m in width and over 2m deep. Several features were recorded in the interior, including pits, postholes and linear gullies. No artefacts were recovered from any of the features.

A trench located over the large ditched and palisaded enclosure to the NE of the loch (NX16SW 24) found the well preserved remains of this site, and uncovered a range of pits, postholes and two ring-grooves. These features were not excavated but were recorded and covered with Terram. We will return to them in future seasons of work.

A small trench to the N of the loch intended as a background control trench encountered a previously unrecorded series of large pits of uncertain function. No artefacts were recovered and further work will be required to clarify their purpose.

A fourth trench was located over parallel linear cropmarks in the fields surrounding the loch. These were shallow and the two iron objects recovered from the fill are of uncertain date.

The fifth and final trench was located over the neck of the artificial promontory on the N side of the loch and aimed to investigate the junction between this construction and the shore. Under a thick deposit of gravel and sand that appeared to have been laid down to provide dry access onto the site, timber piling, possibly representing a causeway, was encountered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Cults Loch Promontory, Castle Kennedy

Excavation

Graeme Cavers and Anne Crone – AOC Archaeology Group

NX 1202 6057 A second major season of excavation was carried out on the waterlogged promontory settlement in Cults Loch from 24 August–11 September 2009. Excavations concentrated on the NW side of the promontory, uncovering a range of wooden structural features and possible hearths. Several phases of activity were apparent, with inorganic sand/gravel deposits on top of what appeared to be a collapsed superstructure in the form of mortised timbers and collapsed piling. A possible main activity area was encountered in the SE of the excavated area. It consisted of a mound of sand containing a high proportion of ash, burnt bone and charcoal surrounded by a circle of wooden planks. Around this were highly compact but very well preserved laminar deposits of leaves and twigs, interpreted as a floor. Within these floor deposits was a very well carved wooden ard stilt, in fresh condition and apparently never used. Other artefacts from the excavation included a blue/white glass bead, a saddle quern and a range of hammer stones and grinders.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland, Leader+

Kells

Airds

Dun (possible)

Tom Welsh

NX 6696 7143 On a knoll formed by rocks steeply dipping SE, a nearly circular enclosure between the crest of the scarp and boggy ground on the low side, 20m across internally, within a wall 7 to 8m broad. There appears to be a berm or terrace around the outside of this wall, up to 6m wide. In association there is a rectangular mound on the NW perimeter, and a cairn 3m diameter supporting an upright stone on the S. The enclosure lies 50m NW of the last 50m of a wall 250m long, from NX 6682 7129 – NX 6703 7149, shown as 'Old Fence' on the 1st Edition OS 6" map. This wall, made up of large angular blocks over a 3m width, follows the strike of similarly dipping strata forming a series of knolls, and may have been a territorial boundary rather than a post-medieval enclosure.

Archive: RCAHMS – Plan and description accession 2009/109,

manuscript MS/5946

Ged Point

Stone mound/cairn or kiln

Tom Welsh

NX 6640 7217 200m SSW of Ged Point at an offset in the shore wall, a sub-rectangular mound 11 x 8m base, 6 x 4m top over 2m high. It has been quarried into from the NW, carried through at the top by a trench open to SE side, where there is a stone slab perched on the crest 1.05 x 0.9 x 0.35m thick.

Archive: RCAHMS – This and several other cairns and structures in vicinity in accession 2009/109, manuscript MS/5946

Rabbit Warren 1

Cairn

Tom Welsh

NX 6689 7138 Pear-shaped cairn 9m long by 5m tapering to 3m.

Archive: RCAHMS – Accession 2009/109, manuscript MS/5946

Rabbit Warren 2

Fort (possible)

Tom Welsh

NX 6747 7102 The hilltop E of NX67SE 45 'Hay Ree', together



Trench 3 Cults Loch Promontory

with the slope S and SE, is enclosed by the remnants of a wall, forming a sub-oval 48m N-S by 25m. There is a rectangular structure on the SSW arc where the dry stone wall crosses obliquely, 11 x 5m over a 3m wall, and an outwork mostly at 9 to 12m from the inner circuit.

Archive: RCAHMS – Plan and description accession 2009/109, manuscript MS/5946

Rabbit Warren/Hay Ree

Circular enclosure

Tom Welsh

NX 6715 7120 The consumption dyke enclosing the Rabbit Warren cuts across an earlier 21m circular enclosure within a 3m bank. Hay Ree, as shown on the 1st Edition OS 6" map is a rectangle internally 12m long and 5.5m wide adjoining W of this enclosure, but Hay Ree may originally have referred to the circular enclosure. There is another arc diverging and merging with the outside of Rabbit Warren 44m SW, 35m long with a gap of up to 3.5m between the walls.

Archive: RCAHMS – Accession 2009/109, manuscript MS/5946

Ringferson Wood

Settlement

Tom Welsh

NX 6714 7168 Inside a bend in the forestry track are two longhouses built across contour, mostly dug into the steep slope, partly built out. The larger is 18 x 6m with only the N 5m built outwards, the smaller to the W is 10 x 6m. A boundary bank runs between them, and N of the forest track, partly encroached by it, is a circular flat-topped mound 13m overall, 9m top, with raised edge on W arc.

Archive: RCAHMS – Accession 2009/109, manuscript MS/5946

Ringour

Settlement

Tom Welsh

NX 6629 7227 Either side of modern track at a bend, partly cut into the slope, partly built out, are seven building platforms, one re-used as a clearance cairn. There are traces of cultivation ridges and enclosure banks between here and the shore of Loch Ken at Ged Point.

Archive: RCAHMS – Accession 2009/109, manuscript MS/5946

Kelton

Ingleston Motte – Motte Hill, Ingleston, Gelston

Excavation

Robert McCubbin and Alastair Penman – Stewartry Archaeological Trust

NX 774 579 A 12th season of excavation on the summit of the Motte Hill was undertaken by experienced volunteer diggers and advanced students of the Stewartry Archaeological Trust. Previous work has been reported in *DES* 1997, 24; 1998, 27–28; 1999, 23/24; 2000, 29; 2003, 45; 2004, 45; 2005, 44; 2006, 50; 2007, 62; 2008, 52.

Work has continued on the NE end of the perimeter defences of the motte hill where the excavation levels have reached the burnt clay base of the original timber tower. This has revealed further evidence of fallen burnt main support timbers in the form of charcoal and nails. An unstratified section of trench c1m wide has been discovered and probably represents the excavation carried out by Coles in the latter years of the 19th century. Further examination of the southern and western perimeters of the summit of the motte hill have revealed an extension to the area of cobbling previously reported to the S of the

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

earlier excavation. Important finds this season include a gilded bronze ring loop with screw and decoration in the form of animal heads at each end of the circle. A clench nail c80mm in length had been annealed by extreme heat and as a result was in almost perfect condition. Numerous iron nails, daub, charcoal, butchered animal bone and the local green galena glazed pottery of the type previously reported in *DES* 2008, 52 have been recovered from the later medieval layers.

The progress of the excavation was drastically curtailed by the record rainfall of August and work will continue once the site has dried out.

Funder: Mrs Barbara Ellison and Stewartry Archaeological Consultancy



Gilded bronze animal head, Ingleston

Kelton Mains

Field walking

Derek Alexander – The National Trust for Scotland

NX 7469 6186 Two fields to the E of Kelton Mains Farm (NX 7456 6170), on the Threave Estate, were ploughed in March 2009 and the opportunity was taken to walk the fields and look for artefacts. Field 1 immediately to the E of the farm was walked in a series of parallel transects. Artefacts recovered were mostly 19th-century glazed ceramics and bottle glass. Some fragments of clay pipe and a bottle stopper were also found. The most spectacular find, however, was at the edge of a boggy area in the field where the plough had left an area unbroken. At the edge of this a complete 18th-century mallet-shaped wine bottle was found (NX 7469 6186). It had been deposited along with a large number of stones in the darker soil of the boggy area, probably as part of some agricultural improvements. On the lower slopes of Meikle Wood Hill there is a slight terrace and from this two worked pieces of pale flint and two small fragments of burnt bone were found (NX 7455 6191). Field 2 lay further to the E, adjacent to the A75 main road, and a brief walkover of the higher points of the field found very few artefacts.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland



18th-century wine bottle found in ploughed field at Kelton Mains

Meikle Hill Wood

Watching brief

Derek Alexander – The National Trust for Scotland

NX 7454 6213 A watching brief was conducted on 16 September 2009 during the erection of a new field boundary fence line along the former wood edge but nothing of archaeological significance was discovered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Kirkconnel

Glenmuckloch OOCs Extension

Standing building recording

Mike Cressey – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 6925 1383 **Samsiston Farm** A photographic survey was conducted in support of a desk-based assessment of the historical map record. Map regression analysis confirmed that the farmstead was built during the early 19th century. The farmstead has a U-shaped courtyard plan with detached farmhouse. The main focus of the farm was stock rearing.

NS 6952 1344 **Crichton's Burn** Approximately 900m SW of Samsiston Farm are the ruins of Crichton's Burn. Two buildings survive to a height of 0.5m. Building A measures 10 x 4m N-S. Building B measures 8 x 4m N-S and is less well preserved. A circular stack-stand is present about 8m S of Building 8.

All the buildings are to be cordoned off and protected from surface coal mining extension work. The photographic and site survey of the farm and buildings was carried out in December 2008.

Report: RCAHMS

Funder: ATH Resources Ltd

Kirkcowan

Kilgallioch Wind Farm

Desk-based assessment

Jamie Humble – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NX 2230 7245 A desk-based assessment was undertaken

1–31 July 2009 in advance of a planning application for the construction of a new wind farm. The central area of the development is in an extensive area of commercial forestry. The outer edges of the proposed wind farm are on rough upland heather moor.

There are numerous archaeological features within the site boundary, many of which are scheduled ancient monuments. Most of these are in an area designated as an Archaeologically Sensitive Area by Dumfries and Galloway Council to the SW of the development. There are cairns, hut circles and burnt mounds, indicating the presence of a preserved prehistoric landscape. Possible medieval and later activity is represented by farmsteads and field systems.

The area has not been subject to excessive development until modern commercial forestry partially covered the site, and there is good preservation of upstanding archaeological features. The preservation of any below-ground archaeological features may be good in the un-forested areas. The intrusive nature of modern commercial forestry means that the likelihood of previously unknown below-ground archaeological features surviving is slight in the forested areas.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Arcus Renewable Energy Consulting

Kirkcudbright

Bombie

Cup and ring mark carvings

Kaledon Naddair, S Willett, M Hales and C Mackenzie

NX 7250 4985 **Bombie 2** Correction to the map reference published in *DES* 1992, 26.

NX 7251 4986 **Bombie 3c** On the outcrop above (3) are five solo cups.

Funder: The Keltic Research Society

Kirkmabreck

Claughreid (Clochreid/Cloch-raid)

Cup and ring mark carvings

Kaledon Naddair, S Willett, M Hales and C Mackenzie

NGRs for Claughreid 3, 4 and 5 are suggested amendments to NGRs previously reported in *DES* 2003, 46–47.

Claughreid sites 6 to 11 are new discoveries by Kaledon Naddair and associates.

NX 5259 5501 **Claughreid 3** On an outcrop fractured into four and adjacent to the remains of a small cairn. Four cups each enclosed by three rings; five cups each enclosed by one ring (or partial ring); and nine solo cups; one rectangular glyph enclosing four incised lines that slant at 45° to this rectangle; four parallel grooves; 10 curving lines that are bunched in twos or threes; two ovaloid glyphs with grooves inside them; all in all this western half of (three) contains a most unusual assemblage of petroglyphs.

NX 5259 5501 **Claughreid 4** A slab with one cup enclosed by two rings and a rosette of cup marks.

NX 5259 5501 **Claughreid 5** A slab with v-section notches along one edge.

NX 5181 5588 **Claughreid 6** Between six and nine solo cups on a two-level (lump and flat) outcrop.

NX 5176 5601 **Claughreid 7** Just a few yards W and downslope from the small stone circle is an outcrop of fine rock. One cup enclosed by three rings, with two cups in its outer ring; one cup enclosed by two rings, with one cup in its outer ring; one ring that encloses a cluster of at least five smaller cups; two cups each enclosed by one single ring; and 24 solo cup marks.

NX 5180 5600 **Claughreid 8** One cup enclosed by five

rings with a trace of a sixth; one cup enclosed by three rings with the fourth extending to become an oval which encloses a duster of 13 cups (which before water run-off erosion would have been c22 cups); two cups each end, by two rings; 13 cups each end, by one ring; two cups together enclosed by one ring; and 74 solo cups; and various runnel-grooves.

NX 5185 5607 **Claughreid 9** Two cup marks each enclosed by four rings; nine midget-cups enclosed together by three rings with two cups between the second and third rings; one cup end by three rings; four cups each end by two rings; 28 cups each end, by one ring; and c92 solo cups. Initially only the two 4-ringed westernmost glyphs were on the exposed rock-surface, it took a considerable amount of excavation to reveal the other 75% of the site, this proved to be very worthwhile for not only did we discover a cluster of mini-cups end, by three rings but all the glyphs to the E of this were so un-weathered as to show their original peck-markings clearly.

NX 5218 5562 **Claughreid 10** c40 paces from the gate in the farmyard wall and a few paces to the right of a track that leads from the farm towards the stone circle is a small low outcrop which bears two or three solo cups.

NX 520-523 5560-5585 **Claughreid 11** Built into one of the dry stane dykes just before or just after (10) is a slab said to bear two or three cup and ring marks.

Funder: The Keltic Research Society

Kirkmahoe

Gallaberry

Metal detector find

Martin Goldberg – National Museums Scotland

NX 97 82 An Early Historic rectangular lead weight with a copper alloy chip-carved inset was found by metal detecting at Gallaberry.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT76/08) and allocated to Dumfries Museum

Geophysical Survey on Roman Camps in Scotland – Dalswinton Bankfoot

Geophysical survey

C-M Hüssen, Rebecca Jones, WS Hanson – Römisch-Germanische Kommission (RGK)/RCAHMS/Glasgow University Archaeology Department

NX 934 840 and NX 9330 8410 Magnetic survey in three fields S of the railway line at Dalswinton Bankfoot undertaken in June 2009 revealed the northern part of the western side of the large Roman camp (NX98SW 12). Numerous anomalies within the interior may represent the remains of field ovens. Part of the double ditch of the presumed Roman fort (NX98SW 35) was also detected, but it contained no clear internal structures, suggesting that this site may have been temporary. Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Deutsches Archäologisches Institut

Geophysical Survey on Roman Camps in Scotland – Dalswinton Bankhead

Geophysical survey

C-M Hüssen, Rebecca Jones and WS Hanson – Römisch-Germanische Kommission (RGK)/RCAHMS, Glasgow University

NX 9331 8485 Magnetic survey of the north-western part of the Roman fort in June 2009 revealed details of the two superimposed forts and the northern annexe. Buildings and other structures were recorded. (See also Richard Jones' Dalswinton Bankhead entry below.)

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Deutsches Archäologisches Institut

Solway Hinterland Archaeological Remote Sensing Project (SHARP) – Butterhole Brae, Dalswinton

Geophysical survey

Richard Jones – Glasgow University

NX 9364 8447 Magnetic survey of an area of 1.5ha in September 2009 confirmed the presence of the NE side and two rounded angles of the rectangular enclosure observed on aerial photographs. Anomalies projecting from the NE side of the enclosure are also evident.

Solway Hinterland Archaeological Remote Sensing Project (SHARP) – Dalswinton, Bankhead

Geophysical survey

Richard Jones – Glasgow University

NX 9331 8485 Magnetic survey of most of the interior of the two (superimposed) forts, the northern annexe and much of the SE annexe in September 2009 proved informative. There was particularly good detail in the southern part of the fort and its immediate exterior on the slope down to the River Nith. While the northern annexe appeared rather sterile, several features were apparent in the other annexe including at least one thermoremanent structure, which accords well with Richmond and St Joseph's discovery of a lead melting furnace in that area. (See also Hüssen, Jones and Hanson's Dalswinton Bankhead entry above.)

Solway Hinterland Archaeological Remote Sensing Project (SHARP) – Dalswinton, Old House and Castle

Geophysical survey

Richard Jones – Glasgow University

NX 94471 84059 Resistivity survey of the area adjacent to and S of the Old House in June 2009 revealed several anomalies; some are rounded and may be connected with landscaping operations, while others are linear but as yet of uncertain significance.

NX 9430 8408 Features were also detected in the resistivity and magnetic surveys of the southerly lawn of the present mansion of Dalswinton, the site of Comyn's Castle. They are as yet of uncertain significance.

Archive: Not yet known

Funder: Hunter Archaeological Trust

Kirkmaiden

Crammag Head

Watching brief

Erlend Hindmarch – AOC Archaeology Group

NX 0891 3404 A watching brief was undertaken on 8–9 October 2009 during ground-breaking works associated with the installation of new services. The work related to the construction of a new lighthouse within the confines of a dun, which is a scheduled ancient monument. No deposits, features or finds of archaeological significance were found.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Northern Lighthouse Board

Lochmaben

Lochmaben Castle

Monitoring of minor excavations

David Murray – Kirkdale Archaeology

NY 0883 8118 and NY 0883 8112 Four small holes were excavated for the installation of new gates in the perimeter fence of Lochmaben Castle on 25 November 2008. No features or finds of archaeological significance other than fragments of stone, possibly evidence of stone robbing,

were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Minnigaff

Mount Pleasant, Minnigaff, Newton Stewart

Evaluation

Rebecca Shaw – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services

NX 417 654 (centred on) A programme of investigative works was undertaken from 22 June–4 July 2009. The works consisted of a sequence of 43 trenches sited randomly across the proposed development area (excluding an area recently disturbed by Scottish Water).

Ten possible archaeological features were located and four of these were investigated. Two of the features in the western corner of the development area are possibly postholes and may be related to a further five similar features in this area, forming part of a much larger feature. The other features were widely dispersed, but their proximity to a cairn suggests that they may be related.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: Dumfries and Galloway SMR

Funder: Turner and Townsend Project Management

New Luce

Airyolland

Cairn

John Pickin

NX 1718 6225 On the W bank of the Water of Luce and just upstream of the Southern Upland Way footbridge is a large truncated stone cairn, 17.2m in diameter. It has been constructed on a slight slope and is 1.4m high at the E side dropping to 0.7m at the W. The interior of the cairn is level and field clearance boulders have been dumped against the SW edge. There is a mature oak tree in the NW sector of the cairn.

Old Luce

A75 Cairntop to Barlae Dual Carriageway

Standing building recording, evaluation and survey

Mike Cressey, Stuart Mitchell and Ian Suddaby – CFA

Archaeology Ltd

NX 252 592 to NX 274 602 A Level 1 standing building survey was carried out in September 2009 on the Blairderry Bridge on the dismantled Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Railway. Walkover and topographic surveys were also carried out on sections of the railway affected by the upgrading of the A75.

The bridge comprised 19th-century stone built piers with Creetown granite quoins and sockets for an earlier arch span. The span had been replaced during the 20th century by a girder beam span with a concrete slab deck and cast iron panelled parapet. The approaches to the bridge were built of red shale bricks with ashlar capstones.

An invasive evaluation examined those areas of the route not previously disturbed by railway-related works or containing deep peat. A total of 4951m² was examined. The evaluation recorded deposits of field clearance stones, a shallow ditch which may be a drain, and a burnt mound. The burnt mound was at the interface between the well-drained Knockiecore drumlin and the peat deposits on the wetter ground to the SW. It measured 15 x 7.5m and was at most 0.3m in height. No features were recorded under the burnt material and no finds were recovered.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Historic Scotland on behalf of Transport Scotland

A75 Whitecrook Scottish Power*Watching brief**Douglas Gordon – Rathmell Archaeology Limited*

NX 1725 5671 to NX 1679 5679 Due to its proximity to areas of archaeological interest a programme of monitoring was undertaken on the construction of an underground power line from Glen Luce to Stranraer on 7 May 2009 during the excavation of c460m of pipeline trench. No archaeological features or artefacts were observed.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service

Funder: Scottish Power

Portpatrick**North Rhinns Overhead Line***Walkover survey and watching brief**Alan Matthews – Rathmell Archaeology Limited*

NX 0339 5672 to NX 0517 5690 A walkover survey and watching brief were undertaken from 16 March–5 May 2009 on the construction of a grid connection (a 33kV overhead line) from the North Rhinns wind farm between Portpatrick and Stranraer.

A dry stone structure, probably a 19th-century farm building, was observed S of Poles 41 and 42 during the walkover survey. This was successfully avoided during the development works. Monitoring was carried out during all ground-breaking works associated with the placement of poles 82–84 for the overhead line. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were observed.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service

Funder: SP Energy Networks

Stoneykirk**North Two Mark Farm***Casual find**John Pickin*

NX 0670 5270 The top stone of a granite quern was noticed by Mr Kirkpatrick of North Two Mark Farm while machine-cleaning a section of the Drumfad Burn. The quern was in spoil removed from the burn. It is bun-shaped (240mm diameter x 120mm high) and has an off-centre hopper and a single handle recess on the side. The discovery was reported to Stranraer Museum and the quern has been retained by the finder.

Terregles**Irongray Road, Newbridge, Dumfries***Evaluation**Martin Cook – AOC Archaeology Group*

NX 9501 7822 An 8% sample evaluation consisting of 64 trenches, totalling 9635m², was undertaken on 3–12 August 2009 prior to a proposed housing development on a c12ha greenfield site. The majority of the trenches contained no archaeological features and only a few artefacts were recovered from the topsoil.

A known prehistoric enclosure (NX97NW 49) was identified and recorded in two trenches in the southern part of the development area. It was confirmed that the enclosure consisted of a circular palisade slot with previously unrecorded ring-grooves in the interior. The features were left unexcavated but their size and nature would suggest a later prehistoric origin. Two isolated features, consisting of a linear cut and a pit, were also recorded and excavated in

the northern and central parts of the development area. No artefacts were recovered.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: R and D Construction Group

Whithorn**10–11 George Street, Whithorn (the former Grapes Hotel)***Standing building recording**Rebecca Shaw – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services*

NX 446 403 A Level 1–2 standing building survey was undertaken on 12–15 October 2009. The recording works indicated that the structure had developed over time from a simple rectangular building that fronted onto the main street, to a large hotel with a 5-bay two-storey Georgian façade with numerous 19th-century additions to the rear. However, during the course of the works no structural remains pre-dating the 19th century were located and no architectural features of note were observed. The existing structure comprised mainly locally quarried greywacke, outcrops of which were clearly visible at the base of some of the walls as well as on the floor.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: Dumfries and Galloway SMR

Funder: Conlin Properties Ltd

Whithorn Cemetery Extension*Field evaluation**Kirsty Dingwall – Headland Archaeology Ltd*

NX 446 403 An evaluation was undertaken on 6 October 2008 on land adjoining Whithorn Cemetery. The work aimed to test the archaeological potential of the area before the extension of the graveyard. The area was considered archaeologically sensitive due to its proximity to Whithorn Priory, a scheduled ancient monument and one of the earliest sites of Christian activity in Scotland. A total of 14 trenches were excavated and established that the density of archaeological activity was low and appeared to be restricted to two distinct areas. A ditch was identified at the NW side of the area and a possible ditch and pit at the SE corner of the field. The pit is likely to relate to quarrying and the two ditches may relate to drainage and water management. None of these features can be dated on the basis of the data collected. The results of the evaluation give little indication that this area was being used either during the early development of the monastic settlement or during the medieval period.

Funder: Combined Services, Dumfries and Galloway Council

DUNDEE**Dundee****Broughty Castle***Geophysical survey**Oliver O'Grady – Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust*

NO 4647 3042 A geophysical survey was undertaken on 12 December 2008 as part of an evaluation to investigate the potential causes of subsidence in an area of lawns known as the Castle Green; formerly the site of a 19th-century mariners' military base. A resistivity area survey (0.16ha) and resistivity profiling were undertaken. The site of 19th-century primer pits and ancillary military buildings were identified, with areas of potential voiding.

Report: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, KHT, Local Authority Archaeological Advisor, OASIS: Scotland and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Kirkdale Archaeology Ltd and Historic Scotland

Broughty Castle

Excavation

David Murray – Kirkdale Archaeology

NO 4647 3045 Following examination of cartographic sources and a geophysical survey minor excavations were carried out, 4–10 February 2009, to investigate areas of subsidence to the N of the castle. The excavation uncovered what appeared to be the ‘primer pits’ shown on early OS maps of the area.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Former Burns and Harris Site, Marketgait, Dundee

Watching brief

Ray Cachart – SUAT Ltd

NO 3999 3003 (centred on) The development site was deemed to be of archaeological interest due to its close proximity to the presumed course of the 16th-century town defences along the SW side of Long Wynd, and the recovery of medieval pottery during earlier excavations on the site of the Overgate Centre. The first phase of the watching brief in February 2007 observed the lifting of the floor slab and revealed a capped well which was measured and photographically recorded.

The second phase of the watching brief was carried out December 2007–February 2008 and in November 2008 and focused on excavations for ground beams, piles, a deep trench for a sewer and an excavation to install a rainwater harvesting tank. The excavations revealed a series of large quarry pits, foundation remains of a late 18th- or early 19th-century building, a property division wall, and cassie setts representing the former surface of Long Wynd on the E edge of the site. Pottery in the backfilling of the quarry pits dated from the 18th century. A few residual medieval pottery sherds were also recovered. No substantial evidence of occupation or use of the site prior to the 18th century was found.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Dundee City Council and Alliance Trust (Finance) Ltd

Former NCR Site, Myrekirk Road, Dundee

Watching brief

Mike Roy – AOC Archaeology Group

NO 3550 3200 Site investigation work (test pitting) was monitored on 15–17 July 2009. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Macdonald Estates

Transit Shed 25, Camperdown Street, Dundee

Desk-based assessment and watching brief

Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NO 41182 30553 A desk-based assessment and watching brief were carried out in June 2009 prior to development work at Shed 25. The eastern part of Shed 25 was constructed in 1864–5 and it is the oldest surviving transit shed in Dundee. Two buildings in the area adjacent to Shed 25 are depicted on the 2nd Edition OS map of 1903 and are also visible on oblique aerial photographs of 1943.

The watching brief successfully identified the remains of the two buildings shown on the 2nd Edition OS map. The remains consisted of red brick wall footings, which sat on substantial concrete foundations. A second phase of work consisting of a standing building survey of Shed 25 will be undertaken.

Archive: Dundee City Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Unicorn Property Group

EAST AYRSHIRE

Auchinleck

Dumfries House Adventure Playground

Evaluation and watching brief

Lindsay Dunbar – AOC Archaeology Group

NS 5415 2122 (centred on) An evaluation and subsequent watching brief were undertaken 1–7 July 2009 prior to the construction of an adventure playground. The first phase of work, an evaluation of 8% of the development area, identified the remains of a known WW2 POW camp (NS52SW 112).

A mitigation strategy in the form of a watching brief was then implemented during all subsequent ground-breaking works. During the watching brief the remains of at least five buildings, a network of pathways and the remains of ancillary structures belonging to ‘Camp 22’ were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: The Great Steward of Scotland’s Dumfries House Trust

Fenwick

Whitelee Wind Farm Extension: Phase 2

Desk-based assessment

Claire Shaw – Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd

NS 5432 4283 (centred on) A desk-based assessment was carried out during February–March 2009 to assess the potential impact of the proposed extension to the wind farm.

The assessment identified three sites, all of less than local importance, at which there was the potential for a direct impact of negligible significance. It was proposed that these sites should be monitored and if necessary recorded.

The potential indirect effect on the setting of four sites, identified using the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), was classed as being of negligible or slight significance. However, if one of the sites, a cairn, is re-graded as a prehistoric chambered cairn, the effect could increase to moderate.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Scottish Power

Kilmarnock

Johnnie Walker Bonded Warehouse, Strand Street, Kilmarnock

Watching brief

Louise Turner – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 4276 3802 A watching brief was carried out 11 February–21 July 2009 during the excavation of lift shafts in the former bonded warehouse. The work exposed the foundations of the late 19th-century warehouse but nothing of archaeological significance was recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: Project Management and Construction Limited

Rowallan Castle

Watching brief

David Murray – Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 4345 4240 A watching brief was maintained on 24 August 2009 during the excavation of two small holes for the installation of new permanent survey points in an area of flat grass to the S of Rowallan Castle. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Kilmaurs

Fardalehill, Kilmarnock

Evaluation

Chris O'Connell – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 41177 38520 An evaluation of 10% of a c2500m² residential development area was undertaken August–October 2008. The work recorded a range of features including cultivation remains (rig and furrow), the foundations of a row of 19th-century terraced cottages (as depicted on the 1st Edition OS map) and deposits of shale waste associated with previous mining activity.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Lands Improvement Holdings Plc

Loudoun

Ladeside, Newmilns

Standing building recording

Louise Turner – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 5439 3711 A standing building survey of the former lace factory was carried out on 21 August 2009 before its demolition and the redevelopment of the site. The lace factory was built in 1904 for Pollok and Co by the architect Thomas Todd.

Among the elements identified during the survey was a single-storey weaving shed and a workshop or office building built of 'inverted' polychrome brick (mainly of yellow brick with contrasting red-brick margins). A red brick chimney identified by John Hume in 1976 had already been demolished.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: Murdoch Property Developments Limited

New Cumnock

Maneigh

Walkover survey

Louise Turner – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 5400 0980 (centred on) A walkover survey was conducted during April–May 2009 prior to the start of proposed forestry planting scheme at Maneigh. The work identified a ruinous sub-rectangular sheepfold and adjacent field boundary bank. Numerous field clearance heaps of modern date were also recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: UPM Tilhill

Riccarton

Kilmarnock Community Fire Station, 33 Campbell Street, Riccarton

Watching brief

Douglas Gordon – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 4258 3638 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on 20–21 August 2009 during the installation of temporary office units. The work consisted of the levelling of an area of 127m² and the excavation of eight holes for concrete pads. A stratigraphy of redeposited top-and subsoil containing demolition rubble of bricks, plastic and occasional worked sandstone blocks was recorded. This made ground probably represents demolition remains from a previous building on the site and landscaping associated with the building of the current fire station. No deposits of archaeological significance were found.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: Strathclyde Fire and Rescue

Sorn

St Cuthbert's Street, Catrine

Watching brief

Victoria Clements – AOC Archaeology Group

NS 533 260 A watching brief was undertaken from 6–16 July 2009, on ground-breaking works associated with the redirection of a gas main in the area of a lade (scheduled ancient monument) associated with Catrine Mill in St Cuthbert's Street. During these works part of the roof of the covered lade was identified and all ground-breaking works were then diverted around any subsurface built structures.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Scotia Gas Network

Stewarton

15A High Street, Stewarton

Watching brief

Claire Williamson – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 4206 4587 A watching brief was carried out intermittently from 27 May–3 July 2009 during ground-breaking works required for building an extension to an existing dental surgery.

While most of the material recorded was 19th- to 20th-century in date and related to the insertion of services and ground levelling, two features (008 and 010) were considered to be potentially significant. These features appeared to form a line of foundations and may represent the presence of earlier structures on the site. The presence of handmade bricks (in 010) suggest that the structure(s) may have been 18th- to 19th-century in date, although it is also possible that these bricks may represent the reuse of material in the foundations of a more modern building.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: Glidden and Graham Dental Surgeons

EAST AYRSHIRE/EAST RENFREWSHIRE/ SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Loudoun/Eglesham, East Kilbride and Fenwick/Avondale

Whitelee Wind Farm, Eaglesham

Excavation and watching brief

Mhairi Hastie – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 570 450 (centred on) A programme of mitigation took place from June 2006–August 2008 across a number of local authority areas and before and during the construction of the wind farm. The work included:

- A walkover survey of the area that identified cultural heritage sites to be avoided during construction.
- Targeted field surveys in areas of felled forestry to record the baseline condition of known archaeological sites.
- Watching briefs/sample excavations of sites that could not be avoided during construction.

A summary of the excavation and watching briefs is given below. The full results of this work are published in CFA Archaeology Ltd Report No 159.

Sample excavations were carried out where access roads intersected the remains of three turf-covered stone and earth banks (NS54NW 21, NS54NW 96 and NS54NW 103). No artefacts were recovered and it was not possible to date the banks.

A watching brief was carried out at Drumdruff Hill where an access track intersected the route of a trackway

(NS54NE 39). The track was 3m wide, of small stones and gravel set onto natural clay subsoil.

A watching brief at Corse Hill close to the previously recorded location of a turf-walled hut (NS54NE 20) revealed part of a copper earthing mat relating to the radar station situated at the summit of Corse Hill.

Watching briefs at Lochgoin Farm (NS54NW 3), Drumduff Hill (NS54NE 4 and 46), Padaochie Burn (where the access road passed close to a 19th-century burial and monument), and in the area of Flow Moss revealed nothing of archaeological interest.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Scottish Power Generation Limited

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Campsie

Campsie Glen

Walkover survey

Louise Turner – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 6000 8100 (centred on) A walkover survey was conducted in April 2009 in support of a proposed forestry planting scheme in the Campsie Fells. One of the primary aims of the work was to confirm the location and extent of a number of sites previously identified during fieldwork carried out by RCAHMS and Strathclyde Regional Council/WoSAS.

These sites included a farmstead and a building at Fin Glen, a 19th-century courtyard farm (Knowehead), a mound at Glenmiln, shieling huts and a possible enclosure at Warden Hill, a sheepfold built on an earlier structure at Alvain Burn, and a possible enclosure and shieling hut at Newhouse Burn. Previously unrecorded sites were also identified, including a farmstead (Allanhead), sheepfolds at Alvain Burn and Knowehead, and cultivation remains at Knowehead.

Report: East Dunbartonshire Archaeology Service and RCAHMS

Funder: Forestry Commission Scotland

Kirkintilloch

Auld Aisle Watch-tower, Kirkintilloch

Desk-based assessment and site visit

Allison Borden – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 6654 7310 A Level 1 external photographic survey and written description of the site was produced between 21–29 September 2009.

Funder: Hunter and Clark

St Flannan's Church, Hillhead Road, Kirkintilloch

Evaluation

Christine Rennie – GUARD

NS 663 742 An evaluation consisting of five test pits close to St Flannan's Church was undertaken on 2 April 2009. In order to establish the presence or absence of remains relating to the Antonine Wall, a section of which lies immediately to the N of the proposed development area. No archaeological remains were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Complete Property Maintenance Ltd

New Kilpatrick

16 Roman Road, Bearsden

Desk-based assessment and evaluation

Robert Will and Alan Leslie – GUARD

NS 5463 7203 An evaluation was carried out 28 November–19 December 2008 prior to redevelopment. As the site, a house plot with associated gardens, lies adjacent to the site of the scheduled Roman fort at Bearsden, on land which would have been encompassed by the annexe of the fort, the potential for survival of archaeological remains existed, even though modern (late 19th- and 20th-century) buildings covered most of the area under investigation. The proposed development area also lies within the boundaries of the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site.

Eight trenches were excavated and significant archaeological deposits, in association with Roman artefacts, were identified in two trenches in the SW corner of the site. No archaeological remains or artefacts were recovered from the other six trenches.

The evidence from the evaluation and the desk-based assessment strongly indicates that remains of the Roman fort annexe survive, but only at the western and southern margins of the proposed development area. In both cases these surviving remains do not extend further E or N than the line of the driveway. The footprint of the former buildings on the site appeared to be devoid of Roman material.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Allan Water Developments Ltd

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE/ NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Kirkintilloch/Cadder

Kirkintilloch Link Road

Evaluation

Alastair Becket and Susan Ramsay – GUARD

NS 6570 7350 – NS 6640 7000 An evaluation was undertaken on the route of the planned link road between 6–22 January 2009. The work investigated 5% of the available development corridor, discounting areas that were not relevant. No archaeological features were recorded.

A palaeoenvironmental assessment of peat deposits at the southern end of the route showed the presence of at least 5m of fen-carr peat. Samples from a peat core submitted to provide radiocarbon end dates have shown that the peat deposit extends from 11,850–11,640 cal BC (SUERC-22390) to 1130–910 cal BC (SUERC-22389). This represents a rare and important example in central Scotland of a peat core which has high potential for increasing our understanding of vegetation and human impacts in the Holocene.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: East Dunbartonshire Council and the Woodilee Consortium

EAST LoTHIAN

Aberlady

Aberlady Heritage Project

Evaluation and geophysical survey

Alice Blackwell, Cara Jones, Ian Malcolm and Philip Richardson – Glasgow University and NMS/CFA Archaeology Ltd/Aberlady Conservation Society/Archaeology Scotland

NT 4635 8010, NT 45848 80426 and NT 44983 80283 A programme of geophysical survey and excavation was undertaken from 16 April 2008–24 April 2009 as part of the Aberlady Heritage Project, a community-led initiative.

In April 2008 gradiometer and resistivity surveys were

undertaken in the Butchers Field to the W of the Glebe Field and on a narrow strip of land in Craigielaw Golf Course to its E. Previous geophysical surveys (*DES* 1995, 48) undertaken in the Glebe Field, a scheduled ancient monument, had identified possible Anglo-Saxon structures, and metal detecting in the field had also uncovered a number of late 8th- to 9th-century Anglo-Saxon objects and 9th-century coins. No archaeological investigations had previously been undertaken in the Butchers Field or in the grounds of the golf course.

The geophysical survey of the Butchers Field recorded field boundaries, plough marks, field drains and a large, annular, low-resistance anomaly, which may be a ditched enclosure. Three test pits were hand-excavated to test the possible features identified by the geophysical survey. The fieldwork revealed three clay pipe field drains, but no earlier features. Four potsherds of 12th- to 14th-century date were recovered from topsoil. No evidence of the geophysical anomalies was identified in the trenches, but this may be due to the restricted size of test pits excavated.

The upstanding remains of a timber and stone pier were excavated in Aberlady Bay. Seven trenches were hand-excavated and revealed a series of upright posts, sleeper beams and a sandstone wall. The core of the pier was formed of rubble retained behind the sandstone wall. Three sherds of 15th- to 16th-century pottery were recovered from a deposit between a wall and rubble. A further trench was excavated to the SW of the structure, revealing a metal surface and flanking walls, which may be the remains of an old track or cart way. The pier is probably contemporary with the nearby 18th-century Customs House (NT48SE 116).

In 2006, the Aberlady Conservation Society was presented with a map of the internal layout of a 'Smuggler's Cave' as it was in 1890 with a letter dated December 1940 from the cartographer (Thomas Murray) to the then Earl of Wemyss describing the internal condition of the cave. A stone and sand mortar wall emerging from the cliff face matches the description of the structure on the map and in the letter. A trench at this location revealed a second parallel wall and showed that both walls continued into the cliff face. Three WW2 tank defence blocks on the edges of the dune above the walls restricted further excavation into the cliff face. It is possible that the walls are contemporary with the adjacent scheduled Iron Age fort, but it is equally possible that they relate to the 18th-century mills depicted on William Forrest's 1799 map, or to 19th-century quarrying shown on the OS map of 1854.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: East Lothian SMR and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Aberlady Conservation Society and Heritage Lottery Fund

Dirleton

Queenstonbank Farm, near Dirleton

Standing building recording

Stuart Mitchell – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 5057 8302 A building appraisal was carried out in March 2009 on the remains of two derelict buildings before their conversion to a modern house. The buildings date to the early 19th century and were built to house agricultural implements, with a bothy or foreman's office above. The earliest feature was a boundary wall, which later formed the northern elevation of Building 2. The south range, Building 1, was built soon after. The buildings are of randomly laid sandstone with dressed surrounds and raised margins.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: East Lothian Council

Dunbar

Dunbar Leisure Pool, Castle Park, Dunbar

Watching brief

Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 6785 7916 Repairs to car park lighting were carried out May–July 2009 in the scheduled area associated with Dunbar Castle Park (SAM 5960). The work involved the re-excavation of a number of trenches to allow the replacement of electrical cable. During the course of the watching brief a number of fragments of disarticulated human bone were recovered. These were presumably derived from disturbed burials belonging to the known early medieval cemetery in the area. The remains were reburied on site.

Archive: East Lothian SMR and RCAHMS

Hallhill, Dunbar

Evaluation

Douglas Gordon – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NT 6700 7770 (centred on) A programme of investigative works was undertaken in respect of the development of a new residential complex. An evaluation was carried out from 6–24 October 2008 and comprised 72 trenches in open farmland. The trenches totalled some 12,893m², slightly exceeding the 8% requirement for the study area. A series of potentially significant archaeological features were recorded in the core development area. These consisted of linear features, pit features and a possible occupation layer.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: East Lothian Archaeology Service

Funder: Persimmon and Taylor Wimpey

Lochend Avenue/Brunt Place, Dunbar

Evaluation

Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 68196 77911 A desk-based assessment and evaluation were carried out on a field next to Lochend Avenue/Brunt Place on 30 March–1 April 2009. Cartographic information indicated that the development area lay in the grounds of Lochend House. Trial trenching identified vestigial traces of rig and furrow cultivation and a small circular pit. Modern pottery from the base of the pit suggests that it is recent. The RCAHMS lists a number of important sites close to the development area, but no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified.

Archive: East Lothian SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: East Lothian Council

McArthur's Stores (formerly Spott's Store), Dunbar

Historic building survey, monitoring, historical research and assessment of maritime timbers

Tom Addyman, Kenneth Macfadyen, Sarah Phillips, Florence Boiserie and Amanda Gow – Addyman Archaeology

NT 6811 7924 An assessment in 2007 (*DES* 2007, 70), was followed by a comprehensive historic building survey in June 2009, in advance of major refurbishment and repair. The record was successively up-graded during the work, which was monitored throughout. A series of services and access-related excavations were also monitored, or fully excavated under archaeological control (principally the quayside top areas next to the building, particularly along its N side).

The general survey allowed further refinement of the previously reported analysis of the building. The southern parts of the building incorporate major elements of an earlier structure at ground floor level. This was evidently the original Spott's ginnell (granary), one of two buildings documented at the site from the mid 17th century. Remains of the second building, a 'white herring house', were exposed

during the construction of a new disabled access ramp along the N wall of the present building. This structure had been built close to the original bedrock edge of the harbour; rock-cut steps led up from the water's edge to an entrance in the centre of the N side of the structure, all subsequently buried by the later formation of the quayside.

A major remodelling of the upstanding building occurred in the 18th century. Records (assessed by Dr Alasdair Ross) suggest this happened c1738. The structure was doubled in width and raised to three storeys under a double-pile pan-tiled roof; this and the common joist floor structures that still remain from this period were supported off a central E-W aligned spine wall.

The structure was subsequently remodelled repeatedly. In c1800 the structure was substantially reinforced internally by extensive propping of each floor structure on either side of the spine wall. Many of the new vertical piers were reused sections of ships' timbers (oak framing elements and pine spar or mast sections). Specialist analysis of these (by Dr Robert Prescott and Dr Dan Atkinson) suggests they were elements of an 18th-century Scottish merchantman, and a rare and important find.

Ventilation slits were inserted throughout the lower storey of the structure and a brick floor was laid. The slits were subsequently blocked and in the rear rooms these were overlain with studs embedded in a plaster lining, onto which were attached lining boards. The 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.

Repair of the surrounding quayside surface required extensive hand-cleaning and a general recording exercise. The former outline of the 'Holey Quay', a natural rock-bound inlet on the N side of McArthur's Stores, formalised by the construction of quay walls, was revealed (this had been filled in at the end of the 19th century). The quayside surface preserved extensive areas of cobbling, further stairs down to the water, a WC block and other such features.

Archive: East Lothian Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Dunbar Harbour Trust

New Amenity Building, Dunbar Castle Park

Evaluation

Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 678 792 An evaluation for an amenity block was carried out at Dunbar Harbour in July 2009 on a site formerly occupied by a military gymnasium and ballroom. The proposed development area lies in the scheduled area associated with Dunbar Castle.

Trial trenching led to the identification of two lengths of wall. The walls were both of red sandstone and grey granite construction and ran at 90° to one another, suggesting that they may have been part of the same building. The walls were sealed by a deposit containing red sandstone fragments, shell, carbon flecks and fragments of bone. The date of the walls was not established but their nature suggests that they pre-date the military gymnasium and ballroom. It is possible that the walls relate to structures depicted on Roy's Military map (c1750), but the scale and quality of the mapping does not allow their exact position to be pinpointed.

Archive: East Lothian Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Dunbar Harbour Trust

New Upper Primary School, Dunbar

Evaluation

Chris O'Connell – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 6712 7827 An evaluation was undertaken 12–15 January 2009 in an arable field prior to the construction of a primary school. Trial trenching of 8% of the site revealed no archaeological features. The aerial photographs of the site indicated a series of linear crop marks oriented E–W and some of these may relate to the large culverts recorded running across the site.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: East Lothian SMR and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: East Lothian Council

Plot 1, Bell House, Roxburghe Park

Desk-based assessment and evaluation

Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 6875 7845 A desk-based assessment produced no evidence of archaeological remains on the site, although several burial and settlement sites have been recorded in the surrounding area. Four trenches covering a total of 52m² (5% of the site) were excavated. A possible ditch terminal was located in Trench 4 but no significant remains were found. This work was undertaken on the 14–15 May 2009.

Archive: East Lothian Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr Ken Paterson

White Sands Road Extension, Dunbar

Watching brief

Alan Duffy – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 717 772 – NT 709 712 A watching brief was undertaken, 9 February–23 March 2009, during topsoil stripping for a westerly extension of White Sands Road. During the course of the works an isolated sub-rectangular pit was recorded. The fill of this pit contained small fragments of burnt bone and charcoal, and possibly represented the remains of a hearth.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Lafarge Cement UK

Gladsmuir

Southfield

Watching brief

Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 44217 74703 – NT 44229 74673 and NT 43862 74555 – NT 44217 74703 A watching brief was undertaken, 8 October–27 November 2008, during ground-breaking works associated with the erection of four new electricity poles and the dismantling of four concrete bases on an existing power line. The area was considered to be archaeologically sensitive as it was close to the scheduled ancient monument of Southfield ring ditch (SAM 5688 and NT45SW 15). The watching brief revealed no features or artefacts of archaeological significance. No further archaeological works were recommended.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended) Funder: Scottish Power

Haddington

Courier Building, 18–20 Market Street, Haddington

Desk-based assessment and standing building recording

Amanda Gow, Kenneth Macfadyen and Tom Addyman – Addyman Archaeology

NT 51593 73938 A desk-based assessment and historic buildings appraisal were undertaken in August 2009 in advance of proposed alterations to 18–20 Market Street. The appraisal included a comprehensive photographic survey of the site.

The site comprises three buildings, later amalgamated,

in the heart of the medieval burgh of Haddington, at the intersection of Newton Port and Market Street. The properties span the width of two medieval burgh plots, running back northwards from the Market Street frontage. These buildings housed the *East Lothian Courier* until 2008. The buildings are all Category B Listed.

Although the two properties fronting onto Market Street have been remodelled on several occasions they were found to contain masonry dating to the 16th or 17th century. Alterations included a modification of the internal arrangements and the advancement of the street frontages. Evidence of earlier street frontages (part of which survived *in situ* in the present basement of No 20), revealed that the existing frontage of No 18 Market Street had been successively extended forward by up to 2.5m. Both structures had been remodelled in the later 18th century, but the frontage rooms of No 20 and the rear block of No 18 retained much evidence of the interiors of that period.

The large building to the rear of the Market Street buildings was built as a grain store or malt house in the first part of the 19th century; this fronts onto Newton Port. However, this building appears to incorporate parts of the pre-existing structures on the site, which themselves may have incorporated parts of the 18th-century flesh market formerly located on the site.

Report: East Lothian SMR and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Whiteadder Group

92–93 High Street, Haddington

Standing building recording

Mike Cressey – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 5168 7386 A building appraisal was carried out February–May 2009 at 92–93 High Street. The building is at the W end of the High Street and is a Category B listed structure dating to the late 18th century. The ground floor of the building was last used as a jeweller's shop, with domestic accommodation on the first and second floors. In 1860 the ground floor was fitted out as a chemist's shop. The fittings for this shop were hidden behind panelling for many years and are in an excellent state of preservation. Although largely altered for 20th-century domestic accommodation, the first and second floors contain many period features including fireplaces, doors and shelving. The attic has two rooms, one of which was a living room with a small fireplace and bed alcove.

During the course of internal down-taking work, three fireplaces were uncovered; these were stone-built and dated to the late 18th century. A survey of the roof timbers indicated that five of the trusses were re-used from an earlier roof. Other features recorded included lath and plaster panels. The removal of the external render revealed that the building was constructed of a local agglomerate known as 'rattlebag'. A number of masons' marks were recorded on the exterior of the building.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: East Lothian Council

Sandersdean Bothy, near Haddington

Standing building assessment

Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 53444 71721 A standing building assessment was undertaken on 19 June 2009 in advance of renovation. The bothy probably dates to the early 19th century, a later addition to an 18th-century farmstead, of which only the bothy and the farmhouse now survive.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Coast Craft Ltd

Inveresk

Brunton Wireworks

Excavation

Martin Cook – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 342 724 An excavation was carried out in February–March 2009 across the site of the former Brunton Wireworks prior to its redevelopment. The seven trenches excavated recorded an underground network of tunnels, vents, flues and associated features relating to the wireworks' heating and steam distribution system. The recovery of waster material, marmalade jars and ginger beer bottles provided artefactual evidence for the use of the site as a dumping ground for the 19th-century Newbigging pottery.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Goodson Associates on behalf of Santon Retail Limited, Tesco Stores Limited and Royal Bank of Scotland Limited

Lewisvale Top Park

Watching brief

Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 34981 72072 Three test pits were excavated on 28 April 2009 with the aim of locating and repairing a water pipe servicing the cricket pitch. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Archive: East Lothian SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: East Lothian Council

Newhailes Estate – Tea House

Excavation and artefact recovery

David Connolly – Connolly Heritage Consultancy

NT 3253 7293 A removal and recording exercise was undertaken in May 2009 in the area around the Tea House. 464 architectural fragments were recovered, catalogued and stored with the assistance of volunteers from the Bank of Scotland as part of a Corporate Challenge. The principal elevation is now fully understood and the remaining recovery issues have been quantified. The canal to the S of the Tea House was partially cleared of debris and the original side slope exposed, including the mortar foundation spread for a brick revetment wall. A further brick-walled structure was uncovered to the S of the Tea House canal. Additional artefacts were recovered from the river.



Reconstruction of the Newhailes Teahouse

The completion of three years' work has provided a definitive understanding of the Tea House's architecture,

EAST LOTHIAN

its final collapse and demolition, and expanded to the S to provide evidence for the canal. With the discovery of structural brick elements to the extreme S of the canal the original layout of the 18th-century water garden is becoming clearer.

Archive: NTS (Newhailes)

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Old Craighall Junction, Musselburgh

Evaluation

Paul Masser – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 3395 7081 Trial trenches were excavated in fields between the A1 and Musselburgh Golf Course in an area where a number of cropmark features, including two pit alignments and a circular feature thought to be related to prehistoric settlement, had been previously recorded.

The work, which was carried out 7–13 January 2009, confirmed the existence and survival of both pit alignments. The circular feature was identified as a pit, 8m in diameter, backfilled with coal and/or cinder, which probably related to documented 18th- to 19th-century coal mining. Previously unrecorded features, consisting of groups of small pits, were identified in two locations along the crest of the ridge that forms the southern edge of the E field. These features probably represent the fringes of an area of prehistoric settlement activity, related to cropmark features in the area to the S of the site which is now occupied by the road junction.

Funder: Lothian Park Ltd

Oldhamstocks

Ferneylea Farm, Oldhamstocks

Watching brief

Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 74855 69990 A watching brief was undertaken on 18 September 2009 during ground-breaking work prior to the erection of a riding arena. Field drains were revealed but no significant archaeological remains were identified.

Archive: East Lothian SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Alison van Dijk

Ormiston

Old School House, Ormiston

Watching brief

David Connolly – Connolly Heritage Consultancy

NT 41548 69295 A watching brief was undertaken on 1 June 2009 during soil stripping and trenching in the garden behind the Old School House. No archaeological deposits or finds were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Mr K Herd

Pencaitland/Tranent

Tranent Reinforcement Gas Pipe, Tranent

Watching brief

Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 42240 71310 – NT 43410 70110 A watching brief was carried out August–September 2009 during soil stripping for a gas pipeline. The work identified vestigial traces of rig and furrow cultivation and two linear features thought to be drainage ditches. All the identified features were post-medieval in date.

Archive: East Lothian Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Capita Symonds on behalf of Scotia Gas Networks

Prestonpans

Longdykes, Prestonpans

Post-excavation analysis

Sue Anderson – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 3932 7502 (centred on) A watching brief was carried out during June 2004 on the line of a sewer pipe trench through Nethershot Road to the High Street. Six inhumation burials were identified both inside and outside the boundary wall of the former St Andrew's Church (demolished in the 1980s). This church never had a graveyard and no cartographic evidence for a burial ground has been identified. The skeletons lay supine and were aligned W–E. Radiocarbon dating indicates that they had been buried between AD 1410 and 1800. Nails found with some of the skeletons suggested that they had been buried in simple coffins, and one individual had been buried with a tiny lead cross.

Analysis of the skeletons in August 2009 has shown that eight individuals were present and that they included men, women and children ranging in age from c7–9 years to 50+. They were of below average stature in comparison with a medieval population from the Hirsell, but similar to post-medieval groups from England. Some unusual congenital and developmental traits were present in several skeletons, suggesting that they may have been related. There was some evidence of physical stress which may indicate that the individuals had been involved in manual labour, and one female may have suffered from rickets in childhood.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and SMR

Funder: Persimmon Homes (East Scotland) Limited



Small lead cross found with skeleton 5 at Longdyke

Stenton

Little Spott Farm, Spott

Evaluation and watching brief

Alan Duffy – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 653 746 (Evaluation) NT 654 750 – NT 652 749 – NT 652 747 (Watching brief) An evaluation and watching brief were carried out 27 April–7 May 2009 during topsoil stripping prior to the construction of a new outbuilding and access track. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Mr Marshall Milne

Tranent

Bankton House Steading

Metal detector survey and watching brief

Stuart Mitchell – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 3950 7368 A metal detector survey and watching brief were carried out in September 2009 during the construction of a septic tank. No archaeologically significant finds or remains were discovered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and SMR

Funder: East Lothian Council

Manse Stables, 244 Church Street, Tranent

Standing building recording

Mike Cressey – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 40363 73338 An enhanced standing building survey was carried out in August 2009 at the former Manse Stable in advance of its conversion to a house. The principal elevation contains five bays built of squared and snecked rubble sandstone with droved ashlar dressings. At the centre of the bay is a gabled bay which is advanced and carries a date stone of 1858 below a row of flight holes. The gables have sandstone skews. Internally the building has three units, with the central unit being the carriage or gig room which was flanked by two stables of equal size. With the exception of one trevis and three cast-iron hind posts, the stalling has been removed. The building has two small paddocks to the rear and one is flanked by a Grade B Listed wall and ornate entrance. These features were included in the photographic survey. The stable is a fine example of a house stable of moderately high status.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Alastair Rait

Yester

Longyester Quarry

Evaluation

Chris O'Connell – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 5277 6414 An evaluation covering 24,422m² was carried out 1–20 February 2009 in the proposed extension to Longyester Quarry. Archaeological features were discovered in two of the five areas examined. Features included linear ditches, pits, and the remains of a ring ditch roundhouse. Some of these features corresponded to cropmark features identified on aerial photographs while others were new discoveries.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: East Lothian Council HER and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Independent Aggregates Ltd

EAST LoTHIAN/SCOTTISH BORDERS

Stenton/Innerwick and Spott

Crystal Rig II Wind Farm, Lammermuir Hills

Survey, evaluation, watching brief and excavation

Ian Suddaby, Philip Moore and Helena Gray – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 64570 68332 (centred on) The work undertaken between November 2007–March 2009 covered an area of c14.32 sq km and focused on two areas at NT 6635 6930 and NT 6618 6805.

A field survey and evaluation took place inside the boundary of a proposed substation associated with the extension to the Crystal Rig wind farm. Trial trenches totalling 2564m² (5% of the area) were excavated. Thin peaty topsoil overlay poorly drained clay subsoil. A series of undated shallow ditches, relating to past attempts at drainage, were recorded. Two types of ditch were identified but no dating evidence was recovered. The first type of drain collected surface water from the higher slopes of Friardykes Dod and ran obliquely across

the slope, diverting water away from the flatter grassland below. The second type was on the flat grassland and was intended to drain it

A programme of archaeological works was conducted July–October 2008 prior to and during construction works at Crystal Rig II wind farm. Areas within the development site were assessed on several criteria. The criteria were: the importance of known archaeological sites, the threat to these sites from construction activity and the potential of unexpected archaeological finds in all areas. As a consequence of this assessment all ground-breaking activity underwent archaeological inspection ranging from 20–100% of work in any given area.

Prior to construction, a number of sites were demarcated to protect them from accidental damage. Construction required the removal of soil deposits to natural geology or the required construction level, whichever was reached first. Overlying deposits generally consisted of organic peats of varying depths.

During the watching brief, several features of low archaeological significance were identified, typified by drainage channels, ditches and disused farm tracks. The remains of a possible prehistoric pit were partially excavated, and the fill yielded a single piece of flint. Excavation of CFA Site 45 suggested that this may be the route of the 'Herring Road', which is currently identified to the SE of this location.

The substantial remains of several large rock-cut ditches were uncovered at Friardykes and associated with buried and reused tracks and a series of ditches. Excavation of these features formed the basis of two phases of mitigation. Dating evidence was not recovered, although documentary evidence infers a medieval date for a proposed monastic dwelling at Friardykes, which is presumably the namesake of the ditch complex at this location. It was not possible to prove if these features pre-date the medieval period, although it remains possible that some of these features originate from an earlier period and were reused.

A substantial area of the construction site had been intensively planted with forestry. The watching brief confirmed this had badly disturbed these areas, limiting the potential for surviving archaeology.

Scheduled Monument Consent was granted to expand the existing track past Yadlee Stone Circle. A Heras fence was erected from surveyed data to provide a buffer zone between the monument and the track.

A Level 2 standing building survey was carried out at Friardykes Steading (NT 6618 6805) in advance of its demolition to make way for a wind farm control centre. The survey was confined to three farm buildings. A fourth building, a bungalow, was not included in the survey. Building 1 was a small domestic dwelling with a byre which was later converted to a lofted barn with byre. Building 2 was a series of animal sheds under a single roof. Building 3 was a byre and stable. All roofs had been altered or replaced. The byre floors were original cobble and stone setts. The buildings all date to the late 18th or early 19th century with alterations in the early 20th century which did not affect the 19th-century layout. The alterations included conversion of domestic quarters into a lofted barn, and re-roofing. The farm cottage comprised the main 19th-century core of an earlier building which now supports a modern concrete tiled roof. The principal features from the 19th century included a flagstone floor and two fireplaces. The building has been completely refurbished and clad throughout with modern plasterboard. Only the external walls appear to have been largely untouched, with the exception of cement harling on the E and W gables.

A watching brief was then undertaken during groundworks for the construction of the control depot. Following the standing building survey, three agricultural buildings of 18th- to 19th-century date were demolished, but these did not overlie any earlier building remains. Topsoil stripping around the buildings exposed the remains of a curvilinear wall footing and a largely destroyed section of yard wall continuing from the NW gable end of Building 3. Further soil stripping to the S of the buildings revealed two sub-circular pits and a curvilinear cut feature, all of unknown date and function. Several rubble drains were identified running N-S across the stripped area.

Archive: East Lothian and Scottish Borders Council SMRs and RCAHMS
Funder: Natural Power Consultants Ltd

EAST RENFREWSHIRE

Cathcart

Williamwood Estate

Planned landscape study

Stuart Nisbet

NS 5735 5860 The Williamwood Estate developed from the lands of Lee and Bogton in the 1660s. At its peak in the 1790s it took in parts of the parishes of Cathcart, East Kilbride, Eastwood and Mearns. In the mansion policies and 'Home Farm' there are three distinct but overlapping phases, centred on three successive Williamwood Houses on at least three different sites. These continued as the seat of the landowner following the abandonment of the adjacent Lee Castle (NS 5767 5858) in the 17th century. The core policies of the estate were gradually hemmed in by the Williamwood Sandstone Quarry and Mines (centred on NS 5712 5773) and the Neilston railway on the W, the Williamwood Golf Course on the S, the B767 on the E and suburban development on the N. However, a great deal survives in old boundaries, in woodland and in the golf course.

Estate features:

NS 5734 5867 Site of Williamwood House No 1 (17th to 18th century) – 1808 Estate Plan.

NS 5747 5869 Site of Williamwood House No 2 (19th century).

NS 5735 5861 Present Williamwood House No 3 (1930s).

NS 5752 5848 Site of Beechlands House (1930s to 1970s).

NS 5759 5840 Horseshoe Driveway from former South Lodge, via Williamwood House No 2, to former North Lodge at NS 5770 5874.

NS 5766 5852 Former Home Farm (19th century).

NS 5730 5853 Rectangular boundary and part of the wall of former walled orchard and garden (in Williamwood Golf Course).

NS 5762 5858 to NS 5746 5829 Former 18th-century alignment of Glasgow to Kilmarnock Road (B767).

NS 5703 5865 18th-century bridge on Hole Burn on boundary with Eastwood parish

NS 5773 5878 Start of road to Williamwood Quarry.

Eaglesham

Floors Road, Waterfoot

Watching brief

Lindsay Dunbar and Alan Duffy – AOC Archaeology Group

NS 5615 5385 (centred on) A watching brief was undertaken on 1 March 2009 on ground-breaking works associated with the erection of three electricity poles in the vicinity of a known cropmark site. No features or artefacts of archaeological

significance were identified.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Scottish Power

Nethercraig

Fieldwalking

Robin Hunter, Susan Hunter and Janie Munro – ACFA

NS 5924 5144, NS 5897 5104, NS 5990 5090 and NS 5962 5055 We fieldwalked the farmlands of Nethercraig Farm and recorded various quarrying activities, trackways, agricultural and water management features in the winter of 2008 and spring of 2009 using a Garmin GPS12 XL.

NS 59558 51007, NS 59591 51187 2.5m W turf-covered trackway from Nethercraigs Farm which originally ran to Nethercraigs Bridge on the White Cart Water at NS 59591 51187. The bridge has now disappeared, although it may have survived up to the 1920s.

Archive: Paper – RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

North Highcraig

Fieldwalking

Robin Hunter, Susan Hunter and Janie Munro – ACFA

NS 5905 5090, NS 5858 5054, NS 5919 4977, NS 6019 4997, NS 6005 5035 We fieldwalked the farmlands of North Highcraig Farm and recorded various quarrying activities, trackways, agricultural and water management features in the winter of 2008 and spring of 2009 using a Garmin GPS12 XL. Small areas of rig and furrow were also recorded.

NS 59588 50103 Five very faint lazy beds, 12 x 21m.

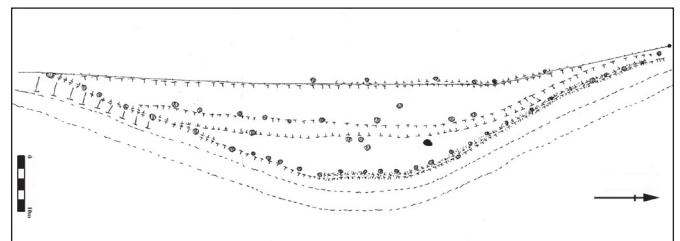
NS 59589 50114 Pre-1920s stone foundation, 3 x 3m for a wooden windmill base.

NS 59592 50121 Metal rectangular sheep dip 2.6m long x 0.55m wide internally associated with the remains of a sheep pen.

NS 59424 50005 Old sunken track varying in width from 1–1.9m and 0.3–0.9m deep, lies on the W side of Threepland Road in an area of mature trees. This track may have connected to the sunken trackway on Ardoch Farm and Stonebyres Wood to the S.

NS 59408 49801 – NS 59425 49813 Hollow trackway probably connected at one time to the above track.

Archive: Paper – RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR



Sunken track, North Highcraig

Temples

Fieldwalking

Robin Hunter, Susan Hunter and Janie Munro – ACFA

NS 5990 5090, NS 5962 5055, NS 6052 5005, NS 6018 4997 We fieldwalked the farmlands of Temples Farm and recorded various quarrying, trackways, agricultural and water management features in the winter of 2008 and spring of 2009 using a Garmin GPS12 XL.

NS 59920 50821 Open air conventicler area used in 1675 and 2000.

NS 5997 5081 Baptismal Pool on the White Cart Water.

NS 60295 50643 Corner of a field where a pond and sluice were once *in situ*.

Archive: Paper – RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Eastwood

Patterton

Evaluation

Scott Jacobson – *Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd*

NS 5367 5790 An evaluation was carried out on 17–24 September 2009 in support of the development of a car park on a greenfield site near Patterton Station. The evaluation identified a main drain and unstratified medieval ceramics were recovered and retained. The site also contained ceramics, glass and general rubbish from the 20th century (none retained).

Archive: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: East Renfrewshire Council

Mearns

Broom Bleachfield

Bleachfield, buildings and lades

Stuart Nisbet

NS 5438 5722 On N and S sides of the artificially straightened Broom Burn, at the confluence with the Capelrig Burn, is the site of Broom Bleachfield. The northern half has been redeveloped. In the southern half, the grid layout of the Bleachfield canals is visible after wet weather, corresponding with the National Archives of Scotland Register House Plan of 1797.

NS 5423 5713 Site of Boiling House disturbed by sewer laying (2005). Plan also shows site of Wash House and Drying House.

Greenfield Bleachfield

Bleachfield and lade

Stuart Nisbet

NS 5337 5636 A lade 265m long was recorded along the sloping N bank of the Capelrig Burn. It commences at the remains of a dam at a large rock outcrop on the burn (NS 5316 5622). The first 20m is indistinct, among prominent furrows in a conifer plantation, then is clearly evident for a further 20m. It is blocked for 15m, then continues for 70m, 3m wide, 2.5m bank on high side, 1m on low side, containing standing water in winter. It opens out beside two manholes and then continues for 50m, 2.5m wide, with 1m high banks, to where it drops for a further 50m to a rubble weir, 40m above the Crookfur Road (NS 5335 5637). On the E side of the weir, between the lade and the burn, is the site of the Bleachworks amid scrub and building debris.



Lade serving former Greenfield Bleachworks (c1790)

Hazeldean Road

Survey

Robin Hunter and Susan Hunter – *ACFA*

NS 53375 53837 A survey was carried out on the remains of a structure on the northern side of Hazeldean Road. The structure consists of earth covered mounds of masonry, 16 x 8m. The remains of a yard were seen to the W.

NS 53311 53902 The Gowkstone measures 1.6m high x 1.1m at its widest and tapers to 0.4m at its head x 0.8m deep. This stone may have been inserted into the top of a small knoll in Hazeldean House garden as a feature.

Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Hyndhill Park

Fieldwalking

Derek Alexander – *The National Trust for Scotland*

NS 5586 5652 Fieldwalking to the SW of the 18th-century merchant's house and garden at Greenbank, on 7–8 September 2008, recovered a wide range of finds, most of which were probably spread on the field as part of a manuring process in the 19th century. It seems likely that most of this material, which included white glazed pottery, green bottle glass, buttons and even a single very corroded coin, was from the farm rather than the big house. This is typical of the sort of artefacts found in ploughed fields across lowland Scotland but there was, however, a noticeable concentration of clay tobacco pipe fragments (over 110 pieces) close to the gate of one of the fields, marked as Hyndhill Park on the 1772 estate plan. Most of these pieces are plain pipe stems but others include fragments of decorated bowls and some with maker's stamps. All the pipes were manufactured in Glasgow and include companies such as A Coghill, Christie, J Shaw, T McLachlin and Alexander. It is unclear whether the concentration in the field is simply the result of the dumping of a load of farm refuse or whether it marks the area where ploughmen and farm labourers rested and smoked.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Leslie Avenue, Newton Mearns

Watching brief

David Sneddon – *GUARD*

NS 542 571 A watching brief was undertaken 4–9 February 2009 during the excavation of an access track, approximately 110m long x 3m wide and 0.3–0.45m deep, in an area of open grassland to the N of Leslie Avenue. The work was considered necessary as the track was on the location of a late 18th- to early 19th-century Bleachfield site. The excavations did not go deep enough to penetrate beyond heavily mixed, built up ground and therefore no archaeological features or deposits were uncovered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Road Side

House

Derek Alexander and Stuart Nisbet – *The National Trust for Scotland*

NS 5718 5583 The site of a house called 'Road Side' is marked on the 1772 Greenbank House estate plan (see Nisbet and Welsh 1992, 47) c450m NW of the site of a lint mill (NS55NE 47). It is shown as a single rectangular block within the north-western corner of a tree-lined enclosure to the SE. It is marked as a roofed building called 'Gateside' on the 1st Edition OS map. The terrace on which the building sat was partially visible when the site was visited on 26 October 2009.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

EAST RENFREWSHIRE/SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

East Kilbride/Carmunnock

Kittoch Bridge, White Cart Flood Prevention Scheme

Evaluation, topsoil stripping and recording

Douglas Gordon – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 5881 5677 and NS 5929 5643 A programme of archaeological works was carried out from 19 May 2008–12 January 2009 in support of a flood prevention scheme. The works consisted of the topsoil stripping, mapping and sampling of the haul roads and site compounds and an evaluation consisting of 45 trenches in the flood storage and borrow pit areas of the site. Modern detritus was recovered from the topsoil during both stages of work but no significant archaeological finds or deposits were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: Carillion Capital Projects Ltd

CITY OF EDINBURGH

Dalmeny

Scotstoun House, South Queensferry

Standing building recording and watching brief

Lindsay Dunbar – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 1314 7727 A watching brief was undertaken in the walled garden at Scotstoun House, 22 February–30 March 2009, during ground-breaking works required as part of a programme of refurbishment. The present Scotstoun House, built in 1965 and designed by Peter Foggo, stands in the grounds of the demolished 19th-century Scotstoun House. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were recorded. Before redevelopment a standing building assessment consisting of a photographic record was made of the remaining elements of the associated 19th-century walled garden.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: ARUP Scotland

Dalmeny/Kirkliston

New Forth Crossing (South)

Watching brief

Christine Rennie – GUARD

NT 113 778 A watching brief was carried out 12 May–29 September 2009 on site investigation works associated with the construction of a proposed road access route for the Forth Replacement Crossing (south side). A total of 111 machine-excavated test pits and six hand-excavated boreholes were monitored. No significant archaeological remains were discovered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: CECAS SMR, RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Ritchies (Division of Edmund Nuttall Ltd)

Edinburgh

1–5 Baxter's Place, Edinburgh

Evaluation

Martin Cook – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 2616 7447 An evaluation was undertaken on 15–16 December 2008 in advance of the redevelopment of a former office block and associated backlands. The evaluation consisted of the machine excavation of three trenches covering 120m², a 10% sample of the area. The whole of

the backland area had been truncated by the development of Baxter's Place and a later extension and it seems likely that any earlier deposits were removed by this development. No significant archaeological artefacts or features were identified.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: GVA Grimley Ltd

Chalmers Hospital, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh

Standing building recording

Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 25248 73036 A Level 2 historic building survey was undertaken in May 2009 before the partial demolition and renovation of the building. The hospital was constructed in the 1860s with a bequest from plumber George Chalmers and closed in 2008. The original building, a 17 x 1 bay four-storey building in ashlar with an elaborate entrance bay, consisted of four main wards on two floors on either side of a central block. It had been extended to the S with the addition of verandas to the main wards, a two-storey block to the SW and a large 1930s Y-block. Despite being modified to accommodate the needs of a modern hospital the building had retained some of its original internal features; including cornicing, some timber panelling to the windows and fireplace surrounds.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: NHS Lothian

Craigmillar Castle

Watching brief

Alan Radley – Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 2885 7091 A watching brief was carried out 16 February 2009 during the excavation of two small trenches for the base of a new bench near the dovecot. Upper landscaping layers of unknown date overlay demolition debris, which may have been added to the site during landscaping.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Craigmillar Castle

Watching brief

David Murray – Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 2893 7091 A watching brief was carried out 24 April 2009 during the excavation of two small trenches for new signs near the ticket office. The trenches contained deposits rich in brick fragments. These deposits probably related to the construction of the nearby 18th-century Craigmillar Castle Cottages (NT27SE 5812). A rough surface in one trench may have been an earlier access road.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Cramond

Casual find

Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland

NT 1916 7678 A fragmentary Roman quern stone was found in spoil from the Cramond Campus development. It is of white sandstone, with a horizontal slot handle.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT75/08) and allocated to City of Edinburgh Museum Service

Cramond Roman Fort

Geophysical Survey

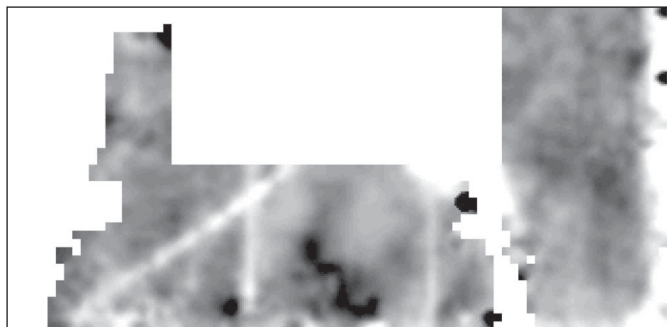
David Jones and Ian Hawkins – Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society (EAFS)

NT 18997 76951 Area ground and linear array resistance measurements taken at four sites on the edge of the fort,

9–20 April 2009, aimed to add further information and clarification to that derived from previous surveys.

Cramond Tower A single 20 x 20m grid was surveyed on the lawn and drive to the S of the tower in an attempt to determine the continued line of the ditch detected in the pond. Low resistance on the E side of the square, next to the pond, possibly curved towards the SW corner of the square. This suggests that it may have joined the ditch on the E side of the fort.

Cramond Manse Grounds Six 20 x 20m grids were surveyed and three linear array measurements were made in the area adjacent to the Cramond Glebe Road wall. The two southerly squares and a linear array parallel to the S boundary of the Manse grounds showed a high resistance on the line of the S wall of the fort. The absence of low resistance suggested that there was no ditch to the S within the survey area. Unclear high resistance lines ran parallel to the S wall 10 and 20m within the fort. A linear array measurement parallel to Cramond Glebe Road intercepted the second of these at a depth of about 1m. Interpretation was hampered by two low resistance robbed out walls that ran E–W and aligned with boundaries on the W side of the road. A probable old drain line ran NW across the site and obscured the point where the Via Decumana underlies the lawn.



Ground resistance survey of Cramond Manse Gardens

Cramond House Parkland Two linear array surveys were made N–S over the edge of the raised beach 10 and 20m from the E edge of previous resistance surveys (DES 2004, 53). These aimed to clarify the line of the bank and ditch on the raised beach edge. The profiles showed two low resistances 7m apart, suggesting that the single upcast, ditch and bank previously detected 60m to the E had divided into two. The line of the more southerly is towards the Tower pond (see above); the other may follow the edge of the raised beach, to the N of the Tower and appear in section in one of the surveys in the kennels area.

Cramond House Kennels Three 20 x 20m grids were surveyed 8m S of the kennels with the centre line of the W pair on the line of the W wall of the kennels. Four linear array measurements were made to examine features to the N of the known position of the Severan Fort. The line of Old Street from medieval Cramond village crossed the area heading S, so any Roman features were expected to be disturbed. The W grid overlay part of trench C excavated in 1992 by EAFS. The trench appeared as an irregular high resistance infill. The adjacent printout showed only one clear feature, a comparatively modern building outline. The centre line of the third square was aligned with the E wall of the kennels. A number of amorphous high resistance anomalies could not be interpreted.

Linear array 1 began 1m N of the W square NW corner; it ran parallel to trench C 2m to the W. Two, and a possible third V-shaped high resistances show at the N end of the survey area; these align with three broad shallow depressions of up

to 0.4m deep found in trench C. The survey also showed, 35m to the S, a plausible wall platform with a truncated ditch at the 28m point. Linear array 2 ran down the centre line of the W pair of grids. At about its centre a complex high resistance possibly includes a truncated V-shaped ditch. Linear array 3 ran N–S on the E end of the third square starting 10m N of the NE corner. It revealed a significant V-ditch over 1m deep at the 16m point with a truncated V at 26m. If the line of the first ditch can be found it may relate to the N ditch in the parkland; it is on the edge of the raised beach. Linear array 4 ran E–W along the S side of the third square. It showed a U-shaped high resistance ditch 6m from the E end.

The V shaped high resistances of linear array 1, the shallow depressions of trench C, the possible truncated V in linear array 2, and the U-shaped high resistance of linear array 4 align some 30m N of the Severan wall and are a plausible boundary of the Antonine fort.

Archive: CECAS SMR and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: EAFS, Dr Peter Morris

Cramond Walled Garden

Watching brief

Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 1909 7677 A watching brief was undertaken 23 February–4 March 2009 on groundworks for an extension to a play park. Although the work fell in the SAM of Cramond Roman Fort no significant archaeological features or artefacts were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Cramond Management Group

73 Drum Street, Gilmerton

Standing building recording

Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 29389 68573 A Level 3 historic building recording survey was undertaken in April 2009 on two barns before their partial demolition and conversion into residential accommodation. The barns probably dated to the mid 19th century and were originally used as stables. The southernmost barn had a stable on the ground floor with a hay loft above. The northernmost barn had been converted to a carpenter's workshop. A Level 2 survey was carried out on an adjacent partially demolished barn. This survey included photographic and written recording and the production of a floor plan. A watching brief was also undertaken on all ground-breaking works.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Wright Construction Ltd

Edinburgh Castle

Watching brief

Gordon Ewart and Alan Radley – Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 252 734 (centred on) A service trench was excavated 23 February–3 April 2009 in advance of the construction of a new ticket checking booth. The trench ran from the re-entrant angle between the Portcullis Gate and the curtain wall (from the existing manhole adjacent to the Audio Guide Kiosk, to the Server Room located on the N side of the Entrance Gateway).

The trench measured c80m x 0.55m by 0.3m deep and cut across parts of the complex sequence of the eastern defences. However, the excavations only revealed levelling deposits beneath the present road, backfill and 19th- and 20th-century services.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

George Heriot's School, Grassmarket Campus

Standing building recording

Amanda Gow, Kenneth Macfadyen and Tanja Romankiewicz – Addyman Archaeology

NT 2560 7330 Works at the site in August–September 2009 included a desk-based assessment, the recording of the 1950s pharmacy building in advance of its demolition, and a survey of the outside of the Greyfriars churchyard boundary walls where they face into the Grassmarket Campus site.

The pharmacy building was on the site of the early 19th-century Castle Brewery, which was built on the site of tenements that dated from at least the mid 17th century. In 1913 a new Department of Mining was established in the former Castle Brewery buildings at Heriot Watt College. The Mining Institute which included a Mine Rescue Station, one of only two in Scotland, was opened in 1915. However, the facilities proved to be inadequate and were remodelled in 1926. The main brewery building was retained but the smaller outbuildings were cleared. The growth of Heriot Watt College in the mid 20th century included an increase in the number of pharmacy students, and new pharmacy buildings were constructed on the Grassmarket Campus in 1951–2. The Z-plan Pharmacy Department building occupied the eastern and part of the southern side of the Grassmarket campus, the site of the former malt house and brass works. A comprehensive photographic survey was made of the 1952 pharmacy building.

The E and S sides of the campus site are enclosed by the boundary walls of Greyfriars churchyard. A drawn record, photographic survey and written description of the rear (school) side of the walls was produced. It has been suggested that the E–W aligned section of this wall may incorporate parts of the 16th-century Flodden Wall. The site survey and analysis of historical documents revealed that while it was unlikely that *in situ* segments of the wall remained, it was possible that parts of the city wall were incorporated into the 18th-century property boundary wall constructed on the same alignment. The visible parts of the cemetery wall were found to have been created in sections at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century, and each of these related to the construction of individual burial-plots. Fragmentary upstanding wall sections of pre-existing tenement buildings were recorded at the extreme SE corner of the site, a narrow pend existed between these and the cemetery wall.

Archive: CECAS SMR and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: George Heriot's School

Gracemount, Gilmerton

Evaluation

Erland Hindmarch – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 2790 6870 An evaluation undertaken 29–30 April 2009 in advance of a new housing development recorded no features, deposits or finds of any archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: City of Edinburgh Council

Granton Harbour – Western Breakwater

Standing building recording and watching brief

Phil Moore and Philip Richardson – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 2337 7780 A watching brief and standing building survey were conducted between May–November 2008 prior to and during construction works on the western breakwater. Ground-breaking during the strengthening of the current sea wall exposed the remains of the original harbour wall and stone pitching. The construction techniques used to build the wall and a sequence of alterations were identified and recorded. The original 19th-century breakwater wall, of

sandstone ashlar construction, was recorded in all trenches. A foundation course of bevelled blocks had formed the toe of the breakwater.

The building survey consisted of a detailed appraisal of the surviving ashlar wall at the tip of the western breakwater. The wall, which was recorded for a length of c150m, was found to have a number of scars and features on its internal harbour-facing elevation. These included fittings for lamp stands and brackets for electric cables. The remains of a stone and brickwork structure (probably a building) were recorded at the very tip of the breakwater.

Archive: City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS)

SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Forth Property Developments Ltd

123–130 High Street, Edinburgh

Standing building recording

Mike Cressey – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 2599 7368 A Level 1–2 standing building survey and watching brief were carried out February 2009 at North Grey's, Bishops and Carrubbers Closes as part of redevelopment above the Mitre and Royal Mile public houses. An early 19th-century tenement building occupied the site until its removal during the 1970s. The survey recorded a number of features mainly relating to blocked doors and windows. The derelict remains of Bishop Sydserff's House (1589) borders the northern boundary of the site.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: CECAS SMR

Funder: Unicorn Property Group

Holyrood High School, Duddingston

Evaluation (2nd phase)

Ray Cachart – Alder Archaeology Ltd

NT 287 726 (centred on) The site was considered to be potentially archaeologically significant due to its location in the NW corner of the designed landscape which surrounds the mid-18th-century Duddingston House, and due to its proximity to Duddingston Loch and Arthur's Seat.

During the first phase of evaluation in 2007 (*DES* 2007, 87) a single large 19th-century rubbish pit was recorded. A second phase of evaluation was undertaken 7–10 September 2009. Thirteen trenches of varying lengths were excavated around the school buildings and in the car park. Some remains of the former 19th-century garden/nursery were found, including field drains and a wall. One residual sherd of late or post-medieval pottery was found in a former garden soil. Some truncated remains of former surfaces were found on higher ground and in the car park on the site's SE side. No significant archaeological remains were found and no further work was recommended.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Laing O'Rourke

Holyrood Park – Boundary Wall near Croft-An-Righ

Standing building recording and watching brief

Alan Radley – Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 2885 7091 A watching brief was carried out 15 June–9 September 2009 during consolidation work on the boundary wall. Trial trenches excavated on both sides of the wall revealed recently disturbed deposits containing an abundance of late 19th-century finds. These included brick and glass fragments and a substantial quantity of pantile, possibly indicating the presence of a now demolished roofed structure next to the wall.

The wall was in a poor condition, partly as a result of damage caused by tree roots and there were several areas of repair. Some fragments of stone used in the wall had probably

been taken from the nearby ruin of Holyrood Abbey. Following examination and recording a 7m wide section of wall was demolished. Further investigation revealed that there had been at least two phases of boundary wall construction, and that most of the earlier wall had been removed during the building of the later wall. The later wall had also undergone numerous repairs.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Holyrood Park – Perimeter Wall near Ulster Gate

Watching brief

Alan Radley – Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 2828 7351 A watching brief was maintained 19–20 May 2009 to monitor the excavation of a new drain near the boundary wall just N of the Ulster Gate near the NE corner of the park. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Holyrood Park – Salisbury Crags

Watching brief

David Murray – Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 267 734 (centred on) A series of watching briefs was maintained to monitor work undertaken to stabilise the Salisbury Crags cliff face. The site was visited periodically between 8 September–14 October 2008 to ensure no features of archaeological importance were threatened. There were no features or finds of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Kingsinch School, Gilmerton Road, Edinburgh

Evaluation

Stuart Mitchell – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 2745 7068 An evaluation was carried out in August 2009 before the construction of a residential care home in the grounds of the former Kings Inch School. Eight trenches with a combined area of c310m² were excavated. Deep deposits of made ground were revealed. No archaeological deposits or remains were discovered.

The Cat Stane standing stone which stood in the grounds was removed for conservation prior to the demolition of the school, and will be reinstated following completion of the new care home. A desk-based assessment established that the stone was not in its original position and there is some doubt as to its antiquity. According to cartographic evidence the stone was erected in its current position in Inch Park between 1931 and 1949.

Archive: CECAS SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Graham Construction

Lochrin Basin, Edinburgh

Excavation

Alan Hunter Blair – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 246 727 An excavation was carried out 2–27 March 2009 on a development site at Lochrin Place. The work was considered necessary due to the proximity of the early 19th-century Lochrin Basin, formerly part of the Union Canal. The excavation recorded part of the southern extent of the canal basin quay wall, and the fragmentary remains of concrete and mortar floors, cobbled surfaces and walls associated with a building. The walls were probably the remains of ancillary structures, possibly warehousing, associated with a rope making factory located immediately to the S of Lochrin Basin.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Mactaggart and Mickel Ltd

15 Old Church Lane, Duddingston

Evaluation

Lindsay Dunbar – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 2829 7264 An evaluation was undertaken 27 August 2009 on the site of a house extension. A total of 45m² of trenching was opened in the footprint of the extension. Bedrock was recorded at between 0.3m and 1.4m in all of the trenches. The garden of the existing house had been created by dumping a thin layer of topsoil over crushed sandstone building rubble. The levelling of the garden is believed to have been completed at the same time as the construction of the house, between 1915 and 1920. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Mrs A Cruickshank

Old College, Edinburgh

Recording

Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 2543 7358 A programme of works was carried out in October 2008 to record a series of features identified during landscaping. The features consisted of a concrete plinth of possible WW2 date, a sandstone and lime mortar wall and possible medieval midden deposits.

The concrete plinth was octagonal in shape and had three metal pegs inserted into its upper surface. The location of the wall matched the position of the W wall of a probable tenement block shown on the 1st Edition OS map of 1852, suggesting that it probably related to this building. A direct relationship between the wall and the possible medieval midden deposits suggested that the midden material post-dated the demolition of the tenement, and probably represented material introduced in the 20th century during an earlier phase of landscaping.

Archive: CECAS SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: The University of Edinburgh

Palace of Holyroodhouse – Gardens

Watching brief

Alan Radley – Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 268 739 (centred on) Six small holes were excavated for tree planting in the gardens of the Palace on 19 February 2009. There were no finds or features of great archaeological significance, although in three trenches there were traces of structural remains in the form of mortar and stone.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Palace of Holyroodhouse – Gardens (James IV/V Tower)

Watching brief and excavation

Gordon Ewart – Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 268 739 A watching brief was maintained, 6 January–20 February 2009, during excavations in advance of a new gas mains upgrade along a route running from the NW gate to the present boiler house. Most of the route followed the line of existing pipelines and involved no new ground-breaking. The cutting consisted of two sections. At its N end it ran for c20m E–W before turning S for a distance of c130m to meet the existing boiler house. The majority of the route exposed redeposited backfill in existing cuts, the only exceptions were at each end.

Immediately within the NW Gate, where the pipe entered the Palace grounds, the excavation exposed parts of the footings of the existing garden wall and evidence of a

19th-century hothouse which adjoined it. At the S end of the route, an area measuring 3 x 4m was excavated and was found to contain mortar and light rubble probably associated with the 17th-century N wing of the James V Tower. This was erected in 1676 as an extension to the planned Queen's apartments, replacing an earlier gallery and was occupied by the Duke of Hamilton, as Keeper of the palace. It was demolished early in the 19th century.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Parliament House Gas Main

Watching brief

Lindsay Dunbar and Alan Duffy – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 25727 73472 A watching brief was undertaken 23–26 February 2009 during the re-routing of a gas main in the close immediately to the W of the Solicitors Building, directly N of the Cowgate behind the Supreme Court buildings. The watching brief revealed the presence of presumed *in situ* medieval deposits and uncovered four truncated human burials. The work also recorded an assemblage of disarticulated human bone and pottery from previous groundworks associated with the insertion of modern services.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Scottish Courts Service

St Hilda's Church, 1A Oxfgangs Avenue, Edinburgh

Standing building recording

Mike Cressey – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 2332 6910 A Level 1 photographic survey was conducted at St Hilda's Church and Rectory in December 2008 prior to its demolition. The church and rectory were built in 1965 and were of modernistic design. The rectory interior had been modernised and there were no features from the 1960s. The two-storey rectory had a rectangular plan with an asymmetric zinc roof. The ground floor had a large living room with study, kitchen and bedroom. The first floor had two bedrooms and a bathroom.

A passage on the ground floor connected the rectory with the church. The church was single storey and open plan with an asymmetric pitched roof. A baptistery was present at the N end of the nave. At the S, a simple altar was overlooked by a mural of Christ and his disciples. A door at the SW corner of the nave led into the sacristy and chapel. The latter had plain white walls and a small altar at the E end.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Dunedin Canmore Housing Association

St Triduana's Chapel (Restalrig Parish Church)

Watching brief

Claire Casey – Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 2834 7446 An excavation to locate a drain that was known to run from the chapel to the street to the E was carried out 9–11 March 2009. The excavation in the graveyard aimed to recover a stuck drain clearing cutter. The roots of a nearby tree had affected the area and although what was probably the cut for the drain was seen work was abandoned before it was reached.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Tennant Street

Evaluation

Amanda Gow – Addyman Archaeology

NT 2657 7590 An evaluation was undertaken 14–19 October 2009 in advance of the proposed development of the greenfield area of the Tennant Street development site.

The site lies in the general area of the defensive works relating to the 1560 Siege of Leith.

A desk-based assessment indicated that the site might potentially contain remains relating to the Siege of Leith, notably the Second Battery, which was part of the siege works formed by the English army under the command of Lord Grey. The assessment also indicated that the site had contained an area of formal gardens, removed in the last quarter of the 19th century to the S of the now demolished 18th-century Stanwell Lodge.

The majority of the archaeological features and deposits recorded related to planting carried out in the grounds of Stanwell Lodge. No clear evidence of the 16th-century siege works was recovered. The depth of the garden soil, the finds from it and the planting features suggest that it was a late post-medieval garden soil that was still being cultivated in the early Victorian period. The footings of a small structure, possibly the boiler house for the later Victorian heated garden wall were revealed. A later Victorian midden was also uncovered in the area of the early Victorian formal gardens. In the early 20th century the site was turned into a yard with buildings relating to the Caledonian railway line. The footings of two weighing machine buildings and a possible store were also recorded.

Archive: CECAS SMR and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Silverfields LLP

The Botanic Cottage, Haddington Place, Leith Walk

Standing building recording

Beverley Ballin Smith – GUARD

NT 262 747 A standing building survey of the derelict 18th-century Botanic Cottage was carried out May 2008–January 2009. The project aimed to record the building prior to its dismantling and to provide information to enable its future rebuilding. A phase of monitoring and additional recording was also undertaken during the controlled demolition of the cottage. This allowed the detailed recording of original features and constructional details that had survived later alterations. Further archaeological investigative work is planned prior to the redevelopment of the site.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: CEAS, SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Heritage Lottery Funding through the Friends of Hopetoun Crescent Garden

6 The Glebe, Cramond

Watching brief

Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 18975 76608 A watching brief on 2 September 2009 monitored the excavation of two foundation trenches for a new conservatory. A small area of cobbles of unknown date was revealed in foundation trench one. No finds of archaeological significance were recovered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Tiso, 41 Commercial Street, Leith

Evaluation

Mike Kimber – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 26710 76610 An evaluation was carried out 3–5 November 2008. The medieval chapel of St Nicholas and its burial ground were located nearby and the site lies within Leith Citadel, a Cromwellian military fortress constructed in 1656. Wood's plan of 1777 shows structures on the site and Bell's map of 1813 shows a number of these structures surviving into the 19th century.

The site appears to have been scarped in the 19th century, probably removing any upstanding remains relating to the

Citadel. No evidence was uncovered for features relating to the medieval chapel. No *in situ* evidence was uncovered for the survival of features or structures related to the Citadel, but redeposited pottery dating to the later 17th century suggests that truncated remains may survive. There is considered to be a moderate potential for sub-surface archaeological remains related to later post-medieval activity on the site to have survived.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Tiso Pension Trustees

Westfield Avenue, Edinburgh

Evaluation and excavation

Martin Cook – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 2233 7240 An evaluation and excavation 28 September–16 October 2009 identified key elements of the iron foundry that occupied the site in the early part of the 20th century. A total 15 trenches (900m²) were excavated during the course of the evaluation. The majority of the trenches contained no archaeological features and demonstrated a lack of activity across the site. However, the central area contained 19th- and 20th-century red brick and concrete structures and an upstanding furnace. The structures were constructed of local Coltness, Hailes Quarry, Winchburgh and Niddrie bricks.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Hart Builders

Ratho

Ratho Park Golf Course

Watching brief

Martin Cook – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 1478 7093 A watching brief was undertaken 18 August–19 September 2009 on ground-breaking works associated with the construction of a greenkeeper's hut. Remains consisting of sandstone walls, red brick surfaces and a brick-built well or cistern were identified. Cartographic evidence indicated that these features were related to the 19th-century walled garden and pavilion associated with Ratho House.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: GVA Grimley

Ravelrig Quarry, Kirknewton

Evaluation and excavation

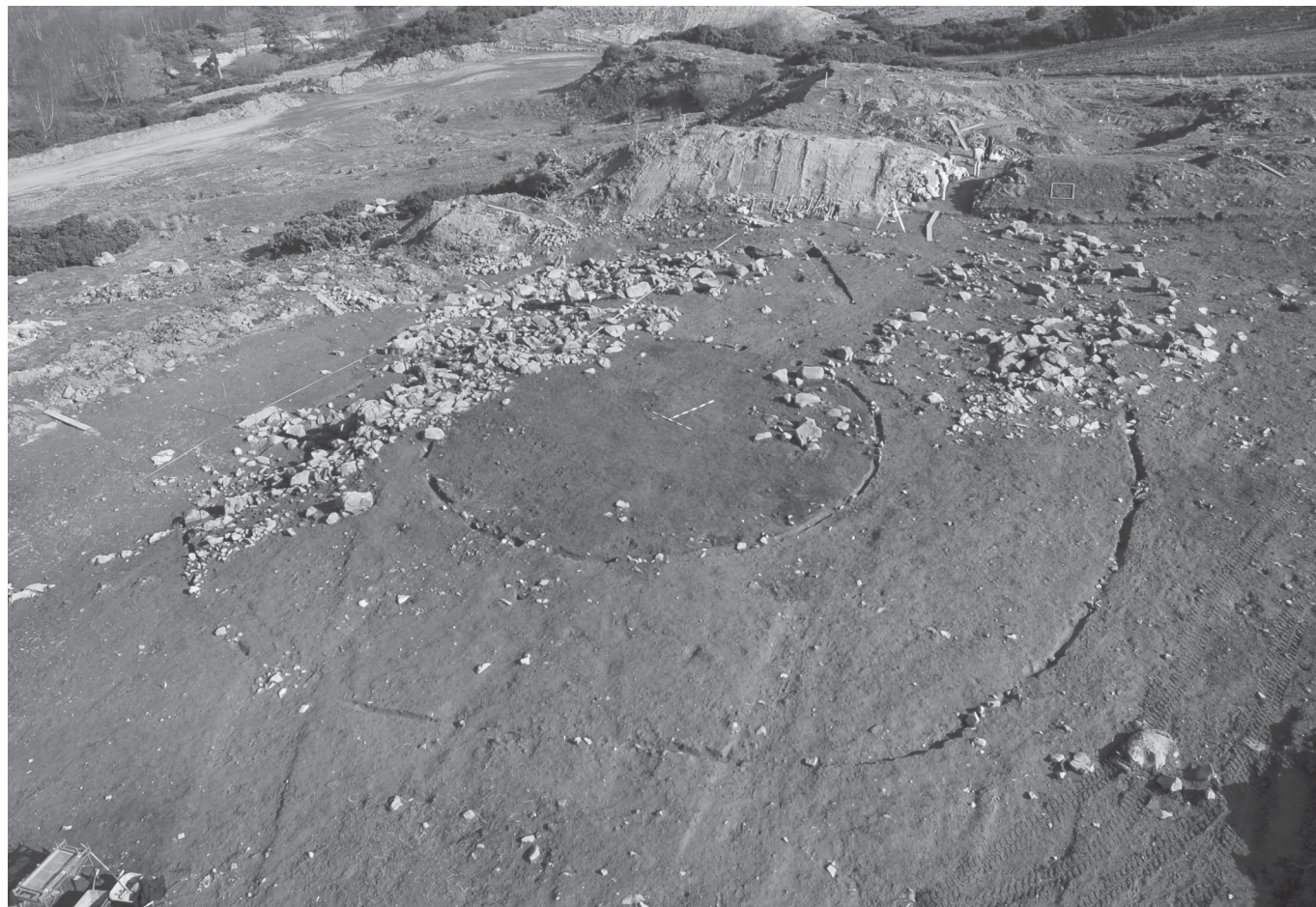
Donna Maguire – GUARD

NT 1434 6696 An evaluation and excavation were undertaken December 2008–March 2009 before the extension of the existing quarry. For the purposes of the evaluation the extension was divided into three areas (A, B and C) and a total of over 8% of the development area was examined by trial trenching.

Areas B and C produced no significant archaeological remains, but Area A to the E of the existing quarry, contained significant archaeological deposits. These deposits were fully excavated and revealed the remains of a prehistoric enclosure with an internal circular structure (of potentially three phases), and the upstanding earthworks associated with the 19th-century Old Ravelrig Quarry. The discovery of what appeared to be a palisaded homestead, in what might be termed a more upland context, is of regional if not national significance. Further post-excavation analyses will be required to determine the precise date, phasing sequence and significance of this site.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: CECAS SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Tarmac Northern Limited



Overhead shot of excavation, Ravelrig Quarry

CITY OF EDINBURGH/FIFE

Kirkliston/Dalgety, Dunfermline and Inverkeithing

Forth Replacement Crossing

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

Alisdair Curtis – Jacobs Engineering UK

NT 1243 8094 (centred on) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out January–June 2009 in relation to the proposed development corridor for the Forth Replacement Crossing. The development extends from the northern side of the current road bridge (NT 123 819) to junction 1A on the M9 (NT 116 743).

At total of 356 sites of cultural heritage importance were identified in the 500m study corridor, ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the recent past. It was considered that there would potentially be a direct impact on 16 sites and an indirect impact upon a further 23 sites. An assessment was also made of the impact on the setting of key historical sites located up to 6km from the main crossing. The presence of so many sites suggests good potential for archaeological remains ranging from the Mesolithic period to the recent past.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Transport Scotland

CITY OF EDINBURGH/WEST LoTHIAN

Kirkliston

Broxburn to Humble Farm Reinforcement Pipeline Phase II

Watching brief, monitored topsoil removal and excavation

Phil Moore and Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 0916 7090 to NT 1104 7493 A watching brief was conducted during ground-breaking work for a section of gas pipeline. The monitoring included the supervision of topsoil removal on sites that a desk-based assessment had identified as having significant archaeological potential. Two phases of work were carried out in September 2008 and March 2009.

The watching brief during Phase I identified three sites, which were excavated and recorded during a phase of mitigation. The badly disturbed remains of Westerton Cottages, a group of late 19th-century shale miner's cottages, were uncovered at site 1. Excavations at site 2 revealed a cluster of possible pits of unknown date. A large pit containing Beaker pottery, from multiple vessels and some fragments of cremated bone was excavated at site 3. The pit had been substantially disturbed by the construction of a modern field drain. A series of isolated features that were attributed to farming practices and land management in the post-medieval period were also uncovered and recorded.

The watching brief carried out during Phase II groundworks identified a series of features, including a pair of substantial parallel ditches in Newliston historic garden and designed landscape. The ditches corresponded to a linear field boundary shown on a c1760 plan of Newliston and have been interpreted as a probable mid-18th-century field boundary, which may have undergone later alterations. Other features included; a series of isolated pits attributed to late post-medieval agricultural activity or small-scale gravel extraction, the foundations of a dry stone wall running parallel to the existing road between Overton and Niddry Castle, and the remains of a cobble trackway, badly damaged

by ploughing, and running parallel to the existing access to Newliston from the E.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: CECAS and WoSAS SMRs (intended)

Funder: Land and Marine Project Engineering Ltd

FALKIRK

Airth

The Kilns, 6 Fairfield's Moss Road, Dunmore

Watching brief

Magnus Kirby and Sue Anderson – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 8726 8841 A monitored topsoil strip on the site of the former Dunmore pottery works in April 2009 identified three pits, two of which contained post-medieval pottery. The pottery from one of the pits mainly consisted of green-glazed Post-medieval Oxidised and Reduced Wares (SPMO, SPMR). This material is thought to date to the 15th to 18th century and probably represents some of the earliest material produced on the site. The material from the second pit was later, probably dating to the late 18th/19th century. Previous work on the site produced wasters of both 'country pottery' redwares and whitewares (Cruikshank *DES* 2001), but does not appear to have recovered any evidence for earlier pottery production. This assemblage, although small, is very important for the study of post-medieval ceramics in Scotland because it is only the second production site of SPMO/R to be located, the other being at Throsk, Stirlingshire.

Archive: Falkirk Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr Tom Smith

Bo'ness and Carriden

Carriden, Bo'ness – Roman Annexe

Excavation

Geoff Bailey – Falkirk Museum

NT 0243 8070 Two weeks of excavation in August 2009 provided the outline of an annexe to the S of the Roman fort at Carriden. The defences consisted of a V-shaped ditch and an earth rampart with a stone base. An annexe entrance was found next to the S gate of the fort. The ditch was subsequently filled in and replaced by a water leat or aqueduct. Traces of Roman occupation outside the annexe may have belonged to a vicus.

Funder: Falkirk Local History Society and EAFS

Frontiers of the Roman Empire Project: Roman Fort

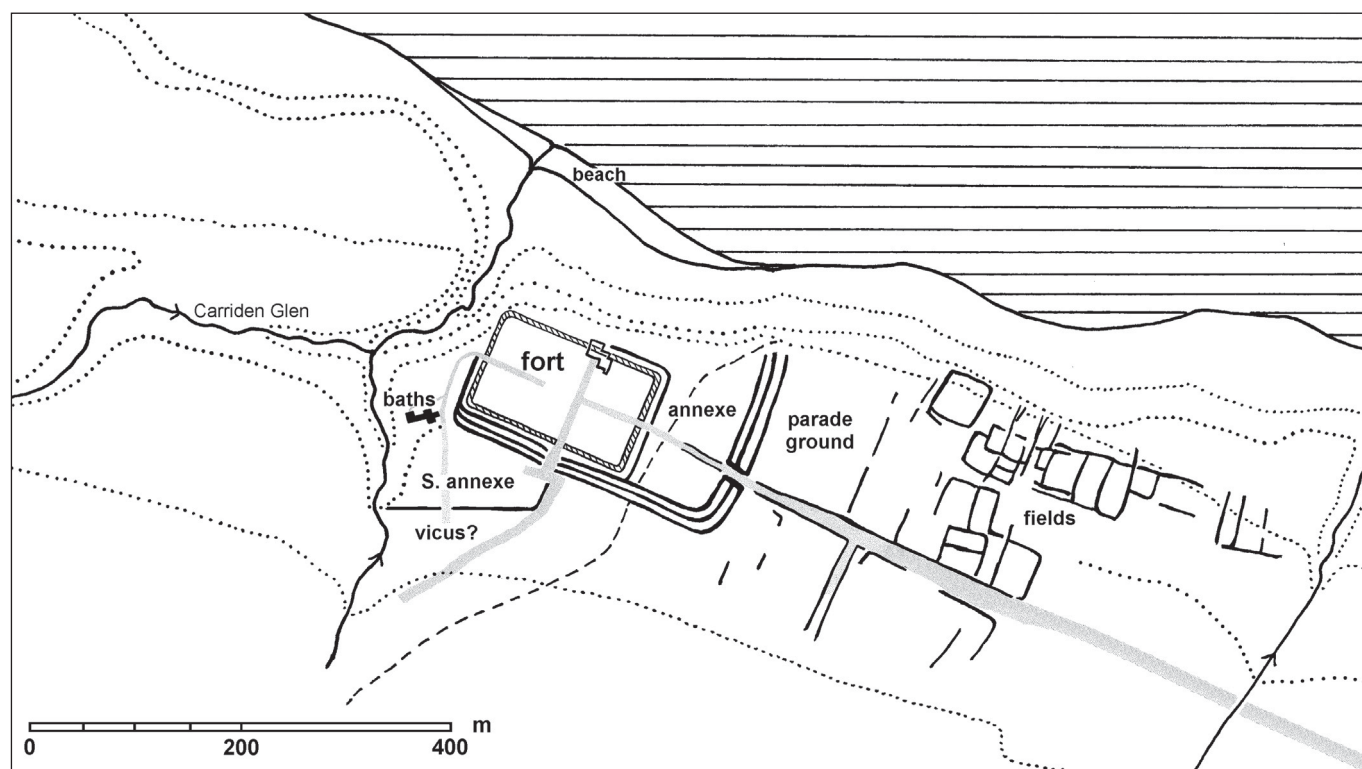
Environs Project – Carriden Roman Fort

Geophysical survey

Richard Jones – Glasgow University

NT 0200 8075 A magnetic survey was carried out, April–October 2009, in three locations to test the hypothesis that the Antonine Wall and associated ditch extended from Bridgeness to Carriden fort. The survey complements the trial trenching that Bailey previously undertook W of Carriden Brae. In the two 160m-long N–S transects at the W and E ends of the field S of West Lodge (NT08SW 8.01) no trace of the ditch was detected, and a similar negative result was recorded in the 200m-long N–S traverse between Carriden Glen and Old Manse Wood, some 350m E of the Old Manse (NT08SW 133). However, features which should be linked to probable coal pits and associated workings were noted in that transect.

Funder: EU Culture 2000: Frontiers of the Roman Empire project



Carriden, Bo'ness: The position of the newly discovered annexe at Carriden and the presumed layout of the Roman features in the area

Frontiers of the Roman Empire Project: Roman Fort Environs Project – Muirhouses Roman Temporary Camp

Geophysical survey

Richard Jones – Glasgow University

NT 0166 8067 A magnetic survey of the northern part of the camp and its exterior undertaken in October 2009 revealed the camp entrance, the ditch and a strong semi-circular feature of c18m diameter close to the entrance. This last feature, which appears more fully circular in the corresponding aerial photograph, has an apparent internal bank/rampart. Several anomalies were detected immediately to the N of the camp, at least some of which are probably modern.

Kinneil House

Watching brief

Claire Casey – Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 9820 8057 A watching brief was maintained on 16 February 2009 during the excavation of two trenches along the base of the main E-facing façade of the house, in advance of the installation of drains. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Falkirk

Blinkbonny Road, Falkirk

Excavation

Geoff Bailey – Falkirk Museum

NS 8717 7999 A day's excavation in July 2009 on the line of the ditch of the Antonine Wall showed that the area had been significantly raised in level in the 20th century. Consequently no disturbance of Roman levels occurred during the construction of an extension to the house.

Funder: Mr and Mrs Wilson

Lock 17, Forth and Clyde Canal

Watching brief

Gordon Ewart and Paul Fox – Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 805 789 A watching brief was maintained January–March 2009 during excavations to install a by-wash culvert on the S side of Lock 17. The work consisted of the machine excavation of three chambers and a pipe track. Lock 17 and the Underwood Lockhouse and Stables were constructed c1770. Some of the masonry of the lock chamber has been repaired and the lock gates were restored in 1982. Elements of lock furniture were recovered during the excavations indicating that ground to the E and W of the lock was at least partially made up.

On 21 September 2009 a watching brief was carried out during the machine excavation of two trial trenches in an area of spoil lying to the S of the canal, immediately E of the car park S of Lock 17. The spoil derived from work on Lock 17 in January to March and overlay elements of the nearby Antonine Wall.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: British Waterways Scotland

Slamannan

Limerigg Woods

Assessment and survey

Louise Turner and Claire Williamson – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 8510 7130 and NS 8600 7110 In March 2009 a programme of field survey and associated standing building survey was undertaken at the sites of two deserted post-medieval farm steadings at Limerigg Woods. The area investigated consisted of two blocks of land, each c1ha in extent and centred on the sites of Blackrigg farm (NS 8510 7130) and Wester Drumclair (NS 8600 7110). These sites currently consist of open moorland (Blackrigg) and clear-felled woodland (Wester Drumclair). The work entailed a field survey of both areas, and a building survey of the upstanding remains of the farmsteadings of Wester Drumclair; including the detailed recording of surviving architectural features where appropriate.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: Falkirk Archaeology Service

Funder: Forestry Commission Scotland

FIFE

Collesie

Approach Wood, Mountcastle Quarry*Evaluation and standing building recording**Alan Matthews, Louise Turner and Claire Williamson – Rathmell Archaeology Limited*

NO 3038 1285 An evaluation was carried out on the Phase 1 area of Mountcastle Quarry on 18–20 May 2009. The only features discovered were thought to be the result of modern forestry work, although this remains unconfirmed as the features contained no diagnostic information. No significant archaeological deposits were recorded and all finds related to 20th-century use of the site.

NO 3026 1265 A baseline building survey of the Melville House Dovecot, consisting of measured sketch plans and a photographic and written record, was also undertaken. The structure is an example of a vaulted tower-type windmill of late 18th- or early 19th-century date, which was converted into a dovecot before 1855. The tower, which stands c7.7m high, overlies the E end of a vaulted chamber that is incorporated in an artificial terraced mound.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: Fife Archaeology Unit

Funder: Hanson Aggregates

Culross**Moat Pit, Culross***Survey**Alan Matthews and Claire Williamson – Rathmell Archaeology Limited*

NS 98005 85377 A programme of surveying was undertaken 11 August–8 October 2009 as part of an ongoing study of the Moat Pit and other related mine workings. The work focused on the surviving upstanding remains of the Moat Pit which lie some 400m into the tidal flats to the S of Culross in the Firth of Forth. A detailed geo-referenced survey of the surviving exposed remains of the Moat Pit and a photographic survey of the Moat Pit and related structures were produced.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: Fife Archaeology Unit

Funder: Fife Council

Tron House, Culross*Desk-based assessment and analytical survey**Amanda Gow, Tom Addyman and Kenneth Macfadyen – Addyman Archaeology*

NS 9856 8593 A survey of this B-listed building was undertaken January–April 2009 during a programme of interior development. The work aimed to obtain a better understanding of the development of the Tron House and to ensure that its cultural significance was not compromised by the upgrading works.

An analytical and historical assessment of the building was undertaken, through the desk-based analysis of cartographic and documentary evidence and on-site recording. The site-based work included the production of survey drawings (including plans and other selected details), augmented by a general photographic record. We also monitored the installation of electrical services and re-plastering. As the building fabric was not extensively exposed during these works, only a preliminary assessment of the evolution of the building could be made.

The Tron House consists of two two-storied pan-tiled ranges set at right-angles and forming a T-plan. The assessment suggests that the house was originally two separate dwellings, possibly constructed at slightly different times. The southernmost range was perhaps the first to be

constructed and seems likely to have been built in the early 17th century, prior to the erection of the adjacent town house in c1625–6. This construction date is in part suggested by the existence of an apparent window at the top of the stairs, which appears to have been blocked by the construction of the town house. This range also retains an early first floor structure and roof.

The northern range has a well preserved large segmental arched kitchen fireplace in its eastern gable wall, and a secondary opening on its S side may have been a bake-oven. This range also retains its early first floor structure, but its upper parts have been substantially remodelled (new roof structure, rebuilding of the W gable, etc). Removal of failing wall plaster onto lathe against the W gable wall at first floor level revealed evidence for original wall plaster onto-the-hard that preserved in silhouette the line of the original lower ceiling.

The two dwellings were then subdivided, and following several phases of alteration and extension, the two ranges were joined in the mid-19th century and the internal layout altered. Before their acquisition by the NTS in 1959 the buildings had again been subdivided to form four but-and-ben dwellings. After renovation by the NTS the Tron House formed two dwellings, which were subsequently converted into a single house (as at present).

Archive: NTS (intended)

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Dunfermline**Green Nap Farmstead – Scotland's Rural Past West Fife Project***Survey and historical research**Alan Calder – SRP West Fife Group with EAFS*

NT 0532 9134 A ground plan survey and photographic record of this ruined farmstead are being undertaken as part of a project in connection with SRP to record the ruined steadings, cottages and associated structures in the Dunfermline area and investigate the farming communities associated with them.

On Roy's map of 1753 the farm is shown as Green Knap, and on Ainslie's map of 1775 as Green Knab. The farm of Green Nap is now under a coniferous plantation, and the remaining buildings are in a clearing. The survey and building study will analyse its construction and subsequent development.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: None. Access kindly granted by the landowner

Markinch**Haugh Mill, Cameronbridge Distillery, Windygates***Watching brief and excavation**David Murray – Kirkdale Archaeology*

NO 340 001 (centred on) A watching brief was carried out 3 February–7 May 2009 in advance of a new Biomass Energy Plant. Field stripping revealed the site of a 19th-century mill and tail race. The lade, tail race and the surviving limits of the demolished complex were then identified by trial excavation.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Blyth and Blyth Consulting

Newton of Markinch*Excavation**Douglas Gordon – Rathmell Archaeology Limited*

NO 2955 0297 An excavation was undertaken 19–22 June

2009 in support of the Markinch Heritage Group and their ongoing research into the archaeology and history of the parish of Markinch at the cropmark site of Newton of Markinch.

The work involved the excavation of seven trenches across the site and confirmed the interpretation of the cropmarks, identified from aerial photographs, as a probable Iron Age multi-vallated site. The site measures 98m across the exterior ditches and 61m across the interior ditches and consists of four discontinuous ditches that leave the site open on the western side, with multiple entrances.

Two features dating from WW2 were also recorded and contained graphite rods from a 60" search light and a metal patent tag from a barbed wire barricade.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: Fife Archaeology Unit

Funder: Fife Council Archaeology Unit and Markinch Heritage Group

Monimail

Mountcastle Quarry, Letham

Watching brief

Mike Kimber – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NO 31227 13627 Monitoring of topsoil stripping at Mountcastle Quarry on 2–17 October 2008 located two prehistoric features. The first was a circular pit containing a complete late Neolithic Grooved Ware vessel and fragments of a second vessel. The second was a penannular ring ditch (6.6m wide), from which a small fragment of stone bracelet was recovered. The ring ditch could date to between the late Bronze Age and early Historic period. A number of undated features were also recorded but were not of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Hanson PLC

St Andrews and St Leonards

St Andrews Cathedral

Inventory of carved stone collection

Mary Márkus – Archetype

NO 51415 16687 This is a substantial collection of carved stone, and most of the examples are of a very high quality. It includes large numbers of column capitals dating from the 12th to 16th century, as well as numerous tomb slabs, voussoirs, vault ribs and sculptural pieces. One of the most interesting finds in this collection is an early 13th-century column base. It is possible that this stone was never used, since its moulded edge has an unfinished appearance, and some areas on the upper face are rather roughly finished. In addition, three sub-bases on the upper surface are irregular in appearance, with a notable asymmetry. The underside of the base shows intriguing evidence of design processes in the early 13th century. There are several drawn and scribed lines, showing the design of the sub-bases on the upper surface, as well as plans of walls with attached columns. Compasses have been used to form the column design, which was initially drawn, then scribed for use as a template. Measuring both the scribed/drawn template and the quatrefoiled bases on the upper surface shows that they are almost exactly the same size, providing a very rare example of both a planned and executed design. An assessment of the collection began in June 2008 and is ongoing.

This and other inventories of carved stones at Historic Scotland's properties in care are held by Historic Scotland's Collections Unit. A publication with a full discussion of this stone is currently in preparation. For further information

please contact hs.collections@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Funder: Historic Scotland



St Andrews Cathedral, column base

GLASGOW

Archaeology Inventory Project

Cheralynne Hyde – Culture and Sport Glasgow (Glasgow Museums)

As part of a wider programme of initiatives forming Glasgow City Council's local History and Archaeology Strategy, Glasgow Museums is recording its holdings of Scottish archaeology to form an archaeological archive in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Archaeological Archives Forum.

The collection is currently stored in several different locations and has been collected since 1872. There are collections from famous antiquarians, such as Ludovic MacLellan Mann, as well as material from recent excavations, mainly from Glasgow and the west of Scotland.

The project is expected to be completed by November 2011 and is being organised by Cheralynne Hyde. Information will be gathered from all sources to support the objects in the collections. Volunteering opportunities will be available to allow people to offer their expertise, or to gain museum and archive experience. When the reorganisation has been completed the archive will be publicly accessible to anyone who wants to study the archaeology of the region.

Funder: Glasgow City Council LHAS

Eastwood

Pollok

Excavation and topographic survey

Mark Mitchell and Stephen Driscoll – Glasgow Archaeological Society

NS 553 622 During the course of cleaning and extending a silted pond the Land Services team found a sandstone water or feed trough. The trough was damaged on its southern face during the extension of the pond; however, as the trough was level and upright when exposed it appears to be in its original position. The trough was orientated N–S and sat below the level of the 19th- and 20th-century field drain system. The trough was c0.5m below surface level and is 0.9 x 0.5m by 0.35m deep externally with an internal basin of 0.76 x 0.37m by 0.19m deep. The stone appears to have been shaped from a block of Barrhead grit and the basin of the trough does not have any drainage holes or cuts.

The infill of the basin was concurrent with the topsoil evident elsewhere on the site and the trough appears to have been left *in situ* when the 'glade' area of Pollok Country Park was landscaped. This conclusion was reached based on the position of the 19th-century field drains running above the find and its weight. There is a possibility that the trough may be associated with the Knowehead Farm, directly to the S of the site. The corner of a similar trough, 0.3 x 0.22m, was also excavated during the pond extension, though the rest of the trough has not been exposed. A 1 x 0.75 x 0.65m shaped block of similar material was also uncovered. The trough was measured, photographed and its position recorded. The trough will be left *in situ* in the pond area. This work was undertaken on 22–23 July 2009.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Glasgow Archaeological Society

Pollok Gardens

Geophysical and topographic survey

Mark Mitchell and Stephen Driscoll – Glasgow Archaeological Society

NS 551 617 A magnetometer and topographic survey was undertaken on 22–26 June 2009 on the site of the Beech Tree mound in the walled garden next to Pollok House. The mound and the banking surrounding it are a possible location for one of the earlier castles at Pollok. Alternatively, the site may be purely an ornamental garden feature. The survey aimed to ascertain if there were any remains of possible structures on the site.

The survey consisted of one full 20 x 20m square grid and two 10 x 20m 'half grids' using an FM-16 fluxgrade magnetometer recording at 1m intervals. The scale of the survey was limited by tree cover. The topographic survey conducted on this area recorded in detail the mound that the Pollok Beech sits upon and the immediate area surrounding the tree. The results from the magnetometer survey show several curvilinear anomalies approximately 12m to the E of the Beech mound that were not evident on the surface. A 2.5m rectilinear anomaly was also recorded close to the northern rampart of the mound structure. The magnetometer survey did not reveal any features on the mound itself.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Glasgow Archaeological Society

Pollok Gardens

Excavation and topographic survey

Mark Mitchell and Stephen Driscoll – Glasgow Archaeological Society

NS 550 618 and NS 550 618 An excavation was undertaken on 19–27 September 2009 at the location of anomalies identified during an earlier geophysical survey (see above). A trench measuring 1 x 2m by 0.5m deep revealed that the features captured by the geophysical survey were the remains of a field drain system.

A second trench, 5 x 2m, was opened 66m to the N of the initial survey area (at NS 554 418) and revealed a continuous layer of heavily compacted clay (1m deep), consisting of charcoal, small stones and clay at c0.5m below ground level. Below this deposit a thicker layer of dark grey clay was exposed but not fully excavated. A sandstone post pad measuring 1 x 0.65m by 0.45m deep was recorded on top of the heavily compacted clay layer. The small finds in this area, on the context above these features, consisted of several fragments of green glaze pottery dating to the 14th or 15th century. The first layer of compacted clay appears to be the remains of an embankment, however further survey and excavation will be required to gain a greater understanding of this feature.

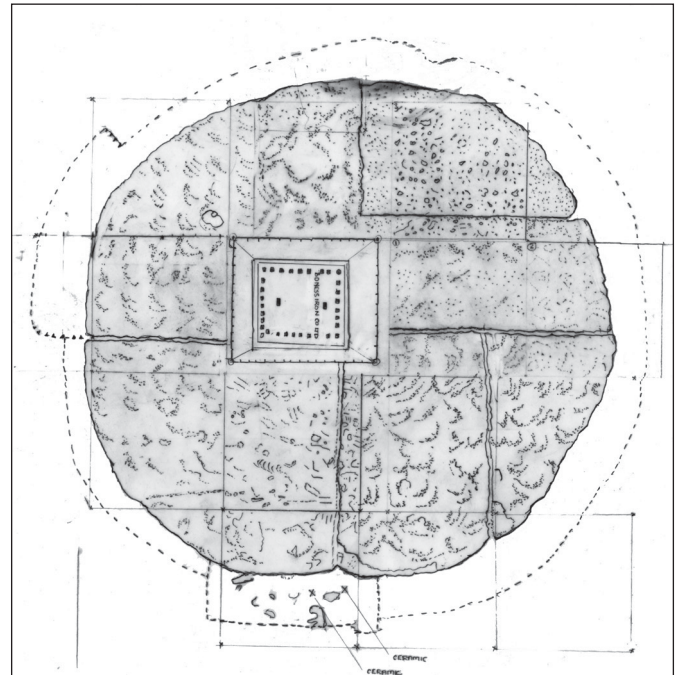
Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Glasgow Archaeological Society

Pollok Lined Chamber

Excavation and topographic survey

Mark Mitchell and Stephen Driscoll – Glasgow Archaeological Society



Plan of well cistern head, Pollok lined chamber

NS 549 618 Prior to this year's survey the Land Services team for Pollok Country Park had informed Glasgow Archaeological Society of the existence of a sandstone-lined chamber sealed by an iron manhole cover beside the main entrance to Pollok House (NS56SW 31.0). As estate maps show no record of a well or cistern at this location the chamber was included in this year's work.

The modern manhole cover sits on top of a brick and concrete base, c0.75m high by 1.2m square. The chamber itself is c5m deep and 3m wide and contained water to a depth of 2m. The true depth of the cistern or well is unknown as depth measurements taken with a weighted line indicated a layer of black slit below the present water level. The chamber is constructed of tight-fitting sandstone ashlar blocks, which do not appear to have weathered or decayed even though there is extensive tree root ingress. This stone work is the same heavily occluded sandstone or Barrhead Grit as was recorded during the stable block survey and appears to have been locally quarried. A timber beam c3.5m long by 0.5 x 0.5m has been deposited within the chamber.

Further investigation on the surface recorded a large sandstone block approximately 3m from the manhole cover. The initial view had been that the concrete base of the manhole extended out c1 or 2m from the base of the modern cover. However, further investigation revealed that the sandstone block extended back to the manhole base and appeared to be completely intact.

Further clearing of the topsoil eventually revealed a sandstone disc in six separate pieces, consisting of two full quarters on the western side of the disc and four shaped plates on the eastern side which are joined together by a clay mortar bond. This sandstone is not the same material as the chamber lining; it is a more common 'bed' sandstone, which was readily available throughout the region in the 17th–20th centuries. The original rippled bed face is exposed on five of the six segments. The sixth, in the north-eastern section, is the worked face and a smooth surface is presented on this section.

Once the disc had been cleared two slots were dug, on the north-western and south-western edges, to investigate the depth of the stone slabs used in the construction of the feature. On re-opening the manhole the edges of the disc plates were recorded and measured. The sections were approximately 0.4m deep. The modern access is placed above an earlier cut in the stonework to allow access into the chamber below.

While the surface of the disc was fully exposed, two 1m long by 7.5mm slot trenches were dug. The limited number was to ensure that the structural integrity of the well cap was not compromised. The sandstone slabs measured 0.4m deep and the disc at its widest point is 4m. It was calculated that the entire well cap weighs c11.6 tonnes. On the northern top quarter disc a hole appears to have been cut into the disc and then filled in with a similar clay mortar bond. The function and purpose of this cut is not readily understood, though it may be associated with some form of pumping mechanism that was placed above the chamber after the cap was put in place. The slot on the SW side contained several small finds, including three pieces of green glaze pottery dated to the 14th or 15th century as well a cut slate and fragmentary remains of a green glass bottle. Substantial rubble remains were also found in this slot. The slots also showed that the cap was sitting proud of the actual cistern/well and the wellhead was visible below the cap. However, the regularised stone used within the visible part of the wellhead immediately below the cap appears to be the same phase of construction as the well cap.

The interpretation of these two structures and associated small finds is complex. The dimensions of the stone-lined chamber do not appear to indicate a well, when compared to the other known wells within the confines of the modern Country Park. The stonework observed in the chamber is too regularised in its cut and build quality to indicate a pre 17th- or 18th-century structure. However, that is not to say that it does not have an earlier origin than the one suggested, as there is a strong association between Pollok and St Conal from before the 12th century, including a well (NS56SW 18) dedicated to St Conal in the immediate vicinity.

The recovery of 14th- and 15th-century green glaze pottery fragments adjacent to the cistern or well is not indicative of an earlier phase of activity, however, as later glasswork was also recovered from the same area. These finds were deposited with building rubble and this appears to indicate that the fill around the wellhead may be made up of material from several phases of activity, which may even pre-date the site. Also, due to the sites proximity (c30m), to the entrance to Pollok House, it is likely that there have been multiple phases of landscaping from the 18th century onwards.

The chamber is most likely to be associated with the 17th-century Pollok House, which is shown on Robert Ogilvy's 1741 estate plan to be close to the site. It may either be a cistern associated with agricultural activity, a cold house for the house or part of a drainage system. The well cap is of considerable interest due to its size and scale. It appears to be too large to be a simple cap for the chamber and may represent another phase of activity in the 18th or 19th century, when there is a possibility that the chamber and the cap were used as an ornamental garden feature, which may explain the slate and rubble recovered in the SW slot trench. The timber beam in the chamber is too well preserved to be of any great antiquity and may have been deposited when the modern manhole cover was put in place.

The site was fully recorded (including photographically and topographically) and a 1:20 scale plan of the well cap including the modern manhole was made. The structure's position was also recorded on a GPS. The site was covered

with sand after the work was completed to protect it from the elements while Glasgow City Council conducted a structural engineering report on the well cap and cistern, with a view to permanently displaying this monument to the general public. This work was undertaken on 22–26 June 2009.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Glasgow Archaeological Society

Pollok Lined Chamber

Excavation and geophysical survey

Mark Mitchell and Stephen Driscoll – Glasgow Archaeological Society

NS 549 618 Following fieldwork in June 2009 (see above) a limited excavation of a 5 x 5m trench on the NW side of the well cap was undertaken on 19–26 September 2009. Several deposits associated with the well cap were recorded including a dump of shaped sandstone, the largest piece 1 x 0.4m by 0.25m deep, which appears to be associated with an earlier phase of activity around the well or cistern head itself. An incomplete field drain was also uncovered, which terminated against upper courses of the western side of the cistern chamber. Small finds consisted of a variety of green glaze pottery dated to the 14th or 15th century, 17th- to 19th-century glazed pottery, three types of roofing slate, three types of roof nail including round, square and triangular heads, early 20th-century shotgun cartridges and glassware ranging from the 17th to the 20th century. Two samples of mortar, clay and the other sandstone were also recovered from the site. The base of a 17th-century glass vessel was recovered from the sandstone mortar sample, which was still attached to the shaped stone described earlier.

The site stratigraphy appears to indicate that the well cap placement took place in one phase, with the chamber and the surrounding ground level being raised by at least 1m in places. Below the main context of this fill was a layer of grey boulder clay. This construction phase has, however, made accurate sequencing of the wellhead difficult due to the associated dumping and re-depositing of material in the area of the excavation.



Geophysical survey in progress, Pollok lined chamber

While the well cap excavation was taking place a small magnetometer and topographic survey was undertaken directly to the N and E of the site. The survey consisted of five full 20 x 20m square grid and one 10 x 20m 'half grid' utilising an FM-16 fluxgrade magnetometer recording at 1m intervals. The topographic survey recorded the position of these grids, the position of the well cap and the trench features and edges.

The geophysical survey revealed several possible building features within the area and these appear to be consistent with structures shown on the 1741 estate plan.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Glasgow Archaeological Society

Pollok Old Steading Block Paddock Area

Geophysical and topographic survey

Mark Mitchell and Stephen Driscoll – Glasgow Archaeological Society

NS 551 616 The purpose of this survey was to ascertain if there were any remains of the earlier medieval settlement associated with the stable block (NS56SW 31.3) in the paddock to the E of this site. The survey used geophysical (magnetometry/resistivity techniques) and topographic survey. The survey area is now used as a paddock, 83 x 35.5m at its widest points, and is on the southern edge of NS56SW 31.1. The site is defined by a wall to the N, iron five-bar fencing to the W and E and to the S it runs to the lade associated with the sawmill (NS56SW 31.4).

A grid system was designed around a 20 x 20m layout, where achievable, and was positioned 1m S of the perimeter wall at the N of the site. Both geophysical techniques were used including the use of a multiplexer frame for the resistivity, over the course of the two days (25–26 February 2008). The data retrieved clearly showed the remains of the pathways associated with the site when it had been planted as an orchard. A rectilinear feature was also discovered against the wall in the northern part of the site. These remains were only recovered when the multiplexer was deployed and the depth of penetration was c1.5m. This may indicate that the site has been heavily landscaped since it was turned over to pasture, as no features or anomalies associated with the tree planting, such as tree bowls, were recorded in the orchard. There is no indication of any remains other than those mentioned, which appear to be associated with 19th-century agricultural and horticultural activity.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Glasgow Archaeological Society

Pollok Stables

Standing building survey

Mark Mitchell and Stephen Driscoll – Glasgow Archaeological Society

NS 549 616 The focus of this year's work was to re-assess and re-record many of the features in and around Pollok House (NS56SW 31.0). The aim was to attempt to identify any earlier remains of settlement in this area. As part of this work a standing building and photographic survey of the stables was undertaken. In conjunction with this a desktop survey of all published maps relating to the Nether Pollok estate was conducted to look for any significant structural changes. The estate plan of 1741 showed several buildings, including the gateway, inside a retaining wall, while the southern range facing the White Cart River, which was recorded during this 18th century survey, stood outside this compound. The phased development of the site reflects the changing requirements of the Pollok Estate and by the mid- to late 19th century virtually all traces of the earlier walled enclosure had been removed.

However, this year's building survey found remains of the enclosure wall in the building fabric of the northern range. Additional features included possible marriage stones incorporated into a 19th-century cottage in the courtyard, a large quantity of re-used stone from multiple structures, which have been set into the southern and north-western ranges of the site, and the reuse of smaller 18th-century domestic structures in 19th-century extensions to the stable complex. The recessed well-head described by the OS in 1954 was investigated and appears to be later than the initial

gateway building, as the wall that the well-head is now part of appears to be a different building phase, due to the presence of a now blocked-up gateway allowing access into the Walled Garden (NS56SW 31.1).

The stonework used to construct the majority of the complex was identified by Dr John Faithful, of the Hunterian Museum, as a sandstone belonging to the 'Barrhead Grits', due to the inclusion of large pieces of quartz in its matrix. This stone type was also used for the construction of Pollok House (NS56SW 31.0) and features in the building fabric of many of the stone buildings within the estate. Two locations for this stone were identified. One was immediately to the E on the S bank of the White Cart, which appears to have been the site of quarrying in the past. The other is a series of small quarries to the SE, now within the confines of Cowglen Golf Course. Investigation of 19th-century estate plans allowed for a limited survey of one of the larger quarries and it is entirely possible that this is the source for the stone used in parts of the range and Pollok House.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Glasgow Archaeological Society

Pollok Town

Geophysical and topographic survey

Mark Mitchell and Stephen Driscoll – Glasgow Archaeological Society

NS 549 616 The focus of this season was a geophysical and topographic survey of part of the site of Pollok Town or town. The site lies directly SW of the stable complex at Pollok Country Park on the opposite bank of the White Cart river. An 18th-century plan and additional information located during a desktop survey had established the proximity of buildings and roadways to the modern river bank and stables, and shown the possibility of building remains, other than the dovecot (NS56SE 46), on the site. Due to the relatively flat nature of the field it was decided that a combined magnetometry and resistivity survey would be undertaken, using a sampling interval of 1m and where possible a grid of 20 x 20m square. The primary recording method was magnetometry using a Bartington model 601 single axis gradiometer. The secondary method used a Geoscan resistivity meter model RM-15.

The survey methodology was to use the lighter, non-surface contact Bartington to survey the entire field, and then once the results had been processed to selectively use the RM-15, which is a ground contact-led system, to investigate any interesting anomalies using the same grid pattern as the Bartington. While both devices give different visual results depending on the underlying archaeology it was hoped that this combination of techniques would give a more accurate combined image of the settlement and any associated features. The survey results indicated several phases of activity and included:

- The possible remains of two buildings on the southern edge of the site.
- A road running cN–S leading from a ford (to the E of the current bridge on the Cart) into the settlement.
- Later landscape engineering activity, with at least two artificial banks being built up in the field and the southern bank being heightened, possibly to withstand flooding.
- The deposition of a large amount of building rubble across the site. These dumps of stone in the field may coincide with the demolition of the village in 1798, as a small rise in the middle of the site appears to be composed predominantly of rubble. This rise has later been landscaped with trees. The rubble scatters recorded by the survey are too large and too widely spread to be associated solely with the collapse of the dovecot in this field.

While only two buildings were partly recorded, their position and size are not shown on the 18th-century estate plan, and may indicate that the village was far larger prior to the 18th century. However, General Roy's survey of the lowlands does show three structures in the same locale. The recorded structures appear to be domestic; however, without excavation this interpretation remains purely conjectural. The location of the buildings in relation to the 1741 estate map which records the main settlement to the W of their position suggests that the remains of the town spread into Pollok Golf Course, which is next to the survey area. This work was undertaken on 22–26 June 2009.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Glasgow Archaeological Society

Glasgow

Anderston

Evaluation

Martin Cook – AOC Archaeology Group

NS 5770 6551 An evaluation was carried out, December 2008–August 2009, prior to residential development on the c1ha brownfield site. A total of three machine and two test pits were excavated across the site. The evaluation revealed the heavy truncation that had occurred across the site due to successive housing development in the 19th and 20th centuries. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Mast Architects

Commonwealth Games Village

Watching brief

Alan Leslie – GUARD

NS 6182 6342 A watching brief was undertaken during site investigation works in an area proposed for development as part of the Commonwealth Games Village in Dalmarnock in the East End of Glasgow. A number of sites are known to have been located in this area (Springfield Print and Dye Works, the Dalmarnock Paper Mills, Glasgow Water Works, Springbank Brickworks, Springbank House, Springfield House and Dalmarnock House), and this work aimed to assess the possible impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

In the first phase of work in September 2008 potentially significant archaeological deposits were identified which probably represent the remains of the Dye Works, Water Works and Paper Mills. Other remains, probably of farm buildings, cottages and tenements, were also encountered across the site. In the second phase of work in December 2009 archaeological deposits were identified which may represent the remains of Dalmarnock House and the factories which were first depicted on the 2nd Edition OS map and known as the Summerfield Works. In addition to these 19th-century industrial remains a peat deposit which contained large pieces of well preserved wood was discovered, sealed by natural sands and gravels close to the River Clyde.

Archive: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR (intended)

Funder: Glasgow City Council

Green Street/London Road

Excavation

Alan Matthews and Claire Williamson – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 60346 64289 (centred on) The excavation undertaken 24 April–13 May 2009 uncovered the remains of Christie's Clay Pipe Factory. Floor levels in the western half had not survived, but in the eastern half most of the heavy machinery

bases survived including the kiln base, the foundations for the chimney, the boiler base and the machinery base for the transfer of power to upper floors. The kiln and the chimney do not appear to have been heavily modified during the use of the factory, but the boiler and machinery bases appear to have been modified several times.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: The New Housing Association

Provan Hall, Easterhouse

Historical research and standing building survey

Gordon Ewart – Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 667 663 A building survey was undertaken of the complex of buildings at Provan Hall on 16 January–13 February 2009. The site comprises two buildings, a N range and a S range, linked by a walled courtyard, with a formal partially walled garden to the W. Both the N and the S buildings are c15m E–W by 6m N–S and consist of ground, first floor and attic levels. The N building has a turret tower at the NE corner. The first floor of the N range is accessed via an external stone stair at the NE corner of the courtyard, built against the S exterior wall of the N building. There may have been an additional or earlier stair against the W elevation of the N building, but there is no evidence for this other than a blocked door aperture at first floor level in the W gable of the N building. The attic level of the N building is accessed via a small hatch in the ceiling of the first floor level SW cupboard. The first floor and attic level of the S building are accessed via an internal central stair.

Although the complex may pre-date the 16th century, particularly the S range, the clearest surviving evidence for the development of the monument is from the mid- to late 16th century with two ranges. This period is associated with William Baillie. By the later 16th and early 17th centuries the two ranges were augmented with an enclosed courtyard and windows inserted in the N range. There was evidence, particularly in the N range, of residential rather than defensive use. By the later 17th and early 18th centuries extensive repairs were enacted, particularly to the roof of the N range, after its purchase by Glasgow Town Council in 1667. During the 18th century the two ranges were changed once again. This time the S range became the main residence and the N range service accommodation. The complex was turned into a farmhouse with outside ancillary buildings from the late 18th to early 20th centuries. Further conversions to the S range in terms of new room layout and access took place during this time. In the 1930s Provan Hall became a public monument and numerous buildings were demolished. The site passed to the NTS in 1938. Since 1979 the site has been leased by Glasgow City Council as a local amenity and heritage site.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Govan

Golspie Street, Govan

Evaluation

Scott Jacobson – Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

NS 5511 6574 An evaluation was carried out 1–2 October 2009 on an urban site between Golspie Street and Shaw Street in support of the construction of a housing development. The evaluation identified the remains of 19th- and 20th-century structures and infrastructure. Ceramics, glass, building material and general rubbish from the 19th and 20th century were also noted (none retained).

Archive: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: North Lanarkshire Council

Napier Drive, Govan

Desk-based assessment and watching brief

Alastair Becket – GUARD

NS 5565 6568 (centred on) A watching brief consisting of monitoring trial pits and boreholes dug as part of a contamination survey was carried out 2–6 February 2009. Archaeological features were identified in several trial pits and the project has provided a valuable opportunity to investigate a potentially archaeologically significant area. A detailed desk-based assessment was also undertaken to examine a range of primary and secondary sources including historic and modern maps, paintings and etchings and documentary sources, revealing a detailed picture of the industrial expansion and development of Govan.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: WA Fairhurst and Partners and Glasgow City Council

18 Pearce Lane, Govan

Watching brief and excavation

Robert Will – GUARD

NS 5541 6578 A watching brief and excavation were carried out in August 2009 during ground-breaking works associated with the final phase of demolition and grubbing up of foundations prior to redevelopment of the area. A previous evaluation had demonstrated that archaeological deposits survived on site, and these deposits were investigated and recorded in advance of site preparation works. Undisturbed archaeological deposits were identified in a small 4 x 3m area at the western end of the site, adjacent to the previous evaluation trenches, beneath later building foundations and demolition debris. The investigations confirmed that the deposits related to late medieval and post-medieval activity on the site.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Bield Housing Association

Tower of Empire, Bellahouston Park

Geophysical survey and evaluation

Christine Rennie – GUARD

NS 5495 6380 A topographic and geophysical survey was carried out on Bellahouston Hill on 16 October 2008 in order to locate the remains of the Tower of Empire, the focal point of the 1938 Empire Exhibition held in Bellahouston Park. The geophysical survey successfully located the foundations, most of which now lie below a parterre.

On 10 December 2008 an evaluation was undertaken to uncover some of the concrete foundations and ascertain their state of preservation. Three trenches were excavated by mechanical digger and concrete foundation blocks were found in two of the trenches. In the third the concrete had been deliberately broken up and capped with a layer of building debris and clay. A stone-filled drain, probably associated with Dumbreck House, was also found but was not excavated.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: House for an Art Lover

HIGHLAND

Maritime

John Preston Wreck

Underwater survey

Mary Harvey – Nautical Archaeology Society

NM 6583 4437 The Sound of Mull field school undertook a monitoring survey on the site of the John Preston on

13–24 July 2009. We recorded the exposed timber frames and the keel; planning frames were used to document the distribution of the slate cargo in various locations on the site, and their condition. The position of metal artefacts on the site including pipes, a winch and an anchor was documented and finds including wooden pulley wheels and the sole of a shoe were recorded *in situ* and recovered for more detailed recording. Once recorded these artefacts were reburied in a known position on the site.

Archive: NAS (currently)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Applecross

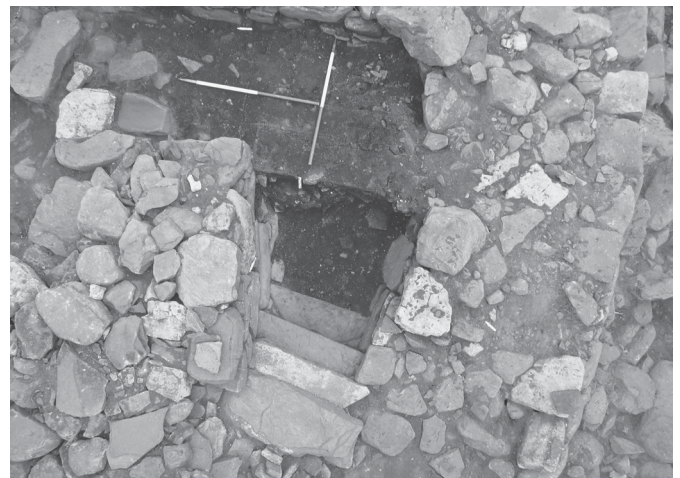
Applecross Broch Community Archaeology Project

Excavation

Cathy Dagg and Cait McCullagh – Applecross Archaeological Society

NG 7118 4433 The fifth season of excavation, undertaken 5–19 September 2009, saw the removal of the collapse and demolition overburden of the last, SW quadrant of the site. This proved to be in a much better state of preservation than anticipated, with external walling standing to 1.2m high.

Of particular interest was the intramural passage containing the surviving lower steps of the intramural stairway. A later clay-lined hearth was set inside this passage, overlying the steps in a way that would only have been practicable if the passage walling was reduced on at least one side. A possible post setting next to the highest surviving step indicates that the stair had probably been removed and that a temporary wooden partition or screen defined this work or cooking area.



Aerial view of the surviving lower steps of the intramural stairway, Trench 8, Quadrant Four, Applecross Broch

We also investigated a passageway, 0.6m wide and of as yet unknown depth, entering the structure from the W and passing under both the outer and inner walling, separated from the lowest courses of these walls by a 150mm deep deposit of mixed material overlying a compacted ashy deposit 100mm deep. The passage is cut into the natural sandy subsoil and is likely to belong to the earliest phase of the site. Partial investigation of this feature was made possible by the removal of an electricity pole, which had been inserted through the broch's inner wall in the early 1960s.

The southern arc of the broch's wall is notable in having two outer arcs of boulder coursing. Interpretations for these include the levelling up of a platform on which to build the main structure, a complex outer defensive walling, or the remains of an earlier phase of buildings of similar dimensions to the broch, where each subsequent rebuild has

shifted the footprint of the structure N by a couple of metres. This last seems unlikely if only because the shift is towards the steepest side of the glacial ridge on which the structure stands. However, more evidence for an earlier structure is possibly present in the SW quadrant, where a deliberate placing of large boulders to flank an area of paving abutting onto the outside wall is reminiscent of the complex entrance of Dun Telve broch and may be the remains of a blockhouse.

Investigation of an area adjacent to the broch's outer wall in the SE quadrant revealed a deep linear cut, covered by large slabs. The walls of the cut were lined with vertical slabs and although this does not exactly match the description given at the time, this may be a part of the souterrain passage recorded in the 1790s.

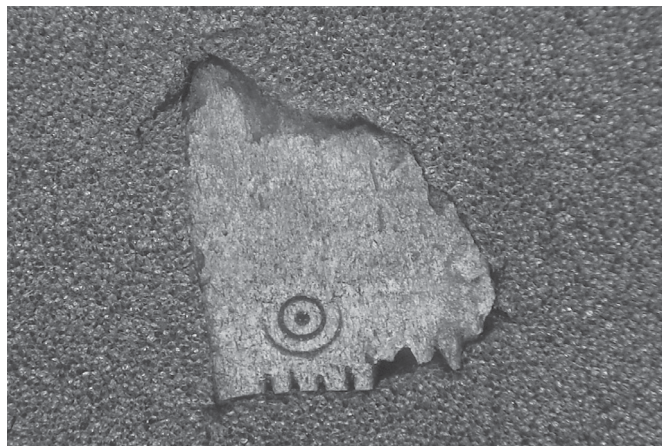
All these features confirm suspicions raised during the 2008 season, that although the structure exhibits many characteristics of a broch, this was probably only one phase of a multi-phase Atlantic Roundhouse-type structure. While the community excavation has so far only removed the overburden to expose the full extent of the structure, it is hoped to continue excavating to investigate the occupation deposits and clarify the phases of the structure.

Sixty-three small finds were recovered. The range of materials includes antler, ceramics, copper alloys, glass and iron. The largest percentage of the assemblage was stone artefacts, including coarse stone tools such as hammer, grinding and polishing stones. Of these, one round sandstone cobble of 74mm diameter is notable. It has both a hammered central depression and percussion marks around the circumference, consistent with its probable use as a combined anvil and hammerstone. It was recovered from between the lintel slabs of the linear cut adjacent to the outer wall of the broch, in the SE quadrant. This tool is typical of much of the stone assemblage recovered from secondary contexts, having possibly been re-used or re-deposited into the construction, shoring and infilling of the contexts in which they were found.

This season saw the first indication of high-status metalware being used on the site. The remains of what appears to be a degraded copper alloy pin, 45mm in length, were recovered at the threshold between the passage to the inner courtyard and the cooking area, created close to the lower steps of the previously mentioned intramural passage. Whilst the artefact appears to consist almost entirely of corrosion product (verdigris), it is hoped that specialist analysis will provide a likely date of manufacture.

The recovery of a plano-convex cake of ferrous material and associated detritus, measuring 110mm in diameter, and formed by a run-off of tap slag collecting in a circular pit close to a smelting furnace, indicates iron being smelted in a furnace heated to above 1000° centigrade. It is believed that such temperatures were not achieved by native Iron Age metalworkers and are more likely to indicate, at the earliest, 16th-century metalworking. While only further specialist analysis can confirm the chronology of iron smelting on the site, the potential for an early modern context adds significantly to the already complex multi-phasing suggested by the structural record.

The antler comb end-plate fragment, 19 x 25mm, recovered from a silty loam deposit layer in the inner courtyard area, is suggestive of another period of activity. With its distinctive dot and ring decoration on both faces, and graduated teeth, this plate fragment is readily recognisable as an element of a double-sided composite comb of the type produced in Scotland in the 7th to 9th centuries. It is one of up to three toothed plates that would have been fixed with iron rivets along a horizontal brace plate.



An antler comb end-plate fragment with distinctive dot and ring decoration, Applecross Broch

As in previous seasons most of the finds from the 2009 season were found in re-deposited and other secondary contexts. This is consistent with the project design to define and record the extent of the structural footprint while avoiding excavating occupation layers. However, the range of materials and artefact types is already providing insights into both the complex chronology of the site and the diverse economy, pursuits and preferences of its occupants.

Report: Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER) and Applecross Archaeology Society

Funder: Applecross Campsite, Highland LEADER, The Hugh Fraser Foundation, Wester Ross Strathpeffer and Lochalsh Ward

Ardclach/Cawdor

Tom nan Clach Wind Farm – Eastern Access Route

Walkover survey

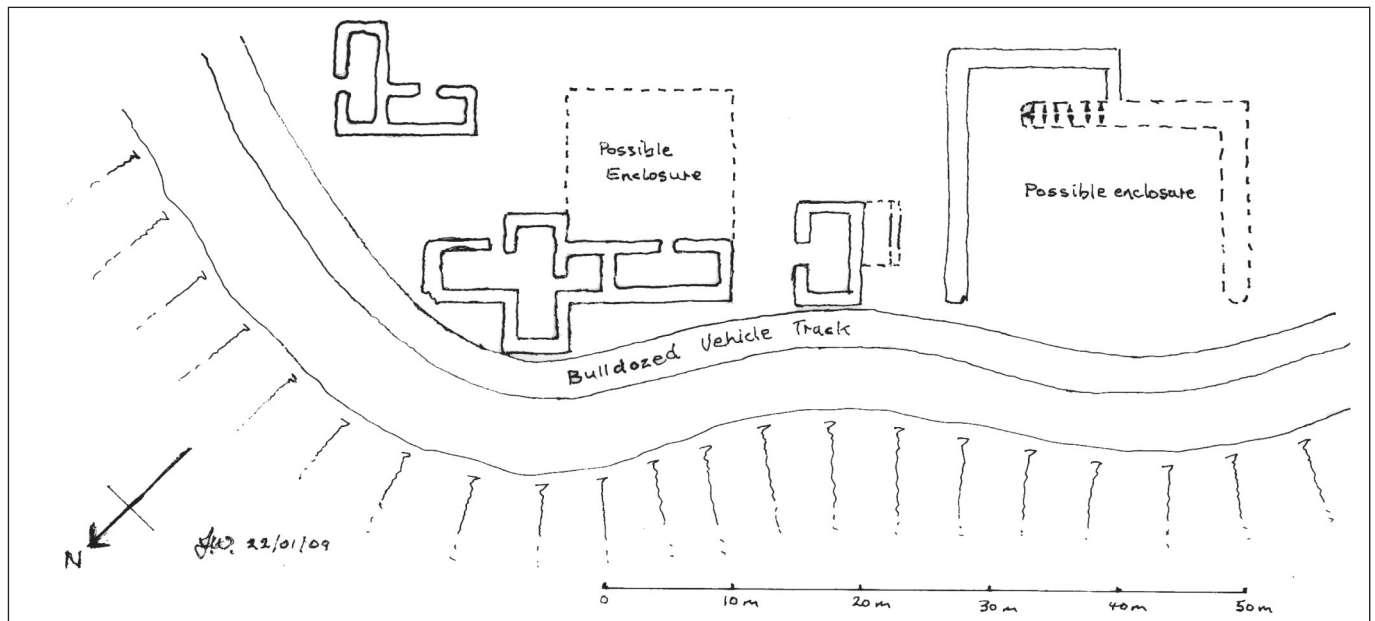
Mary Peteranna and John Wombell – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 9435 3840 – NH 8685 3490 A walkover survey was conducted 22–29 January 2009 as part of an environmental assessment for a possible access route to a proposed wind farm. Thirty-three structures were identified and recorded, most of which were within three post-medieval rural settlements in the Rhilean Burn valley. The previous RCAHMS, HHER and OS records of these settlements were found to be inaccurate.

NH 912 387 **Rhibanchor** The settlement lies above a river valley and adjacent to a modern road. Rhibanchor is shown on the 1st Edition OS 1:10560 map as three unroofed structures (or open pens) and is annotated as being 'in ruins'. It does not appear on the present day 1:25000 OS map and is recorded by name only, *Rhilean Burn*, on the HHER. It is on a moraine terrace c10m above the river and may have existed before the 1829 flood and survived, or have replaced earlier buildings in the haugh that were destroyed by the flood. The farms of Banchor and Little Banchor are in the Findhorn valley less than 2km N of Rhibanchor and it is probable that Rhibanchor was first used as a summer shieling attached to the farm of Banchor.

There are at least five dry stone building structures and one dry stone enclosure wall. One of the structures sits detached and four are semi-detached in pairs. The present track runs on the N side of the township, so close that a corner of one building, the end wall of another building and one wall of the pen have been truncated.

Two sub-circular structures, possibly shielings, lay 40m E of the settlement surrounded by evidence of earlier land use. On the haugh below the settlement terrace there is a



Scale plan of Rhibanchor. Drawing by John Wombell.

'D'-shaped, flat-topped moraine mound 15m wide with a substantial turf and stone-built pen attached to its eastern end, retained by dry stone walling.

NH 893 365 **Rhilean** A settlement is identified on the 1st Edition OS 1:10560 map, showing one large roofed building, and referred to as Rhilean Burn 2 on the HHER. Eleven structures were recorded at Rhilean township in varying states of preservation that suggest multiple periods of occupation. The buildings were mostly small and round-ended with sub-rectangular outshots consisting of low, turf-covered footings. Some remains are very low to the ground, with only the turf-covered stone footings surviving. There is a well preserved, stone-lined corn kiln and attached kiln-barn of turf and stone. The most recent structures are of low, double-faced dry stone construction. There is also clear evidence of two phases of enclosure, of cultivation in the surrounding fields, and of a turf mound with stone footings and ditch enclosure that surrounds most of the site and partially underlies a later enclosure.

NH 892 361 **Upper Rhilean** The 1st Edition OS 1:10560 map does not show the settled area of Upper Rhilean, although it could correspond with Rhilean Burn 1 on the HHER. The settlement is on the haugh c550m S of Rhilean township. It is much closer to Rhilean Burn and appears to have been subject to greater fluvial erosion. Seven structures were recorded and all of the visible buildings are wasted stone footings that may have supported turf walls. Only a pentagonal enclosure is of stone and turf construction and may well have been rebuilt more than once.

NH 891 359 (centred on) Two shielings and three sub-circular features were recorded outside the other settlements. Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HHER and Library Service
Funder: Savills Ltd

Ardgour

Allt na Craoibh Uinnsinn

Walkover survey

JE Kirby and M Gascoigne

NM 9197 5835 **Recessed platform** 9.4 x 7.4m. Rear scarp to 0.7m, with a revetment of stone to 0.3m high, and extending through an arc of c230°

NM 9205 5842 **Recessed platform** 7 x 7m. Rear scarp to 0.65m with a stone-built front revetment to 0.7m.

NM 9202 5840 **Structure(s)** Rectangular building 6.85

x 3.70m within dry stone walls 0.7m wide x 1.1m high. Opposing entrances in the N and S walls are 0.65m wide with a lamb-fostering pen in the SW corner. A crude extension abutting the W side 6.0 x 2.7m has an entrance 1.4m wide in the S wall.

NM 9225 6287 **Pollarded Ash** The gravel fan here provides the best sheep grazing in the vicinity but the ground was too stony for cultivation. This may well be the ash tree from which the burn takes its name.

Funder: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group/Garbh Chriochan
a' Deas Lost Placenames Survey

Cille Mhaodain

Bloomery

JE Kirby and M Gascoigne

NN 0124 6572 The spoil generated during the replacement of a hydro-electric pole contained a considerable amount of slag, indicating the presence of a bloomery within the depopulated settlement of Keil, but there was no sign of charcoal or burnt clay.

Funder: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group/Garbh Chriochan
a' Deas Lost Placenames Survey

Cille Mhaodain

Fieldwalking

JE Kirby and M Gascoigne

NN 0122 6574 The only small finds were three worked pieces of grey/white flint, a few widely scattered pieces of iron slag, a possible fragment of a blue glass bead and a number of sherds of 19th-century crockery.

Funder: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group

Dail na h'Uamha

Cave/rock shelter

JE Kirby and M Gascoigne

NM 9098 5590 The name Dail na h'Uamha, the Field of the Cave is derived from a small cave in the cliffs of the 10m raised beach. It is W-facing, 6.3m deep by 7.8m at its widest, with a height of 3.3m. The floor is covered in boulders and no occupation debris is visible. The entrance has been reduced by a curving wall c6m in length, with an entrance 1.9m wide on the N side.

Funder: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group/Garbh Chriochan
a' Deas Lost Placenames Survey.

Ardnamurchan

Acharacle Primary School, Acharacle

Peat survey and evaluation

Ciara Clarke – AOC Archaeology Group

NM 676 678 A sub-peat and findspot survey and a palaeoenvironmental assessment were undertaken, 13–17 July 2009, in response to the recovery of five radially split wooden planks from an exposed section in a newly cut drainage ditch. The ditch had been cut under supervision during preparation works for a playing field next to the new primary school at Acharacle.

The survey recorded both the topography of the peat floor and the present ground surface at 5m intervals, with closer 1m interval sampling in the vicinity of the findspot and in two previously identified surface mounds of possible archaeological significance. A rapid assessment of the exposed drainage ditch sections identified a further mound feature and anthropogenic cut features in this newly identified mound, and in one of the previously identified mounds. The peat in the vicinity of the previously recovered wooden planks was sampled. No further artefacts were recovered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Highland Council

Ardnamurchan Transitions Project

Research field school

Hannah Cobb, Hélène Gray, Oliver Harris and Philip Richardson – University of Manchester/University of Cambridge and University of Newcastle

NM 5470 7076 Excavations at Cladh Aindreis chambered cairn began in 2006, focusing on the cairn's structural sequence and landscape relationships. In 2009 Historic Scotland once again kindly granted permission for the excavation of three trenches and work took place from 23 August–5 September 2009.

Trench 1 was expanded into the forecourt of the cairn. Previous years' excavations in Trench 1 have aimed to find the front of the cairn; however, no evidence of any structural cairn material has been recorded. Instead, the excavation has revealed packing material, which is thought to relate to the blocking of the cairn in its final phases of use in the Neolithic. The 2009 excavations confirmed this interpretation, with layers of earth and gravel, containing fragments of pottery and bone, blocking a curved façade, similar to many other Clyde cairns. Having helped to identify the 'front' of the monument in 2010 an extension to this trench will clarify its shape and investigate whether the chamber was accessible from this direction.

Trench 9 was opened immediately behind the chamber in the centre of the monument and aimed to determine if the cairn was constructed on a shell midden. However, while the intention was to excavate through cairn material, what appeared to be a possible 'closed cist' was encountered and excavations were stopped pending further consultation with Historic Scotland. Probable Neolithic pottery was also recovered from this trench.

Trench 4 was re-opened following the discovery of a possible entrance to a structure in 2008. The trench revealed a complex sequence of structures which are yet to be fully resolved. However, the results of the 2009 season appear to show that a kerbed cairn was built on the SW corner of the chambered cairn. Later, what appears to be a square cellular structure was built on top of the kerb cairn with a possible long cist inserted into the entrance of the cellular structure. A full dating and post-excavation programme is under way which aims to resolve some of these issues. Further

excavations are planned for 2010.

Archive: Highland SMR and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: University of Manchester, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and CFA Archaeology Ltd

Bourblaige – Township and Fort

Geophysical and topographic survey

Anne Bankier – University of Glasgow (post-graduate research)

A limited programme of geophysical survey using magnetometry and resistivity was undertaken during one week in April 2009. In total nine small grids were surveyed, seven around the depopulated township and two at the nearby fort. The aim of this work was to explore the potential of geophysical survey techniques for identifying earlier phases of activity at the sites.

NM 5470 6230 (centred on) **Township** The results demonstrated that both techniques were working with visible features such as overgrown walling and rig and furrow showing up quite well. However, although some interesting anomalies were identified, it is too early to identify these as conclusive evidence of earlier phases. A more exhaustive programme of geophysical survey in the future may resolve some of these anomalies and provide invaluable information on the development of the township.

NM 5501 6247 **Fort** The surviving walls were recorded using a total station and a limited topographic survey of the summit was also carried out. Both the geophysical survey techniques picked up the overgrown walling of the fort. A strong positive magnetic anomaly was also found in a central position on the main summit that could indicate the presence of a hearth.

Report: Historic Scotland

Funder: Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland and the Caledonian Research Foundation

Assynt

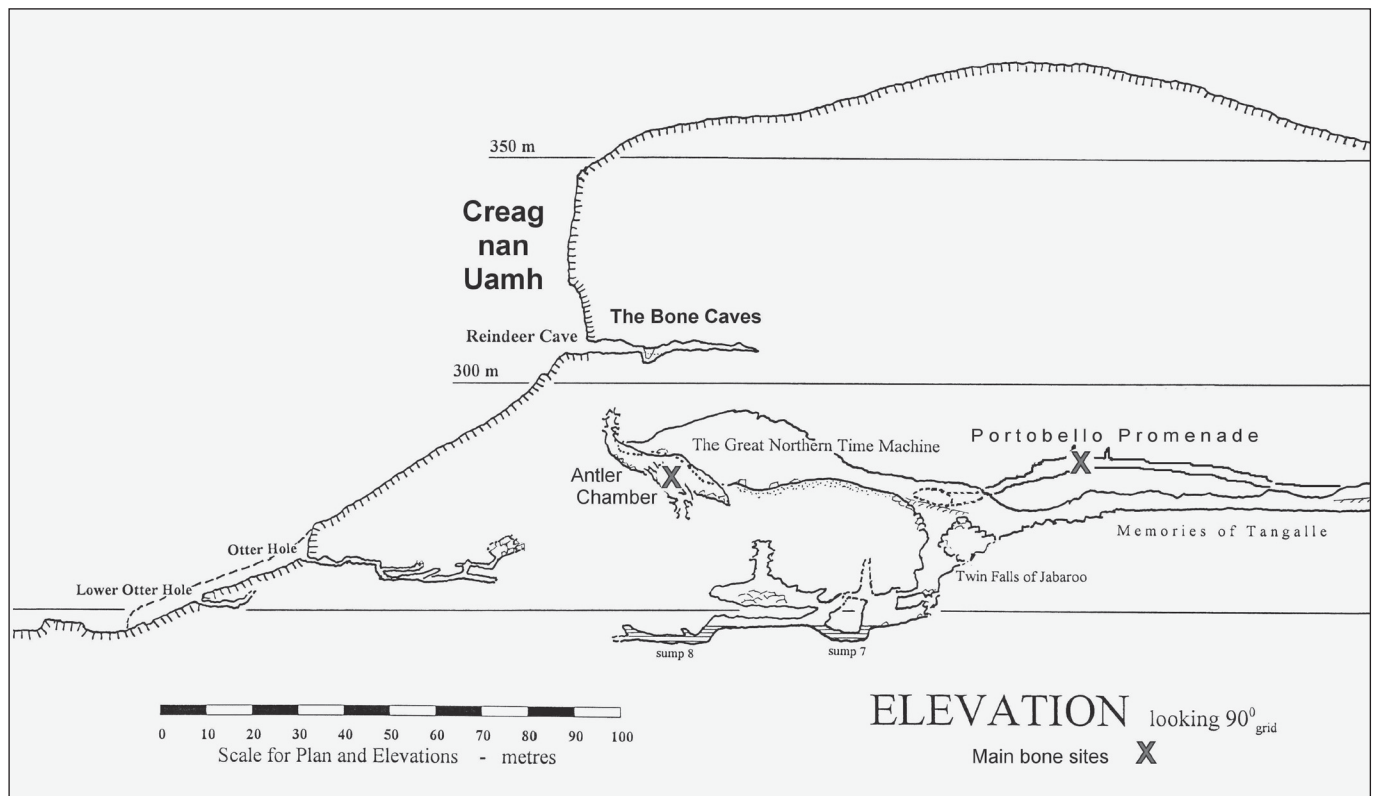
Uamh an Claonaite

Survey, excavation, sampling and analysis

Steven Birch and Ivan Young – Grampian Speleological Group, Edinburgh



The brown bear skull from the Antler Chamber, Uamh an Claonaite



Elevation of Creag nan Uamh showing relationship of Claonaite and the main bone sites to the Bone Caves

NC 2680 1702 In 2008 (DES 2008, 98) most of the skeleton of a brown bear was removed from the Portobello Promenade passage (NC 2688 1690) and an ulna was recovered from Legless Highway (NC 2688 1695). Further visits were made to both of these sites 16 May–31 October 2009.

A detailed examination of the first site unearthed some small rib fragments and a metacarpal, while a vertebra and rib fragments were found lying exposed near the second. The main finds were the result of a caver spotting a reindeer antler protruding from sediments in what is now named Antler Chamber (NC 2682 1700). This chamber lies directly under the Bone Caves, though any connecting passage has been choked, possibly for many thousands of years. While assessing the work several more finds were made including a bear humerus lying on the surface, a wild horse lower mandible, and more reindeer antler fragments and a rib protruding from the floor sediments. The prize find was a superb, almost completely undamaged, brown bear skull, hidden behind a slab next to the chamber wall. Permission was sought and granted by Historic Scotland and all finds were collected and taken to NMS for conservation.

The bear skeleton recovered in 2008 has been radiocarbon dated at $23,650 \pm 110$ BP, making this the first Scottish Pleistocene brown bear. A month later the isolated bear ulna was found to be much older at $45,000 \pm 1000$ BP. Three finds from Antler Chamber were dated: a reindeer antler at $12,110 \pm 40$ BP; a bear humerus at $11,625 \pm 40$ BP; and a wild horse mandible at $11,595 \pm 40$ BP. These dates will help to refine the chronology of the Late Devensian ice sheet in Assynt, as brown bear would not be present during full glacial conditions and the cave entrances would not have been accessible. We gratefully acknowledge Scottish Natural Heritage's assistance in funding the radiocarbon dates for this project.

Archive: Sealladh Alainn, 4 Upper Breakish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, IV42 8PY – Data Structure Report: Highland Council SMR, Historic Scotland, RCAHMS and SNH (intended)
Funder: Grampian Speleological Group, NMS and SNH

Auldearn

New Barn, Wester Lochloy Farm, Nairn

Desk-based assessment and watching brief

Nick Garry – Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd

NH 9250 5750 Work was undertaken, July–December 2008, prior to the construction of a house. The assessment indicated that the area had been used for arable cultivation/forestry since the later part of the 19th century and that the nearest archaeological site was a pre-improvement farmstead to the E. No significant archaeological features were discovered during the monitored topsoil stripping of the house plot and access road.

Report: Highland Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr and Mrs D Cox

Boleskine and Abertarff

Ardoch Woods, Whitebridge

Survey

Stuart Farrell

NH 487 125 (centred on) A desktop and walkover survey were undertaken in September 2009 for an area of 320ha of proposed new woodland at Ardoch. Work revealed the following unrecorded archaeological sites.

NH 4955 1298 – Farmstead

NH 4800 1299 – Sluice, pond and lade

NH 48138 11802 – Pen

Report: HSMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Dell Estate

Boleskine and Abertarff/Daviot and Dunlichity

Daviot to Whitebridge Overhead Line Renewal

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

Cait McCullagh – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

The overhead electric power line extends from Daviot

(NH 7225 3966) to the Wester Drummond Generator SW of Whitebridge (cNH 469 139), with branches at Foyers (cNH 4998 2024) and Glenlia (cNH 5113 2083). Work was conducted, 8 June–5 July 2009, to establish the nature and extent of any archaeology affected by the power line refurbishment. In total 57 sites were identified during the assessment and survey. Most of these were as previously described apart from the following:

NH 68180 33498 (approx) **Spiral/‘C’-shaped feature, Tordarroch** This spiral/‘C’-shaped embankment measures c24m long internally. Its function was not obvious.

NH 7089 3853 **Faillie and Daviot West** This Bronze Age (2400–551 BC) hut circle was identified as a partially visible feature set into a SE slope by the OS in 1970. It was recorded as measuring 9m overall with the wall spread to c2m. No visible remains were identified during the walkover survey. However, undergrowth may have obscured the feature.

NH 7089 3853 **Field system, Faillie and Daviot West** The OS found a possibly associated field system which had been recently ploughed over and afforested. No visible remains were identified during the walkover survey.

NH 6740 3240 (centred on) **Ballone Township** This undated township was recorded in 1992 by the RCAHMS who noted 15 buildings, 5 kilns and 2 rectangular platforms (NH63SE 79 and NH63SE 80). During the walkover survey at least five roofless, stone buildings and an enclosure were identified (centred on NH 67502 32508). Within this group a slate roofed building seemed to post-date the surrounding structures.

NH 6731 3240 In 1992 RCAHMS noted a group of four buildings set into a NW-facing slope above the head of a small burn. During the walkover survey at least two buildings and the outline of a possible enclosure were found, indicated by turf-grown footings (centred on NH 6746 3245).

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HHER and Library Service (intended)

Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy

Boleskine and Abertarff/Dores

Survey of the 18th-century Military Road Network – IRS Foyers

Landscape assessment

Colin Shepherd

As part of its commitment to managing the historical and natural heritage resources in its care, Forestry Commission Scotland has undertaken a survey and assessment of those parts of the 18th-century military road network crossing the National Forest Estate in Inverness, Ross and Skye, Lochaber and North Highland Forest Districts. All stretches were assessed, October–November 2009, in order to determine appropriate management regimes. During this work a substantial number of new features were discovered, including previously unrecorded sections of road. The assessment included noting stretches of road with apparently intact original features, such as parallel drains or areas of possibly original cobbling. Where sections of the road appeared well-preserved, though masked by overburdens of vegetation (eg deep turf), potential features indicated by terrain and drainage were noted. The sites noted here are those whose designation is certain and visible; all further information is available from the survey archive.

The accurate dating of features in a monument that has been developing for at least 300 years and for an indeterminate period prior to the early 18th century is impossible. Earlier routeways were certainly drawn into the military network. The features noted here are those of early appearance, though a post-18th-century date must be considered until further work is undertaken. Each feature has been given a unique number (eg IRS141 is Site 141).

NH 4945 1787 **Foyers** Large boulders alongside the present road can be shown to relate to an early phase of road construction (see below). IRS141

NH 4949 1834 **Foyers** The SE corner of a boundary bank runs at 225° before turning 90° for a short distance, then ends at a hollow. It encloses good, level ground. It does not align with the military road banks to the N of it. IRS144

NH 4978 1898 **Foyers** A newly recognised short piece of road in excellent condition, which demonstrates road construction techniques used in the area. It is c4m wide between banks of large boulders. The nearby section of road (IRS 141), previously considered an unlikely candidate for the original course, shows the same method of construction and is likely to be an earlier course. The earlier section fits Roy's plan more accurately and the present course, which loops around Fairburn, would seem to be a later construction designed to create a more gradual gradient. IRS150

NH 4963 1884 **Foyers** A stretch of earlier road construction on the W side of the modern road. Only the outer boulder-lined kerb and a portion of carriageway are visible. IRS151

NH 4952 1875 **Foyers** Dyke composed of a single line of large boulders. It is probably a dyke defining the lower haughland. IRS152

NH 4995 1910 **Foyers** This proposed alternative route (NH41NE 9.01) appears to be confirmed by its construction, which is identical to IRS150. It has large boulders forming a 'kerb', is 4m wide and crosses the burn via a crumbling 2-span culvert (NH41NE 9.03). This section of road is in excellent condition and accurately matches Roy's depiction of the military road in this area. IRS153

NH 5002 1973 **Foyers** A short stretch of level ground close to the edge of the scarp suggests that the earlier road ran outside the line of the present one. IRS154

NH 5511 2848 **Foyers** Two-celled building with footings facing downslope. Not shown on 1st Edition OS map and probably pre-improvement. IRS156

NH 4997 1942 **Foyers** The military road as depicted by Roy can be seen heading NE into the wood before looping back to rejoin the modern road. This route appears to have been taken to avoid a deep cleft. IRS168

NH 5001 1944 **Foyers**. Hollow-way leading uphill from the junction of the newly recognised road section (noted above) and the modern road. It is possibly related to summer grazing. IRS169

Archive: FCS, Inverness and RCAHMS

Funder: Forestry Commission Scotland

Boleskine and Abertarff/Urquhart and Glenmoriston

Survey of the 18th-century Military Road Network – IRS Inchnacardoch and Inverwick

Landscape assessment

Colin Shepherd

The following features were recorded during a landscape management survey of the 18th-century military road network as described above.

NH 2924 1160 **Inverwick** Badly degraded and collapsed early stone culvert. IRS010

NH 2916 1166 **Inverwick** Early square stone culvert, still in use. IRS011

NH 3643 0978 **Inchnacardoch** Early square stone culvert. Difficult to access but still functioning. IRS013

NH 3603 0981 **Inchnacardoch** Fine early single-spanned bridge, still in use. IRS035

NH 3641 0970 **Inchnacardoch** A bank/dyke loops away from the modern track for a short distance over a slight rise

to the N. This route might pre-date a later realignment made to smooth out the gradient. IRS039.

NH 3056 1123 **Inverwick** An early stone culvert appears to have been replaced by a modern plastic pipe at a higher level. IRS059

NH 3027 1125 **Inverwick** Probably early stone culvert. IRS064

NH 3011 1126 **Inverwick** Modern ford taking water from abandoned early stone culvert. IRS068

NH 2898 1179 **Inverwick** Oblique-angled early stone culvert. Barely functioning. IRS081

NH 2881 1199 **Inverwick** Presently functioning as a small ford, the water levels on either side of the track suggest there is an early blocked culvert at this point. IRS082

NH 2828 1207 **Inverwick** The terrain indicates there should be a drainage feature at this point. The generally good condition of the road in this area suggests that evidence for it is likely to still exist. IRS086

Archive: FCS, Inverness and RCAHMS

Funder: Forestry Commission Scotland



Fine example of an 18th-century military bridge still in use today

Bower

Larel Bridge to Hastigrow Overhead Line Renewal

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

Paul Humphreys and John Wood – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

ND 190 580 – ND 265 608 A survey was undertaken, 9 June–2 July 2009, to identify any archaeology likely to be affected by a proposed overhead power line. No significant archaeology was identified.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HHER and Library Service

Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy

Bower/Olrig/Thurso

Hilliclay Stemster Water Main Replacement

Desk-based assessment and watching brief

John Wood – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

ND 160 651 In total 19 features or sites were noted during the desk-based assessment. Key areas of sensitivity were marked and the route of the water main diverted slightly to avoid them. The watching brief identified no further features or sites. However, NW of the Stemster reservoir from about chainage 100m to 600m a lithic scatter including chert, flint and quartzite was found in the ploughsoil. This work was carried out 21 October 2008–8 January 2009.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HHER and Library Service (intended)

Funder: Scottish Water

Bracadale

Rubh'an Dùnain

Field survey

Colin Martin – Morvern Maritime Centre

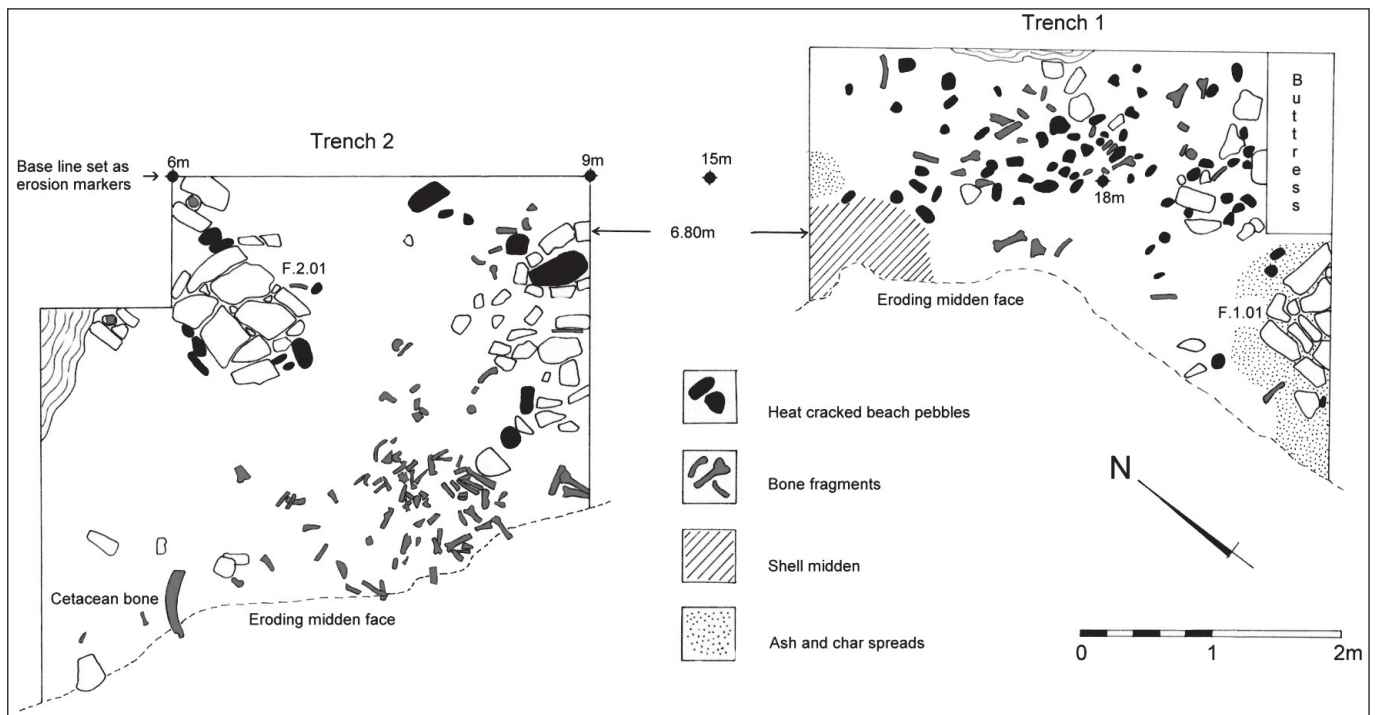
NG 394 162 (centred on) An assessment survey was conducted 23 April–9 May 2009 following the discovery of medieval boat timbers on the northern edge of Loch na h-Àirde in 2000 and 2008. An aerial photography sortie facilitated by RCAHMS was conducted on 31 May 2009. Detailed surveys were conducted on the partly artificial channel 100m long which links the loch to the sea. Associated features include two nausts (stone-lined boat docks) which extend from its N side, close to the seaward end, and the tumbled foundations of at least three buildings. A promontory dun stands on a headland nearby (NG 396 159). Close to the centre of the canal is a blockage of stones, now tumbled but showing evidence of former structural cohesion. The margin of the loch follows the High Spring Tide contour, though its fill derives mainly from the surrounding catchment and is therefore partly fresh, with seawater entering only during extreme high tides. Although water now percolates through the blockage, the level in the loch remains largely constant throughout the tidal cycle.

A systematic search of the loch bed, most of which is less than 1.5m deep, was conducted with masks and snorkels. No further boat components were found, but a partly collapsed stone-built quay, now almost completely under water, extends on either side of the canal's inshore mouth, with a gap in the middle. It was surmised that the canal was constructed so that vessels could be brought into and out of the loch, and water levels managed so that while there they would remain afloat throughout the tide, facilitating mooring or use of the quay. Since the process of bringing vessels into and out of the loch would have been quite complex, it seems likely that the system was intended for the secure over-wintering of craft, or for maintenance and perhaps boatbuilding on the loch's shores.



The canal and its immediate surroundings, Rubh'an Dùnain © Colin Martin

One of the boat timbers found in the loch was probably from a clinker-built four-oared rowing boat c6m long. It has been radiocarbon dated to AD c1100. The other undated timber appears to be from a larger sailing vessel in the same tradition, perhaps more than 10m long. Neither craft could have had a local function in this tiny shallow loch, and were presumably there for safe-keeping or repair, or were being built. This implies that from at least the early 12th century the canal, blockage, and quay system, or some precursor of them, were in operation. Study of this remarkable maritime landscape is continuing, with research focused



Abandonment surface T1 and T2, Uamh an Eich Bhric (Fiskavaig) 2008

on determining the dates, associations and functions of the various features, including the dun.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Uamh an Eich Bhric (Cave of the Speckled Horse)

Rescue excavation

Martin Wildgoose and Steven Birch – Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey/West Coast Archaeological Services

NG 3028 6364 The second season of work at this exposed site saw the excavation of Trench 3 between the previous seasons Trenches 1 and 2. Trench 3 completed the removal of threatened cultural deposits, adding to the evidence for metal smelting/working (both copper/bronze and iron) with new evidence for ivory, bone, leather and antlerworking. A human cranial fragment with a drilled hole was also recovered, adding an interesting dimension to the finds from the site. Occupation of the site has been provisionally dated to AD c50–150.

For more information visit the 'News' section of the High Pasture Cave Website, (www.high-pasture-cave.org). A full description of the work will be provided in a DSR in June 2010.

Archive: Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey (currently)

Finds: NMS

Funder: Historic Scotland, AALS and ACAS

Canisbay

House Site, Auckengill

Watching brief

Catherine Dagg

ND 3727 6392 A watching brief was carried out, 10 June 2009, on a house site next to a group of prehistoric ritual and funerary monuments which occupy a slight rise on the cliff edge. The site is on a thin almost pure peat soil, with evidence for drainage and attempts to bring it into cultivation in the late 19th century. The high peat content of the soil and the topography suggest that, until the introduction of improved draining methods, this area of ground was at best poorly drained and was probably marsh or even standing

water. It would have been of little use for habitation or cultivation. There is the possibility that as marsh or water, it formed a natural barrier protecting and defining the ground containing the group of monuments.

Report: HCAU

Funder: Mr and Mrs Southgate

House Site, Huna

Watching brief

Catherine Dagg

ND 36014 73491 The watching brief undertaken on 17 April 2009 noted two buried ground surfaces, with intervening layers of windblown sand, overlying deep peat. No archaeological features were recorded.

Report: HCAU

Funder: J and M Cormack

Cawdor

Cawdor

Desk-based assessment and watching brief

Roz Gillis – Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd

NH 84394 50237 A total of 16 pits were dug between September 2008–January 2009 in the two areas of the proposed Cawdor Estate development. Two potential archaeological features were observed in the field S of the new primary school (Area A). A possible N–S boundary ditch was recorded in test pit 12 and an oval pit with a charcoal rich fill was discovered and investigated in test pit 14. No other archaeological features were recorded.

Report: Highland Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Cawdor Discretionary Trust Trustees

Clyne

Back Beach, Brora

Excavation

Janet Hooper, Joanna Hambly and Jacqueline Aitken – Clyne Heritage Society

NC 9047 0329 The Clyne Heritage Society with the SCAPE Trust undertook a third year of excavation from 15–30 August

2009. The excavation was funded by Historic Scotland and their support is gratefully acknowledged. The principal outcomes of this season's work were:

- The almost total excavation of the buildings previously revealed in Trenches 2 and 4.
- The secure identification of excavated buildings and features with those depicted on historic maps.
- Direct evidence of salt production in the form of waste material, known as pan-scratch.
- The recognition of the potential of the remains of the 'Old Salt Works', in use for short periods between 1598 and 1617.

It is now certain that the long building annotated 'Salt Pans' and the structure lying at 90° to the coastline on John Kirk's 1772 estate plan showing the salt works in use, have succumbed completely to erosion. Of the two other buildings shown on the plan, a concentration of stone, brick, mortar and tile eroding out of the coast edge is probably all that remains of the eastern structure, but the structure in Trench 4, partly excavated in 2007 and 2008, is almost certainly, the more westerly of the two buildings.

The excavation of the building in Trench 4 was completed during 2009 and demonstrated that its W end was separated by an internal partition, of possible mortared timber construction, from the hearth complex in its centre. Most deposits contemporary with the use of the building on the E side of the partition were truncated by a pit (c2.4m in diameter, 1.2m deep) that was excavated and backfilled in the standing building just prior to its demolition and extensive robbing. It was probably dug to retrieve equipment once the salt works had gone out of use. A brick-lined conduit, possibly containing a pipe, ran along the seaward side of the building and may have brought water in/out of the structure. The excavation of the W end of this building confirmed its industrial use, though the precise nature of the activity taking place remains unclear.



Children from Brora primary school visit the Saltman's house in Trench 2

Trench 2 was extended to uncover the W end of the Saltman's house with the aim of establishing its dimensions and clarifying its function. Like the building in Trench 4, this structure also appears to be around 15m in length and to have been divided into two, with fireplaces set into each side of the division wall. Both fireplaces appear to be on a domestic scale. The fact that it is referred to as the 'Salt-maker's House', rather than simply as the Saltman's House, in the text accompanying John Farey's 1813 'Mineral Map of the Coal Field near Brora', could indicate that it was divided into two smaller units as dwellings for the salt workers. Alternatively the two fireplaces may indicate that this building was used for the drying and storage of the salt.

A significant conclusion from this year's work is that this building appears to post-date the establishment of the salt works in 1767 and the making of the first salt, as pan scratch has been recovered from the primary deposits. Pan- or stone-scratch was a crust of calcium sulphate and magnesium chloride which had to be chipped from the pans at regular intervals, a process known as 'paddling'. This would confirm the accuracy of the two maps on which our understanding of the layout of the 'New' Salt Works rests. The Saltman's House does not appear on Kirk's map of 1772, but it is the only structure depicted on Farey's map of 1812, drawn up after the salt works had gone out of use in 1777.



Kirk's 'Intended Waggon Road' revealed in Trench 7

A 26m long trench (Trench 7) was laid out parallel to the shoreline to the E of Trench 4 to investigate geophysical anomalies recorded in the 2008 survey (undertaken by Orkney College Geophysics Unit), one of which appeared to correspond with the 'Intended Waggon Road' shown on Kirk's 1772 map. This was identified in the eastern part of the trench as a cobbled roadway with a surface of highly compacted coal dust. In the western half of the trench a distinctive geophysical anomaly that corresponded with a low mound was found to be an industrial midden composed of numerous discrete dumps of burnt stone, coal, mortar, clay, ash and concentrations of pan-scratch. The 'Waggon Road' and midden are contemporary and the ground surface between and around them was covered with a layer of coal dust, apparently deposited directly onto windblown sand with no trace of any vegetation. This gives an insight into the industrial environment of the time and the potential instability of the contemporary landscape.

The continued erosion of the large dune which contains the remains of the 'Old' Salt Works has revealed that the surviving remains of the building partially recorded in 2007 are far more substantial than previously thought. Newly exposed fragments of masonry, quite distinct in build and materials from those of the 18th-century 'New Salt Works', indicate that a NW-SE oriented building at least 15m long may survive in the dune. The existence of a largely intact building raises the possibility of recovering a substantial insight into the 'Old'

Salt Works. Since it is under considerable threat from coastal erosion, it is hoped that this building can form the focus of work in 2010.

The third season of excavation at Brora has significantly increased our understanding of the 18th-century Brora salt works, and highlighted the important research potential of the 'Old' Salt Works. Again the enthusiasm and energy of the volunteers has made the biggest contribution to the project.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: HHER

Funder: Historic Scotland, The SCAPE Trust and Sutherland Estate

Contin/Fodderty

Survey of the 18th-century Military Road Network – North Highlands

Landscape assessment

Colin Shepherd

The following features were recorded during a landscape management survey of the 18th-century military road network as described under military roads IRS Foyers, Boleskine and Abertarff/Dores.

NH 4506 5781 **Contin** This short alternative track appears to represent the original line. It consists of a good carriageway of c4m width with parallel banks. It leads down to a still-functioning ford before rejoining the modern track. NH001

NH 4432 5923 **Rogie** The modern track forks right at this point; however, the original line carries straight on upon a raised bed towards an earlier bridging spot. NH002

NH 4248 5920 **Rogie** The remains of a longhouse with garden and at least one other building sitting in an extensive system of enclosure, presumably part of the dispersed settlement of Rogie (NH46SW 3). NH004

NH 4224 5983 **Garve** Curvilinear dyke and a probable clearance cairn between the dyke and the ford. Both features suggest a pre-improvement date. NH006

NH 4065 6097 **Garve** Possible capping stones for a blocked culvert which appears to have been fed by a back drain. NH013

NH 4064 6104 **Garve** A 'quarried' area dug through the revetment supporting this section of road. Its function is difficult to determine. If it is a quarry for stone, it is hard to understand the need to dig down into a specific area when good stones abound all across this slope. One possibility is that it was seen as a convenient place to construct a lime kiln with the building materials readily to hand. The lime could also be loaded from the ready-made access route leading to the top. There is a large flue-like gully on the downslope side. NH016

NH 3469 6358 **Corriemoillie** A short stretch of earlier road can be seen on the S side of Corriemoillie Wood, defined by a bank and level area and following the base of the scarp. NH022

Archive: FCS, Inverness and RCAHMS

Funder: Forestry Commission Scotland

Contin/Kincardine

Alladale Estate, Strathcarron

Survey

Stuart Farrell

Six areas of ground totalling c250ha were surveyed for forestry on the Alladale Estate in December 2008. A number of previously unrecorded sites were noted:

NH 39208 90405 Shooting butt

NH 3690 8393 Lodge, outbuildings

NH 3136 8347 Farmstead

NH 42211 87512 Farmstead

NH 42250 87570 Sheepfold

NH 42224 87291 Possible building

NH 41608 87128 Bridge

NH 3837 8526 Structures

NH 39668 85820 Sheepfold

NH 40815 86698 Bothy

NH 41074 89020 House

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: HSMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Alladale Estate for Kyle of Sutherland Fisheries Trust

Creich/Lairg

Cassley to Shin

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

NC 3962 2538 – NH 5725 9747 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey (the latter on 20–24 April 2009) were undertaken in advance of the refurbishment of pylons carrying an overhead power line, along the E shore of Loch Shin and the E bank of the River Shin, near Lairg. The route crossed mainly heathland, upland pasture and forestry, and passed through a variety of historic landscapes including an extensive scheduled area to the S of Lairg, containing numerous hut circles and other prehistoric and later features.

Only two previously unrecorded sites were noted. At NC 40297 24604, towards the N end of the route, was a sub-circular scoop, some 9m across and 1.5m deep, perhaps a borrow pit associated with nearby forestry road. At NH 57391 97716, near Inveran, were the remains of a two-celled structure almost completely masked by vegetation. The building measured c5.5 x 3m within dry stone rubble walls, 0.5m wide, which stood only one to two courses high. There was no visible evidence of associated structures or features nearby.

Archive and Report: Historic Scotland, HSMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy plc

Cromdale, Inverallan and Advie

Croft Scalliaich, Dulnain Bridge

Watching brief

Stuart Farrell

NJ 00904 25259 A watching brief was conducted for a new house in October 2009. The development site is to the SE of the site of a cairn (NJ02NW 2). No archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

Report: HSMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr G Rae

Croy and Dalcross

Old Leanach Cottage, Culloden

Standing building recording and analysis

Amanda Gow, Tom Addyman, Kenneth MacFadyen and Tanja

Romankiewicz – Addyman Archaeology

NH 7449 4499 A standing building survey, analytical account and comparative study were undertaken January–March 2009 to inform future conservation. The small, originally T-shaped cottage was probably constructed in the early 18th century, as part of improvements on the Culloden Estate. The T-plan layout and clay-bonded coarse rubble-stone construction, with turf gables and a thatched roof, closely parallels that of King's Stable Cottage, also on the Culloden Estate, and probably part of the same improvement scheme. The two structures were found to be of almost precisely the same plan, detail (where these

could be compared) and dimensions. King's Stables Cottage was previously surveyed and analysed in 1999 (Addyman, *DES* 2000, 50). A brief assessment of traditional building methods and materials of the area has demonstrated that the construction methods used for both houses were comparatively sophisticated for their period. They were perhaps erected as higher status dwellings for senior estate staff or tenants.

Old Leanach saw many structural changes carried out up to the early 20th century. These included the addition of the buttresses against the N wall, the later demolition of the western part of the T-plan and extension to the E (generating the existing L-plan in c1860). The last occupant of the cottage died in 1912 and the Gaelic Society of Inverness subsequently maintained the building, erecting a low-pitched roof to replace an earlier, much steeper one. The NTS gained ownership of the building in 1944 and carried out several small-scale alterations and repairs. In 1978 the early 20th-century roof was replaced with a new steeper-pitched roof. However, cruck frame fragments belonging to the original roof indicate that the 1978 structure was not an exact replacement. It also remains questionable whether the original cottage was thatched with heather, as extant and documented since the 1920s, or if more traditional straw thatching had originally been employed.

The cottages of Old Leanach and King's Stables are of particular historical interest due to their location on the Culloden battlefield. The project concluded that the existing structures, though each subsequently modified, were probably in existence at the time of the battle in 1746, and that their remarkable survival is accounted for by their association with that iconic event.

A notable feature now confirmed at both buildings was an apparently semi-concealed 'loop-hole' at the re-entrant angle that might have provided a moderate degree of defence at the principal entrance, whose approach it commanded. There may originally have been no other window openings. Rather than being a serious defence this may have simply been a pragmatic precaution at a time when itinerants were commonplace.

Archive: NTS (intended).

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Daviot and Dunlichity

Carr Ban, Inverarnie

Walkover survey and watching brief

Stuart Farrell

NH 6757 3718 S to NH 6769 3633 SE to NH 6776 3632 A walkover survey was conducted for an electricity supply trench for a new house to the NW of Carr Ban field system and hut circles (NH63NE 7) in May 2009. Work revealed a possible clearance cairn at NH 67652 36768. A watching brief of the excavation of the trench revealed no archaeological features or deposits.

Report: HSMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr and Mrs Jeans

Culchunaig

Findspot

Derek Alexander – The National Trust for Scotland

NH 7400 4439 A large saddle quern was found built into the field dyke on the E side of the track that passes Culchunaig just to the S of the entrance into the modern house Corannach and opposite the junction with the track to Old Mill of Culchunaig. It lies c250m NW of the scheduled cairn site (NH74SW 7) and was found on 5 November 2009.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Farr

Watching brief

Stuart Farrell

NH 68221 33206 A watching brief was conducted in April 2009 for a new house close to the site of Torrdarroch Cottage hut circle (NH63SE 28). Work revealed no archaeological features or deposits.

Report: HSMR and RCAHMS

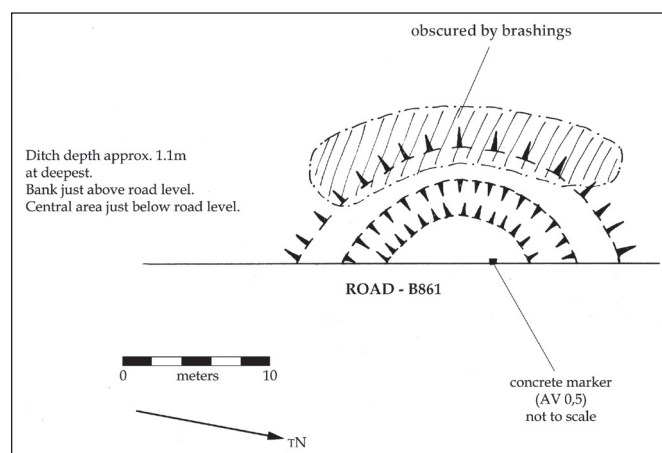
Funder: Mr and Mrs Inglis

Gask 'henge'

Field visit

David Trevarthen

NH 6783 3590 A possible unrecorded henge was noticed during a visit to the fallen standing stone (HHER MHG 32689) near the Clava ring cairn at Gask (NH63NE 10). Just under half of a substantial circular structure with an external bank and internal ditch can be seen projecting from under the modern road (B861) on the opposite side from the ring cairn. This area was until recently under modern pine plantation. There are tree stumps emerging from the bank and a large quantity of brashing has been left lying over parts of it.



Possible 'henge' at Gask recorded 16 March 2009 (DA Trevarthen & D Scott)

The bank and ditch are both c2.5m wide and the ditch reaches a maximum depth of c1.1m. The bank remains are slightly higher than the current road while the central area is slightly below it. The width of the site measured along the roadside is 22m, making the site originally c25m in diameter and placing the centre of the site roughly in the middle of the road.

Projecting the line of the bank by eye suggests that the possible standing stone could have stood on the bank or just outside it (possibly near an entrance?). This might imply that the present road line may be the result of earlier traffic passing through the henge using entrances on a roughly N-S axis. Both the bank and central area have visible stones. Some of those on the bank are quite large and could perhaps be monoliths.

It has been suggested (D Scott, pers comm) that from the Gask ring cairn the fallen standing stone would indicate the setting position of the sun at the summer quarter days (early May and August). From the estimated centre of the henge this stone would also indicate the rising position of the sun at mid-summer, and the largest monolith at the ring cairn would indicate the winter quarter day's sunrise (early February and November).

Archive: D Trevarthen

Dingwall

Kinnairdie Link Road

Desk-based assessment and evaluation

Chris O'Connell – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NH 545 594 Work undertaken 1–5 June 2009 identified a number of post-medieval and modern structures within 1km of the proposed development, including a post-medieval mill and associated buildings. Trial trenching was undertaken over a 731m² area but no archaeological features were recorded during the evaluation.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: Highland SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Highland Council

Dores

Survey of the 18th-century Military Road Network – IRS Inverfarigaig

Landscape assessment

Colin Shepherd

The following features were recorded during a landscape management survey of the 18th-century military road network as described under military roads IRS Foyers, Boleskine and Abertarff/Dores.

NH 5500 2840 **Whitefield** There is a possibility that a lower route might have existed in this area, although this is not shown on Roy's map. There is a level terrace with a slight bank on the water-side by the loch. This is similar to the lochside position recorded for the Laggan stretch of the road. This lower way is blocked part-way along its course by a rocky outcrop and the bank seems to run straight into the rock. The bank continues beyond the outcrop and might have originally skirted it. This bank may be a natural occurring feature but this does not seem to be the case. IRS160

NH 5590 2932 **Whitefield** Lynchetted and kerbed trackway, presumably related to the farmstead of Whitefield. IRS162

NH 5584 2912 **Coillemore** Footings of house forming part of the Coillemore settlement. Possibly shown on the 1st Edition OS map. IRS163

NH 5659 2991 **Coillemore** Possible remains of two buildings with a linking bank, probably forming part of the pre-improved landscape of Coillemore. IRS164

Archive: FCS, Inverness and RCAHMS

Funder: Forestry Commission Scotland

Wester Drumashie

Watching brief

Stuart Farrell

NH 6079 3275 A watching brief was conducted for a new house to the NE site of Loch na Curra field system and hut circles (NH63SW 54) in April 2009. The site lies in an area of improved ground dating to the 1870s and work revealed no archaeological features or deposits.

Report: HSMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr and Mrs Munro

Dornoch

Sutherland Road, Dornoch

Evaluation

Nick Garry – Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd

NH 790 895 (centred on) Following on from work in August 2008 (DES 2008, 103) 27 evaluation trenches were excavated across the development site in December 2008. A number of archaeological features were recorded, including linear ditches of different periods and a circular ditch with an entrance, which may be the remains of a Bronze Age burial cairn at

NH 79120 89345. Finds included a piece of medieval pottery.

Report: Highland Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Pat Munro (Alness) Ltd

Duirnish

Boreraig, near Dunvegan

Walkover survey

Hugh Dinwoodie and Nigel Malcolm-Smith – Edinburgh

Archaeological Field Society

NG 1893 5366 (centred on) A survey was made of the area to determine the presence of buildings which could have been the site of a piping college in the 18th century. Confirmatory measurements were made first of the boundary of the area designated for survey (c0.5ha); following which the ground was walked over to identify the presence of any building remains. Four lines of boulders were observed at c0.5–1m above ground level and covered in thin topsoil. The findings indicate that dwellings may have existed there or that structures may have been put up for use in animal husbandry. Dating is difficult and the survey concluded that this site probably had buildings on it two centuries ago but the nature and purpose of these could not be determined.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Private

Dunnet

Dunnet Seadrift

Watching brief

Paul Humphreys and John Wood – Highland Archaeology

Services Ltd

ND 2195 7045 A watching brief was carried out during the construction of disabled access to the Dunnet Seadrift Visitor Centre in February 2009. Three pits were mechanically excavated to a depth of c1m. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: HHER and Library Service

Funder: Highland Council

Edderton

Beinn nan Oighrean

Watching brief

Alan Hunter Blair – AOC Archaeology Group

NH 60885 82290 A watching brief carried out between 8 December 2008–1 April 2009 on peat stripping during the construction of an access road, hard standings, a service trench, two wind turbine bases and associated structures, found evidence of woodland dating from the Boreal period. Occasional large glacial erratics were encountered, hand-cleaned and inspected for rock art, but none was seen. No artefacts or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: RockybySea Scotland Ltd

Edderton, Leachonich Overhead Line Refurbishment

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

Cait McCullagh – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 67966 85497 (centred on) Work on 3–14 August 2009 aimed to establish the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected by the refurbishment of an overhead line extending from the Edderton Police Station Mast at Leachonich to Upper Leachonich.

The following sites were noted during the assessment and walkover survey.

NH 68120 85455 **Leachonich Broch** (F1) This feature (SAM 4962), was identified on the HHER and during the survey. It was found to be as recorded by the OS in 1970.

NH 6800 8550 **Farmstead, Leachonich** (F2) This feature was identified on the HHER and during the survey. The farmstead, now known as Upper Leachonich, is represented on the 1st Edition OS 6" map (1879–81) as consisting of one unroofed and six roofed buildings and two enclosures and as one roofed and two unroofed buildings on the current edition of the OS 1:10,000 map (1971). Feature 2 is now the site of an occupied house. The remains of a double-celled unroofed building were identified to the NNW of the main house. Only the ENE and WSW facing gable ends and the NNW facing wall remain, to 1.3m high.

NH 6783 8555 **Stone, Leachonich** (F3) A stone is marked on the 1st Edition OS map, but no further information is given.

NH 6749 8552 **Farmstead** (F4) This L-shaped deserted farm with a cobbled area measuring c2m in diameter may be a stack-stand and was visited by RCAHMS in 1978.

NH 6830 8580 **Lynchets, Cultivation remains** (F5) These cultivation terraces are visible on a SE-facing slope in the vicinity of chambered cairns. They were recorded as covering an area, 100m from NE-SW by c40m transversely, by the OS in 1981.

NH 6846 8583 **Chambered Cairn, Leachonich** (F6) This Neolithic (4000–2401 BC) chambered cairn is protected as part of SAM 2390.

NH 6842 8594 **Chambered Cairn, Leachonich** (F7) This Neolithic chambered cairn is the second of a pair protected as part of SAM 2390. It was last recorded by the OS in 1963.

NH 6830 8590 **Clearance Cairn** (F8) On a SE-facing slope, several stone clearance heaps and occasional lynchets were recorded by the OS in 1970.

NH 6824 8601 **Site, Neolithic** (F9) Recorded on the HHER, no further information is given.

NH 6820 8589 **Chambered Cairn, Leachonich** (F10) This Neolithic chambered cairn was recorded during a visit by the OS in 1975.

NH 68122 85665 (approx) **Possible feature** (F11) This mound at the very eastern extent of the proposed overhead line, on the SE-facing slope on which the Neolithic features identified above can be found. The area has been colonised by gorse which may obscure archaeological remains. It was not possible to fully survey this feature.

The features all lay outside the proposed overhead line area, or sufficiently far from the poles to be refurbished for there to be no risk either to their integrity or to any associated buried archaeology.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HHER and Library Service

Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy PLC

Eddrachillis

Rhiconich and Sheilgra Water Main Renewal

Watching brief

Claire Shaw – Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd

NC 24998 52316 – NC 25188 52157 In 2008 (DES 2008, 104), we assessed the potential impacts of water main replacement from Achlyness to the A838. A watching brief was then carried out in April 2009 on the southern section of the pipeline between NC 24831 52507 and NC 25188 52157. No features of archaeological significance were discovered and the development did not affect the remains of a turf bank at site 7.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Scourie Replacement Water Treatment Works

Watching brief

Claire Shaw – Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd

NC 16042 43510 to NC 16175 45521 A watching brief was carried out in 2009 during ground-breaking works associated with the upgrading of the WTW at Scourie. No features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: Highland Council Archaeology Unit

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Farr

Baile Mhargaithe (Sandy Dun)

Field visit

Noel Fojut – Historic Scotland

NC 6973 6097 During a field visit with members of CSA Summer School in 2007 it was noted that the core of the flanking wall to the SW of the broch contains a substantial mass of well vitrified stone, apparently embedded below non-vitrified wall material. This seems to have been created *in situ* rather than imported as construction material. Inspection of the slopes below the broch revealed only small quantities of this material, suggesting the vitrified portion may only recently have become exposed, perhaps through visitor erosion.

Funder: Archaeology Scotland/Historic Scotland

Letterbeg, Loch Loyal

Walkover survey

Catherine Dagg

NC 62648 48581 An iron-working site was discovered on 9 July 2009 during a walkover survey of the township of Letterbeg on the E side of Loch Loyal. Scattered along the shoreline for 20m on either side of the outflow of the stream are pieces of iron slag, including what is probably tap slag and vitrified stone, both of which require higher temperatures than could have been achieved during the Iron Age. This is probably a late medieval site, confirming the information on Blaeu's map of Strath Navernia, showing 'Bin Staominy whair is had iron oare', that ironworking was being carried out in the late 16th century. Samples were removed for examination and the remaining slag was left *in situ*. The bank had eroded to expose a face 0.6m high, but no structures were eroding. It is possible that the site has been eroded or exposed by fluctuating water levels in the loch.

Report: Highland Council Archaeology Unit

Funder: UPM Tilhill

Loch Choire

Walkover survey

Catherine Dagg

NC 6210 2840 (centred on) A survey on 16 April 2008 of areas to be enclosed for woodland planting and regeneration on both sides of Loch Choire identified one previously unrecorded shieling site at NC 6358 2827. This consisted of three well preserved oval huts, a possible fourth hut and a section of turf banking. Other features recorded for protection from planting all relate to 19th-century sporting activity.

Report: HCAU

Funder: Bowls Chartered Surveyors

Gairloch

Boor Hydro-electric Scheme

Walkover survey

Catherine Dagg

NG 810 840 A survey of an area to be affected by the construction of a small hydro-electric scheme, including a buried pipeline

and turbine house, was carried out 24 November 2008. The survey located a number of prehistoric and early modern settlement and cultivation features, including three previously unrecorded hut circles dating to the Bronze/Iron Age. Boor Mill, a locally important meal mill operating from 1850 to 1920, was found to have been completely destroyed during road and bridge improvements.

Report: Highland Council Archaeology Unit

Funder: GBB Estates Ltd

House site, 5, Mellon Udrigle

Watching brief

Catherine Dagg

NG 89427 95573 A watching brief during ground-breaking work on 21 April 2009 identified two areas of midden deposit containing shellfish, fish bones and a small quantity of mammal bones. No artefacts or datable material were recovered from the middens, but local tradition indicates that long-line baiting with limpets was carried out in the area. There remains the possibility that this is evidence for prehistoric activity, and further development at the site will be monitored.

Report: HCAU

Funder: I and K Walker

Glenelg, Portree, Sleat

Early Prehistory of Isle of Skye and Adjacent Areas – Isle of Skye, Raasay and Glenelg

Coastal survey

Karen Hardy and Raquel Pique – ICREA/Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

NG 585 428, NG 776 157, NG 5870 4115 The general aims of this research project, which began in October 2009, are to explore the hunter-gatherer occupation of the region. Specifically we aim to:

- Build on the data obtained during the Scotland's First Settlers project (Hardy and Wickham-Jones 2009)
- Extend into new geographical areas, particularly on the W coast of Skye and the mainland around Glenelg
- Examine the relationship between shell middens and nearby dwelling sites
- Provide a northern European perspective on the early occupation of this area.

During two short field seasons (October 2008, April 2009) a coastal survey was undertaken to identify new shell middens and coastal sites, and samples were taken on several shell middens for radiocarbon dating. The survey and sampling focused on three main areas:

Raasay East Coast (Fairy Glen), where a small number of middens had been previously identified, notably Druim An Aonaich (NG54SE 17). We recorded 21 caves or rock shelters, 8 of which contained shell middens. All were in the area of NG 585 428.

The second area was along the mainland coast of Glenelg, where five rock shelters containing shell middens were recorded. These were mostly in the area around NG 776 157. Samples were taken from two sites. The deposits in the other caves were inaccessible due to rockfall.

The third area investigated was on the Point of Sleat. In 2000 a possible occupation site was partially excavated (Wickham-Jones and Hardy 2004). A nearby shell midden was also noted during this work. Two additional new shell middens were found in April 2009. All three middens were sampled and radiocarbon dates are pending.

An associated project was established in Applecross in October 2008 which aims to collect limpet shells each month

for a year. This will provide a reference collection recording the limpets' growth patterns and once this information is processed we will be able to determine collection seasons.

An extended field season which will include survey and excavation will begin in May 2010. The location of this will depend on the results of the radiocarbon dating programme. To date the participants have included students and researchers from the UAB, Barcelona and the University of York and they are all thanked for their participation. Particular thanks to Martin Wildgoose, Jimmy Watt, Roger and Laela Winkleman, George Kozikowski and especially Ali Maclead who conducted the limpet collections during 2008–2009.

Report: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Generalitat de Catalunya, *Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats (ICREA)* and Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación

Glenshiel

Ardintoul Fort

Fort or dun enclosure

Matt Ritchie and Bruce Taylor – Forestry Commission Scotland

NG 84315 23745 A likely late prehistoric fort or dun enclosure was identified on 7 May 2009 by Forest District staff after recent forestry operations. The fort is on a commanding knoll on the NW-facing slopes above Ardintoul Bay. The fort is oval in plan and measures 36m from NE to SW by c26m across within a spread rubble rampart measuring 3m thick and up to 1.1m high. Several distinct stretches of wall facing are visible, particularly on the NE side and along the S arc, and there are two distinct breaches in the rampart on the E side. The rampart encloses the higher E end of the knoll and around the S arc; the NW side of the fort is defined by steep slopes. The higher E end of the fort contains a distinct circular level platform that measures c15m in diameter. A later structure, probably a shepherd's hut or animal pen, has been built over the W end.

Survey of the 18th-century Military Road Network – IRS Ratagan

Landscape assessment

Colin Shepherd



The present top of the revetment can just be seen through the branches and indicates the depth of road construction above the stone culvert

HIGHLAND

The following features were recorded during a landscape management survey of the 18th-century military road network as described under military roads IRS Foyers, Boleskine and Abertarff/Dores. Much of the road is still only c4m wide in its unimproved portions and many of the underlying culverts appear to have been re-used.

NG 9268 1874 **Ratagan** Very small early single arched bridge or culvert. IRS097

NG 9225 1919 **Ratagan** Very tall stone revetment overlying stone culvert. The culvert is probably early with the revetment being a later feature to level out the road. IRS099

NG 9234 1910 **Ratagan** Probably early stone culvert. IRS100

NG 9241 1903 **Ratagan** Probably early round-arched stone culvert. IRS101

NG 9247 1898 **Ratagan** Probably early stone culvert. IRS102

NG 9249 1893 **Ratagan** Probably early small round-arched stone culvert. IRS103

NG 9252 1890 **Ratagan** Probably early stone culvert. IRS104

NG 9256 1888 **Ratagan** Probably early small round-arched stone culvert. IRS106

NG 9217 1924 **Ratagan** Probably early stone culvert. IRS107

NG 9211 1928 **Ratagan** Probably early stone culvert. IRS108

NG 9095 1976 **Ratagan** Probably early stone culvert. IRS110

NG 9100 1978 **Ratagan** Probably early square stone culvert with revetting above. The revetting is probably later. IRS111

NG 9104 1976 **Ratagan** Possible early stone culvert. IRS 112

Archive: FCS, Inverness and RCAHMS

Funder: Forestry Commission Scotland

Inverness and Bona

Balvonie Braes, Milton of Leys

Watching brief

Stuart Farrell – Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd

NH 702 424 (centred on) A watching brief was conducted for a new housing scheme further to an evaluation undertaken in 2007 (*DES* 2007, 8–114). Work was conducted in March 2008 and from July–August 2009 and revealed no archaeological features or deposits only agricultural field drains, the site lying in an area of improved pasture.

Report: Highland Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Highland Housing Fair

Craig Leach House, Dunain

Watching brief

Mary Peteranna – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 6285 4251 A watching brief was conducted on 4 August 2009 prior to the construction of new stables. The site was considered sensitive due to its proximity to a cist, uncovered in the late 19th century, and aerial photographs of the area which show archaeological potential.

A loose deposit of stone rubble and mortar fragments mixed with 19th- to 20th-century ceramic and glass fragments was uncovered. This deposit appeared roughly in the form of a building footprint. A section through the material showed it to be <20mm deep. The material is either a layer of rubble from a demolished building, or material from a nearby demolished structure that was dumped on the site and levelled off. There was no record of any prior building on the site. No other features or finds of archaeological interest were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: Highland HER and Library Service

Funder: Roy Homes, Ltd

East Beechwood Farm, Inverness

Evaluation

Rob Engl and Victoria Clements – AOC Archaeology Group

NH 68948 45386 and NH 69138 44634 A 5% sample

evaluation was carried out on two land parcels, consisting of 36 trenches covering a total basal area of 3,560m², 12–16 January 2009 prior to development. The evaluation revealed numerous features of archaeological significance, including a large enclosure ditch of probable prehistoric date and a variety of pit and posthole features. Artefacts recovered from the pit features included a single flint flake and prehistoric pottery including Neolithic Grooved Ware. A large quantity of impressed daub was also revealed in the ditch terminus.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: ROK Prime Contracting Ltd

Inverness Flood Relief Channel

Evaluation and excavation

Maureen Kilpatrick – GUARD

NH 656 414 and NH 675 422 A 5% evaluation was undertaken in June and July 2009 prior to development. Two areas of potential archaeological interest were uncovered. The first area was a probable old ground surface (OGS) and the other consisted of two areas of burning of unknown date and function. Two large trenches were opened over these areas to ascertain the extent, date and function of the features.

Trench 1, which was located over the burnt features, revealed palaeo-river channel deposits to the S and 13 features which included 5 postholes, 7 pits and a linear gully of unknown date. Two flint artefacts were also recovered. Trench 2 was excavated over the OGS. Again a probable palaeo-river channel was encountered as well as a series of 11 postholes, 8 pits, 2 linear features and 7 small areas of burning. One fragment of pot of probable prehistoric date and a fragment of flint were also recovered.

Archive: Highland Council SMR and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Highland Council

Inverness SW Flood Relief Channel

Evaluation

Maureen Kilpatrick – GUARD

NH 675 422 (centred on) A 5% evaluation was undertaken 29 June–9 July 2009 prior to development. The work covered a linear route from Essich Road (NH 656 414) to Culduthel Road (NH 668 414) in the W and an area of land at Slackbuie in the E. A total of 40 trenches were opened, four of which revealed deposits of an archaeological nature.

Two features in one trench revealed evidence of burning. The first was an oval pit containing sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks. The second was a spread of grey silt containing charcoal and sub-rounded cobble inclusions. Two other trenches revealed two small isolated features containing charcoal fragments.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: HCAU and RCAHMS

Funder: Highland Council

Inverness Streetscape Water Main Renewal

Watching brief

Cait McCullagh, Mary Peteranna and John Wood – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 665 455 A watching brief was carried out, March 2007–2009, during excavations relating to the renewal of water mains in Inverness city centre. Initial desk-based research was followed by weekly visits. During the watching brief there were occasional opportunities to view former street surfaces and old services running below the streets dating from the late 18th century onwards. Few other archaeological deposits could be identified due to the highly disturbed nature of the ground.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HHER and Library Service

Funder: Scottish Water

Parks Farm, Inverness

Evaluation

Sorina Spanou – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NH 689 428 An evaluation was conducted, 17–26 February 2009, in advance of a housing development. A total of 65 trenches were excavated within five land parcels. A stone-lined culvert, two pits and a cast-iron pipe, all thought to be of recent date, were recorded. No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

The evaluated area is close to known prehistoric sites and in a location superficially suitable for prehistoric settlement. However, topsoil across the area was thin and covered very stony glacial deposits. These two factors may have made the area less attractive for early settlement in comparison to the surroundings areas. All the recovered evidence indicated agricultural use in the modern period.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Tulloch Homes Ltd

Slackbuie, Inverness

Geophysical survey

Mary Saunders – Orkney College Geophysics Unit

NH 6704 4245 A small area in the region of 0.5ha was surveyed using a fluxgate gradiometer in July 2009 in advance of a proposed development. The survey covered an area in which a ring ditch and pit circle had previously been identified on aerial photographs. Despite the presence of modern disturbance a weak but well-defined, curving anomaly was identified on the NE side of the site. This seems to be consistent with the feature recorded on the aerial photographs. A much weaker anomaly in the same area may suggest the presence of a second, concentric internal ditch.

Archive: OCGU

Funder: Stuart Farrell Archaeological Consultant

Kildonan

Borrobol, Kinbrae

Chance find

Martin Goldberg – National Museums Scotland

NC 865 268 A fragment of an Early Historic sculptured stone with incised carving of a crescent and V-rod and the partial representation of a boar (John Borland, RCAHMS, pers comm). The upper portion of the stone is missing, so that the head and shoulders of the boar are lost.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT169/09) and allocated to Timespan, Helmsdale

Killearnan

Lettoch

Aerial reconnaissance

James S Bone – North of Scotland Archaeological Society



Aerial photograph of cropmarks, Lettoch

NH 6293 4863 Cropmarks were observed in growing cereals some 150m E of Lettoch Farm, during private flights in July 2009. These suggest a 10–12m diameter ring ditch and associated features. The site is on a small knoll, with other indeterminate marks visible on an area to the N.

Archive: Highland Environmental Record

Kilmallie

Dun Deardail Fort, Glen Nevis

Conservation management

Matt Ritchie – Forestry Commission Scotland

NN 1270 7016 to NN 1267 7011 This well preserved vitrified fort (SAM 2893) was subject to a small programme of erosion repair and path work in October 2008. The fort is situated in an impressive and evocative location. It has great archaeological potential, both in terms of buried archaeological deposits and in structural detail, and as a monument in its own right within the wider landscape. Visitor access is assured and encouraged by the construction of a well-built 'link' path leading from the West Highland Way.



Dun Deardail path strimming and levelling 2 October 2008, FCS

The fort is situated on a prominent knoll on the N-facing spur of Sgurr Chailum, above and to the E of Glen Nevis. The fort consists of an upper citadel that measures c20m from N to S by c15m transversely within a well preserved grass-covered vitrified wall 4m thick and up to 2.5m in height internally. There are several impressive exposures of vitrification in the wall. A lower enclosure extends to the W, the two areas identified by a well defined break of slope, a change in the direction of the enclosing wall and different interior topography, the citadel consisting of a level terrace and the lower enclosure defined by undulating terrain. The lower enclosure measures c30m from E–W by c28m transversely. An entrance is visible in the lower W end, defined by a slight hollow in the enclosing wall that measures c2m in width.

FCS Forest District staff repaired the erosion caused by visitor pressure on the N flank of the fort and crossing its rampart by cutting turfs from outside the scheduled area and carefully placing them in the exposed ruts and hollows. The access path was then relocated around the NW flank of the fort, its new route indicated by regular strimming, following the line of the original approach. The path work started at the base of the slope (at NN 1270 7016) and continued around the NW flank of the knoll to meet the original entrance (at NN 1267 7011). Along this new route the turf was lifted in steeper areas, the path levelled slightly (by no more than 0.5m in width and up to 0.1m in depth) and then the turf re-laid. The FCS Archaeologist was present

to record any archaeological deposits present. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed. A temporary sign was erected to explain the purpose of the works and attempt to modify visitor behaviour.

Kilmallie/Kilmonivaig/Lismore and Appin

Survey of the 18th-century Military Road Network – Lochaber

Landscape assessment

Colin Shepherd

The following features were recorded during a landscape management survey of the 18th-century military road network as described under military roads IRS Foyers, Boleskine and Abertarff/Dores.

NN 1642 7852 **Leanachan** Water level on the downslope side of this portion of military road suggests the presence of a blocked culvert. L006

NN 1008 5931 **Invercoe** A revetted track deviates from the modern way for a short distance behind Invercoe House. This might be a survival from the military route leading from the ferry from Callert through Invercoe to Glencoe. L016

NN 1036 5902 **Invercoe** Square stone culvert which might be early. L017

NN 1048 5891 **Invercoe** Revetment and early square stone culvert beside modern and working pipe. The stone culvert is not visible on the upslope side, but the road is 6m wide here. The culvert might well relate to the early road. L018

NN 1081 5872 **Invercoe** Square stone culvert which might be early considering the narrow width of the road. L019

NN 1030 5904 **Invercoe** A section of track diverges from the modern course and the edge of the modern track contains some possible early cobbling. L021

NN 1012 5925 **Invercoe** Square stone culvert beside Invercoe House, possibly early. L020

NN 0736 5980 **Callert** Possible previously unrecognised stretch of late military road running from NN 0769 5972 to NN 0725 5987. Very well preserved. It has been truncated by quarrying and rock removal for the modern road. This appears to have remained the course until after the 1st Edition OS map was drawn. L023



Exceptionally well preserved section of military road leading to the ferry at Callert

NN 0755 5976 **Callert** Blocked culvert on above-noted section of road. Deeply covered in pine needles and debris but seems to be made of stone and probably early. L024

NN 0781 5970 **Callert** Hollow-way meeting modern road and L023 at a fording point. It may be the precursor of the military road or a track to higher pasture ground. L025

NN 0825 6004 **Callert** Stretch of bank running parallel to the modern road. It is probably either a land boundary or related to the course of the earlier road. L026

NN 0504 6671 **Inchree** Stretch of early military road leaving the course of the present forestry track and heading down to cross the watercourse avoided by the present route. L023

NN 2937 9554 **Laggan** A gravel bank along the side of the loch might be an earlier route. It is not dissimilar to a stretch a few hundred yards to the S which is validated. L039

NN 0468 6596 **Allt Coire** Longhouse measuring c20 x 5m externally. Part of Nan Cadrach Corrychurrachan settlement noted on an 18th-century estate plan but not incorporated into RCAHMS NN06NW 3 (see below). L029

NN 0480 6604 **Allt Coire Nan Cadrach** At least one further building was noted beside a track running from L029. L030

NN 0480 6603 **Allt Coire Nan Cadrach** The settlement is depicted on an 18th-century estate plan as the pre-improvement settlement of Corrychurrachan and noted as Allt Coire Nan Cadrach under RCAHMS NN06NW 3. More of the settlement remains are extant than has been previously recorded. L031

NN 0447 6593 **Allt Coire Nan Cadrach** Stone dyke in the area of Dalvaia as recorded on an 18th-century estate plan. This would have formed a part of the settlement of Corrychurrachan (see above). L032

NN 2174 7839 **Leanachan** The footings of two small cottages or byres survive in the area known from 18th-century estate plans as Leanachan Mor and Leanachan Beg. Archive: FCS, Inverness and RCAHMS
Funder: Forestry Commission Scotland

Kilmorack

Dog Falls

Illicit whisky still

Matt Ritchie – Forestry Commission Scotland

NH 281 281 The ruined remains of a small illicit whisky still were recently identified by Forest District staff. The structure probably dates to the 18th or early 19th century and is near the Dog Falls in Glen Affric. It is characteristically isolated and well concealed, set below an overhanging rock outcrop on the SE side of a small burn in a gully to the S of and feeding into the River Affric. The structure measures about 7m in length within faced rubble walls up to 1.2m in height. The walls define both ends of the hut, while a low stony bank forms the side opposite to the outcrop and encloses a stone-lined channel (or lade), running from the burn. This would once have brought water to the still.

Kilmuir

Dun Flodigarry

Watching brief

Martin Wildgoose – Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey
NG 4626 7212 A watching brief was carried out during the groundworks for two holiday cottages. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Archive: AALS (currently), RCAHMS (intended). Report: HHER and Library Service

Funder: Mr Neil Scott-Moncrieff

Rubha nam Brathairean*Possible quern quarry*

Roddy Mainland and Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland
 NG 528 628 Roddy Mainland reported an unusual site on the wave-cut platform at Rubha nam Brathairean, below steep cliffs, to the NMS. Field inspection revealed several hundred hollows cut into the rock, consistently 350–400 mm in diameter. They were not randomly scattered, but focused on the edges of the outcrops. This and other features suggest they are not natural. Their size and form are consistent with other known quern quarries, which were often located for access by sea, and it is suggested that this is also a quern quarry for handmills.

Report: RCAHMS

Kiltarlity and Convinth**Culburnie No 19, Kiltarlity***Desk-based assessment and watching brief**Cait McCullagh – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd*

NH 49157 41797 Work was undertaken 15 December 2008–August 2009 prior to the construction of a new building. Although this building will stand mainly on the footprint of the existing one, the site was considered sensitive, as the drive to the house passes between a Bronze Age burial cairn and an associated outer stone ring (Culburnie ring cairn – SAM 2425).

A desk-based assessment of the area revealed six notable features. Three are cairn composite features dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Ages (4000–700 BC): Bruaich ring cairn (NH44SE 3), Home Farm kerb cairn (NH44SE 16) and Culburnie ring cairn (NH44SE 9). The Old Statistical Account for the parish of Kiltarlity mentions the identification of six ‘druidical temples’, all ring and kerb cairns, and notes the associated placenames Bal na Carrachan (place of the circle) and Ard-druighnich (high place of the druids).

Two trenches were excavated, revealing a primary stratum made up of a mid-grey brown silty loam, gravel, stone and boulder mix. This was interpreted as redeposited fill associated with the construction and subsequent alterations to the original croft house. Significant subsoil disturbance, indicating previous intrusions, was confirmed in Trench 2 by the discovery of, at 0.05m, a clay drain pipe, running NW–SE away from the house. Both trenches came down onto natural sand, with occasional cobble and small boulder inclusions, overlying bedrock. A single grinding stone was found but no other archaeological remains or features were identified.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HHER and Library Service (intended)

Funder: Alasdair and Lucie Rothe

Kiltarlity and Convinth/Urquhart and Glenmoriston**Kiltarlity – Drumnadrochit (All Dearg – Culnakirk) Overhead Line Refurbishment***Watching brief**Cait McCullagh – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd*

NH 5114 3838 to NH 4987 3090 A watching brief was carried out on the renewal of the overhead electric line, 20 April–17 June 2009. The excavation of 78 trenches and the removal of 31 poles was observed and photographically recorded.

The subsoil in the trenches from the start of the monitored area through to NH 50352 35376 revealed an underlying stratigraphy of glacial till (sand with stone, cobble and boulder inclusions). Much of the remainder of the route traversed waterlogged bog or rough pasture. The subsoil in these areas comprised varying depths of well humified dark

brown-black and/or mid-red brown partially humified peat, which on occasion came down onto blue-grey waterlogged clay. The large quantities of woody material in the upper peat layers of trenches from NH 50031 33435 – NH 50015 33280 may represent the remains of relict forests, or more recent forestry. There are many plough scrapes and hollows and a number of modern access paths cut into the ground in this area. All trenches and pole holes were devoid of archaeology.

The Creag Ard hut circles at NH 5000 3227 and NH 4987 3215 and the Clachmor cup-marked stone and associated ring ditch at NH 499 310 were marked out before works commenced. A possible hut circle was located 9m W of NH 4987 3213, obscured by heavy gorse, and could be part of the Creag Ard hut circle and cairn field complex. A denuded hut circle was identified at NH 50326 34941 during a walkover survey ahead of trenching. This feature, the Easter Cudrish hut circle, was found to be mostly as described on the HHER and was also marked out.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HHER and Library Service (intended)

Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy

Kincardine**Amat, Strathcarron***Survey**Stuart Farrell*

NH 4815 9140 (centred on) An area of 31.1ha was surveyed for forestry on the Amat Estate in January 2009. A number of previously unrecorded sites were noted:

NH 47848 91114 Well

NH 48392 91718 Sheepfold

NH 4836 9158 Field system

NH 48436 91746 Possible enclosure

NH 48488 91758 Structure

NH 48406 91769 Cairn

NH 48301 91751 Shieling

NH 48358 91726 Clearance cairn

NH 48321 91726 Rectangular structure

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HSMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Amat Estate

Langwell Farm, Strath Oykel, Sutherland*Excavation**Olivia Lelong – GUARD*

NC 4130 0104 Parts of an inhumation burial were recovered, 6–12 February 2009, under the provisions of the human remains call-off contract. The tightly flexed burial lay in a substantial stone cist and was discovered by the landowner while clearing peat. Relatively well preserved organic materials, including wood and fur, accompanied the skeleton. The integrity of the burial had been compromised before archaeological intervention by the local police, who had partially cleared the cist of its contents. However, part of the skeleton and some of the accompanying material remained *in situ* and were recovered. The site of a second possible cist 5m to the S, where large slabs had been removed by the mechanical excavator, was also investigated. This revealed not a cist but an arcing, stone-built feature which sat on an old ground surface sealed by the peat.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: Highland Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Historic Scotland

Langwell Farm, Strath Oykel, Sutherland*Excavation, auger survey and peat sampling**Alastair Becket and Jennifer Miller – GUARD*

NC 4130 0104 The site of a previously excavated cist

(see above) was investigated by archaeologists from GUARD and NOSAS on 29–31 August 2009. An auger survey revealed that the cist had been set into a curving, naturally raised area of sands and gravels. Profiling of nearby peat deposits, using Kubiena monolith tins, suggests that the course of the river Oykel had at one time run directly alongside this raised area. The underside of the cist top-slab was examined for the first time, but no markings were evident.

No further cists were revealed by the auger survey although it was noted that a substantial concentration of river cobbles may represent the remains of a robbed cairn. Though there was no compelling evidence to suggest other cists were ever present in the vicinity, the possibility does remain that the very stony character of the area may have prevented the identification of any underlying cists. Two environmental bulk samples were taken from deposits that were frozen at the time of the February 2009 excavation and will be included in any future post-excavation work.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: Highland Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Historic Scotland

Sandown, Nairn

Evaluation

Martin Cook – AOC Archaeology Group

NH 2863 8560 A 10% sample evaluation was completed 19–27 November 2007 in advance of a mixed residential and commercial development. In total 67 trenches were excavated in four specific land parcels within the 35ha site. A suite of features ranging in date from later prehistoric to the 19th and 20th centuries were identified. Three main sets of features, probably reflecting prehistoric activity, were identified in two of the areas, the most significant being a ring ditch roundhouse.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Deveron Highland

Kingussie and Insh

Strone, Newtonmore

Watching brief

Stuart Farrell – Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd

NH 71924 00042 A watching brief was conducted, April–May 2009, in an area of rough grazing to the SE of Strone hut circles (NH70SW 15). No archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

Report: Highland Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr and Mrs A Mackenzie

Kintail

Eilean Donan Castle

Excavation

Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd

NG 8812 2583 An open area excavation was undertaken in September–October 2009, following a programme of evaluation consisting of geophysical and topographic survey and evaluation trenches, undertaken in 2008 (DES 2008, 110). Work focused on the NW tower on the N side of the island and involved the excavation of the interior of the tower and the areas to the immediate E and S.

Excavation inside the tower revealed an irregular bedrock base with deposits of lime mortar against the internal walls. The mortar is thought to derive either from eroding bonding mortar or to represent the remains of a lime mortar floor. Excavation to the E of the tower revealed the remains of two stone walls. The northernmost lay partially within the

excavation area, was oriented E–W and appeared to join the tower at its NE corner. This feature may represent an early curtain wall, since to the immediate S a substantial wall was identified and post-dates the construction of the tower. The wall measured c5m wide and represents the heavily robbed remains of a curtain wall. The area to the S of the tower contained an evaluation trench and results from open area excavation broadly reflected the interpretation of 2008. The presence of two hearths and a large assemblage of smithing hearth bottoms and slag indicating that ironworking was taking place in this area. The remains of the W curtain wall were also further revealed. Significant medieval finds from the interior of the castle included two copper-alloy dress pins, a dagger or sword chape, an iron arrowhead, a small iron link, possibly from chainmail, and a sherd of Scottish Redware reused as a gaming counter.

Archive: Post-excavation work is ongoing and a report will be deposited with RCAHMS

Funder: Conchra Charitable Trust

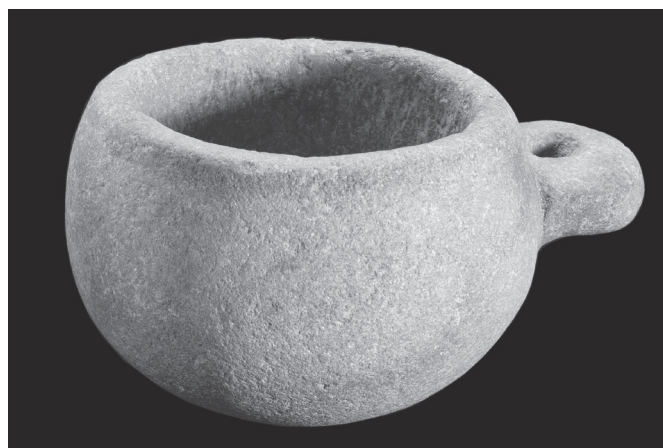
Loch Mullardoch

Casual find

Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland

NH 109 304 An Iron Age handled stone bowl was found by the shore of Loch Mullardoch. Made from a talc-rich metamorphic rock, possibly a talc-chlorite schist, it has a globular profile with rounded base, smoothed from use; the side turns in slightly towards the flattened rim. A sub-circular horizontal handle (with vertical drilled perforation) is placed about halfway up the side. Well finished and smooth externally and around the rim; the interior has vertical chisel or pickmarks on the sides and peckmarks in the base. Bowl external diameter 148mm, internal 102mm; overall L 193mm, H 101mm; handle L 43mm, W 60mm, T 27mm. Depth of hollow 80mm. The loch level was artificially raised for a hydroelectric scheme, so the original context of deposition is unknown.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT34/08) and allocated to Inverness Museum



Iron Age handled stone bowl, Loch Mullardoch © NMS

Kirkhill

Kirkhill Archaeological Research Project

Monument record revision and enhancement

George Geddes

This project, which began in April 2009, will check and upgrade all the RCAHMS records for the parish of Kirkhill as well as adding new sites, based principally on 1st Edition OS mapping, aerial photography and field survey. The upgrade will include the NGR, classification and site



Bellfield, North Kessock: the Iron Age roundhouse under excavation

description, with a digital photograph or scanned map where appropriate. Primary and secondary sources will also be consulted, including census information and OS Name Book information. The parish lies on the S of the Beauly Firth and consists of low-lying improved land with a steep and mostly wooded hinterland rising to 400m OD. Forty sites have been assessed so far, from a total of about 190.

Knockbain

Bellfield, North Kessock

Excavation

Elizabeth Jones – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NH 6440 4853 An excavation was undertaken from 24 November 2008–6 February 2009 following an evaluation (Murray, *DES* 2008, 110) which recorded a group of features in Area 1 of the proposed development site. A circular cropmark to the N of these features was also excavated. The group of features were established as Neolithic while the circular cropmark was found to overlie a substantial roundhouse and associated features of Iron Age date.

The Neolithic features were concentrated on the western part of the site and comprised a small circular structure and a group of pits. Little anthropogenic material was recovered from the structure but the pits contained a shell midden and evidence for small hearths or nut roasting. A number of fragments of possible Impressed Ware pottery were recovered along with worked flint, including a scale-flaked knife.

The Iron Age roundhouse was of two phases and built on top of earlier probable Bronze Age pits. The earlier phase of the roundhouse appeared to have burnt down and was replaced by a larger house with a substantial porch and a rear wall. Daub fragments were recovered from the latter structure, which comprised large postholes containing substantial *in situ* stone packing. Environmental evidence suggested the post timbers were oak and that reeds or turf may have been used in the walls or roof. This second

roundhouse also appeared to have burnt down. Rough stone paving and a fragmentary cobbled surface were laid over its remains and were associated with a number of stakeholes, suggesting its continued use as a working area. This phase may be associated with a group of features to the E of the roundhouse, thought to be connected with metalworking. The structures occupied a generally flat area with a slope running down to the N and the shores of the Beauly Firth. A large midden spread associated with the occupation extended downslope.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Tulloch Homes Ltd

Munlochy

Watching brief

Brendan Malone and John Wood – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 6473 5323 A watching brief was carried out 22 October 2008–20 March 2009 during construction of a new car park. The car park was built in the former Munloch Mill pond, shown on the 1st Edition OS map. However, no features or finds were recorded, as the excavations took place entirely within backfill.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HHER and Library Service

Funder: Highland Council

Latheron

Ballachly, Dunbeath

Geophysical survey

Mary Saunders – Orkney College Geophysics Unit

ND 1567 3035 A GPR survey using a 270 MHz antenna was undertaken over four small areas around the supposed monastic site at Ballachly in June 2009. Several anomalies of potential interest were identified, the most prominent of which was what appears to be a large palaeo-channel running beneath one of the substantial walls. The character

of this anomaly indicates that this natural feature may have been re-cut or improved and used as a site boundary. Other anomalies appear to relate to the foundations of one of the large walls found on the site and to a large circular feature of unknown function.

Archive: OCGU

Funder: University of Nottingham

Ballachly (Stemster) Graveyard

Field visit

David Lynn

ND 19316 44757 A brief visit in September 2009 suggested that local traditions of this graveyard having an underlying broch mound are likely to be accurate. The substantial mound lies in an improved pasture field and has a sub-circular plan with a diameter of over 80m. Its height is difficult to gauge due to the presence of the rectangular walled graveyard enclosure on the southern half of the mound's crown, but is likely to be well over 5m. The remainder of the mound surface is grass-covered and has much surface and subsurface stone rubble, although the nature of the surface material suggests modern field clearance dumping has also occurred. No individual structural features can be identified, but the surface in the northern half of the summit crown has several small and partially exposed stone settings poking through the grass cover.

The identification as a probable broch therefore derives from the general profile and size of the mound, which is very typical for the site type. Secondary indications are provided by association, with references in the RCAHMS record to a chapel dedicated to the 7th-century St Triduan. This may have been the remains of a small building visible on the N of the enclosure in 1871 when the site was first recorded, but is not mentioned by the 1911 RCAHMS report. The nearby presence of a recorded broch mound is also relevant (ND14SE 6, RBW ND14 1). This scheduled site is also named Ballachly, and lies at ND 1956 4423, c550m S of the graveyard.

The graveyard is in a chaotic state, but has some intriguing features. Recent efforts to clear entrenched shrub growth have revealed many gravestones. These include one large dressed grave slab, c2.0 x 0.7m, lying *in situ* on the ground which has no inscription apart from a deeply etched phrase in a Victorian typeface 'This grave never to be opened'. Various lurid explanations for such a stark inscription can probably be discounted in favour of a possible grave for the victim(s) of a disease such as cholera. All the graveyard inscriptions have been previously recorded (AS Cowper and I Ross, *Caithness Monumental Inscriptions pre 1855*), though without any further explanation for this example.

The enclosure wall has construction differences which may conceal earlier structural remnants. The main approach comes in from the S to the entry; the S wall is the best built section, with well dressed and mortared masonry. The N wall, which straddles the summit of the mound, is built differently, with the standing portion apparently constructed of piled clearance rubble, and a quasi-bench platform extending S into the enclosure at a lower level, as if remnant walling lies under the recent rubble. Some large masonry extends at ground level N out of the wall base, but any extension of the outline has vanished.

The following sequence can be suggested. A large broch settlement was followed by a Late Iron Age chapel built onto the derelict mound, possibly crowning the summit. Subsequent use of the site, which may have lasted for several centuries into the historic period, focused on the chapel and possibly involved the insertion of associated

minor structures and features, particularly on the N half of the mound. The remains of the chapel or a replacement building survived until at least 1871, but were removed soon afterwards. The current graveyard enclosure may date from before 1871, but a possible tidying and rebuild phase may have included the removal of earlier structural features after that date to explain their apparent disappearance by 1910, when the graveyard was still used for burials but had become neglected. Its decline continued until a recent vegetation clearance and refurbishment exercise.

Although some of the detail of this sequence is conjectural, the underlying impression is of a significant broch mound which is likely to contain a protracted later series of minor structural developments from the late prehistoric onwards. A detailed recording survey of the whole site, including the modern graveyard and its enclosure wall, could be a very productive exercise.



Unexplained stark inscription on grave slab in Ballachly graveyard, September 2009 © David Lynn

Bardintulloch

Watching brief

Catherine Dagg

ND 27239 37314 Ground-breaking work associated with a house site adjacent to Bardintulloch broch on 7 March 2009 showed evidence for ground disturbance and re-deposition of rubble and midden material during the late 19th century, when the site was improved for crofting.

Report: HCAU

Funder: C Bozward

Chapel and Graveyard, Ballachly, Dunbeath

Excavation

Lloyd Laing – University of Nottingham

ND 1567 3035 The 13 June–11 July 2008 season concentrated on consolidating the features excavated in 2007 (DES 2007, 118–9) and opening up a series of new trenches in the scheduled area. This was largely to determine the nature of several geophysical anomalies identified from the resistivity survey (GUARD project 1002) and to investigate the origins of one of the large radial walls present on the site. A gradiometer survey was carried out in the scheduled area but no significant anomalies were identified. A limited geo-radar survey was also carried out by ORCA, over a transect across the proposed Trench VI, in order to evaluate if the technique would be useful in future work.

Trench II was enlarged in order to gain a better understanding of features found in 2007. Excavation revealed that the natural stratigraphy of gravel, boulders and clay had been altered to enhance the effect of the terrace. This was indicated by scarping marks in the clay slope which, combined with the enhancement of the boulder layer to create a wall, would have acted as both a visual and functional boundary around the terrace. The wall was completely destroyed prior to the 17th century, dated by a Charles II bawbee discovered above the toppled stones. The extension towards the outer boundary wall demonstrated evidence for continued agricultural activity over a large period of time, interspersed with episodes of dumping down the slope which led to the accumulation of a considerable depth of soil. Finds consisting of animal bone, pottery and metal objects and ranging from the 12th century onwards, suggest that this area had a long association with agriculture. Natural mixed sand and gravel at the base of the slope extended towards the edge of the adjacent river, with no upward slope which might have indicated a ditch. A deposit of large stones was uncovered at the western end of the trench, though whether this is a dumped layer serving as possible banking for the slope is uncertain.

Trench III was extended towards Chapel Hill and Wall A in order to examine the extent of the cobbles found in 2007, as well as to continue the investigation into a linear feature indicated by resistivity. Excavation only allowed for two clear edges of the cobbled level to be uncovered, later shown to be two distinct phases, c9m wide and running at an angle of c45° to the wall at a comparatively shallow depth of only c0.2m below the surface. This odd angle makes interpretation as a pathway or road rather dubious, but a function as a working surface is certainly plausible when the sizable amounts of slag uncovered are taken into consideration. Sherds of late medieval pottery, including imported German stoneware, date the cobbled surface to the late 14th or 15th centuries.

Trench IV was originally situated to examine the origins and purpose of one of the large extant walls (Wall A) which radiate from Chapel Hill. The trench was placed across a perceived blocked portion of the wall to determine if there was any path or roadway leading up to the 'gap'. For safety reasons, and to make as little intervention as possible, it was decided to locate the trench 1.5m away from the wall. It became apparent that a great depth of topsoil had accumulated over the archaeological deposits. At 0.7–0.8m there was a dark layer which extended across the whole trench and contained evidence for burning. This layer contained slag and burnt clay along with a variety of pottery preliminarily dated to the late Norse period. The purpose of this layer remains unclear but it may be related to large-scale industrial activity or a widespread destruction event. A number of archaeological deposits were sealed beneath this layer.

The earliest feature encountered was a possible bank made up of compacted stones and gravel. Although the full extent was not uncovered, it was not very substantial, suggesting that some attempt had been made to level it. A section of walling was revealed running parallel to the bank and apparently post-dating it (although further excavation would need to confirm this). The wall was of substantial build (1m wide) and of very high quality. There seems to have been some attempt to level the area between the bank and the wall by infilling the gap between them with a mix of soil and clay material, from which came fragments of 6th- to 7th-century pottery. This would place the construction of the wall at least as early as the 7th century and the bank somewhat earlier. Although no floor surfaces have so far been revealed it is likely that the wall formed part of a structure, probably

relating to the early Christian phase of occupation. At some point the wall seems to have been demolished and the lack of tumble suggests that it was deliberately demolished, probably to re-use the stone elsewhere.

After the wall was demolished a layer of brown soil build-up suggests a change of use for the area. The layer contained burnt sheep bone and charcoal, which is suggestive of a dispersed surface midden probably adjacent to an area of domestic activity. Also associated with this period was a build-up of sandy material against one side of the wall which contained flecks of charcoal and burnt clay, again suggestive of activity in the vicinity. Cut into the brown build-up layer were a number of features associated with craft-working activity and relating to a posthole which was also cut into the top of the wall. One of the features was identified as a hearth and contained small fragments of burnt clay, which could be the remains of clay moulds, and another feature was associated with extensive burning and fragments of kiln furniture. Pottery finds from within the posthole and other features suggest that this phase of activity relates to the later Norse period.

An offshoot from the main Trench IV was excavated to examine the base of Wall A and the relationship of the apparent blocked gap to the rest of the wall. Through narrow exploratory excavation it is believed that the base of the wall was revealed, but without further excavation this cannot be confirmed. It was established that the wall was standing in the late Norse period and was probably not constructed much earlier. What was also apparent was that the 'break' in the wall does not seem to carry on to the whole depth of the wall; in fact, it seems that it does not go much below the present ground surface. No traces of any pathway or road leading up to the gap could be found. This raises several questions about the phasing of the construction of the wall. It seems that while the base of the wall was initially constructed in the late Norse period, the upper portion, with the gap, may have been added at some point later, possibly in the 15th or 16th centuries.

Trench VI was located across a low resistance linear anomaly, which was later reinforced by the geo-radar survey results suggesting a deep ditch-like feature. Excavations revealed a considerable depth of ploughsoil, beneath which was a mixed midden-like deposit within a widespread layer that also contained evidence for extensive burning. This included late Norse pottery as well as large quantities of slag and possible iron ore or haematite. Sealed by this were the partial remains of what appeared to be a hearth or posthole, although further excavation is needed to confirm this. The natural was mixed gravel, stones and boulders, into which was cut a ditch c1.1m wide and 0.75m deep, and revetted on its E side. Primary deposition contained only charcoal but the upper fills, which also covered the surrounding natural, contained pottery, burnt bone and charcoal fragments which are suggestive of occupation nearby. It is notable that the soil in this area becomes shallower as it slopes up towards the base of Chapel Hill, suggesting a lack of extensive cultivation.

Trench VII was located across what the GUARD resistivity survey had suggested was a structure. The trench was dug to natural without any archaeological features being discovered.

Trench IX was located across one of several low mounds. Excavations were incomplete but exposed stones were interpreted as being either a robbed-out Bronze Age cairn, or a stone dump. The discovery of a higher than usual proportion of water-worn quartz pebbles adds weight to the former interpretation.

Archive: Dunbeath Heritage Centre

Funder: Historic Scotland, HIE (CASE) and Strathmartine Trust

Chapel and Graveyard, Ballachly, Dunbeath*Excavation**Lloyd Laing – University of Nottingham*

ND 1567 3035 The 20 June–22 July 2009 excavations suggested that the presumed monastery at Ballachly was focused on the low-lying ground between Chapel Hill and the river, where a church and graveyard are marked on the 1st Edition OS survey map, 1872. It is believed that this was demarcated first by a ditch which made use of an earlier watercourse, and was subsequently filled in and replaced by a substantial stone precinct wall, possibly in the Norse period. However, Chapel Hill may have had an outlying association with the monastery, as the clearance at the W end suggested that there was a dry stone square building containing a feature composed of upright slabs with slab flooring. This is very tentatively identified as a baptistery, though other interpretations are possible. A fragment of probably early medieval sculpture came from this structure. This building was subsequently twice extended, and a further insubstantial sub-rectangular structure was constructed to the E end of the hill, though no dating evidence is yet available for these buildings. In the later Middle Ages the enclosing wall was partially demolished, the ground behind being built up to provide a surface where ironworking was carried out. On top of this surface Wall A was built, though probably not before the 16th century. The evidence for later medieval and post-medieval activity on the site is presumed to relate to the establishment here of Magnusburgh, a burgh of barony documented in the early 17th century.



Wall of presumed monastic enclosure, Trench IV, chapel and graveyard, Ballachly, Dunbeath, 2009

Trench IV This trench, initially excavated in 2008, was extended to an area 8 x 5m with the aim of examining the

nature of the wall encountered in 2008 and the associated overlying features. This wall had been found to be running at an angle to and below the foundation level of Wall A, one of the main visible features on the site. Excavation showed that this lower wall was not, as presumed in 2008, part of a building but was a well-constructed linear feature which survived to a height of up to four courses (c0.6m) and was on average 1m wide. It was built on a deposit of sandy silt which continued to be deposited after the wall had been erected. In the light of GPR and other geophysical survey undertaken before the excavation, this deposit probably represented the filling of a ditch, the slope of which was very gentle in front of the wall but which GPR suggested was steeper at the bottom, and in which stones had been dumped. It is possible that this was in fact an old watercourse which was later enhanced to form a ditch. This feature mostly lay outside the excavated area, where it was not possible to examine more than the top edge. It would seem, however, that a spread of stones had been used as a partial revetment on the top edge of this ditch, a feature previously noted when the ditch was encountered in Trench VI.

The wall appears to have been deliberately slighted, a dump of stones and gravel being used to bring the area behind the wall up to the level of the old (mostly gravel) ground surface. This make-up is presumed to have been deposited when the wall was demolished to the level of the natural ground surface, back from the line of the ditch/watercourse, to bring the whole area to the same level. Some of the stones used behind the wall were very substantial. The largest may have been naturally deposited and pre-date the build-up, but one (1 x 0.9m) was clearly deposited by human agency, as there appeared to be disturbed material underneath it.

On the surface, there were shallow hearths both in front of and behind the line of the underlying wall, one 0.6m and one 0.3m in diameter, which had fill including late Norse and late medieval wheel-turned pottery, as well as charcoal. In the top of the make-up behind the wall was a roughly circular lump of clay, which appeared to be the displaced bottom of a furnace or hearth, fired to a considerable temperature then cooled slowly. It is presumed that this relates to the ironworking apparently conducted on the artificially levelled ground surface. Finds from this surface also included pre-Norse (late Iron Age) pot sherds, slag, and an iron (presumed late medieval) hinge. Radiocarbon dates derived from this occupation level in 2008 indicate activity in the 14th to 15th century.

The current interpretation of the general sequence of events is that the ditch, probably a recut watercourse, was used to define a monastic enclosure (a radiocarbon date from another section that went across it in Trench VI in 2008 suggested it was open around AD 1000), but that this was later replaced by a substantial stone wall following the line, demarcating the monastic area which must have lain to the W, between Chapel Hill and the river. Charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating have been obtained from the top of the silt on which the wall stands, and from immediately on top of the stones of the truncated wall, which should help to refine the date of its construction, currently presumed to lie somewhere between AD 1000–1400.

Trench V This was dug partly to see if what appeared as a cropmark in 1968 was an archaeological feature and to establish if the edge of the ditch extended this far E. There was no evidence for the ditch. At the W end, however, there was some evidence of human activity in the form of a piece of copper alloy waste material, which may be a possible sprue from a mould ingate, and small sherds of pre-Norse pottery.

Trench VI Extension It was apparent that while Trench VI had encountered the ditch, any features such as the continuing line of the replacement wall lay immediately to the W of the end of the cutting. The Trench was therefore extended. Although much less well preserved at this point, the base of the wall was encountered, with a relatively level area between it and the ditch, about 1m wide. What appeared to be possibly a second, narrower wall (c0.5m wide) was built between the main wall and the ditch, about 0.3m from the main wall. At present, no explanation can be offered for this feature.

Trench VII Extension This trench, excavated in 2008, was extended W to an area 2 x 3m, since reconsideration of the geophysical survey suggested there might be a wall, just beyond the limit of the 2008 excavation. This extension, however, indicated that this anomaly was caused by a natural deposit of stones, with no evidence for human activity, although pre-Norse pottery was found at the base of the overlying ploughsoil.

In addition to these trenches, two investigative trenches were dug outside the scheduled area, to see if there was evidence of human activity where geophysical survey suggested there was none.

Trench X This was dug (10 x 2m) on the platform at the base of Chapel Hill. Natural sand and gravel was recorded below the topsoil.

Trench XI This was dug (3 x 2m) to the N of Chapel Hill and N of Wall B. Ploughsoil extended unevenly to a depth of about 0.3m, with naturally deposited sand, gravel and stones below. At its southern end there was evidence of an occupation level above the natural, indicated by charcoal and a fragment of possibly early medieval window glass.

Trench XIII This 2 x 2m sondage was dug at the base of Wall A, where it had been robbed to ground level, and revealed that Wall A appears to have been built on the same occupation deposit that lay on top of the natural in Trench IV.

Chapel Hill – Trench XII Work on top of the hill involved clearance of tumble from an area coinciding with the putative ‘chapel’, 11 x 8m, and a second smaller area coinciding with a ‘circular’ feature noted in earlier surveys, 5 x 5m. These two areas were joined by a strip, intended possibly to indicate the association of both features.

The ‘chapel’ was a structure that had been modified at least twice, and for which the original interpretation seemed unlikely. At the W end of the hill a dry stone square structure had been built, 5.2 x 4.6m externally, with walls about 0.8m wide, with an entrance in the SE corner, 0.8m wide (Structure A). This entrance had a stone threshold slab, apparently overlying the cobbles on Structure B. Structure A survived to a height of about five courses, or 0.8m in height, and had a clay floor. Only the E sector of the building was cleared of tumble, but it was found that in the NE angle of the building a slab lined feature had been constructed, c2 x 1.5m, composed of upright slabs and with a slab floor. The largest of these uprights was about 0.4m long and 0.06m wide, and rose to a height of c0.4m above the floor level. An incised fragment of sculpture was also associated with Structure A. This building’s E wall seems at some stage to have slumped, and was extended with a further dry stone annexe with a partially cobbled floor, enclosing an area about 2.5m across (Structure B). However, this structure was mostly not cleared of tumble.

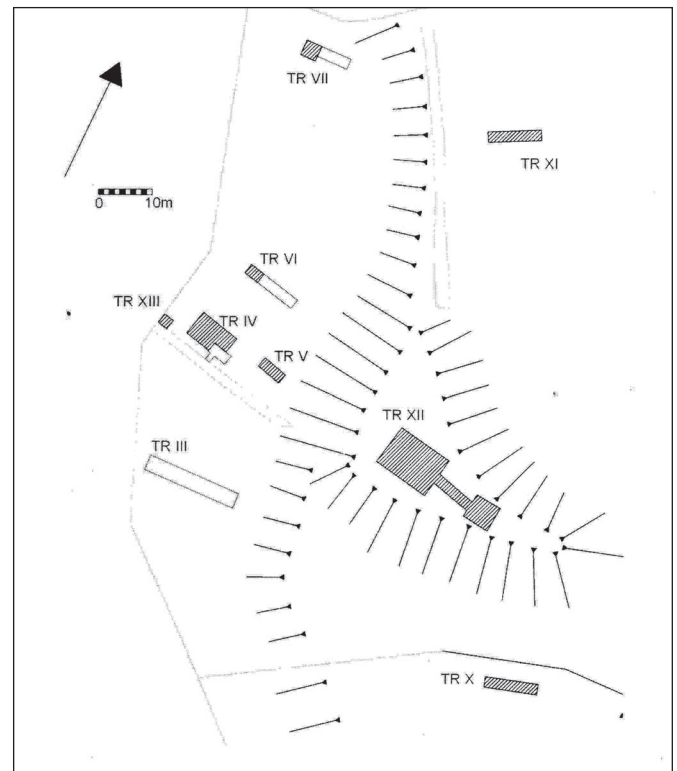
A further extension to the building (Structure C) was c2.2m long and at least 2.6m wide, the E wall formed by the cross wall (Structure D, below) which overlay the cobbles, suggesting that this was itself a later addition. This annexe is of different construction to the structures to the W, involving

the use of uprights, and it appears to have had a southern entrance. Although not cleared for its whole length, a cross-wall (Structure D) about 0.4m high and 0.71m wide seemed to cross Chapel Hill, although only 2m was exposed. It was composed of stones of varying form up to 0.5m long and is set on cobbles to the W and on gravel to the E, clearly post-dating Structure C.

At the extreme NE end of the cleared area an insubstantial structure was encountered, slightly trapezoidal (Structure E), 2.86 by 1.2m (possibly up to 1.9m) internally (the end having been robbed out), comprising a single thickness of stones with up to three courses surviving. This appeared to be open at the NE (short) side, and its function and date are unknown, although in front was a line of what appeared to be paving.

Archive: Dunbeath Heritage Centre

Funder: Historic Scotland, HIE (CASE) and Strathmartine Trust



Location of trenches, chapel and graveyard, Ballachly, Dunbeath, 2009

Houstry and Smerral

Survey

Stuart Farrell

ND 164 339 (centred on) A desktop and walkover survey were undertaken for an area of proposed new forestry in July 2009. Work revealed a number of unrecorded archaeological sites including:

- ND 14890 34914 Hut circle – Houstry
- ND 14837 34906 Hut circle – Houstry
- ND 1677 3387 Buildings
- ND 16718 33606 Building
- ND 16974 33947 Building
- ND 16963 33669 Farmstead
- ND 17077 33972 Building with enclosure
- ND 17001 33315 Building
- ND 17143 33584 Building
- ND 16781 34008 Building
- ND 1716 3316 Farmstead – Upper Smerral
- ND 16037 34689 Building – Newlands of Houstry

Report: HSMR and RCAHMS

Funder: UPM Tilhill

Knockinnon, Houstry

Survey

Stuart Farrell

ND 150 333 (centred on) A desktop and walkover survey were undertaken for an area of proposed new forestry of 30ha in July 2009. Work revealed no archaeological sites, except the two chambered cairns (ND13SE 1 and 25).

Report: HSMR and RCAHMS

Funder: UPM Tilhill

Lismore and Appin

Military Road, Kingshouse to Altnafeadh, Glencoe

Watching brief

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

NN 24820 55190 A watching brief was maintained on 12 March 2009 during the excavation of a narrow trench across the 18th-century Tyndrum to Fort William military road at Kingshouse, where an underground cable was to replace an overhead 33kV power line. The road survived as 300mm of gravel with no trace of the underlying boulders and smaller stones usually associated with Wade and Caulfeild roads. It did, however, attain its intended 5m width although peat and vegetation had encroached over much of the road's surface.

Archive and Report: Historic Scotland, HSMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy plc

Lochbroom

Allt na Choire, Proposed Hydro-Electric Generation Scheme

Walkover survey

Catherine Dagg

NH 1542 9368 A walkover survey of the area to be affected by a proposed mini-hydro scheme on the 21–23 May 2009 located a number of minor features of land use associated with the Early Modern township of Corrie, cleared of small tenants in 1833. The upper part of the burn contains at least two previous phases of water containment and extraction, including a large dam, sluices and cast iron pipes associated with the early water supply for the village of Ullapool.

Report: HCAU

Funder: Ewen and Jenny Scobie

Braemore Square

Excavation

Catherine Dagg – Lochbroom Field Club

NH 1946 7909 A second season of excavation took place from 18–29 May 2009. Although the results of excavation in 2008 (*DES* 2008, 111) on a supposed hut circle had been inconclusive, radiocarbon dates were found to be firmly within the Iron Age. This season the main aim was to ascertain whether the structural remains were contemporary with the Iron Age deposits or merely overlying them and therefore most probably dating to the Early Modern period.

This year's excavation was concentrated on the W part of the structure originally thought to be a hut circle. This part was composed of a series of interconnected small oval structures, similar to Early Modern shieling huts in dimensions although unlikely, due to their location on arable ground but without easy access to water, to be shielings. They may be Iron Age in date, with a function similar to that of later shielings. The interiors of the structures did appear to contain concentrations of charcoal which may be the remains of hearths. An alternative interpretation may be that the structures, overlying a uniform deposit of charcoal from burning prior to cultivation, have preserved this layer where elsewhere it has been weathered away. Indistinct small pits

and cuts, adjacent to the structures and contained by the rubble banking which formed the E side of the putative hut circle, also contained concentrations of charcoal, with a small quantity of calcified bone identified as probably belonging to large mammals. No artefacts were recovered.

Elsewhere within the Braemore Square site, trenches were placed across a number of features to establish their approximate date and relationships. The various remains of boundary walling appear to divide into two groups, with early modern turf banks built over a core of upright stone slabs and mid-late 19th-century dry stone double-skinned walls. A small sub-oval building set on a bank above the cultivation area was fully excavated and found to have a roughly paved floor and a hearth set opposite the doorway. The building was seen to have similarities to medieval structures known at Achnahaird in the N of Lochbroom. Samples from the hearth have been sent for radiocarbon dating.

Archive: HHER and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Scottish Natural Heritage, Robert O Curle Charitable Trust, CBA, Hunter Archaeological Trust, Awards for All, Ernest Cooke Trust, Katherine McKichen Memorial Fund and Drs Dumugn

Logie Easter

Dalnaclach, Scotsburn

Watching brief

Mary Peteranna – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 7320 7630 A watching brief was conducted on 23 April 2009 prior to construction of a new house. The site was considered sensitive due to its proximity to two cists uncovered in the 19th century, but no features or finds of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HHER and Library Service

Funder: Claire Ferguson

Lamington, Scotsburn

Watching brief

Mary Peteranna – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 7325 7640 A watching brief was conducted 12 March–20 April 2009 prior to construction of a new house. The site was considered sensitive due to its proximity to two cists uncovered in the 19th century. A total of five features were identified within the boundaries of the site. A single posthole of unknown date was of archaeological interest, but it was not possible to determine the significance of this isolated feature. The four other features proved insubstantial, either being natural phenomena or unknown re-deposited material.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HHER and Library Service

Funder: Andrew Munro

Loth

Glen Loth

Survey

Stuart Farrell

NC 953 151 (centred on) A desktop survey was undertaken for an area of proposed new woodland in August 2009. Work revealed the following unrecorded archaeological site:

NC 9574 1121 Buildings

Report: HSMR and RCAHMS

Funder: UPM Tilhill

Glen Loth

Survey

Stuart Farrell

NC 938 148 (centred on) A desktop survey was undertaken

for an area of proposed new woodland in August 2009. Work revealed the following unrecorded archaeological sites:

NC 93607 13859 Farmstead
 NC 93729 13950 Building
 NC 93542 13710 Building
 NC 9350 1380 Boundary marker
 NC 93987 14204 Building
 NC 93562 14607 Sheepfold
 NC 94172 14110 Sheepfold
 NC 93414 14603 Farmstead
 NC 93408 14545 Enclosure
 NC 9363 1482 Building
 NC 9388 1491 Building
 NC 94175 15446 Field system
 Report: HSMR and RCAHMS
 Funder: UPM Tilhill

Morvern

Maritime Landscape of North Argyll – Ardness Port

Field survey

Colin Martin and Paula Martin – Morvern Maritime Centre

NM 6628 4444 A small, curved jetty used for the shipping of cattle was surveyed on 21 July 2009. The site is linked to the main road and the cattle market beyond by a loaning (double walls allowing the cattle to move without damaging arable fields). It is situated on the Sound of Mull opposite a pair of similar curved structures at Fishnish, previously reported but not at that time identified (*DES* 2007, 58). We are grateful to Iain Thornber for pointing out this link between the two sites and the cattle trade.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Maritime landscape of North Argyll – Loch Aline

Field survey

Colin Martin and Paula Martin – Morvern Maritime Centre

NM 6924 4715 The lime kiln is rectangular externally, with one draw-hole facing the western shore of Loch Aline. It is built into the steep hillside and heavily overgrown. There are traces of quarrying on the plateau above and behind it. A gully/track leads from the draw-hole to the shore, where there are traces of a stone jetty. A later jetty stands to the SW, with a track leading to it along the shore from the direction of the kiln. The gully/track from the kiln is overlain (and rendered inoperable) by the carriage road along the western shore of the loch, which was built in 1891 (Gaskell, P, *Morvern Transformed*, 103). The site was

surveyed on 1 September 2009.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Moy and Dalarossie

Craig Morile, Strathdearn, Woodlands Scheme

Walkover survey

Catherine Dagg

NH 79255 27377 A new field system was located during a survey on 7 August 2009 to confirm locations and extents of known prehistoric settlements and field systems. It consisted of three definite and two possible field clearance piles to the W of the high point of Craig Morile, partly within a strip of muirburn. No field boundaries were noted. An associated field system was noted adjacent to the recorded hut circles at NH 7985 2735 (HHER MHG 2900) and a third hut circle to the S at NH 79834 27257 was visible as a level platform but with no banking or set stones.

Report: Highland Council Archaeology Unit

Funder: UPM Tilhill

7 Juniper Drive, Tomatin

Survey and evaluation

Stuart Farrell

NH 80146 28399 A programme of work was undertaken in March 2009 for a new house plot, which lies in an area of the Morilemore field system (NH82NW 13). Four clearance cairns were recorded, of which two were evaluated, though no dating evidence was recovered.

Report: HSMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr and Mrs Williams

Nigg

Land to North West of Fortanach House, Shandwick

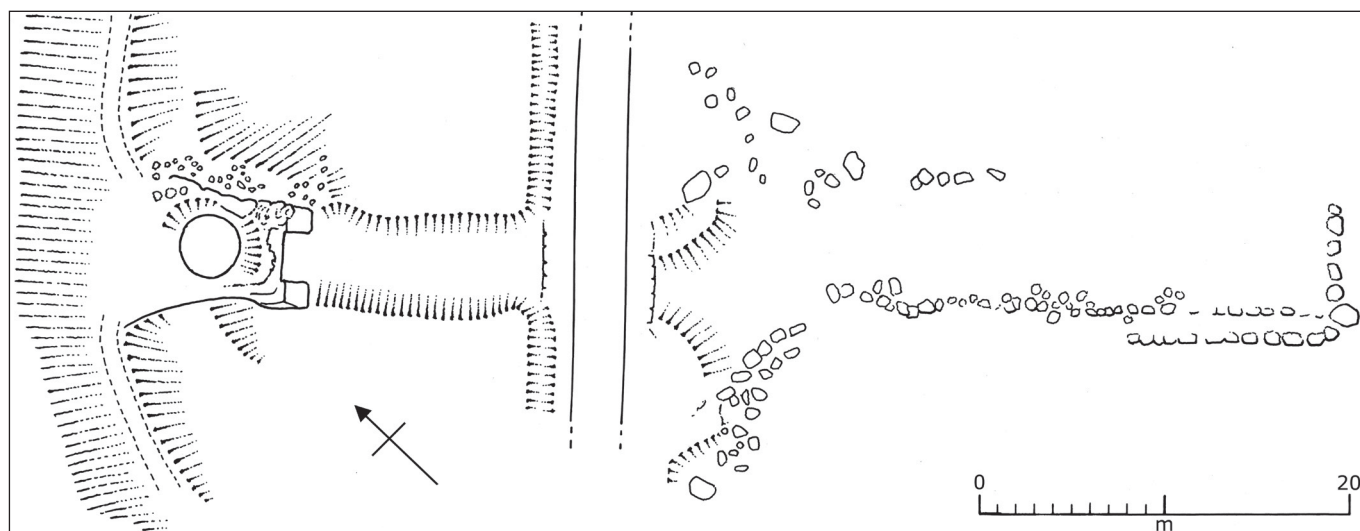
Trial trenching and watching brief

Catherine Dagg

NH 8558 7465 The site of this development was considered archaeologically sensitive as it is adjacent to a cist burial, unearthened during ditching in 1945. Work undertaken 26 November 2008–21 October 2009 consisted of trial trenching of 25% of the house site, followed by a watching brief on ground-breaking work. No further cist burials were uncovered and possible plough marks were the only archaeological features identified.

Report: HCAU

Funder: NJ Westwater



Loch Aline: Plan of the kiln, the later road, and the remains of the stone quay © Colin Martin

Portree

Isle of Raasay

Survey

J Macdonald and J Scott Wood – ACFA

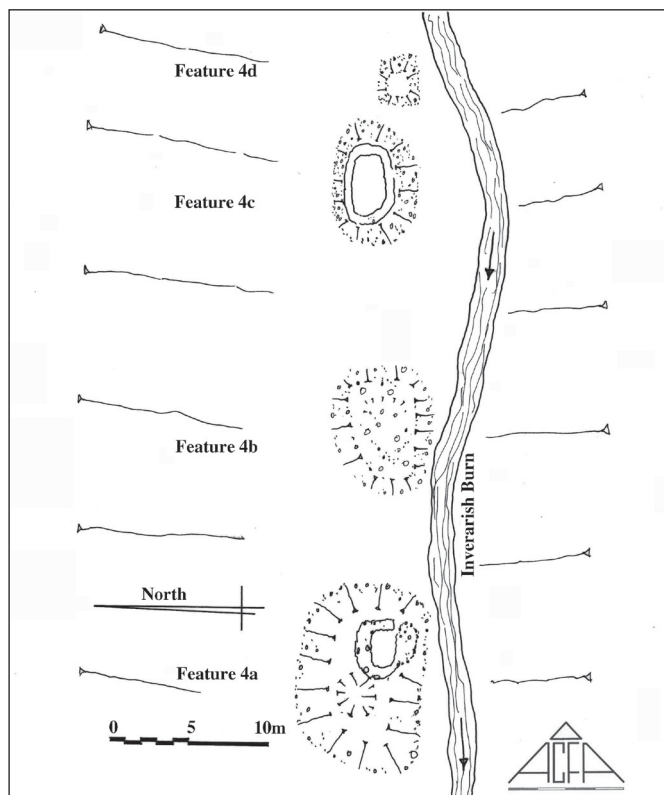
The survey of the following sites was carried out in April 2009 as part of a continuing programme to record the physical remains of human activity on the Island of Raasay. The survey covered an area of c20 sq km from Beinn a Chapuill in the N (NG 5710 4390) to the Inverarish to Fearnas road in the S (NG 5755 3600).

The field survey recorded a total of 155 sites. Most of the sites are from the 18th and 19th centuries but a number of much earlier structures were recorded, mostly on the E coast in the form of rock shelters. These shelters were also being investigated by Professor Karen Hardy and students from the University of Barcelona. The later sites range from small individual structures such as lambing/twinning pens, shieling huts and stores to two large shieling sites at Meall Daimh and Satir.

Meal Daimh is situated at NG 57040 40375 and comprises some 10 structures. Satir is the larger of the two sites and comprises 24 structures at NG 57851 35980. One enigmatic site (feature 28) at NG 57700 38858 lies above the W shore of Loch na Mna and consists of a small ruined stone structure with two lines of stone running out from it to form a V shape, with the open end of the V terminating at a cliff edge above the loch. No explanation of its purpose could be found.

Report: RCAHMS

Funder: Glasgow Archaeological Society and The Robert Kiln Charitable Trust



South Sector, features 4a to 4d, Island of Raasay

Raasay House

Photographic survey

John Wood – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NG 5475 3659 A photographic survey was conducted, 22 May 2008–28 February 2009, to identify and record any features or objects of importance revealed by renovation and repair

work. Interesting features, previously hidden behind internal wall linings, became visible during the work. The house suffered a major fire on the night of 17 January 2009, a few days before it was due to be handed over to the community, which destroyed most of the building.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HHER and Library Service

Funder: ROK Prime Contracting

Storr Forest Water Main Renewal, Isle of Skye

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

Claire Shaw – Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd

NG 47005 46321 – NG 48905 45402 Work was undertaken December 2008–January 2009 to assess the potential impacts of water main renewal in the township of Achachork, N of Portree. Eleven sites were identified within 200m of the proposed route of the new pipeline. There is evidence that this area was occupied and exploited from as early as the Iron Age. The remains of Dun Gerashader (SAM) date to the Iron Age and the presence of several sites in the study area suggests that there is a moderate potential for archaeological remains to occur ranging from the early to post-medieval periods.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Storr Forest Water Main Renewal, Isle of Skye

Watching brief

Claire Shaw – Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd

NG 4701 4632 – NG 4891 4540 Work was undertaken June–August 2009 to assess the potential impacts of water main renewal in the township of Achachork. A previous GPS survey of the route of the c2km pipeline had identified previously unknown archaeological features (see above). However, no new features of archaeological significance were discovered during topsoil stripping of the pipe trench.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Rogart

Craigton, Strathbrora

Survey

Stuart Farrell

NC 665 125 (centred on) A desktop and walkover survey were undertaken for an area of 165ha of proposed new forestry in July 2009. Work revealed the following unrecorded archaeological sites:

NC 66565 13134 Sheepfold	NC 67255 12613 Building
NC 66967 11679 Cairn	NC 66105 12091 Cairn
NC 65735 12668 Cairn	NC 65696 12701 Cairn
NC 66141 13276 Building	NC 66530 12812 Memorial cairn
NC 66125 13299 Building, turf and stone dyke	
NC 67161 12840 Structure	NC 67338 12633 Horizontal mill
NC 67206 12335 Cairn	NC 67522 12270 Memorial cairn

Report: HSMR and RCAHMS

Funder: UPM Tilhill

Reidchalmi, Rogart

Walkover survey

Catherine Dagg

NC 7257 0367 A walkover survey of an area of proposed enclosure for planting and regeneration on 25 August 2009 located two oval enclosures, one of which is possibly prehistoric, and several minor features of Early Modern land use.

Archive: Highland HER

Funder: RJ and PR Calvert

Sleat

Kinloch to Kylerhea Drove Road, Isle of Skye

Walkover and assessment survey

Martin Wildgoose – Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey
NG 7114 1540 – NG 7845 2040 A survey was undertaken in 2009 detailing the *in situ* archaeological remains considered to be directly related to the Kinloch to Kylerhea drove road. This work included a report on the current condition of the fords, culverts and bridges, with regard to its future as a walkers' cross-country path. Mitigation strategies were also discussed and recommendations made to aid a sensitive upgrading of the path by the Forestry Commission. During the survey 12 related features were recorded – 2 sets of bridge abutments, 4 lengths of terraced road, 4 paved fords, 2 stone route markers (one feature) and a revetted and paved causeway. A poorly preserved length of boulder boundary was also recorded at the point where it crossed the line of the drove road.

Archive: AALS (currently), RCAHMS (intended). Report: AALS, FCS, Highland HER and RCAHMS

Funder: Forestry Commission Scotland

Pier Road, Armadale, Isle of Skye

Watching brief

Mary Peteranna

NG 6366 0383 A watching brief was conducted on 1–3 and 14 September 2009, on land to the E side of Pier Road, in advance of a housing development. The site is to the S of a Neolithic chambered cairn (HHER MHG5246) and N of a long cist grave uncovered in 1961 (HHER MHG5244). During the watching brief, two burial cists were uncovered in the NE corner of the site. They were situated on a rise in the gravel spit of land that extends into Armadale Bay.

Cist 1 has an exterior length/width of 1.06m by 0.45m. The cist held one decorated Food Vessel, cremated bone remains, and a small amount of poorly preserved unburnt bone. The Food Vessel was entirely decorated with impressed and incised designs and contained a small amount of organic material. Cist 2 has an exterior length/width of 0.85m by 0.40m. The cist held one intact Food Vessel covered with incised decoration. Both Food Vessels appear to date to 2000–1900 BC. Further clearance around the two cists revealed additional archaeological features, including three standing stones and further cists.

Archive: Mary Peteranna (currently)

Funder: UBC Group Ltd, Lochalsh and Skye Housing Association

Pier Road, Armadale, Isle of Skye

Excavation

Mary Peteranna

NG 6366 0383 Following the identification of two Bronze Age burial cists during a watching brief at Pier Road (see above) excavations were immediately authorised to record the site prior to its destruction by the development. This work began 22 September 2009 and to date has uncovered a complex burial site that appears to have been in use well before the Bronze Age.

The site is characterised by a ring ditch with an arc of three *in situ* standing stones. The monument encircled a single large cist which contained the heavily degraded remains of an inhumation. The ditch features show several phases of use and restructuring, including timber and stone circle structures.

Five satellite cists and seven cremation pits represent further burials on the site. One additional grave W of the ditch monument was located at a depth well below the other burials. It appears to have been built on an earlier ground

surface and covered by a small cairn. This grave could pre-date the rest of the site. Various flint and bloodstone tools, a wrist guard fragment, three decorated Food Vessels and fragments of another decorated vessel have been recovered. Excavations on the site were ongoing as this summary was being prepared.

Archive: Mary Peteranna (currently)

Funder: UBC Group Ltd, Lochalsh and Skye Housing Association



Aerial view of ring ditch features, facing east; earlier grave to front right of photograph, Pier Road

Strath

Allt na Teangaidh, Access Road, Strollamus

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

Alisdair Curtis – Jacobs Engineering UK

NG 5939 2651 – NG 5907 2549 Work was conducted in January 2009 to assess the potential impact of the proposed access road extending from Strollamus to the Allt na Teangaidh intake. A total of 12 sites were identified within 100m of the proposed route of the access road. There is evidence that this area was occupied and exploited from as early as the Bronze Age, with a hut circle potentially dating to this period at NG 5928 2608. The presence of several sites in the study area suggests that there is a good potential for archaeological remains ranging from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Croft 15, Upper Breakish, Isle of Skye

Watching brief

Martin Wildgoose – Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey
NG 6869 2390 A watching brief was carried out during the groundworks for a new house. No archaeological features or finds were recovered.

Archive: AALS (currently), RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Ms G Smith

5 Dunan, Skye

Survey

Stuart Farrell

NG 5868 2806 (centred on) A survey was undertaken in April 2009 prior to the proposed development of a house on part of a croft at Dunan. The site dates from the mid- to late 19th century and consists of a large boat naust, with a blackhouse, three other structures, one possibly a store, and two earlier houses and a stackyard.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: HSMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr E McLeod

Herring Station, Dunan, Skye

Survey

Stuart Farrell

NG 5825 2845 A survey was undertaken in April 2009 prior to

HIGHLAND

the proposed development of a house close to a small herring station. The site dates from the mid 19th century and consists of a herring station with adjoining store and stackyard, and a building, possibly a store, with a small boat naust. Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: HSMR and RCAHMS
Funder: Mr E McLeod

Scalpay, Skye

Survey

Stuart Farrell

NG 622 278 (Centred on) A desktop and walkover survey were undertaken on an area of proposed new woodland in August 2009. Work revealed the following unrecorded archaeological sites:

NG 6273 2845 Building	NG 62679 28345 Building
NG 6249 2822 Building	NG 6251 2801 Building
NG 6214 2752 Farmstead	NG 62428 28090 Clearance cairn
NG 62464 27882 Cairn	NG 62382 27742 Structure

The following unrecorded archaeological sites were recorded by Steven Birch in 2001

NG 6356 2943 Shielings	
NG 6347 2939 Hut circle, shielings	
NG 6317 2907 Shieling	NG 6337 2951 Shieling, pen
NG 6242 2837 Shieling/bothy	NG 6238 2843 Shieling/pen
NG 6212 2800 Shieling	NG 6211 2775 Shieling
NG 6206 2751 Enclosure and shieling	
NG 6163 2759 Kale yard	NG 6168 2751 Structure
NG 6176 2741 Enclosure	NG 5864 2948 Settlement
NG 5874 2955 Enclosure	NG 5855 2959 Structure

NG 5858 2977 Farmstead	NG 5916 2991 Shielings
NG 5916 2976 Shielings	NG 5929 2985 Shielings
NG 5922 2965 Shielings	NG 5940 2958 Shieling
NG 5936 2953 Shieling	NG 5951 2854 Bothy, pen
NG 5939 2880 Pen	NG 5923 2897 Farmstead
NG 5926 2905 Bothy, kale yard	NG 5925 2916 Farmstead
NG 5913 2927 Farmstead	NG 5921 2944 Shieling
NG 5901 2910 Bothy	NG 5908 2898 Structure
NG 5901 2927 Farmstead	NG 5890 2934 Farmstead

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: HSMR and RCAHMS

Funder: CKD Galbraith for Scalpay Estate

Scalpay, Skye

Survey

Stuart Farrell

NG 590 310 (centred on) A desktop and walkover survey were undertaken on an area of proposed new woodland in August–September 2009. Work revealed the following unrecorded archaeological sites:

NG 5800 3125 Farmstead	NG 5909 3255 Building
NG 5924 2892 Pen, building	

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS

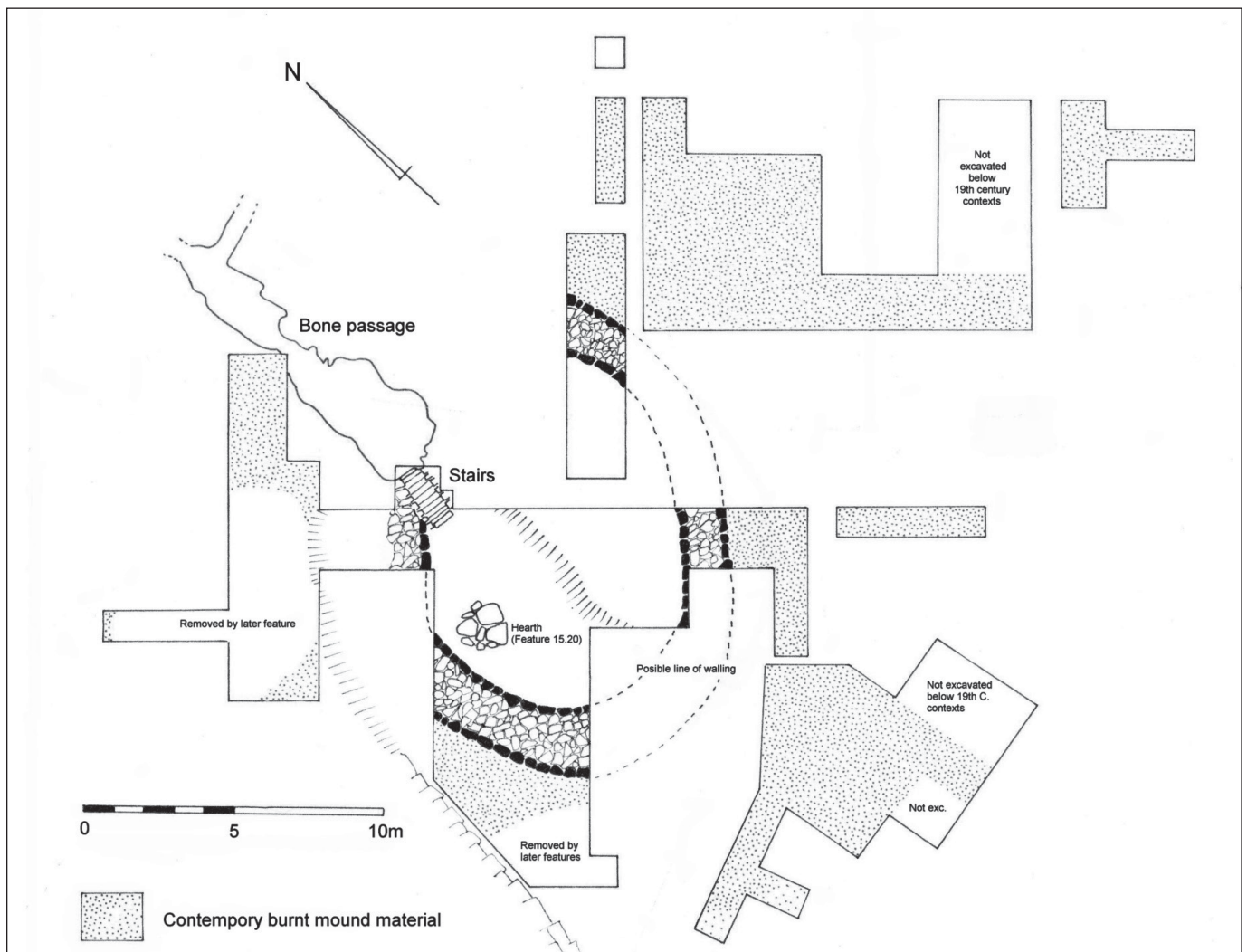
Funder: CKD Galbraith for Scalpay Estate

Uamh an Ard Achaidh (High Pasture Cave)

Excavation and landscape Survey

Steven Birch and Martin Wildgoose – West Coast Archaeological Services/Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey

NG 5943 1971 The fifth year of the project saw the extension of



Phase 3 plan showing the surface enclosure (F.15.14) and burnt mound spreads, Uamh an Ard Achaidh

Trench 15 to the SE to establish the extent of features recorded during the 2008 season (*DES* 2008, 115). The staircase leading down to the cave was also removed to establish phasing during its construction. The work in Trench 15 demonstrated that the enclosure walls and built walkways uncovered in 2008 continued to the SE, ending at a cave entrance which had been backfilled with large granite boulders. The work in the staircase area demonstrated that at least three phases of construction could be distinguished, with access to the stair-head changing through time. The excavation of Trench 19 (burnt mound) was completed, with the uncovering of a buried ploughsoil and underlying ard marks, containing fragments of All-Over Cord beaker. Pits and postholes post-dated this buried land surface but pre-dated the deposition of the burnt mound. Work in the landscape continued, with 25 roundhouses recorded so far and the test pitting of these features underway. A full description of the season's work will be made available through a DSR in June 2010. For more information go to the website at www.high-pasture-cave.org
Archive: With WCAS and AALS, c/o Steven Birch and Martin Wildgoose
Funder: Historic Scotland, WCAS and AALS

Tain

Kirksheaf Road, Tain

Evaluation

Mary Peteranna – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NH 7826 8211 A trial trenching evaluation was conducted over 5% of a proposed housing development site from 20 July–3 September 2009. The site was considered sensitive due to its proximity to the historic centre of Tain.



Find 10: Decorative strap end, Kirksheaf Road

All eight of the trenches showed evidence of early agricultural use and yielded fragments of medieval and modern pottery. Trench 3 contained features identified as the remains of rig and furrow agriculture. The other seven trenches showed scattered linear ard marks reflecting multiple periods of use. In addition to the numerous medieval pottery fragments three metal finds were recovered by a local metal detectorist, a decorative strap end, a copper alloy jug foot and a copper alloy octagonal decorative boss. The scattered finds and the remains of agricultural practices have provided key evidence of the use of the site by the inhabitants of medieval Tain.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HHER and Library Service

Funder: Clayquest Ltd

Land South of Jubilee Drive, Tain

Watching brief

Catherine Dagg

NH 77226 81573 Trial trenching on 2 April 2009 prior to development revealed land drains and plough marks dating

to the 19th to 20th century. No earlier features were located. One fragment of 18th-century ceramic was recovered as a surface find.

Report: HCAU

Funder: Highland Housing Alliance

Thurso

Youkil Croft, Weydale

Watching brief

Paul Humphreys and John Wood – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

ND 1530 6540 A watching brief was carried out, 7 September–12 October 2009, during topsoil stripping prior to the construction of a house. A basic building survey of an existing building was also undertaken. The site was considered sensitive due to its proximity to Youkil Hillock long cairn (ND16NE 58). Excavations during groundworks for the house revealed little of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HHER and Library Service

Funder: O'Brien Construction

Urquhart and Glenmoriston

Mony's Stone

Field visit

David Lynn

NH 3749 3006 The previous *DES* entry (*DES* 2008, 117) outlined the fact that this unscheduled standing stone is recorded as traditionally marking the burial place of Mony, 'a son of one of the Kings of Denmark', but that its current position on the eastern side of the formal avenue to the now demolished house of New Corrimony may have been a Victorian relocation. The stone was re-examined *in situ* with the landowner, Lindsay Girvan, in September 2009. The stone's lower portion was fairly clear of vegetation this time and some inscribed detail was identified on a small portion of its lower W face close to the northern edge of the stone. This consisted of three elements:

- A neatly inscribed OS benchmark of a horizontal line with underlying arrowhead, immediately beneath a small horizontal ledge chipped into a slight natural bulge.
- A roughly inscribed but unambiguous date of 1871, which is now fairly faint but can be clearly felt with fingertips.
- A group of possibly three faintly inscribed letters, the clearest of which is O (or O), with the others possibly being an H and an L, although these are less definite.

Lindsay advised that the stone had toppled by the 1940s, so was re-erected by his father at that time, and that he had been told the OS benchmark referred to 520ft OD, which is a close match to its current altitude. The grouping of the newly identified features, on a small portion of an otherwise apparently unmarked monolith, does not automatically mean that they were all contemporary. The OS benchmark can be assumed to date from a point in time when the stone was upright, which suggests either after its installation into the avenue around 1870 or after it was re-erected in the 1940s. A third, more intriguing, possibility is that the benchmark was inscribed when the stone was in its reported original pre-avenue position somewhere near Mony's Cave and the waterfall. However, this would rely on the OS having undertaken surveys of the area before the OS Name Book entry of 1871, and it might be expected that the benchmark would have been slighted for a new position in the avenue. This idea has not been pursued by any OS archival research and is not proposed here as a convincing possibility. The inscribed date of 1871 may well mark its installation into the avenue; while this is conjectural, no other event is known from this

HIGHLAND

period which could provide an alternative to commemorate. No explanation is apparent for the group of three letters and no other markings were found on the stone, so the question of whether there are authentic 'Pictish' inscriptions elsewhere on the stone or if this newly identified set has been mistakenly described by previous reports remains open.

Urquhart Castle

Watching brief and excavation

Paul Fox, Andrew Hollinrake and David Murray – Kirkdale Archaeology

A watching brief and small excavation were carried out December 2008 in a sheet-piled cofferdam, prior to the insertion of a concrete base for a temporary jetty, on the shoreline to the W of Urquhart Castle (NH 5302 2870). An area of slippage at the base of the slope E of the Water Gate (NH 5308 2856) was also recorded prior to remedial work. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

A minor excavation was carried out at Urquhart Castle in February 2009 prior to the replacement of a wooden stair leading to the upper level of the motte (NH 5302 2856). The work aimed to ascertain the depth of bedrock and to check for archaeological deposits. No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered and bedrock was found in all but one trench. This trench contained the concrete base of the existing steps. The area appears to have been heavily disturbed, probably during previous archaeological excavations and during the installation of the original wooden steps.

In February 2009 a further visit was made to monitor the taking of core samples in the area of the proposed new jetty (NH 5300 2870). There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

In September 2009 a small area in the ditch abutting the W façade of the Grant Tower was excavated, to uncover the earthing mesh of a lightning conductor running down from the SW parapet (NH 5309 2866). An area of 5m was cleared to a depth of 0.3m but nothing of archaeological interest was recorded.

Further to an initial assessment in February 2009, a watching brief was maintained in October 2009, during the excavation of nine small trenches to provide concrete footings for a stair. The new trenches revealed nothing of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Wick

Brickigoe Croft, Thrumster

Standing building recording and evaluation

John Wood, Paul Humphreys – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

ND 3014 4470 Building recording and a trial trenching evaluation were undertaken 23 April–24 June 2009 in advance of the construction of a house. The original trench plan was amended due to the waterlogged nature of part of the site, but this change did not prevent a full evaluation of a 10% sample. No archaeological features were found, apart from details of the three buildings on site. Of these, Building 1 appeared to be the earliest. All are likely to be of 19th-century date.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HHER and Library Service

Funder: Pentland Construction Ltd

Castle of Old Wick

Evaluation and recording

David Murray – Kirkdale Archaeology

ND 3692 4883 Two phases of work were carried out 14–23 September 2009. Phase 1: A preliminary photographic record and assessment was made of surviving masonry structures on the NW edge of the promontory to the NE of the square tower. This aimed to provide a baseline assessment of the general condition and extent of the masonry, and to produce an elevation drawing, which would be used to aid later more detailed recording.

Phase 2: During this phase of work a closer examination of the masonry was made possible by rope access provided by a specialist contractor. Although the date and phasing of the structures could not be ascertained with any certainty, it was thought that their primary function was as a revetment, with defence perhaps a secondary consideration due to the natural defences provided by the near-vertical cliffs. The two areas of masonry identified at the SW end of the cliff seem to have a close spatial relationship with the castle's remaining tower, while the main central section of the masonry appears to end near the midpoint of the range of buildings extending along the promontory, which may suggest it predates the construction of at least some of those structures.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Castle Sinclair Girnigoe

Excavation

Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd



Excavation in progress at Castle Sinclair Girnigoe

ND 3779 5490 Three sessions of fieldwork were undertaken during 2009. The first, during April and May, saw the completion of the excavation in the buildings of the Outer Ward. The excavation of the ground floor West Gatehouse was completed, revealing a number of window openings and recesses. Excavation ceased at the mid-17th-century deposits associated with Commonwealth troops using the castle. The surface finds recovered from this deposit suggested the room had been divided into separate, intensively occupied living spaces.

The second session during June and July saw the reinstatement of the Outer Ward courtyard in preparation for its public opening in 2010.

The final session in August saw the initiation of the Moat Project, which is designed to explore the archaeology of the dry moat on the S side of the castle. Excavation focused on two main areas, the S entrance and the area beneath the bakehouse. Excavation beneath the bakehouse allowed an investigation of the area of structural failure in the castle's fabric, and a possible fault in the bedrock was found to be responsible. Excavation around the S entrance revealed late 16th-century formal landscaping features. Visible on early photographs, this series of terraces, walls and a formal path had been buried and partially robbed. The removal of rubble collapse deposits from the area of the S entrance revealed the original height of the opening, remains of an earlier entrance and finds associated with the stripping of the castle in the late 17th century, including ornate architectural stone fragments, window glass and lead comes.

Archive: Post-excavation is ongoing, and a report will be deposited with the RCAHMS

Funder: Clan Sinclair Trust

Windy Nook, Thrumster

Watching brief

Paul Humphreys and John Wood – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
ND 3282 4410 A watching brief was carried out 16 September–14 October 2009 during topsoil stripping for a new house. There was no evidence of archaeological features.
Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HHER and Library Service
Funder: Mr Tony Palmer

INVERCLYDE

Greenock

Burnhead Farmstead

Fieldwalking

Louie Pastore



Burnhead farmstead

NS 28715 72807 and NS 28683 72831 Burnhead farmstead sits at the edge of a burn that skirts Corlic Hill. It was recorded on Roy's 1748 map, but seems to have been abandoned some time in the early half of the 20th century. Substantial ruins of two buildings can still be seen and the rectangular foundations of another building are nearby. The site was logged as part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007.

Report: Scotland's Rural Past

Darndaff Moor

Fieldwalking

Louie Pastore

NS 27034 72547 A cup-marked boulder (Panel 1) was found in the Darndaff Moor area. The panel bears a large possible cup mark at its edge, c130mm wide and 30mm deep. The site is at an altitude of 675ft.

NS 26809 72308 A second cup-marked boulder (Panel 2) was found among a cluster of boulders and bears a single cup mark near its centre. The site is close to a late Bronze Age – early Iron Age roundhouse identified by Frank Newall (NS27SE 16/NS 2686 7222). The site is at an altitude of 620ft.

Both sites were logged as part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007.

Report: WoSAS SMR

Darneme Farmstead, Garvock Lodge

Fieldwalking

Louie Pastore

NS 27497 71662 The remains of what appear to be the foundations of a rectangular building, c8 x 4m, were recorded outside the area occupied by the former Garvock Lodge. This ruin may be part of an earlier farmstead known as Darneme, a settlement which can be found on Pont's 16th- to 17th-century maps and which continued under that name until some time after 1864 and the construction of the Gryfe reservoir. The area was later renamed Garvock Lodge. The site is at an altitude of 661ft and was recorded as part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007.

Report: Scotland's Rural Past

Garvock Lodge

Fieldwalking

Louie Pastore

NS 27512 71666 A possible cup-marked boulder (Panel 1) was found in the Garvock area. Panel 1 bears five possible cup marks; two on the top, one larger than the other, while the other three are all of the same size and depth and run in a slightly curving row towards the base of the stone. The boulder also bears an undefined marking near the centre, which could best be described as looking like an exclamation mark. The site is at an altitude of 653ft.

NS 27593 71668 Two possible cup-marked boulders (Panels 2 and 3) were found outside the NE side of the walled enclosure of Garvock Lodge. The top of Panel 2 bears two cup marks. They are close together and one is slightly deeper than the other. Panel 3 is a flat-topped rectangular rock, which has one small cup mark and possibly two larger less well defined cup marks at either end. The site is at an altitude of 650ft.

Both sites were logged as part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007.

Report: WoSAS SMR

Garvock Lodge

Fieldwalking

Louie Pastore

This site was visited during a survey of Loch Thom and the

Gryfe reservoir as part of the Scotland's Rural Past project.

NS 2753 7164 No obvious lodge foundations could be identified, although a large quantity of building rubble covering a wide area could be seen next to the entrance of a rectangular walled enclosure. The enclosure measures c18 x 24m and is at an altitude of 588ft.

NS 27579 71627 The foundations of a small out-building, c5 x 5m, probably date to the same period as the lodge. The site is at an altitude of 566ft.

Report: WoSAS SMR



Garvock Lodge

Gryfe Reservoir

Fieldwalking

Louie Pastore

NS 28342 71413 A boulder just within the tree line of the plantation on the southern side of the Gryfe Reservoir bears three cup marks. The one on the southern end of the boulder is deep and oval in shape, the other two on the northern end of the boulder are rounder and one is more pronounced than the other. The site is at an altitude of 635ft. The site is close to several hut circles identified by Frank Newall (NS 2816 7151), which have been lost due to forest plantation. The site was logged as part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007.

Report: WoSAS SMR

Whinhill Farm, Greenock

Evaluation

Alan Matthews – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 2839 7481 An evaluation was carried out 12–16 January 2009. The placement of trenches was limited due to the danger posed by the slope of the ground and the location of several large trees, and as a result only 6.2% of the development area was evaluated. The only disturbances related to modern features or tree roots and the underlying natural drift geology was reached in all the evaluation trenches. No significant archaeological features were identified.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: Zoom Developments

Whinhill Golf Course

Fieldwalking

Louie Pastore

NS 27590 74923 A cup-marked rock was found just outside the boundary fence of the club house. This large rock overlooks the Clyde and the hills beyond. It bears one large oblong carving on its northern slope and a circular cup mark on its top. There is at least one other possible carving on the rock's eastern edge. The site is at an altitude of 522ft and was recorded as part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007.

Report: WoSAS SMR

Whitelees Moor

Fieldwalking

Louie Pastore

NS 27105 73824 Four cup-marked boulders were found close together in an outcrop of rocks near to the private road leading to Whitelees cottage.

NS 27105 73824 **Panel 1** (altitude 700ft) bears a very large bowl-sized cup mark, c200mm wide and 65mm deep. The carving appears to be conical in shape.

NS 27102 73820 **Panel 2** (altitude 681ft) bears one cup mark, c130mm wide and c35mm deep.

NS 27107 73827 **Panel 3** is a small cup-marked stone.

NS 27092 73834 **Panel 4** is an unusual stone with three carvings. A large cup and two smaller, almost tear drop-shaped cups. This carved rock looks like a face when viewed from the right angle.

These sites were recorded as part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007. Photographs may be viewed at <http://rockartuk.fotopic.net/c1353381.html>

Report: WoSAS SMR

Whitelees Moor

Fieldwalking

Louie Pastore

NS 27680 73599 Two possible cup-marked boulders were found next to each other on a N-facing hill in an outcrop of rocks at an altitude of 875ft. Panel 1 bears two cup marks, the larger cup mark is in the centre of the stone with the smaller cup nearer the base. Panel 2 is close by and bears two cup marks with an additional tear drop-shaped marking between them. One of the cup marks is bigger than the other, and the smaller of the two is quite deep. These sites were noted as part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007.

Report: WoSAS SMR

Whitelees Moor

Fieldwalking

Louie Pastore

NS 27697 73588 Two possible cup-marked boulders, one resting on the other, were recorded at an altitude of 853ft. The top boulder bears a deep distinctive cup mark c60mm wide x 30mm deep. The lower rock has a similar cup mark c50mm wide x 40mm deep. This rock also has what looks like another less well-defined cup mark close to where the top boulder rests. This site was recorded as part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007.

Report: WoSAS SMR

Inverkip

Daff Reservoir

Fieldwalking

Louie Pastore

NS 23170 70928 A large cup-marked boulder was found on the shoreline of the Daff reservoir at an altitude of 480ft, near the possible ruins of a farmstead known as Moorhouse (NS27SW 46). The area is usually submerged but was visible at the time of the site visit due to very low water levels. The boulder bears a large bowl-sized cup mark, oval in shape, c180 x 130mm wide and around 85mm deep. This site was recorded as part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007.

Report: WoSAS SMR

Earn Hill

Fieldwalking

Louie Pastore

NS 22684 75510 This possible cup-marked rock overlooks the

Spango Valley and bears a single large deep cup mark close to its base. The site is at an altitude of 622ft and was recorded as part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007.
Report: WoSAS SMR

Goat Craig, Loch Thom

Fieldwalking

Louie Pastore

NS 26059 71671 **Panel 1** (altitude 694ft) A possible cup- and ring-marked stone bears one cup and ring mark beside another possible ring carving.

NS 26062 71679 **Panel 2** (altitude 674ft) A second cup-marked rock bears four large cup marks (two horizontal and two vertical), and three smaller cup marks.

These sites were noted as part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007.

Report: WoSAS SMR



Loch Thom panel

Kilmacolm

East Green Farm, Kilmacolm

Evaluation

Paul J Murtagh – GUARD

NS 3358 6915 A controlled topsoil strip of 195m² was undertaken 13–14 May 2009 prior to development. The area was considered to be archaeologically sensitive as the proposed house lies next to a farm steading that dates from the 18th century or earlier. One sherd of reduced green glaze pottery was recovered from the topsoil but no significant archaeological remains were discovered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Alan and Sherri Black

Green Water

Fieldwalking

Louie Pastore

NS 29134 69705 A possible single cup mark was found on a large boulder close to the junction of the Green Water and a subsidiary stream. The site was recorded as a part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007.

Report: WoSAS SMR

Margaret's Mill

Site visit

Derek Alexander and Ingrid Shearer – The National Trust for Scotland

NS 3312 6893 Margaret's Mill is located c0.5km NW of Duchal Castle, below a waterfall on the northern bank of

the Green Water. The main building is still standing to gable height and is probably of 18th- or 19th-century construction, and a nicely preserved lade also survives. A re-used date stone bears the inscription 1760. The 1695 Poll Tax Roll records a 'Moldsmyllne' and George Semple (1782) mentions Margaret's Mill (Roe 2007). 'Margaret's Mill (Corn)' was depicted on the 1st Edition OS map of 1858, and appears as an unroofed building on current OS maps of the area.

Roe, D 2007 *Kilmacolm: a history. Secrets of a Renfrewshire village*. Birlinn Ltd

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Renfrewshire Local History Forum – Archaeology Section

MIDLOTHIAN

Borthwick

Temple Quarry

Evaluation

Iraia Arabaolaza – GUARD

NT 353 586 An evaluation was undertaken 1–3 June 2009. A total of 21 trenches, covering 10% (2070m²), of the site were excavated. All the trenches were archaeologically sterile.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: Historic Scotland, RCAHMS and SMR

Funder: Cemex UK Operations Ltd

Carrington

Shewington OCCS, Rosewell

Evaluation

Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 2950 6065 An evaluation was carried out from September–October 2009 on an extension to the Shewington OCCS. Three small undated features including a possible hearth were identified, along with five in-filled shafts that probably related to earlier mining activity on the site.

Archive: Midlothian SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Scottish Resources Group

Cockpen

Gorebridge Water Pipe

Watching brief

Stuart Mitchell – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 340 630 A watching brief was carried out 23–24 October 2008 during the excavation of a new water pipe trench on land off the Stobhill Road. A tarmac track and deposit of made ground were recorded but no significant archaeological features or artefacts were discovered.

Archive: Midlothian SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Scottish Water Onesource

Cranston

Cousland Windmill

Geophysical survey and evaluation

David Connolly – Connolly Heritage Consultancy/Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

NT 37712 68107 A geophysical survey was carried 19 September 2009 over a platform to the N of the site of an 18th-century windmill. No further structures were located but two evaluation trenches confirmed the presence of the built platform on which the windmill sat, with an area of later dumping to the N. Further geophysics was carried out to the W and S of the Windmill Plantation in an attempt to locate

a cist cemetery first identified by Audrey Henshall in 1954. A possible target was identified to the W.

Archive: Connolly Heritage Consultancy

Funder: Connolly Heritage Consultancy

Crichton

Crichton Castle

Standing building recording

Gordon Ewart – Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 3800 6114 To make additional use of temporary scaffolding erected in two places at Crichton Castle, a short period of standing building recording took place during November and December 2008. The scaffolding in the NW scale-and-platte stair opened up access not only to the stair itself but to a suite of rooms along the top of the W range. A second scaffold at first floor level in the Great Hall of the S Range provided access to a fireplace inserted into the S elevation of the Great Hall at second floor level.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Dalkeith

14–18 Ironmills Road, Dalkeith

Desk-based assessment, watching brief and evaluation

Kieran Haines, Ian Hill and Stuart Mitchell – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 3275 6748 Work was undertaken from 29 October–14 November 2007 on a residential development site. An assessment indicated the potential presence of mill remains and this was confirmed by the discovery of a mill lade during the watching brief. A total of six evaluation trenches, covering 5% of the development area, revealed the remains of a mill building and associated lade (partly demolished), and the foundation remains of a modern garage. A small rectangular building of unknown origin was also recorded.

Archive: East Lothian SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Arboretum Village Property Co Ltd

Melville Gate Data Centre, Dalkeith

Excavation in the Fort Annexe

Candy Hatherley – Headland Archaeology Ltd



A coin of Emperor Trajan (AD 97–117) discovered in the backfill of an enclosure ditch of the annexe of the Elginhaugh Roman Fort, Dalkeith

NT 3215 6740 An excavation was undertaken 2–20 March 2009 prior to building work at the Melville Gate Data Centre. The Centre is on the site of a Roman fort known as Elginhaugh, which was identified and partially excavated in the 1980s. The annexe of the fort had not been fully investigated and results from an evaluation carried out in 2007 suggested that elements of the annexe survived in the footprint of the proposed development.

An excavation of the remaining area of the annexe revealed a series of ditches and a post-built gateway. Other

previously unknown features included a well, a putative roadside building and ditches subdividing the interior of the annexe. A coin of the Emperor Trajan (AD 97–117) was discovered in the backfill of an enclosure ditch, a decade later in date than any previous coin found in the annexe or fort.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: Midlothian SMR and RCAHMS
Funder: Royal Bank of Scotland Group

Glencorse

Castle Law/Castlelaw Fort

Watching brief

David Murray – Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 229 638 A watching brief was maintained on 18 October 2008 during the removal of vegetation in and around the site. The work was undertaken because dense areas of gorse had become established, particularly to the SE of the fort, and were threatening the monument. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Milton Mill, Milton Bridge

Standing building recording

Mike Cressey – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 25122 62626 A building appraisal was carried out during April 2009. The core block of the mill is rubble-built with sandstone dressings. It is rectangular in plan with two outshot buildings on its N and S sides. Maps show that a mill was in existence on this site by the 17th century. Later developments in the early 19th century saw the mill radically altered, with the heightening to its main elevations. The E gable displays at least three phases of blocking work.

The interior of the mill still has the remains of its Hurst frame plinth which supported the vertical shaft supplying power to the millstones on the first floor. The waterwheel was situated on the W gable in an enclosed space between the mill and another 19th-century three-storey building. The mill lade is still visible in a field to the E of the mill.

On the ground floor of the main core block there is a brick-lined flue leading under the outshot building on the S side of the mill. The presence of the flue indicates that the outshot building was in fact a corn drying room. The northern outshot building has two internal compartments, probably used for storage. The mill is derelict and undergoing renovation.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and SMR

Funder: Mr M McKenzie

Lasswade

Old Pentland Kirk

Geophysics and test trenches

David Connolly – Connolly Heritage Consultancy/Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

NT 26240 66331 During a geophysical survey of an area in the burial ground directly to the E of the Gibsone Mausoleum on 12 September 2009, distinct traces of buried walls were observed. Investigation of the results using targeted trenches (2 x 2 x 1m) revealed extant foundations and the chamfered course level. 14th- to 16th-century green glaze pottery was recovered and there was evidence of wall robbing, possibly in the 18th century on the basis of later finds. No human remains were recovered. In the church, there was no trace of a floor, but there was extensive rubble and this area may be investigated further during future geophysical survey of the

area to the S, where the distinct outline of a possible second structure has been observed.

Archive: Connolly Heritage Consultancy and RCAHMS

Funder: Connolly Heritage Consultancy

Pittendreich Care Home, Lasswade

Standing building recording and evaluation

Erlend Hindmarch and Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 313 665 A standing building assessment was undertaken on 9–10 June 2009 on the remains of a number of 18th-century features associated with the Pittendreich estate prior to development works. The remains consisted of a walled garden, rectangular dovecote and a large ruinous building. All the features appeared to pre-date the existing Pittendreich House (built in 1857) and were probably associated with an earlier house in the same grounds and location as the present house (now Pittendreich Care Home).



General view of dovecote at Pittendreich Care Home

A subsequent evaluation carried out on 30–31 July 2009 successfully located a small number of shallow ditches and pits/postholes of unknown function. Although mostly undated, two of the features contained one fragment each of 19th-century pottery.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Young and Gault on behalf of Bilbrooke Ltd

Rosslyn Chapel

Watching brief

Victoria Clements and Alan Duffy – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 274 631 (centred on) A watching brief was carried out from December 2008–January 2009 during topsoil stripping associated with the realignment of the Chapel Loan road from its current position into an arable field to the N. Three features were recorded but only one, a large irregular pit containing charcoal, proved to be archaeologically significant. No artefacts were recovered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Page/Park Architects on behalf of the Rosslyn Chapel Trust

Newbattle

Campwood Reinstatement

Evaluation

Martin Cook – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 3595 6380 A programme of works was carried out 17 August–18 September 2009 to restore the scheduled ancient monument of Campwood (SAM 1164) following its accidental disturbance during recent groundworks. The work focused on three trenches covering two of the main elements of the site, the outer enclosure bank and one of the inner enclosures.

The outer bank varied in shape along its length, but this was considered to be due to varying levels of truncation and erosion. On the basis of the existing evidence the bank appears to have been built in a uniform manner, comprising a foundation layer of flat stones, overlain by a series of larger stones and sealed by a clay matrix. The bank of an internal enclosure was similarly constructed with an inner rubble core and clay matrix. A paved surface identified at the possible entrance suggests the internal enclosure was accessed through a paved causeway feature. No stratigraphic relationship was found between the two features and no artefactual material was recovered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Mr and Mrs Smith

Suttieslea Road, Newtongrange

Desk-based assessment and evaluation

Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 3405 6465 A desk-based assessment and evaluation were carried out in May 2009 on a proposed residential development. The assessment found that the remains of mining activity and rig and furrow cultivation had previously existed in the development area. The evaluation (2250m²) recorded truncated rig and furrow, mostly aligned NW–SE, and mining-related features and deposits, including two in-filled air shafts, ditches, cobbled surfaces and spreads of coal waste. A further ditch was probably a field boundary shown on the historical maps of the area.

Archive: Midlothian SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Cruden Homes (East) Ltd

Temple

Temple Kirkyard, Temple

Recording

Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd



Stone 1 discovered and recorded at Temple Kirkyard

NT 31505 58728 Following the discovery of two carved stone slabs during the reconstruction of the churchyard wall at Temple, a programme of recording was undertaken

MIDLOTHIAN/MORAY

in July 2009. Temple, formerly called Balantrodoch, was the principal seat of the Knights Templar in Scotland. The design of the stones and the association with the Knights Templar suggest a 12th- or 13th-century date.

The work involved recording the position of the stones, drawing and photographing them and recording the base and section of the foundation trench excavated for the reconstruction of the wall. The work also aimed to try and determine if the stone slabs overlay grave cuts. A dip in the level of the subsoil was recorded in the vicinity of the stones, but the evidence for a grave-cut was inconclusive.

Archive: Midlothian Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Midlothian Council

MORAY

Bellie

Deer Park

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy to recognise and safeguard sites in advance of timber operations that may be potentially damaging to the archaeological resource. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 3647 6089 **Deer Park** A broad, flat-topped bank (or trackway?) enters the wood an orientation of 10°. After c100m it turns to 320° before becoming lost in windblow and a very deep drainage channel. The bank shares certain features with the tree-planted boundary depicted on the 1764 plan but there is a slight mismatch in orientation. If this is a surviving stretch of the boundary it suggests that the ditch is artificial and post-dates 1764. The settlement N of this feature on the 1764 plan could not be found.

NJ 3651 6057 **Deer Park** A length of earthen bank curves around the S side of a natural hollow from close to the track and connects with the present field boundary on the W after c150m.

NJ 3650 6053 – NJ 3650 6032 **Deer Park** An area of rig with a narrow wavelength of 5m runs N-S, almost parallel with the modern track, for c200m. It is constricted at its southern end by the track and a drain. The drain appears to mark its original extent to the W and it may be that these features were contemporary. However, it is also possible that the rig to the W of the drain may have been destroyed at some time.

NJ 3646 6030 **Deer Park** A slight earthen bank runs due W from a drainage feature towards the present field boundary.

NJ 3576 5928 **Deer Park** A flat-topped mound 2m high and c20m wide (basal diameter) might be a cairn but is more likely to relate to the network of landscaped paths shown on the 1764 plan. It may have been made as a viewing platform.

NJ 3593 5903 **Deer Park** A 21 x 21m square is made by nine very old lime trees and the stumps of at least seven others. The centre of the square is slightly raised and is marked by a triangular (equilateral) setting of three old limes standing 3m apart. This feature would appear to be depicted on the 1764 plan. The plan shows a path leading from the feature to the N and a slight depression in the centre of the N side might mark that path. Although the trees do not seem to be as old as 1764 the area appears to have been restocked in 1900–10 and the feature may have been replanted at that time.

NJ 3610 5910 **Deer Park** A network of paths that originally linked certain features, including the tree-formed square noted above. The network is shown on the plan of 1764.

Elements of the network can be seen as 'lyncheted' paths and short stretches of wider trackways. It is possible that much of this landscape still survives beneath an overburden of leaf mould deposited during the >200 years since it became neglected.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Fochabers

Watching brief

Graeme Carruthers and John Gooder – AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 3436 5804 A watching brief was undertaken 23–25 March 2009 during site investigation works (coring and test pitting) prior to development of a 2.5ha site immediately S of Fochabers. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Crown Estates

Birnie

Birnie

Evaluation

Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland

NJ 2084 5851 Continued excavations at a medieval corn-drying kiln exposed in an old quarry edge (DES 2008, 122) uncovered considerable quantities of the carbonised superstructure which had collapsed into the bowl. Detailed recording and recovery should allow a plausible reconstruction of the structure. The wooden framework was capped by turf, the remains of which had been pushed into the kiln after its partial destruction by fire. This work was undertaken 26 April–3 May 2009.

Funder: NMS

Birnie

Excavation

Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland

NJ 210 585 In August–September 2009 continuing excavations (DES 2008, 122–3 with further references) focused on four main trenches. The bulk of destruction deposits in the NE quadrant of the well preserved burnt-down roundhouse were excavated, with considerable quantities of well preserved charred remains. To the E, full exposure of a cropmark feature partly excavated previously (DES 2001, 67) revealed it was a ring ditch house some 12m in diameter which had also burnt down, with well preserved timbers in the ring ditch. Among the destruction deposits was a Fowler type A3 penannular brooch and part of a Guido 13 glass bead. The house was single-phase. Post-abandonment activity was attested by a stone-built hearth, although no convincing signs of a connected building could be detected.

A roundhouse partly explored in 2000 (DES 2000, 59) was fully exposed. Unusually it had two entrances. The ring groove, 11.6m in diameter, must have held the structural weight of the building, as there was no post-ring. To the N, remains first seen in 2004 were shown to be a substantial two-phase ring ditch house, a maximum of 15.6m in diameter. Again this had burnt down, with remarkably good preservation of large charred timbers in structural relationship surviving just below the topsoil. Further work is planned to explore this feature. To its E lay a much smaller post-ring house, the ring some 5.6m in diameter. Adjacent to this, examination was completed of the central features of a house excavated previously (DES 2004, 84). Two further trenches confirmed that the density of remains falls off dramatically to the E.

Funder: NMS, Historic Scotland, Moray Field Club, RAF Lossiemouth and Lord Doune

Dykeside

Casual find

Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland

NJ 21236 58591 A Neolithic leaf-shaped flint arrowhead (L 33mm, W 16, T 4mm) and a broken retouched tool fragment were found by the farmer, William Mustard, in a ploughed field in May 2009.

Paddockhaugh

Evaluation

Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland

NJ 2065 5864 An evaluation trench was excavated S from the boundary of Birnie Kirk, parallel to the line of the current path and N-S field boundary in the Paddockhaugh and Glebe fields, to test various cropmark features. Heavy truncation had removed most traces on the upper slopes of the hill, but further downslope hillwash masked and preserved a series of features, provisionally interpreted as rectilinear building foundations. At the foot of the hill an area of peat overlies what may be an early boundary ditch. A post-medieval stone wall on a concentric line included a fragment of saddle quern. Further to the S, a series of narrow perpendicular ditches are likely to be field boundaries. Time did not permit extensive sampling, and further investigation is planned to investigate the date and function of various features. This work was undertaken on 26 April–3 May 2009.

Funder: NMS

Boharm

Ordequish

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Deer Park, Bellie, Moray. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 3281 5218 **Sandybanks** Farmstead (?) and enclosure noted as depicted on 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps (1874, 1905) and NJ35SW 31. The footings of a two-celled structure and enclosure survive in a denuded state. There are suggestions of further earthworks in this area, but these are masked by scrub.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Moray and Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Duffus

Clarkly Hill

Casual find

Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland

NJ 13 67 An enamelled Romano-British trumpet brooch, a fragmentary button and loop fastener (Wild type VI b) and a fragment of an Iron Age tankard handle, found by metal detecting in the Clarkly Hill area. They are likely to derive from an Iron Age settlement site.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT167/09) and allocated to Elgin Museum

Clarkly Hill

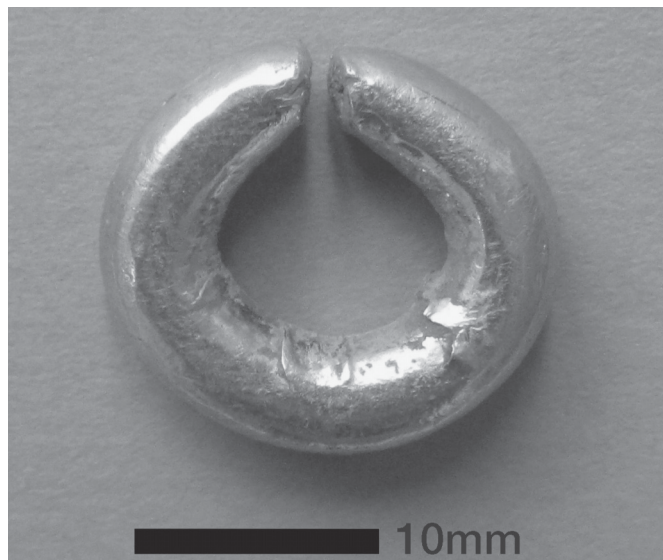
Metal detector find

T Cowie – National Museums Scotland

NJ 13 67 A penannular gold ring was found by Alistair MacPherson during metal detecting. The ring is not solid gold, but made from a thin gold sheet which has been neatly wrapped around a base metal core. It can be compared with the examples recovered during excavations at the nearby Sculptor's Cave, Covesea, or further afield, with examples in Late Bronze Age hoards such as Balmashanner, Angus.

Although sometimes known as ring money, these diminutive rings are most plausibly interpreted as personal ornaments.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT61/08) and allocated to Elgin Museum



Penannular gold ring found at Clarkly Hill, Moray © T Cowie

Roseisle to Burghead Pipeline

Watching brief

Stuart Farrell

NJ 1213 6545 to NJ 1197 6608 A watching brief was conducted during June–July 2009 during the construction of the southern section of a pipeline from Roseisle Distillery to Burghead Maltings. The pipeline passed close to an area of cropmarks (NJ16NW 85) but no archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: Moray SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Diageo

Dyke and Moy/Forres

River Findhorn

Watching brief

Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 02539 59796 – NJ 02361 59429, NJ 00988 58292 – NJ 01876 58908 A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of 44 trial pits in two separate areas before construction work for the Forres flood prevention scheme. The work, which monitored the excavation of the pits to a maximum depth of c4m, was carried out 6 October–20 November 2008. The work confirmed the presence of river terrace gravels but recorded no features or artefacts of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Morrison Construction Ltd.

Elgin

Overton, Pluscarden

Watching brief

Stuart Farrell

NJ 1446 5609 A watching brief was conducted 1–16 December 2008 before the construction of a house. The development is close to the site of Overtown Farm, which documentary and cartographic evidence date to at least the late 16th century. The farm was demolished in the late 1960s. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: ASMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr and Mrs G Kirton

Forres

Chapelton, Forres

Desk-based assessment and standing building recording

Jamie Humble – Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd

NJ 0480 5799 Historic maps show that there has been a settlement at Chapelton since at least the 16th century. The programme of building recording undertaken in February 2009 showed that the farm has been significantly altered and that its current form reflects the result of frequent redevelopment.

Report: Highland Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Tulloch of Cummingston Ltd

Inveravon

Altnglander, Strath Avon

Survey

Stuart Farrell

NJ 172 283 (centred on) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken of an area of proposed new woodland during September 2009. Work revealed the following previously unrecorded archaeological sites:

NJ 17351 28312 Pen

NJ 17286 28415 Structure

NJ 17429 28388 Pen

NJ 17309 28152 Sheepfold

NJ 1751 2858 Building

NJ 17218 28025 Building

NJ 17476 28626 Cairn

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: Moray SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Smiths Gore on behalf of The Crown Estate

Morinsh

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Deer Park, Bellie, Moray. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 249 298 **Tom Cullach** A series of lime quarries of various sizes survive as deep hollows throughout the wood and attest to the probable quarrying of lime before the erection of the impressive 19th-century lime kiln nearby.

NJ 2480 3019 **Little Tom Cullach** Sub-rectangular house platform measuring c12 x 5m externally, made of earth banks (?) and slightly cut into the hillside. The structure appears to sit above an area of improved ground depicted on the 1st Edition OS map but appears to have reverted to waste by the time of the 2nd Edition.

NJ 2512 3008 **Badeach** Two hollow-ways converge on an area of apparent quarrying SE of a farmstead (see below). The hollow-way heading SW appears to represent the track depicted on the 1st Edition OS map (absent from the 2nd Edition). A second (better preserved) hollow-way goes round an area of improved fields in a north-easterly direction.

NJ 2507 3014 **Badeach** A farmstead depicted on the 2nd Edition OS map. The remains appear more substantial than those shown on the map. Approximately 10m to the SW are the ploughed-out remains of a smaller stone-built structure which may have been a kiln. The ground to the W is marked as improved on the 1st Edition OS map but depicted as waste on the 2nd Edition. The area is well cleared and would have made reasonable arable ground (NJ23SE 29).

NJ 2217 3018 **Shenval** Small circular structure, possibly a kiln, with flue on its western side and sitting just to the W of a modern forest track.

NJ 2215 3022 – NJ 2225 3024 **Shenval** Lade fed by a burn and running into a drain on S side of modern road. The eastern end has been disturbed by the construction of a modern forest track.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Moray and Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Knockando

Elchies

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Deer Park, Bellie, Moray. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 2360 4664 **Hunt Hill** A cairn on this hilltop is probably modern.

NJ 2323 4666 **Hunt Hill** The remains of what appears to have been a small farmstead with associated arable area and enclosures. The most obvious building remains are buried in dense tree growth and the outer enclosures are covered by deep grass and turf, making interpretation difficult. The area below the building remains is well cleared and flat and seems to be bounded on its southern edge by a break in slope, which might suggest the presence of a former field boundary.

The building is constructed of fairly large boulders and forms two cells. The lower cell measures c3.5m internally with a possible entrance on the short W side, and c6m in length externally. The upper (N) cell shares the dividing wall and appears to be of identical dimensions. The corners are very rounded, giving the whole building a sub-circular appearance. A dyke heads N from the centre of the building and is now covered by a modern track. Further curvilinear dyke remains appear to lie to the NE.

Further structures lay c25m to the E of the 'farmstead' and resemble outlying enclosure dykes. A well-marked break in slope c45m S of the 'farmstead' suggests the boundary noted above. The 'farmstead' has an excellent south-facing position sitting between upland pasture and an area of more level ground to the S.

NJ 2315 4667 **Hunt Hill** A small collection of stones measuring c3m in diameter appears to make use of natural boulders, on the downslope side, against which further stones are set. It might be a clearance cairn (its slightly hollowed centre would argue against this), or it could be the remains of a kiln associated with the possible farmstead noted above.

NJ 2302 4629 – NJ 2303 4621 **Hunt Hill** An area of quite extensive peat extraction. The area is shown as wooded on the 1st or 2nd Edition OS maps.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Moray and Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Rafford

Rafford Water Mains Diversion

Watching brief

Brendan Malone and John Wood – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

NJ 059 563 A watching brief was carried out 27 August–25 September 2008 during the construction of part of a water main at Rafford. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: Highland Council HER

Funder: Halcrow Ltd

Rathven

Carnoch

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

NJ 4555 6565 – NJ 4575 6578 This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Deer Park, Bellie, Moray. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

An area of clearance cairns was recorded to the NW of the present fields. A section of double-ditched drain with central bank at NJ 4565 6580 is suggestive of a pre-improvement boundary, which would have enclosed this area of cairns. However, the possible boundary may simply reflect the positioning of drainage features. The cairns do not appear to extend into the adjoining stock area to the NW.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Moray and Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Hilton Farm, Buckie

Evaluation

Stuart Farrell

NJ 4319 6342 (centred on) An evaluation was conducted on the site of a proposed new house at Hilton Farm on 9–10 July 2009. The development site is close to a ring ditch (NJ46SW 65). Eight trenches revealed no archaeological features or deposits.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: Moray SMR

Funder: Glenmore Properties Ltd

Rothies

Sheriffhaugh

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

NJ 3097 5037 This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Deer Park, Bellie, Moray. The following features were recorded during fieldwork.

The unroofed building noted on the 1st Edition OS map was a mill. A deeply-defined lade runs behind the haughland and is fed by a burn at its E end.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Moray and Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Teindland

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Deer Park, Bellie, Moray. The following feature was recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 2710 5305 **Findlayseat** Depicted as a sheepfold on the 1st Edition OS map and shown in association with a small field system, the structure survives under nettles. It measures c14 x 5m externally and appears to have been a building rather than merely a pen. The presence of the field system suggests that it might have been a small farmstead, later used as a sheep shelter. The structure sits on the end of a level ridge overlooking the burn to its W.

No sign of the dykes or banks of the extensive rectilinear field system shown on the 1st Edition OS map to the E survive. These might have been part of the fields of the abandoned nearby 'improved' farm of Lesliefield.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Moray and Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Rothiemay

Rothiemay

Historic landscape survey

Colin Shepherd

This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy as described under Deer Park, Bellie, Moray. The following feature was recorded during fieldwork.

NJ 5642 4723 **Woodfold Wood** Short stretch of very slight boundary bank. It is possible that this continues and turns westwards, where there appears to be a lynchet.

Archive: Aberdeenshire Council SMR and FCS, Aberdeenshire

Funder: Aberdeenshire Forestry Commission

Speymouth

A96 Fochabers to Mosstodloch Bypass

Excavation

Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NJ 3349 5974 In January–March 2009 a second phase of excavations was conducted on this route with the aim of locating features in the areas around a 610m² trench excavated at Coul Brae in September 2008 (DES 2008, 125). The phase two trench (Trench 3) was opened by machine and covered an area of 2380m². A total of 112 features were recorded, including pits, stone extraction holes, postholes and ditches. A crescentic feature and a group of postholes recorded close by (to the S) may represent the remains of a ring ditch roundhouse. Prehistoric finds comprised sherds of pottery, coarse stone tools and lithics.

The finds from the Trench 1 excavation and radiocarbon dating demonstrate both early Neolithic and early Iron Age occupation at Coul Brae. The sparse finds from Trench 3 were undiagnostic, but together with the structural evidence and the results of radiocarbon dating from a 1997 evaluation they suggest a widespread later prehistoric use of an attractive elevated and sandy site.

Archive: Moray Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Historic Scotland on behalf of Transport Scotland

Urquhart

Lossie Forest

Desk-based assessment, walkover and laser scan surveys

Juha Martilla – AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 280 674 A desk-based assessment and survey of a conifer plantation at Lossie Forest was undertaken January–March 2009. A total of 97 sites of archaeological interest, ranging in date from the prehistoric mound at Speyslaw to WW2 coastal defences were identified in and immediately adjacent to the study area. The majority of the defences recorded related to the Moray anti-invasion coastal defence system, which in the study area consisted of a line of anti-tank blocks and pillboxes, a coastal battery, a military camp, a bunker, a decoy airfield and a rifle range.

Each site relating to the anti-invasion defences was visited, recorded and its condition assessed. A laser scan survey was made of one of the gun emplacements. Many features were found to be in excellent condition though vegetation, concrete decay and coastal erosion were all having a damaging effect on the remains.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Forestry Commission Scotland

Stonewells

Metal detecting find

Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland

NJ 28 65 A Romano-British enamelled headstud brooch was found by metal detecting some 10m from a previous find (DES 1999, 26). The two brooches are near-identical and must have been deposited as a pair.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT62/08) and allocated to Elgin Museum

Urquhart

Metal detecting find

Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland

NJ 28 65 An Iron Age copper alloy dumb-bell toggle (L 24mm, D 15mm) was found by metal detecting near Urquhart.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT166/09) and allocated to Elgin Museum

NORTH AYRSHIRE

Cumbrae

The Garrison House, Millport

Watching brief

Maureen Kilpatrick and Edouard Masson-MacLean – GUARD

NS 164 551 A watching brief was carried out from 20 October–20 November 2008 prior to development in the grounds of the Garrison House. A layer of highly organic soil, containing friable wood and plant deposits, two large sandstone boulders and some cobbles probably represented surviving elements of the formal gardens which were laid out around the Garrison House, and which are shown on the 1st Edition OS map (1:10560).

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: North Ayrshire Council

Kilbride

Giants Graves, Glenashdale

Prehistoric settlements; lithic assemblages

Beverley Ballin Smith and Torben Bjarke Ballin – GUARD/Lithic Research

NS 04131 25035 In May 2009 Beverley Ballin Smith led a field trip to Arran with students from Auchincruive Agricultural College, Ayr. During a visit to the Giants Graves chambered tomb, it was noticed that a new hair-pin path to the monument had been constructed, and that the spoil along the path included worked pitchstone. A number of pitchstone artefacts were collected and subsequently brought to lithics specialist Torben Bjarke Ballin for comment. In response to the finds, Dr Ballin surveyed the entire length of the new path and two concentrations were noticed. Concentration 1 was around the uppermost hair-pin curve, immediately next to a small burn (the NGR given above), and Concentration 2 was approximately 75–100m towards the E, where the path curves gently towards the Giants Graves. Samples were collected from both sites.

Both assemblages include broad blades, suggesting Neolithic dates, but a detailed typo-technological breakdown indicates different dates within this general chronological frame. Assemblage 1 includes 46 pieces of pitchstone, almost equally distributed across almost aphyric (lightly porphyritic) and more notably porphyritic pitchstone. Four pieces are burnt. A total of 42 pieces are debitage, two are cores (one single-platform core/one Levallois-like core), and two are tools (one flake and one blade with edge-retouch). Two blanks have finely faceted platform remnants, defining them as deriving from Levallois-like cores. Assemblage 2 includes 19 pieces of pitchstone, all of which are aphyric.

Three pieces are burnt. Ten pieces are debitage, seven are cores (four platform/three bipolar), and two are tools (one double-scraper/one bifacial rough-out).

The aphyric pitchstone from Concentration 2 was probably procured from sources in Monamore Glen, whereas the porphyritic pitchstone from Concentration 1 is most likely to have derived from local sources in the general Glenashdale area. The different raw material preferences, and the differences in terms of assemblage composition, suggest that Concentration 2 may date to the Early Neolithic period (although not the very earliest part), and Concentration 1 to the Late Neolithic period.

Margnaheglish, Lamlash

Evaluation

Douglas Gordon – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 0341 3226 An evaluation, consisting of 20 trenches, was carried out 6–8 April 2009 in advance of a residential development. A number of agricultural linear features were recorded but no significant archaeological remains were discovered.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: John Thomson Construction

Kilmory

Clauchan Meeting House

Standing building recording and consolidation

JS Wood – Shiskine Valley Trust

NR 92169 30334 A standing building survey has been undertaken and the interior and walls have been cleared of all vegetation. Consolidation of the walls to preserve the building and make it safe has begun.



Clauchan meeting house: Block with lancet window opening

High in the wall near the NE corner a reused sandstone block has been revealed. It measures 0.76m long (the full width of the wall), by 0.46m wide and 0.2m thick. Through this block has been carved a narrow lancet window opening, 0.54m high by 95mm wide. The window opening has a slight

chamfer on the outer face and parallel reveals 90mm deep. A 15mm check occurs all round before the opening splays back to the reverse face of the block where the opening is 0.2m wide. This is the second stone from a window in this building that relates to a much earlier structure (Wood and Small *DES* 2007).

Archive: RCAHMS

Kilwinning

Corsehillmuir Wood

Assessment and walkover survey

Louise Turner – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 3150 4360 In an area of mature deciduous woodland first established in the early 19th century, a walkover survey undertaken in August 2009 identified a well-preserved relict landscape consisting of strips of rig and furrow and three plantation banks. The plantation banks corresponded to designed landscape features shown by John Ainslie in his 1789–90 plans of the Estate of Eglinton. The low brick and concrete footings of two buildings, probably associated with a mid-20th-century piggery, were also recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: Scottish Wildlife Trust

Montgomerie Park (Phase 2)

Excavation

Douglas Gordon – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 3290 4099 (centred on) An excavation was carried out 2–16 March 2009 before the construction of a house. The work involved the machine-stripping and hand-cleaning of three areas (B-D), a total of 677m², followed by the hand-excavation of any exposed archaeological features.

The excavation revealed a series of negative features consisting of a possible ring ditch burial and a series of probable prehistoric pits. The role, date and function of this group of features are uncertain. A number of artefacts, including pottery, and ecofacts were also retrieved.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: North Ayrshire Council

Largs

Kelburn Wind Farm

Walkover survey

Christine Rennie – GUARD

NS 2282 5506 A walkover survey was carried out 20–21 April 2009 in the corridor of a proposed footpath and underground cable route on the Kelburn Estate. We recorded seven previously unrecorded archaeological sites from the post-medieval to early modern period. These consisted of four sheepfolds, rig and furrow, grouse butts and a rubbing stone.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Renewable Energy Systems Ltd

West Kilbride

Portencross Castle

Standing building recording and watching brief

Heather James – GUARD

NS 175 489 A standing building survey and a watching brief were carried out May 2008–September 2009 during consolidation and repair work on the castle. The survey suggested that there were three main phases of construction, which may have begun in the mid-14th century and extended through to the 18th century. These were followed by a fourth phase of repair and reconstruction in the 19th and

20th centuries. The watching brief revealed an enclosure wall and two 19th-century anchors. The entrance to a pit prison was also discovered at the base of the spiral stairs.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: The Friends of Portencross Castle and the Heritage Lottery Fund

NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Bothwell

Edinburgh Road, Holytown

Evaluation

Kate Bain – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 77133 60873 An evaluation was carried out 1 November 2008–9 January 2009 in advance of a proposed residential development. A desk-based assessment had indicated that the site was at a potentially important road junction, as shown on the earliest maps of the area, and appeared to have undergone no subsequent development. A site visit identified upstanding elements of possible post-medieval cultivation in the form of areas of rig and furrow. A total of 22 trenches were excavated across the site. Five of the trenches contained the remains of rig and furrow, which was preserved at the southerly extremes of the site. No further archaeological features or deposits were identified and this was considered to reflect a genuine absence of below-ground features, rather than their destruction.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Persimmon Homes West Scotland

Strathclyde Park

Evaluation

Scott Jacobson and Robert Will – Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

NS 7293 5858 An evaluation was undertaken 11 February–5 March 2009 prior to the establishment of a cemetery on a greenfield site. The work uncovered the remains of a possible medieval farmstead and ditches which may relate to this farmstead were also excavated. Rig and furrow was recorded throughout the site and 19th- and 20th-century artefacts were noted (none retained).

Archive: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: North Lanarkshire Council

Cumbernauld

Croy Hill

Assessment and survey

David Sneddon and Paul Murtagh – GUARD

NS 730 766 An assessment and survey was undertaken during January–February 2009 to provide information that will inform both the management and interpretation of a well preserved section of the Antonine Wall and a related fort, as well as assessing evidence for the past human use of the landscape. The project noted a series of previously unrecorded sites relating to abandoned rural settlement and more recent mining and quarrying. A more detailed condition survey, including a detailed topographic survey of the Antonine Wall, mapped all visible features relating to the Roman Frontier site and placed it in its landscape setting. To aid the future management of the site areas of bracken, gorse and trees were also surveyed, as were areas of erosion (primarily the outcome of motorbike and horse use).

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Forest Enterprise Scotland

Westerwood

Watching brief

Martin Cook – AOC Archaeology Group

NS 7606 7741 to NS 7619 7739 A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of a 140m section of a service trench across the site of the Antonine Wall and associated fortlet at Westerwood, on 8–9 December 2008. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were identified.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Q Hotels

Kilsyth

Ing Cottage, Kilsyth

Recording and watching brief

Rebecca Shaw – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services

NS 728 787 Foundation trenches that had been excavated without archaeological supervision were recorded on 19 March 2009. The work revealed that the whole surface of the site, to the depth of the foundation trenches, consisted of either infill or built up material. The ground appears to have been both built up and terraced, and the terraces may reflect either Victorian landscaping or have been created when the site was used as a market garden during the mid-20th century.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: Mr and Mrs Moody

New Monkland

Limerigg, Slamannan

Bronze Age arrowhead

Geoff Bailey – Falkirk Museum

NS 8393 7022 In November 2009 a flint barbed and tanged arrowhead was found in the peat to the SW of Limerigg. It measures 25mm long by 21mm broad and is a maximum of 2.5mm thick.

Shotts

Mossband Farm Quarry

Watching brief

Richard Conolly – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 7950 6125 A watching brief was conducted on a parcel of land believed to have been undisturbed by previous quarrying. Despite this initial interpretation the site appears to have been previously excavated and subsequently backfilled with 20th-century waste material, such as crushed brick and ash.

ORKNEY

Birsay and Harray

Palace, Birsay

Watching brief

Dave Lawrence – ORCA

HY 248 278 A watching brief was undertaken on test pit excavations at a proposed new house plot on 22 January 2009. Archaeological deposits were associated with a stone layer beneath deep sand in the W of the site. These deposits were unlikely to be disturbed by the development and no other archaeological remains were recorded.

Report: Orkney SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr B Cox

Skaill Landscape Project – Marwick Bay, Birsay

Geophysical survey

Mary Saunders – Orkney College Geophysics Unit

HY 2302 2410 and HY 2283 2399 Fluxgate gradiometer and earth resistance surveys, covering c5ha and c1ha respectively, were carried out around the Marwick Bay chapel site June 2008–May 2009. The surveys identified several interesting anomalies around the chapel and the supposed Viking settlement to the SW. The extent of settlement activities around the Viking site appears to extend at least 20m to the S of the current scheduled area and into the adjacent field. There was clear evidence of earlier cultivation activities and a spread of other features both in and outside the scheduled areas. A series of anomalies relating to SE–NW aligned rig and furrow cultivation and which apparently respect the alignment of the chapel were also recorded.

Archive: OCGU

Funder: University of Oxford

Birsay and Harray/Sandwick

Birsay-Skaill Landscape Archaeology Project

Geophysical, topographic survey, recording and sampling

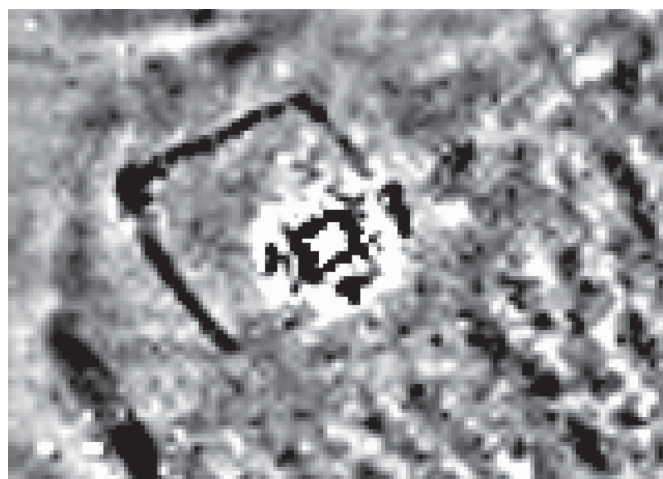
David Griffiths – Oxford University

HY 2365 1962, HY 2283 2399 and HY 2300 2410 This project focuses on building landscape context for erosive coastal areas with significant windblown sand. Work from 20–29 June 2009 focused on the mound complex on the N side of the Bay of Skaill. Gradiometry and GPR showed a dense concentration of magnetic anomalies which were subjected to selective excavation in 2004–8. 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, RCAHMS HY21NW 22 and RBW HY21 12, Verron 2). No excavation took place in 2009 but geophysical surveys were continued and extended, connecting with the previous survey of the WHS buffer zone to the S (Orkney College Geophysics Unit).

A geophysical survey was begun at Marwick Bay in 2008 and continued in 2009. The chapel (SAM 2934) produced strong magnetometry and resistivity plots. Survey, characterisation, recording and soil sampling works also took place on the eroding settlement mound on the shore front of Marwick Bay (SAM 2884 – termed ‘Viking house’ by RCAHMS). Samples and radiocarbon dates will be processed in 2010.

Archive: OUDCE, Oxford University. Report: Historic Scotland, Orkney Museum, Orkney SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Historic Scotland, Orkney Islands Council and Oxford University



Marwick Bay, chapel (SAM 2934) enclosure surrounded by ploughed-out run rig, magnetometry plot 2009, undertaken by OCGU

Eday

Green

Excavation

Mick Miles – BEVARs

HY 56971 28987 A third season of work at this Neolithic settlement site took place 2–31 August 2009. The main aims were to sample the occupation layers in Structure 1, a Neolithic building, to examine further the area beyond the building and to expose more of Structure 2 to determine its nature and extent.

The 2008 trench was re-opened and the NE, SW and SE sides outside of Structure 1 were excavated down to natural boulder clay. This revealed a further five pits in addition to the four noted in 2008. Four of these contained cultural material of which three showed evidence of structured deposition.

Within Structure 1, the area NW of the hearth in the SE room was also excavated down to the natural. The occupation deposits here were taken down in layers and bulk sampled within a 0.5m square grid. These residues and additional soil samples are currently awaiting analysis.

There was a shallow runnel cut into the natural running SW from the hearth down towards and out through the probable entrance of the building. The fire-cracked stones in the SW end of the hearth were removed, revealing what appeared to be a V-shaped arrangement of stones forming a channel that ran under the hearth and into the runnel. No further work was possible on this feature.



View to NE showing stone channel inside the partially excavated hearth, the runnel is seen below the two edging stones in foreground

A small sandstone saddle quern was found placed face down in a scoop under the hearth in the NW room of the building together with a quartzite rubbing stone. They were found beneath damaged and displaced stones, apparently from the hearth, and it is not clear whether they were placed here prior to the use of the hearth or later as a possible act of closure. They do not show any evidence of having been in contact with heat.

The trench was extended to the E and an area of c25m² was stripped of ploughsoil. It now appears that Structure 2 is probably another building, but smaller than Structure 1, although its full extent remains to be seen.

Part of a polished stone axe was found in the ploughsoil. It had been broken and the blade end fashioned so that it could be stood with the blade upright. A fragment of a polished granite macehead was also recovered from the ploughsoil. Other finds from the site included a range of coarse stone tools, a small quantity of pot sherds similar to the largely undecorated Grooved Ware found in previous seasons, and a large quantity of worked and un-worked flint.

Funder: BEVARs

Stackelbrae, Eday

Excavation

Amanda Brend – ORCA

HY 5641 2884 Following a small-scale tapestry excavation (*DES* 2008, 129) which identified five main phases of medieval/post-medieval activity in the eroding coastal section, a larger scale excavation of features immediately behind the section was undertaken from 27 April–22 May 2009.



The early phase of the interior of the building, Stackelbrae

The excavation consisted of a 4 x 4m trench with six extension slots (placed off the main trench). It was possible to relate features in the trench to one of the main portions of walling previously recorded in the section. However, due to the instability of the coastal section an area of turf was left in place between the section and the trench edge, which made it difficult to relate the trench features directly to some of the structural elements recorded in 2008.

The excavation revealed a series of walls forming a room or building, the S end of which has been lost to the sea. The structure was oriented cN–S, with an entranceway in the SE portion of the trench and measured 3.5m E–W by 5m N–S. The walls were clay-bonded with some traces of lime render on the exterior wall face. The building was floored with beautifully laid flagstones and a raised area or platform, up to 1m wide, extended around the N and W sides of the building. The platform on the N may represent a portion of an earlier structure that was incorporated into this building. This follows the sequence of construction seen in the coastal section, with later phase buildings being built over and integrating earlier structural elements.

A subsequent deposit of large stone, including a carved architectural fragment, was laid across the interior, lying against and over the western platform and abutting the threshold slab in the entranceway. This surface may have been introduced to level up a floor surface of rough flags. A thick, loose homogenous layer, rich in organics, and containing mortar fragments, roofing slates, several sherds of green glaze pottery and a fine bone comb, overlay the rough paving. This deposit covered almost the entire interior of the structure and is likely to represent material dumped in from elsewhere

rather than an accrued occupation layer. The structure was then infilled through a combination of deliberate action and collapse and deterioration of the surrounding walls. Among these infill layers was an intervening rough clay surface visible against the northern wall, which probably represents another re-use of the building. The recovery of substantial architectural fragments, out of character with this building's masonry, support the local tradition and documentary sources indicating the presence of a relatively high status building in this area.

This structure is clearly just one component of a much broader farmstead/settlement complex, the occupation and use of which spanned a period of at least 200 years, roughly from the 17th to 19th centuries. The earlier structures glimpsed in this year's work and visible in the coastal section may suggest that settlement and activity at Stackelbrae was rooted in the medieval or possibly earlier periods.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland, Orkney Islands Council and ORCA

Evie and Rendall

Broch of Gurness (Aikerness Broch)

Watching brief

Andrew Hollinrake – Kirkdale Archaeology

HY 381 268 A watching brief was maintained 3–8 April 2009 during the excavation of a cable trench near the Broch of Gurness. The main trench ran parallel to the outer edge of the fence along the S edge of the guardianship area, terminating at the W side of the ticket office in a series of small trenches excavated to locate existing services. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Firth

Redland

Geophysical survey

Mary Saunders – Orkney College Geophysics Unit

HY 3780 1715 Students from Orkney College, under the supervision of staff from the Orkney College Geophysics Unit (OCGU) undertook three days of geophysical surveys at Redland in July 2009. The work consisted of gradiometer, earth resistance and topographical surveys. A few lines of GPR and ERT were also carried out over the mound.

The gradiometer results were magnetically quiet, which suggests that this was not an area of intensive settlement and therefore highly unlikely to have been a broch. Although it is known that the monument was situated in bog until relatively recently, the lack of magnetic enhancement seems unlikely to have been caused by water logging and suggests a non-domestic function. In contrast, the earth resistance data reveals a stone-built circular structure within the mound, thought likely to be a chambered cairn or similar non-domestic feature. Topographic survey demonstrated that the site mound is very regular and is surrounded by a ditch and a bank. The size and regularity of this feature may also support the idea that this site is unlikely to be a broch.

Archive: OCGU

Funder: Orkney College, UHI

Rising Tide

Sub-sea survey

CR Wickham-Jones, S Dawson and R Bates – University of Aberdeen/University of Dundee/University of St Andrews

HY 387 141 (centred on) This is a project looking at former

relative sea level change and prehistoric settlement around Orkney. Since 2006 a programme of coring has taken place and two radiocarbon dates have been obtained which indicate that the sea only reached present levels around the archipelago c4000 years ago. This means that for much of the period of human settlement in Orkney the islands were bigger, but subject to rising sea levels.

Work from 5–11 June 2009 focused on the possibility that remains from earlier settlement (Neolithic or Mesolithic) might survive on the sea bed. Work centred on the Bay of Firth in order to follow up ethno-archaeological accounts of remains in the bay, which had been given support by the results of side scan survey carried out in 2008. More detailed geophysical survey work was also undertaken around the island of Damsay. In addition, eight potential targets were examined by divers, and five general dive-searches undertaken.



Massive submerged stone structure, Rising Tide Project

Stone remains were recorded at five locations on the seabed. One comprises a stone pier, visible at low tide. The other four cannot be identified due to poor visibility and lack of resources. Vertical and horizontal slabs, coursed stonework, collapsed stonework, and upright features were all observed at depths that varied from 2–9m. Further work is planned.

Archive: With contributors, copies to be distributed to RCAHMS, Orkney SMR and ADS

Funder: The work in the Bay of Firth was funded by NGS/Waite Grant. The project in general has received support from Historic Scotland, The Crown Estate, Orkney Islands Council, Scapa Flow Landscape Project

Hoy

Hoy and South Walls Landscape Interpretation

Walkover survey

Daniel Lee – ORCA

HY 2450 0050 (A), HY 2350 0060 (B), HY 2070 0100 (C), HY 2060 0170 (D), ND 2060 9990 (E), HY 2130 0230 (F) A walkover survey was undertaken on 14–18 May 2009 in the Rackwick and South Burn valleys in Hoy to provide a baseline for future work.

Six areas or transects (A–F) were walked and 37 sites were recorded. These included 31 previously unrecorded sites mostly consisting of post-medieval peat tracks and banks and WW2 remains. Transects (B–D and F) were walked across the broad U-shaped valleys to investigate upland glens, the valley floor and NMRS sites. Area A around the Dwarfie Stane (HY20SW 8) included the plateau of moraine below

the Dwarfie Hamars. No new prehistoric sites were found and the area has been extensively exploited for peat extraction. A visual assessment and exploration of part of the Hamars led to the discovery of a rock shelter (c9 x 5m and 2.5m high) at the NE end (HY 25013 00479) that may have been used in prehistory. No evidence of occupation was visible on the floor of the shelter but this could be buried below loose rock that has fallen from the roof.

The Pict's Well site was on the W side of Ward Hill (HY 20900 00910). It consists of a sub-rectangular enclosure and structural remains including a stone-lined well. A track leads up to it from the valley to the NW. The function and age of the site is unknown and it would benefit from detailed survey when the vegetation is low.

The remains of several previously unrecorded WW2 sites were found. These included a searchlight battery (HY 23275 00386) and a light anti-aircraft emplacement (HY 23076 00417) in the South Burn valley, a searchlight and light gun battery in Rackwick (ND 20202 99502 and ND 20137 99402), and a searchlight emplacement at the NE end of the Rackwick valley (HY 22149 08293). The latter two sites were located with the aid of local knowledge, but fell outside the main transects. The WW2 remains consisted of well preserved earthworks and formed part of the Scapa Flow defences.

Archive: ORCA

Funder: Orkney Islands Council, ORCA

Kirkwall and St Ola

Land to the Rear of 6 Watergate

Desk-based assessment and evaluation

Antonia Thomas – ORCA

HY 44905 10778 Work was carried out on 4–5 May 2009 in advance of a proposed development close to the Bishops Palace. Five trenches were excavated across the site, four of which contained archaeological remains. These included

building foundations, a stone-lined drain or culvert, a large ditch and extensive layers of stone demolition debris. These features probably relate to structures that once formed part of the ecclesiastical precinct with the Bishops Palace to the E of the site. Medieval and post-medieval pottery, animal bone and a fragment of medieval painted vessel glass were recovered from the site.

Archive: Orkney SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Ms T Irvine

Lower Scapa

Earthwork survey

Gavin J Lindsay – Orkney Defence Interest Network (ODIN)

HY 43612 08800 An earthwork survey was carried out 11 July 2009 on a previously unrecorded WW2 trench system located on the top of a protruding section of sea cliff at the W end of Scapa beach, 90m SE of the Scapa Whiskey Distillery. The work was carried out with a team of volunteers as part of an initiative in response to the active marine erosion of the site. This was the first fieldwork undertaken by ODIN, a recently established voluntary organisation with an interest in Orkney's wartime remains. It served as a pilot study to inform the development of a fieldwork methodology and as a training exercise for members unfamiliar with archaeological survey techniques.

A single V-shaped dog leg section of trench c18m in length was found to survive in good condition to a height of c0.80m in places. Aerial photographs taken in 1950 suggest that the system was originally twice as large stretching further along the cliff edge to the E but has subsequently been eroded by the sea. A plan and section drawing of the surviving earthworks was carried out. Surviving features include a sub-rectangular recess c2m wide x 1m deep with firing step at the V point of the dog leg, which could have served as a machine gun (MG) position for a single Lewis or Bren gun. A possible turf blast screen was also identified built out from the back wall of the



Lower Scapa earthwork survey: Trench in context with Scapa beach

trench although this was heavily obscured by bioturbation along the S facing baulk. No dating evidence was recovered, but the trench is closely associated with the Inganess–Scapa anti-invasion defences (HY40NE 29.0–29.06, 37, 45 and HY40NW 31), which were constructed during 1940 at the peak of the invasion threat. Given the forward, elevated position of the trench it would appear likely that the trench and MG position formed part of these anti-invasion defences and that they were designed to provide enfilading fire onto the beach at Scapa in the event of an assault.

Archive: Orkney SMR (intended)

Funder: Voluntary and unfunded with equipment supplied by ORCA and training support from Orkney College Geophysics Unit

Seatter

Aerial photography interpretation

Peter Leeming – Orkney College

An examination of oblique and vertical aerial photographs held by RCAHMS and the Orkney SMR was undertaken to test the validity of aerial photograph interpretation to Orkney as part of the MA-AP in Orkney College in 2004–5. The islands lie at the limit of transpiration, historically had little arable farming and have no Roman sites, so were not popular with the main practitioners of aerial survey. The sample investigated showed that cropmarks and soilmarks do occur with, as usual, agricultural marks dominating. The method was tested by investigating known sites such as Barnhouse, as well as prospecting for new sites.

HY 4685 1145 **Pillbox** A WW2 RAF training flight vertical photograph (sortie WL10, 1.14, 04/07/1942) has a concentric set of cropmarks suggestive of posts surrounding a small building. David MacLeod of English Heritage has identified the site as a stronghold. A site visit revealed that the small, now derelict stone-built building appears to be a camouflaged pillbox, or a small building that has been converted into a pillbox. The building had a flat roof of concrete and iron beams. The gable ends of the building are intact and a concrete gun slit, which faces the road to the Head of Holland, is located in the E gable. Two bays, the Bay of Berstane and the Bay of Meil, frame the headland. Both of these have beaches where invading forces could have landed. The road W from the site leads towards Kirkwall. The ground drops away to the E and the pillbox has a commanding view of the territory it defends, while any invaders approaching from downslope would have had only an obscured view of the building.

Archive: Dissertation – Orkney College, UHIMI

St Magnus Cathedral

Geophysical survey

Mary Saunders – Orkney College Geophysics Unit

HY 44921 10872 A GPR survey using 270 MHz and 400 MHz antennas was undertaken in June 2009 over three small areas to the N of the cathedral, in advance of the installation of an oil tank and associated piping. Several reflections thought likely to be modern or natural were identified, although there was a slim possibility that these anomalies were associated with burials. In one area, a considerable amount of noise appeared to relate to previous landscaping of the area.

Archive: OCGU

Funder: Orkney Islands Council

Sunnybank, Wideford Hill

Geophysical survey

Mary Saunders – Orkney College Geophysics Unit

HY 42178 11289 During ploughing the weight of a tractor caused the collapse of a capstone revealing a hole and what appeared to be a small stone-built structure. Prior to its excavation (see

below), a geophysical survey was undertaken in June 2009 across a 60 x 60m area in the immediate vicinity of the site. Gradiometer and earth resistance surveys were undertaken across the full area, while a GPR survey employing 270 MHz and 400 MHz antenna was carried out across 20 x 20m.

The GPR survey identified significantly dipping strata relating to the form of the underlying bedrock, together with a very small anomaly which appeared to suggest the existence of a small partially filled void in the region of the collapse. The gradiometer data was extremely magnetically quiet, suggesting that no domestic activity had occurred in or around the monument. The earth resistance survey indicated broad anomalies which were probably natural in origin. A small low resistance anomaly seemed to correlate with the position of the structure. Due to the character of the anomalies, it was thought that the monument had probably been built into sandstone bedrock using a very similar material. The visible changes in resistivity together with the dipping strata, identified by the GPR survey, may suggest that the monument was originally constructed into a hillside and subsequently covered by colluvium.

Overall the surveys appear to indicate that the collapsed structure was small, cut into shallow bedrock and was not surrounded by midden or other domestic materials. It is therefore suggested that this monument had a funerary function.

Archive: OCGU

Funder: Historic Scotland

Sunnybank, Wideford Hill

Excavation

Antonia Thomas – ORCA



The suspected cist at Sunnybank prior to dismantling, looking N.

HY 42180 11289 An evaluation of a suspected prehistoric funerary monument on the eastern slopes of Wideford Hill was carried out on 8–12 June 2009. The lack of associated surface material and the ‘quiet’ response from a geophysical survey around the cavity (see above), along with the relatively high elevation of the site (c120m AOD), made the interpretation of a chambered tomb or a cist likely. Excavation revealed a single cist-like structure, 1.30 x 0.82m and 0.84m deep, with a rock-cut base and sides partly lined with dry stone masonry. The cist contained a 60mm deep layer of dark brown clay and was fully emptied and dismantled. No artefacts or human remains

were recovered. A field drain, probably of post-medieval date, was revealed running alongside the cist.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Historic Scotland

Orphir

The Environmental Context of Later Prehistoric Human Activity in Orkney – Hobbister

Palaeoenvironmental investigation

Michelle Farrell and M Jane Bunting – University of Hull

HY 39611 06640 A stratigraphic survey was undertaken at Hobbister, an area of blanket peat with underlying wetland basins in Orphir in September 2007 (*DES* 2007, 142). A 3.7m core (A) was recovered from the deepest area of peat, in one of the basins, and a 2m core (B) was extracted from a cut face at the edge of the blanket peat, reflecting later paludification of the landscape surrounding the basin centres.

In addition to the radiocarbon dates on the two cores reported in *DES* 2008, 131, two additional dates on each core have now been obtained. Those for core A are SUERC-22858/GU-18280 (1550 ± 30 BP) and SUERC-22859/GU-18281 (3820 ± 30 BP). The new dates available for core B are SUERC-22860/GU-18282 (1230 ± 30 BP) and SUERC-22864/GU-18283 (3340 ± 30 BP).

Pollen, charcoal, NPP (non-pollen palynomorph) and plant microstructure analyses on both cores indicate low-intensity human activity, with evidence for some cereal cultivation from the late Neolithic to the Iron Age. Evidence for pastoral activity is present throughout. The record from core B suggests that some woodland survived until the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age at this site, which is a relatively late survival of woodland in Orkney.

Report: Orkney SMR (intended). Results included in University of Hull PhD thesis (2009)

Funder: The University of Hull, Quaternary Research Association and Historic Scotland

Rousay and Egilsay

Point of Avelshay

Field visit

David Lynn

HY 4490 2809 (centred) A shoreline pasture field at Point of Avelshay was visited in September 2009 to assess its suitability for a single wind turbine installation (subsequently rejected for non-archaeological reasons). The main archaeological feature in the field is a gun emplacement (noted by RCAHMS and Orkney SMR), and a small complex of minor features in the NE corner.

The current field outline is unchanged since at least 1882, when it was depicted on the 1st Edition OS map. The only significant feature today is the emplacement, containing two semi-derelict rectangular huts with a connecting low earth bank, lying at the seaward field edge above low cliffs. The huts are built of coursed and finely dressed mortared masonry and retain their stone slabbed roofing under a partially turfed covering; their style and scale are generally similar to examples locally of 19th-century fishermen huts.

They derive from the period when Rousay was owned by General Frederick William Traill-Burroughs, a minor national hero for his part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1857–8 but regarded as one of the most notorious of the 19th-century Orkney lairds for his treatment of tenant farmers. After retiring from the army, Traill-Burroughs became commander of the Orkney Volunteers, and raised a corps on Rousay in 1875 with a battery at the Point of Avelshay (details from

WPL Thompson's *The little General and the Rousay crofters: crisis and conflict on an Orkney Estate*, p88). The 1st Edition OS map (1882) does not show the battery, but does depict a 'Volunteer Rifle Range' about 400m to the W along the western boundary of this field, with a Butt Target close to the shore and markers going inland at 100, 200 and 300 yards. The 2nd Edition OS map (1902) no longer shows the range but does show the battery, although it is marked as disused. The structural description is as observed with additional background from Sinclair Taylor, the landowner who lives at Avelshay farm, 0.6km to the NNW.



General view of emplacement from Egilsay ferry, with Hut A on left. From S, September 2009 © David Lynn

HY 44891 28073 **Hut A** (Altitude 10m) The southerly and smaller of the two, 3.1 x 2.3m on a WNW-SSE alignment, with 0.5m thick walls. The only opening is a 0.7m wide and 2.0m high lintelled doorway on the short western (landward) side. This gable end continues upwards for another 0.5m above the lintel to the end of the shallow pitched spinal roofline. The interior is fully sealed with a tightly interlocked floor of dressed stone slabs and similar tightly fitted ceiling slabs; the interior walls are fully dressed with mortar around the masonry facing to present a flush finish, but no other fittings survive.

HY 44906 28097 **Hut B** (Altitude 12m) Lies NE on a NW-SE alignment, giving a separation of 18–21m. It has a larger plan of 5.6 x 2.7m, with 0.5m thick walls. The lintelled doorway in the landward (NW facing) short side is the only opening into the interior, and is 0.6m wide by 1.85m high. The height to the top of the dilapidated gable end is about 2.5m. The interior has a flush-fitted slab floor, but lacks the stone slab ceiling, showing a system of wooden beams, rafters and cladding which may be replicated in Hut A above its slab ceiling. The internal stone facing is smooth and apparently black painted or tarred, but lacks the absolutely flush mortaring of Hut A. All four walls, including the doorway end, have inserted horizontal wooden laths at various heights between 0.6–1.4m; there is only one in the doorway end, but the other three walls have two each. In all cases they were built into the wall rather than attached post-construction, as shown in the corners where the laths continue behind the masonry of the joining face. All the woodwork for the roof, the laths and an internal door frame is in superb condition for an age of over 130 years.

HY 44903 28078 (midpoint) **Earth bank** (Altitude 7m) The bank is a grass-covered arc connecting the two seaward ends of the huts, it is a maximum 8m wide by 0.5–1.0m high. Several turf breaches from cattle trample show a consistent matrix of soft black earth with a minimal stone content and no apparent revetting masonry. However, the joining corners of both huts on the inside of the enclosed arc show a masonry continuation of 4–5 courses for up to 0.5m into the bank; in each case the detail is confused by trample damage and fallen hut masonry, but a more complex joining arrangement is suggested.

The initial impressions were that both huts had been rebuilt relatively recently, with the pristine state of the flushed internal mortaring in Hut A, the pristine internal woodwork in Hut B, the different sizes of the huts and the corner wall base masonry extensions into the bank all suggesting remodelling. However, Sinclair Taylor was positive that no rebuilding had occurred in the century or so his family had farmed or owned the field. Until about 1900 the battery remained intact and fully equipped with cannons in the flagged forecourt enclosed behind the bank, which was a massive bund to semi-bury the turf-roofed huts and totally conceal the complex from seaborne visibility. A target was moored off Wyre and sometimes towed across the Sound for practice firing at a moving target. Hut A was apparently the ammunition store so complete sealing from damp was paramount which explains its particular characteristics. Hut B was the gun store, with the wooden laths on the walls being mountings for gun racks. After the cannons were removed c1900, most of the bund material was rapidly removed and spread as field soil and the huts used for weathertight storage.

The emplacement was probably built with an objective of prestigious display amid rivalry with other district volunteer units; as the project of a retired general and laird, it was probably intended as the best and most impressive, which might explain the very high standard of construction for such minor buildings. However, this does not mean it was only a folly, as its design seems to reflect experienced military thinking; the precision of the location was only fully apparent from a visit to the summit of the overlooking Knitchen Hill, when its ability to command the three channels between Rousay, Wyre and Egilsay became clear. It is also interesting that while the huts are broadly similar, there are specific differences which seem deliberately designed for purpose. Although the history is short-lived it offers some social context and possible insights into the character of a controversial individual who had a major impact on 19th-century Rousay.

The complex in the NE corner of the field has three components in an area of 19m W-E x 18m N-S defined to the E by low cliffs and the current field boundary wall to the N. Two largely buried orthostats lie 6m apart on a W-E alignment at HY 44930 28234 and HY 44950 28229, with slight mounding suggesting that a sub-turf wall footing runs from the cliff through the stones into the field for about 19m. A small stone cairn c2.5m in diameter and up to 0.5m high lies to the N of the buried wall outline at HY 44946 28235, and contains small rounded stones which do not show the mixed characteristics of simple field clearance material. A third element immediately N of the cairn is a 10m long and 1.5m wide naust-like ramp dug through into subsoil from the shore into the field at HY 44938 28242. While the ramp was dug c30 years ago for beach access by Sinclair Taylor, the wall footing and the cairn might have archaeological potential. They are noted for completion along with another more obvious ramp down the cliff further S at HY 44932 28204 apparently inserted for 19th-century kelp collection.

St Mary's Chapel, Wyre

Minor excavation

Andrew Hollinrake – Kirkdale Archaeology

HY 4429 2628 As part of survey work to monitor movement of the chapel walls four small holes were excavated around the chapel on 30 June 2009. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded in any of the 125mm deep holes.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

The Braes of Ha'Breck, Wyre

Excavation

Antonia Thomas – ORCA

HY 4375 2592 Excavation continued at the plough-damaged Early Neolithic settlement from 31 August–23 September 2009. Further investigation of House 3 (the stone built longhouse discovered in 2008) revealed a NW–SE oriented



Excavating the scoop hearth of House 4 outside the stone-built House 3, The Braes of Ha'Breck, Wyre

rectangular structure with rounded internal corners measuring c6.5 x 3.7m internally with central orthostatic divisions projecting from the walls and a slightly off-centre hearth. A quern stone was found *in situ* against one of the orthostats. The stone threshold for this building discovered last year relates to the main NE-facing entrance which is built into 1.4m wide stone walls. The southernmost wall of the house is narrower than the others at 0.75m and appears to be a dividing wall for a further room or structure to the S of House 3. An entrance leads between the main room of House 3 and this structure and an additional threshold, also facing NE, forms an external entrance into this part of the building. It is not yet clear whether the further remains to the S of House 3 are contemporary with the main room, in which case the House consists of two 'rooms' built end-to-end like a but-and-ben, or whether they reflect an earlier phase of construction. House 3 was apparently robbed out in prehistory and the entrance was sealed with redeposited natural clay before large amounts of black midden were deposited over the paving to the E of the house. Excavation of the midden deposits exposed a scoop hearth associated with postholes and round-based pottery. This structure, House 4, appears to have been partially respected by the later paving outside of House 3.

In Trench C, the post-built rectangular house (House 1) was fully excavated. This NW-SE oriented structure appears to have been rapidly dismantled and its posts removed before a stone-built rectangular house was constructed on the same footprint. The hearth from House 1 was not re-used and a new stone-built hearth occupied a slightly off-centre position in the new building. The NW-facing entrance was in the short end of House 2. Measuring from the entrance arrangement to the axial post assumed to be at the rear of the building, and from where the orthostatic divisions would be tied into the side walls, gives estimated internal dimensions of 6.5 x 3.7m for Houses 1 and 2. A small ditch with an external bank of redeposited clay natural ran around the SW of House 2 and appears to respect the footprint of that building. This ditch contained round-based pottery and truncated some of the postholes associated with House 1. With the exception of a fine example of a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, which was recovered from the topsoil during de-turfing in Trench A, all of the artefacts from the site have been Neolithic in date.

Archive: Orkney SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Orkney Islands Council, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, ORCA, Orkney College, the Flaws family, Orkney Archaeology Society and Andrew Appleby

Wyre Mire

Palaeoenvironmental investigation

Michelle Farrell and M Jane Bunting – University of Hull

HY 44200 26200 Wyre Mire is a small basin mire c100m in diameter. A stratigraphic survey was carried out at the site during a visit to the excavation of the early Neolithic settlement at the Braes of Ha'Breck (Thomas, *DES* 2008, 131; see above), c250m to the W of the mire. A 3.5m core was recovered from the deepest sequence of deposits in the basin, and on the basis of its stratigraphy the sequence is believed to cover the entire Holocene.

Pollen, NPP (non-pollen palynomorph), plant microstructure and charcoal analyses will be carried out on the core in order to investigate dynamics of human activity in a lowland, agriculturally productive landscape, and particularly the role and importance of cereal growing in the early Neolithic. The palaeoenvironmental record from the core will be compared with samples from on-site contexts from the early Neolithic settlement at the Braes of Ha'Breck.

An application for funding for radiocarbon dates on the core is pending.

Report: Orkney SMR (intended)

Funder: University of Hull

Yorville, Rousay

Cleaning and recording of coastal erosion site

SJ Dockrill, J Downes and JM Bond – University of Bradford/Orkney College

HY 3943 2798 Coastal erosion has resulted in an exposure of burnt mound material in the soft cliff below Yorville. A team from the University of Bradford, Orkney College and City University New York cleaned, recorded and sampled the section, 29 June–13 July 2009, as part of a NABO Field School.

The exposed archaeological deposits stretched for several metres under a soft cliff of very deep agricultural soil. A deposit of burnt stones was centred on a low rise in the natural glacial till and covered deposits of peat and gleyed clay to either side of the hillock. In the E of the section, a collapse of topsoil and larger unburnt stone suggested the presence of a structure associated with the burnt mound deposits.

Further investigation showed that the burnt mound had been situated in an area of marshy or boggy land, with finer water-lain gleyed deposits either side of the natural rise. In the W of the section this deposit was sealed by an *in situ* laminated brown organic layer of presumed fen peat. Both sides of the rise were covered with a layer of ashy midden material containing visible charred plant material, which sealed the peat to the W and the grey gleyed clay to the E. These midden deposits were in turn sealed by layers of burnt stone.

Removal of the fallen rubble and topsoil in the E of the section revealed an area of paving stretching out towards the beach and fragments of walling in the section itself. Cleaning of these features showed that wave action up to the cliff face had forced modern debris between the stones of these stratigraphically early features. Traces of structures remained but they were too damaged to allow interpretation, though the presence of a spring line which emerges at various points along the base of the cliff and the paving itself suggests that the paved area may have been constructed either to allow access to open water or to provide a firm non-muddy base for a water-filled hollow. Samples were taken from the midden and peaty areas for environmental and dating evidence.

Archive: J Gibson, Orkney Archaeologist

Funder: Orkney College, University of Bradford and City University of New York

Sandwick

Birsay-Skaill Landscape Archaeology Project – Bay of Skaill

Geophysical survey

Mary Saunders – Orkney College Geophysics Unit

HY 2388 1913 (centred on) A survey of c25ha is currently being undertaken in the Bay of Skaill joining up the work of previous surveys (WHA IBZ Phase XI 2008) with that undertaken as part of this project. The work mainly involves gradiometer survey but EM (electromagnetic) work has been carried out on a sub-sample of the area.

Initial results and analysis indicate that the windblown sands identified in the northern fields of the WHA XI work continue across the current survey area and that little of archaeological importance is visible. This may reflect the burial of sites by significant amounts of sand and the

consequent weakening of magnetic enhancement to below readily detectable levels. The existence of former sand quarries in this area is indicative of the depth and extent of the sand deposits. Further analysis and interpretation is required, but this survey work adds to a detailed picture of c70ha around Skara Brae and the Bay of Skaill, significantly enhancing our ability to understand this landscape.

Archive: OCGU

Funder: University of Oxford

Newgarth, by Quoyloo, Sandwick

Geophysical survey

Mary Saunders – Orkney College Geophysics Unit

HY 259 191 A small c0.5ha area was surveyed during August 2009 using a fluxgate gradiometer in advance of the construction of a house. The survey covered the footprint of the building and a corridor along the proposed access track. A few anomalies of potential archaeological origin were identified, but these were very weak and may reflect geological or modern features. There was no evidence of domestic activities associated with nearby funerary monuments and it seems unlikely that any barrows or cists were present. However, such features are difficult to identify by geophysical means alone.

Archive: OCGU

Funder: Braemar Building

Skara Brae Neolithic Village

Watching brief

Andrew Hollinrake – Kirkdale Archaeology

HY 2318 1874 and HY 2340 1880 A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of two small holes near Skara Brae on 6 October 2008. The first was for the relocation of a sign next to the access path near the village, while the

second was for the placement of a new stone in the 'Timeline' at the end of the path nearest the visitor centre. Only turf, topsoil and underlying sand were disturbed and there were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

South Ronaldsay

Burray

WW2 Italian Chapel

David Lynn

ND 4780 9813 (reported) An unrelated investigation discovered references in various sources to a second WW2 Italian POW chapel on Orkney for which there is no reference in Canmore or the Orkney SMR. Several references were found in local literature and sources, with a consistent but brief series of details. An Italian POW chapel was constructed during WW2 in a Nissen hut at Camp 34 (Warebank) on Burray, but was demolished with the rest of the camp immediately after the war by salvage contractors. The Secret Scotland website gives an NGR for Warebank Camp as ND 4780 9813, placing it SE of the Burray end of Churchill Barrier No 3 in the N of the island, immediately E of a curve in the A961; the camp is therefore additional to those recorded in Canmore for Burray (ND49NE 20.2 Camp B1 at ND 45782 96657 and ND49NE 41 Burray village at ND 47578 95930). As with the famous counterpart chapel on Lambs Holm within what was Camp 60 (HY40SE2 6.0, HY 48829 00628), the prisoners were involved with constructing the Churchill Barriers during the majority of their stay.

One significant photograph, a black and white interior shot shows the Camp 34 chapel occupying one end of a Nissen hut as a plaster walled and roofed area with an altar



The surviving photograph of the interior of the demolished Italian chapel at POW Camp 34 (Warebank), showing its containment within one end of a Nissen hut. Image courtesy of Orkney Library Archives

and lower screen to separate it from the rest of the hut; the normal corrugated roofing can be seen at the edges of the photograph. Nothing was found to show whether there were external modifications to the hut, as at Camp 60. A second photograph was found on display at a museum on Burray and appears to have been reproduced from an Italian book. Although much poorer quality, it is taken from the same viewpoint and shows the chapel end at a presumably earlier stage, without some of the background painted or carved detail or the ceiling paintings. Two more photographs show hut ends at Camp 34 decorated as different stage sets, but the photographs do not indicate if the sets are in the same hut. However, they could not be the same hut as the chapel if the main hut entry was through an end wall as with the Camp 60 chapel.

The story of the Italians at both camps has been well recorded, with several unusual anecdotes. These include their skills with concrete construction, which enabled them to build a concrete bowling alley and a concrete billiard table, each accompanied by sets of concrete balls. Another describes how after the Italian capitulation in September 1943, two POWs started work as mechanics in Burray garage. The result was that anything they repaired apparently ran incredibly well, despite the variable quality of wartime fuel. This was to some extent explained by the pre-war background of one of the mechanics who had worked for the Ferrari racing team.

The main sources of this compilation were:
James Macdonald, 1987 (reprinted 2007) *Churchill's prisoners: the Italians in Orkney 1942–1944*.
www.orkadian.co.uk/features/articles/prisoners2.htm
www.secretscotland.org.uk/index.php/Secrets/PoWCampSummaryWWII
Museum display at Orkney Fossil and Vintage Centre, Viewforth, Burray, which includes photographs and design sketches of the features of the Camp 34 chapel

The Cairns, Windwick Bay

Excavation

Martin Carruthers – Orkney College

ND 4542 8688 Excavation work continued 17 June–12 July 2009 as part of on-going research on the Orcadian Iron Age. The principal aims were to understand and further reveal a massive Atlantic roundhouse or broch-like building (Structure A) that makes up a large part of the mound and to continue to investigate the later Iron Age settlement (Structural areas B, C, D and E) that surmounts and intrudes into the building fabric of Structure A. The main focus of work was an open area trench of c20 x 20m.

The S and SW parts of Structure A, a massive roundhouse of over 22m in diameter, were further defined in an extensive band of work across the southern half of the building. In the SE the main entrance of the building was excavated.

During 2008, the upper deposits in the entrance had been found to consist of modern infill, and an episode of antiquarian excavation was suspected. A complete excavation of this material confirmed this assessment. The excavation of the entrance area revealed a finely built passage surviving to a height of c1.5m and 1.3m wide. Slabs projecting from the wall faces form substantial door jambs, and a poorly preserved void on one face may indicate the presence of a bar-hole. The base of the passage was surfaced with a flag floor. The entrance is relatively simple in its construction with no side-cell or 'guard chamber' obvious as yet. A wall was uncovered at the inner end of the entrance passage that effectively blocked off the opening into Structure A. The stratigraphy indicates this wall was constructed at the same

time that the interior of Structure A was deliberately infilled with rubble. At the southern (outer) end of the entrance passage another wall had also been constructed against the outer wall face of Structure A to block the entrance passage.

Whilst revealing extensive areas of the Structure A wall head, a well-built intramural gallery was revealed on the SW sector of the building. This T-shaped gallery ran S and N of a short entrance passage opening off the inner wall-face of Structure A. The northern part of the gallery contained the remains of a staircase. Only three stairs remained, the rest having been removed when large sections of the upper superstructure of the roundhouse were reduced at the end of its life. Nevertheless, the remnant staircase indicates that Structure A must originally have been a building of some height. Given that the staircase begins at a height of c1.5m above the inner floor of the roundhouse, it indicates that the staircase originally rose to an upper floor in Structure A. Structure A would have been an architecturally complex building, but despite this, its rubble and clay wall-core, as revealed in 2007, shows that it does not possess all of the traits of a conventional 'broch tower'.

The second major area investigated this season was the later Iron Age settlement, which covers large parts of the remains of the Atlantic roundhouse and which was clearly reduced in height in preparation for the establishment of the post-roundhouse settlement. The character of this later settlement is such that it extends around the circumference of the Structure A superstructure. In many places individual buildings intrude into the physical fabric of Structure A in the manner of bites taken out of an apple. While this appears to be very unusual in Orcadian terms, a similar arrangement of later Iron Age settlement in relation to brochs and other substantial roundhouses is attested to in Caithness. At least three major structural groups radiate around the Atlantic roundhouse ruins. On the N and NW there is a substantial complex of buildings and features grouped as Structure B area, which lie across the rubble infill and over the wall head of Structure A, while in the NE Structure C is a large building that intrudes into the wall of the Atlantic roundhouse. Structure E in the SW is again embedded in the remains of A.



Excavation of the intramural staircase within Structure A, The Cairns

Excavation of the Structure B area was extended N and W to allow further investigation of this complicated suite of remains. A myriad of new walls and cellular features were identified, as well as hearths, wall-piers and orthostatic partitions. Essentially, a large rectangular building or two such buildings seem to have been succeeded by a less regular series of structures with curvilinear architecture and further cellular arrangements. Of note was the presence of a large pit that had been dug into the northern floor space of Structure B

late in its life. The pit contained decorated spindlewhorls, antler mounts and an extensive assemblage of animal bone, including many cattle mandibles and red deer antler. The pit was sealed with a large rotary quern. Most remarkable of all, the pit contained a small anthropomorphic head with clearly carved eyes, nose and mouth.

Work continued in Structure C, a large sub-circular building, which was further defined in outline and shown to be complex and substantial. Of particular interest was the excavation of a sub-circular furnace or kiln feature with a flue arrangement, an associated clay floor and heat-affected deposits spread across the building. Finds included a clay mould possibly for a ring-headed pin, a tuyère fragment, copper alloy pins, crucible fragments and various ferrous objects of indeterminate nature.

Structure E was fully excavated. This large rectangular building, with a rounded gable end on the N, appears to have been open on the southern end. No discernible floor material was observed and the building was partly taken apart to allow investigation of the section of Structure A that it was built into. This work led to the discovery of another building directly beneath it, which was laid out on the same alignment. The floor deposits of this building appear to be well preserved and excavation indicated a part earthen, part slabbed floor. A substantial central rectangular hearth was also uncovered. Exploration of this building will commence next season.

From the work on the later settlement, it can now be stated that there are probably at least six later buildings nestled into the bulk of the ruins of Structure A. These remains almost certainly constitute the uppermost suite of buildings to have been laid out on the mound at The Cairns. It is probable that an even more extensive set of earlier buildings lies beneath the later Iron Age settlement. Previous work established that archaeological remains extend at least 20m beyond the outer wall face of the Structure A Atlantic Roundhouse.

A geophysical survey was undertaken by OCGU beyond the main excavation trench to establish the extent of the archaeological remains and to ascertain whether an enclosure ditch might surround the Iron Age settlement (see below).

Archive: Orkney SMR and Orkney Museums Service (intended)

Funder: Orkney Islands Council, Scapa Flow Landscape Partnership, and Cardiff University Archaeology Department

The Cairns, Windwick Bay

Geophysical survey

Mary Saunders – Orkney College Geophysics Unit

ND 4542 8688 An area of just under 1ha was surveyed in August 2009 using a fluxgate gradiometer around the mound currently under excavation by Martin Carruthers (see above). It was hoped that this would identify the extent of settlement activity on the N side of the site and detect any enclosure ditch.

The survey revealed that domestic activities extended c10m N of the large roundhouse or broch and that the site was enclosed by a large ditch, most easily identified to the NW of the survey area. Extensive ridge and furrow was visible throughout the data and shares a scale and alignment with similar features already identified during excavation. Perhaps of most interest was a small mound c40–50m NE of the main site. The strength and form of the observed responses from the gradiometer survey clearly indicated that this had been an area of intensive domestic activity. It is unclear how this second area of activity related to the adjacent 'broch' site.

Archive: OCGU

Funder: Orkney College

St Andrews and Deerness

Brough of Deerness

Topographic survey

Mary Saunders – Orkney College Geophysics Unit

HY 5955 0873 Following a geophysical survey over the Brough of Deerness in 2006 a topographic survey was undertaken in July 2009. The survey aimed to record any earthworks across the site relating to the monastic settlement. To facilitate good data coverage in a relatively short amount of time, data was collected at 0.5m intervals, along traverses c2m apart. The data collection was then repeated at right angles to the initial dataset to increase definition across the features. The strimming of vegetation in the northern part of the site and the use of Trimble DGPS 5800 in backpack mode seemed to reduce problems encountered previously when using a detail pole in extremely tussocky grass.

The data were processed to generate a topographic model of the site and this clearly showed slight topographic changes caused by the presence of archaeological features, together with much broader topographic changes. To increase the clarity of the small-scale features background topography was removed from the data set, leaving only earthworks of archaeological interest. Analysis of the data showed a number of features that had not been identified by a previous survey by Durham University in 1986 and redefined other features which had been identified in the earlier work. The use of a GPS rather than a plane table in this difficult vegetation/terrain is clearly advantageous and has yielded useful results.

Archive: OCGU

Funder: University of Cambridge

Brough of Deerness

Excavation, topographic survey

James Gerrard and James Barrett – University of Cambridge

HY 5955 0873 The Brough of Deerness is a sea stack, the top of which holds the remains of a late Viking Age church and c30 associated buildings. Past archaeological research by Christopher Morris and Norman Emery focused on the church. In 2008 scheduled monument consent was granted for the excavation of two areas (A and B). In 2009 consent was granted for the excavation of a third trench (Area C), located to the E of Area A and joined to it by a small extension. Work on this area was undertaken 6–31 July 2009.

Area C An area of c13 x 7.6m was opened over an earthwork designated Structure 25 in a topographic survey undertaken by Fred Bettess in 1977. In the SW corner a smaller area was opened to link Area C to Area A. Within the area of this extension the northern end of Structure 24 was also investigated.

Structure 24 proved to be a shallow building with little internal stratigraphy other than collapse/demolition deposits. The excavated walls imply that it was 2.5m wide, greater than 4m long, and had at least one internal subdivision and a heavily robbed paved floor. The date of the structure is uncertain. It is cut through midden deposits that are Pictish in date (based on two radiocarbon dates, and a Pictish bone pin recovered from the backfill of the building's construction trench) and is truncated by a 20th-century shell hole. Analogy with other excavated structures on the Brough suggests that Structure 24 is of late Viking Age date. It may have served an ancillary, non-domestic, function given the absence of internal occupation deposits.

Structure 25 has proved to be a complex and well preserved dry stone building. Its earliest phases have not

been investigated; however, it is cut through the same extensive Pictish midden deposits as Structure 24. In the earliest excavated phase Structure 25 was a rectangular dwelling house with a door in its S gable. Internally the building plan follows a layout characteristic of late Viking Age Scandinavian architecture in the North Atlantic region. It slopes appreciably from N-S. The southern end of the building was roughly paved with a stone-lined drain aligned NE-SW. Within the remainder of the building a central aisle or 'long hearth' consisted of deposits rich in charcoal and ash demarcated by edge-set stones. This central aisle produced an unusual segmented bone and stone (?lignite) bracelet and a small composite weight of copper alloy and lead. In the E, behind the edge-set stones, the deposits were stony and dark brown and this suggests that the eastern side of the building was a raised 'bench', which is now much reduced. To the W of the central aisle the floor deposits were mainly ashy and stone free suggesting this was an occupation surface. The NW corner of the building appears to have had a bin feature demarcated by a large edge-set stone slab. This phase of Structure 25 was sampled on a 0.5m grid for post-excavation analysis of soil chemistry, micro-refuse and botanical remains. Soil micro-morphology samples were also taken.

In the subsequent phase Structure 25 was converted from domestic use into a roughly paved building with no hearth. In the N the building was shortened (perhaps following a partial wall collapse) by the insertion of a cross wall and an infill of massive stone blocks. Within this fill a fragment of a 10th- to 11th-century comb was found. In the S of the building the door in the gable was blocked and much of the eastern wall line was rebuilt. A new entrance was created in the SE corner served by an external path. Internally a stone cross wall divided the shortened building into two rooms. The northern room was coherently paved and entered from the S by a door in the cross wall. The southern room was roughly paved and the bedding for this surface produced an unusual copper-alloy pendant with rune-like decoration. This phase of activity was succeeded by another episode of paving in the northern room. Contemporary paving in the southern room seems to have been robbed in antiquity.



Structure 25 from the S, Brough of Deerness

The demolition/collapse of the building was comprehensive and resulted in the deposition of a thick layer of rubble over the two rooms. To the N of the secondary gable the rubble infill was covered by various midden deposits. One of these produced a residual sherd of blue vessel glass with white trails that is likely to be of 6th- to 7th-century date. Other

finds included worked jet-like material (probably lignite), a copper-alloy pin, spindle whorls, a fragment of a schist hone and a copper-alloy strap end. The final phase of activity was represented by two small shell holes associated with considerable quantities of shrapnel. They derive from the use of the Brough as a gunnery range during WW1 and/or WW2.

Orkney College Geophysics Unit was commissioned to undertake a GPS survey of the Brough's summit (see above). Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of London, The Russell Trust, Orkney Islands Council, Friends of St Ninian's and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research

Horsick

Aerial photography interpretation

Peter Leeming – Orkney College

This work is part of an examination of aerial photographs as described under Seatter, Kirkwall and St Ola, Orkney.

HY 5110 0440 Cropmark of a circular enclosure with a cross-like mark at the centre which appears on vertical aerial photographs (OS.63.145, 60-1). Its form suggests that it is a windmill base, possibly that of a post mill like those surviving on Papa Westray and Sanday.

Dissertation: Orkney College, UHIMI

Stenness

Barnhouse

Watching brief

Andrew Hollinrake – Kirkdale Archaeology

HY 3079 1271 A watching brief was maintained to monitor the excavation of three small holes required for a new information board near Barnhouse Neolithic Settlement on 25 May 2009. Below the turf two distinct layers were seen. The uppermost of these layers contained a fragment of red flint while the lower produced a piece of modern china, suggesting that this part of the site had been recently disturbed.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Barnhouse

Watching brief

Andrew Hollinrake – Kirkdale Archaeology

HY 3079 1271 A watching brief was maintained to monitor the removal of two modern stone plinths at Barnhouse Neolithic Settlement on 5 November 2009. These were originally installed to carry information boards, but were now being dismantled and the holes infilled. No new ground was disturbed during these works and there were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Ness of Brodgar

Excavation

Nick Card – ORCA and Orkney College

HY 303 129 Further investigation of the large late Neolithic complex on the Ness of Brodgar was undertaken 20 July–28 August 2009 in order to characterise more of the structures and activity on the site.

Excavation of Structure 1 was continued and the removal of collapse and infill relating to the later reuse of the structure revealed more phases of its reuse. A short curving section of wall revealed last year has proved to be part of a sub-oval feature set into the later much smaller remodelling of Structure 1. The floor and occupation deposits in the late sub-oval Structure 7 were also examined. These mainly



Structure 10, Ness of Brodgar

consisted of ashy spreads from a central square stone hearth.

Further work to define Structure 10 (the very large structure revealed in 2008) revealed a main structure, c15 x 15m, with an outer 'forecourt' area that extended out of the trench under the house of Lochview. The central 'zigzag' section of walling discovered last year and considered a later insertion formed part of a central cruciform chamber with a Skara Brae style 'dresser' present in one recess. The use of non-local red and yellow sandstone and 'display art' (cup marks, cup and ring and deeply incised geometric designs) characterised the chamber. The chamber was defined by walls c5m in overall thickness consisting of two dry stone walls each c2m thick separated by a midden core. Although sections of this wall had been systematically robbed in prehistory, almost down to the basal courses, in places the outer slightly bowed out wall faces survived to almost a metre in height and revealed stepped out lower courses. The main structure was surrounded by a c1m wide paved 'pathway' that was defined externally by a single faced wall with midden backing. In the 'forecourt' area a section of probable standing stone was incorporated into one of the outer walls. The stump of a second standing stone with an hourglass perforation was recorded next to the first stone. This stone had been reduced in size probably in the historic period.

Trench P was extended in order to examine the extent of Structure 8 (previously revealed as a pair of parallel walls c7m apart with a series of internal recesses along each internal wall face created by a number of opposed tapered stone piers). A gently curving stone wall between the two parallel wall lines was revealed forming the end to the structure. However, as with Structure 1 this curving wall was a later insertion that had reduced the overall length of the building. Small sections of walls that aligned with the original wall lines continued out of the side of the trench

implying that it was originally much longer.

Trench R was opened in the southern field across an apparent large linear geophysical anomaly that stretches across the peninsula. Excavation revealed a large double faced wall almost 2m wide. The SE side of the wall against which midden and rubble had been deposited survived to a height of at least 1.3m (the bottom of the wall was not reached). Inside this wall sections of several wall lines were revealed that are assumed to represent a phase of late occupation of the site, after the main structures had been abandoned (as revealed in other trenches). Although differing in width from the previously examined Great Wall of Brodgar on the N side of the Ness complex, it is assumed that the two are contemporary and formed an 'enclosure' around the main structures on the site.



Wall in Trench R, Ness of Brodgar

A large assemblage of typical late Neolithic cultural material was also uncovered including another macehead, four polished stone axes, a blade of pitchstone and Grooved Ware pottery. Numerous examples of Neolithic art were found consisting of incised geometric designs, pecked cup and cup and ring marks and surface dressing of stone faces. Report: Orkney SMR and the RCAHMS

Funder: Orkney Islands Council; Orkney College, Robert Kiln Trust; Russell Trust, Orkney Archaeology Society and Orkney Builders

Overbigging, near Maeshowe

Trial excavation

David Murray – Kirkdale Archaeology

HY 317 131 (centred on) HY 31630 13336 (Pit 1), HY 31656 13278 (Pit 2), HY 31701 13219 (Pit 3), HY 31717 13162 (Pit 4), HY 31730 13101 (Pit 5), HY 31744 13046 (Pit 6), HY 31763 12983 (Pit 7) A series of seven 1m² test pits, dug to allow engineers to undertake soil testing, were excavated across two fields at Overbigging to the N of Maeshowe Chambered Cairn on 19–22 May 2009. The southernmost three pits (5, 6 and 7) produced possibly archaeologically significant features.

A possible plough-truncated cut feature below deeper plough soil was recorded in the southernmost pit (7). A spread of flat flagstones with a clear edge on its N side, running across the trench under a shallow plough soil and the most substantial feature seen, was revealed but not excavated in the second pit from the S (pit 6). The next trench to the N (pit 5) revealed a large flat slab, not lifted but possibly of archaeological significance. The other pits produced no features of archaeological significance, but their soils showed evidence of ploughing and water logging. Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Ring of Brodgar

Aerial photography interpretation

Peter Leeming – Orkney College

This work is part of an examination of aerial photographs as described under Seatter, Kirkwall and St Ola, Orkney.

HY 2905 1322 **Cropmark** A linear feature is visible on oblique photographs taken by John Dewar in 1977 (O/1568). The feature turns at its mid-point and appears to form part of a sub-square enclosure. A site visit revealed this to be caused by a field drain.

Dissertation: Orkney College, UHIMI

Stronsay

Links House, Stronsay

Excavation

Daniel Lee and Naomi Woodward – ORCA

HY 6558 2558 A third phase of excavations from 30 March–15 April 2009 continued the investigation of a series of Mesolithic structures that were associated with a dense flint scatter in the topsoil (Woodward 2007, 2008; Lee and Woodward 2008). The groups of features excavated during the previous phases were found to form only part of a complex site history of temporary stake and post structures.

A total of 139 stake/postholes, pits, and other features were excavated this season (167 features overall) and these have been divided into nine groups. Most of the groups represent the remains of stake and post built structures, with several being multi-phased. Other groups may have formed exterior structures, wind-breaks and external settings. Although the site was plough truncated some thin occupation layers or stains survived. No evidence of hearths was found and there was a general lack of burnt material. An assemblage of

nearly 25,000 pieces of flint, including diagnostic Mesolithic points, obliquely blunted points, awls, microliths, blades and backed blades, and tanged points have been recovered from all phases of work; a collection unparalleled in northern Scotland. The discoveries represent a Mesolithic camp that may have been used on a seasonal basis, and is the only such example in Orkney. Very late Mesolithic/early Neolithic radiocarbon dates from a stakehole associated with one structure (Group 1) combined with the Mesolithic flint assemblage from the topsoil point to a site that probably had considerable longevity of use.

Report: Orkney SMR and the RCAHMS

Funder: Historic Scotland

Walls and Flotta

Roeberry Barrow, Cantick

Excavation

Daniel Lee – ORCA

ND 3405 8905 Excavation on Cantick Head was undertaken, 15–26 June 2009, as part of an ongoing research project into the landscapes of Hoy and Walls. The aim was to investigate a barrow (ND38NW 5) to gain insights into the Bronze Age funerary landscape of the peninsula and to establish if adjacent dykes (ND38NW 6) were related to the barrow. A geophysical survey had shown anomalies within the mound and to the NW (Robertson 2007). The mound was badly damaged by antiquarian excavations although it remains a prominent feature in the landscape. The three grass-covered dykes c2–4.5m wide are located downslope to the E of the barrow. Two run broadly parallel (c20m apart) from the cliff top for c85m with a diagonal dyke linking them. The area has escaped modern ploughing and the earthworks remain relatively well preserved.



Roeberry Barrow – The N quadrant showing the corner of the square outer wall and the excavated internal box cist, looking W

The barrow (c11.5 x 1.2m) was investigated in two opposing quadrants. The turf, slumped material and spoil from the previous excavation were removed revealing a complex of central cists (not excavated this season) and a secondary box cist (c0.8 x 0.5 x 0.54m internally) of more typical Bronze Age type. This was the only cist to be investigated and contained a disturbed cremation burial and un-burnt human bone. The original stone-built mound c7.5m in diameter was surrounded by a circular stone retaining wall. The mound was later refurbished externally with a square shaped retaining wall which increased the diameter to c8.5m. This secondary external wall was on the

same E-W alignment as a large internal rectangular stone built cist (1.45 x 0.85m internally) that appears to have been inserted into the original mound. The cist and square wall are probably contemporary and form a marked change in barrow architecture. The cist had been disturbed and the loose stony layers above contained un-burnt adult human bone and the remains of a neonate. The neonate burial was badly disturbed (with some bones also turning up in the cremation cist) but some skull fragments were apparently *in situ* above the rectangular cist. This burial could represent a later insertion into the top of the mound. The un-burnt bone found in the excavated cist is likely to derive from mixed antiquarian backfill.

Three small trenches were excavated across the linear dykes. They were found to be constructed of turf. The turfs had been laid grass side down and individual turf lines were visible. The dykes overlay the subsoil and do not appear to be prehistoric sub-peat dykes as previously suggested (ND38NW 6). Test pits were used to investigate the geophysical anomaly to the NW, a platform to the NE and a quarry on the cliff top to the S of the mound. The former two sites were found to be modern in origin and the quarry (6.5 x 3m), complete with tool marks, may have been the source of stone for the original burial mound.

It is possible that the square barrow phase dates to the Pictish period when squared burial cairns were constructed in both mainland Scotland and Orkney. However, the style of architecture displayed in the wall and cist, suggest (at this stage) that they represent a complex prehistoric burial sequence that probably dates to the late Neolithic and Bronze Age.

The project was run in conjunction with a community training project funded by the Scapa Flow Landscape Partnership (HLF). Local trainees formed part of the excavation team and were trained in field techniques.

Archive: ORCA

Funder: Orkney Islands Council, Scapa Flow Landscape Partnership (HLF) and ORCA

Westray

Berst Ness/Knowe of Skea

Excavation

H Moore and G Wilson – EASE Archaeology

HY 4416 4181 The final phase of excavation was completed 4 June–19 July 2009 and focused on the excavation of two substantial circular stone-walled buildings, Structure J and Structure F, thought to be of Bronze Age date. Both buildings contained internal hearths, post pits and partitions. They had been much altered during their lifetimes. Following its abandonment, Structure J had been deliberately levelled, while part of Structure F was incorporated into a later building. Features of note included the burial of a dog in the entrance of Structure F and the identification of an earlier building, Structure K, beneath Structure J.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Historic Scotland

Links of Noltland

Excavation, survey and trial trenching

H Moore and G Wilson – EASE Archaeology

HY 428 493 Previous work has recorded archaeological remains eroding over a 2.5ha area at The Links of Noltland. An extended field season, 10 June–1 October 2009, saw the continued excavation of a large Neolithic house and surrounding field system and the discovery and investigation of two further Neolithic buildings. A limited programme of survey and assessment in the hinterland identified up to two further structures and two inhumation burials, all thought to be Bronze Age in date. The results of this work increases to



Structure F, Berst Ness/Knowe of Skea



Sean Rice excavating 'cattle skulls' building, Links of Noltland

six the number of known or suspected Neolithic buildings and to eight the number of Bronze Age buildings. While the site is at great risk from erosion, the remains are currently intact and the preservation conditions are excellent.

Highlights of the 2009 season included the discovery of a small carved stone figurine. Dubbed 'the Westray Wife', this is the earliest representation of a human yet found in Scotland and one of very few known from the British Isles. This rare object was found amongst rubble filling in the central Neolithic building and may have been placed there at the time of its abandonment. Equally unusual and exciting was the discovery of a large number of cattle skulls which had been placed face down, horns interlinked, within the wall of an adjacent building. This structure has yet to be fully uncovered, but it is suspected that the cattle skulls continue around the entire circuit of the wall.

Archive: RCAHMS. An Interim report is planned in 2010

Funder: Historic Scotland

Noltland Castle, Westray

Aerial photography interpretation

Peter Leeming – Orkney College

This work is part of an examination of aerial photographs as described under Seatter, Kirkwall and St Ola, Orkney.

HY 4290 4875 **Cropmarks** To the S of Noltland Castle, on photographs taken by John Dewar in 1971 (O/3522), are visible several maculae, including one of considerable size. The smaller maculae probably represent pits but the presence of an early cemetery, detected during clearing operations by the HM Office of Works, may indicate that the two maculae at the SW of the 18th-century range may be additional burials. The largest macula, to the S of these, is c6m across and may represent quarrying.

Archive: Dissertation – Orkney College, UHIMI

PERTH AND KINROSS

Abernethy

Balvaird Castle

Inventory of carved stones

Mary Márkus – Archetype

NO 16982 11536 (NO11SE 8) This collection of c150 pieces of late medieval stones is stored in the basement of the tower and was assessed during September 2008–March 2009. Many of the stones are substantial, and come from the parapet wall of the tower. They comprise both curved and straight blocks, forming the upper courses of a crenellated parapet. The upper sections of this wall have been removed, probably during restoration work in the 1980s. However, illustrations in D MacGibbon and T Ross, *The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland* (1887–92), vol 1, 338–311, figs 290–292, show that at that date the tower still had crenellations around the upper section of the wall and the corner turrets.

Another stone, also removed in the 1980s restoration, is a saddle-stone from a saddle and trough wall-walk. It is presently in a wooden frame, so various details are obscured. However, photographs of the wall-walk, taken during the 1980s restoration, show the stone *in situ*. From this, it is clear that the carving on the upper/outer face of the stone existed before it was used in the wall-walk. The panel of incised decoration occurs across one end of the stone, and this section adjoins a larger, undecorated area which is worked to form an inverted V-shape. The panel is incised with four vertical rows of a leaf scroll. The whole design appears to be incomplete, and it is possible that it would originally have continued across the full length of the stone, and was lost when it was re-used in the wall-walk.

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



Balvaird Castle: Detail of incised decoration on the saddle stone

Walled Garden, School Wynd, Abernethy

Excavation and watching brief

C Fyles and Tamlin Barton – SUAT Ltd

NO 1895 1640 (centred on) Work was carried out 20–29 November 2006 on the site of a new house in Abernethy, close to the stone round tower dating from between the 9th to 11th centuries AD and in the possible area of a Culdee monastic foundation of about the same period. An evaluation by AOC Archaeology (2006) had exposed an unidentified spread of rounded stones and this work aimed to identify any additional remains.

A 10 x 10m area was excavated. Beneath highly disturbed topsoil and rubble relating to previous use of the site as a market garden a roughly metallated track was exposed. This overlay a massive dry stone wall foundation and a series of clay and silt deposits. The stretch of wall sat in a foundation trench and was 2.5m wide by 5m long on a cE–W orientation. It consisted of two courses of sandstone and whinstone boulders with roughly dressed blocks on the N face and a large (1m long) slab of red sandstone which acted as a terminal to the structure. AMS dating of roundwood charcoal (GU-15168) extracted from directly beneath the wall, suggested a calibrated date range of AD 890–1020. 1m further E, across a stretch of rubble paving, a severely truncated wall briefly continued the alignment before petering out in the excavation trench. Beneath the walls, an apparent alignment of postholes was exposed, together with a curious pit feature that might have represented cooking, metalworking or perhaps an apple or cheese press. Charcoal from the fill (GU-15169) was dated to AD 680–900 (calibrated).

The wall and clay deposits may represent the remains of a substantial earthen rampart forming a subdivision of the Culdee monastic precinct, similar to examples known from Ireland and Whithorn, Dumfries and Galloway. The postholes may represent a forerunner of such a feature.

A watching brief on the excavation of a number of narrow trenches for drains was undertaken on 14 May 2008 and 5–6 January 2009. A number of stony deposits were revealed, possibly representing the remains of further dry stone walls relating to the monastic precinct. Layers of clay, ash, charcoal, degraded bone and burnt sandstone were found frequently during the excavation of the drains, suggesting that midden material was dumped on the site and that some sort of fire-related activity had been carried out.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: William Sutherland and Sons

Wester Greenside

Evaluation and standing building recording

Alan Matthews – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NO 2058 1732 The only potentially significant archaeology in the study area was the likely remains of Easter Greenside. The remains were overgrown and in poor repair and the only substantial upstanding feature was a wall and associated footings. The evaluation uncovered no significant archaeological remains or features. This work was undertaken on 6 July 2009.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

Funder: Mr Millar

Ardoch

Shielhill North

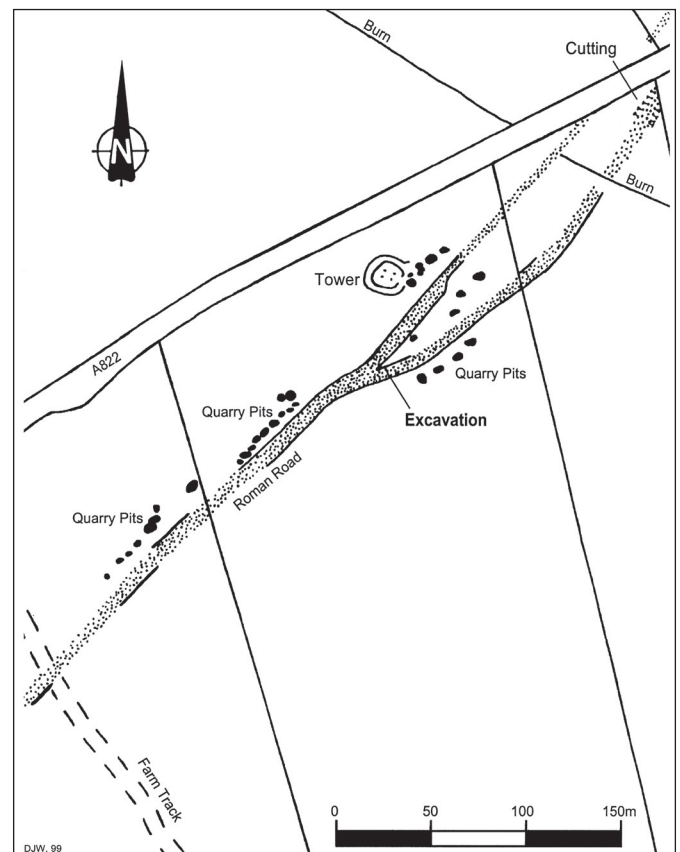
Excavation

DJ Woolliscroft and B Hoffmann – The Roman Gask Project

NN 8558 1217 Air photography had suggested that the Roman Gask frontier road divided just to the SW of the Shielhill North watchtower and then reunited a few hundred metres to the NE, on the far side of a burn valley. A small trench was opened at the point of divergence, which confirmed the aerial indications and found the road in an excellent state of preservation. No firm dating was obtained for either line. A fragment of Victorian glazed pottery was found over the diverging branch, but in a dark earth layer that appeared to have formed after the road had gone out of regular use. The diverging branch was, however, noticeably less well built, being a relatively loose layer of fist-sized stones, whereas the main route was of more normal Roman construction. It did, though follow much easier gradients which had been further moderated across the burn valley by the use of slight cuttings and embankments.

Archive: The Roman Gask Project

Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust



Plan of Shielhill North

Blackford

A9 Gleneagles Link, Loaninghead, Auchterader

Excavation

Douglas Gordon – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NN 9233 0975 A programme of archaeological works was carried out, 19–26 January 2009, in advance of the extension planned for the A9 Loaninghead Junction Development. The area of the study is currently a greenfield site of 840m². Work involved the machine stripping and selective hand cleaning of an area 120 x 7m and the subsequent excavation of exposed archaeological features.

The excavation revealed a series of negative features consisting of a possible ring groove, a prehistoric curving post alignment and linear ditches which showed the presence of prehistoric activity in close proximity to the Peterhead Farm Standing Stone. Given the truncation of the features and limited size of the excavation one can only speculate about the activity these features represent.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

Funder: Muir Homes

Blair Atholl

Clochkan

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 87852 61980 A stretch of bedrock overlooking Clochkan Farm bearing two cup marks.

Blairgowrie

Brucefield Road, Rosemount, Blairgowrie

Evaluation

Linda Somerville – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NO 1910 4377 An evaluation was carried out on land to the N of Brucefield Road on 28–29 April 2008 prior to development. The site lies to the S of two scheduled ancient monuments (SAM 7177 and 7176) and additional known cropmark sites of likely prehistoric date. Fifteen trenches covering 517.5m² (c6% of development) were excavated. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were uncovered.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: PKHT SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Hubbard and Mitchell

Burnbank

Geophysical survey

P Morris and S Timoney – Blairgowrie Geoscience/Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

NO 1704 4175 Trial resistivity and magnetic gradiometer surveys were carried out over cropmark features: two square barrows, a ring feature and some possible linear field boundaries/enclosures. Resistivity was ineffective on this site. Magnetics found the ring feature and a rectangular enclosure. Neither detected any trace of a square barrow. This work was carried out with volunteers through PKHT's Exploring Perthshire's Past outreach programme between 12 November 2008–13 January 2009.

Archive: Perth and Kinross SMR

Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

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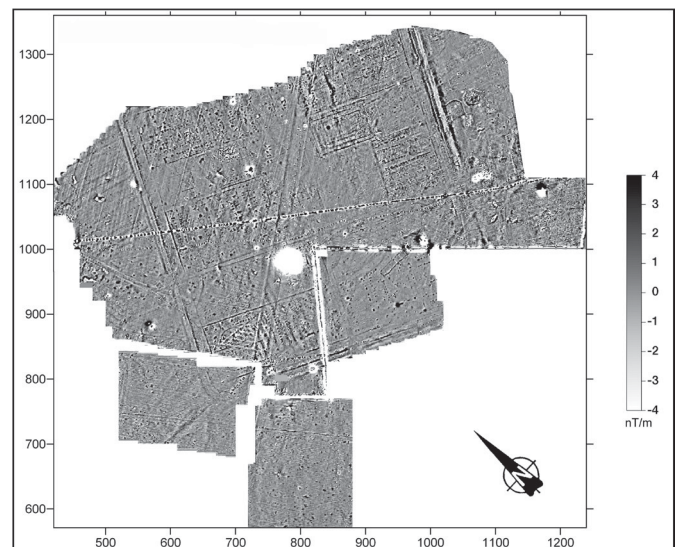
Geophysical survey

DJ Woolliscroft, P Morris and B Hoffmann – The Roman Gask Project and Blairgowrie Geoscience

NO 1251 3971 A c37ha magnetic survey was undertaken which covered almost the whole of the Roman legionary fortress and significant areas to its E and W. In addition a c16ha resistance survey was conducted of the area surrounding the fortress, and fieldwalking was undertaken in ploughland to the S. The magnetic data showed the basic internal layout of the fortress to be much as shown in Richmond's plan derived from trenching in the 1960s, albeit with one large new structure in the NW. However, when seen in full, rather than in narrow test trenches, the buildings proved to be less neatly rectangular. To the E, the surveys revealed a large oval feature just outside the fortress gate and the known barrow field proved to be more extensive than surface and aerial data had shown. To the W, a series of pits might represent a cemetery or settlement, and the resistance work located what may be concentric rectangular features. To the SW, the surveys confirmed aerial indications that an area of dense pitting extends well beyond the confines of the long known temporary camp, right up to the fortress defences. The fieldwalking found Roman finds and copious signs of leadworking in the same area, which may suggest external industrial activity and possibly settlement.

Archive: The Roman Gask Project

Funder: The Roman Research Trust



Inchtuthil: magnetic survey

Comrie

Glen Tarken

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 66963 25691 460m N of the cottage at Jerusalem a boulder flush with the ground measuring 1.0 x 0.8m bearing 11 cup marks.

Coupar Angus

Coupar Angus Abbey – Precinct

Geophysical survey

P Morris – Blairgowrie Geoscience

NO 2245 3980 The resistivity survey of the field to the S and E of Coupar Angus Abbey Church churchyard, left unfinished in 2007, was completed. A magnetic gradiometer survey was then conducted over the whole of this field. The work was carried out from 10 September–16 October 2009. The southern half of the magnetic map reveals a series of linear features which probably represent ditches of some sort, either field boundaries or drains. They seem to end at

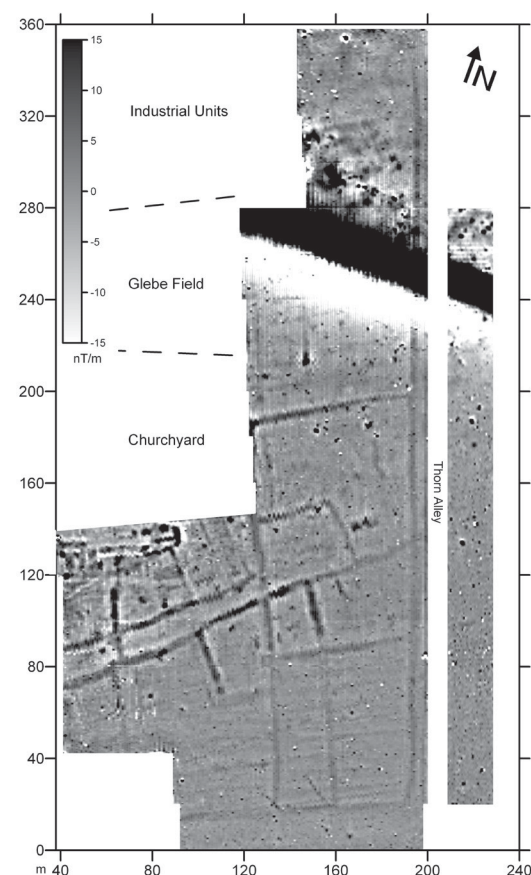
a boundary ditch along the side of Thorn Alley. A strip of data along the E side of the alley failed to find convincing evidence for any continuation into that area. Some of these features have been in existence since 1975 as they can be seen on a magnetic survey conducted over part of the field (Ancient Monuments Laboratory) in that year. There remains the intriguing possibility that they are ancient and relate to the former Abbey.

An even stronger candidate for an Abbey feature can be found immediately to the S of the southern churchyard wall. Here resistivity suggests the presence of a rectangular structure at least 20 x 15m. This is associated with a complex patch of linear magnetic anomalies which possibly represent some form of associated drainage system (or robber trenches). The presence of abundant red sandstone chips in the topsoil, not seen elsewhere in the field, again indicates that walls existed here. Nothing is shown at this position on the earliest large-scale OS maps, suggesting that the structure is relatively old.

The northern part of the field is cut by a large linear magnetic anomaly which seems to mark the position of a pipeline. A parallel zone of anomalies immediately to the N of this appears to represent spoil from the pipeline trench. Further N is a quieter magnetic zone where resistivity suggests the presence of a rectangular feature at least 40 x 30m aligned with the N and E field boundaries.

Archive: RCAHMS, Perth and Kinross SMR (intended)

Funder: Blairgowrie Geoscience



Coupar Angus Abbey Precinct – magnetic gradiometer survey

Dull

Black Burn (13)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 83055 46421 A stretch of bedrock bearing one cup mark. 3m to the N are a further two shallow cups.

Black Burn (15)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 83043 45804 On a knoll overlooking Jock's Loch a boulder 0.7 x 0.5 x 0.1m bearing nine cup marks one of which has a single ring.



Cup-marked rock, Black Burn (15)

Black Burn (16–19)

Cup-and ring-marked rocks

George Currie

NN 82741 45585 A prominent rock 2.7 x 1.5 x 0.9m bears 11 cup marks.

NN 82709 45610 30m N of the above, a 1.2m high rock bears two cup marks.

NN 82691 45626 A knoll with at least 12 cup marks. 2m to the W is a small cup.

NN 82716 45600 A rock under heather sloping to the E at 40° bearing seven cup marks and a well preserved cup and penannular with 0.45m long radial.



Cup-and ring-marked rocks Black Burn (16–19)

Black Burn (20)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 83031 46261 A stretch of exposed bedrock bearing three cup marks.

Black Burn (21)

Cup-marked rocks

George Currie

NN 82759 45860 A prominent outcrop W of Jock's Loch has a panel sloping 60° bearing eight cup marks, to the E a ledge bears 21 cup marks.

Bridging Perthshire's Past

Standing building recording and watching brief

Lindsay Farquharson – Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

NN 87631 47381 On 11 September 2009 a photographic, drawn and written record was created of the 18th-century military bridge crossing the Allt Ach'Mheinich Burn, as part of a wider conservation project. A watching brief was also carried out during the installation of a timber-lined drain across the southern approach to the bridge. This revealed a well-preserved metalled road surface of angular and rounded stones, c0.1m across. The road measured 4.5m wide. There was no sign of the gravel layer or base layer of large boulders that is recorded in documentary sources and which has been found in previous excavations on sections of 18th-century military road.

Archive: PKHT and RCAHMS

Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust and Heritage Lottery Fund

Plot 1, Croftmoraig

Watching brief

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

NN 7980 4734 A watching brief was kept on 13–14 January 2009 during topsoil stripping of a 28 x 21m area on the site of a new house. Several archaeological features were uncovered, including four post pits in no discernible pattern and a linear slot, some 5m long, part of which had been exposed during an evaluation by SUAT in 2005 (DES 2006, 131). No dating evidence was retrieved from any of the features. They may be contemporary with Croftmoraig Stone Circle (SAM 5024), some 100m W of the site, although an association with the nearby 19th-century Croftmoraig Farm Steading (NN74NE 118) is perhaps more likely.

Archive and Report: Perth and Kinross SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: T and M Developments

Garden Cottage, Nether Tullicro

Evaluation

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

NN 81387 49216 An evaluation was carried out on 31 October 2009 in advance of development. A total of eight trenches, covering > 5% (80m²) of the site were excavated to the N of the possible 18th-century village of Nether Tullicro. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered in any of the trenches, only a thin layer of topsoil overlying glacial till of silt, clay and boulders.

Archive and Report: Perth and Kinross SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr William Burton

Highland Adventure Safaris, Dull

Watching brief

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

NN 8121 4892 A watching brief was maintained on 18 November 2008 during topsoil stripping to the S of the café and shop, in preparation for the construction of a car park. The site was close to several known and suspected monuments including a round barrow cemetery and the setting for a medieval sanctuary cross. However, no archaeological features were recorded below the 0.4m deep topsoil, only glacial deposits of sandy clay and boulders.

Archive and Report: Perth and Kinross SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr Donald Riddle

Urlar Burn (1)

Cup-and ring-marked rock

George Currie

NN 83299 45839 Midway between track and Urlar Burn a rock 1.8 x 1.4m projecting from the bank and mostly covered

by turf bears 17 cups, 4 of which have single rings.



Cup-and ring-marked rock, Urlar Burn (1)

Urlar Burn (2)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 83248 45752 A moss-covered boulder 1.4 x 0.8 x 0.3m between the Urlar Burn and track bears one cup mark.

Urlar Burn (3)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 82541 45018 A rock 2.0 x 1.6 x 0.2m between Urlar Burn and Hill Park track bears five cup marks.

Urlar Burn (4)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 81713 43628 A boulder 1.8 x 0.9 x 0.3m bearing two cup marks among natural markings at western edge of stone.

Dull/Kenmore

Comrie Bridge to Mains of Taymouth

Watching brief

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

Watching briefs were kept during the excavation of three stretches of a trench, roughly 5km long, for a new 33kV underground power line. The fieldwork was carried out in several stages between October 2008 and June 2009. Two stretches, NN 78644 48353 – NN 78932 48146 and NN 78966 48092 – NN 78994 47751 near Comrie Bridge, passed close to cropmark sites, while the short stretch of NN 77276 45807 – NN 77228 45765 cut across the edge of a mound at Mains of Taymouth. The mound (NN74NE 48) proved to be of glacial origin. Nothing of archaeological significance was recorded in any part of the trench.

Archive and Report: Perth and Kinross SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy plc

Dunning

Clevage and Black Hill of Kippen – The Strathearn and Royal Forteviot Project (SERF)

Walkover survey, field school

Chris Dalglish and Michael Given – University of Glasgow

As part of the SERF project, two walkover surveys were conducted in the farmland near the villages of Forteviot and Dunning. The first survey was carried out in April 2009 by students of the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow. The second was carried out in August 2009 as part of a joint University of Glasgow/University of Aberdeen archaeological field school.

The April survey covered an area of c1.0 x 0.5km on the lower slopes on the northern flank of the Cleavage Hills (cNO 04955 14180). The survey focused on a part of the landscape which forms a boundary or zone of transition between the heavily improved farmland to the N (downslope) and the rough pasture and hill ground to the S. The heavily improved fields to the N have been ploughed flat; however, although the fields in the survey area have been improved, the extent of their improvement has been more limited. Various archaeological features were visible on the ground, including three small abandoned farmsteads with associated enclosures; a corn-drying kiln lying equidistant between two of the farmsteads; rig and furrow cultivation remains and associated turf dykes; and a large enclosure with internal scoops. All the archaeological features appear to be of 18th- or 19th-century date, with the exception of the enclosure. This feature is of unknown date and it is also unclear whether it has formed as the result of quarrying, settlement or some other activity.

The August walkover survey covered c1.0 x 0.5km, in the area of Scores Burn, the Black Hill of Kippen, and Casken Hill, on the land of the Keltie Estate and Knowes Farm, 3km SW of Dunning (centred on NO 00750 11650). This was immediately next to the area covered in the 2007 season. In this area we recorded 15 sites and investigated changes in land use, land division and human activity.

A prominent head dyke runs across the northern end of our area at an elevation of c310m ASL. It is constructed of turf, c1.35m wide and c0.35m high. It connects with the head dyke and probable tathing enclosures recorded on Casken Hill 700m to the SE in 2007. A rectilinear enclosure (NO 00660 11890) was constructed on its northern side, clearly abutting and therefore post-dating the head dyke. A less developed turf dyke runs parallel to the head dyke c120m up the hill to the S (cNO 00700 11785). Between the two there is a substantial area of rig and furrow with an interval of c3.6m, which in places can be seen to be cutting the main head dyke. This clearly shows a relatively short-lived extension of cultivation beyond the head dyke.

The three quarries that we recorded were all within 100m of the boundary dyke between Keltie Estate and Knowes Farm and are clearly associated with it. One is on a prominent hilltop, Drummond's Top. With a quarry face 26m long it makes a significant landmark in the area. The dyke is of dry stone with a pyramidal cross-section and short iron fence posts on top.

In association with the August walkover survey, a non-systematic walk was undertaken between the Common of Dunning (NO 01740 08885) and the village of Dunning (NO 01875 14475). The walk aimed to look for evidence of the historic transhumance route between Dunning and its common grazing. The walk proceeded N from the Common of Dunning, taking a route over Chapel Hill, Priest's Knowe and Eldritch Hill to Knowes Farm (NO 02060 11500). A number of features were identified, including a large turf bank on the summit of Chapel Hill (perhaps defining the northern boundary of the common grazing) and, to the N of this, a number of discrete sections of braided trackway. The most extensive section of braided trackway consisted of up to 12 individual tracks, some of which had been eroded to a depth of c2m. The features were not recorded in detail, although their locations were logged using GPS. They will be recorded and interpreted in greater detail in future seasons.

Archive: University of Glasgow and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland, University of Glasgow and University of Aberdeen

Dalreoch Farm, Dunning

Evaluation

Alan Hunter Blair – AOC Archaeology Group

NO 0033 1658 An evaluation carried out in the area of a proposed development on 25–27 August 2009 recorded a series of rubble and tile field drains across the site, and linear cut features towards the western end of the development. The linear cut features may represent the basal remains of in-filled open ditch field drains or a relict field system.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: John Marshall and Sons

Dunknock

Excavation

Chris Dalglish, Olivia Lelong, Gavin MacGregor and Dave Sneddon – University of Glasgow (SERF Project and GUARD)



Dunknock excavations

NO 02314 14312 In 2008 the SERF project excavated five trenches on the hillfort of Dunknock. In August 2009, one of these trenches (Trench E) was re-opened and extended. This second phase of excavation was a collaboration between the Department of Archaeology and GUARD.

In 2008 Trench E had identified contexts relating to one of the hillfort's ramparts. The 2009 excavations aimed to clarify the stratigraphy of this part of the site and to further our understanding of the chronology of the construction and use of the hillfort. The work involved the re-opening of the 2008 trench, removal of the backfill, continued excavation within the limits of the trench and an extension of the trench to the N.

The 2009 excavations clarified the stratigraphy of the trench down to the natural subsoil. In 2008, a series of contexts relating to the construction of a rampart had been identified. In 2009 these rampart construction contexts were related to an underlying levelling deposit and the old ground surface upon which the rampart had been built. In addition, our understanding of the construction of the rampart was expanded by the identification of contexts relating to a previously unidentified wood and stone northern rampart face. The stratigraphy from 2008 was placed in a wider context through the identification and investigation of a ditch lying c3.6m to the N of the rampart.

The 2008 radiocarbon dates from Trench E fell in a range from the 8th to 5th centuries BC; however, the nature of the parent contexts and materials of these dates means that the dates do not provide us with a secure understanding of the construction or use of this part of the fort. Radiocarbon dating of material recovered in 2009 will provide more secure dates; of particular significance are charcoal samples from a construction slot for the face of the rampart. Further

corroborative dating evidence may be supplied by the analysis of pottery from the fills of the ditch to the N of the rampart.

Archive: University of Glasgow

Funder: Historic Scotland, University of Glasgow (Department of Archaeology) and GUARD

Forteviot-Dunning-Aberuthven

Watching briefs

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

Watching briefs were kept between 17 June–28 July during the refurbishment of parts of the Forteviot-Dunning-Aberuthven 11kV overhead and underground power line.

NO 03464 15877 The replacement of a wooden pole and its stay was monitored due to their proximity to two burial mounds (NO01NW 139 and 40). Nothing of significance was recorded.

NO 02906 15229 – NO 02212 14616 Thirteen poles carrying an overhead line, together with several associated stays, were replaced in the limits of a Roman temporary camp (NO01NW 7), a scheduled ancient monument, on the E side of Dunning. No archaeological features were uncovered in any of the trenches.

NO 01774 14570 – NO 01664 14457 A watching brief was carried out during trenching for an underground cable on the S side of playing fields to the W of Dunning, close to the site of a putative early Christian ditch (DES 2007, 154). Glacial deposits were uncovered along most of the 160m long trench, although there were two stretches where it was not reached at a depth of 0.7m. While either of these sections might indicate the location of a ditch, they may simply represent undulations in the subsoil.

NN 98963 14844 – NN 98875 14756 The excavation of a 150m long trench for an underground cable was monitored at Laigh of Rossie, 1km SE of Aberuthven, due to the proximity of a possible early medieval cemetery (NN91SE 33). Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered.

Archive and Report: Perth and Kinross SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy plc

St Serf's Church and Churchyard, Dunning

Watching brief

Claire Casey – Kirkdale Archaeology

NO 0188 1450 Remedial works on a drain running under a path through the graveyard to the NW of the church were monitored on 12 and 24 March 2009. The area had been greatly disturbed during the original installation of the drain and there were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Errol

Paddockmuir Wood

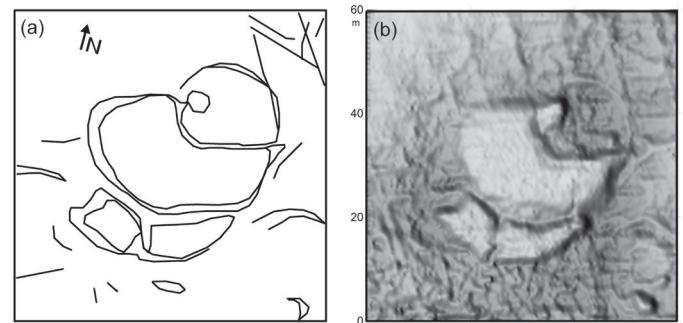
Geophysical survey

P Morris and S Timoney – Blairgowrie Geoscience/Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

NO 2165 2050 Resistivity and magnetic gradiometer surveys were carried out over an area of complex arcuate and linear cropmarks between 19 November 2008–20 January 2009. The resistivity survey was particularly good at defining the cropmarks and shows significant extra detail. The magnetics failed to detect the cropmarks but gave useful information on variations in the topsoil. The nature of the site remains uncertain and further geophysical work is planned. This work was carried out with volunteers through PKHT's Exploring Perthshire's Past outreach programme.

Archive: Perth and Kinross SMR, RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust



Paddockmuir Wood: (a) cropmarks from RCAHMS photographs (b) resistivity survey

West-Town Church, Westtown, Errol

Watching brief

Ray Cachart – Alder Archaeology Ltd

NO 24932 27465 (centred on) Monitoring was undertaken during the clearance of vegetation, levelling and underpinning work in the ruin of the scheduled ancient monument of West-Town Church between 17 June–29 October 2009.

Two large fragments of repositioned recumbent grave slabs from the late 17th or early 18th century were recorded inside the church. Many sherds of modern pottery and glass were found in the topsoil. A spherical iron object, probably a bell clapper, was found at the W end of the church below the belfry. A small sondage was excavated against the wall face on the W side of the church's S doorway. A deposit of silty loam containing fragments of disarticulated human bone (reburied *in situ*) indicated the presence of burials inside the church. Monitoring of the underpinning excavations for the blocked chancel arch also revealed human bone (reburied *in situ*), coffin nails and possible coffin wood at about 0.40m below the site surface at the base of the blocking of the chancel arch.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust



West-Town Church and burial ground, view NW

Forgandenny

The Roundel, Craigend, Perth

Watching brief

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

NO 1147 2010 A watching brief was maintained on 26–27 January and 2–4 March 2009 during the excavation of narrow trenches to accommodate cables around the N side of a 1950s bungalow. The house sits on a rock outcrop overlooking the

lower reaches of Strathearn and is the site of a prehistoric or early historic fort, identified by aerial photographs, which show a series of five ditches in what is now a ploughed field to the N of the house.

The main trench, c80m long, ran along the N side of the base of the outcrop. Other, smaller trenches were located on the N and W sides of the mound. Three features of interest were uncovered in the main trench, two possibly remnants of the fort's ditches and the third perhaps associated with a putative entrance on its NW side. Nothing of significance was found on the mound itself.

Archive and Report: Perth and Kinross SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy plc



The Roundel, viewed from the N

Forteviot

Forteviot Cropmark Complex

Excavation, field school

Kenneth Brophy and Gordon Noble – SERF Project, Departments of Archaeology, Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen

NO 0526 1692 A cropmark complex was identified during aerial reconnaissance across three fields immediately to the S of Forteviot in the 1970s. It consists of a probable Neolithic palisaded enclosure, a number of possible henge monuments, later prehistoric settlement and an early medieval barrow and long grave cemetery.

The avenue of the palisaded enclosure and a small component of the cemetery were excavated in 2007 (*DES* 2007, 157–8). In 2008 efforts turned to a henge monument within the palisaded enclosure and we undertook geophysics and excavation in the NE quadrant of the henge (*DES* 2008, 145). Our 2009 trench was L-shaped and focused on the western and southern elements of the henge, as well as a range of features around and to the S of the henge ditch. These were sampled, including the half-sectioning of three postholes that formed part of a timber circle that surrounds the henge.

During the 2008 season a large pit within the henge was excavated and found to contain a huge squarish sandstone block, c2.4m wide and 0.5m thick, and estimated to weigh 4–5 tonnes. One of the key aims of the 2009 season was to lift this block. This was done during the first week of the excavation using a crane, and the slab was found to have been a capstone covering a Bronze Age short cist, which was in remarkably good condition. The cist contained no bones, but a range of organics, metalwork and lithics were found. These included two daggers, of a kind associated with the centuries around 2000 BC, as well as a scabbard, plant remains, a lump of iron ore and worked lithics. Analysis of this material is ongoing (funded by Historic Scotland). The

capstone of the cist had on its underside an enigmatic rock-art motif, without close parallel in the British Isles.

Excavation of the henge monument also continued. The henge ditch was found to be of a similar scale to sections investigated in 2008, around 2m in depth and up to 10m wide. No evidence was found for a re-cut and little for a bank; it was established that the henge ditch's interior edge was cut by the pit for the cist. The henge ditch seems to have filled through a combination of natural silting and deliberate deposits of burnt material. There was also evidence for episodes of standing water in the ditch. In the western half of the henge, a complex series of scoops, hollows and silt deposits related to a cremation cemetery, with a number of discrete cremation deposits. These may have been placed in the ground in organic containers (no longer surviving), and at least one was associated with later prehistoric potsherds. A possible broken standing stone was also located in this area. Work will resume here in 2010.

Excavation of a huge pit in the northern half of the henge also continued; as with the 2008 sondage, the silt fills of this pit contained medieval pot sherds, but bone was also found in 2009. Analysis of the environmental samples taken from this, and other features, is ongoing.

Archive: University of Glasgow and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland, University of Glasgow and University of Aberdeen



Forteviot cist

Forteviot Pictish Cemetery

Excavation, field school

Ewan Campbell and Meggen Gondek – SERF Project, Departments of Archaeology, Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen

NO 0537 1739 A further area (50 x 15m) of the Pictish cemetery was opened up about 40m to the N of the 2007

excavations (DES 2007, 158). The aims of the excavation were to investigate a round barrow and an enigmatic square enclosure identified on aerial photographs. The whole area was truncated by modern deep ploughing and medieval strip cultivation.



Forteviot Pictish cemetery

In the western part of the trench, the round barrow contained a central E-W grave, with the remains of charred wooden planks or branches upright in the fill, but no skeletal remains survived. To the N was a smaller grave, child-sized, oriented ENE-WSW, again with no skeletal remains. A posthole at the W end of the barrow enclosure may represent a grave marker. To the E a much deeper rectangular E-W grave-pit contained the decayed remains of a wooden coffin, part of which was charred. In section this was clearly a log coffin, but why it was charred remains to be investigated. A few fragments of tooth enamel survived at the head end. There were no contemporary artefacts in any of these features. Cutting the barrow ditch was a line of six postholes, which may relate to medieval/post-medieval agricultural activities.

In the eastern part of the trench, the square enclosure ditch was sectioned in five places, revealing a V-shaped flat-bottomed ditch c2m wide and up to 0.9m deep. The enclosure turned out to be an exact square, measuring 31m externally. There were indications of an internal bank, now completely ploughed out. If an entrance existed, it must have lain in the unexcavated part of the western perimeter. About one third of the interior was excavated, but there was no convincing evidence of structures. In the interior there were a number of pits of varying character and size, some filled with

pebbles, others with burnt material, including a possible burnt wooden box. These formed no coherent patterns, and were interpreted as possible ritual deposits associated with cremation activities. A few pieces of Roman pottery were found in unstratified contexts throughout the trench. All ditch fills were remarkably clean, with no indication of settlement activities in the enclosure. The enclosure is unusual for the Scottish Iron Age in being exactly square. The only other parallel is at Cuilteburn, 15km W of Forteviot, which was dated to the 1st/2nd centuries AD. The Forteviot enclosure is possibly of this date and may have formed a focus for the Pictish cemetery.

Archive: University of Glasgow and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland, University of Glasgow and University of Aberdeen

Glebe

Documentary research

Tom Welsh

NO 0526 1729 Plans produced in 1929 by the Church of Scotland General Trustees identify the glebe in the position described in 1635 (Meldrum 1926 *Forteviot – the History of a Strathearn Parish*, 53). In 1635 the four-acre glebe was bounded on the E by the 'long croft of Kirkland' and could be synonymous with the toft and croft and four acres arable granted to Cambuskenneth Abbey by William I c1178–88 (Reg. Regem Scot II 259 No 208). Included in the Barony of Cardross in 1606 and called 'Kirklands and Brewlands', a rent of £1 was still paid to Cardross in the mid-19th century. The St Andrew's church lands were at Dalcorrochy and Mailer. The glebe and long croft lie immediately W of the cropmark complex around NO 056 173, and if they date back to 12th century may have bearing on its interpretation.

Archive: Detailed explanation – RCAHMS accession 2008/160, manuscript MS/5296

Green of Invermay

Excavation, field school

Tessa Poller – SERF Project, Departments of Archaeology, Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen



Green of Invermay Dig 1

NO 0526 1621 First identified as a cropmark on aerial photographs in 1977, a broad ditched enclosure is situated on the edge of a river terrace overlooking the Water of May. Inside the 5–6m wide ditch the enclosure measures c55 x 30m with an entrance to the SE. As part of the SERF project excavations were undertaken here between 3–22 August

2009. The aim of the excavation was to characterise the nature of the ditch, investigate the interior and to retrieve any dating evidence.

A single trench measuring 22 x 2m was excavated. In the S end of the trench 4m of the width of the ditch was exposed. The substantial lower fills of the ditch suggest that it was rapidly in-filled. A few fragments of glazed medieval pottery in these lower fills as well as Scottish White Gritty Ware in the upper layers attest to medieval occupation of the terrace when this ditch was open. The ditch may have been part of a medieval earthwork. Only a small trace of the rampart on the inner face of the ditch survives. Most of the material may have been redeposited in the ditch. Over 5m to the N of the ditch was a palisade trench with packing stones lining the edges. Although in the narrow excavation trench the palisade runs parallel to the ditch, the relationship between these features could not be established. No small finds were recovered from the palisade trench, but samples were taken to retrieve carbonised material for radiocarbon dating. Further N in the interior of the enclosure traces of occupation debris and stone spreads were recorded. Cultivation in the later medieval period had disturbed these remains. Fragments of Scottish White Gritty Ware, green glazed pottery, patches of clay and a possible sickle suggest medieval settlement on the terrace. An incomplete 1st century AD trumpet-headed fibula was also found in the medieval plough zone in the interior of the enclosure, hinting at earlier occupation of this site.

Archive: University of Glasgow and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland, University of Glasgow and University of Aberdeen

Green of Invermay – Doocot

Standing building recording, field school

Stephen T Driscoll – SERF Project, Departments of Archaeology, Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen

NO 0520 1625 A standing building survey was undertaken of the octagonal doocot standing on the northern margin of the field known as the Green of Invermay. The doocot takes the form of a tall (6.5m) and narrow (4.0m) tower with little ornamental detail apart from the small machicolations crowning the wall head. It is constructed of several local sandstones. The largest and best cut stone, used in the quoins, the door frame and elsewhere is an orange-yellow coloured sandstone with frequent, large pebble inclusions. The bulk of the fabric was red-grey sandstone laid as coursed rubble. The building is in good condition (about 80% of the pigeon-boxes remain) and weather-tight thanks to a new roof (cAD 2000). The door is on the SW elevation and above it a rectangular opening has been an inserted and subsequently enlarged. This opening apparently provided access for the pigeons. Presumably the original bird entrance was via a cupola in the roof.

The doocot's location is somewhat atypical. It is not convenient for Invermay House or the lodge house. It is prominently positioned on the crest of steep scarp on the W side of the Water of May, where it would have been a conspicuous feature from the old Bridge of Earn-Dunning road. This doocot is close to (c20m) the SW terminus of the ditched enclosure within the same field (NO01NE 54). This cropmark site, excavated as part of the SERF project at the same time as this survey, is thought to be a medieval earthwork. It is tentatively interpreted as a predecessor to Invermay House, which now stands 1km upstream from the site. It may be that the doocot was positioned here to mark the ancient estate centre when Invermay House was built in the 16th century. The presence of the same sandstone with

the distinctive large inclusions in both the doocot and the core of Invermay House suggests they are contemporary.

Archive: University of Glasgow and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland, University of Glasgow and University of Aberdeen



Surveying in progress at Invermay doocot

Fortingall

Keltneyburn

Watching brief

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

NN 7607 5177 to NN 7610 5190 A watching brief was kept on 22 January 2009 during the excavation of a 9m wide trench along the route of a pipeline for a new hydro-electric scheme N of Keltneyburn. Earlier surveys by SUAT had identified several sites close to this route but most were avoided during this development. The only area that required monitoring was a 120m long stretch through rough pasture N of Tom Liath and W of the Allt Mor, the upper reaches of the Keltney Burn.

The S end of the trench cut through remnants of an early field wall, part of a network of boundaries superseded by a later system of 19th-century field walls. The early walls formed part of a pre-improvement landscape which included a farmstead, large enclosures and clearance cairns (NN75SE 14). A rectangular structure outside the trench at NN 7608 5187 and just visible beneath snow cover probably belonged to this settlement. The trench cut across one of the clearance cairns at NN 7608 5181. A hut circle (another element of NN75SE 14) was located just beyond the trench, at NN 7610 5185; another possible hut circle was also noted at NN 7613 5184.

Archive: Perth and Kinross SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Keltneyburn Hydro Scheme

Fossoway

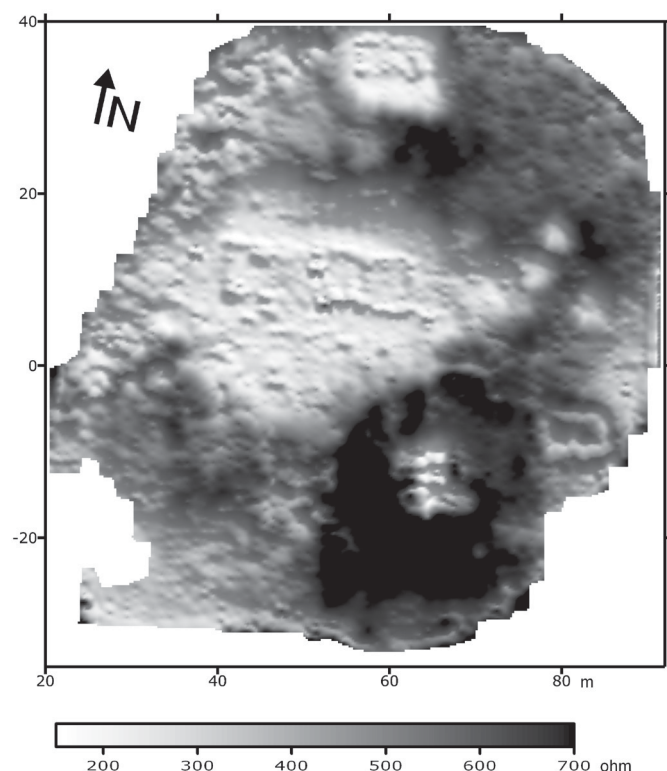
Tullibole Churchyard

Geophysical survey

Peter Morris – Blairgowrie Geoscience

NO 0545 0081 Resistivity and magnetic gradiometer surveys were carried out in the churchyard 27 April–24 May 2008. Conspicuous low resistivity areas were delineated around the church and two small buildings in the N and SE of the area. Such lows around the sites of buildings are a common feature of Perthshire graveyards. There were also a number of small, sub-circular, low resistivity areas typically about 2m in diameter. At the time of the survey there were no obvious ground features corresponding to the anomalies but subsequent visits, when the vegetation was more developed, showed them to be slightly elevated reedy patches. They probably correspond to individual graves marked with memorial stones which are now lost or buried.

A circular high resistivity annulus surrounded the James Wellwood Moncrieff memorial. This may represent drier soil dug out and spread during the construction of the monument, but given the antiquity of the site it could easily be a much older feature.



Tullibole Churchyard, resistivity survey

The magnetic map is noisy, as is often the case in graveyards. Some anomalies corresponded to recognisable features. These included grave sites and the walls of former buildings. A nearby magnetic basaltic sill appears to have been quarried for some of the construction material and many of the anomalies probably reflect the presence of this rock.

Archive: Perth and Kinross SMR and RCAHMS(intended)

Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

Fowlis Wester

Bridging Perthshire's Past

Standing building recording and watching brief

Lindsay Farquharson – Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

NN 90099 27415 (Fendoch Bridge), NN 90259 27808

(Fendoch Culvert) and NN 88919 31844 (Newton Burn Bridge) A photographic, drawn and written record of the above 18th-century military bridges was produced as part of the wider conservation project, Bridging Perthshire's Past. The recording project ran from 20 July–17 September in 2009.

NN 88919 31844 A watching brief was also carried out at the Newton Burn Bridge during the installation of a timber-lined drain across the northern approach to the bridge on 17 September 2009. This revealed a metallised road surface of stones of 0.05–0.10m in diameter held in a matrix of medium orange brown silty-clay up to 0.25m in depth. Two lines of larger stones (c0.2m in diameter) running on a NW–SE alignment were found bordering this surface. The surviving road surface was 2.25m wide. There was no sign of the gravel layer or base layer of large boulders that is recorded in documentary sources and which has been found in previous excavations of the 18th-century military road.

Archive: PKHT and RCAHMS

Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust and Heritage Lottery Fund

Kenmore

Allt a Mhoirneas

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 61513 36340 A large stretch of bedrock 5.1 x 2.8 x 0.2m in improved pasture bears a single cup mark.

An Riol

Survey

Anne Macdonald – ACFA



Surveying in progress at An Riol

NN 5822 4118 (NN 54 SE 3) ACFA's survey was continued over two weekends in May and July 2009. Teams completed the recording of the remains lying W of the Allt Riadhail (Ashnaheid), up into the burn of Creag nam Bothan, on the hillslope close to the march with Meggernie Estate (Ashnamony) and in the bend of the road N of the road and

the Allt Bail' a Mhuilinn. Some 125 features were recorded, and in total over the two seasons 306 features were recorded consisting of shieling huts, dairy stores, byres and enclosures, and one well preserved poindfold. In the 2009 areas, as in the rest of the An Riol site, remains are clearly from several periods and range from very faint oval footprints to much more substantial dry stone huts. The whole site is very extensive and complex and historical records confirm that it has been in use for at least 500 years.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: ACFA Occasional Paper in early 2010

Funder: CBA Challenge Funding, Glasgow Archaeological Society, Historic Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

Ben Lawers Rock Art Project

Excavation

Richard Bradley and Aaron Watson – Reading University

NN 6910 4288 The small-scale excavation reported in 2007 (*DES* 8, 160–1) was completed by further work on the carved rocks at Alt Coire Phadairlidh on the eastern edge of the NTS Ben Lawers estate. Fieldwork in 2009 consisted of more extensive excavation at the foot of the main carved rock where a stone structure had been found in 2007; excavation around a large undecorated rock; photogrammetric recording of the decorated rocks, including the panels discovered in the first season; and test pitting around a 'natural' standing stone overlooking the area with the decorated boulders.

The results of this work were largely consistent with those of the 2007 season. Nearly all the cultural material (principally worked and broken quartz) was associated with the decorated rocks and was largely absent from the control sample of undecorated stones. The main concentrations were associated with prominent rocks rather than level surfaces even when both had been decorated in the same style. There were patches of cobbling in front of the principal outcrop where the largest accumulation of quartz was found. This suggests that rock carvings can be associated with deposits of artefacts even in landscapes where prehistoric monuments are lacking.

Archive: RHAHMS (intended)

Funder: University of Reading, with help in kind from NTS

Boreland (2)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 69338 42871 70m E of the Allt Coire Phadairlidh and 60m W of the extreme western point of the forestry track a moss-covered rock with four cup marks.

Coire Cireineach

Cup-and ring-marked rocks

George Currie

NN 65617 41114 A boulder 1.8 x 0.8 x 0.6m at the 690m contour has a cup mark 55 x 20mm at its southern edge.

NN 65228 41410 A boulder 1.7 x 0.9 x 0.6m bearing a single cup mark.

NN 65049 41539 On the 840m contour a boulder 1.5 x 1.4 x 0.2m bears an ellipse with surrounding groove, the longest side of which measures 80mm. While this motif is more commonly found in funerary contexts there are open air examples such as Ballochraggan, Balmae, Castleton etc. Alternatively it may not be prehistoric and could be a stylised letter D.

NN 64340 41205 At the 1011m contour under a prominent rock face a boulder 3.0 x 2.8 x 2.3m bears a cup mark 40 x 25mm at its western edge.

NN 65727 40947 70m N of the hydro track and close to the E bank of an unnamed burn a boulder with a shallow cup mark.

Comrie Bridge: Burial Mound

Field visit

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

NN 78867 47966 A large mound was noted on a grassy slope c100m to the W of the Comrie Bridge to Kenmore Road. Its diameter is estimated at 25m and it measures about 8m across at its summit. Large boulders around its base are perhaps remnants of a kerb. Early OS maps depict it as a circular area covered with trees but it does not appear on more recent maps. The location of the mound is close to that given for a stone circle (NN74NE 51,) which has disappeared since it was described in the early 20th century, although the two are clearly distinct monuments.

It is very similar in size and dimensions to the scheduled monument at Pitnacree (NN95SW 6, SAM 6147), a prehistoric burial mound 15km further E. The Comrie Bridge mound may be aligned with one, or perhaps two, series of prehistoric monuments stretching in lines running eastwards. It also commands far-reaching views to the E down the Tay valley and to the N towards Schiehallion.

Archive: Perth and Kinross SMR and RCAHMS



The burial mound near Comrie Bridge, viewed from the W

Craggantoul (1–2)

Cup-marked rocks

George Currie

NN 65047 38888 A low lying rock 1.3 x 0.7 x 0.2m bearing 10 cup marks.

NN 65044 38871 A rock 1.6 x 1.2 x 0.2m bearing three cup marks.

Kenmore Bay

Sidescan sonar survey

Nick Dixon – The Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology

NN 770 452 (Centre of Kenmore Bay) A long-term aim of the Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology is to survey all of the loch bed of Loch Tay using sidescan sonar. The 3–28 August 2009 fieldwork saw the survey of Kenmore Bay in the E end of the loch. A substantial number of targets were noted including the remains of known wrecks. The great majority of targets have yet to be identified.

Archive: RCAHMS, Historic Scotland and STUA

Funder: Historic Scotland and STUA

Land to E of Rustic Lodge, Keltneyburn

Evaluation

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

NN 7910 4790 On 10 and 11 November 2008 topsoil and other

modern materials were removed prior to the construction of two new houses. It had been intended to excavate a series of evaluation trenches but the initial soil strip revealed only glacially deposited sand, gravel and boulders over the entire site. With the exception of modern intrusions, no archaeological features were uncovered. This area was formerly quarried for materials to construct forestry roads on nearby Drummond Hill which, together with the site's previous use as a timber yard, would have resulted in the removal of any archaeological record.

Archive and Report: Perth and Kinross SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr D and Mrs S Shearer

Lawers Farm (1–3)

Cup-marked rocks

George Currie

NN 67092 39619 A boulder 2.4 x 1.5 x 0.7m bearing nine cup marks.

NN 66822 39997 A rock 2.3 x 1.6m flush with the ground bearing one cup mark.

NN 67473 39629 A boulder immediately to the W of the track and part of a wall bears three small cup marks.

Morenish (6)

Cup-and ring-marked rock

George Currie

NN 607 349 12m from the Loch shore an outcrop bearing seven cup marks one of which has a single ring.

Tombreck (2–4)

Cup-and ring-marked rocks

George Currie

NN 64976 38665 A boulder 2.1 x 1.7 x 0.7m has five cup marks on its upper edge and at least 34 cups, two of which have single rings, on the E facing slope.

NN 64342 38664 A flat rock 2.1 x 1.4 x 0.2m has five cup marks one of which has two penannulars.

NN 64736 38647 A flat rock 1.0 x 0.9 x 0.1m bears five shallow cup marks.

Tombreck (5–7)

Cup-marked rocks

George Currie

NN 65047 38888 A low-lying rock 1.2 x 0.8m bears at least four shallow cup marks.

NN 65042 38871 A low-lying rock bears three cup marks.

NN 63358 38378 A prominent rock 2.9 x 2.0 x 0.8m bears 24 cup marks.

Tullich Hill (2)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie



Cup-marked rock, Tullich Hill (2)

NN 69571 36294 A prominent boulder 3 x 2 x 1.5m close to shielings and on the 445m contour OD bears 51 cup marks, the majority on a flat edge at E.

Kinfauns

The Old Mill, Westcliffe, near Kinfauns

Standing building recording

Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group

NO 147 229 A Level 2 historic building survey was undertaken during April 2009 on the ruined mill at Westcliffe prior to its demolition. This early-mid 19th-century mill consisted of a simple main mill building to the NE with a wheel race to the SW, most likely an undershot wheel. It is unknown whether its original function was as a saw mill, although it is shown as such on the 1859 and 1901 OS maps and would have been fed from a large mill pond to the NW.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: GS Brown Construction Ltd

Kinloch

Mains of Glasclune, Blairgowrie

Standing building recording

Tamlin Barton and Ray Cachart – SUAT Ltd

NO 1523 4706 (centred on) A standing building recording was carried out on 17–18 February 2009 of a farmstead prior to its demolition. The farm buildings were extensively photographed and planned and the functions and part of the development sequence of the farmstead established. The materials used and the form of the farmstead suggest that it dates from the period of agricultural improvements around the late 18th to early 19th century.

Four pieces of re-used stone and a piece of re-used pegged wood, possibly from nearby Glasclune Castle, were discovered. These re-used materials were found around a window/vent in a dividing wall between two byres. The wood may be a fragment from a tie beam; one of the stones may have been a window reveal and another part of an opening to a gun hole. A stair tread from the castle was also found among rubble from one of the demolished buildings.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Ann Barrett (Key Executive Pension Fund Trustees)

Little Dunkeld

Bridging Perthshire's Past – Newton of Ballinreigh

Standing building recording

Lindsay Farquharson – Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

NN 91009 37854 A photographic, drawn and written record was produced of the Newton of Ballinreigh 18th-century military bridge as part of the wider conservation project, Bridging Perthshire's Past. The recording project ran from 20 July–17 September in 2009.

Archive: PKHT and RCAHMS

Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust and Heritage Lottery Fund

Inchmagrannachan Farm Steading

Standing building recording

Sam Scott – Scotia Archaeology

NO 00094 44505 A standing building survey was undertaken in June 2009 on the derelict E range of 19th-century farm buildings prior to their conversion into holiday accommodation. This range comprised three elements; a N wing containing a cart shed and hen house with a store at first-floor level, a S wing consisting of stable and hay loft,

PERTH AND KINROSS

and a single-storey byre between them.

Archive and Report: Perth and Kinross SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Iain Mathieson

Salachill (2)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 94522 43173 360m N of the Ballinloan Burn and 1km NW of the deserted settlement of Salachill a boulder 2.7 x 1.7 x 0.3m bearing six small cup marks at its western edge and a larger cup at the E.

Logierait

Bridging Perthshire's Past – Glen Cochill

Standing building recording

Lindsay Farquharson – Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

NN 89142 43597 (Glen Cochill A) and NN 89126 43628 (Glen Cochill B) A photographic, drawn and written record was produced of the Glen Cochill 18th-century military bridges as part of the wider conservation project, Bridging Perthshire's Past. The recording project ran from 20 July–17 September in 2009.

Archive: PKHT and RCAHMS

Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust and Heritage Lottery Fund

Longforgan

Mylnefield House, Invergowrie

Evaluation

Ray Cachart – SUAT Ltd

NO 3348 3023 (centred on) An evaluation was undertaken on 26 May 2009 at the site of a proposed swimming pool in the grounds of Mylnefield House. The area had high archaeological potential because the grounds of the house were recorded as the site of a prehistoric stone circle in 1911 by A Elliott. The fields to the E, S and W of the grounds also contain the remains of unenclosed prehistoric settlements identified by aerial photography.

Three evaluation trenches, each 2 x 5m, were excavated over an area of 18 x 8m (20% of the area). The trenches produced similar sequences. Below turf and topsoil was clay sealing a loose rubble/demolition makeup layer of 0.25–0.90m. Below the rubble a former ground surface was recorded. A crude box drain cut into a former ground surface lay below the rubble in Trench 02. The old ground surface deposits were sterile, but the rubble contained late 18th- or early 19th-century pottery. Natural clay and sand deposits were reached between 1.25–1.35m below site surface. It was concluded that the rubble sealed by clay had been used to infill a hollow in the landscape and that this had probably taken place at the time of the demolition of Mylnefield House, 23m to the W of this site. No deposits or features relating to the stone circle or any other prehistoric remains were identified.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Developer

Meigle

Fullarton Farm, Meigle

Evaluation

Rob Engl and Victoria Clements – AOC Archaeology Group

NO 2943 4380 An evaluation was undertaken 5–6 May 2009 on a single parcel of land to the NW of Fullarton Farm. The footprint of the proposed house and garage covered c700m² of the c6500m² development area. The evaluation revealed

no significant archaeological features or material.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Mr Jonathan Treffry

Moneydie/Redgorton

Logierait Reinforcement Pipeline Phase 1, Pitcaringreen to Watermill

Watching brief and excavations

Helena Gray and Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NO 07478 32449 to NO 07110 28454 A watching brief carried out during groundworks for a gas pipeline in September 2008 identified four archaeological sites. The first was a group of pits containing prehistoric pottery, which possibly related to prehistoric cropmarks located in the site's vicinity. The second site was a double-layered cobble surface and is believed to relate to medieval/post-medieval agricultural practices. The third site of three pits and two rubble spreads contained no datable material but a soil sample was retained for analysis. The fourth site was initially preserved *in situ* until construction work had been completed before being excavated in March 2009. It consisted of a number of small pits, linear features and vestigial traces of rig and furrow cultivation. These features might relate to cultivation remains and a possible souterrain and unenclosed settlement that have been identified as cropmarks in the immediate vicinity. There was no dating evidence, but soil samples have been retained for analysis.

Archive: RCAHMS and Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust SMR

Funder: Land and Marine Project Engineering Ltd

Moulin

Black Spout Wood, Pitlochry

Excavation

David Strachan and Sarah Winlow – Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust



A rotary quern, built into the floor outside the entrance to the intra-mural chamber, had a small stone lid covering its funnel, which contained charred material

NN 9523 5768 A fifth and final season of a community archaeology project was carried out, 1–20 June 2009, as part of Perthshire Archaeology Month (see DES 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008). The excavations concentrated on the entrance of the homestead and the c3m wide wall on the W of the enclosure. This revealed an intra-mural chamber and showed that the entrance had been largely remodelled at some point, possibly following a collapse of the wall around the intra-mural chamber. The upper rider of a rotary quern, built into the flooring material outside the entrance to the chamber, had a small stone lid covering its funnel, which contained charred material. A small hearth on the inside wall beside

the entrance produced bone and an iron object. In addition, excavation at the wall on the E side of the enclosure revealed a continuation of the scarcement ledge identified in 2005 and 2006. Post-excavation will involve further radiocarbon dating and specialist reports leading to a final publication.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

Perth

199 High Street, Perth

Standing building recording, evaluation and watching brief

Ray Cachart – SUAT Ltd

NO 113 237 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken in three phases in the backlands of 199–205 High Street in advance of the construction of an extension. Phase 1 consisted of standing building recording of the site frontage. The Phase 2 evaluation carried out in September 2008 consisted of the excavation of two trenches. The trenches located *in situ* window jambs and walls of a demolished 19th-century high status building and stone vaulting on the W side of the site. At the N end of the site a large bread oven and further stone vaulting or bridging were recorded. It was evident that the 19th-century building was surrounded by a sunken passageway with storage vaults up against the site's W wall, and that the oven had been attached at a later date to the building's N wall. The Phase 3 watching brief undertaken 11–16 February 2009 revealed further features relating to the oven, the vaults and the 19th-century building. A limited desk-based study of Perth street directories, Dean of Guild plans and Valuation Rolls revealed further evidence of the numbering of the properties, owners and occupiers and usage of the site buildings from the 1830s.

Archive: Local SMR

Funder: Panther (VAT) Properties Ltd

Perth Theatre

Watching brief

Jamie Humble – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NO 1171 2364 A watching brief was carried out on 18 August 2009 during the excavation of four trial holes and seven boreholes around the theatre in advance of renovation and development. The trial holes were designed to investigate the foundations of the building and their extent was limited to areas previously excavated for the construction of the building. Little archaeological information was gained. One trial hole in the basement showed that this area had been excavated to the level of the natural subsoil during the creation of the basement, removing any potential archaeology. The borehole data suggested that archaeological deposits are present to a depth of c3m across most of the site. Deeper deposits were encountered in a borehole close to Mill Street and these may relate to infilling of the defensive town ditch known to be in the vicinity.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: ARUP

Perth Theatre, 185 High Street, Perth

Conservation plan

Jen Austin, John Sanders, Tom Addyman and Tom Parnell – Simpson and Brown Architects

NO 1172 2370 Perth Theatre is a Category B listed theatre in the centre of Perth built 1898–1900. Constructed as a showpiece for Perth, it was built during the boom period of theatre-building across Britain in the late 19th century and early 20th century. It was designed by Dundee architect William Alexander and opened on 6 September 1900. It is

an important regional theatre and a very good example of a compact, late Victorian auditorium design with a good decorative scheme, despite repairs following a fire in 1924, changes in ownership, alterations to the overall theatre and numerous programmes of redecoration.

A Conservation Plan was commissioned by the managers of the Perth Theatre to inform future repair and restoration of the theatre's auditorium and as part of an application for Heritage Lottery Funding. This work, undertaken February–October 2009, involved a condition survey of the building, an analysis of its historical development and an assessment of significance of the building as a whole as well as of its elements. In particular, it allowed us to determine the remaining original fabric throughout the theatre following extensive alterations in the 1980s.

Documentary and physical research was carried out, with key drawings found at the Perth and Kinross Council Archives. The theatre is unusual in that it does not have a prominent street presence. It was discovered that the tenement building fronting the High Street was designed and begun before the design and construction of the theatre. The tenement designs were approved in 1897 and the designs for the theatre in 1898. It would appear that construction of the two buildings was undertaken in parallel and the tenement design was modified to fit the theatre behind and provide access through a pend and shop fronts from the High Street.

Archive: Simpson and Brown and Perth Theatre

Funder: Horsecross Arts Ltd

Portmoak

Grahamstone

Metal detector find

Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland

NO 17 02 A Romano-British plain plate and fantail brooch was recovered by metal detecting.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT55/08) and allocated to Perth Museum

Kinnesswood

Casual find

Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland

NO 1764 0259 An unfinished discoidal stone bead, probably of oil shale, was found in a field at Kinnesswood. Although not diagnostic, such beads would be at home in a later prehistoric context.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT60/08) and allocated to Perth Museum

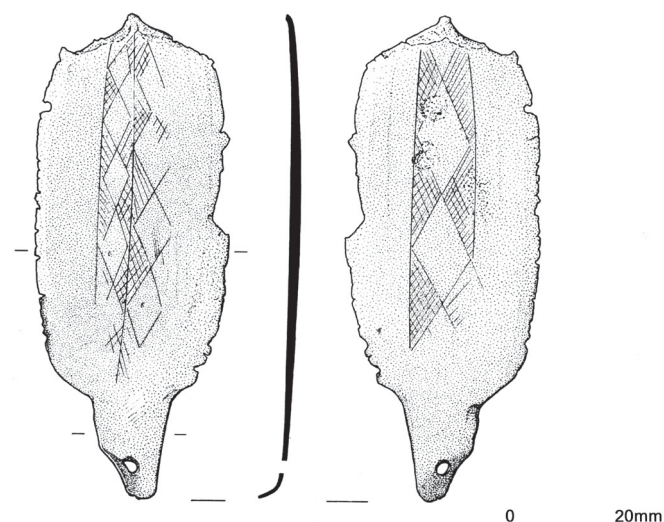
Kinnesswood

Metal detector finds

T Cowie and M Hall – National Museums Scotland

NO 17 02 An intact decorated bronze razor and a fragment of the blade of a further small razor or knife were found by Mr Jim Crombie during metal detecting. The intact razor is ornamented with very fine incised geometrical pattern, comparable to that on a razor found at Shanwell House, Orwell, in the 19th century (NO00NE 7). Both the complete razor and the blade fragment were found in ploughsoil. A normal association for such finds would be a cremation burial, often in a cinerary urn, particularly given the thinness and quality of decoration on the intact blade. A site visit was made to examine the findspot but no evidence of broken sherds or cremated bone could be seen in the ploughsoil. In the absence of any immediate cause for intervention, no excavation was undertaken but the relevant areas of the field will continue to be monitored by the finder. These and other

recent finds of Bronze Age metalwork from the immediate area of Kinnesswood Farm will be published in detail elsewhere.



Decorated bronze razor found at Kinnesswood, Kinross. © NMS. Drawing by Marion O'Neil

Kinnesswood (Grahamstone Farm)

Metal detector finds

T Cowie and M Hall – National Museums Scotland

NO 17 02 A bronze socketed gouge and an unidentified object (possibly part of a ferrule) were found by Mr Jim Crombie during metal detecting. The socketed gouge certainly (and the ferrule possibly, pending analysis), add to the evidence for Bronze Age activity around the NE margins of Loch Leven (cf other Kinnesswood entries). This and other recent finds of Bronze Age metalwork from the area will be published in detail elsewhere.

Kinnesswood

Metal detector finds

T Cowie and M Hall – National Museums Scotland

NO 17 02 A bronze socketed gouge and a fragment of a bronze socketed knife were found by Mr Jim Crombie during metal detecting. These objects may confidently be added to a group of finds from this location reported previously and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery (DES 2007, 166). The previous finds included fragments making up most of a leaf-shaped sword, one complete socketed axehead and the blade of a second, two socketed gouges, and part of a socketed spearhead and fragments of an incomplete disc-footed ferrule. While the original context of deposition is not entirely certain, the range of material and its retrieval from a relatively restricted area would be in keeping with a hoard dispersed by ploughing. These and the other recent finds of Bronze Age metalwork from the immediate area of Kinnesswood Farm will be published in detail elsewhere.

Portmoak Farm

Geophysical survey

P Morris and S Timoney – Blairgowrie Geoscience/Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

NO 1735 0087 Exploratory resistivity and magnetic gradiometer surveys were carried out in the old burial ground on 9 July 2009. No significant archaeological features were found except a roughly rectangular area of low resistivity which could represent the site of the old chapel, now demolished. This work was carried out with members

of the Portmoak community.

Archive: Perth and Kinross SMR

Funder: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

Vane Farm

Metal detector find

Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland

NT 16 99 A fragmentary knobbed terret with triple-knobbed decoration was found by metal detecting.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT56/08) and allocated to Perth Museum

Redgorton

Almondmouth

Earthworks, possible early medieval fortified royal centre

Nick Aitchison

NO 1005 2675 A walkover survey of the area around the mouth of the River Almond was undertaken in February 2009 to assess the archaeological potential of the area as part of a wider research project on early medieval royal centres in the Perth Gap. Almondmouth is overlooked by the Roman fort of Bertha, which has frequently been claimed as the location of the early medieval royal centre(s) of Cinnbelathoir and Rathinueramon (literally 'Fort at the confluence of the Almond'). According to the Scottish regnal lists, King Domnall mac Ailpín died at Rathinueramon in 862 and King Caustantin mac Cuilén was killed there in 997. *The Chronicle of the Kings of Alba* gives Domnall's place of death as Cinnbelathoir.

Substantial earthworks were discovered on the N bank of the Almond, immediately before it meets the Tay. An area c175m long and up to 20m wide is enclosed by a ditch up to c5m wide and 2m deep. This ditch is associated with an internal bank, apparently the remains of a collapsed rampart, up to c4m wide and 1.5m high. At its western end the earthworks turn to the S for a short distance before they meet the Almond. Beyond the earthworks lies a curved length of ditch, with no visible bank, which cuts off the angle between the Almond and the Tay.

The earthworks appear to belong to a substantial enclosure which has been cut into by the changing course of the River Almond. There are no visible traces of earthworks on the other (S) bank of the Almond, although the area appears to have been modified substantially by modern flood defences and is obscured by vegetation.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Scone

Moothill and Abbey of Scone Project – Moothill and Scone Abbey

Excavation and geophysical survey

Oliver JT O'Grady – Moothill and Abbey of Scone Project

NO 11448 26643 Trial trenching was undertaken in the grounds of Scone Palace on the site of Scone Abbey and Moothill mound in two seasons in July 2008 and August 2009. Trenches were targeted on the basis of findings from geophysical surveys undertaken during 2005 and 2007 (see DES 2007). An additional geophysical survey was completed over the site of the abbey and neighbouring medieval village of Scone during 2008. Ground-penetrating radar identified the site of the S and W range of the abbey cloister. On the site of the abbey, trenches were opened over the N wall of the N transept, the N aisle arcade in the E limb of the abbey church, the W crossing piers, the S wall of the nave, the presumed site of the S transept and chapter house, and the N wall of the refectory. The six trial trenches measured 2 x 4m,

though small extensions were completed where necessary.

Most of the abbey walls had been removed during post-reformation robbing, as had been expected from the geophysics results of previous seasons. Only occasional fragments of *in situ* foundations were encountered, including the remains of a buttress on the N wall of the N transept, which was specifically targeted by the geophysics. The depth and survival of archaeological deposits decreased from the northern top of a landscaped slope beside Scone Palace, beneath which the abbey remains have been concealed by post-medieval landscaping. The preservation of the abbey church's remains was notably better than that of the cloister and monastic buildings. Substantial foundations were located at the site of the church crossing. These consisted of undressed sandstone boulders bonded with mortar. A minor slot was placed through these foundations to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly that ran down the middle of the abbey church. Large dressed stones were uncovered beneath the crossing foundations that formed the fill of a feature extending beneath the W and E baulks. This may be the robbed remains of a wall from an earlier church. The site of the S wall of the abbey church's nave and N wall of the N transept were represented by large backfilled robber-trenches. *In situ* inhumations were encountered close by the site of the church walls, within the church and on the exterior of the N transept. A fine medieval dress-pin, provisionally dated to the 13th century, was found in redeposited soils used for post-medieval landscaping over the abbey church nave. Two unstratified late medieval coins were also discovered on the site of the abbey church. Very few remains of the S transept or chapter house were found. In contrast, a substantial robber trench was discovered at the site of the refectory N wall. From the slot across this feature, multiple fragments of fine ornamented medieval masonry were recovered, including examples of 13th-century stiff leaf design in red sandstone, probably from column capitals.

At the Moothill two trial trenches were excavated, one at the northern base and the other at the SE base of the mound. These measured 12 x 4m and 15 x 2m respectively. The trenches were located to investigate the line of a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a large in-filled ditch. The N trench recorded substantial quantities of redeposited natural sand and sandstone rubble used for landscaping. Numerous tree boles indicated post-medieval plantations in the estate gardens. Underlying this was a deep deposit of loamy soil containing late medieval pottery within which was a horizon of sandstone rubble including sculptured masonry fragments. This overlay a spread of charcoal above natural sand. Geophysical results indicated that the targeted ditch feature is located S of a 19th-century water pipe near the base of the Moothill, beyond the area of excavation and in part beneath the N slope of the mound.

The SE Moothill trench was located across a clearly resolved section of the ditch anomaly. A large ditch was found beneath landscaping layers. A 1m wide slot was excavated across the ditch to the bottom of the feature. The ditch measured 8m wide with natural sand at the base, just under 3m below the modern ground surface. On the upper inside slope of the ditch a cut slot feature was found around the historic base of the Moothill. In the base of this were hexagonal stakeholes, interpreted as the remains of a fence or palisade structure enclosing the mound. This feature had been cut through ditch fills containing medieval pottery. The ditch was U-shaped in profile and contained multiple sandy fills with variable clay and silt compositions. The lower fills contained dense inclusions of animal bone, charcoal fragments and medieval pottery. Bulk samples of all fills were taken for

environmental analysis and radiocarbon dating. Samples were also taken from the section for thermoluminescence dating. Confirmation of the ditch illustrates that the Moothill mound is likely to have been substantially altered and supports the artificial origins of the Moothill. The 2008–09 excavations were aimed at evaluating the archaeological remains; fieldwork for this stage of the project is now complete and post-excavation analysis is underway.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Hunter Archaeological Trust; Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust; Russell Trust; Society of Antiquaries of London; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and Strathmartine Trust

Tibbermore

Mains of Huntingtower Farm

Monitored strip

Alan Matthews – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NO 0809 2518 A number of potential features were exposed during the monitored strip and hand cleaning 3–11 February 2009. Several of the features could be attributed to modern disturbance of the subsoil. Shallow linear features, running N–S through the stripped area, may be interpreted as ploughscars. In the SW corner of the stripped area a 28 x 1.6m area of a large curvilinear feature was exposed and recorded. Without excavation the only interpretation of this feature is that it is a portion of the large prehistoric ditch identified by aerial photography. The feature was recorded in plan and is to be reinstated as agricultural land as soon as possible.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

Funder: Mr J Ritchie

RENFREWSHIRE

Erskine

Ailsa Lodge, Erskine Ferry Road, Bishopton

Watching brief

Phil Moore – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 4475 7195 A watching brief conducted by CFA in 2006 during groundworks for the construction of an extension to the W of Ailsa Lodge recorded a large ditch, which was interpreted as a vallum, and evidence of early Christian ecclesiastical occupation.

A watching brief was undertaken in January 2009 on work relating to the construction of an extension to the E. We recorded an E–W oriented dry stone masonry structure, interpreted as the probable remains of a garden wall; the remains of the sandstone foundations of the recently demolished eastern annexe; and the remains of a sandstone foundation footing, which had a fragment of re-used cornice in its fabric. The wall was probably truncated by a salt-glazed drain and its construction was probably contemporary with the building of the present manse in the mid-19th century. No trace of the previously recorded vallum was seen.

Archive: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Argus Construction Ltd

Mar Hall

Evaluation and excavation

Sarah Lynchehaun – AOC Archaeology

NS 456 722 An evaluation in June 2007 prior to the development of a golf course discovered the remains of a multi-palisaded and ditched enclosure measuring 70m in diameter. A subsequent excavation identified the full limits of the enclosure, which consisted of an outer palisade, a

ditch, two further inner palisades and at least four concentric ringed features all culminating in a substantial entranceway. In addition to the enclosure a number of pits and a burnt mound were also recorded. The further excavation of 20% of the site, between 26 November–21 December 2007, allowed the full extent of the site to be recorded. The site was then covered in terram and the area landscaped to form a protective soil buffer over the unexcavated parts of the site, preserving them *in situ*.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Mar Hall Estate Ltd

Houston and Kilallan

Bridge of Weir – Burngill Mills

Mills, lades, dams and tunnels

Stuart Nisbet

On the W side of the remains of the Bridge of Weir Dam No 1 on the River Gryfe (NS 3846 6584), are a curving rubble headrace and broken timber sluice gate. These are the first of a succession of four dams or weirs on a 1km length of the River Gryfe, serving at least eight separate water-powered mill sites, each of which supported numerous mill types.

In an upstream arch of a railway viaduct is an arched entrance to the surviving brick-lined Burngill lade tunnel. This continues under a derelict man-made terrace (centred on NS 3855 6583), which supported Burngill Cotton Mill (1792) and Burngill Leather Tannery (initially a waulk mill, from the 1770s). The terrace is retained by a 5m high rubble wall on the edge of the Gryfe. The lade terminates in the Burngill tailrace in the river wall (NS 3858 6587), an arched rubble tunnel 2m wide x 1.5m high that exits through a partly collapsed arch and training wall, just upstream of the A761 road bridge.



Burngill Tailrace (inside)

Bridge of Weir – Laigh Gryfe Mill

Mill, lades and dam

Stuart Nisbet

Entry to the Lower Lade (Laigh Mill Lade) at NS 3878 6573 from the Bridge of Weir Dam No 4. A 150m long rock-cut lower lade, 3m wide in river bank, with sluices in S wall at NS 3884 6568 and NS 3891 6562. Along the N wall of the lade are three brick arches 2m wide accessing flooded tailrace tunnels from the Mills of Gryfe.

Until 2004 the lade continued through the site of the former Laigh Cotton Mill (1794, the largest mill in the village), Blanket Mill (burnt in 1898) and Leather Works ('Clydesdale Works') built off the lower walls of a cotton mill from 1905

(demolished in 2004). A former wheel pit was recorded at NS 3900 6566. The lade was supplemented by a channel from Houstonhead Dam (NS 392 659), entering the lade just upstream of the wheel pit. The former brick arched tailrace to Gryfe at NS 3900 6566 is now piped. The mill site terminates on Coutts Burn (NS 3898 6563), the boundary between the former Kilallan and Houston parishes.

Report: RCAHMS

Bridge of Weir – 'Mills of Gryfe'

Mills, lades, dams and tunnels

Stuart Nisbet

Entry to the Upper Lade (Mills of Gryfe Lade, restored in the 1980s) recorded at NS 3878 6578 from the Bridge of Weir Dam No 3. The remains of timber sluice gates and overflow were also recorded. The Upper Lade served at least four mill sites, each with its own overshot wheel. Names for these included the original Mill of Gryfe (NS 3883 6575) and Shanks Mill, Gryfe Grove Mill, Gavin's Mill, Gryfe Corn Mill, Saw Mill, West Mill and East Mill. Each tailrace then fed the Lower Lade via still surviving brick tunnels (see Bridge of Weir – Laigh Gryfe Mill entry).

Archive: Detailed plans in Bridge of Weir History Society archive

Kilbarchan

Bridge of Weir – Old Mill

Mill, lades, dams and tunnels

Stuart Nisbet

The surviving S footing of the Bridge of Weir Dam No 2 ('Red Dam') was recorded at NS 3873 6585 (see entry for Bridge of Weir Dams Nos 1, 3 and 4, under Houston parish).

Mill ruins were recorded at NS 3874 6582, and at the SE end of the site are the lower two-storey outer walls and windows of the former six-storey cotton mill (1791), the site of an earlier Lint Mill (1760s).

A wheel pit and tailrace (NS 3875 6580) by-pass the W end of the Bridge of Weir Dam No 3, in a deep rock cleft ('The Gully'), then feed the Bridge of Weir Dam No 4.

Archive: Detailed plan in Bridge of Weir History Society archive

Clochodrick Stone

Fieldwalking – possible cup marks

Louie Pastore

NS 3736 6127 While viewing the top of the Clochodrick Stone, a whinstone boulder, two possible cup marks (one slightly more prominent than the other), and two possible basin-shaped carvings were identified.

Report: WoSAS SMR

Lochwinnoch, Kilbarchan

Castle Semple Estate

Pre-improvement settlement, lime kiln, weir, rig and furrow

Stuart Nisbet and Derek Alexander

The Castle Semple estate was first mapped in detail by John Watt (1728) and another estate plan ascribed to John Ainslie survives from c1780. A number of features were recorded on the estate during fieldwork carried out for the publication *Castle Semple Rediscovered* (2009).

The sites of several lost settlements have been identified including Mercathill (NS 3752 6078), Hersington (NS 3690 6062), Flemingston (NS 3704 6037), Knowhead (NS 3732 6018), High Braes/Highlands (NS 3661 6025), Woodhead (NS 3615 6005), and Chapelton (NS 3639 6053).

Other features recorded were Darry Castle a prominent mound, later known as Downies Mount (NS 3712 6015), a

possible horseshoe-shaped clamp kiln (NS 3669 6035), and a low sandstone weir on the Blackditch Burn (NS 3690 6018), which diverts flow E to the Castle Semple fish ponds and cascades. Prominent rig and furrow on the S slope of Kenmuir Hill, 60m long at 6m centres (NS 3876 6040 centred on).

Castle Semple Estate

Estate wall, gates and well

Stuart Nisbet

NS 3947 6067 Late 18th- or early 19th-century stone wall enclosing the core of the Castle Semple estate policies, 5km long, built of whin rubble, with a distinctive flat semicircular sandstone cope 0.6m wide x 0.15m high. The wall begins at the Garthland Bridge (NS 3947 6066), follows the S side of a minor road and passes the former Castle Semple East Lodge (NS 3938 6073). The wall varies between 1.2–3m in height. The original gates with 'pyramid' copes were recorded at NS 3895 6069. The wall then continues to Brides Mill, Markethill and Warlock Gates (NS 3650 6046). There are numerous small quarries along its length, including a quarry with a rubble loading terrace, 15m long x 1.2m high, at NS 3608 6036. A sandstone 'well' built into the wall with two pillars supporting the lintel was recorded at NS 3598 6020. The wall turns S from the road opposite Gateside (NS 3593 6008), and reaching its maximum height follows a long descending arc to the W, merging with field boundaries just N of Castle Semple West Gates at NS 3592 5932. It then continues separately on the S side of Gates Road.



Castle Semple wall

Lochwinnoch

Castle Semple House, Lochwinnoch

Watching brief

Douglas Gordon – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 3739 6007 A programme of monitoring was undertaken on 3 June 2009 on the construction of a new retaining wall at Castle Semple House. The works consisted of the digging of a foundation trench for the new wall that measured c40m long x 0.6m wide and 50–120mm in depth. Modern ceramic building material, a sherd of pottery and animal bone were observed in the trench but no features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: Mr C Walker

Collegiate Church, Castle Semple

Geophysical survey

Oliver O'Grady – Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

NS 37555 60112 A geophysical survey, consisting of a fluxgate gradiometer survey of 0.72ha and resistivity survey of 0.15ha, was undertaken 13–14 September 2009 near to the late medieval Collegiate Church. A possible late medieval domestic building and modern holdings were recorded, despite intrusive readings from igneous geology.

Archive: Copies of the DSR are held at PKHT and are to be deposited with the RCAHMS, LAA and OASIS:Scotland

Funder: Renfrewshire Local History Forum

Glen Lora, Lochwinnoch

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

Jamie Humble – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 32635 59117 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out on 19 November 2009 at the site of a proposed wind turbine in an area of rough upland grazing on the Glen Lora estate. A number of known archaeological features were recorded in the 1km study area around the site, most of which were post-medieval and agricultural or domestic. None of these sites will be directly affected by the development and the walkover survey did not identify any new archaeological features.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Green Cat Renewables Ltd

Paisley

Paisley Abbey

Excavation

Robert Will – GUARD

NS 4849 6388 A limited excavation was carried out 3–16 September 2009 on the site of a major medieval drain at Paisley Abbey. Previous work had focused on the inside of the drain and this was the first excavation of the deposits surrounding the drain. Although deep demolition layers and recent levelling deposits were recorded over most of the trench there were areas of undisturbed archaeological deposits, especially in the deeper sections.

The remains of a masonry wall and stone foundation uncovered to the NW of the trench may be contemporary with the drain and could therefore be part of the monastic precinct. Part of the top of the roof and N exterior wall of the drain were also exposed. The presence of two distinct sections of stonework suggests that the drain may have been built in two phases or had possibly been repaired, and previous investigations in the drain have recorded different phases of building. In addition to the medieval structures and deposits more recent structures and walls from the buildings and tenements that occupied the site in the 19th and early 20th centuries were also recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Renfrewshire Council and Renfrew Local History Forum.

Volunteers from the Renfrew Local History Forum took part in the excavation.

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Bunkle and Preston

Blackhouse Farm

Chance find – Lithomarge bead

Martin Goldberg – National Museums Scotland

NT 826 602 A disc bead of purple and white mottled lithomarge was found in a field at Blackhouse farm.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT168/09) and allocated to NMS in the absence of a local museum bid

Cavers

Crag Bank, Kinninghall

Stock enclosures/possible Roman signal station

Christopher Bowles – Scottish Borders Council

NT 53592 14724 Three large structures were discovered below Kinninghall Fort, approximately 2km E of Hawick. These have provisionally been described as stock enclosures. Members of the Hawick Archaeology Society and the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer made a site visit in February 2009. The enclosures were constructed of low turf walls of between 0.2–0.5m in height and up to 1m in width. The largest of the enclosures appears in plan as a series of three adjoining compartments aligned N–W to S–E across the base of the valley. The largest compartment is rectilinear and measures 58 x 19m. On its south-eastern side there is a smaller sub-square compartment measuring 10 x 13m and a further square compartment measuring 19 x 19m. 25m to the NW of this is an enclosure measuring 41m NE to SW and 30m across. Aerial photographs appear to show a second smaller enclosure within this on a similar alignment. The third enclosure sits 114m to the SW of the double-square enclosure and measures 26m NE to SW by 25m across. The position of the enclosure immediately below Kinninghall Fort and overlooking the Teviot Valley has prompted the suggestion that the double-square plan represents a Roman signal station. The remnants of a Roman road and temporary camp at Denholm indicate that we should perhaps expect a greater number of Roman sites in the area than are currently recognised. However, the three enclosures could be interpreted as contemporary early modern stock control measures; perhaps associated with Cavers Estate.

Archive: Scottish Borders Council HER

Channelkirk

Toddleburn Wind Farm, near Stow

Excavation

Stuart Mitchell and Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 450 530 (centred on) A programme of works that involved marking off archaeological sites, excavating sections through a wall and trackway, and a series of watching briefs, was carried out between May 2008–May 2009. The archaeological sites had been identified during previous work as part of the Environmental Statement (ES) prepared for the wind farm development.

The only sites identified in the ES affected by the development were a length of trackway thought to be part of a medieval road known as the Girthgate, a trackway leading to Clints, a section of a wall known as the Long Dyke and a modern quarry scoop, which was removed during the excavation of a borrow pit.

A section excavated across the Girthgate demonstrated that the track is a hollow-way, probably formed by repeated use. Two sections of the Long Dyke, on either side of a gateway, were excavated and recorded. The eastern section of the wall was well preserved and constructed of two outer skins with a rubble core and rough stone capping. Beneath this section of wall a small circular pit was found and excavated; this pit may have been a posthole for a former fence or gatepost. The western section of the wall was very poorly preserved, being little more than a stone spread on the surface. However, upon excavation it was possible to discern a 0.8m wide area of stone that represented the remnants of the wall. No datable material was retrieved.

Archive: RCAHMS and Scottish Borders Council SMR

Funder: Airtricity Holdings Ltd

Chirnside

Whitehall House Estate, Chirnside, Duns

Survey

Phil Moore – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 877 550 A reconnaissance survey was conducted on 7 January 2009 in the grounds of the estate in advance of development. The survey located two areas of probable rig and furrow cultivation. Area 1 contained several cultivation furrows oriented N–S with accompanying earth banks. The banks were spaced 7m from crest to crest and survived to a maximum 0.5m high by 4.4m wide. Area 2 contained five strips of rig and furrow, orientated ENE–WNW and spaced 7m crest to crest. The accompanying earthworks survived to a maximum height of 0.3 x 4m wide and were up to c60m in length.

The survey also identified a post-medieval field boundary consisting of a ditch with fragmentary stone revetting on the N side of the site, and an E–W oriented linear feature that may have represented a silted drainage channel or ditch. No other archaeological features were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and Scottish Borders Council SMR

Funder: Pryde Homes Ltd

Coldingham

Blackpotts

Evaluation and survey

David Connolly – Connolly Heritage Consultancy

NT 9056 6750 Eight trenches and trial pits were opened, 13–20 June 2009, to investigate the potential of any surviving archaeology and to characterise its depth, condition and date. The topsoil on the hill was thin and directly overlay bedrock in most cases, while the slope wash covering the glacial till surrounding the hill made it difficult to distinguish even the most substantive feature, a ditch.

It became clear that dating material was almost entirely absent and the features recorded (including a bank, well, ditch and posthole) could not be ascribed to any particular period. Due to gorse cover and associated burning the topsoil was scorched, which may affect the dating potential of any charcoal from other than deep secure contexts.

However, there is clear evidence for surviving archaeology, including features such as a rock-cut well which may provide evidence from waterlogged deposits. The single posthole also shows the potential for further structural features. It may be possible to gain a better understanding of the period(s) to which the site relates through the further analysis of this area, of the wear pattern on the bedrock and an investigation of the possible structural platforms on the lower levels. Two Roman coins uncovered by the owner of a nearby house (200m from the site) were identified by Nick Holmes from the NMS as bronze coins of mid- to late 4th century date.

A topographic survey of the area allowed the enhancement of a RCAHMS plan and significantly increased understanding of the layout and potential presence of further hut/structure platforms, as well as providing further detail on the lower platforms and quarries that had been obscured by gorse.

Archive: NTS and RCAHMS

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Hawick

Dangerfield and Langlands Mills: Commercial Road, Hawick

Standing building recording

Allison Borden – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NT 5020 1500 A desk-based assessment in October 2008 identified the remains of two late 18th- or early 19th-century textile mill complexes, Dangerfield and Langland Mills, in a proposed development area. Historic building recording of the standing buildings associated with Dangerfield Mill (the wool sorting shed) and the remains of Langlands Mill was undertaken on 14–15 October 2009. The work allowed the documentation of the changes that have taken place on the site since the construction of the mills in the 19th century.

The surviving wool sorting shed and ruined weaving and carding sheds associated with the Dangerfield Mill probably represent buildings constructed during the expansion of the mill in the late 19th century. The wall remains of the Langlands Mill suggest different phases of construction. Some possible rubble-built portions of the wall may date to the early 19th century, when the site was occupied by the Rough Heugh Mill, later incorporated into the Langlands Mill.

Most of the two mill complexes have already been demolished, and both standing buildings have been significantly altered. Their value as historic structures has therefore been compromised. This report forms a record of the structures before their demolition and redevelopment.

Innerleithen

Blinkbonny Burn

Burnt mound

RD Knox

NT 33966 39013 On the right bank of Blinkbonny Burn, which drains into Leithen Water, there is a prominent burnt mound, some 700m SE of the Common. The mound is approximately 15m long and 1.3m high. Its southern edge shows in the path which runs E and W and parallel to a dry stone dyke, some 3m to the N. The mound disappears under the dyke.

Jedburgh

29–31 High Street, Jedburgh

Standing building recording

Diana Sproat and Gemma Hudson – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 65078 20654 A desk-based assessment and external elevation survey were undertaken in June 2009 before development. The former shop probably dates from the late 18th century and is a three-bay, three-storey building with a shop frontage on the ground floor and accommodation above. The building, now in a ruinous state, had been modified over the years, and demolition of some of the rear of the building in the 1980s had exposed the original and inserted bricked-up openings to the rear south-facing elevation. A further watching brief was undertaken during the removal of later fabric from the front façade.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Borders County Council

Melrose

Abbey House, Melrose

Watching brief

Alan Radley – Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 5474 3415 A small trench was excavated on 20 September 2009 to allow the construction of a new buttress wall against the N face of the S boundary wall of the garden of Melrose Abbey House. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Longpark Wind Farm

Watching brief

Phil Moore – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 476 423 A watching brief was undertaken from November 2008–February 2009 during ground-breaking works. The removal of topsoil was monitored at two borrow pits and four turbine locations. No archaeological features were recorded. The remains of a possible building were marked out and an access track re-routed to avoid accidental damage to the building. A further four sites were photographed.

Archive: RCAHMS and SBC SMR

Funder: Wind Prospect Ltd

Melrose Abbey

Watching brief

James Crawford

NT 54850 34121 A watching brief was kept on the excavation of two burials in the Abbey in 2008. Plot one revealed very shallow interments at 0.5m deep, which limited the depth of the headstone. This area was levelled in 1890 and this probably accounts for the shallowness of the interments. Several pieces of Ploughlands sandstones were recorded, as were pieces of Caithness slab. Three pieces show signs of having been subjected to fire. No significant archaeology was found.

NT 54923 34136 Plot two revealed several pieces of worked Ploughlands sandstone from the Abbey, clearly showing tooling marks, one is from a sculpted piece. One whetstone was recovered from a depth of 0.625m. No significant archaeological features were recorded.

Archive: Artefacts – James Crawford

Funder: Crawford Family, Melrose

Melrose Abbey

Watching brief

Alan Radley – Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 548 342 (centred on) Six trenches were excavated in and around Melrose Abbey on 18 May 2009 to allow the installation of new information panels. Although there were no datable finds, some features seen were thought to relate to a period of levelling and landscaping prior to the Abbey's construction, while others may have been remnants of paths or surfaces associated with the earliest phases of construction and occupation of the Abbey. In addition, more recent deposits and features were seen, probably the result of landscaping and consolidation from the Victorian period onward.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Old Melrose

Watching brief

Ronan Toolis – GUARD

NT 58809 33967 A watching brief was undertaken 23–24 September 2009 during the excavation of a soakaway pit to the SW of a new extension to Old Melrose House. The work was required due to the proximity of the Old Melrose Monastery and St Cuthbert's Chapel.

A single E–W-aligned wall foundation 6.8m long, 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep, of unmortared sandstone blocks, one course deep and wide and including one dressed stone block, was recorded. No finds were associated with this feature and the wall therefore remains undated. The wall foundations were immediately overlain by buried topsoil containing 19th- and 20th-century finds and redeposited natural subsoil, probably indicative of modern landscaping work. No other significant archaeological remains were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and SMR

Funder: William Younger

Mertoun

Dryburgh Abbey

Watching brief

David Murray – Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 5915 3172 A watching brief and minor excavation were carried out 16–17 July 2009 during the excavation of a grave in the ruinous N transept of the church of Dryburgh Abbey, just to the W of Sir Walter Scott's grave and in the Haig family plot. A low stone wall surrounds the S side of this plot, with its N, E and W sides formed from recycled Abbey masonry. A complex sequence of deposits was seen, and although it was difficult to date these, some features may have dated to the monastic period.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Nenthorn

Plot 1, Old Nenthorn House Walled Garden, Nenthorn

Evaluation

Ian Hill – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 6782 3675 An evaluation was carried out on 15 June 2009 before the development of a house and garage. Two trenches, 30m long and 1.8m wide and totalling 108m², were excavated across the site. No archaeological remains were discovered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and SMR

Funder: Niall Young Architect

Plot 2, Old Nenthorn House Walled Garden, Nenthorn, Kelso

Evaluation

Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 6785 3675 An evaluation was carried out on 22 September

2009 before the development of a house. Two trenches, totalling 87m² were excavated. A relict stream channel and a large stone-hole were recorded but no other archaeological remains were discovered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and Scottish Borders SMR

Funder: Richard Amos Ltd

Roberton

Borthwickshiels

Standing building recording

Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 43757 15542 A historic building survey was undertaken of the walled garden on the Borthwickshiels estate on 26 June 2009 before the construction of a new house. The walled garden was probably built in the mid-19th century when the house was being remodelled by John Smith.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: P Campbell Fraser

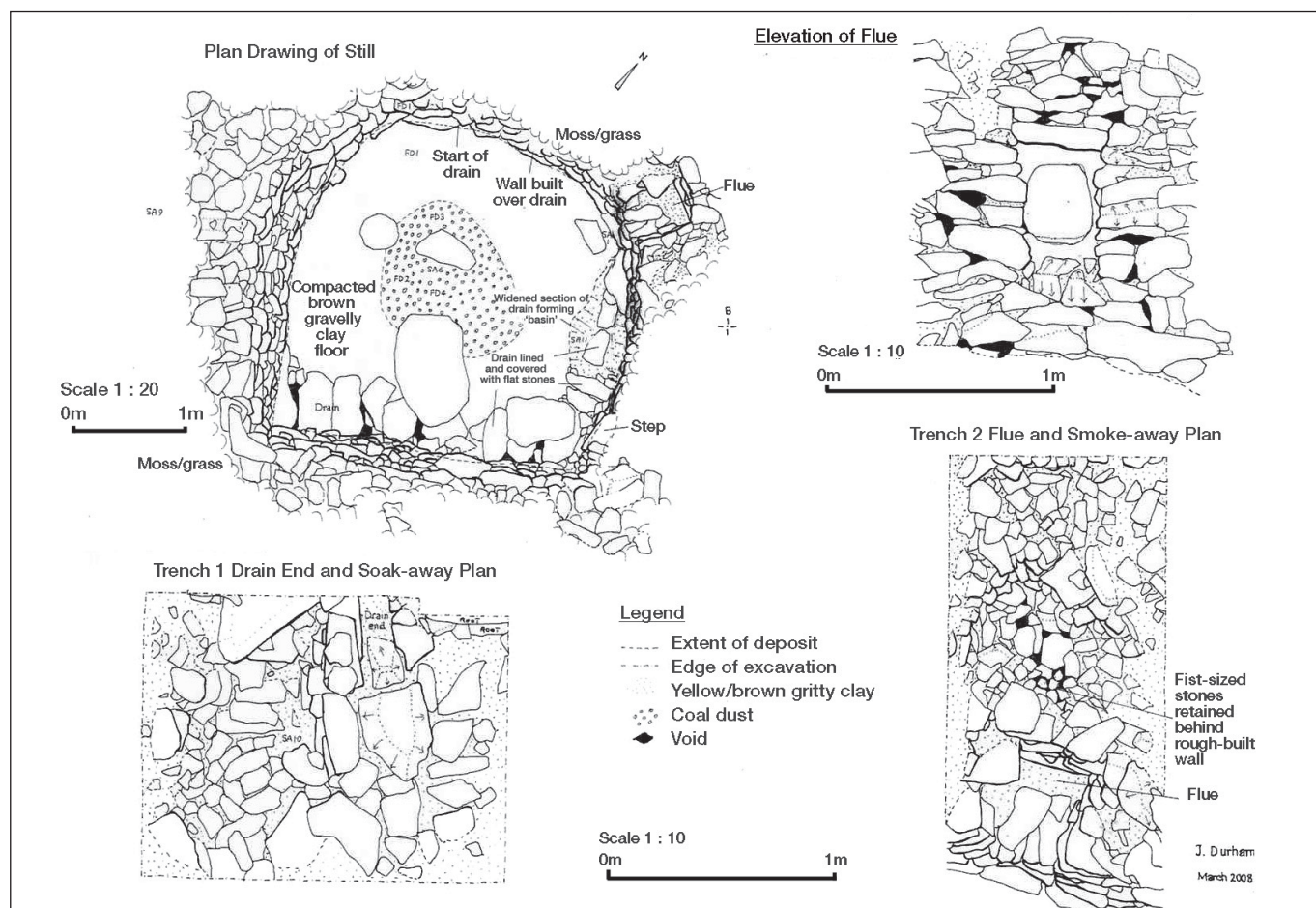
Traquair

Camp Shiel Burn 1 – Illicit Still

Field survey/excavation

Joyce Durham – Peeblesshire Archaeological Society

NT 34882 32951 On the N side of Camp Shiel Burn, at the junction with a side burn (Birkie Cleugh), there is a stone-lined pit approximately 3 x 3m and 1.5m in depth set into the hillside. Excavation has revealed that the structure has a covered drain round the outer edge of the floor, which exits under the wall in a soakaway. There is also a flue with a smokeaway which surfaces 3m upslope. This work was



Plan drawing of excavated illicit still, Camp Shiel Burn 1

carried out between 24 January–30 June 2009.
Report: RCAHMS (intended)

Camp Shiel Burn 2 – Illicit Still

Field survey/excavation

Joyce Durham – Peeblesshire Archaeological Society

NT 34884 32955 This structure is a c3 x 3m hollow scooped out of the hillside on the bank of the Birkie Cleugh Burn. It has water running through it and a rough retaining wall on its lower side. This work was carried out 24 January–30 June 2009.
Report: RCAHMS (intended)

Camp Shiel Burn 3 – Shieling

Field survey/excavation

Joyce Durham – Peeblesshire Archaeological Society

NT 34860 32988 On the N bank of Camp Shiel Burn a shieling site has been excavated. The floor area is c6 x 3m and the walls stand to a maximum height of 0.3m with a tumble spread of about 1.5m. This work was carried out between 24 January–30 June 2009.
Report: RCAHMS (intended)

Camp Shiel Burn 4

Field survey/excavation

Joyce Durham – Peeblesshire Archaeological Society

NT 34780 32945 A stone dam has been built across a former channel of the Camp Shiel Burn. The channel has silted up to the top of the 1m high dam. This work was carried out January–30 June 2009.
Report: RCAHMS (intended)

Camp Shiel Burn 5

Field survey/excavation

Joyce Durham – Peeblesshire Archaeological Society

NT 34988 32912 An oval-shaped pit measuring about 5 x 2m and 1m in depth with an earth/stone outer bank is situated on the N bank of Camp Shiel Burn. A channel for water enters at the top end and exits half way along its length. This work was carried out 24 January–30 June 2009.
Report: RCAHMS (intended)

Camp Shiel Burn 6 – Retting Pond

Field survey/excavation

Joyce Durham – Peeblesshire Archaeological Society

NT 34302 32934 A circular stone-walled pit about 3m in diameter and 1m in depth was recorded on the N bank of Camp Shiel Burn. It has a water channel, with overflow, entering in the upper quarter and a drainage channel leaving at the side. This work was carried out 24 January–30 June 2009.
Report: RCAHMS (intended)

Fethan Hill

Barrow

Joyce Durham

NT 30555 32611 The Bowl Barrow, measuring 5.5m external diameter, 2.5m interior diameter and 0.2m interior height, is situated near the top of Fethan Hill approximately 2 miles SW of Traquair.

Glendean Banks

Cairn

Joyce Durham

NT 27613 30123 The robbed-out cairn, measuring 11 x 8 x 0.5m, is on the W ridge of Glendean Banks, S of Loch Eddy.

Slacks Wood

Burnt Mound

Joyce Durham

NT 31593 34932 A slightly crescent-shaped mound measuring c5 x 4 x 1m is at the junction of two small streams in a conifer plantation about 0.5 miles W of Traquair.

West Bold

Burnt Mound

RD Knox and C Kerr

NT 36250 36322 On the left bank of an unnamed burn which drains into Plora Burn there is a cone-shaped burnt mound, approximately 10m in diameter and 2m high, immediately S of the Plora Tower complex, and approximately 400m SW of West Bold. A right-angle of ruinous dry stone dyke sits on top of the mound.

West Linton

Medwyn Road, West Linton

Evaluation

Lindsay Dunbar – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 1413 5234 An evaluation was undertaken on 27–28 October on a residential development site. Four trenches totalling nearly 15% of the development were excavated. A single large pit interpreted as a 19th- to 20th-century sand quarry, based on the presence of mortar, brick fragments and glazed white ceramics, was the only feature encountered.
Archive: RCAHMS (intended)
Funder: Mr and Mrs Waterston

North Slipperfield Estate

Watching brief

Edouard Masson-MacLean – GUARD

NT 130 521 A watching brief was undertaken on 4 June 2009 during the construction of a new access road through the estate. The work was required due to the proximity of North Slipperfield Roman temporary camp. The visible remains of the northern corner of the camp lay to the N of the new access route. No significant archaeological remains were recorded.
Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and SMR
Funder: North Slipperfield Estate

Westruther

Brunta Hill, Westruther

Watching brief

Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 605 522 (centred on) A watching brief was undertaken in October 2009 during the excavation of five anchor pits required for a new meteorological mast on Brunta Hill. No features or finds of archaeological interest were recorded.
Archive: RCAHMS and Scottish Borders Council SMR
Funder: Atmos Consulting Ltd

Yarrow

Hannel

Walkover survey – cultivation remains

Joyce Durham – Peeblesshire Archaeological Society

NT 3326 3077 Faint widely spaced terraces were recorded on the S-facing slope close to Hannel Cottage 3 miles south of Traquair.

Hannel Burn

Walkover survey – cultivation remains

Joyce Durham – Peeblesshire Archaeological Society

NT 3344 3043 An area of cord rig roughly 50 x 50m was recorded in coarse grassland on the S side of Hannel Burn 3 miles S of Traquair.

SHETLAND

Dunrossness

Jarlshof

*Watching briefs**Andrew Hollinrake – Kirkdale Archaeology*

HU 398 095 (centred on) Watching briefs were maintained during minor excavations between 8 December 2008 and 14 May 2009, as part of an ongoing programme to alter and enhance visitor access routes, and replace stone steps with ramps.

In December 2008 two sets of steps were removed at entrances to the Iron Age structures to the W of the 17th-century Old House, and another set was removed from the steep bank above and W of the earlier structures at the SE corner of the site. No deposits other than modern landscaping and access structures were excavated. A surface encountered below the steps at the W end of the entrance to the earthhouse may represent a previously undisturbed prehistoric horizon, containing bone and charcoal fragments. However, it seemed more likely to be the result of modern landscaping, perhaps using midden material and spoil from previous excavations.

In January 2009 an area of collapsed dry stone wall where the far W end of the Iron Age structures meet the southern limit of the site near the sea wall was examined. The reconstruction of this area of the wall was then monitored.

In February 2009 minor excavations were carried out as part of the programme to alter visitor access. This work consisted of an excavation along the W side of the visitor centre, removing landscaping deposits from a raised platform. A strip of turf just S of this, near the sea wall, was also removed. To allow access to the site from the N of the visitor centre, a wire fence was taken down and the removal of two fence posts was monitored. Prior to these works a small area of dry stone wall had collapsed, towards the N end of what are thought to be medieval structures to the NE of the Old House. A brief examination and photographic record were made of the affected area before remedial work. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

In May 2009 turf was removed from three structures around the courtyard of the 16th-century laird's house. A small area of turf forming an 'island' in the gravel path just to the NE of these structures was also removed. A wooden viewing platform towards the SE limit of the site had been removed, and the removal of the bases for the platform was monitored. There were no finds or features of major archaeological significance, and the surfaces revealed in the three 'rooms' around the courtyard appeared to be redeposited material from excavations carried out in the late 19th and/or early 20th century.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Mail

*Sculptured stone slab**Martin Goldberg – National Museums Scotland*

HU 432 279 A fragment of an Early Historic sculptured stone slab with relief carving on one face was found in grave-digging in Mail churchyard. The main feature is a double disc and Z-rod with the unusual addition of a cross of arcs decorating each of the circular fields of the discs. There is also a fragment of interlace above the Pictish symbol, although it is unclear whether the fragment is part of a cross-slab. This example complements the previous find of the 'Mail stone' from the same graveyard.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT20/08) and allocated to Shetland Museum

Sumburgh Early Neolithic Burial Cist

*Combined isotope analyses**N Melton and J Montgomery – University of Bradford*

HU 393 106 (excavation) In 1977 the disarticulated remains of 18 individuals (10 adults, 4 juveniles, 4 neonates) and grave goods that included pottery vessels, stone beads and tools were recovered during construction works at Sumburgh Airport. A bone from the assemblage was radiocarbon-dated to c3200 cal BC, making them the earliest human remains found on Shetland (Hedges and Parry 1980). The discovery at West Voe of Mesolithic-Neolithic transition middens some 400m to the S of the cist (Melton 2004; Melton 2005) and the dating of the uppermost midden at West Voe to c3500–3250 cal BC provided an opportunity to examine this important period, and a programme of research on the human remains was initiated.

The research has consisted of an osteological reassessment of the human remains together with an AMS radiocarbon dating programme and carbon and nitrogen isotope analyses of dentine and bone collagen for dietary information (Melton 2008). This work has revealed that the cist was in use for a long period in the second half of the 4th millennium BC, and has confirmed that it was, in part, contemporary with the upper midden at West Voe. The number of individuals buried in the cist has been revised upwards to 27 and evidence of degenerative joint disease, periodontal disease and trauma has been noted in the skeletal assemblage. The carbon and nitrogen isotopes indicate both terrestrial and marine components in the Early Neolithic diet and are therefore consistent with the shell midden evidence from West Voe.

Ongoing research has focused on oxygen and strontium isotope analyses of tooth enamel and sulphur isotope analysis of tooth dentine to provide data on the individuals' origins. The strontium and sulphur results are both indicative of a coastal-dwelling population. Oxygen isotope analysis is underway but has been delayed due to instrument and data quality issues which have necessitated re-measurement.

Archive: 1977 excavation – RCAHMS

Funder: Historic Scotland and University of Bradford

Lerwick

Fort Charlotte

*Watching brief**Andrew Hollinrake – Kirkdale Archaeology*

HU 475 415 A watching brief was carried out 28–29 February 2009 on the excavation of a series of trenches at Fort Charlotte. Seven small trenches were opened during a search to locate and seal a burst water pipe. Modern paving slabs and recently disturbed deposits were noted but no finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Unst

Area Surrounding Two Longhouses at Hamar, Unst

*Geophysical survey**Robert M Legg – University of Bradford*

HP 6463 0933 Geophysical survey work that included earth resistance, topsoil magnetic susceptibility and electrical pseudosection methods was carried out over two longhouse structures at Hamar on 11–24 June 2009. The survey aimed to define the outlines of possible yard areas adjacent to the houses and to characterise the areas between the two sites.

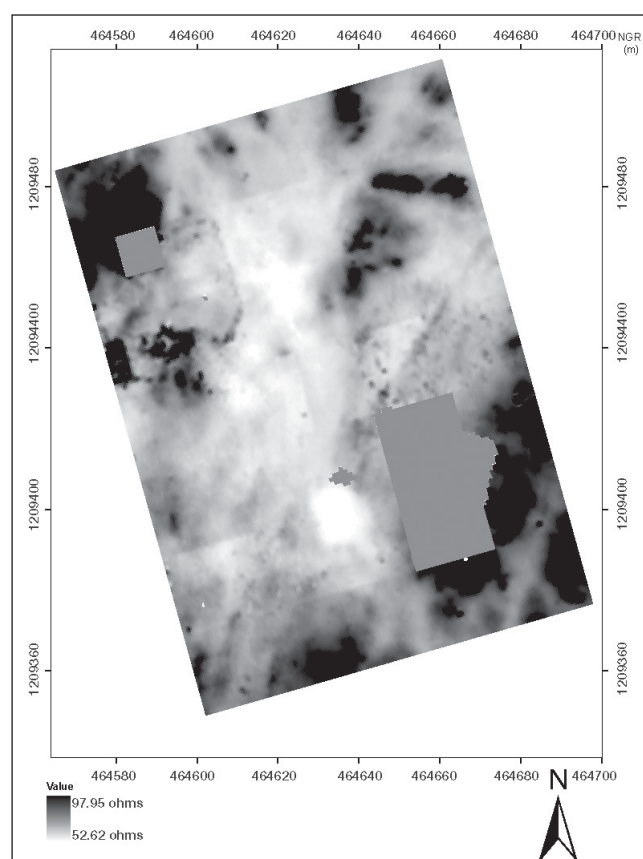
The survey clearly identified the outline of a yard, with possible internal divisions, next to the northernmost of the

longhouses. No geophysical responses could be linked to the possible yard area for the other longhouse. Several probable field boundaries were mapped between and surrounding the sites, against a background of strong geophysical responses from geological outcrops. In the area surrounding the more southerly of the two longhouses the earth resistance survey results highlighted a large area, which appears to relate to soil scalping noted during the 2006–2008 excavations.

I would like to thank Shetland Amenity Trust for their help in planning the fieldwork.

Report: Local authority and RCAHMS. North Atlantic Biocultural Organisation website (intended)

Funder: Hunter Archaeological and Historical Trust and Division of Archaeological, Geographical and Environmental Sciences (AGES), University of Bradford



Earth resistance data plot highlighting the position of one of the houses and yard area in the NW corner

Upswall

Broch

LH Smith

HP 6402 0767 A substantial mound in a prominent position on the S side of Balta Sound, behind a derelict croft house, is a probable broch site. The broch is approximately 20m in diameter. A surrounding ditch and rampart are visible to the N. Rampart only recorded to the S (line of stones). There is a rock face to the E. A later rectangular structure extends from centre to S edge. A stone dyke crosses the site. It is noted that Balta Broch is 2.4km to the NE on the other side of the Sound.

Belmont, Unst

Excavation

Anne-Christine Larsen and Val Turner – *The Viking Fortress Trelleborg in Denmark, University of Copenhagen and Shetland Amenity Trust*

The final season of excavation at Belmont (part of the Viking Unst Project) continued in June 2009. Previous work

has defined structural elements of a multi-period Norse settlement with a longhouse and two extensions in several phases, a single stone structure and two cup-marked areas to the NW and S of the longhouse.

Belmont

HP 568 007 The Viking and late Norse site of Belmont is situated at the southern tip of the island of Unst. The settlement is aligned downslope and located on a W-facing slope consisting of marginal hill grazing at c30m OD. The Norse settlement is part of a multi-period complex. The main objectives for the excavation at Belmont include:

- Identification of the scale and nature of the entire farmstead – the economic unit – including structures and field boundaries.
- Distinction and interpretation of any phasing information, including the identification of structural modifications, both internally and through the addition of extensions, annexes and other related structures.
- Provision of opportunities for students, the local community and volunteers to take part in archaeological fieldwork.
- Provision of information that informs the wider aims and objectives of the Viking Unst Project, including the development and expansion of the Norse (Viking and Late Norse) settlement and its associated landscape.

In the first phases of the excavations at Belmont the multi-period site appeared to be less complicated than it was found to be in the last excavation season. A Norse longhouse, House I (9th- to 10th-century), with curved walls, was built aligned downslope. In a later phase of House I, an eastern and a western extension had been added. Covering the lower-lying part of House I, a smaller Late Norse house was built on top of the longhouse. The younger house was constructed in a similar manner to the earlier Viking structure. A pathway ran from the longhouse between the two extensions to a presumed enclosure situated to the NW of the longhouse. In the post-medieval period a planticrub was constructed on top of the later Norse structure before the site was completely abandoned.

A cup-marked area of bedrock facing cultivable land was discovered c30m to the NW of the longhouse (Larsen 1997a). A cup-marked stone was also found in the NW corner of the gable end of House I and additional cup marks were discovered in a paved area S of the southern long wall of House I. In the area of Belmont archaeological remains like stone walls, enclosures etc are richly represented and some of them may date from the Neolithic or Bronze Age. The landscape around Belmont seems to have been inhabited over several thousands of years.

Longhouse (House I) The whole interior of the Norse dwelling (House I) was excavated in order to record the inner house construction and habitation phases. House I, which has curved walls, was the earliest of the Norse houses and was c22m long x 7m wide (external measurements). The curved walls were constructed of two parallel rows of large stones with an inner and outer shell of dry stones and with a rubble core of earth and smaller stones. The walls were between 1m and 1.5m thick. The wall was extant around the eastern gable, southern wall and western gable. In a later phase of House I the northern long wall was truncated and the central section straightened. This was probably done to facilitate the construction of the extensions to the N of this area. Within the longhouse a number of features were located and defined.

Entrances An entrance to the N was defined by an area of paving. A slab near the entrance might have been connected



Overview of the Belmont excavation 2009 (Photo: Anne-Christine Larsen)

to the construction of the northern entrance or indicated the presence of an internal dividing wall. Another entrance in the northern long wall, located in the upper part of the house, and a southern entrance opposite the northern one, were both documented.

Sunken floors, benches and posts In the upper eastern part of the house two sunken floors were recorded at different levels. The sunken areas were filled with occupation deposits. Benches defining the edges of the sunken floors had already been located during the first excavation season, along the inner parts of the long walls and the eastern gable end of the house. A posthole was located to the N of the hearth next to the northern bench. Two other postholes were found in the upper part of the longhouse near the gable end. In the lower-lying end a set of postholes were identified near the western gable end.

Hearths and drains In the upper part of the longhouse an elongated hearth was placed in the centre of the sunken floor, in the eastern end of the longhouse. Another hearth, in the upper part near the gable end, had been truncated at a later stage by a drain running in the middle and along the long walls in the house. Another hearth was located in the sunken floor immediately to the W of the upper sunken floor. Samples have been taken for archaeo-magnetic dating.

The land surface was probably cleared and a number of drains constructed before the longhouse was built. For example, a drain consisting of flat slabs was located immediately outside the southern walls and ran the whole length of the southern wall and its continuation. A possible second drain parallel to the first ran along the inner part of the southern long wall and through the long wall.

Byre The lower-lying western end of House I contained a

possible byre which had been heavily truncated by the later shorter house and the planticrub. A drain ran through the centre of the byre and exited under the western gable end, where there appears to have been an outflow and a circular structure to collect the waste from the animals.

Eastern extension The extension was added to the northern wall, and was a well built rectangular structure c7.5m long x 3.5m wide (internally). There was an entrance in the wall to the W. In the second phase of this extension the northern wall was extended to the E to create a larger building. At this stage the entrance in the north-eastern wall of the longhouse was blocked by the new eastern wall of the eastern extension. The presence of hammerscale, charcoal and massive amounts of slag in the surface of the floor deposits indicated that this area had been used for metalworking.

Western extension The north-western extension, which had a paved passage between it and the northern long wall and an entrance which led into the interior of this outbuilding, was in a much more ruinous state. It had two phases and was built with a double-skinned stone wall with a rubble and soil core. It measured c7 x 3m (internally) and the walls were up to c1.5m thick.

The Late Norse house (House II) House II, which has been built on top of the western part and lower-lying end of the longhouse, measured c13 x 6m (externally). The eastern gable end was well defined and the wall was constructed with a double face of stone and a probable turf and stone core. An additional dump of rubble and soil was used during this phase of construction to infill the southern and northern entrance to House I. Many more of the details of the interior of this building were resolved this year. For example, several postholes were uncovered in the floor layers.

Bench and hearth A small stone feature was recorded in the NE corner of the gable. It was probably a bench or storage area and consisted of a single rough course of masonry enclosing an area c1 x 2m. In the centre of the house, construction of the planticrub had left no undisturbed floor or occupation surfaces. There was a hearth, defined by a small stone setting, in the centre of House II. A secondary hearth next to the southern wall was further defined.

Paved areas Several paved areas connected with the longhouse and its extensions were investigated around the entrance area in the northern long wall of House I. Paved areas were documented inside House I at the western end, and outside the house around the northern part of the eastern gable end. Paved areas were also recorded further along the western part of the northern long wall. Along the southern long wall paved areas were found to the E, S and W, many of them as part of the construction of the drains.

Field walls Traces of stone walls surrounding the farmstead have been located. The stone walls were connected with the south-western gable end and the north-eastern part of the eastern extension N of the longhouse. The latter ran N, had a bend to the W, continued to the N and then ran in a western direction. Val Turner has been carrying out an assessment of the significance of these walls.

Environmental evidence On-site sampling covered the whole excavation area at Belmont. Bulk samples from contexts in the longhouse may supply insect and plant macrofossil data. Additional monoliths were also extracted from soil (including occupation layers) in the longhouse for palaeoenvironmental and soil micromorphological purposes. The environmental investigations are centred upon pollen and related sedimentological analyses and Kevin Edwards has investigated Belmont and other Norse sites on Unst by on- and off-site sampling. Val Turner is investigating the soils and field systems at Belmont and other Norse sites on Unst as part of her PhD research.

Norse finds More than 1100 finds have been retrieved. They include artefacts such as a comb fragment, steatite lamps, net sinkers, loomweights, line sinkers, hones of schist, baking plates, and fragments of household articles such as pottery and steatite bowls, as well as large amounts of raw materials and manufacturing waste, mainly of steatite. Massive amounts of slag plus hammerscale, charcoal and an iron bloom were also found. The large quantities of worked steatite, raw material and manufacturing waste indicate that steatite quarrying and production played a very important role in the economy of Norse Belmont. The majority of Shetland's steatite outcrops are in Unst, and the close proximity of Belmont to the Belmont/Head of Mula outcrop suggests local production. The presence of iron bloom, slag and hammerscale certainly indicate that iron smelting and iron working could also have played an important role in the economy of Belmont. These finds also raise pressing questions about local sources of ore and fuel, given that iron refining is such a resource-intensive process. It is possible that these finds also relate to the quarrying and working of steatite on the site, as good tools are essential.

Preliminary dating The earliest phase of the longhouse House I, with its curved walls, its size, the byre and the centrally placed hearth, has parallels with other Norse sites in Shetland and the Faroe Islands dated to the 9th–10th centuries AD. The layout of the structures and the finds suggest similar dates. The later House II has two hearths, one along the wall and one in the centre of the house, indicating at least two different occupational phases. The house was smaller, a feature which seems to be characteristic of the medieval or late Norse period. This structure is currently tentatively dated to the 11th–14th centuries AD. This is corroborated by the finds such as baking

plates and imported ceramics. The result of archaeo-magnetic dating is not yet available.

The four excavation seasons at Belmont have provided much valuable information for the Viking Unst Project. The excavation provided enough detail to inform the consolidation exercise at Belmont, as well as sufficient information about Norse house types and their construction to make it possible to build a reconstruction of a Viking longhouse. The samples taken will yield data on plant macrofossils, insects, bones, charcoal etc. Deposits were left in the sections for potential future sampling. Post-excavation work and dating of the Belmont site is continuing. The excavation was carried out as a research and training excavation with students from the University of Copenhagen, Scottish, Icelandic and Danish archaeologists, specialists and local volunteers.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Heritage Lottery Fund, Historic Scotland, Shetland Amenity Trust, Shetland Development Trust, Shetland Enterprise, The Viking Fortress Trelleborg in Denmark and University of Copenhagen

Walls and Sandness

Papa Stour

Evaluation

Beverley Ballin Smith – GUARD

HU 1775 6090 A watching brief was undertaken 31 August–2 September 2009 during topsoil stripping in advance of the creation of a borrow pit. The mechanical removal of topsoil from an area of c65m² revealed sterile glacial till of clay, sand and stone and the outline of a former quarry. No archaeological features or artefacts were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS and Shetland Amenity Trust

Funder: Shetland Islands Council

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Ayr

Burns Cottage, Burns National Heritage Park, Alloway

Standing building recording, analysis and monitoring

Tom Addyman, Amanda Gow, Kenneth MacFadyen and Tanja

Romankiewicz – Addyman Archaeology

NS 33474 18591 A record of Burns Cottage, which included the exterior elevations, internal sections and a ground plan, incorporating a record of the flooring, was produced between March–November 2009. Detailed drawings were also produced documenting the early features in the kitchen such as the box bed, internal fittings and furniture. The drawn record was then extended following the removal of the 1993 heritage installations.

The appraisal of the standing fabric of Burns Cottage, undertaken in 2006, was reviewed in detail on site and the structure was then subjected to comprehensive context recording. This revealed that although most of the internal fittings and furniture appear to be relatively early, none could be directly confirmed as being of mid- to late 18th-century date and cannot therefore be assumed to be original.

Woodwork, wall linings, plaster, etc. had been extensively stripped in 1993 and much information had clearly been lost at that point. It appears that most alterations were undertaken in the 19th century at the beginning of heritage tourism to the cottage. The building was first re-used as an inn and this required the insertion or enlargement of window openings and fireplaces. When the building was turned into a museum towards the end of the 19th century by the Burns

Monument Trust many of these features were blocked, and what was assumed to be the original layout was recreated. Extensive repairs were then undertaken in 1993 in advance of the installation of the present heritage interpretation. Large parts of the NW and NE wall (front and rear of the barn) were rebuilt and some openings such as vents or doorways were recreated at that time. A photographic record of these works, principally taken by Jim Souness, made it possible to reconstruct some of the features lost in 1993.

Ground-breaking works in the garden and car park area, associated with the ongoing redevelopment of the site for the Burns National Heritage Park, were monitored. This included the excavation of trenches for new dry stone walls, services, temporary facilities and site access. About 10m to the rear of the cottage the remains of a sandstone and lime mortar structure, c3m in width, were encountered and these may relate to an outhouse or privy. The footings of the now demolished southern extension to the cottage (built in the early 1800s) and the perpendicular jamb that had extended from it (built c1847) were also identified and confirmed as a two-phase construction. While the earlier part was founded on brick with lime mortar, the perpendicular building (used as the first museum on site), was built on large red sandstone flags and lime mortar bedding. Both buildings were demolished between 1899–1902 and building debris such as window glass and roofing slates was recovered.

The remaining area around the cottage revealed evidence relating to 19th-century or later remodelling of the garden, but did not yield any further data relating to the early layout or use of the site. A few pieces of 19th-century pottery and bottle glass were recovered from the topsoil, but no earlier or later pottery, and it is likely that some of these finds were imported onto the site during landscaping.

Archive: NTS (intended)

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Burns National Memorial Park

Watching brief

Derek Alexander – The National Trust for Scotland

NS 3338 1797 During construction work in the car park of the Tam O'Shanter Experience one of the workmen found a coin of Edward I. Subsequent examination of topsoil in the area on the 3 July 2009 found a couple of small sherds of green glazed post-medieval pottery but no *in situ* archaeological deposits.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland and BBC Alba

South Harbour Street, Ayr

Collapsed Retaining Wall

Hugh McBrien – WoSAS

NS 33462 22213 Part of a retaining wall at Ayr Harbour collapsed in early November 2009 after a prolonged period of wet weather. A site visit was undertaken on the 5 November 2009 to assess the archaeological significance of the exposed deposits, which are close to the remains of the mid-17th-century Cromwellian Citadel (NS32SW 15) and the reputed site of the medieval royal castle (NS32SW 12)

The collapse affected a 24m long section of the upper part of a vertical wall, c5.5m high x 0.5m wide, which had been retaining the gardens of houses near the medieval castle site, inside the NE bastion of Cromwell's artillery fort. The wall had formed the rear wall of now-demolished warehouses on South Harbour Street (NS32SW 124), and appears to have been built against a cut into the natural sand subsoil and overlying deposits which formed the earthen backing to the ramparts of the 17th-century artillery fort. Debris and rain-washed modern soils from gardens upslope somewhat

obscured the soils behind, but the character of the retaining wall is uniform, and is in keeping with an early to mid-19th-century date. Its vertical angle and its placement well to the rear of the mid-19th-century OS marked line of the Cromwellian Citadel would further suggest that this structure is related to the construction of the 19th-century warehouses and not the 17th-century fortress.

Due to safety concerns, no archaeological examination or sampling of the exposed soils was possible. No pre-modern artefacts were observed, and wet conditions prevented accurate recording of the exposed earth face. Between 0.3–0.9m of modern garden deposits and buried surfaces lay above varying depths of what appeared to be homogeneous light brown loamy sand that in places appeared to overlie a sandier yellow soil. The homogeneous deposit appeared similar to redeposited make-up material uncovered during the evaluation of a site at Citadel Place, in the 17th-century fort's SE bastion, in 2004 and 2007 (Sneddon *DES* 2007). Immediate remedial action to prevent further collapse had obscured the lower part of the exposed soil section before recording could be carried out. It is hoped that further recording will take place during rebuilding.

Archive: Report and photographs – WoSAS SMR

Funder: South Ayrshire Council

Colmonell and Barr

Mark Hill Wind Farm, Barrhill

Standing building recording and photographic survey

Mike Cressey and Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NX 23185 84059 (Knockmalloch Bridge), NX 23137 84897 (Common Plantation Bridge) and NX 23730 86001 (parish boundary) A Level 1 standing building survey carried out 25 September 2008 and 23 April 2009 recorded the position and architectural character of two bridges. Knockmalloch Bridge crosses the Mill Burn that leads from Mill Loch and is a single-arched bridge of sandstone with granite voussoirs and parapet copings and quoins. Common Plantation Bridge crosses a small burn (Lily Burn) that leads to Mill Loch and is a smaller single-arched bridge of sandstone with granite quoins and parapet copings. Both bridges probably date to the early 19th century. Three other culverts were also recorded, a box drain of probable 19th-century date and two pipe culverts from the 20th century.

The boundary between Colmonell and Barr parishes was recorded where it was affected by the substation development associated with the grid connector for the Mark Hill Wind Farm. The boundary consisted of an open ditch 1.5–2m wide and currently 0.5m deep. To the N and S of the ditch and unaffected by the development, the boundary consisted of a dry stone wall. The changing nature of the boundary is shown on the 1st Edition OS map of 1857–8.

Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Scottish Power Energy Networks

Dundonald

The Olympic Complex, Dundonald

Watching brief

Maureen Kilpatrick – GUARD

NS 360 360 A watching brief was undertaken on 5 March 2009 in the area to the immediate N of the Olympic Complex prior to development. No archaeological remains were observed apart from the probable foundation of a modern brick wall and associated demolition material.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Girvan

Glendoune Sports Area, Girvan

Monitored topsoil strip

Louise Turner – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NX 18575 97125 A monitored topsoil strip was carried out 6 July 2009 on the site of a children's play area. The site lay close to the prehistoric burial monument of Doune Knoll, in an area which had previously revealed evidence of prehistoric activity. No archaeological remains were recorded, on a site that appeared to have been recently landscaped.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: South Ayrshire Council

Knockavalley Cottages, Girvan Mains

Monitored topsoil strip

Louise Turner – Rathmell Archaeology Ltd

NX 1918 9900 Two phases of investigation were undertaken on 10 November 2008 and 13 January 2009 in the interior of the Roman temporary camp near Girvan Mains Farm. During the first phase a monitored topsoil strip was carried out on the site of a proposed house plot immediately to the SE of an area designated as a scheduled ancient monument. The second phase of work consisted of a monitored topsoil strip across a belt of land, between 4–6m wide, lying immediately inside the south-easternmost edge of the scheduled area. No features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: HS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Mr Andrew Young

Kirkoswald

Culzean

Trial trenching

Derek Alexander and Ian McHardy – The National Trust for Scotland

NS 2327 1030 As part of a BBC Alba programme on archaeology, 'Talamh Trocair', trial trenching was carried out at Culzean Castle on 27–29 July 2009 to examine the possible route down the cliff face to the caves below. Due to the steepness of the slope and the proximity of the cliff edge Ian McHardy, an archaeologist with roped access skills, was brought in to carry out the work. A small area 3 x 1m was excavated close to the cliff edge, at the base of a slope/ramp that may have dog-legged round to the upper cave entrance. Topsoil 0.3–0.5m deep was cleared from the bedrock and revealed five irregular breaks in the bedrock that appear to form a rough set of steps. Artefacts recovered included a range of 19th-century material and a sherd of the neck and handle of green glazed reduced ware jug of probable 16th-17th century date.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland and BBC Alba

Segganwell Cottage outhouse

Trial trenching

Derek Alexander – The National Trust for Scotland

NS 2384 1055 On the 16 April 2009 prior to re-pointing the exterior walls of the outhouse to the N of Segganwell Cottage at Culzean the area to the rear was cleared. This revealed the outlets of two privy chutes which would have emptied into two stone-walled cess pits built against the bedrock to the E. The topsoil removed from these pits contained large quantities of 19th- and 20th-century ceramics, glass and metal. A range of shoes was also recovered. The spoil was spread to the NE. The layout of the cess pits was planned and photographed.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland and BBC Alba

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Avondale

North Torfoot Farm

Evaluation

Scott Jacobson – Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

NS 642 385 An evaluation was carried out on 4 December 2008 prior to the construction of a stable block on a greenfield site S of Drumclog. During the evaluation, which consisted of the excavation of five trenches, artefacts from the 19th and 20th century were noted (none retained).

Archive: RCAHMS (intended) and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Mr David Johnstone

Snabe Quarry, Drumclog

Evaluation

Donna M Magurei – GUARD

NS 654 390 An evaluation was undertaken in Area C at Snabe Quarry on 30 June–17 July 2009. A total of 92 trenches, equating to a >5% sample of the 127,084m² site, were opened. Significant or potentially significant archaeological material was identified in eight trenches concentrated in the SW of a large field adjacent to Burnbank Moss.

The archaeological remains consisted of a complex of pit-like and/or large posthole features together with a series of linear features. The fill from one of the large pits/postholes (examined in section) contained three sherds of prehistoric pottery, which preliminary examination suggests could be Bronze Age in date. None of the other features produced clear evidence of date or function, though several appeared from surface morphology and soil characteristics to be similar in nature to the putative Bronze Age pit/posthole.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Tarmac Northern Ltd

Biggar

5 Kirkstyle, Biggar

Watching brief

Scott Jacobson – Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

NT 039 378 A watching brief was carried out on 3 July 2009 during the excavation of foundations for a house extension. The monitoring identified building debris, bone and ceramics from the 19th and 20th centuries (none retained).

Archive: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Euan Paton

Bothwell

Bothwell Castle

Watching brief

Paul Fox – Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 6881 5935 A watching brief was maintained on 13 October 2009 during the location and exposure of a blocked septic tank outside the main visitors' entrance at Bothwell Castle. No archaeological features or finds were encountered.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Bothwell Castle

Watching brief

Alan Radley – Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 6877 5933 A watching brief was maintained 28–29 June 2009 during the examination of the base of a fallen yew tree near the SW corner of Bothwell Castle. The roots contained numerous architectural fragments which were removed and

recorded. Some of these sandstone blocks appeared to be parts of architectural features such as windows and doors. It seems most likely that these fragments of masonry are from a demolished or collapsed structure (perhaps the Donjon or the Prison Tower) through which the roots of the tree have grown.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Earls Gate, Bothwell

Watching brief

Lorna Innes – GUARD

NS 690 593 A watching brief was undertaken from 19 May–8 August 2009 during the construction of a new storm drain at Earls Gate. The area contained several forms of field drain and dumps of modern material were recorded, particularly on the E side of the trench. No features or deposits of definite archaeological significance were identified. Possible garden soil deposits were observed in places but no artefacts were recovered to indicate the date of the deposits. One fragment of White Gritty Ware pottery 13th–14th century was found out of context.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Site Services Group Ltd

Green Street, Bothwell

Evaluation

Scott Jacobson – Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

NS 7062 5855 An evaluation was carried out 17–20 August 2009 in support of the development of an extension to a car park. During evaluation no significant archaeology was impacted. The work identified foundations and a boundary wall of post-medieval date. Ceramics, glass and general building material were also noted (none retained).

Archive: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: South Lanarkshire Council

Cambuslang

East Greenlees, Cambuslang

Evaluation and watching brief

Helena Gray – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 6480 5933 No sites of archaeological significance were identified during a desk-based assessment of the residential development area, and cartographic sources suggest that the site has remained as either open or cultivated land from at least the period of Roy's survey (1747–55).

Archaeological work, 14–18 September 2009, included trial trenching (8% of the development area) and a watching brief on topsoil stripping associated with the construction of an access road and drainage. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

Archive and Report: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: George Wimpey West Scotland Ltd

Carnwath

Wilsontown Open Cast Coal Scheme (Phase 2)

Evaluation

Stuart Mitchell – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 960 544 An evaluation was carried out in August 2009 in advance of an extension to Wilsontown OCCS. Several features, some associated with earlier coal mining, were uncovered. These included parts of the Lawhead Branch Line Mineral Railway, a ditch terminus, pits, a spread of midden and rubble associated with Haywood Coal Mine, and a possible mineshaft. A spread of 17 pits was also discovered, although their purpose and date are currently unknown.

Archive: RCAHMS and South Lanarkshire Council SMR

Funder: Hall Construction Ltd

Crawford

Normangill Farm – Clyde Wind Farm

Evaluation

Magnar Dalland – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 9783 2160 An evaluation was carried out on 1–9 April 2009 in advance of and during the construction of the Clyde Wind Farm. A section of the proposed access track and the footprint of two borrow pits are to be evaluated, but at this stage only the southern half of the track and one borrow pit have been assessed. The access track was evaluated through a series of 50m to 60m long trenches cut diagonally across the line of the proposed route at 40m to 60m intervals. The area of the proposed borrow pit was evaluated through nine trenches laid out in a herringbone pattern.

The work located three cairns within the area of a possible unenclosed settlement (Site 94–NS92SE 44) recorded during a previous walkover survey of the development area. No further features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Airtricity

Whelphill Substation, Crawford

Excavation

Paul Masser – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 9870 2024 An excavation was carried out from 10 March–3 April 2009 to investigate features identified in an earlier trial trench evaluation, prior to the construction of a substation for a wind farm. The site occupies a steep-sided bluff created by the erosion of a river terrace on the S side of the Midlock Water.

Evidence for a roundhouse comprised a post ring with a four-post entrance structure facing E, enclosed by a penannular ring gully 11m in diameter, with an adjoining ring gully 8m in diameter, which is thought to represent a contemporary annexe or stockaded enclosure. A hearth was identified in the N half of the interior of the roundhouse. Outside, a pit to the E contained sherds of flat-rimmed prehistoric pottery, and there was a cluster of stakeholes to the SW.

Immediately to the S of the roundhouse were two parallel possible long enclosures. The northern enclosure was 50m long and 5m wide, defined by very slight gullies looped together at the W end and open to the E. The southern one was different in form, at least 28m long, defined by two parallel gullies 6m apart and blocked near the E end by a third gully perpendicular to the other two. The date and character of the long enclosures is uncertain, but they appear to respect the location of the roundhouse (or vice versa). A shallow pit on the southern edge of the northern enclosure contained a saddle quern among other stones, and fragments of flat-rimmed plain pottery that may derive from a single vessel that was broken *in situ*.

Ard marks covered part of the site, apparently post-dating the roundhouse and long enclosures. A turf-banked structure overlying part of one of the linear enclosures is interpreted as a post-medieval sheep bucht.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Airtricity

Dolphinton

Kirkhouse Farm

Watching brief

Kieran Haines – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 097 462 A topsoil strip was undertaken in May 2009 on the

proposed site of an equestrian arena at Kirkhouse Farm. The farm is located in the interior of a Roman temporary camp, identified during the 1980s from aerial photographs and limited excavation of the camp ditch. The proposed development area (25 x 40m) lay immediately to the SE of the main farm buildings. The area was excavated using a mechanical digger and the topsoil was removed down to the natural. No archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered.

Archive: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Ms Deborah Benson

Douglas

Newmains Farm, Douglas

Evaluation

Robert Will – GUARD

NS 855 315 An evaluation was carried out from 28 May–15 June 2009 on the site of proposed coal extraction at Newmains Farm. The evaluation consisted of 157 trenches covering 5% of the coal extraction area. Two areas with significant archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. At the SW corner of the site (next to the A70) two small pits, 40m apart were discovered. The first pit contained a sherd of Neolithic pottery (Trench 106) and the second (Trench 105) was filled with carbonised material including burnt bone. At the NW corner of the site a possible ditch was encountered in two trenches (3 and 4), which contained medieval pottery along with 19th-century artefacts. Elsewhere on the site two trenches (65 and 147) revealed minor remains.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Scottish Coal

East Kilbride

Calder Water Wind Farm

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

Amanda Gow and Kenneth Macfadyen – Addyman Archaeology

NS 6100 4200 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken from 3–30 October 2008 in advance of a proposed wind farm development. The desk-based assessment aimed to identify any archaeological sites or other features of cultural heritage interest. A one-day walkover survey was then undertaken to assess the character, extent and condition of these sites/features.

The assessment identified a number of sites in the development area which had the potential to be archaeologically significant. In general these sites were located along major water courses in the northern part of the area and took the form of possible circular structures and related enclosures. A number of rectangular features of an uncertain nature were also identified. These potential sites provide possible evidence for a large amount of multi-phase prehistoric occupation activity in the area. The survey results led to the re-positioning of some of the proposed wind turbines.

Report: RCAHMS and South Lanarkshire SMR (intended)

Funder: Community Windpower Ltd

Craig Mill Pack Horse Bridge and Mill Dam

Architectural and photographic survey

Robin Hunter, Susan Hunter and Stuart Nisbet

NS 60242 50693 A survey and photographic record was carried out of Craig Mill Dam including the dam sluice, sluice valve and parapet at NS 60245 50705.

NS 60234 50707/NS 60236 50694 A survey and photographic record was carried out of the Pack Horse Bridge at Craig Mill.

Full report published in Hunter, R and S *An Architectural*

and Photographic Survey of Craig Mill, Pack Horse Bridge and Mill Dam, East Kilbride Parish, Lanarkshire. ACFA Occasional Paper.

Archive: Paper will be deposited with RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR



Craig Mill Pack Horse Bridge and Mill Dam. (Photo: Dr Stuart Nisbet)

Markethill Road, East Kilbride

Watching brief

Magnar Dalland – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 63110 56195 A watching brief was carried out on 14 January 2009 during the erection of a pylon on the E side of Markethill Road. The work was in an area that contains several known archaeological sites but no archaeological remains were recorded.

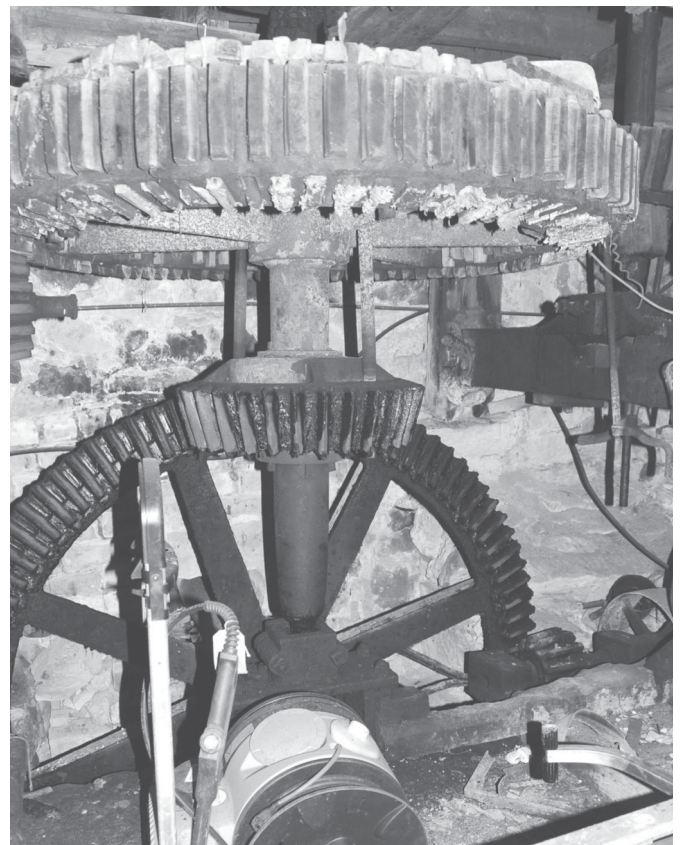
Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Scottish Power Energy Networks

Old Craig Mill (formerly Craig Mill)

Architectural and photographic survey

Robin Hunter and Susan Hunter



Old Craig Mill (Photo: Dr Stuart Nisbet)

NS 60215 50702 An external architectural and photographic survey was carried out at Old Craig Mill. A photographic record of the existing remains of the mill workings and kiln within the basement area was also produced.

Full report published in Hunter, R and S *An Architectural and Photographic Survey of Craig Mill, Pack Horse Bridge and Mill Dam, East Kilbride Parish, Lanarkshire*. ACFA Occasional Paper.

Archive: Paper will be deposited with RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Wester Kitchside

Fieldwalking

Derek Alexander – The National Trust for Scotland

NS 6068 5616 – NS 6036 5585 Following topsoil stripping of a Scottish Water pipeline route across the fields above the Kitchoch Water the area was walked for artefacts. Large quantities of 19th- and 20th-century ceramics, glass and clay pipes were recorded and a single piece of chipped flint was recovered at NS 6054 5601. The fieldwalking was carried out on 16 October 2009.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: The National Trust for Scotland

Lamington and Wandel

Abington

Metal-detecting

Martin Goldberg – National Museums Scotland

NS 94 26 A hollow-cast copper alloy pommel of a distinctive Anglo-Scandinavian type which dates to the 9th–10th centuries (Stuart Campbell pers comm)

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT53/08) and allocated to NMS (X.II 982)

Woodend – Clyde Wind Farm

Evaluation

Magnar Dalland – Headland Archaeology Ltd

NS 9500 2792 An evaluation was carried out 23–26 March 2009 as part of a programme of works undertaken in advance of and during the construction of the Clyde Wind Farm. The evaluation covered an area of 1.75ha on the E side of the A702 immediately to the S of Woodend Farm and identified two sets of features, a group of possible Roman quarry pits along the E side of the road and two segments of a probable curvilinear feature.

The quarry pits were almost certainly associated with the construction of the Border-Crawford-Inveresk Roman road (SAM 3348/394, NS92NE 22), which is thought to be coincident with the line of the current A702 where it passes Woodend. The curvilinear feature possibly formed an outlying part of an oval enclosed settlement (NS92NE 20) identified in aerial photographs. A single trench, excavated across Woodend head-dyke (HA site 234), confirmed the structure and character of the low turf bank, delineating the uppermost limit of medieval/post-medieval cultivation remains to the W. No further features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Airtricity

Lesmahagow

Auchlochan

Assessment and survey

Louise Turner – Rathmell Archaeology Limited

NS 8200 3700 (centred on) A walkover survey was conducted in June 2009 in support of a proposed forestry planting scheme. The work was centred on the former site of the

Auchlochan Colliery to the N of Coalburn, but also extended westwards along the valley of the River Nethan and north-eastwards to encompass an area to the NE of Brocketsbrae.

The survey helped to confirm the location and condition of a number of sites shown on OS maps of the area. These included a country house, Stockbriggs House, which survived to first floor height in places, and a number of post-medieval farmsteads. Some of these, including Burnhead, Brackenhill, Craighbank and the Hill, could still be identified as upstanding remains. The remains of the Lesmahagow Branch of the Caledonian Railway, which crossed the area in a roughly SW-NE direction, were also identified.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: WoSAS SMR

Funder: Forestry Commission Scotland

Broken Cross North

Evaluation and walkover survey

Alastair Becket – GUARD

NS 8440 3830 An evaluation and walkover survey was carried out, 16–23 March 2009, on the site of proposed coal extraction near Auchmeddan Farm, SE of Lesmahagow. The evaluation investigated 5% of the coal extraction area (74 trenches equalling 5500m²), while the walkover survey covered a wider area intended for the storage of materials during extraction. No significant archaeological features were found although evidence of 19th- to 20th-century field improvements and coal mining were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Scottish Coal

Craignethan Castle

Watching brief

David Murray – Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 8161 4635 A small trench was excavated in the basement of Craignethan Castle on 16 December 2008 to allow the insertion of a concrete base for a new handrail for the existing steps. Modern deposits of gravel and bedding overlay mortar debris, probably from the stair's construction, under which there was a compact layer of imported clay.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Wiston and Robertson

Church Lane, Wiston

Watching brief

Scott Jacobson – Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd

NS 9610 3183 A programme of monitoring was carried out 20–21 August 2009 during an area strip excavation for an extension. Modern features including electrical lines, plastic drain pipes, a sewage tank, a sewage line, a block-built manhole and a ceramic field drain were found. Building plastic, metal, glass, bone and modern ceramics were also identified (none retained). No significant archaeology was recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR

Funder: Malcolm Mayo

STIRLING

Balquhiddier/Killin

Glen Ogle

Watching brief

John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

NN 5585 2860 – NN 5840 2514 Watching briefs were undertaken between 24 March–8 April 2009 during

excavations for a new underground cable to replace an 11kV overhead line through Glen Ogle. This work followed on from a walkover survey undertaken in 2008 (Lewis, *DES* 2008).

The cable was mostly installed using a cable plough, with open trenching undertaken only where the route crossed the 18th-century military road that runs through the glen. Judicious routing meant that open excavation was only required at two locations: at NN 5820 2521, where the trench coincided precisely with the location of a small, fast-flowing stream which had swept away all trace of the military road, replacing it with heaps of unsorted boulders and gravel, and between NN 5716 2669 and NN 5724 2663, where a trench, 100m long and 3m wide was dug to provide a level platform for the cable plough to operate. Nothing of archaeological significance was recorded in either trench.

Archive and Report: Stirling Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy plc

Callander

Bochastle Hill

Walkover survey

Edouard Masson-MacLean and Paul Murtagh – GUARD

NN 60398 07821 A walkover survey was undertaken 16 June–23 July 2009 prior to the planting of new native woodland. The work was considered necessary due to the presence of known sites in the vicinity of the planned woodland. The survey recorded 34 sites including farmsteads, enclosures, a possible kiln, a cultivation area, field dykes and field cairns. Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and SMR
Funder: RTS Limited

Dunblane and Lecropt

Dunblane Cathedral Museum

Watching brief

Alastair Becket and David Sneddon – GUARD

NN 782 013 A watching brief was carried out June 2008–January 2009 during renovation and construction works. The work involved the supervision of ground-breaking works associated with the construction of a new annexe to the S of the museum and renovation works in the standing structures.

The buildings that form the museum have undergone many phases of use and a series of complex alterations since the construction of the Dean's Manse in 1624. A pit excavated during the construction of the annexe was found to pre-date one of the buildings and this suggests that further archaeological features, relating to an earlier period of occupation, may survive beneath the layers of overburden.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and Stirling SMR

Funder: Dunblane Cathedral Museum

Kenmore

Cloichran (1)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 61556 34057 A 6m high prominent rock bears three cup marks at the highest point, the largest cup being 60 x 20mm. Recorded in 2009.

Creag Ard (1)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 62838 34418 120m SW of the deserted settlement of Creag Ard a small area of exposed bedrock bearing three cup marks. Recorded in 2009.

Creag Ard (2)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

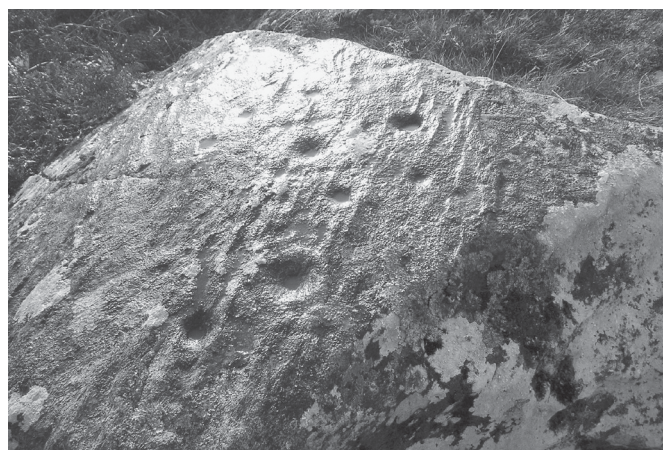
NN 62757 34365 100m S of the deserted settlement of Creag Ard a rock 1.5 x 1.4 x 0.8m bears 11 cup marks. Recorded in 2009.

Creag Ard (3)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 62590 34320 170m SW of the deserted settlement of Creag Ard an outcrop bearing nine cup marks, at least two of which have single rings. A metre to the W another section of rock has 14 cup marks, at least two of which have single rings. 10m further W a prominent rock bears 10 cup marks. Recorded in 2009.



Cup-marked rock, Creag Ard (3)

Creag Ard (4)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 62482 34353 250m W of the deserted settlement of Creag Ard a stretch of bedrock bears three cup marks. 5m to the E are a further seven cup marks. Recorded in 2009.

Creag Ard (5)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 62482 34353 260m W of the deserted settlement of Creag Ard a low-lying boulder bears at least four cup marks, one cup has two very faint rings and two other cup marks have single rings. Recorded in 2009.

Creag Ard (6)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 61685 34053 A boulder 1.7 x 1.3 x 0.6m incorporated into a field boundary and also supporting another rock bears two cup marks. Recorded in 2009.

Creag Ard (7)

Cup-marked rocks

George Currie

NN 62054 33592 An outcrop 2.5 x 2.0 x 1.3m high bears 43 cup marks and two channels. The largest cup mark measures 90 x 40mm. Under turf to the W are a further 18 cup marks, two of which have rings and another with two arcs. Recorded in 2009.

Creag Ard (8–9)

Cup-marked rocks

George Currie

STIRLING

NN 62154 33738 A rock 2.7 x 2.1 x 1.3m gently sloping to the S bears 18 cup marks, the largest of which is 50 x 20mm. A small erratic 1m to the W bears four cup marks.

NN 62178 33706 A S sloping outcrop bears 14 cup marks, to the N another stretch of the outcrop has a further 14 cups and a small boulder 4 cups. Both sites recorded in 2009.

Creag Ard (10)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 62504 33969 A rock 2.4 x 2.2 x 0.6m bears 39 cup marks. Most of the cups measure 45 x 10mm. 1m to the W is a group of ten cup marks. Recorded in 2009.



Cup-marked rock, Creag Ard (10)

Creag Ard (11)

Cup-marked rock

George Currie

NN 62036 34036 A boulder 1.5 x 1.0 x 0.8m bears at least two cup marks. Recorded in 2009.

Killearn

Auchineden Hill

Walkover survey

Iraia Arabaolaza – GUARD

NS 495 805 A walkover survey was conducted on a proposed development site on 18–20 May 2009. Several archaeological sites are known to exist in the area surrounding the site. These include the burnt mound and scheduled ancient monument of Queen's View to its NE (NS58SW 13) and Stokie Muir chambered long cairn (NS48SE 6) to its NW. Eleven previously unrecorded sites including dry stone walls, bridges, an earth dyke, structures, cairns and stone arrangements were identified.

Archive: Historic Scotland (intended). Report: Historic Scotland, RCAHMS and Stirling Council

Funder: RTS Limited

Killin

Auchlyne Estate, Glen Dochart

Walkover survey

Tamlin Barton – SUAT Ltd

NN 48 28 (centred on) A walkover survey of nine areas, in a valley enclosed with deer fencing, was carried out 30 October–4 November 2008, in advance of a programme of tree planting. Four groups of shielings were discovered and marked out with wooden stakes and red and white marker

tape. Two further groups of shielings that are denoted on an OS map were also marked out.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Scottish Woodlands

Chaoarach Hydro-electric Generating Station

Evaluation and standing building recording

Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NN 4621 2518 An evaluation and standing building survey were carried out in September 2009 on a shieling and possible enclosure next to the Allt Coire Chaorach. The shieling was being demolished to allow the creation of the main inlet for a small scale hydro-electric scheme.

The shieling measured 6m NE-SW by 4.2m externally and 4.2 x 2.4m internally. It had dry stone walls consisting of large undressed river-rolled boulders measuring up to c0.7m in length. The walls, which had been constructed directly on the subsoil, were upstanding to c1m and were c0.9–1m wide at the base, tapering to c0.4–0.5m at the top. There were two opposed entranceways in the NW and SE walls, measuring 0.8m and 0.6m in width respectively. There were modern posts on either side of the entranceways and these marked where wooden gates had been erected. The corners of the shieling were slightly rounded, more at the south-western than at the north-eastern end. The building consisted of a single compartment and had no internal features.

The evaluation confirmed that the shieling sat directly on a natural free-draining mound and that the possible enclosure was a natural riverbank that showed no evidence of any anthropogenic enhancement. No archaeological features were identified in any of the evaluation trenches.

Archive: Stirling Council SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: ASH design + assessment Ltd (ASH) on behalf of Scottish and Southern Energy Ltd (SSE)

Glen Falloch Hydro-electric Scheme

Field survey, desk-based assessment and clarification of existing surveys

Fiona Baker – Firat Archaeological Services Ltd

Upper Falloch – NN 38 21, NN 37 22, NN 36 23, NN 38 22, NN 37 23

Derrydaroch – NN 36 22, NN 36 21, NN 35 21, NN 35 19, NN 35 20, NN 34 21, NN 34 22

Allt Fionn Ghlinne – NN 33 20, NN 33 21, NN 32 20

Bein Glas – NN 32 20, NN 32 19

Glenfalloch Farm – NN 32 19

Survey work was carried out 29 September–1 October 2009 in relation to changes to the alignment of proposed pipe and access routes and the placement of powerhouse, borrow pit, construction and pipe lay down areas. Visibility was poor in places due to the presence of bracken. Work was undertaken to clarify and amalgamate the results of existing surveys and mitigation recommendations. The sites of four proposed hydro schemes at Upper Falloch, Derrydaroch, Allt Fionn Ghlinne and Bein Glas were partially re-surveyed and a proposed pipe lay down area at Glen Falloch Farm was surveyed for the first time.

The following new sites were recorded:

Upper Falloch (UF09) – NN 36945 23907 structure; NN 36937 23900 possible structure; NN38003 22574 to NN 38023 22669 track.

Derrydaroch (DD09) NN 35191 21490 to NN 35290 21575 wall, possible head dyke; NN 35427 21622 mound with stone setting, probable occupation site; NN 35444 21632 possible hut circle and NN 35188 21622 wall.

Allt Fionn Ghlinne (AF09) – N 32297 29451 sheepfold; NN 32331 20511 possible enclosure/structure.

Bein Glas (BG09) – NN 32206 20018 longhouse and kale yard with well preserved lazy beds and possible ancillary enclosures.

Glen Falloch Farm (GFF09) – NN 31979 19653 to NN 32072 19689 canalised burn; NN 31976 19668 platform; NN 32018 19676 pond; NN 32017 19700 bank; NN 32030 19716 bank; NN 3208 1957 to NN 3208 1970 dyke; NN 32079 19584 to NN 32060 19579 wall; NN 32086 19587 rectangular structure.

Archive: Held by FAS until deposited in RCAHMS

Funder: Hydroplan UK

Upper Glen Lochay

Field survey

Bruce Henry and Dugie MacInnes – ACFA

NN 47 36 to NN 44 38, NN 39 29, NN 37 33 and NN 45 34 The ongoing field survey by ACFA in upper Glen Lochay continued with the drawing of features recorded during fieldwalking carried out in 2007 and 2008 (Henry and MacInnes, *DES*, 2008, 171).

Several previously unrecorded features were found during the drawing phase of the project. Most of these consist of shieling-type remains but a small bloomery mound was recorded at NN 41295 33846.

The findings from each section of the survey are published in ACFA Occasional Papers. Sixteen papers on Glen Lochay have been published. Details of these can be found on the ACFA website at www.acfabaseline.info

Archive: All ACFA Occasional Papers relating to Glen Lochay are deposited in the RCAHMS and the Stirling and Clackmannanshire SMR.

Funder: Pitcastle Estate Management Ltd

Kilmadock

Doune Castle

Watching brief

Paul Fox – Kirkdale Archaeology

NN 7284 0112 A watching brief was maintained on 23 September 2009 during the excavation of a small area immediately SE of the car park to the N of Doune Castle. The excavation reached a depth of 0.4m and the modern finds seen in the trench suggested that the ground had been recently disturbed, probably during the installation of the two concrete fence post bases that were seen during the excavation. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Port of Menteith

Ballochraggan (1–2)

Cup- and ring-marked rocks

George Currie

NN 56123 01707 Just N of a previously recorded motif a stretch of bedrock with 11 cup marks, a cup with three rings, a cup with three penannulars, a cup with two penannulars, a cup with one ring and a cup with one penannular.

NN 56088 01695 A stretch of outcrop with one cup mark. Recorded in 2009.

Nether Glenny (1–2)

Cup- and ring-marked rocks

George Currie

NN 56136 01846 A stretch of bedrock, in forestry, on the W side of an unnamed burn bears four cup marks.

NN 56138 01827 On the E side of the burn a stretch of bedrock bearing four cup marks, one of which has a single

ring and another surrounded by a motif resembling a spoked wheel or sun symbol, the nearest parallel in Scotland being on the vertical wall at Ballochmyle, Ayrshire. Recorded in 2009.



Cup- and ring-marked rock, Ballochraggan (1)

Stirling

King's Park and Roundabout

Watching brief

Martin Cook – AOC Archaeology Group

NS 7871 9372 to NS 7866 9406 A watching brief was undertaken 6 July–17 August 2009 during groundworks associated with the upgrading of a roundabout and the widening of the A811 and B8051 roads. A linear ditch feature was identified and represents a fragment of the southern edge of the Queen's Knot, part of an 18th-century designed landscape. As the ditch was preserved *in situ* (covered in terram and overlaid with backfill), no further archaeological works were considered necessary.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Stirling Council

Stirling Castle Palace

Monitoring

Gordon Ewart – Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 789 940 Various watching briefs have been carried out between 23 October 2008–30 September 2009 during restoration works. These consisted of:

- Excavation in advance of new service pipes in the Douglas Gardens. This revealed evidence of landscaping works during the construction of the Chapel Royal in 1594.
- Recording and monitoring in advance of alterations to the Palace:
- Re-opening of a 17th-century door in the N corridor.
- Installation of service ducts in the attic space.
- Removal of a ceiling beam in the mezzanine level of the Prince's Tower.
- Access to a possible garderobe shaft in the W wall of the West Range.
- Monitoring of new joist pocket installation throughout the principal floor of the Palace.
- Detailed records of elevations associated with the Governor's kitchen (internal and external).
- Monitoring of service duct installation in the King's Old Building and leading towards the Old Chapel.
- Standing building recording of the SE corner of the Upper Floor. This completed the drawn record of the Upper Floor in line with the survey to date.

Also, during work on the Upper Floor of the East Range of the Palace several crudely carved 19th-century toy soldiers and

STIRLING/WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE/WEST LOTHIAN

horses were retrieved by contractors.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Top of the Town, Stirling

Watching brief

Iraia Arabaolaza and Ross Cameron – GUARD

NS 790 939 (centred on) Three phases of a watching brief were carried out in mid March, June and late September 2009, in Stirling town centre during the renewal of water pipes. A total of 40 trenches were excavated revealing potentially late medieval midden deposits, an old sewer, an old road surface and a possible drain or wall, all of possible post-medieval date. Archive: Historic Scotland (intended). Report: Historic Scotland, RCAHMS and Stirlingshire SMR

Funder: Fastflow Pipeline Services Ltd

West of the Old Stirling Bridge

Watching brief

Tamlin Barton – SUAT Ltd

NS 79605 94522 (centred on) A watching brief was undertaken 17–26 March 2009 on the excavation of a trench for a new gas governor and trenches between low and high pressure gas mains. The governor trench may be close to the northern edge of a mill pond shown on the 1st Edition OS map, which may date to the medieval period. The work revealed the remains of walls and a demolished building from the 19th century, but no earlier remains.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Turriff Contractors Ltd as agents for Scotia Gas Networks plc

Strathblane

Auchengillan Outdoor Centre

Stray find

Jane Flint – Culture and Sport Glasgow (Glasgow Museums)

NS 51817 80424 A complete Neolithic leaf-shaped flint arrowhead was found by Mr George Gormal on top of a molehill in the grounds of Auchengillan Outdoor Centre in 1999. It was brought to Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum for identification in late 2006, referred to the Treasure Trove Unit and disclaimed by the Crown in 2007. Mr Gormal approached Glasgow Museums in 2009 to offer the find as a donation to the collection.

The arrowhead, made from an opaque grey flint flake, is an ogival form, and one of the leading edges is slightly convex. An area of smooth cortex remains on both sides at the butt end. The arrowhead has not been fully worked on one side, suggesting that it may be unfinished, although it could still have been hafted and used in this condition. The arrowhead's maximum overall dimensions are 29mm long x 18mm wide x 6mm thick. This find is an interesting addition to the other evidence of Neolithic activity in this area, in particular the Dumgoyach standing stones and a polished stone knife from Carbeth Hill.

Archive: The arrowhead will be stored at Glasgow Museums Resource Centre, Nitshill

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Dumbarton

Dumbarton Castle

Watching brief

Gordon Ewart – Kirkdale Archaeology

NS 3996 7452 A watching brief was maintained on 3 February

2009 during the excavation of 11 small holes around the flight of steps down to the cistern to the SW of the French Prison, to allow the installation of a new handrail. Masonry seen in the holes probably represented an access structure pre-dating the current modern steps.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Lang Cairn, Dumbartonmuir

Recording and reinstatement

Fiona Baker – Firat Archaeological Services

NS 4576 8147 Two holes had been illicitly dug into the cairn material; these had not located any structural remains, artefacts or deposits other than stone cairn make-up material. The eastern hole measured 1.15m x 1m and was up to 1.8m deep. The western hole measured 2m x 1.5m and was up to 1.2m deep. On 13 May 2009 the holes were recorded, lined with terram and backfilled with the stones that had been removed during the illicit excavation to restore the profile and surface appearance of the cairn.

Archive: Held by FAS until deposited in RCAHMS

Funder: Historic Scotland

St Augustine's Episcopal Church Dumbarton: New Church Hall

Watching brief

Maureen Kilpatrick and Christine Rennie – GUARD

NS 3960 7520 A watching brief was undertaken 10 March–15 April 2009 during the construction of a new church hall. Following the demolition of the old church hall the foundations of at least three post-medieval buildings were revealed. Beneath these were two deposits of 'garden soil'. The lower of these two deposits contained a sherd of reduced green glazed pottery dating to the 15th to 16th century and it is thought that this represents a late medieval horizon at a depth of 0.92m below the current ground surface.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: DCF Joiners and Building Services Ltd

Stirling Road, Strathleven

Evaluation and standing building recording

Martin Cook – AOC Archaeology Group

NS 4000 7705 An evaluation consisting of 29 trenches totalling 2200m², was undertaken 7–12 September 2009 prior to a proposed development on a c4.37ha greenfield site. The majority of the trenches contained no archaeological features and only a few modern artefacts were recovered from the topsoil. However, the southern fragment of the development area crossed the site of an accommodation camp associated with a mid-20th-century anti-aircraft artillery battery and evidence of this was identified in trenches 28 and 29. A Level 1 historic building survey also recorded a series of surface features related to the accommodation camp.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Aggreko

WEST LOTHIAN

Linlithgow

Avon Place, Linlithgow

Standing building recording, test-pitting and watching brief

Mike Cressey – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 00203 76990 (centred on) A Level 2 standing building

survey was conducted in May 2009 on a boundary wall enclosing a proposed development site on Avon Place. The site had been previously used as a coal siding by the Edinburgh to Glasgow Railway. A survey of the wall confirmed it to be of random rubble build using both rough dressed sandstone and whinstone boulders. The wall incorporated three blocked doorways, two of which were probably 18th-century or earlier in date. One doorway included brickwork and re-used sections of railway as a lintel. The wall had been much repaired over the years and the E end had been rebuilt in the recent past.

Local tradition states that it was through a boundary opening somewhere in the vicinity of the site that Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh escaped after the assassination of Regent Moray in 1570. Tradition states that before the assassination a lintel had been removed from a boundary wall to allow the swift exit of horse and rider. No archaeological evidence relating to this event was present in the section of wall examined.

Archive: RCAHMS

Linlithgow Palace

Watching brief

Claire Casey and Alan Radley – Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 0086 7773 A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of a small trench, in advance of the installation of a new viewing platform and information board, by the side of the loch towards the far E end of the Royal Park. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Linlithgow Palace

Watching brief

Claire Casey and Alan Radley – Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 00 77 A watching brief was maintained 18–19 February 2009 during the excavation of a series of eight small trenches in advance of the installation of new information boards near the Palace and around the lochside. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Linlithgow Palace

Watching brief

Claire Casey – Kirkdale Archaeology

NT 0064 7788 A watching brief was maintained 17 March 2009 during an excavation, near the N shoreline at the E of Linlithgow Loch, which aimed to improve drainage from the lochside path. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

The Vennel, Linlithgow

Watching brief

Stuart Mitchell and Dean Williams – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NT 000 771 A watching brief was carried out from 13 April–16 October 2009 during works associated with the construction of a combined sewerage outflow (CSO). Initial excavation of four trial holes showed 1.2m of significant disturbance relating to modern buildings and services. A concentration of animal bones was recovered from two drill cores at a depth of c3m.

The area excavated for the CSO had been disturbed to a depth of 1.75m during the installation of a concrete clad sewerage pipe, with made ground and rubble present

throughout the area. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and West Lothian Council's HER

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

Water Yett

Watching brief

Chris O'Connell – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NS 99794 77124 A watching brief on 22 April 2009 on ground-breaking works associated with the installation of a public toilet identified the remains of a modern red brick wall. The wall was aligned N–S, at a right-angle to the High Street, and consisted of a single course of bricks bonded with mortar, cut into modern deposits in the foundation footprint of the public convenience. No other features of archaeological interest were noted.

Archive: RCAHMS and West Lothian Council SMR

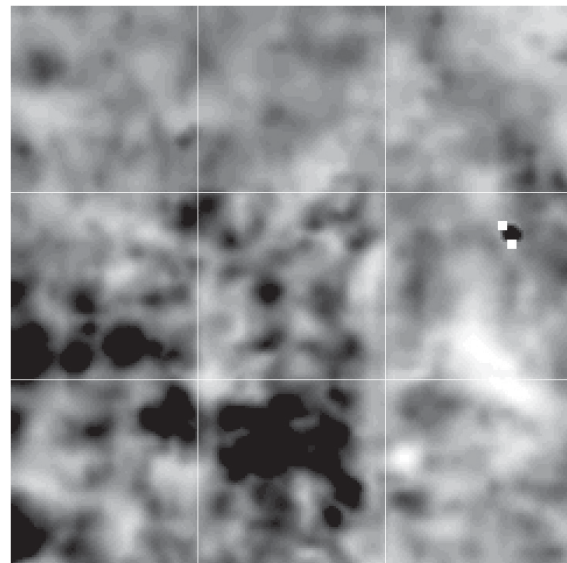
Funder: JC Decaux

Torphichen

Gormyre Hill

Geophysical survey

David Jones and Ian Hawkins – Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society



Ground resistance plan of Gormyre hill (N at top)

NS 97587 72649 An area ground resistance survey was carried out 16 July–31 October 2009 over a hill-top site designated as 'Camp – supposed Roman' on early OS maps. The survey comprised nine 20 x 20m grids with the 'camp' filling the four squares in the SW corner. The topography of the site shows a square with internal N–S and E–W divisions. The survey revealed rows of circular high resistance areas aligned approximately N–S and E–W with, in places, eight in a line across the site. The five grids that surround the four 'camp' squares to the N and E do not have similar regular features. The N–S rig and furrow that appears to extend 100m to the N on aerial photographs (OS/78/028 and OS/96/157) makes interpretation difficult. The nine grids could be seen to lie within a circular enclosure nearly 100m in diameter. The camp appears unlikely to be Roman but may be some form of palisaded settlement. A view of the site under light snow is shown below

Archive: RCAHMS, West Lothian and WOSAS SMRs (intended)

Funder: EAFS, Dr John Wells

Kite Aerial Photography of Archaeological sites in West Lothian: Gormyre Hill

Aerial photographic survey

Rosie Wells and John Wells – History of Armadale Association



Gormyre Hill © www.armadale.org.uk

This open-ended project that began in 2007 aims to photograph archaeological and potential archaeological sites in West Lothian and to produce images that are readily accessible to those interested in the archaeology and history of the area. In some cases this may lead to more detailed archaeological investigations.

We take photographs with a camera suspended from a kite line at not more than 50m above the ground. Images are captured in visible channels and also in the near infra-red. We are also experimenting with digital ultra-violet photography.

NS 9761 7267 **Gormyre Hill** The top of the hill appears to show the remains of a circular feature, which contains an enclosure. Kite aerial photography in the visible spectrum, in low sunlight, with a covering of snow carried out in December 2008 has revealed that the enclosure has an internal structure.

For more details see www.armadale.org.uk/gormyre.htm

Archive: RCAHMS (Representative images)

Funder: Rosie Wells and John Wells

Kite Aerial Photography of Archaeological Sites in West Lothian: Ogilface Castle/Standhill ('Ogilface in ruins')

Aerial photographic survey

Rosie Wells and John Wells – History of Armadale Association



Ogilface Castle site: kite aerial photograph of the stone structure looking from the NE. © www.armadale.org.uk

NS 9270 6901 and NS 9089 6808 At the Ogilface Castle site, images produced in normal, visible lighting conditions agree well with both plane table and geophysics surveys carried out by EAFS and Dr Peter Morris. Images produced in the infra-red (as well as some conventional images) show other details depending on whether the photograph was taken in bright or low sunlight, or in overcast conditions around midday. The significance of these details is unknown.

Images in the visible part of the spectrum at the Standhill site also reveal more features than have been recorded previously. Once again the significance of these is unknown.

For more details see www.armadale.org.uk/archaeology/index.htm

Archive: RCAHMS (Representative images)

Funder: Rosie Wells and John Wells

West Calder

Camilty

Geophysical survey

David Jones and Ian Hawkins – Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

NT 05820 58743 An area ground resistance survey was carried out from 19 May–23 June 2009, at the request of the Forestry Commission, over a 'figure of eight'-shaped earthwork enclosure on a promontory N of Shear Bridge car park on the A70 near the Shear and Crosswood burns. Six 20 x 20m grids, one curtailed by the sharp drop to the Crosswood burn, were surveyed extending 80m to the NW from the car park. A high resistance outline approximately 12 x 25m was detected coincident with topographical features. The high resistance feature, showing possible internal divisions, may be an animal enclosure but could have been associated with a tile works 360m to the SW. Geological records show a coal seam at the surface and made ground beside the Crosswood Bridge and burn.

Archive: RCAHMS and West Lothian and WoSAS SMRs (intended)

Funder: EAFS

Whitburn

Dixon Road, Whitburn

Evaluation

Alan Hunter Blair and Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group

NS 9403 6423 An evaluation was carried out 1–3 December 2008 in advance of a proposed residential development at Dixon Road. The evaluation recorded remnants of Broad Rig cultivation and a number of tile field drains. No other features of archaeological significance were identified.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Gladedale (East Scotland) Ltd

COMHAIRLE NAN EILEAN SIAR/ WESTERN ISLES

Barra

Breibhig

Cup mark

George Currie

NL 68917 99017 The eastern face of the remaining standing stone at Breibhig has a cup mark 48 x 12mm at a height of 0.9m.

Gob Sgùrabhal Wind Turbine, Eòlaigearraidh, Isle of Barra

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

Kate MacDonald

NF 6935 0944 to NF 7007 0936 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out on the site of a wind turbine with access route in October 2007. The survey covered c16ha and recorded 15 sites ranging in date from prehistoric to modern, relating to subsistence activities.

Four sites had previously been recorded within the survey area and were re-assessed:

NF 69486 09537 Prehistoric oval enclosure (NF60NE 10)

NF 69541 09447 Rock shelter

NF 69579 09407 Possible enclosure/shelter

NF 69790 09307 Shelter

Eleven new sites were identified:

NF 69525 09385 Clearance cairn

NF 6967 0925 (centred on) Dyke

NF 6967 0923 (centred on) Dyke

NF 6980 0920 (centred on) Dyke

NF 69762 09248 Well

NF 6971 0936 (centred on) Pond

NF 69932 09317 Clearance cairn

NF 69961 09346 Clearance cairn

NF 69970 09357 Clearance cairn

NF 70004 09332 Clearance cairn

NF 70040 09365 Stone heap (demolished byre)

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: CNES SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Coimhearsnachd Bharraidh agus Bhatersaigh Ltd

Isle of Barra Distillery

Evaluation

Kate MacDonald and Rebecca Rennell – Uist Archaeology

NF 6633 0076 An evaluation was undertaken 27 April–5 May 2009 in advance of the proposed construction of a distillery. Although no archaeology had previously been identified in the development area a number of sites lie within 500m. These include Dun an t-Sleibh, a substantial stone structure possibly representing the remnants of a broch (NF60SE 8) and Tigh Talamhanta (NF60SE 2), interpreted as a souterrain or wheelhouse. There are also a number of undated features including a circular setting of stones, four groups of clearance cairns, and the remains of seven temporary shelters. The density of visible archaeological remains in the Borge valley indicates that this area has been the focus for settlement for several millennia.

Eight evaluation trenches were excavated, covering 8% of the footprint of the development. Archaeological features were identified in four of the evaluation trenches. These features all related to post-medieval agro-pastoral uses of the valley; field boundaries, lazy beds, and a rock shelter. Although none of the features could be accurately dated, the earliest are likely to have had pre-crofting origins, with early to late 18th-century dates. Other features may date to periods after the establishment of the crofting system during the second half of the 19th century, but with evidence for continued use into more recent periods.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: CNES SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Uisge Beatha nan Eilean Ltd

Barvas/Harris/Stornoway

Western Isle Schools Project

Evaluation

Victoria Clements and Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group

NB 5165 3290 Bayble Primary School, Bayble

NB 1495 0030 Sir E Scott School, Tarbert

NB 3599 4847 West Side Primary School, Barvas

Evaluations were carried out between 28 July–4 August 2009 prior to proposed redevelopment and construction at three existing school sites on the Isle of Lewis. The 10%

sample evaluations consisted of the excavation of 17 trenches covering an area of 1000m² at Bayble; six trenches covering an area of 130m² at Tarbert; and 21 trenches covering an area of 3200m² at Barvas. The evaluations identified the fragmentary remains of a possible shieling at Barvas, but no other features or artefacts of archaeological significance.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: 3DReid

Harris

Allt na Creige, near Tarbert, Isle of Harris

Walkover survey

CM Knott

NB 1500 0000 (centred on) A walkover survey was undertaken during June 2009 in advance of the planting of an amenity woodland. No archaeological features of definite pre-19th-century date were identified. Two major conjoining land boundaries were observed, one (NB 14839 00179) running through the proposed woodland area, and another lying beyond it to the S (NB 14769 99684). Although these are both shown on the 1st Edition OS maps of 1882, indicating that they were both visible at the time of mapping, they are likely to date from a substantially earlier period, with evidence for repair or reconstruction in various places.

There are two enclosed areas on the N-facing slope overlooking Tarbert. To the W, to NB14712 00168, an irregular area c1km in length has been enclosed by a head dyke and cultivated. This field system may have been abandoned at the time of mapping. To the E, to NB 15369 99848, a much more regular area is enclosed by another boundary. This does not appear to have been cultivated, and may have been set out at a different period or for a different purpose than the western enclosure. The generally poor preservation of the head dyke implies that the enclosure was old in 1882.

At NB 15006 00091 in the SE corner of the western field system, a house appears to have been built as a traditional blackhouse, shown as roofless in 1882. At some subsequent date, it has been modernised, with the addition of 'improvement' features such as a window, and an end gable wall containing a mural fireplace and possibly a chimney. Some re-use and re-organisation of the field system at the E end of the original enclosure appears to have taken place at the same time.

Report: RCAHMS and Western Isles SMR (intended)

Funder: Diracleit and Kendibeg Common Grazings

Dun Borge

Cup mark

George Currie

NG 03352 93967 28m S of the main group of cup marks an outcrop bears a cup mark 45 x 18mm.

Gearraidh Lotaigear, near Reinigeadal

Walkover survey

CM Knott and D MacPherson – Linn gu Linn (Harris Archaeology Group)

NB 2209 0184 A walkover survey was undertaken on 10 May 2009 in connection with the development of a potential woodland. Three clusters of buildings and related features associated with the small township of Gearraidh Lotaigear were identified. At NB 2209 0174 on the shore are a stone shop and a half-boat-shaped stone store near a landing place. A small early 20th-century corrugated iron and concrete house stands slightly uphill. On the E bank of Abhainn Lotaigear around NB 22095 01840 is a group consisting of one modified

blackhouse and two other buildings. One less well preserved building may represent an earlier phase of occupation. On the W side of the river at cNB 22058 01820 are a gable-ended blackhouse and outbuilding to the SE of a trackway. A further modified blackhouse structure lies on the other side of the track. Sections of stone and turf dykes and areas of lazy beds were also noted.

Report: RCAHMS and Western Isles SMR (intended)

Horgabost, Isle of Harris

Geophysical survey and excavation

Kevin Colls and John Hunter – University of Birmingham

NG 04350 96818 A team from the University of Birmingham spent two weeks investigating areas of dune during June and July 2009. The dunes are on the machair fringe on the W coast of the island and are currently used for summer grazing. The objectives of the exercise were:

- To demonstrate the existence of substantial prehistoric settlement on Harris.
- To test the effectiveness of geophysical techniques in local dune systems.
- To evaluate the likely structural integrity of any buried remains through trial excavation.
- To characterise any remains for type and date.

Work took place in two locations: (a) by geophysical survey across an enclosure at the northern tip of the headland, and (b) by geophysical survey and trial excavation in the dunes at the eastern part of the headland at a short distance from the road.

At the former a total area of 160 x 80m was covered using a multiplex resistivity system. This confirmed the presence of banks, ditches and associated features including possible structures. At the latter the same system was used to survey two blocks covering areas of 120 x 80m and 60 x 40m respectively, both showing zones of high resistance readings indicative of structural remains. A twin-probe system was also used in an adjacent area 100 x 40m and gave similar indications. As a result an excavation trench 7 x 5m was opened to explore the nature of these remains further. The trench lay on the tip of a mound some 2.5m in height. Excavation revealed a complex of walling lines, presumably reflecting the latest phases in a substantially rebuilt and adapted series of structural sequences heavily subsumed by sand. Excavation continued for approximately one week after which segments of three recognisable structures could be determined.

All three structures are likely to belong to the later Iron Age and had become infilled with aeolian sand. Features included walling complexes showing a variety of constructional types, the remains of a stone-sided tank with grey clay luting and shell middens. Soil stabilisation lines were also evident together with post-abandonment phases containing animal bone, shell midden and antler. Further work will continue in 2010.

Archive: Finds – Western Isles Museum Service. Paper – Birmingham
Funder: University of Birmingham

Nisabost, Isle of Harris

Excavation

Carol Knott

NG 04009 96585 An investigation was undertaken at a findspot of human remains under the terms of the Historic Scotland human remains call-off contract. The burial was eroding out of a sand face above high water mark. Excavation established that the burial was an inhumation, lying tilted towards the right side, in a narrow stone-lined cist tapering to a width of 0.25m at the base, SW-NE aligned, which had been cut into sand. Only the upper part of the inhumation survived and much of this was in a fragile condition. The

lower part had been lost to erosion and ground deflation to the E. One large capping stone, collapsed and fractured and overlain by a scatter of pebbles, was identified. No artefacts were recovered.

This burial lay within 2.5m of a previous grave on a similar alignment investigated in 1994–95. This was an extended supine inhumation laid directly into an unlined sand-cut grave, although possibly marked by a low cairn, accompanied by artefacts including a Viking-period whetstone and remains of an iron knife.

Small fragments of probably human bone were also identified at the foreshore 10m to the W of these graves. While they did not appear to be directly associated with further human remains they do suggest the presence of other graves in the vicinity.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

Chapel, Rubh' an Teampaill

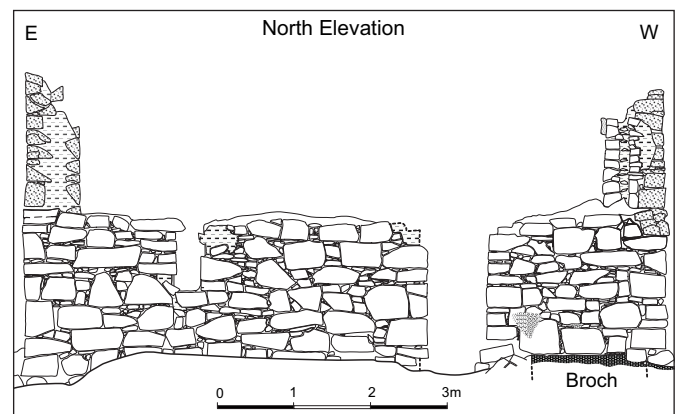
Structural survey

CM Knott

NF 97000 91341 A small roofless late medieval chapel stands on the exposed headland of Rubh' an Teampaill overlooking the Sound of Harris, about 2.5km to the NW of the township of Taobh Tuath (Northton). A survey was undertaken in March 2009 prior to the consolidation of the structure. Elevations of each of the interior and exterior faces were produced using rectified photography, together with a ground plan. The structure proved to be largely of a single period, but contained re-used masonry from earlier builds.

Report: Western Isles SMR

Funder: Heritage Lottery Fund and Historic Scotland



Medieval chapel, Rubh' an Teampaill, N exterior elevation

Lochs

Achmore Stone Circle

Survey

MR Curtis

NB 317 292 For many years the tip of one megalith of the stone circle has been identifiable protruding from 1.1m deep peat. It is not vertical, but at an angle, suggesting that the megalith leans at a slope of about c45° outwards from the circle. Peat cutting in 2009 reached the base of the megalith and removed half of its socket hole. Eight packing stones were partially or totally exposed, of which at least three are now dislodged. They are up to 0.32 x 0.21 x 0.32m in size. Only part of the upper face of the megalith was exposed. It is 0.70m wide at the base of the peat bank, up to 0.63m high and 0.10m thick at one edge. With the exposed tip of the megalith 0.45m long, 0.77m hidden in uncut peat, <0.63m exposed at the base of the cut peat bank, and >0.20m below the base of the cut peat, the megalith must be at least 2.05m



Achmore Stone Circle

tall. A gritty peat halo indicates disintegration of the surface of the megalith. The packing stones are in two or more layers, as at another megalith at Achmore stone circle. There may have been 0.2–0.4m of peat growth when the megalith was erected, the softness of the peat creating the need for the extra support of two levels of packing stones. Peat has grown more around the megalith than elsewhere, forming a mound 1.1m deep rather than 0.55m. This natural phenomenon was also noted at Druim Dubh stone circle (*DES* 1992, 84). There is the opportunity for excavation of the remaining half of the socket hole, with identification of the cut for the socket hole, pollen analysis, radiocarbon dating etc, before further destruction by weathering and peat cutting. This is the last megalith at Achmore, Callanish 22, where such an opportunity remains.

Cleiter Village

Remains of a pre-clearance settlement

John Randall – Comann Eachdraidh na Pairc (Pairc Historical Society)

The former settlement of Cleiter is on the S side of Loch Erisort and the E side of Tob Chleiteir, a shallow inlet which is almost dry at low tide. Evidence given to the Napier Commission suggests that it was cleared in 1838, when four crofting families occupied the site. While some of the buildings may have been re-occupied for a time since then, the extensive remains visible today of houses, barns, iodhlainn (stack-yards), a kiln, mill, dykes and cultivation beds appear to be those of the pre-clearance village and may represent one of the best examples in Lewis of a pre-crofting settlement based on the run-rig system.

There is also clear evidence of human use of the site in prehistoric times with several standing stones, stone circles, and other structures, many of which may be aligned on the Pairc hills (notably Sidhean an Airgid) to the SW. Research into this period of occupation has been undertaken by Ron and Margaret Curtis and others, but does not form part of the current SRP project, which commenced at Cleiter Village on 4 May 2009.

The former village occupies an area of c0.25 of a square km on a grassy slope below Beinn Chleiteir, with open outlooks to the N, W and S. The former houses are at different locations about half way down the slope between Beinn Chleiteir and Tob Chleiteir. While a number of linear dykes, presumably field boundaries, can be identified on the ground and from aerial photographs, there is no sign of the rectangular or symmetrical boundaries characteristic of more recent crofting townships in which individual crofts are demarcated. Rather, the land appears to have been cultivated under the former run-rig system, whereby each crofter was allocated a different piece of land each year within a series of larger fields.

A series of plans drawn by Carol Knott show the main structures evident on the ground today, including what appear to be the remains of:

- Six possible blackhouses at NB 28923 19885 and NB 28826 19723, two in the central complex at NB 28841 19691, and two isolated blackhouses at NB 28805 19631 and NB 28745 19405 at the southern end of the site. Most of these structures show signs of internal division between the house area and the byre area.
- Five possible barns or out-buildings physically connected with the blackhouses, of which four are attached to the central complex, at NB 29823 19885 and NB 28841 19691.
- One well preserved kiln barn, set into the corner of an iodhlann close to the central complex, at NB 28821 19681.
- Three other possible iodhlainn or stack-yards close to blackhouses at NB 28925 19852, NB 28826 19723, and NB 28798 19709.
- A small almost circular stone structure, possibly a hut, at NB 28734 19764.

Not shown on the plans is the remains of a mill on Amhuinn na Muilne near the head of Tob Chleiteir at approximately NB 287 192.

There are a number of documentary references to Cleiter (or Cleitir, as it was more usually spelt in the 18th and early

19th centuries) and its occupation. It formed part of a tack let to Rory MacIenlan or MacIennan in and around 1766 (Rental of Park). By 1788 the tenant was Angus Smith for a tack including Habost and Cleiter (Rental of the Lewis Crop 1788–91). By 1802 the tenant appears to have been Allan Morrison, who remained the tenant until at least 1807. By around this time there are records of others with interests in Cleiter – Allan Montgomery is listed as someone involved in kelp manufacture at Cleiter, and in 1810 Angus Smith (possibly not the same person who was tenant in 1788) is referred to as sub-tenant. It may be that there were sub-tenants much earlier than this date – each of whom would presumably have had a share of the land under cultivation in the run-rig system.

In 1825 we find the first reference (in the militia list for the parish of Lochs) to Malcolm Smith (also known as Calum TAILLEAR), who is described as a shepherd at Cleiter with five children. David Smith, presumably one of these children, appears in the militia list for 1828. But Alexander Ross was also living at Cleiter by 1826 (Gaelic School Society records), and according to Donald Mackay of Kershader in the Third Statistical Account there were four or five crofters when Cleiter was cleared for sheep in 1838.

We know more about some of these people. John Smith gave evidence to the Napier Commission at Keose in 1883, then aged 75 and was described as a crofter from Balallan. He related how his father and family had been forced to move from Eishken around 1824 to Cleiter. There is also local oral history identifying a piece of formerly cultivated land enclosed by an old turf dyke nearer the head of Loch Erisort as belonging to John Smith's father, Calum TAILLEAR.

According to Donald Mackay of Kershader, John Smith was the grandfather of another John Smith, one-time headmaster at Kershader and Carloway. He was also the father of Murdo Smith (1842–1920), who moved to 1 Shieldinish in 1886, the grandfather of Alex Smith, great-grandfather of Murdo Smith, and great-great-grandfather of Sandra McLaughlin (nee Smith) of 1 Shieldinish, whose family tree describes her great-great-grandfather John Smith as a miller.

It is tempting on the basis of this evidence to begin linking particular ruins of houses on the ground today with some of these families. Tormod Og, the furthest N, may therefore have lived at the former blackhouse at NB 28923 19885. And the central complex at NB 28841 19691, containing two 'semi-detached' blackhouses together with barns and 'porches', seems a likely candidate for the families headed by Malcolm Smith (Calum TAILLEAR) and his son John. It might further be deduced that Alexander Morrison's house might have been at NB 28826 19723, between the furthest N blackhouse and the central complex, with the Piper occupying one of the isolated blackhouses at the southern end of Cleiter.

A further interesting issue concerns the kiln near to the central complex where the Smith families may have lived, and the mill on Abhainn Muilne near the head of Tob Chleitar. Presumably, the two structures were related, with dried corn from the kiln being taken to be ground at the mill. The fact that John Smith is described as a miller in Sandra McLaughlin's family tree strengthens the theory that he and his family lived in the central complex of houses adjacent to the kiln, and also operated the mill on Abhainn na Muilne.

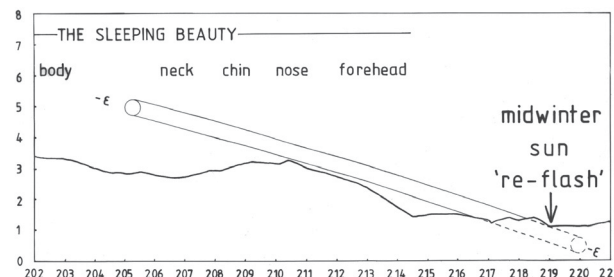
Much remains to be discovered about the remains at Cleiter and the families who lived there. There seems every prospect that archaeological excavation of some of the structures, and further oral history which may be available, particularly about the Smith family, could add to our knowledge.

Cnoc Nan Clach, Loch Erisort

Horizon survey

MR Curtis and GR Curtis

NB 2885 1897 As outlined in *DES* 2006, 175, seen from Callanish 32, the prehistoric midwinter sun skimmed the Sleeping Beauty's 'forehead', set into the left (E) side of an angular hill, Sgaoth Iosal, 19km away, at 218° azimuth, then re-appeared briefly at the right (W) side of the hill, at 219°. Seen from the NNE annular stone setting, the two orthostats in the hilltop SSW stone setting indicate the location of Sgaoth Iosal and the midwinter sun's set and re-appearance. The summit of Dun Chonuill is adjacent to Sgaoth Iosal and lies partly in front.



Callanish 32 Horizon profile: set and re-appearance of the midwinter sun

Dun Chonuill

Prehistoric stone setting (possible)

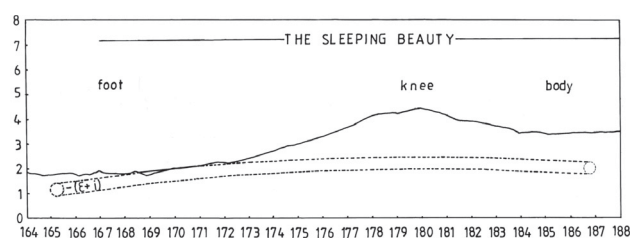
MR Curtis

NB 26109 15886 There is a putative stone setting at the top of a long smooth hillslope SW of the irregular summit of the hogback hill Dun Chonuill. It is a circular stone setting 7.6m across of five rounded stones up to c1m in size forming a semicircle, with eight smaller stones outside and four smaller stones inside the circular shape. The location of this putative site (Callanish 42) close to the summit of Dun Chonuill has been considered by M Curtis and R Curtis for a long time to be of interest to prehistoric people, because the set and re-flash of the midwinter sun at Sgaoth Iosal is indicated at several prehistoric sites. It is indicated from the two stone settings of Cnoc nan Clach (Callanish 32) (*DES* 2006, 175) and from Abhainn na Muilne standing stone (Callanish 39) (*DES* 2008, 179), and would have been seen from Beinn Chleitar stone circle and cairn (Callanish 36) (*DES* 2007, 201 and 2008, 180) and from Beinn Cleiter standing stone (Callanish 38) (*DES* 2008, 180). Dun Chonuill stands close to or directly on the viewing line to Sgaoth Iosal as seen from three of these sites. Dun Chonuill cannot be seen from Callanish 39 due to the nearby hill which hides it. Dun Chonuill is 15.5km from Sgaoth Iosal. Perhaps these sites represent changes of location from which to observe the set and re-flash of the midwinter sun as the sun's declination changed over the centuries.

Dun Chonuill

Prehistoric stone settings and backsight, horizon survey

MR Curtis



Dun Chonuill horizon profile

NB 2741 1832 A horizon survey confirmed the limited appearance of the S extreme moon at 168.5–170.5° azimuth as described previously (DES 2008, 179–180).

Dun Chonuill

Prehistoric stone setting and backsight

MR Curtis

NB 26233 15668 There is a circular stone setting on the SE slope of Dun Chonuill at the edge of a fairly level area above the watershed between it and Cadha Cleit, and on a low natural mound of exposed bedrock. All the stones sit on bare rock, not in socket holes. The stone setting is 5m across. It consists of eight or nine rounded stones c0.50m in size, and a group of about eight packing stones about c0.20–0.30m in size marking the former position of a stone. At the centre of the circular stone setting is a pair of stones, one 0.65 x 0.65 x 0.65m, and 0.15m away, a flatter stone 0.85 NW/SE x 0.40 SW/NE x c0.25m, which may have fallen. There is another pair of stones c0.45m in size and 0.75m apart, 0.5m outside and to the NE of the circular stone setting.

There is a stone partly covered in peat, 0.90 x 0.80 x 0.90m, 17m outside and downhill to the NE of the circular stone setting. From this potential backsight marker stone, the circular stone setting and the two pairs of stones act as a foresight framing the lower part of Sleeping Beauty's 'forehead' 215–220° azimuth. The pair of stones inside the circular stone setting formed part of the foresight alignment as at other sites, where orthostats in the foresight stone setting indicated the location of the midwinter sun's or S extreme moon's brief re-appearance.



Callanish 41 – SW horizon seen from the backsight stance. A pair of stones in the circular stone setting (one of them fallen) indicate the location of the midwinter sun's brief appearance

It seems that from the backsight stance at this site, Callanish 41, a person could have seen the midwinter sun appear briefly at the 'wart' on Sleeping Beauty's 'forehead'. There is a large rock to the NE of the circular stone setting close to the viewing line. It is typical of many which lie on the hillside and is not thought to be part of the setting. Of the pair of stones inside the circle, only the upper part of the left-hand SE stone is clear below Sleeping Beauty's 'wart', but the right-hand (fallen?) stone is hidden by the convexity of the mound and by the vegetation. If erect, its upper part would be visible between the left hand stone and the large extraneous rock, ie the pair of stones inside the circle indicate the 'wart' on Sleeping Beauty's 'forehead' and the midwinter sun. If a theodolite horizon survey confirms the brief appearance of the midwinter sun at Dun Chonuill, Callanish 41, this site will be the fourth from which a re-gleam or re-flash phenomenon could be seen at Sleeping Beauty's 'forehead'.

North Uist

Balranald

Survey

Kate MacDonald and Rebecca Rennell – Uist Archaeology

NF 6974 7076 Disturbed human remains were found in a pile of recently deposited sand and subsequently surveyed on the 14 October 2009. The disturbed human remains included several long bones, fragments of skull and mandible, fragments of pelvis, several vertebrae and the coccyx. Several of the long bones showed signs of recent weathering, due to exposure, and possible animal damage. The fragmentary nature of the skull and pelvis is also likely to be a factor of recent exposure. *In situ* human bone was also visible in the exposed face of the dunes immediately above the disturbed remains, where the presence of rabbits was the likely explanation for the recent disturbance. The *in situ* human remains were in a large midden that runs from NF 6970 7119 to NF 6973 7057 (NF67SE 6; NF67SE 3; NF67SE 8).

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: CNES SMR

Funder: Western Isles Archaeology Service

Beinn Langais, Isle of North Uist

Watching brief

Kate MacDonald and Rebecca Rennell – Uist Archaeology

NF 844 657 A watching brief was carried out on 16–19 February 2009 during the extraction of gravel for the construction of a footpath. The extraction pits were on the northern flank of Beinn Langais, an area that was the focus for activity throughout the Neolithic period. There are two scheduled ancient monuments less than 600m from the pits; Pobuill Fhinn a stone circle (NF86NW 7), and Barpa Langass (NF86NW 6), an early Neolithic chambered burial cairn. Evidence for an early settlement, of Neolithic or perhaps even earlier date, had been discovered during widening of the main road c800m to the N of the site. No features of archaeological significance were found during the excavation of the four gravel pits.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: CNES SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: North Uist Woodland Trust

Berneray WTW, Isle of North Uist

Evaluation and watching brief

Alan Matthews, Katie Sludden and Kevin Paton – Rathmell

Archaeology Limited

NF 8735 7401 to NF 9070 7935 Monitoring was undertaken 13 October–16 December 2008 on the insertion of a water pipeline. During the initial works a continual archaeological presence was maintained on site. A targeted evaluation was then carried out on a section of the pipeline in an archaeologically sensitive area. In all cases disturbance to known archaeological and historical sites was within the impacts outlined in the desk-based assessment and in some cases was completely avoided. No significant new prehistoric deposits were discovered.

Archive: RCAHMS. Report: Western Isles Archaeological Service

Funder: Jacobs Engineering UK

Ceardach Ruadh, Baile Sear

Community excavation

Kate MacDonald and Rebecca Rennell – Uist Archaeology

NF 7754 6172 A small rescue excavation was carried out at the extensive midden and settlement site at Ceardach Ruadh, (NF76SE 9). Local school children helped to carry out the excavation as part of a collaborative project organised by the cultural co-ordinator service of the CNES education department, the Access Archaeology group and Uist

Archaeology. The excavation focused on a small area on the foreshore where archaeological deposits had recently been exposed through erosion.

The excavation revealed the remains of a possible Iron Age wheelhouse. An area of shingle was cleared, exposing deep floor deposits abutting a possible pier. Large amounts of animal bone and pottery were recovered from the floor deposits. Small finds included an almost complete pot and a single piece of flint. The pottery included wavy cordon decorations and everted rim ware indicating middle to late Iron Age dates. The remains lie 20m to the N of Iron Age structures and burials excavated in the 1960s to 1990s (NF76SE 9), and are probably part of the same settlement complex.

Archive and Report: CNES SMR and RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar

Druim na Croise

Cup Marks

George Currie

NF 87324 76672 An exposed area of bedrock at Druim na Croise bears four possible cup marks.

Hanglam, Balranald, Isle of North Uist

Rescue excavation

Robert Will – GUARD

NF 7161 6824 Following a report to Western Isles Council that a burial was eroding out of the beach at Balranald a small excavation was undertaken to recover the archaeological remains before further erosion occurred. The project fell in the remit of the Historic Scotland human remains call-off contract. The burial had already been partly excavated and backfilled but had previously suffered from the effects of erosion. A skeleton was exposed but had been disturbed by erosion and many of the bones were not in their original position. The remains were recorded and removed to Glasgow for temporary storage on the 9 April 2009. A small sherd of possible Beaker pottery was also recovered.

Funder: Historic Scotland

Machair House, 3 Malacleit, Isle of North Uist

Evaluation

Kate MacDonald and Rebecca Rennell – Uist Archaeology

NF 79816 74990 An evaluation was undertaken 10–12 August 2009 in advance of the construction of a house. The work was required due to previous discoveries of burials in the immediate vicinity, possibly part of a cist cemetery (NF77SE 9).

A total of seven trenches were excavated, covering 10% of the footprint of the proposed house and septic tank. A number of archaeological features relating to post-medieval domestic and agricultural activities were discovered. The remains of a peat stack were recorded in Trench 2. In Trenches 1 and 3, the remains of a masonry dyke were identified, possibly associated with a fence post. Metalworking debris was also found in Trench 6. The depth of these deposits suggests that they relate to post-medieval settlement.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: CNES SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr and Mrs Wakeling

South Uist

13 Aird, Isle of Benbecula

Evaluation

Kate MacDonald and Rebecca Rennell – Uist Archaeology

NF 76355 54755 An evaluation was undertaken 24–28 August 2009 in advance of the construction of a house. The work was required due to the site's proximity to a long cist burial (NF 76306 54780 – SMR 5040). Five trenches were excavated,

covering 10% of the footprint of the proposed house. No archaeological deposits or features were identified in the trenches. Two concrete platforms to the E of the development area may relate to temporary army buildings reportedly put up on this site during WW2.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: CNES SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Kenneth MacDonald

Airidh nam Ban, Loch Aineort

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

Kate MacDonald

NF 7905 2867 to NF 7926 2915 A second walkover survey of c10ha was undertaken in January 2009 to assess the archaeological implications of an extension to an existing forestry development. During the previous survey (DES 2008, 184) six sites relating to post-medieval settlement and land use were recorded. This survey identified two sites from this period.

NF 79212 28761 Blackhouse.

NF 7923 2881 Dyke (partially recorded in 2007 survey).

Extensive groundworks had been carried out prior to the survey and it was not possible to determine whether archaeological remains had been destroyed or obscured in these areas.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: CNES SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr A MacDonald

Balivanich Primary School, Isle of Benbecula

Evaluation

Victoria Clements and Alan Hunter Blair – AOC Archaeology Group

NF 7742 5530 An evaluation was carried out 8–12 June 2009 prior to construction of a new primary school. The 10% sample evaluation consisted of 27 trenches covering a total basal area of 2850m². The work revealed numerous features including several walls, a hearth and a variety of pit and posthole features, all of which are probably medieval/early post-medieval in date.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar

Borve Machair and Rudha na Sithean, Isle of Benbecula

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

Robin Volkers

NF 7700 5001 (1km square centred on) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out between 2004 and 2009 in order to identify archaeological features on Borve machair and Rudha na Sithean, and to establish if these sites merited further investigation. The majority of the sites identified have produced pottery sherds that are typical of Iron Age settlement in the Western Isles, but a sherd of Norse platter ware has also been recovered. The sites are currently being damaged by ploughing and rabbits.

Borve Machair The survey area included two scheduled ancient monuments; a medieval hall-house (Borve Castle, NF75SE 12), and a medieval chapel overlying an earlier settlement mound (Teampull Bhuirgh, NF75SE 13). The survey identified a further 13 mounds, the largest c100m across.

Rudha na Sithean The survey area included two scheduled ancient monuments; a cairn with a cist (NF74NE 12), and a settlement mound listed as a souterrain (NF74NE 10). The settlement mound is set within a rectangular stone-walled enclosure (52 x 38m). Approximately 70m to the SW, a distinct cropmark is visible on satellite images taken in September 2004. The cropmark consists of a rectangular structure, 35 x 17m with rounded corners. The structure is not visible on the ground. Two other large mounds are visible in this area. The survey also identified intertidal peat deposits on the foreshore.

The peat had been exposed by coastal erosion and contained preserved wood.

Report: CNES SMR

Cille Bhrighde (West Kilbride), Isle of South Uist

Evaluation

Kate MacDonald

NF 7505 1435 An evaluation was undertaken in December 2007 on the site of a single house development. Four 1 x 1m test pits were excavated down to the surface of the natural glacial till. No archaeological deposits or finds were recorded in the test pits; however, upstanding remains were visible in the vicinity of the building plot.

NF 75040 14362 Clearance cairn

NF 79212 28761 (centred on) Earthen dyke

Archive and Report: RCAHMS (intended). Report: CNES SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr Andrew Marshall

Community Wind Farm, Loch Carnan, Isle of South Uist

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

Kate MacDonald

NF 8052 4406 to NF 8207 4203 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out on the site of a three-turbine wind farm at Loch Carnan in November 2008. The survey covered c31ha, and identified two new sites.

NF 80925 42808 Flat-topped cairn, 22m across.

NF 81507 42557 Standing stone.

It is possible that other prehistoric remains are concealed beneath deep deposits of peat in the survey area.

Archive and Report: RCAHMS (intended). Report: CNES SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Stòras Uibhist

14 Torlum, Isle of Benbecula

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

Kate MacDonald

NF 7859 5126 to NF 7874 5130 A second walkover survey of c0.75ha was undertaken in January 2008 to assess the archaeological implications of an extension to an existing forestry development. No new sites were identified.

Archive and Report: RCAHMS (intended). Report: CNES SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr A Monk

Tuzo Close, Balivanich, Isle of Benbecula

Evaluation

Kate MacDonald

NF 7757 5532 An evaluation was undertaken in April 2008 on the site of a housing development. The building plot lies on the edge of Cnoc Sornain, a large eroding mound with evidence of Iron Age structural remains (NF75NE 17). Three evaluation trenches covering c10m² were excavated. The excavation revealed a cultivation horizon beneath natural accumulations of sand. These deposits had been truncated by recent activity on the site, including the construction of pre-fabricated post-war buildings. No other archaeological deposits or features were recorded.

Archive and Report: RCAHMS (intended). Report: CNES SMR and RCAHMS

Funder: Mr Alex Stewart

Uist Island Dun Investigation – Dun Borosdale

Preliminary investigation

Robert Lenfert – University of Nottingham

NF 7814 5285 Dun Borosdale (Borasdail) was recorded as above water in the 1904 6" OS map and was reported as

inaccessible in 1915. No further visual indication was made in 1965 when re-visited by OS. Underwater investigation on 20–25 July 2009 confirmed the presence of the dun near the centre of the loch connected to the SW shore by a causeway. The causeway continued sporadically at maximum depths of 2.5–3.0m and was only seen as one to two courses of stone overall, probably due to silting. After approximately 80m it recovered, reaching 4–5 courses at c1.5–2.0m in height as it connected to the dun. The dun itself is typical of many prehistoric dry stone structures which initially appear as a large unconsolidated pile of collapsed rubble.

Dun Borosdale measured some 15–17m across and on the NNE segment of the dun intact walling was visible at a depth of c2m, extending in a segment of an arc for 3m, denoting a circular structure. The stonework was of neatly joining dry stone construction. The surrounding area was obscured by rubble which fell away sharply to the loch bottom, 3–5m below. The centre of the dun is a tumulus of stone which reaches to within 1.5m of the loch surface. The site is probably prehistoric in origin given the circular layout and dimensions, which roughly correspond with documented examples of 'Atlantic roundhouses' in the Western Isles.

Report: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: University of Nottingham

Stornoway

Back Tolsta Intake Chamber, Off Road Parking and Quad Access Track

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

Claire Shaw – Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd

NB 51318 46446 to NB 51919 45706 In May–June 2009 a desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted to assess the potential impacts upon the archaeology and cultural heritage of the construction of the proposed intake chamber, off road parking and quad access track, extending from the B895 (NB 51919 45706) to the dam on Loch Lonadagro (NB 51318 46446). One site was identified within 200m of the proposed route of the off road parking and quad access track. A blanket of peat across the area may indicate that archaeological remains may survive in good condition below the surface. However, as no excavation is taking place, there is no mitigation in relation to the proposed works.

Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Scottish Water Solutions

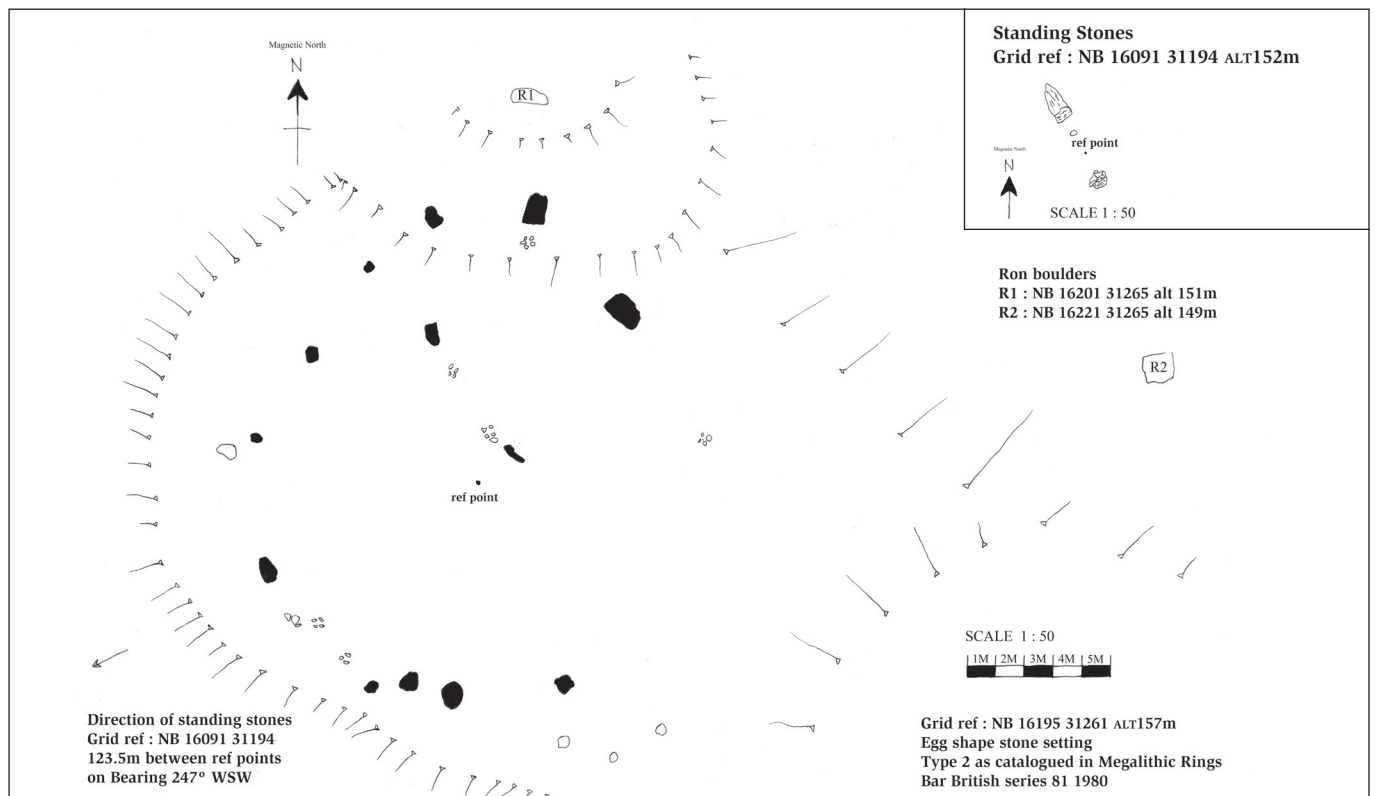
Uig

Beinn Fuathabhal, Isle of Lewis

Survey

David Godwin and Margaret Curtis

NB 16195 31261 **Stone circle** (altitude 157m) The shape of the stone circle is a type 2 egg as catalogued in Thom AS and Burl A (1980) Megalithic rings *BAR British series*, 81 and is the first of this type recorded on the Isle of Lewis. The circle is c16 x 19m and consists of 13 stones, five stone settings and three outer stones. The stone circle is SSE of the summit of Beinn Fuathabhal on a rise of bedrock, in a small valley between two ridges. The outcrop of rock slopes gently to the S with a sharp drop to the N. The stones are on a natural ridge of rock with the central stones on a slightly raised area. The area inside the stones appears to have been cleared of rocks and boulders. The stones in the circle range in size from 0.3 x 0.32 x 0.28m to 1.2 x 0.7 x 0.59m. Some are sitting on the bedrock, others have packer stones to hold them up at an angle. The views from inside the circle include all the major Callanish sites and Great Bernera, including



Stone circle on Beinn Fuathabhail

Lag Na Caillich stone of Bostadh. On the high ridge on the N side of the circle the outer stone is one of a pair of stones known as Ron's Boulders (NB 16221 31256 and NB 16201 31265), first noted by Ron and Margaret Curtis.

NB 16091 31194 **Pair of standing stones** (altitude 152m) One of the pair of standing stones is erect and one has fallen. The upright stone is 1.07m H x 0.66m W x 0.44m D with a packer stone 0.24 x 0.21m. The fallen stone is 1.32m H x 0.8m W x 0.54m D and the packer stone for this appears to be in its original position and measures 0.46 x 0.27m. The two packer stones are 1.56m apart and the two standing stones are 2.25m apart. The standing stones are sited on bare bedrock on the edge of the contour in the landscape with a sharp drop to the S. The sites were surveyed on 11 June 2009.

Archive: Western Isles SMR

Cnip Headland, Uig, Isle of Lewis

Excavation

Olivia Lelong – GUARD

NB 0998 3639 Several inhumation burials were recovered 19–24 January 2009 under the Historic Scotland human remains call-off contract. One of the burials was in a short cist that was eroding from the base of a large deflation hollow, close to the site of a previously excavated burial cairn and cist. A second burial site was discovered during the course of the fieldwork, when disarticulated bone was observed in the surface of a stone-covered mound 3m to the S. It consisted of the articulated and disarticulated remains of at least three individuals. They had been placed on a sandy mound that was partially revetted by a stone kerb and were accompanied by two jet beads and a copper alloy pin. A third feature that was initially thought to be the capping of a long cist was investigated to the N, but it proved not to seal any burials. The form of the excavated burials and the artefacts suggest a date in the 2nd or 3rd millennium BC, consistent with the other finds in the vicinity.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: RCAHMS and Western Isles SMR
Funder: Historic Scotland

Cnoc Dubh Gearraidh

Watching brief

James Crawford

NB 23213 30225 A further watching brief carried out on the construction of a new fank (see DES 2008, 186 for details of previous work), revealed a fallen orthostat and sub-walling in the area of a path extension on the W side of the new fank. The fallen orthostat is 1.42 x 0.86 x 0.23m and appears to have remains of walling at its former footing. Although the feature has not been excavated, it is likely that the orthostat has collapsed in the construction of the run rigs together with the spoiling of the walling. This orthostat, if standing, would possibly have borne comparison with the nearby scheduled stone site of Aribh nam bidearan (SAM 189).

Eilean Bernera Beag

Erosion survey

James Crawford

NB 1450 4160 Monitoring of erosion sites revealed a 2m oval stone setting (site 62) which has the same basic spatial layout as previously recorded at site 36. Adjacent is the midden and charcoal profile which has now eroded by c0.5m. The stone settings are now inundated by shell sand.

Loch Roag Islands Survey

Survey

James Crawford

A fourth year of survey of uninhabited islands of W and E Loch Roag was undertaken, and the following islands were surveyed in 2009.

Glas Eilean, West Loch

NB 13715 33609 An 1854 OS survey cairn.

NB 13788 33634 A 2m circular depression tapering to seaward. 0.5m deep. Represents probable prehistoric hut site.

Mas Sgeir, East Loch

Note: this rock as its name suggests was classified as a rock outcrop in the 1854 OS survey as against an island despite it being of significant size. It is the most northerly island in

Loch Roag and is much exposed on all sides to breaking seas from the SSW and NNW. It is of particular interest in that the peat remains, though much eroded, indicate a very different environment in the past. Of particular interest outwith its two archaeological remains are the substantial remains of animal bones lodged in crevices.

NB 14229 43951 Large boulder with upright stone settings against it. Represents the remains of a prehistoric hut site.

NB 14222 43943 Partial remains of a kerb cairn much denuded by breaking seas sitting on the remains of peat. Prehistoric.

Bearnaraigh Beag, Little Bernera

Note: Sites within the village head dyke and information relating to the land division of the island are excluded from this survey report (due to the importance of their early development) and will be the subject of separate reports in 2010. Also excluded is the graveyard which was subject to an EDM survey in 1997 which has yet to be written up. Each site has been given a unique number (eg S1 is Site 1).

NB 14118 40545 The site lying 400m SW of the village has terracing and walling to suggest a prehistoric date (S1).

NB 13958 40498 A 5m diameter burial cairn 0.9m high which has been robbed out at some period. Iron age (S2).

NB 13947 40528 This general area is known as Faing (stock enclosure) and a wall runs from NB 13935 40514 to NB 13972 40544 forming an enclosure with a 4 x 3m rubble wall hut at its western end with the wall eroding by the sea. Though this wall/hut could be attributed to a late date ie 18th century, there is evidence elsewhere on the island to suggest that it could be of prehistoric date (S3).

NB 14075 40639 Summit cairn created by two large orthostats, possibly OS 1854 survey (S4).

NB 14008 40888 Single chamber blackhouse measuring 11.75 x 3.30m internally with door to NW (S5).

NB 13948 40850 Possible OS trig site of 1854 (S6).

NB 13940 41070 Remains of rubble stock pen surviving to a height of 0.3–0.4m, measuring c40 x 25m. 18th century (S7).

NB 13860 41230 Small hut c4 x 2m below escarpment. There are other stone settings amongst the undergrowth. The site appears to be prehistoric and a possible homestead site (S8).

NB 13725 41516 A 3 x 3m spread of stones forming a small mound with the possibility of kerbstones 0.4m high. Prehistoric (S9).

NB 13693 41694 A 0.6m high cairn, possible fishing marker (S10).

NB 13660 41316 Small cairn overlying substantial stone material of possible burial cairn. Prehistoric (S11).

NB 14168 40786 On prominent knoll overlooking village and in front of wall, 2m circular setting of orthostats, the highest being 1m. Prehistoric (S12).

NB 13680 41186 Remains of hut measuring 3 x 2m at top of storm beach, now eroding badly. 19th century (S13).

NB 13553 41499 Foundations of a rectangular building built on a pattern that is distinct from the usual vernacular mode. These are level with the surrounding turf and measure 4 x 5m externally and orientated 5° SE of true E–W. The structure sits directly above the cliff face on a rock outcrop above the surrounding area with the Gearraidh area of Loch Beag slightly N of it. At the foot of the outcrop, there is a curving wall. The site is ecclesiastical and if not a Teampuill (possibly St Donnan's), a Blessing House (S14).

NB 13558 41511 Remains of a cellular hut on an eroding cliff edge. Probably late medieval (S15).

NB 14240 41100 Enclosure marked on the 1854 OS map is a hillock surrounded by a stone and turf wall. It is part of another enclosure lying to the S; also attached are a series

of dykes and small enclosures of some significance, possibly prehistoric (S16).

NB 14202 41909 A small terrace, 4 x 5m, on the side of a hill. Medieval. (S17).

NB 14285 41241 Indiscriminate pile of stones beside bedrock, another with no apparent pattern was recorded 9m to the S. Possible land gathers of rigs. (S18).

NB 13939 41115 A barely discernable oval setting of stone footing beside a stream is probably a very early horizontal mill that has been robbed out for the adjacent later stone dyke. Upstream there are traces of what appears to be a dam. Late medieval. (S19).

NB 13915 41338 Traces of hut footing now almost obliterated by vegetation. (S20).

NB 13886 41342 Small hut built into one of the main walls next to the wall's gate. It survives to a height of 1m and measures c2 x 2m. 18th century (S21).

NB 13919 41390 Near the summit of Greag Ghrodaig, a large boulder has been subject to clearance and possibly constitutes a viewing point over the W of the island. 5m to the W lays a substantial fallen orthostat 1.8 x 0.7m (S22).

NB 13900 41470 Marked on the 1854 OS. This stock pen c33 x 16m survives to a maximum height of 0.8m of rubble wall. At its NE end, a structure has been formed to provide habitation. Probable 18th century (S23).

NB 13840 41499 Remains of a 3 x 2m hut which abuts the bedrock of a gully. Medieval (S24).

NB 13888 41590 Significant site showing several footings of cellular structures and walls. Their northerly faces are being eroded by the sea and this erosion has exposed the profiles of some of the structures. Lenses of charcoal were seen in some of these profiles. One structure measuring 2m across its face is in the process of being destroyed. All structures are on glacial till and probably Neolithic (S25).

NB 13948 41500 Terrace formed using boulders which have slipped, 7 x 3m. Prehistoric (S26).

NB 14037 41484 Remains of substantial wall isolating peninsula, which has now disappeared into the sea but appears on the 1854 OS map. Wall is eroding on its NW face. Prehistoric (S27).

NB 14107 41237 Signs of extraction of substantial stone slabs. Prehistoric quarry against hillside (S28).

NB 14122 41293 Small setting of carefully placed stones measuring 0.5 x 0.5m and 0.6m deep is likely to be a well. Date uncertain (S29).

NB 14090 41460 Marked on the 1854 OS map as a stockyard but is clearly a figure of eight house with substantial foundations and a small chamber at its NW end with adjacent terrace. Iron Age (S30).

NB 14102 41444 Lying directly below the figure of eight structure on a storm beach are remains of a 4 x 2m hut constructed in beach boulders and eroding on its N elevation. 18th century (S31).

NB 14062 41404 Sitting on a peninsula are a group of orthostats forming a hut foundation c3.8 x 2.5m with another structure slightly N. Iron Age (S32).

NB 13969 41540 Sitting directly above the present beach, a rock shelter formed against a bedrock outcrop. Prehistoric/Iron Age (S34).

NB 14431 41232 Wall constructed across a small gully and a possible small hut, now being eroded by the sea. This is the first of several features running in a gully from the beach to the interior of the island which appear to be linked. Prehistoric (S35).

NB 41225 41201 This site sits directly above S35 where the gully opens out onto a small plateau. The sea-facing entrance has a small circular hut incorporated into the wall.

In the level area are the remains of at least three slightly oval huts. Heavy undergrowth may be partially concealing an additional two huts. Prehistoric (S36).

NB 14397 41133 Tordal summit cairn. 1854 OS trig station (S37).

NB 14445 41132 This stock pen appears to relate to S36. The walls form a very small stock pen running between the gully bedrock. Prehistoric (S38).

NB 14440 41070 Larger of the two stock pens which appear to relate to S36. Recorded in 1854 OS survey with walls running across the gully E-W, with another wall to the E blocking a gap in the bedrock. Prehistoric (S39).

NB 14425 41075 A 4.0 x 2.5m hut formed against bedrock. Late medieval (S40).

NB 14408 41080 Remains of a denuded stock pen incorporating hut. Late medieval (S41).

NB 14414 40906 Semi-circular platform formed by large boulders overlooking one of the main gullies running N-S through the island. At the N end of the platform, there is a small revetted wall. Late medieval (S42).

NB 14573 41802 Indiscriminate structure against bedrock, possibly a hut. (S43).

NB 14471 40833 At the southern end of the same gully, which is the central high outcrop of the island, a placement of stones against a bedrock outcrop appears to be a burial of some type (possibly human). It measures 0.6 x 2.3m and curves against the bedrock (S44).

NB 14487 40845 Rock shelter against bedrock. Prehistoric (S45).

NB 14559 40716 A single chamber blackhouse lying N-S with a corn drying kiln at its northern end forming a T-shape with the kiln lying W-E. The blackhouse is marked on the 1854 OS map but not the kiln. 18th century (S46).

NB 14543 40695 Adjacent stackyard and terraces to S46 which are shown on the 1854 OS map as a house (S47).

NB 14600 40837 Small corrie overlooking one of the main gullies which has been used as a stockfold. Its western end is walled in two places and its eastern end drops down to the gully floor. Several large slabs of unknown function lie at the centre of the corrie. Medieval (S48).

NB 14484 41184 Small oval hut 4 x 2m with two chambers set in sand. 17th century (S49).

NB 14742 40758 A massive division wall runs across one of the major N-S gullies. The base of the wall measures 2.7m and has a gateway at its centre. The western section of the wall measures 23m and its eastern section 12m. Iron Age (S50).

NB 14737 40729 A circular depression, 6m in diameter, lies just S of S50 and may be a high status building. The wall features described may have been associated with this building. Iron Age (S51).

NB 14747 40702 Wall running E-W as S50 forming an enclosure for S51. The wall has a structure midway along its length. Its form was obscured by blown sand (S52).

NB 14751 40843 This site was used for extracting building sand for some of the villages of Bernera Mhor until shortly after WW2. Extraction was ceased on the discovery of skeletal remains (Mr JJ MacIver, pers comm.). Flat stones have been laid on a section of disturbed ground, and this may indicate the position of the remains. The 1946 RAF aerial survey shows a considerable area of open sand at this site. Viking (S53).

NB 14810 40710 Rock shelter formed against bedrock of eastern end of main gully. Prehistoric (S54).

NB 14791 40750 Rectangular hut 3 x 2m formed at the foot of gully bedrock. 19th century (S55).

NB 14810 40805 Summit cairn of Greaval represented by a single prominent stone. 19th century (S56).

NB 14815 41120 A 3m diameter burial cairn 0.9m high with revetted stones. Iron Age (S57).

NB 15035 40820 An 8 x 5m platform. Next to the site is a high quality quartz outcrop. Prehistoric (S58).

NB 15109 40598 A level platform has been constructed on an area called Buaile Pabanish (priest's enclosure). A dyke delineates this feature. The extreme southern aspect of the dyke was the landing point for burials in the graveyard. Iron Age (S59).

NB 15090 40582 A 3 x 2m turf and stone footprint of hut with a doorway facing N and a clear pathway, which heads N in the direction of the graveyard. Iron Age (S60).

NB 15680 40100 Rubble wall eroding from sandbank adjacent to boulder beach (S61).

Rediscovering the Abandoned Township of Bostadh (Bosta)

Landscape survey

David Godwin on behalf of Bostadh Archaeological Group

Bostadh Archaeological Group carried out a landscape survey in March 2009 as part of the SRP Project. We have recorded 66 features to date and have given each feature a unique number (eg 1 is Site 1) a brief site description, a measured survey, a photograph and a 10 figure grid reference. Sites relating to modern features and those outside of the area of Bostadh survey are not listed.

NB 14372 40022 (1) Blackhouse (byre dwelling and barn) converted to Shielling. Elevation 37m.

NB 14388 39988 (2) Blackhouse (byre dwelling and barn) converted to Shielling. Elevation 27m.

NB 14271 39958 (3) Blackhouse (with fireplace and chimney) converted to sheep fank and enclosure/garden plot. Elevation 27m.

NB 14219 39882 (4) Blackhouse (byre dwelling) with porch. Elevation 29m.

NB 14280 39785 (5) Blackhouse (byre dwelling and barn). Elevation 28m.

NB 14094 40092 (6) Blackhouse with possible bothy and enclosure which appears to incorporate an earlier stone setting. Elevation 46m.

NB 14286 40259 (7) Bothy/curing house. Elevation 17m.

NB 14236 40260 (8) Bothy with connecting wall to site 9. Elevation 24m.

NB 14226 40257 (9) Bothy with connecting wall to site 8. Elevation 23m.

NB 14154 40301 (10) Bothy. Elevation 31m.

NB 13888 39951 (11) Blackhouse (byre dwelling and barn) with enclosure. Elevation 38m.

NB 13817 39947 (12) Blackhouse (Byre dwelling and barn) with enclosure. Elevation 23m.

NB 13779 39890 (13) Blackhouse (Byre dwelling and barn) converted to sheep dip. Elevation 21m.

NB 13801 39793 (14) Enclosure. Elevation 29m.

NB 13761 39708 (15) Blackhouse (byre dwelling and barn) with winnowing hole and possible corn kiln. Elevation 34m.

NB 13804 39665 (16) Enclosure/garden plot. Elevation 47m.

NB 13795 39601 (17) Blackhouse (byre dwelling) with porch and blocked doorway. Elevation 42m.

NB 13796 39525 (18) Enclosure with raised soil level with two sections of stone wall. From previous site of a blackhouse. Elevation 50m.

NB 13813 39511 (19) Corn kiln. Elevation 45m.

NB 13891 40237 (20) Blackhouse (byre dwelling and barn). Elevation 17m.

NB 14020 40137 (21) Blackhouse and barn with contraband room. Elevation 31m.

NB 13999 40084 (22) Two blackhouses (byre dwelling and barn) with well. Elevation 35m.

NB 13895 40154 (23) Enclosure. Elevation 24m.
 NB 13834 40172 (24) Blackhouse (byre dwelling and barn possibly 16th to 17th century). Elevation 25m.
 NB 13791 40006 (25) Blackhouse (byre dwelling and barn). Elevation 18m.
 NB 13949 39990 (26) Enclosure. Elevation 34m.
 NB 13868 40246 (27) Blackhouse (byre dwelling and barn). Elevation 18m.
 NB 14344 40039 (28) Enclosure/garden plot. Elevation 32m.
 NB 14264 39814 (29) Enclosure/garden plot. Elevation 28m.
 NB 14441 39684 (30) Rectangular structure. Elevation 27m.
 NB 13688 40028 (31) Enclosure/garden plot. Elevation 16m.
 NB 13773 39934 (33) Norse type mill with stone lade. Elevation 14m.
 NB 13775 39906 (34) Norse type mill with stone lade. Elevation 16m.
 NB 13701 39452 (36) The Cailleach (stone marked on 1st Edition OS map of 1850–53). Elevation 72m.
 NB 14490 39574 (37) Rectangular structure. Elevation 25m.
 NB 13981 40297 (50) Enclosure. Elevation 28m.
 NB 13778 39846 (51) Norse type mill with turf lade. Elevation 22m.
 NB 13464 40054 (52) Unidentified structure. Elevation 48m.
 NB 13475 40012 (53) Corn kiln. Elevation 49m.
 NB 13393 40339 (54) Stone wall cutting off headland. Elevation 13m.
 NB 13426 40388 (55) Shieling. Elevation 10m.
 NB 13415 40456 (56) Kelp drying beds (14 stone bays). Elevation 7m.
 NB 13383 40462 (57) Stone enclosure. Elevation 8m.
 NB 13402 40453 (58) Stone lined kelp burning bed. Elevation 9m.
 NB 13408 40435 (59) Kelp kiln. Elevation 7m.
 NB 13786 39861 (60) Dividing wall across valley up to loch. Elevation 21m.
 NB 13788 39838 (61) Structure similar in shape and size to Iron Age buildings. Elevation 25m.
 NB 14281 39819 (62) Enclosure/garden plot. Elevation 27m.
 NB 14402 39943 (63) Enclosure wall incorporating structure. Elevation 25m.
 NB 13866 40032 (64) Possible remains of blackhouse. Elevation 22m.
 NB 14444 39664 (65) Blackhouse (byre dwelling). Elevation 26m.
 NB 14230 39869 (66) Corn kiln possibly converted to site of still. Elevation 34m.
 NB 13900 40122 (67) Corn kiln. Elevation 18m.
 NB 13967 40008 (68) Possible base for turf chicken house. Elevation 35m.
 NB 13971 40013 (69) Blackhouse converted to shieling. Elevation 37m.
 NB 13766 39684 (71) Enclosure/garden plot. Elevation 46m.
 NB 13887 40207 (72) Enclosure. Elevation 21m.
 NB 14310 40271 (73) Harbour (landing stage). Elevation 2m.
 NB 13865 39503 (75) Head of loch with wall on W side of stream leading down to Norse type mill (site 51). Elevation 41m.
 NB 14033 40050 (76) Enclosure/garden plot. Elevation 36m.
 NB 14233 39714 (77) Wall line. Elevation 40m.
 NB 14490 39574 (78) Wall line with arc. Elevation 25m.
 NB 14331 39759 (79) Wall line. Elevation 26m.
 NB 14394 39737 (80) Wall line. Elevation 27m.
 NB 13674 40068 (81) Stone wall appears to have been constructed to protect raised soil level and divert rainwater. Elevation 6m.
 NB 13909 39991 (82) Wall line with circular feature. Elevation 33m.

The numbers of features are not consecutive as a number was allocated to each site as it was discovered and recorded. All grid references and elevations were sourced from a hand held GPS.

Archive: Western Isles SMR

Sponsor: Scotland's Rural Past Project

Sidhean a' Chairn Bhuidhe and Tobha Mor, Uig, Isle of Lewis

Field visit

Ian Mchardy

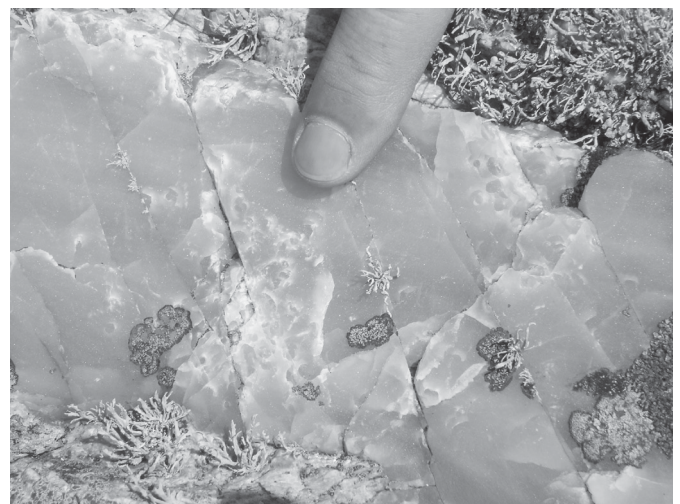
Veins of homogenous milky white quartz similar to that found at the Cnoc Dubh quartz quarry, Gearraidh na h-Aibhne, Lewis (NB 23126 30190, SMR 9648) and exhibiting similar circular impact scars have been discovered near Cliff beach, Uig. The veins are concentrated in two main areas, both upon cnoc, or small hills, separated by c0.75km. Both are in the area investigated by Ian Armit and his team during their study of the area and associated excavation of a wheel house (Armit 1994, 67–93).

NB 08790 36820 **Sidhean a' Chairn Bhuidhe** This is a small cnoc, around 100m by 70m in plan and c20m higher than the surrounding ground. Although mostly grassed there are a number of rocky outcrops on it. Three of these outcrops, two on the southern slope and one on its summit, have quartz veins of 1–2m length and 0.1–0.3m wide, exhibiting many circular impact scars, indicative of prehistoric quarrying. The lithic specialist Torben Bjarke Ballin has confirmed that the photographic evidence supports the interpretation of these outcrops as a prehistoric quartz quarry. A souterrain and structure have also been recorded at this location (SMR no. 68 and Armit, 1994 67–93).

NB 08710 37580 **Tobha Mor** On the southern side of this larger hill a cliff face of around 20–30m height has one large quartz vein covering at least 5m² of the face and numerous further smaller veins in cracks within the face. All appear to have been worked, being covered in circular impact scars. There are various ledges on the cliff, near worked veins, and a larger, gently sloping area at its base, with many small fragments of quartz gathered around each.

Downhill (S) of this cliff two further small outcrops have quartz veins of between 1–2m by 0.3m which are similarly worked, the lowest of which is surrounded by a sub-circular, roughly built walled enclosure of around 6m diameter and standing to around 1m in height. It was probably a post-medieval structure for sheep, although their coincidence is intriguing.

Armit I 1994 Archaeological field survey of the Bhaltois (Valtois) peninsula, Lewis, *Proc Soc Ant Scot* 124, 67–93.



Circular impact scars on outcrops on Sidhean a' Chairn Bhuidhe

HISTORIC SCOTLAND'S DESIGNATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC WRECKS

Sally Foster – Head of Scheduling

Historic Scotland's Inspectorate Scheduling Team identifies and designates ancient monuments under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 on behalf of Scottish Ministers. This involves compiling and publishing a schedule (a list) of nationally important monuments. The team also identifies and designates historic wreck sites under the provisions of section 1 of the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973.

We programme our designation casework in the following ways:

1. **Area-based projects** to update the statutory list of scheduled monuments. The team has a 10-year rolling plan, reviewed annually. We aim to have a firm idea of where we will work in the next three years to inform and enhance our liaison and joint-working possibilities with the RCAHMS and other stakeholders.
2. **Targeted thematic research** into particular types of monuments in order to update the statutory schedule and underpin area-based projects and **thematic scheduling projects**.
3. Reviewing and improving the accuracy of existing information on statutorily protected monuments and wreck sites (so-called **Schedule enhancement**). This is primarily as a response to internal and external requests to ensure that significant or vulnerable monuments have appropriate protection, particularly where existing scheduling documentation is not to modern standards. Where possible, we incorporate candidates into future area or thematic projects, since these are the most efficient and robust ways of addressing scheduling needs.
4. To help us to consider historic wrecks for designation under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 we can call on the assistance of a UK-wide field contract for archaeological services. We usually carry out our assessments in response to external requests but we can also identify our own priorities.

In 2008/9, largely stemming from fieldwork in 2007/8, Scottish Ministers scheduled 86 sites, rescheduled 27, descheduled 10 and amended the legal documentation for a further three.



The Scheduling Team at St Ninian's Cave, Dumfries and Galloway in September 2009: Kevin Munro, James Bruhn, Richard Heawood, Philip Robertson, Sally Foster, Gareth Wells, Talya Bagwell and Laura Hindmarch. (Crown copyright Historic Scotland)

Area Projects

In 2008 the team surveyed 13 parishes in the northern part of eastern Dumfries and Galloway, while at the same time writing up a proposal stemming from 2007/8 fieldwork in 20 parishes in eastern Scottish Borders. Preparation for the first trip involved assessing nearly 7,500 sites of which 268 were then visited. We found that around 30% of the existing scheduled monuments required reassessment in the light of current knowledge and practice to improve their documentation, while 60 out of 90 of the unprotected sites that we visited were identified as worthy of protection.

The range of monuments assessed for scheduling in eastern Dumfries and Galloway included burnt mounds, standing stones, prehistoric settlements and forts, Roman signal towers, medieval moated sites and post-medieval townships.



Following best biosecurity practice is an important part of all our rural fieldwork. (Crown copyright Historic Scotland)

Antonine Wall Project

March 2009 saw the successful conclusion of the Antonine Wall project, a substantial thematic scheduling project concluding work begun in 2004 to support the now successful World Heritage Site nomination. Over three years scheduling and casework staff, with input from local authority archaeologists, visited more than 40 scheduled and unscheduled sections of the Antonine Wall along the entire length of the frontier. These monuments survive as a mixture of cropmarks and visible earthworks and in the course of these field visits, staff met a range of owners, occupiers and interested members of the public, providing an excellent opportunity to raise the profile

of the Inspectorate and the Agency more generally. Twelve new schedulings and 38 reschedulings are in hand.



Gareth Wells, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments talks with Mr John Duncan of Wester Dullatur about the well-preserved earthworks on his land. (Crown copyright Historic Scotland)

Roman Camps and Forts Project

In April 2009 we began a one-year project to begin to update the scheduling of Scotland's Roman forts, camps and practice siege works, the first nation-wide review of these monuments since the 1970s, although a number of sites have been rescheduled through other programmes. Through results from several excavations (notably the extensive work carried out at Kintore, Aberdeenshire) and new academic research, our understanding of large Roman monuments, particularly Roman camps, has improved significantly over the last 10 years.

Properties in Care Review Project

This five-year project begun in summer 2009 seeks to review the Schedule for all Properties in Care (nearly 350 in total) and follows on from other smaller historical reviews taken forward in the 1990s and early 2000s. The main priority will be those sites that are not currently scheduled or have no known scheduling documentation. As with our Schedule enhancement work in general, the other high priorities will be where there are issues or ambiguities with the scheduling documentation that create unnecessary or avoidable complications during casework.

Militaria to 1945 Project

We have commissioned the consultant Geoffrey Stell to undertake research that will inform future scheduling (and listing) strategies. In the first instance, we await national overviews on land, air and sea defences to complement an existing national overview, and have received regional reports for Shetland, Inverclyde, Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire to inform our fieldwork here. This project complements research led by the Listing Team into Cold War sites.

Schedule Enhancement Work

This has involved us in a range of individual cases across the country. It has included descheduling some bridges in use and market crosses where listing already provided adequate protection, as well as descheduling some tower-houses that are now in residential occupation following works for which Historic Scotland granted scheduled monument consent.

Marine

Working with Built Environment Forum Scotland, we compiled and published *Towards a Strategy for Scotland's Marine Historic Environment*. This is the first step towards a

Historic Scotland strategy for the designation, protection and promotion of the marine historic environment.

In summer 2009 we completed a designation assessment of the paddle steamer, Iona I, in the Clyde. The outcome is that we recognise the importance of the wreck site and will review the question of statutory protection when provisions contained in the Marine (Scotland) Bill to replace section 1 of the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 with Historic Marine Protected Areas come to fruition around 2011. In coming to this decision, a field assessment for us by the UK-wide archaeology service contractor Wessex Archaeology reassures us that there is no urgency to apply statutory protection. We have written to Clydeport to request their continued surveillance of activities near the wreck. If a specific threat does become evident, we now have the necessary information to take forward designation relatively rapidly if needed. The RCAHMS has archive copies of the Wessex Archaeology report. In order to celebrate the importance of the history of the Iona I and to encourage respect for the remains of the wreck amongst key sea-user groups, we hope to arrange an outreach seminar during Spring 2010.



An example of our outreach activities, at the Scottish Community Archaeology Conference, Musselburgh in May 2009. (Crown copyright Historic Scotland)

Current and Future Work

At the time of writing, fieldwork is ongoing in Inverclyde, Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire and planned for Shetland in 2011. We are translating our free leaflet *Scheduled Monuments. A Guide for Owners, Occupiers and Managers* into Scots Gaelic and this will be available to download from our website. We can also provide copies of our free leaflets on *Historic Shipwrecks* and *Metal Detecting. Yes or No? Metal Detecting, Scheduled Monuments and the Law*, as well as information cards that are designed to provide owners, occupiers and land managers with more information about the nature and significance of the monuments on their land.

For more information about scheduling, or to find out what is already scheduled, see www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/searchmonuments.

For more information about designated wreck sites, see www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/wrecksites.

Olwyn Owen, Historic Scotland is happy to answer queries: olwyn.owen@scotland.gsi.gov.uk; 0131 668 8658.

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 RCAHMS field and aerial survey programmes, plus details of educational and outreach activities, followed by a list of accessions to the archaeological collections. Fuller details of RCAHMS activities, along with a list of the principal accessions to the collection, are published in our *Annual Review*, copies of which are available on request. Further information on projects and publications can be found on the Commission's website (www.rcahms.gov.uk), which also provides access to Canmore, the RCAHMS records database.

SURVEY AND RECORDING

RCAHMS undertook four main archaeological surveys in 2009 and completed a programme of aerial survey that concentrated on the NW of Scotland and Orkney. Two of the main surveys – the mapping of the archaeology of the St Kilda archipelago and the topographic survey of the site of the medieval burgh Roxburgh, both of which commenced in 2007, were completed in 2009. The third, started in 2009 in partnership with the Discover Bute Landscape Partnership Scheme (DBLPS), is an archaeological record revision project that has seen a very heavy, but extremely welcome, involvement by local people in Commission fieldwork. The fourth survey took place on North Rona, the most northerly of the Outer Hebrides ever to have been regularly inhabited and finally deserted in 1844, where a complex of building and agricultural remains probably reflects occupation spanning at least a thousand years.

Special surveys were undertaken at the vitrified timber-laced fort on Castle Law, Forgandenny, in Perthshire, at Lochindorb Castle, Highland, and at Balmerino Abbey, Fife (where the survey started in 2007 was completed). The Scotland's Rural Past project, which is hosted by the Commission and started in 2006, had an extremely busy year, culminating in a very well attended conference in Fort William in November. In addition to the field survey training sessions that were undertaken throughout Scotland, workshops on the use of historical documents for research were held in Edinburgh and in Shetland.

The past year has also seen significant inroads made to the backlog in processing into the RCAHMS database the results of completed surveys. Descriptions for over three hundred sites on Eigg (surveyed in 2001–02) and for 80 sites on the Kale Water (1999) were added to the RCAHMS database in 2009. Further, the cataloguing of a large number of photographs, slides and digital images taken on the Ben Lawers survey (2000–04) marks the completion of the field recording aspect of this project.

Aberdeenshire Carved Stones

The drawn survey of the Aberdeenshire early medieval carved stones has been completed.

Angus Carved Stones

Ten measured surveys were undertaken in 2009. About half a dozen remain before the drawn survey of all the Angus early medieval carved stones will be completed in 2010.

Aerial Survey

The aerial survey programme has continued its mixed economy of archaeological and architectural recording during 2009. Work in the Spring emphasised the north-west – an area that has not been much worked from the air, with extensive survey across Skye, Applecross and Ardnamurchan recording fine crofting and pre-improvement settlement remains and large numbers of fish-traps. The summer months produced mixed returns as cropmarking in many lowland, east coast areas was indifferent. However, Orkney bucked the trend and produced a good return of previously unknown sites recorded as cropmarks during early August. This is an important addition to the archaeological record of the islands, proving the value of the aerial approach in an area where it has not been much tested. Also of note on Orkney was the recording of submerged features in bays and shallow water that may prove to be elements of inundated prehistoric landscapes.

Bute

RCAHMS is undertaking a project in partnership with the Discover Bute Landscape Partnership Scheme (DBLPS), which aims to revise the records of all the archaeological sites on the island while providing training opportunities for members of the local community. In 2009, about 650 archaeological sites, including over 100 new sites, were visited. Of particular interest are the extensive pre- and early improvement period cultivation remains, much of which are depicted on a series of detailed estate plans held by the Mount Stuart Trust. Three aerial sorties were also undertaken to record known monuments, cropmarks and improvement period farmsteads.

Historic Land-use Assessment

The Historic Land-use Assessment project (HLA), jointly funded by Historic Scotland and RCAHMS, has reviewed and updated its strategy in 2009 and is to focus on the production of User Guidance in the short term (2009–11), with a new target for completing an entire dataset in the Spring of 2014. Draft guidance for the general user has been prepared for dissemination on the HLA website as a PDF in 2010 and consultation on the preparation of guidance for land managers initiated. This year's data collection has concentrated on editing the Western Isles data and interpreting the western part of Dumfries and Galloway. The HLA data may be consulted online using HLAMAP (www.rcahms.co.uk), or for full GIS functionality it may be obtained from RCAHMS for use under licence.

North Rona

The island of North Rona was surveyed in July 2009, with ground examination being combined with transcription from vertical aerial photographs to create a map of all the visible archaeological remains. About 400 structures were identified, the majority of which are small stances, some of them little more than a low peaty mound, others with a kerb of stones. The chapel and oratory were drawn in detail. The latter is a remarkable structure with neatly built corbelled walls soaring to a slab-capped ridge, producing the tented shape mirrored in some contemporary reliquaries. A larger scale plan of the surrounding, presumably monastic, enclosure

and the adjacent village was also prepared. The buildings of the village are complex structures, incorporating unusual lintelled passages, while elements of several corbelled structures can also be seen. Taken together, these suggest considerable antiquity, and it is likely that the settlement around the monastic enclosure incorporates structures that are of at least of comparable date, if not earlier. The fields around the village are equally complex, although most of the system of bold ridges visible within the head-dyke relate to the later phases of cultivation. The ridges are enclosed by a head-dyke which has been extended in a series of intakes, but within its compass there are also traces of earlier field terraces and these may be much older.

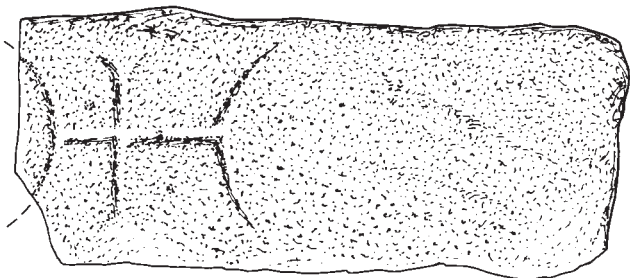


North Rona. View from WSW of the 'Oratory' adjoining the ENE end of the chapel. Although much of this end of the oratory has been rebuilt, the rest of the structure, including the corbelled walls which rise to a slab-capped ridge some 3.1m in internal height, is original, probably dating to the latter part of the 1st millennium AD. (Crown Copyright RCAHMS DP072352).

Roxburgh Castle and burgh

The recording of the castle was completed, revealing quite clearly the embanked enclosure of the Henrician artillery fort and the bases of the towers that stood on the medieval castle's curtain wall, as documented in 1415. The 3D model of the burgh was also completed and work will now start on creating the GIS of the site.

St Kilda



St Kilda. 1:10 scale drawing of the Early Christian carved stone that was found in use as a drain cover in Village Bay in 2008. (Crown Copyright RCAHMS SC1162617).

Since 2007, RCAHMS has worked with colleagues from the National Trust for Scotland (NTS) to map and record the archaeological remains on the St Kilda archipelago. On the final survey trip, in September 2009, fieldwork was concentrated on Hirta, the largest island of the group, but brief visits were also made to Dun and Boreray. By far, the

most numerous structures recorded are the cleits and more than 1400 have been mapped to modern Ordnance Survey standards over the course of the survey. On-going post-survey work includes the checking and processing of the data and making the results accessible through Canmore, the RCAHMS web-browser.

Scotland's Rural Past

2009 has been another eventful year for the Scotland's Rural Past (SRP) team, and the most productive to date, with SRP projects not only making a significant contribution to the recording and understanding of Scotland's rural settlement, but also improving awareness and appreciation of rural history, both locally and nationally, in increasingly imaginative ways.

SRP training has continued to provide a catalyst for people wanting to undertake fieldwork and historical document research, and the ten courses that were run in 2009 resulted in new projects starting in Shetland and Caithness – areas that had not previously been covered by SRP. Seventeen new projects were initiated last year and the total of 62 for the project as a whole by the start of 2010 has easily exceeded the initial project target of 40. Over 1,000 local people are now directly involved with researching and recording rural settlement remains, with thousands more learning about their work and about their rural heritage through locally organized events, activities and publications.

In 2009, SRP participants organised over 20 guided walks, 55 talks and presentations, 15 exhibitions, and 5 hands-on training events. Their research has been developed into a play and poetry by school children, a series of Radio 4 broadcasts, a community excavation and a Time Team programme. At the very successful SRP conference in Fort William in November, ten projects presented their work in the form of illustrated talks and a further fifteen presented exhibitions.

The results of SRP projects have also begun to feed through to the RCAHMS database, which saw thirty new records added in 2009 (150 are expected to be submitted in 2010). Many of the records received are extremely detailed and provide a wealth of information on the social history and archaeology of sites about which the RCAHMS database previously held little or no information.

Special Surveys

Among the special surveys undertaken by RCAHMS in 2009 was that at Balmerino Abbey, Fife, where the photography and site recording was completed. Detailed plans were drawn of the upper floor of the east range of the abbey and the commendator's house, and of the remains of two mills along the burn to the north of the abbey ruins. The data from the survey is to be drawn up for the archive in 2010 and a booklet on the results is being prepared in conjunction with the Balmerino History Group.

Another special survey was started in October 2009 at Castle Law, Forgandenny, a vitrified fort in the Ochil Hills that displays a depth and complexity of chronology which is unparalleled in central Scotland. Partly excavated in 1892, the earthworks comprise the double walls of a timber-laced fort, the ramparts and ditches of a later phase of defence and the circular or oval platforms of over forty timber houses, some of which are clearly later in date than either phase of fortification. A Global Positioning Survey (GPS) undertaken in 2009 recorded the extent of the earthworks; a further week of survey in the spring of 2010 will concentrate of interpreting the remains and completing the site plan.

A measured survey of Lochindorb Castle, Highland, was commenced in 2009 at the request of Historic Scotland and

Cawdor Estate. Ground and upper floor plans of the castle, as well as sections across the site and details of arrow slits and other features, were prepared. The completion of these survey drawings and a photographic record of the site will be undertaken in 2010.



Castle Law, Forgandenny. Ian Parker (RCAHMS) uses GPS to survey the rear of a timber roundhouse, the platform of which overlies the robbed outer timber-laced wall of the vitrified fort. The long trench that can be seen cutting across the middle of the platform was dug at the instigation of Edwin Weston Bell – an antiquarian from Dundee – who investigated the fort in 1892. (Crown Copyright RCAHMS DP072400).

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

2009 has seen RCAHMS building on several significant online outreach initiatives which were begun, or planned out, during our Centenary year in 2008. The new-look Canmore database was augmented in August 2009 by a Web 2.0 facility, linked to the photo-sharing site Flickr. This enables users to upload both text and image contributions to any of the more than 280,000 archaeological and architectural sites in the Canmore database. Nearly 1,500 image contributions have now been received from users since the facility launch, together with almost 300 text contributions, on a wide range of sites across Scotland. No contributions have had to be reported or removed, and there have been some fascinating examples submitted of accomplished and innovative photography, including kite aerial imagery offering a new perspective on well-known sites such as Cairnpapple Hill and Torphichen Preceptory.

Two other significant online developments that have occurred during this period are the launch of websites for the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP), and ScotlandsPlaces. The NCAP site (<http://aerial.rcahms.gov.uk/>) brings together information on more than 1.6 million aerial photographs of Scotland, from a combination of military and other sources, with the massive collection in The Aerial Reconnaissance Archive (TARA), formerly based at Keele University. The TARA collection holds tens of millions of military reconnaissance images of locations throughout the world declassified by the UK Ministry of Defence, ranging from Second World War Allied and German Luftwaffe reconnaissance photographs to Cold War imagery. Some 40,000 of these RCAHMS and TARA aerial images are currently available online through Canmore and the NCAP website, and this total is being added to regularly through the RCAHMS digitisation programme.

ScotlandsPlaces (<http://www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/>) is a site developed in collaboration with the National Archives of Scotland and Edinburgh University, and is intended to be

an online resource for place-related genealogical research to complement the National Archives existing ScotlandsPeople research centre. It brings together in one site the place information from the RCAHMS Canmore database with information from a range of National Archives material, including Medical Officer of Health reports, Farm Horse Tax Rolls and detailed information of parish and county boundary changes over time. Documentary records returned can be searched in close detail through magnification, and results can also be searched and plotted through dynamic mapping interfaces, including a range of commonly available geobrowsers.

These three initiatives are the product of an intensive period of online work within RCAHMS; forthcoming developments will include a fully interactive mapping interface for Canmore and the introduction of collections-based searching of the Canmore database for the first time, to complement the existing site-based search system.

Two major projects, both centring on education and outreach, have been taking place this year:

Forest Heritage Scotland

As part of Homecoming Scotland 2009, RCAHMS worked with Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS) to deliver the Forest Heritage Scotland project, with the aim of enhancing knowledge and inspiring exploration of the heritage sites on Scotland's national forest estate.

The year has involved a programme of public events run by FCS rangers across Scotland's forest estate areas, aided through funding, training, event ideas and historical expertise from the project. The events aimed to appeal to a variety of audiences, and involved a range of activities including live historical theatre, Scottish storytelling and song, as well as expert led tours and on-site training in archaeological survey skills. These events connected with many of the national initiatives happening during Homecoming Scotland 2009, including Scottish Archaeology Month, Doors Open Day, and the Scottish International Storytelling Festival.

Throughout the year Forest Heritage Scotland developed and ran many archaeological and interpretative projects. Archaeological surveys of sites such as the Second World War coastal battery at Lossie Forest will inform future management and interpretation, while hands-on and online heritage resources will assist rangers in delivering heritage themed events beyond the lifetime of the project.

The project has also created a multimedia website, available at www.forestheritagescotland.com, which illustrates the history and archaeology of a range of heritage sites from pre-clearance townships, through early industrial sites to Second World War defensive remains. The website incorporates a variety of visual material from the collections of RCAHMS and Scran as well as other sources. It also features newly-created material, including interpretative films exploring the past and the present of an eighteenth-century township, through collaboration with Scotland's Rural Past and Newtonmore Folk Museum.

The project ends in March 2010 but the website will continue as an ongoing public resource.

Defending the Past

Working with project partner Defence Estates and supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund, this year-long project started in September 2009. It aims to increase access, understanding and enjoyment of the built heritage contained within the Cape Wrath military training area by the local community and the thousands of NATO troops who visit each year to undertake military exercises.

Building stronger relationships between the community and the military, and allowing local people to share their knowledge of the area, are firmly at the heart of the project, which draws on RCAHMS resources and expertise, and mixes these with creative input from a commissioned environmental artist. Activities have included overnight camping trips to the training centre and the use of a variety of media to capture the changing faces and uses of the area. Visits to the military control tower at Faraid Head, just off Cape Wrath, facilitated by military personnel have also allowed local people, including local school children, to learn more about the military activity which takes place on Cape Wrath and its global significance as a military training site. The variety of RCAHMS material on Cape Wrath – from dramatic aerial photography dating back to the Second World War to the recent survey work completed on the site – is also providing scope for a range of creative interpretations. From these resources and activities, the community is creating materials which will enhance others' understanding and appreciation of this site, particularly visiting troops who do not currently receive information about the site's heritage.

Outcomes of the project, including site-specific artworks designed by local school children with the help of an environmental artist, will be shown in an exhibition to coincide with the Cape Wrath Challenge Week in May 2010. The project will conclude in August 2010 with a community event and celebration on Cape Wrath itself.

COLLECTIONS

This year has seen a broad range of archaeological material accessioned into our collections, with a strong emphasis upon archives deposited by the professional units, from projects ranging from excavation, watching briefs, surveys to historic building recording. Highlights include archive from 1970s urban excavations in Linlithgow, by SUAT Ltd, and West Coast Archaeology's work at High Pasture Cave, Skye.

Material can be accepted in both traditional paper form, and as digital media. RCAHMS continues to play a lead role in the development of policies and guidelines on standards of archival creation and preservation, to ensure that this media 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. For further information and advice, please contact Iain Fraser or Sharon McMeekin.

The RCAHMS public search room is open for consultation. As many of our collections are stored outside the main building, to ensure that material is available, it is advisable to arrange an appointment prior to visiting the search room. Address: John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9NX

Telephone: 0131 662 1456 Fax: 0131 662 1477/1499

E-mail: info@rcahms.gov.uk Website: www.rcahms.gov.uk

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACCESSIONS January 2009 to December 2009

SCOTLAND, GENERAL

Reports on the Historic Scotland Conservation call-off contract from AOC.

Archive and reports from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: archaeological project planning, Battlefields Register

Pilot (BATT), 2006; Adopt a Monument Project Planning (AAMS), 2006; coastal zone assessment survey, Kintyre and Isle of Arran, Phase III, Argyll and Bute and North Ayrshire (KACL), 2004.

Archive from projects by GUARD: Wind farms assessment (173), 1994; correspondence relating to a preliminary dissertation proposal on Ports of Trade (282), 1991; British Gas Tender (201), 1994; Transmission Verification Reports, Scottish Wetlands (1097), 2001.

CD-ROM containing data from geophysical surveys of the Antonine Wall to the West of Glasgow Bridge, East Dunbartonshire, and at Kinglass, Kinneil and Rough Castle, Falkirk, Shirva and Glasgow Bridge, East Dunbartonshire, and Inveravon and Mumrills Forts, Falkirk, by GSB Prospection Ltd, 2007.

A collection of slides relating to the excavation and research of Professor JM Coles. Sites include Kilmelfort, Argyll and Bute; Morton, Fife; Culbin midden, Moray; Grantully, Pitnacree, Perth and Kinross; and other sites. Also, Bronze Age objects in the NMS. Also, negatives from a visit to Jura with JNG Ritchie, and Celtic chariot reconstruction at Hawick, 1969.

Report on the Geological Analysis of Recumbent stone circles of North East Scotland, by National Museums Scotland, 2009.

Archive from a research project into monastic industries in Scotland by SUAT Ltd, 2004.

ABERDEEN, CITY OF

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: watching brief at Union Square (20044), 2007–08; additional archive from Tor-na-Dee Hospital (20085), 2006; evaluation at Greyhope Road (21068), 2008; historic building recording at Broadshade Farm, West Hill (21082), 2008.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: desk-based assessment and historic building survey at King Street Bus Station (ABUS), 2007; survey, Kincorth Hill (TULL2), 2008.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: watching brief, Bridge of Don, Grandholm, Crombie Mills (GBD 99–2004), 2005; desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation, Hilton Campus (HCA 55), 2005–06.

Archive from watching brief at Premier Travel Inn, Ellon Road, Murcar (08020), by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd, 2008.

ABERDEENSHIRE

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: watching brief, Blackdog, Bridge of Don (20979), 2008; watching brief at Rora, Longside (20858), 2008; evaluation, Midmill, Kintore (20857), 2008; evaluation at Cairnhill, Rosehearty, Fraserburgh (21185), 2009; evaluation and excavation at Forest Road, Kintore (3257 and 3302), 2000.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: environmental impact assessment at Hill of Fiddes wind farm (HFWF), 2007; standing building survey at Sandford Lodge, Peterhead (BODD), 2006; excavation and watching brief at Park Quarry, Drumoak (PAQU), 2004–05; evaluation, excavation and geophysical survey along the route of the St Fergus

to Aberdeen pipeline (FERG), 2001–02; investigations, Aberdeen to Lochside, Pipeline (ALPI), 2003.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: investigations, Mill Farm Quarry, Kemnay (MFQ04), 2007; evaluation, Marykirk (SVM07), 2007; survey at Glencat, Birse (GBP04), 2004; investigations at Castle Hill Pumping Station, Banff (CHB01), 2001; evaluation, Berry Burn wind farm (BBW 06), 2006.

Archive from watching brief, Stonehaven Test Pits (07079), by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd, 2007.

ANGUS

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: evaluation and excavation at Lochhead Quarry, Auchterforfar (4077/6), 2004; excavation at 11 Shore Street, Arbroath (4077/11), 2005; evaluation at Carlogie Road, Carnoustie (21084), 2008; historic building recording at the former Den Burn Works, Brechin (20692), 2007; historic building recording of Millhill Steading, Arbirlot (21150), 2009; investigations at Haugh Works, Forfar (20279), 2006.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: evaluation, Ballumbie (LUMB), 2006; evaluation, East Lochside, Kirriemuir (ELKI), 2005; excavation at Elliot (A92D), 1999–2000; excavation at Auchrennie (A92D), 2001; excavation at Carlogie (A92D), 2001; excavation at Cotside West (A92D), 2001; evaluation at Barry (A92D), 2001; evaluation at Peel Farm, Lintrathen (RUPS), 2008; environmental impact assessment at Montreathmont (MOBU), 2005.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: historic building recording at Melgund Mill, Melgund (ABLA08), 2008; evaluation, Logie Schoolhouse, Logie Pert (SLA06), 2006; evaluation, Powmyre Farm, Kirriemuir (PSG02), 2004.

Archive from watching brief, 7 Hill Place, Montrose, by Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 2007.

Archive from projects by SUAT Ltd: watching brief, evaluation and standing building survey at Old Montrose Farm, Maryton (MT19), 2003; watching brief and evaluation at Seaview Primary, Monifieth (MF01), 2007; salvage excavation and watching brief at Oathlaw and Tannadice Parish Church, Forfar (TD01), 2002; historic building recording at Mackay's Jam Factory, Thistle Street, Carnoustie (CA06), 2008; investigation at 68–74 High Street, Brechin (BR07), 1999; watching brief at Woodhill House, Barry, Carnoustie (CA02), 2001–03; evaluation and metal detector survey at 14 Guthrie Street, Letham (LX01), 2007; watching brief at Balgove Steading, Montrose (MT16), 2002; watching brief at Railway and Parks Close, Montrose (MT21/MT23), 2003–04; standing building recording at The Channonry, Brechin (BR10), 2005. Reports on a watching brief at Peggy Scott's restaurant, Finavon (FF12), 2009, and on a watching brief at Kinnaird Castle, Brechin (BR12), 2009.

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Archive from projects by Abercorn Archaeology Ltd: watching brief at Kilmartin Garage, Kilmartin (AA0112), 2005; monitored strip, Bruach Mhor, Mull (AA0171), 2008.

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: evaluation at Kilmodan Church, Glendaruel (21224), 2009; evaluation at Kilmelford (20736), 2007; evaluation at

Shillinghill, Tobermory, Isle of Mull (20872), 2008.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: evaluation and watching brief, Tobermory Sewerage Scheme, Mull (TOBE), 2005 and 2006; coastal zone assessment survey, Firth of Clyde and Isle of Bute (FICL), 2003; watching briefs, Collection and Transfer Systems, Inveraray, and Ganavan, Oban (TREA), 2002; evaluation at Kingarth Quarry (KING2), 2001; preliminary identifications and analysis, Finlaggan Wet Wood Project (FINL), 2001; assessment at An Suidhe wind farm, Inveraray (ANSU), 2006; environmental impact assessment at Largie Estate, near Tayinloan (LARG2), 2003–06; cultural heritage study at HMNB Clyde, Faslane, Helensburgh (FASL), 2003; An Suidhe wind farm (1576), 2008.

Archive from a watching brief at Calum's Cabin, Straad, Bute (CC08), by FIRAT Archaeological Services, 2008.



Unusual assistance during excavations by FIRAT at Calum's Cabin, Straad, Bute, Argyll and Bute, 2008. (Copyright FIRAT Archaeological Services: RCAHMS DP073218)

Archive from projects by GUARD: survey, Kilmartin Glen (85), 1991; watching brief, Kilmartin (106), 1992; assessment, Kilmartin Glen (125), 1993; assessment, Jura Ferry Crossing (206), 1994; excavation at Bruach an Drumein, Poltalloch, Kilmartin Glen (977/1547), 2001–03; standing building survey at Saddell Abbey (321), 1997; excavation at Chapelhall, Innellan (1994), 1994; assessment at Kilkerran to MacRingan's Point, Campbeltown (442), 1997; desk-top assessment of the Lochgilphead-Dunamuick Cairn 11kV refurbishment (470), 1997; watching brief at Port Askaig, Isle of Islay (1571), 2004; watching brief at Campbeltown (364), 1996; research proposal at Iona (369), 1996–97; report on the archaeobotany of the Kilmartin Valley (1003), 2001.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: evaluation at Plots 6 and 7, Highland Heathers Nursery (HHF03), 2004; evaluation at Achlonan, Taynuilt (ACT04), 2004; evaluation, Black Crofts, North Connel (BNC01), 2002; evaluation at North Connel and Dunbeg Sewage Treatment Works (NCD05), 2005; evaluation and historic building recording at Braigh Cottage, Mull (BCB06), 2006; documentary study, contour and building survey at Upper Square, Hynish, Tiree (USH00), 2001; investigations of Inchmarnock (IMK99), 1999–2004; historic building recording and evaluation at Braigh Cottage, Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, Island of Mull (BCB06), 2006; evaluation, building recording, desk-assessment and survey at Inchmarnock (IMK99), 2000–2002; survey at Upper Square, Hynish (USH00), 2001; desk-based assessment, excavation and evaluation at Hermitage School, Helensburgh (HSH04), 2005; desk-based assessment

at Rothesay Joint Campus (RSB04), 2005; watching brief at No 8 Kilkenneth, Isle of Tiree (KKT05), 2005; desk-assessment, evaluation and excavation at Lochgilphead Joint Campus (LSA04), 2004–05.

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: watching brief at 3 King Street, Rothesay (07065), 2008; evaluation at Salen, Isle of Mull (04041), 2005; evaluation at North Connel (05021), 2005; assessment at Lismore Water Main, Isle of Lismore (06048), 2006; evaluation at 30/31 Bishop Street, Rothesay (06073), 2007; evaluation at Eastlands Road, Rothesay (07001), 2007; watching brief at Cardingmill Cottage, Oban (07018), 2007; watching brief and monitoring at Garristuck, Ardlui (05049), 2007; evaluation at March Cottage, Toward (07044), 2007; mitigation at Coll Airfield, Isle of Coll (06006), 2006.

Archive from projects by Scotia Archaeology Ltd: watching brief, Hostel Site, Torran, 2007; watching brief, Baluachraig, Kilmartin, 2007.

Archive from projects by SUAT Ltd: watching brief, Fearnoch Power Supply, Kilmichael Glen, Argyll and Bute, 2007.

CLACKMANNAN

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: evaluation at Thistle Brewery, Alloa (4602), 2004; historic building recording at Thistle Brewery, Alloa (4562), 2005.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: environmental impact assessment at Burnfoot Hill (MOBU), 2005; evaluation at Riccarton (RICA), 2007.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: evaluation, desk-based assessment and historic building recording at the Shore, Alloa Harbour (AHC07), 2007; desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation at The Old Wet Dock, Alloa (AHC07), 2007.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: watching brief on the A75 Improvement Scheme, Planting End to Drumflower (20565), 2007; Aird Quarry, Castle Kennedy (3840), 2002; evaluation and watching brief at Jericho Bridge Quarry (20584), 2007–08.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: evaluation, Thistle Street, Stranaer (THIS), 2004; archaeological survey, Galloway Metal Mines (GMMP), 2002; evaluation, watching brief and survey at Glenmuckloch Opencast Coal Scheme near Kirkconnel (GCON), 2006; field survey and standing building recording at Glenmuckloch Open Cast Coal Scheme extension (1587), 2009.

Archive from projects by GUARD: watching brief and excavation at the M74 Autolink (461), 1997–9; topographic survey of Lochmaben (1001), 2002; trial trenching at Beattock Bank (236), 1995; geophysical survey, Fairy Knowe (140), 1993; assessment, Camp Knowe (128), 1992; assessment, Beckton (14.1 Supplemental), 1990.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Kelton Mill Kennels (KKM03), 2003; marking-out survey, Carrifran Wildwood (CWM07), 2007; evaluation, Greyfriars Church, Kirkcudbright (GCK03), 2004; historic building survey, Greyfriars Church, Kirkcudbright (GCK03), 2003; excavation at the Manse Field, Whithorn (MFW02), 2003; marking out

survey at Carrifran Wildwood (CWM07), 2007; evaluation, excavations and walkover survey, Weather Hill Wind farm, Moniaive (WHD 03), 2005.

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: watching brief and investigation at Lochnaw Castle, Leswalt (04055), 2004; evaluation at Lochnaw Cottage, Leswalt (07037), 2007; evaluation at Dalbeattie Road (05019), 2005; evaluation at Kirkbride Chapel, Kirkbride Farm (06011), 2006; evaluation and mitigation at Planting End, Inch (06078), 2007; cultural heritage assessment at East Myroch, Port Logan (06061), 2006; evaluation at Southfield, Wigtown (07074), 2007; evaluation at Johnsfeld, Lockerbie (07061), 2007; cultural heritage assessment at Craigoch Park, Portpatrick (06059), 2006; monitoring at Lockerbie Waste Water Treatment Works (06027), 2006; cultural heritage assessment at Knockglass Croft, Stranraer (06042), 2006; cultural heritage assessment at Inshanks Moor, Kirkmaiden (06043), 2006; historic building recording works at South Knockglass Croft, Stranraer (05028), 2005; evaluation at Muirbeck Road, Newbie, Annan (04053), 2004; cultural heritage assessment at Cairn Hill, Leswalt (06051), 2006; cultural heritage assessment at Killumpha, Port Logan (06057), 2006; mitigation at Pearmont House (06074), 2007; cultural heritage assessment at Breddock Hill, Kirkmaiden (06066), 2006; cultural heritage assessment at Clanyard Moor, Kirkmaiden (06065), 2006; cultural heritage assessment at Coreholm Hill, Kirkmaiden (06064), 2006; cultural heritage assessment at Paddy's Plantation, Port Logan (06063), 2006; cultural heritage assessment at Low Three Mark, Stoneykirk (06062), 2006; watching brief at Clay Croft, Stoneykirk (07002), 2007; watching brief at Dunragit Waste Water Treatment Works (07057), 2008; monitoring at 6 George Street, Whithorn (06072), 2008.

Archive from projects by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd: excavation at Ross Bay (443, RB02), 2002–03; excavation at Brighthouse Bay (443, BHB02), 2002–03; excavation at Kerricks Farm, Duncow (443), 2002–03.



Excavation of a Bronze Age barrow at Kerricks Farm, Dumfries and Galloway, by Northern Archaeological Associates, 2002. (Copyright Northern Archaeological Associates: RCAHMS SC1136096)

Archive from evaluation at land adjacent to B7076, Lockerbie (LR01), by SUAT Ltd, 2003.

Report by TC Welsh: huts and walls on Doon Hill, Colvend and Southwick, 2009; enclosures – sheepfolds or homesteads? Mark Woods, Kippford, 2009; observations on the locality of “Mote of Mark”, Colvend and Southwick, 2009; fieldwork at Airds, 2009. (Dr Thomas C Welsh)

DUNDEE, CITY OF

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: evaluation at Panmuirfield (20461), 2007; historic building recording at Arnotts Department Store, 74–80 High Street (3876), 2003–04.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: desk-based assessment and standing building survey at the former Panmure Harbour Workshops, City Quay (DUDO), 2006; risk report at Grove Academy, Broughty Ferry (ROSC), 2006; desk-based assessment and field survey at Dunsinane Industrial Estate (GLAD), 2007–08; evaluation at Ardownie Farm Cottages (A92D), 2000–01; desk-based assessment and watching brief at River Heights, City Quay, West Victoria Dock Road (1558), 2008; environmental impact assessment, Balmossie Bridge, City of Dundee (DUND), 2002.

Archive from a desk-based assessment at South Wharf, City Quay (DCQ05), by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2005.

Archive from a desk-based assessment, watching brief and historic building recording at 14–22 Trades Lane (DD51), by SUAT Ltd, 2008.

EAST AYRSHIRE

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: cultural heritage assessment at Greenburn Northeast (GBNE), 2007; survey, Grievehill Extension, New Cumnock (GREX2), 2008; watching brief, Moley's Plantation, Galston Flood Prevention Scheme (GAST), 2007; evaluation, excavation and watching brief, Altonhill Farm, Kilmarnock (ALTO), 2004; evaluation at Grievehill Opencast Coal Scheme, New Cumnock (GRIE), 2005; evaluation at Moorfields Industrial Estate, Kilmarnock (LIMP), 2004; environmental impact assessment at Kilmarnock South to Meadowhead (KILM), 2006; evaluation and building survey, Greenburn Opencast mine, New Cumnock (KIER), 2002–03; survey at Knockdon Steading, Darntaggart Farm, proposed Skares Opencast Coal Scheme extension (SKRO), 2005; excavation at Old Coalburn, Greenburn Opencast Coal Scheme, New Cumnock (KIER2), 2007; excavation at Old Coalburn, Greenburn Opencast Mine, New Cumnock (1384), 2008.

Archive from projects by GUARD: survey at Pottery Wood, Sorn (1624), 2004; skeletal report, Galston Parish Church (1753), 2006; desk-assessment at Kingswell Motorway Service Station, Fenwick, Kilmarnock and Loudon (327), 1995; evaluation at Chalmerston North and Pennyvenie Open Cast Coal Site, Dalmellington (357), 1996–7; assessment at Lanemark, New Cumnock (183), 1994; monitoring at Dalmellington Motte (1312), 2003; assessment and survey at Bowhouse, Kilmarnock (418), 1996.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: evaluation and survey at Powharnel Opencast Coal Scheme (POC04), 2004; desk-based assessments, evaluations and watching briefs, Kilmarnock Schools (KSA05), 2005, 2006 and 2008; evaluation, Laigh Glenmuir (LGC06), 2006; evaluation, Gasswater Open Cast Coal Scheme, Cronberry (COG99), 1999; historic building recording at Laigh Glenmuir Schoolhouse, Auchinleck (LGS08), 2008.

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: a mitigation at 27 Mill Street, Ochiltree (06050), 2006; evaluation at Beechcroft, Galstone (07022), 2007; monitoring at West Langton, Dunlop (07050), 2008; assessment and survey at Craig Farm Extension, New Cumnock (R08053),

2008; watching brief at Stewarton Polo Club (04023), 2004; evaluation at Castlehill, New Cumnock (03009), 2003.

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Archive from historic building recording at the former Low Moss Prison, Bishopbriggs (20606), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2007.

Archive from a watching brief at Douglas Academy, Milngavie (DOAC), by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2007.

Archive from a watching brief at Hillhead Road, Kirkintilloch (VK07), by FIRAT Archaeological Services, 2007.

Archive from an archaeological assessment of a section of the Antonine Wall at St Flannan's Church, Kirkintilloch (226) by GUARD, 1994.

EAST LoTHIAN

Archive from projects by Abercorn Archaeology Ltd: watching brief, 124 High Street, Tranent (AA0102), 2005; evaluation and watching brief, 18/20 Market Street, Haddington (AA0134), 2007; watching brief, Linden Cottage, Garvald (GARLC04), 2004; monitored strip, the Laurels, 20 Carberry Road, Inveresk (AA0169), 2008; monitored strip, Haddington Road, Aberlady (AA0166), 2008; monitored strip, Corn Exchange, Haddington (AA0163), 2008; evaluation, House Plots, Papple (AA0160), 2008; monitored strip, 15A Camptoun Holdings (AA0135), 2007; historic building recording, Camptoun Steading (AA0137), 2007; evaluation, 16 Camptoun Holdings (AA0144), 2007; evaluation, Traprain Farm (AA0138), 2007; historic building recording (Enhanced Level), Ballencrieff Farm (AA0140), 2007; watching brief, Station Road, Gifford (AA0141), 2007; evaluation, New Luggate Farm Steading near Whittingham Mains (AA0142), 2007; historic building recording, evaluation, watching brief, Little Spott Steading (AA0145), 2007–08; watching brief, Huntshaw Brae (Plot4), Huntshaw Farm, Earlston (AA0147), 2007; evaluation, 1A Duke Street, Belhaven (AA0148), 2007; historic building recording, Dirlerton House Stables (AA0149), 2007; watching brief, Hollies, 183 High Street, Musselburgh (AA0150), 2007; evaluation, Kirklands Farm (AA0151), 2007; evaluation, 14/16 Dirlerton Avenue, North Berwick (AA0153), 2007; evaluation, Haddington Road, Wallyford (AA0156), 2008; evaluation, 43 High Street, Prestonpans (AA0158), 2008; investigations, Crosshill, Haddington (AA0159), 2008; watching brief at Ferneyale, Oldhamstocks (AA0111), 2006; monitored strip at Myreside, Dunbar (AA1220), 2006; watching brief on Standingstone Water Main (AA0119), 2006; evaluation at 140 Church Street, Tranent (AA0131), 2006; evaluation at 3 Inveresk Village Road, Inveresk (AA0113), 2005; evaluation, Gin Head (AA 0173), 2008.

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: historic building recording, Under-Bolton Farm Steading, Bolton (20786), 2007/08; watching brief at Southfield (21193), 2009; watching brief and excavation at Drem Farm (3197), 2001; evaluation at Spott Road, Dunbar (20467), 2007; historic building recording at Clerkington Stables, Haddington (20242), 2007; evaluation and historic building recording at East Saltoun Farm (4886), 2006; evaluation and excavation at 239–241 High Street, Prestonpans (20876/21086), 2008; rescue intervention at Cockenzie Power Station (4077/21), 2006; evaluation at Tantallon Road, North Berwick (20419), 2007.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: desk-based assessment at Crystal Rig wind farm (MONY), 2000; works,

111 Market Street, Musselburgh (VECM), 2005; evaluation, Waggon Inn, Aberlady (WAGO), 2005; standing building survey, Bellevue Hotel, Dunbar (BELV), 2006; watching brief and evaluation, Aikengail wind farm (ACOW), 2007–08; desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation, Elphinston Science Centre, Gladsmuir, Tranent (ELVI), 2007; evaluation, 253 North High Street, Musselburgh (SOCL), 2007–08; evaluation, Old Abbey Road, Cherrytrees, North Berwick (CHET), 2005; watching brief, 11 York Road, Groombridge, North Berwick (YORK), 2004; investigations, Mucklets Road, A1 Craighall Link, Musselburgh (MUSR), 2005; evaluation, Thurston Manor Holiday Home Park, Innerwick (THUM), 2004; evaluation, Elder Street, Tranent (SLOW), 2004; evaluation, Prestonlinks Woodland, Prestonpans (PPWO), 2007; evaluation, Pennypit Community Facility, Prestonpans (PEPI), 2004; watching brief, St Michael's Coach House, Inveresk (MICO), 2004; survey, Law Road/St Andrews Street, North Berwick (LAWR), 2004; desk-based assessment and watching brief, Kingstonhill, North Berwick (KIKI), 2005; evaluation, Kingston Common, North Berwick (KFEN), 2001; desk-based assessment and watching brief, Hays builders yard, Saltcoats Road, Gullane (HAY), 2005; evaluation and excavation, Fenton Tower, North Berwick (FENT), 2001; standing building survey, Bellevue Hotel, Dunbar (BELV), 2006; watching brief, 78 Edenhall Crescent, Musselburgh (ALIN), 2004; watching brief, Alder Road, Port Seton (ARPS), 2004; evaluation, The Brae, Athelstaneford (BRAT), 2004; watching brief, Dundurn, Longniddry (DULO), 2004; evaluation, Fenton Tower (FENT 007/00), 2000–01; watching brief, 2 Grannus Mews, Inveresk (INCO), 2003; watching brief, Jet Filling Station, Countess Road, Dunbar (JECU), 2005; watching brief, 11 Millhill Lane, Musselburgh (KELE), 2004; evaluation, Muirfield Golf Course, Gullane (MUIR 504), 2007; watching brief, Eskmills Pavilion, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh (SKMI), 2003; excavations, Whittinghame Drive, Haddington (WHIT), 2002; evaluation at Bellevue Hotel, Queens Road, Dunbar (BELL), 2005; evaluation and desk-based assessment at Longdykes, Prestonpans (GATE), 2007; excavation, evaluation and historic building recording at 33 Forth Street, North Berwick (CANB), 2002–05; watching brief, metal detector survey and archive assessment at Bankton House, Prestonpans (BAHO), 2007; evaluation and desk-based assessment at Ashfield, Dunbar (MASH), 2007; evaluation at Old Abbey Road, North Berwick (NBER), 2001; watching brief at Whittinghame Tower, Stenton (WHTO), 2006; evaluation at 126 Church Street, Tranent (CHUT), 2005; desk-based assessment, metal detecting survey and evaluation at Brandsmill Horse Arena, Dunbar (BRHA), 2007; evaluation and historic building recording at North High Street, Musselburgh (NOST), 2002; watching brief and evaluation at St Pauli, Belhaven Road, Dunbar (PAUL), 2006–07; evaluation at Prestonpans Station (SCRA), 2007; evaluation at Mid Road, Prestonpans (PANS), 2007; standing building survey at North Elphinstone Farm (TIBU), 2007; desk-based assessment at Mid Road West, Prestonpans (LERP), 2005; desk-based assessment and evaluation at Macbeth Moir Road, Musselburgh (MABR), 2007; 1 Inveresk Gate, Inveresk Village (HAIR), 2003; Prestonpans Swimming Pool (PPSP), 2003; excavation at West Pans Pottery, 64 Ravensheugh Road, Musselburgh (RAVE), 2003; standing building survey at Tynninghame Links Steading (TYNI), 2007; monitored topsoil strip and archive assessment at 1 High Street, East Linton (HEAL), 2007; trial-trenching evaluation at Lawson Place, Dunbar (LAWD), 2001; monitored topsoil strip at Gardener's Gardens, North Berwick (GAGA), 2008; Sydserf House, Kingston (SYDS), 2004; watching brief, Victoria Harbour, Dunbar (VICT), 2003; excavation and watching brief

at Castle Park, Dunbar (LEPO), 2006; evaluation and desk-based assessment at 212 High Street, Prestonpans (212P), 2008; historic standing building survey at Town House, Dunbar (1430), 2008; metal detector survey and evaluation, Wallyford settlement expansion project, Wallyford (1539 and 1548), 2008; evaluation at Lochend Avenue/Brunt Place, Dunbar (1618), 2008 and 2009; desk-based assessment and evaluation at New Upper Primary School, Dunbar (1595) 2009; building appraisal at 92–93 High Street, Haddington (1603), 2009; Prestongrange community archaeology project (phase 2, 1569), 2009; building appraisal at Queenstonbank Farm, Dirleton (1610) 2009.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: desk-based assessment and evaluation, West Loan, Prestonpans (WLP01), 2002–03; architectural study, Whitekirk Tithe Barn (WTB96), 1996; evaluation and historic building recording, Broxmouth House, Dunbar (BRX05), 2006; evaluation, Queen Margaret University Campus, Musselburgh (QMU02), 2003; evaluation, Archerfield Estate, Dirleton (AED99), 2001; desk-based assessment, Skateraw Sand and Gravel Quarry (SKW06), 2006; desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation, Seton Sands (SSD06), 2006; historic building recording and evaluation at Temple Mains Farm, Innerwick (TM104), 2005; watching brief at Haddington Gas Pipeline reinforcement (GPH06), 2006; historic building recording at Crowhill Cottages, Innerwick (CC107), 2007; desk-based assessment and historic building recording at Gin Head, Tantallon (GHT05), 2005; assessment and evaluation at Sunnyside Farm, Haddington (SNYH08), 2008; watching brief and survey at North Berwick Lodge Grounds (NBK05), 2007; watching brief and historic building recording at the Former Saltworks, High Street, Cockenzie (HHC05), 2005–06; desk-based assessment, evaluation and historic building recording at Old Gasworks, Belhaven Road, Dunbar (BRD05), 2005; evaluation and historic building recording at Old Craighall, Musselburgh (OCM04), 2004–05; evaluation and historic building recording, Sydserf House, North Berwick (SYD06), 2006–07; evaluation at Deer Park, Dunbar (DPD02), 2002; evaluation, Manse Field, Dirleton (MFD06), 2006; watching brief at a water mains renewal, Musselburgh (MHS03) 2003–04; evaluation, excavation and historic building recording of 126–128 High Street, Dunbar (JMB02) 2002; desk-based assessment and historic building survey of the Marine Hotel, Cromwell Road, North Berwick (MNB03) 2004–05; evaluation at Westgate, North Berwick (WGNB07) 2008; evaluation at Westgate, North Berwick (WGNB07), 2008; excavation at John Muir's Birthplace, Dunbar (JMB02), 2002; desk-based assessment, historic building survey, archaeological monitoring and evaluation at Marine Hotel, 18 Cromwell Road, North Berwick (MNB03), 2004–2005; building survey at The Radar Station, Dirleton (RSD01), 2001; watching brief and excavation at Water Mains Renewal, North Berwick (NBW02), 2004; historic building survey of the Radar Station, Dirleton (RSD01), 2001; desk-assessment, excavation and building recording at Stoneypath Tower, by Garvald (SPT99), 1999–2001.

Archive from an evaluation at Carberry Road, Musselburgh (06086), by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd, 2007.

Archive from excavation at St Andrews Blackadder Church, High Street/St Andrew Street, North Berwick (NB09, NB10), by SUAT Ltd, 2000.

EAST RENFREWSHIRE

Reports from projects by the Association of Certificated

Field Archaeologists: field survey of North Moorhouse Farm, Eaglesham, S and R Hunter, 2001; field survey at Neilston, by J Macdonald, 1995; survey of archaeological features on the Moyne Moor, Neilston, by B Henry, 1994. (ACFA)

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Ltd: watching brief at Floors Road, Waterfoot, Eaglesham (12312), 2009; Polnoon, Eaglesham (AOC 4670), 2004.

Report on the interpretation of the Ayrshire high-resolution airborne geophysical data by the British Geological Survey, 2007.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: environmental impact assessment at Whitelee wind farm (WIND), 2001–05; cultural heritage and archaeology assessment, Barrhead, Hurler (HURL), 2002; cultural heritage assessment at Pilmuir Motorway Service Area (PILM), 2006–07.

Archive from a landscape and archaeology survey at Greenbank Garden (300), by GUARD, 1996.

Report on evaluation at Capellie Landfill, Neilston (04062), by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd, 2005.

Archive from projects by SUAT Ltd: evaluation at Barrance Farm, Golf Course development, Newton Mearns (NN01), 2001; evaluation at Barrance Farm steading, Newton Mearns (NN02), 2002.

EDINBURGH, CITY OF

Archive from projects by Abercorn Archaeology Ltd: watching brief, 14 Old Church Lane, Duddingston (AA0162), 2008; watching brief, Level 1 Building Recording, Bonnyhaugh Lane (AA0139), 2007; evaluation, excavation, watching brief, 20–22 Lochrin Place (AA0109), 2005 and 2009; evaluation, 25/27 High Street, Kirkliston (AA0106/0143/0170), 2005, 2007 and 2008.

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: watching brief at St Giles Cathedral (20050), 2006; historic building recording, 56 and 58 Fountainbridge, former Meat Market Building (20418), 2007; watching brief, 89 Ravenscroft Street, Gilmerton (20602), 2007; watching brief at Harvest Road, Newbridge (20707), 2007; watching brief at Edinburgh Zoo, Corstorphine Road (20336), 2007; watching brief at Turnhouse Road (20740), 2007–08; historic building recording at 52 Infantry Brigade Building, Edinburgh Castle (4991/20011), 2005; watching brief, Jewel and Esk College, Milton Road East (20490), 2007; watching brief and historic building recording at Cockburn House, Balerno (20047), 2005; historic building recording at Cramond Kennels (20137), 2008; historic building recording at Eastern General Hospital, Seafeld Road (20359), 2006–07; historic building recording at the Royal Observatory (3937), 2002–03; watching brief at Calton Hill (20862), 2008; watching brief at the High Court (21054), 2008; historic building recording at 2 Dewar Place (20350), 2007; watching brief at Parliament House (20761), 2008; Woodhall Mill Brae (4014), 2008; Main Street, Kirkliston (20367), 2007; survey at Canonmills School (20390), 2008; evaluation at Cliftonhall School (20999), 2008; evaluation at Plot 1, Axis Business Park, Newbridge (20814), 2008; excavation and evaluation at Prestonfield Phase 2 (20415), 2007; historic building recording at Tower Street, Leith (3462/3463), 2001 and 2008; evaluation and watching brief at Fountain North, Dundee Street, Fountainbridge (4483), 2004–07; historic building recording at 91–96 Giles

Street, Leith (4224), 2003; desk-based assessment and site investigation, CEC Office Development, Waverley Vaults, Waverley Station (3673), 2003–05; investigations, RAF Turnhouse (21089), 2008; watching brief of road resurfacing on the High Street (4663), 2006.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: watching brief, Middle Pier, Granton Harbour (GRAG), 2004; desk-based assessment, Granton Castle (GRAT3), 2002; watching brief and standing building recording, Netherbow/John Knox House, High Street (KNOX), 2004–5; stabilisation works Stage 2, clearance of fallen masonry, Colinton Castle (RUBB), 2005; historic building survey, Westfield Bonded Warehouses (WEBO), 2006; watching brief at Link Road, North Shore, Granton (GRAT6), 2006; watching brief at 4 Bridge Street, Newbridge (NEWB), 2006; evaluation, desk-based assessment and walkover survey at Caroline Park, Granton (GRAT), 2002; watching brief and excavation at 1 Cramond Glebe Gardens (COLI), 2006; watching brief at Ainslie Park playing fields (THAD), 2007; watching brief at Commercial Street, Leith (VOLE), 2005; watching brief at Gogar Bank (GOBA), 2007; Greyfriars Tolbooth and Highland Kirk (TOLK), 2003; evaluation and watching brief at Dunsmuir Court, Corstorphine (PLPE), 2004; evaluation at North Fort Street, Leith (PLPE), 2004; watching brief at Mitchell Street, Leith (PLPE), 2004; cultural heritage assessment at Edinburgh Tram Line Two (WETR), 2002–04; cultural heritage assessment at North Shore, Granton (GRAT4), 2004; watching brief at Ratho Station (RATO), 2008; evaluation and excavation at Jacks Houses, M9 Spur Extension and A90 Upgrading (SPUR), 2003–06; watching brief at Ingliston Park and Ride Phase Two, Newbridge (IPAR), 2007; survey and desk-based assessment at Graysmill School (GRAS), 2006; watching brief at Colinton Castle (RUBB2), 2007; Boll o' Bere Steading, Balerno (BOBE), 2002; evaluation, watching brief and desk-based assessment at Spring Gardens, Holyrood (CARV), 2005–06; watching brief and standing building survey at The Pottery, 41 Ravenscroft Street, Gilmerton (POTT), 2006–08; standing building survey at Sunbury House (SUNB), 2006; environmental impact assessment on a proposed flood prevention scheme on the Water of Leith and the Braid Burn (LEIT), 2001–02; excavation at Liberton Kirk (LIKI), 2006; watching brief and an evaluation at Bonnington Road Lane (BONR), 2007; standing building survey and evaluation at 57–59 High Street (SYGN), 2007; evaluation at Madelvic Plot 8, Granton (MELD), 2007; watching brief, desk-based assessment and evaluation at Merchiston Castle School (MECA), 2007; survey at Powderhall Bailey Bridge (POWD), 2008; investigation, Duke Street, Leith (DUKE), 2004; watching brief, Orrok Park SUDS Drainage Scheme (ORPA), 2006; evaluation and analysis, Gilmerton Grove (GILM 050/0), 2006; watching brief and historic building survey, Bankhead Farm, Balerno (BANK), 2005; watching brief, O2 Mast, Warristone Farm, Currie (HGMA 501), 2005; evaluation and watching brief, South Queensferry Wastewater Treatment Works, (QUEE007/03), 2005; evaluation at Echline Avenue, South Queensferry (PLPE), 2004; watching brief, Belmont Garden House, Murrayfield (BEWG), 2008; investigation, Grassmarket (GRAM), 2007; watching brief, Greyfriars Kirkyard (GRKI), 2007; evaluation and building record, Craiglockhart Steading, Craiglockhart Road (NUBS), 2002; evaluation, Avon Road, Barnton (AVRO), 2005; survey at Gilmerton Cove (GILM), 2002; historic building survey of the Caledonian Brewery, Slateford Road (CALY), 2004; watching brief at Corinthian Quay, Granton, (GRAE 944), 2004; watching brief at the Braid Burn flood prevention scheme (WU10), Priestfield, 2009; evaluation at the Braid Burn flood

prevention scheme (WU6), Mid Liberton (1584), 2009; pre-demolition wall survey at the Inch Park flood prevention scheme (1577), 2008; watching brief and standing building survey, Western Breakwater, Granton Harbour (1581), 2008. Reports on: watching brief at Braid Burn flood prevention scheme (WU9), Peffermill Road (1586), 2009; watching brief at Charteris Land, 15 St John Street (1531), 2008; boundary wall survey at the Water of Leith flood prevention scheme, Adelphi Place, Portobello (1609), 2008; photographic survey at St Hilda's Church, 1A Oxfangs Avenue (1590), 2009; standing building survey at 123–130 High Street (1594), 2009; works at New College (1570), 2009.

Newsletters, minutes and other papers relating to Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, 1971–2009. (Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society)



Watching brief at Kings Stables Road, Edinburgh, carried out by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2008. (Copyright Headland Archaeology Ltd: RCAHMS DP060044)

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: works, 22–25 High Street, South Queensferry (BSQ07), 2007; evaluation and watching brief, 32 Calton Road (CRO04), 2007; historic building survey and watching brief, 111 Holyrood Road, Holyrood Brewery Clocktower (CTE03), 2004; evaluation at 92–98 Fountainbridge (UCF02), 2005–06; evaluation, excavation and historic building recording at Castle Gogar (DCG05), 2005–06; watching brief at The Mary Erskine School, Ravelston (MESR08), 2008; evaluation and harbour survey of Harbour Place, Portobello (PPE06) 2006; historic building recording and watching brief, 36–40 Potterrow (PWE07), 2007; building recording and watching brief, 35 St Andrews Square (SAE06), 2006; watching brief, St Andrews Square Gardens (SAS06), 2007; evaluation, Firrhill Drive, Oxfangs (COX05), 2005; evaluation and watching brief, 42–44 Cramond Road North (CRN05), 2006; desk-based assessment and historic building survey, the Madelic Works, 86 Granton Park Avenue (MVE04), 2004; evaluation and excavation at site of Former Tabernacle Church, Henderson Street, Leith (HNL05), 2005 and 2007; historic building survey, Crawford's Bakery, 130 McDonald Road (MDE07), 2007; historic building survey and watching brief, Infirmary Street Baths (ISB06), 2006; historic building recording and archaeological watching brief, Waterston's Logie Green Printing Works (LGE06), 2007; watching brief, The Royal Mile (EOT04), 2005; watching brief and desk-based assessment, Viewcraig Gardens, Dumbiedykes (PDE05), 2005–6; watching brief, Bonnington House Stables, Ratho (BSK06), 2006; Edinburgh Old Town Water Mains Renewal

(EOT04), 2006; historic building recording at Moredun House, Gilmerton (MHGE08), 2008; desk-based assessment and survey at Calton Road (CRE02), 2002; watching brief at Lady Lawson Street (LLS04), 2005; monitoring at Potterrow Car Park (PRE03), 2006; evaluation and historic building recording at Greyfriars Community Project, 84–92 Candlemaker Row (GCP05), 2005; evaluation and historic building recording at the Beehive Inn, Grassmarket (BIG06), 2007; evaluation at Blackfriars Street (BSE06), 2006; desk-based assessment and watching brief at Viewcraig Gardens, Dumbiedykes (PDE05) 2005; evaluation at Chalmers Street Car Park (CSED08), 2008; watching brief at King Stables Road (KSRE08), 2008; evaluation at St John's Church (SJC06), 2008; desk-based assessment, watching brief and historic building recording at United Reformed Church, 108 Duke Street (DSE04), 2004–05; watching brief at Bridgend Farm, Craigmillar (BTE05), 2005; evaluation, Cramond Kirk Hall (CKH98), 1998; mitigation works and historic building recording, 31–33 Water Street, Leith (BWS06), 2006; evaluation, 62 Coburg Street (CSL 07), 2007.

FALKIRK

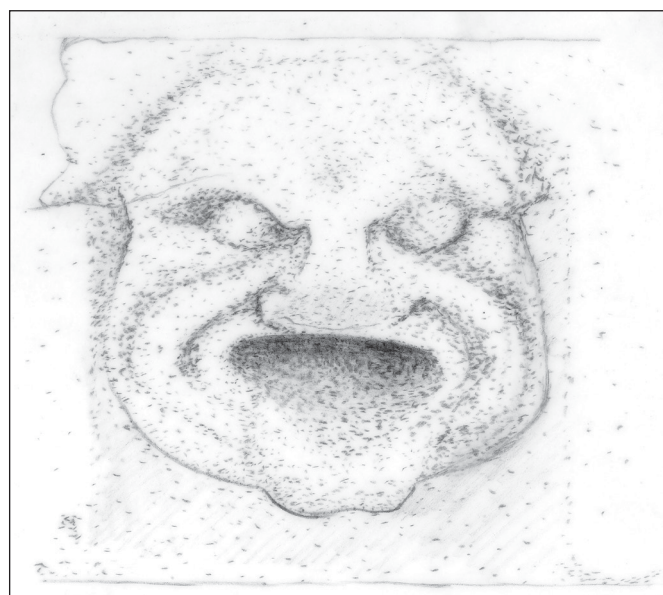
Report on an excavation of an extramural Roman Bathhouse at Carriden, by GB Bailey, 2008. (Geoff B Bailey)

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: excavation and standing building survey at Rosebank Distillery (ROSE), 2005; evaluation at Tamfourhill (KYCO), 2007; watching brief, Rough Castle to Lime Road (ROCA), 2006; evaluation at Shore Road, Airth (AIRT), 2007.

Archive from projects by GUARD: investigation at Airth Old Parish Church and Churchyard (1303), 2002; environmental statement at M876 Slip Roads, Glenbervie, Larbert (423), 1996.

Archive from a watching brief at Hippodrome Cinema, Bo'ness (HCB04), by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2007. Also, report on an excavation at Carriden, by Falkirk Local History Society, 2009. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

FIFE



Medieval carved stone head, probably from St Christopher's Church, Fife, the former parish kirk of Cupar, and now at Kinloss House Farm, recorded by SUAT Ltd during investigation of the church site, 1997. (Copyright: SUAT Ltd: RCAHMS DP058159)

Archive from an evaluation at Hill of Tarvit, Cupar (AA0118), by Abercorn Archaeology Ltd, 2005–06.

Archive from evaluation, East Wemyss (3939), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2006.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: watching brief at Melville Lodges to Newburgh Pipeline (MENP), 2007; survey at Dean Plantation and Balgownie Wood (WOST), by 2007; cultural heritage assessment at Longannet Power Station (LOPO), 2003; evaluation at Muir Dean Opencast Coal Scheme, Crossgates (MUDE), 2008; excavation at Peekie Standing Stone (PEEK), 2008; measured survey, Crail Airfield (CRAI), 2006; impact assessment report, Bogley's Farm, Kirkcaldy (POCM), 1998; evaluation, St Ninian's Open Cast Coal Scheme, Thornton Wood (TWOO), 2006; watching brief at St Leonard's Field, Abbey Walk, St Andrews (STAR), 2007.

Archive from projects by GUARD: watching brief at North Straiton Farm, Balmullo (355), 1996; assessment at Kilmux Farm (234), 1995; watching brief at Kincardine Marsh (1313), 2003; watching brief at Tarvit to Balmullo pipeline route (688), 1999.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: excavation at Rameldry Farm (RFF00), 2000; survey and assessment at Inchkeith Island, Firth of Forth (IKH07), 2007; excavation at Straiton Quarry, Wormit (SQW01), 2003; survey, assessment and excavation at Inchkeith Island, Firth of Forth (IKH07), 2007; evaluation, 101–103 Market Street, St Andrews (MSA 99), 2004; appraisal, Dysart harbour (DHF05), 2005; survey, Ferrytoll Park and Ride, Inverkeithing (FPR97), 1997; evaluation, 131 Market Street, St Andrews (MST 02), 2003.



Excavation of a short cist at Rameldry, Fife, by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2000. (Copyright Headland Ltd: RCAHMS SC1138279)

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: watching brief at Blairhall (06038), 2006–07; mitigation at Balmerino Abbey (07015), 2007; mitigation at St Peter's

Church, Inverkeithing (06077), 2007; impact assessment at Little Raith, Lochgelly (04014), 2004; evaluation at Clatchard Craig (06009), 2006; excavation at St Andrews Public Library (03011), 2008; evaluation at Longannet Biomass Power Station (08008), 2008; mitigation at Southern Gateway, Dunfermline (07088), 2008; mitigation and data structure report, The Grange, St Andrews (07056), 2007; historic building recordings works of kiln at 12 and 14 Main Street, limekilns (04043), 2004; watching brief at Carnegie Museum, Dunfermline (06037), 2006.

Archive from excavation, Bogleys Standing Stone, Kirkcaldy, by Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 2006.

Archive from projects by SUAT Ltd: watching brief at Fife Folk Museum, Ceres (CX01), 2008; watching brief at Community Hospital, John Knox Road, St Andrews (SA61), 2007–08; survey and assessment at the former St Christopher's Church, Kinloss Farm, Cupar (CP10), 1997; desk-based assessment, survey and evaluation at Feddinch Mains Golf Club, St Andrews (SA60), 2006.

GLASGOW, CITY OF

Archive from an evaluation at the proposed Environment and Heritage Centre, Provan Hall (AA0107), by Abercorn Archaeology Ltd, 2005.

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: New Rotterdam Wharf (4931), 2008; historic building recording at 272–274 Bell Street (4423), 2008; evaluation, Richmond Court, Rutherglen (20647), 2008; investigations at Great Dovehill (4814), 2006; recording of Glasgow Harbour Quay Wall (20993), 2008; Clyde Street (4398), 2004; evaluation, Broompark Drive, Newton Mearns (20230), 2008.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: evaluation, Southern Orbital Route (SORB1 and 2), 2002; controlled soil strip at Lochwood Farm, Lochend Road, Coatbridge (DAIN), 2006.

Archive from projects by GUARD: excavation at Neilston Parish Church, Neilston (1626), 2003; geophysical survey, Southern General Hospital (167), 1994; topographic survey and excavation on the Antonine Wall, Douglas Park Golf Course, Bearsden (478), 1997; resistivity survey of Bearsden Roman Fort (239), 1995; correspondence relating to Verreville Pottery (1098), 2002; watching brief, Pollok Park (289), 1995; excavation at Provand's Lordship (224), 1994; desk-based assessment and survey at White Cart Water (1672), 2004.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: excavation at 133 Finnieston Street (FSG05), 2005; desk-based assessment and evaluation at Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Castle Street (CSG01), 2004; evaluation at Darnley Mains (DMG06), 2006; historic building recording at the Old Athenaeum Theatre, 179 Buchanan Street (ATG07), 2007; evaluation and excavation at Verreville Glass and Pottery Manufactory, 133–129 Finnieston Street (FSG05), 2005; watching brief and desk-based assessment, 177–205 Lancefield Quay, Finnieston (LQF01), 2001–02; evaluation, St Fillan's Primary School, Cathcart (SFS05), 2005; watching brief, Water Row, Govan (WRG05), 2006; evaluation, 138 Elliot Street (ESGW07), 2008; evaluation at Bishop's Residence, Lochwood (BPE05), 2005; historic building recording at the Old Athenaeum Theatre, Buchanan Street (ATG07), 2007.

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd:

assessment at College Park, Duke Street (05024), 2005; monitoring at Ramshorn Kirk, Ingram Street (08030), 2008.

HIGHLAND



Excavations at High Pasture Cave, Skye, Highland, by West Coast Archaeological Services, 2007. (Copyright West Coast Archaeological Services: RCAHMS DP073058)

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: desk-based assessment and evaluation at Coishletter, Edinbane, Isle of Skye (20667), 2008; walkover survey and evaluation at Fairburn wind farm, near Dingwall (20943), 2008; survey at Tister Farm, Thurso, Caithness (4077/23), 2006; walkover survey, evaluation and excavation at Navidale, Helmsdale (3854/3946/4018), 2002, 2003 and 2007.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: desk-based assessment and field survey at Slackbuie, Inverness (SLAC), 2002; Causeymire wind farm, Achkeepster, Caithness (CAUS), 2004; Glebe Street Swimming Baths, Inverness (GLEB), 2001; excavation, desk-based assessment and survey at the A832 Achnasheen to Kinlochlewe Road Upgrade (A832), 2001–04; desk-based assessment and archaeological survey at Raasay Ferry Terminal, Inverarish (RAAS), 2002; watching brief at Braes Water Main, Portree, Isle of Skye (POJA), 2007; environmental impact assessment at Glen Tarbet, Strontian (TAYH), 2004–05; watching brief, Bellfield, Charlestown, Inverness (BEKE), 2007; excavation, A 836 Lednagualin to Ben Ainnie (ALBA7, ALBA2), 1996; evaluation, Wick, Water Treatment Plant, Caithness (WICK), 2000; excavation at Morayhill Quarry, Inverness (MORS2), 2008; watching brief at Farr wind farm, Moy, Inverness (FARR), 2004; evaluation at Beechwood Park, Raigmore, Inverness (BEPa), 2004; monitoring and paleoenvironmental investigation at Farr wind farm (FAWF), 2005–06; cultural heritage assessment at Novar Estate, Ross and Cromarty (NOVA2), 2002; pottery analysis,

Scotsburn (SCOB), 2005; soil pollen assessment, Waternish Water Treatment Works, Skye (WATE), 2004; watching brief, Lochend (Kirkton), Inverness (WABI 542), 2005; preliminary charcoal assessment at High Pasture Cave, Skye (HIPA), 2005; standing building survey and conservation plan, Tom Beag Inclined Plane, Ballachulish (TBIP), 2007; survey and watching brief, Culloiden Battlefield Memorial Project (CUBA), 2004; watching brief and building survey, Causeymire wind farm, Achkeepster, Spittal (CAUS), 2003–04; evaluation, Home Farm, Portree, Skye (HOFA), 2005; desk-based assessment and walkover survey, A836, Melvich-Strathay (MELV), 2001; desk-based assessment and evaluation, Altshellach Hotel, North Ballachulish (NOBA), 2006; watching brief, Pipeline and Waste Water Treatment Plant, Thurso (THUR), 2004–05; watching brief at Raasay ferry terminal (1565) 2008.

Archive from projects by S Farrell: contact sheet and negatives from evaluation at Dornoch, 2007; report on Ardcloch War Memorial, 2008; report, with negatives and plan, on survey of Cromdale Churchyard, 2008; report on monumental inscriptions from Advie Churchyard, 2008; watching brief at Lochview, Achlaschoille, Farr, 2008; report and photographic archive from a watching brief at Tigh-na-Lois, Newmore, Invergordon, 2008; sample sheets from excavations at Rhicullen, Invergordon, 2005; report on survey at Ard a'Clachainn, Rogart, 2008; photographs of cist, Loch Shin, no date; evaluation at Sydney House, Lairg, 2008; survey at Carr Bann, Farr, 2008; 'The War Memorials of Nairnshire – Ardcloch and Auldearn', 2008. (Mr Stuart Farrell)

Archive from projects by GUARD: excavation at Dunnet Head Midden (306), 1995; geophysical survey of Ballachly, Chapel and Graveyard, Dunbeath Highland (1002), 2001; research proposal, Chapel Hill, Ballachly, Dunbeath (419), 1996; watching brief at Dounreay wind farm (1096), 2001; watching brief, Balnabruich (114), 1992.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: evaluation at Wester Inshes, Inverness (WII02), 2002; excavation at Holm Mains Farm, Inverness (HMF03), 2003; evaluation at Wardlaw Church, Kirkhill, Inverness (WCK06), 2006; excavation at Brotchie's Steading, Kirkstyle, Dunnet, Caithness (MHD01), 2001–03; evaluation at Upper Slackbuie, Inverness (SBI05), 2005; evaluation at Culduthel Mains Farm, Inverness (CDF04), 2004; watching brief at Millennium wind farm, Glenmoriston (MMW06), 2006; monitored topsoil strip from Culduthel Phase 6, Inverness (CPS06), 2006; Avoch Thatched Cottage, Black Isle (AVO00), 2000; evaluation at Lower Slackbuie, Inverness (ESI06), 2006–07; evaluation and desk-based assessment at the site of a proposed road by Parks Farm, Inverness (PFDI08) 2008; excavation at Holm Mains Farm, Inverness (HMF03) 2003; evaluation of land adjacent to Wardlaw Church, Kirkhill (WCK06) 2006; assessment and evaluation, Quarry Road, Balintore, Tain (QRB06), 2006; watching brief, Royal Dornoch Golf Club, Dornoch (RDS 06), 2006; evaluation, Culduthel Mains Farm, Inverness (CMF04), 2004; desk top survey, Culachy House, Fort Augustus (CHY05/06), 2006; survey and watching brief, Ben Aketil wind farm, Skye (BAS06), 2006; historic building recording, Kirkmichael Church, Resolis (KMK06), 2006; desk-based assessment, NOSWA Glenconvinth Waste Water Works (GWW02), 2002; environmental impact assessment, Muir of Ord (MOH06), 2006; evaluation and assessment, Broomhill, Muir of Ord (BMO07), 2007; evaluation and watching brief on the A830 Arisaig to Kinsadel Road Improvements (AKE00), 2001–02;

evaluation and field survey, Balblair Quarry, Beauly, Inverness (BQB03), 2005.

Archive from a desk-based assessment and survey at Braes Water Treatment Works, Portree (30112), by Jacobs UK Ltd, 2007.

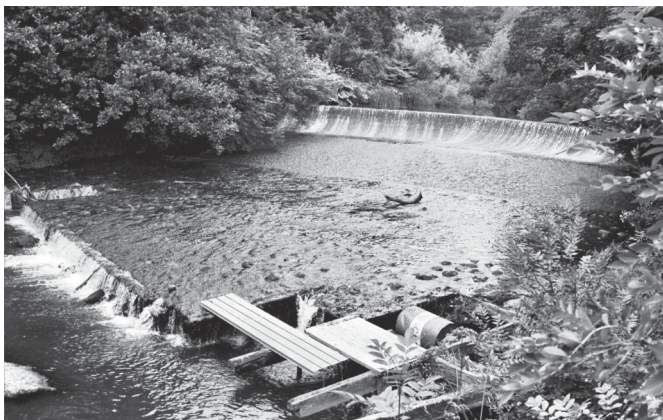
Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: watching brief at Dores SW pipeline, Inverness (07004), 2007; evaluation at Dornoch Business Park (06014), 2006; watching brief at Loch Glass, Easter Ross (04059), 2004.

Archive from projects by SUAT Ltd: watching brief and limited excavation at Lindalie, near Spean Bridge (FW01), 2003; watching brief at Ashton Farm, Resaurie, Inverness (JN06), 2001.

Archive from a preliminary assessment and analysis of Late Prehistoric Cultural Deposits from a Limestone Cave at Uamh An Ard Achadh (High Pasture Cave), Isle of Skye, by West Coast Archaeological Services, 2007–8.

MIDLOTHIAN

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: evaluation and desk-based assessment at Hunterfield Road and Newbyres, Gorebridge (20933), 2008; investigation at Bridge Street, Newbridge (4798), 2003; watching brief at Lochend, Newbridge (4092), 2003; Sherwood, Bonnyrigg (20039), 2006; historic building recording at 129 High Street, Dalkeith (4779), 2005; evaluation and historic building recording at Dalmore Mill, Auchendinny (20186), 2007; watching brief and historic building recording at The Bakery, Fala (4360), 2008.



Weirs recorded during a survey of Dalmore Mill, Midlothian, 2006, by AOC Archaeology Group. (Copyright AOC Archaeology Group: RCAHMS DP062870)

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: evaluation and desk-based assessment at Mauricewood Mains, by Penicuik (MAMA), 2008; evaluation, Todhills Park and Ride, Danderhall (TODP), 2005; watching brief on the Gorebridge water pipe, Gowkshill Farm, Gorebridge (1573), 2008; watching brief, Glencorse Water Treatment Works (1578), 2008; excavations and evaluation, Newbigging Opencast Coal Mine (NEOC1 and NEOC2), 2004 and 2006; standing building survey at Fulford Steading (1533), 2008; desk-based assessment and evaluation at Midlothian Community Hospital, Eskbank Road, Bonnyrigg (1517.1), 2008; proposed sand and gravel quarry, Upper Dalhousie Farm (1488), 2008; evaluation and desk-based assessment, Straiton Park and Ride (STRA), 2004; standing building survey and archaeological evaluation, Cakemuir Castle (CAKE), 2006; watching brief and evaluation at Fodel Mains (FOWW), 2006; evaluation at Greenlaw Mains, Penicuik (GRAW), 2007; survey and evaluation at

Shewington Opencast Coal Scheme, Carrington (SHEW), 2007; evaluation and desk-based assessment at Build 27, New Hunterfield, Gorebridge (HUNG), 2007; Cakemuir Castle (CAKE), 2006; Roman Camp, Pathhead (ROMP), 2004; desk-based assessment and evaluation at Midlothian Community Hospital, Eskbank Road (ROMI), 2008; evaluation at Vogrie Road, Gorebridge (VORO2), 2007; excavation at Salters Gate, Dalkeith (SLUG), 2007.

Archive from projects by GUARD: assessment, Pathhead to Gladsmuir Pipeline (169), 1994; assessment, Lasswade (163), 1993.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: historic building recording, the Gardener's House and Bothy, Arniston Estate, Temple (GAG07), 2007; evaluation at Salter's Road, Dalkeith (SRDM08), 2008; evaluation and building survey at Glencorse Parish Church (GPC01), 2001; evaluation at proposed Primary School, Pathhead (PHS05), 2005; evaluation at proposed Primary School at Mayfield (MFS05), 2005; evaluation, St David's High School, Dalkeith (SDS06), 2006; evaluation, Swanston Farm Golf Course (SWG06), 2006; St David's Roman Catholic Primary School, Dalkeith (KLD04), 2004; desk-based assessment and walkover survey, Proposed Primary School, Mayfield (MPS05), 2005; evaluation at Bonnington Road, Peebles (BRP07) 2007; evaluation, Hopefield, Bonnyrigg (HFB01), 2004.

Publication drawings from excavations at Melville Nurseries, by AOC Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Dr Euan W MacKie)

MORAY

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: investigations, Lossie Green, Elgin (20373), 2007; excavation of archaeological remains at Grantown Road, Forres (4141/4182), 2003; evaluation at Long Forres (21097), 2008; watching brief at Forres Flood Prevention Scheme (21000), 2008.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: assessment at RAF Lossiemouth (LOSS), 2004; environmental impact assessment at Rothes wind farm (RWFE), 2007; cultural heritage report, Scoot More Borrow Pit, Paul's Hill (PAWF), 2004; standing building survey and excavation, A96 Fochabers – Mosstodloch Bypass (1566 and 1557), 2008.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: evaluation at Bishop's Palace, Kinneddar (BPM02), 2002; evaluation, Burn of Mosset, Forres (FFS06), 2006; watching brief at Cloddach Quarry (CQS02), 2006; evaluation Moray Coast Wastewater Project (MWP00), 2001; building recording, Strathisla Distillery, Keith (SDK06), 2006.

Reports on excavations at Birnie, by National Museums Scotland, 2009.

NORTH AYRSHIRE

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: evaluation at Whitehurst Park Road, Kilwinning (20652), 2008; excavation at Giant's Graves, Arran (4077/22), 2006.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Ferret of Keith wind farm (FERR), 2003; evaluation at proposed housing development, Glencloy, Brodick, Arran (AUBR), 2004; evaluation at the A78 Ardrossan Bypass (AARD), 2001.

Archive from projects by GUARD: survey at King's Cave,

Arran (179), 1994; standing building survey, watching brief and excavation at Glenscorrodale, Arran (1490), 2002; monitoring at Lamash Bay, Arran (1851), 2005; watching brief, Knockewart Cairn (89), 1992; watching brief at Kilwinning Abbey (454), 1997.

Archive from works at Ardrossan wind farm Extension, Ardrossan (AWFE08), by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2008.

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: evaluation at Lagg, Isle of Arran (08045), 2008; monitoring at 23 Hamilton Street, Saltcoats (06017), 2006; evaluation and survey at Laidydykes, Saltcoats (04029), 2004 and 2005; evaluation at Swinlees Quarry, Dalry (06012), 2006; evaluation at Lainshaw House, Stewarton (05010), 2005; monitoring at Tigh-na-Druim, Shiskine, Arran (07017), 2007; mitigation at Sevenacres Mill, Kilwinning (06055), 2006; evaluation at Seafeld Cottage, Blackwaterfoot, Arran (06081), 2007; evaluation at Kinloch Court II, Blackwaterfoot (06028), 2006; evaluation at Kinloch Court, Blackwaterfoot, Arran (06020), 2006; monitoring, Rockholm, Whiting Bay (07025), 2007; monitoring, 67-73 Nelson Street, Largs (07021) 2007; evaluation, Constable Estate, Largs (07066), 2007; monitoring, Plot 1, Golf Road, Millport (07027), 2007; watching brief at Golf Road, Millport (06044), 2006; evaluation and works at 8 Howard Place, Millport (04046), 2004; evaluation at Shore Road, Pirnmill (04036), 2004; watching brief at 166 High Street, Irvine (04051), 2004; evaluation at 12 West Road, Irvine (04052), 2005; evaluation at Shalom Nursing Home, Dreghorn (04064), 2005; evaluation at West of Fen Place, Whiting Bay (04035), 2004; evaluation, 56a Ardrossan, Seamill (07023), 2007.

NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: watching brief at OKI Factory, Napier Road, Cumbernauld (OKIC), 2004; evaluation, Airdrie, Rawyards (BOAI), 2006; Garbett Hill, Cumbernauld (GARB), 2003; evaluation at Auchenkilns, by Condorrat (AUCU), 2006.

Archive from a watching brief at Lochend Cottage, Colzium, Kilsyth (LK07), by FIRAT Archaeological Services, 2007.

Archive from projects by GUARD: survey, Croy Hill (141 Supplemental), 1993; watching brief at Climp, Blacklaw (1678), 2004.

Archive from a desk-based assessment and evaluation at Kelvinhead Jetty, Forth and Clyde Canal (KNP06), by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2006-07.

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: evaluation and excavation at Smithstone, Cumbernauld (04011), 2004.

ORKNEY ISLANDS

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Ltd: Geroin, Harray (4077/4), 2004; excavation at Meur, Sanday (4077/12), 2005.

Archive from evaluation, St Boniface (153), by AOC Archaeology Ltd, 1990 (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from projects by GUARD: landscape assessment of Orkney (308), 1995; excavation at Hermisgarth, Sanday (161), 1994.

Drawings of plans and sections of excavations at Holland, by EW MacKie, 1979. (Dr Euan W MacKie)

Archive from excavations by AE Ritchie: chambered cairn,

Holm of Papa Westray, 1982-3; negatives from excavations at Knap of Howar Neolithic settlement, Papa Westray, 1973-5. (Dr Anna E Ritchie)

PERTH AND KINROSS

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Ltd: watching brief at Byres Farm, Guildtown (3452), 2002; evaluation at Sanmar, Nether Pittendreich, Perthshire (21043), 2008; survey at Glenfarg Lodge (4077/31), 2007; evaluation at Whitemore Golf Course, Auchterarder (20780), 2007.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: standing building survey and archaeological evaluation, Dull steading, Dull (DULS), 2006; environmental impact assessment, Green Knowes (WIGR), 2003; excavation at Kirkton Farm, Blackford (1509), 2008; watching brief at Inchtute Churchyard (MOLO4), 2003; environmental impact assessment at Mellock Hill wind farm (MEWF), 2008; environmental impact assessment at Taymouth Castle (TAYM) 2002-03; evaluation at Rait Borrow Pit, Kilspindie (RAIT), 2006; evaluation and watching brief at Kindallachan (KIJU), 2007; evaluation and watching brief at Brucefield Road, Rosemount, Blairgowrie (BRUE), 2008; cultural heritage assessment at the A9 Ballinluig Junction (LUIG), 2005; environmental impact assessment at Snowgoat Glen (SNOW), 2005; excavation at Cuil-an-Duin Access Road, A9 Ballinluig Junction (CUDU), 2007; evaluation at Castlebeigh Hotel, Knockard Road, Pitlochry (HFHO), 2005; historic building recording at Ballinluig Junction, Logierait (LUBS), 2007; watching brief at St Moloc's Church, Alyth (MOLO), 2001; evaluation at Kenmore Wastewater Treatment Works (KENM), 2008; watching brief at Orwell Church Cemetery, Milnathort (MOLO2), 2001-02; watching brief at Errol Churchyard (MOLO3), 2002-03. Reports from projects: archaeological works at Logierait reinforcement pipeline (1564) 2008; excavation at Westmoor (B), Kirkton Farm, Blackford (1511) 2008; evaluation at Gleneagles West Area 3 (Woodland), Blackford (1493), 2008.

Archive from projects by GUARD: heritage assessment at Perth Film Studios (1355), 2003; watching brief at Eildreach Hill, Lochearnhead (385), 1996; desk-assessment at Loch Rannoch (416), 1996.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: evaluation, excavation and survey at Green Knowes wind farm, Glen Devon (GKW06), 2007; evaluation, Huntingtower (HTP02), 2006; watching brief and excavation at Abernethy Primary School, Abernethy (ASP00), 2001; standing building recording, Rose Cottage, 1 Taybridge Road, Aberfeldy (RCA06), 2006; desk-based assessment and evaluation at East Moulin Road and Finlay Terrace, Pitlochry (FTP05), 2005.

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: monitoring, Mains of Huntingtower (07072), 2007; desk-based assessment and survey at Wester Bleaton Quarry, Kirkmichael (06053), 2006.

Archive from projects by SUAT Ltd: watching brief and standing building recording at Newlands Cottage, St Madoes (SM04), 2004; watching brief at Ardoch Roman Fort, Braco (AH02), 2003; evaluation at Mains of Inchtute (JH01, JH02), 2002; contour survey and evaluation at Camusericht Lodge, Bridge of Gaur, near Kinloch Rannoch (KX02), 2004; evaluation at Druids Park, Murthly (ML01), 2000; evaluation at Tesco, Welton Road, Blairgowrie (BW01), 2005; watching brief, evaluation and excavation at Horse Cross and Castle

Gable, Perth (PE41, PE43, PE 157, PEX157, PEX 161, PEX 168), 1995–2007; desk-based assessment and evaluation at Community School, Auchterarder (AA05), 2000–04; desk-based assessment and watching brief at the Highland Spring Pipeline, Blackford (BF01), 2003; watching brief at Barton Hill, Kinnaird (JH06), 2007; evaluation at 5–7 The Square, Methven (MV03), 2008; evaluation at Castle Menzies Home Farm, Aberfeldy (AF02/AF03), 1999–2004; watching brief at the Ballinluig to Strathhtay Pipeline (BL01), 1996; watching brief at Cleish Castle (CH01), 2001; watching brief and excavation at White Church, Comrie (CM01), 1999; excavation at Dunino Church (DO01), 1997; survey at Bonnytown Prisoner of War Camp, Dunino (DO02), 2004; watching brief at Orwell Old Parish Church, Milnathort (KR07), 2007; survey at Clathymore Airfield, Findo Gask, Methven (MV02), 2003–04; watching brief and trial trenching at Inchmichael to Fingask, Carse of Gowrie Pipeline, Rait (RT01), 1996; watching brief at Kinnoull Burial Ground, Dundee Road, Perth (PEX156), 2001; desk-based assessment and walkover survey at West Blair Farm, Glenfarg (GF01), 2006; desk-based assessment and walkover survey at Binn Farm, Glenfarg (GF02), 2006.



Excavations at Horse Cross, Perth, by SUAT Ltd, 2003. (Copyright SUAT Ltd: RCAHMS DP073192)



Photographs from a survey of the Second World War airfield at Clathymore, Findo Gask, Perth and Kinross, by SUAT Ltd, 2004. (Copyright SUAT Ltd: RCAHMS SC1138269 (control tower), RCAHMS SC1138271 (Nissen hut) and RCAHMS SC1138272 (detail of Nissen hut))

Reports by TC Welsh: report reviewing the extent and disposition of the Forteviot church lands; statement about the extent of Forteviot and Muckarsie parishes before 1618, 2009; report on Forteviot: the Arch and Haly Hill – some “new” old information, 2009. (Dr TC Welsh)

RENFREWSHIRE

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: investigations, Stoddard's Carpet Factory, Glenpatrick Works, Elderslie (4277), 2003; Braehead, Renfrew (3838), 2008.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: watching brief and excavation at Gleniffer Braes switching station, Paisley (GUGL), 2005; watching brief at Ailsa Lodge, Erskine Ferry Road, Bishopton (1596) 2009; evaluation at Hawkhead Hospital, Paisley (HAWK), 2007.

Archive from a watching brief at Greenock Waterfront, Greenock (1979), by GUARD, 2005.

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: mitigation at Abottsinn (07003), 2007; investigative works at Bishopton Secure Unit (05016), 2005; watching brief at 5–7 West Brae, Paisley (04010), 2005.

Archive from an evaluation and survey at Johnstone Castle, Paisley (PA05), by SUAT Ltd, 2004–05.

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Archive from projects by Abercorn Archaeology Ltd: watching brief, Hillslap Tower, Langshaw (AA0132), 2007; watching brief, Haughhead Road, Earlston (AA0136), 2007; evaluation at Knowepark, Galashiels (AA0121), 2006.

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Ltd: investigations at Bellachroy House Plot, Maxwell Lane, Kelso (4759), 2005; watching brief, Townhead Farm, Cockburnpath (20465), 2007; excavation at Broomlands, Kelso (4077/29), 2007; watching brief at Edington Smiddy, Edingtonhill (20577), 2007; evaluation at Lempitlaw, Kelso (21121), 2008; watching brief at Townhead Farm, Melrose (20985), 2008; evaluation at Jedburgh Health Centre (21079), 2008.

Archive and reports from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: watching brief on the Dryburgh Estate, St Boswell's (DRYA), 2002; watching brief, Tweed Green, Coldstream (FLOD), 2006; standing building survey and evaluation, Nenthorn House (NENH), 2006; assessment and desk-based survey, Hawick Water Treatment Scheme (THOR), 2003; evaluation, South Myrescroft, Ancrum (ANCR), 2005; environmental impact assessment at Lauderhill to Newhouses pipeline (LATH), 2005; watching brief at Easter Lilliesleaf, Melrose (EALI), 2004–05; historic building recording at Huntshaw Steading, Earlston (HUNT), 2005; standing building survey at Glenormiston Steading, Innerleithen (GLOM), 2007; evaluation and watching brief at Stack Yard, Easter Lilliesleaf (LILL), 2008; cultural heritage study and baseline report at Toddleburn (TODD), 2003–04; watching brief at St Mary's School, Melrose (SMSM), 2007; cultural heritage assessment at Longpark, near Stow (LONG), 2003; historic building recording at former smithy, Old Stage Road, Fountainhall (FOGA), 2006; cultural heritage study and survey at Harwood Estate Afforestation, Hawick (HARW), 2005; field reconnaissance survey at Whitehall House Estate, Chirnside, Duns (1592) 2009; watching brief at Longpark wind farm, Stow (1617) 2009; standing building survey at Crystal Rig (1582) 2009; watching brief at Stackyard, Easter Lilliesleaf, Melrose (1484), 2008; standing building survey at Spital Mains Steading, near Paxton (1451), 2008.

Report on excavation at Jedburgh Friary (466) by the Border Burghs Archaeology Project in association with GUARD

and AOC, 1983–1992; archives from projects by GUARD: assessment, Slipperfield, West Linton (123), 1989; tender for the Hawick Traffic Relief Scheme, Wilton Mill Lades (786), 1999.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: evaluation, Cavers, by Hawick (CHB06), 2006; monitored topsoil strip, Lauder (GPL06), 2006; historic building recording and archaeological evaluation at Huddersfield Depot, Galashiels (HUD07) 2007; watching briefs at Kinegar Sand and Gravel Pit, Cocksburnpath (KSG99) 2000–2006; watching brief, East Preston Farm, Duns (EPF06), 2006; historic building recording, Langton Mains, Gavinton (LED05), 2005–06; evaluation at Abbey Yards, Coldingham (AYC00), 2002; survey, Waverley Mill, Huddersfield Road, Galashiels (HDG05), 2006; historic building recording, Halmyre Mains, West Linton (HWL07), 2007; building appraisal, Birkenside Farm, near Earlston (BFE06), 2006; evaluation, Broomilees near Melrose (BLM06), 2006; watching brief, Cavalry Park, Peebles (CPP05), 2006; evaluation and watching brief, Bridge Street, Kelso (KEL96), 1996 and 1998; watching brief at Corse Rig near Melrose (GGW03), 2005; watching brief at Kinegar Sand and Gravel Quarry, Cockburnspath (KSG99), 2000–2006; evaluation at Bonnington Road, Peebles (BRP07), 2007; watching brief at Red Rig, Newstead (TWB05), 2005; watching brief at River View, Melrose (RWMC08), 2008; historic building recording and monitoring at The Auld Kirk, Cavers (CAK06), 2008; evaluation and historic building recording at Lempitlaw Farm, Sprouston (LPL06), 2007; historic building recording at Swinside Townhead Farm, Oxnam (SSOJ07), 2007–08.

SHETLAND

Report on a desk-based assessment and Level 1 standing building survey at Sumburgh Head Lighthouse (1574), by CFA, 2008.

Archive from projects by GUARD: watching brief at Setter, West Yell (1987), 2005; assessment at Foula (1868), 2004; survey at Burravoe, Yell (1900), 2004; desk-based assessment, survey and watching brief at Bod of Udhouse, Mossbank, Delting (1902), 2004; survey at South Mid Field, Weisdale; Laxo Knowe, Lunnasting; Grutifield, Kergord; Dalescord Hill, Delting (2010), 2005; survey at Greenbank, Yell, Cullivoe (1899), 2004.

Archive from historic building recording, Lund House, Unst (HLU 07), by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2007.

A Survey of a Private Collection of measured drawings of early medieval sculptured stones from Shetland, by IG Scott, 2008–09. (Mr Ian G Scott)

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: watching brief, the A77 Burnside (21166), 2008; Ayr Town Centre, Ayr (3445), 2004; evaluation at Mauchline Road, Mossblown (20123), 2006.

Archive from archaeological evaluation, Deveron Road, Barassie (DEBA), by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2006.

Archive from projects by GUARD: survey at William Grant and Son Distillers Ltd, Girvan (370), 1996; excavation at Symington Parish Church (2359), 2007; survey at Hadyard Hill (1983), 2005; watching brief at Kyle Street, Ayr (1650/1720), 2003; watching brief at Girvan Mains Farm (303), 1996;

watching brief at the Former Free Church, Sandgate, Ayr (671), 1999; watching brief and excavation at Littlehill Bridge, Girvan, South Ayrshire (168), 1994; assessment at Girvan Sewerage Scheme (160), 1993; assessment at Baltersan Tower House (394), 1996; watching brief, evaluation and excavation at Nile Court, Ayr (810), 1999–2000; watching brief at Old Prestwick Church, Prestwick (338), 1995.

Archive from an evaluation and watching brief, Baird Road, Monkton (MBR00), by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2000 and 2004.

Archive from projects by SUAT Ltd: excavation at Loudon Hall, 12–18 New Bridge Street, Ayr, 1986; excavation at 51 High Street, Ayr, 1986; excavation at 187–195 High Street, Ayr, 1986; excavation at St John's Tower, Ayr, 1985–7; excavation at 101–103 High Street, Ayr, 1986; investigations at Garden Street, Newton; Kyle Street, Ayr; Carrick Street, Ayr; Clydesdale Bank Car Park, 217 High Street, Ayr; King Street, Newton, Ayr; Harbour Street, Ayr; River Street, Newton; St John's Tower, Ayr; 21 South Harbour Street, Ayr; Seabank Road, Ayr; 12–18 New Bridge Street, Ayr; 51 High Street, Ayr; 187–191 High Street, Ayr; 101–103 High Street, Ayr; Black Bull Pub, Newton; excavation at 1C Garden Street, Ayr; excavation at 2C Kyle Street, Ayr; excavation at 167–169 High Street, Ayr, 1984–86.

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: survey, A77, Glen App (07019), 2007; evaluation, 116 Main Street, Newton upon Ayr (07058), 2007; watching brief at Cloncaird Castle, Kirkmichael (05013), 2005; watching brief at Crossraguel Abbey, Maybole (04037), 2005; watching brief at The Mote, Doonholm House, Alloway (05045), 2005; evaluation at Ballantrae (04061), 2004; evaluation at Doonholm Road, Alloway, Ayr (04049), 2004.

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Archive from evaluation, BHC Production Line, Carnwath (AA0172), by Abercorn Archaeology Ltd, 2008.

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: evaluation at Edinburgh Road, Biggar (20512), 2008; excavation at Newton Farm, Cambuslang, Lanarkshire (4241/20151), 2006; evaluation and historic building recording at Matindie, Newbigging (4237), 2003; historic building recording at Castlebank Park, Lanark (20619), 2008; Cocklaw Farm Steading (3609/3610), 2005; evaluation at Birkwood Hospital, Lesmahagow (20341), 2007.

Archive and reports from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: survey and evaluation, Glentaggart Open Cast Coal Scheme (TAGG4), 2004, (TAGG5), 2005, (TAGG6), 2008; evaluation, The Lairs, Blackwood (LAIR), 2005; watching brief, Streetscape, Town Centre, Lanark (SLER), 2004–05; Sydes Brae, Blantyre (SYDE), 2004; survey and desk-based assessment at Glentaggart Opencast Coal Scheme (TAGG2), 2001; standing building survey at High Alderstocks Steading, West Brown Castle, Strathaven (1525), 2008.

Archive from a desk-based assessment at the NHS Primary Care Resource Centre, Chapel Street, Carlisle, by FIRAT Archaeological Services, 2007.

Archive from projects by GUARD: watching brief, Elvanfoot (108), 1992; assessment, Midlock Farm (273), 1995; evaluation at Thirstone Quarry (2473), 2007; watching brief at Hawthorn Walk, Cambuslang (1573), 2004; watching

brief, excavation and survey at Tower of Hallbar (465), 1999; excavation at St Nicholas Church, Lanark (203), 1994; assessment, Goodbush Hill wind farm (299), 1995.



Excavations at Tower of Hallbar, South Lanarkshire, by GUARD, 1999. (Copyright GUARD: SC1136095)

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: evaluation at Cathkin High School, Rutherglen (CSR06), 2006; evaluation at Calderglen High School (CEK05), 2005; evaluation at Hamilton Grammar School (HGS05), 2009; evaluation at Duncanrig Secondary School, Westwood, East Kilbride (DSS05), 2005; evaluation at Bracken Hill Farm, Law (BHL05), 2005; watching brief and historic building recording at Number Two Mill, New Lanark Mills (NLM04), 2004; evaluations at Uddingston Grammar School (USU06) 2006–08; evaluation at High Parks Farm, Cleghorn (HFC01), 2004; evaluation at Uddingston Grammar School Site, Uddingston (USU06), 2006; evaluation, Tinto Sand and Gravel Quarry, Thankerton (TSG02), 2002–03; evaluation, Lindsayfield Development, East Kilbride (LEK06), 2006; evaluation, Hayhill Road, East Kilbride (HEK07), 2007; survey, Camps Water (CVW96), 1996; evaluation, Jackton Road, North Allerton, East Kilbride (NAE07), 2008; desk-based assessment, Peel Park, East Kilbride (PEK05), 2005; environmental impact assessment, Carnwath (KMP01), 2005; desk-based assessment, Cumberhead Forest Complex (CMB04), 2005; watching brief, Covington Mill Farm, Mill Road, Thankerton (MRT04), 2004; investigation, land South of Cairngryffe Street, Lower Pettinain (PTT07), 2007; recording, Number Two Mill, New Lanark Mills (NLM04), 2004; evaluation of Biggar High School (BSP07), 2007.

Archive from a standing building survey at Happendon Camp, Poneil (B0905600), by Jacobs UK Ltd, 2008.

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: watching

brief at Bonnington Penstock (06037), 2006; cultural heritage assessment at Duneaton, Abington (06082), 2007; watching brief at Cartland Mains (04054), 2006; watching brief and evaluation at Wiston, Biggar (05034), 2005; evaluation, Cleghorn Phase 2 (07080), 2007; monitored topsoil strip at Stravenhouse Farm (06024), 2006; evaluation, Happendon (07064), 2007; mitigation, White Cart Flood Prevention Scheme, Kirkland Bridge (07055a, b and c), 2008 and 2009.

Archive from evaluation at Union Street/Church Lane, Carluke (CK01), by SUAT Ltd, 2002.

STIRLING

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Group: a survey at Braes of Doune wind farm (4723), 2005; evaluation at Tannochbrae Chalet Park, Callendar (20138), 2007.

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: walkover survey at Earlsburn wind farm grid connector (FINT), 2006; cultural heritage assessment at West Sauchenford (BANB), 2005; evaluation at Old Bellsdyke Road, Larbert (LARB), 2006; archaeological works at Stirling reinforcement pipeline, Cowie (1547) 2008; watching brief at Tyndrum water treatment works (1571) 2008; evaluation at land to the north of Moray Street, Doune (1554) 2008.

Correspondence relating to Crofthead Court (1099), GUARD, 2001.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: metal detector survey, Bannockburn High School (BHS07), 2007; watching brief at north of the Hill of Drip Farm (SLAM08), 2008; evaluation at Cambusmore Quarry, Balvalachlan, Callander (CMQ07), 2007; investigations, Drumquhassle Roman Fort (DRF01), 1999; watching brief at a new Livestock Auction Market, North of Hill of Drip Farm (SLAM08) 2008; metal detector survey, Broadley's Business Park (BPS06), 2006; survey, Loch Katrine (LKF 06), 2006; evaluation and historic building survey, Milton Mill (MMB 06), 2006.

Copy of 'Bannockburn: the site settled', by WWC Scott. (Mr Donald Morrison)

Archive from a watching brief at Inchfad Island, Loch Lomond (LZ01), by SUAT Ltd, 2007.

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Ltd: watching brief and desk-based assessment at Strathleven SUDS Pond development, Dumbarton (21077), 2008; evaluation at Valeview Terrace, Bellsmyre, Dumbarton (20841), 2008.

Archive from projects by FIRAT Archaeological Services: field evaluation at Golden Hill Primary School, Hardgate (GH07), 2007; field survey at Cochno Hill, Duntocher (CH08), 2008.

Archive from projects by GUARD: excavation at Old Kilpatrick Roman Fort (217), 1995; watching brief at Carleith Primary School, Duntocher (431), 1996.

Tracings on film of carvings on the Greenland cup-and-ring marked rock, by EW MacKie, 1984. (Dr Euan W MacKie)

WEST LOTHIAN

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Ltd: watching brief at Scotstoun House, South Queensferry (20959), 2009; evaluation, Eliburn Park, Livingston (21002), 2008; watching

brief at 52 High Street, Linlithgow (21179), 2008; evaluation at Polbeth Farm (20791), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2008.

Archive and reports from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: monitoring, Kettleston Mains, Linlithgow (LITH), 1997; ground penetrating radar survey, Bo'ness (BOMI), 2004; monitored topsoil strip at Philpstoun House, Linlithgow (PHIL), 2006; evaluation at 35 Industrial Units, Mill Road Industrial Estate, Linlithgow Bridge (MIRO), 2005; Water of Leith Flood Prevention Scheme – Harperrig Reservoir (1492), 2008; watching brief and walkover survey at Water of Leith Flood Prevention Scheme, Harperrig Reservoir (1486), 2008; watching brief at 18 Avonmill Road, Linlithgow (LIBR), 2005; watching brief at Water Yett, Linlithgow (1627) 2009.

Archive from projects by GUARD: watching brief at Linlithgow Palace, Linlithgow (1691), 2004; watching brief at Linlithgow Palace (676), 1999.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: watching brief at North Couston Castle, Bathgate (NCC06), 2006; desk-based assessment, building survey and excavation at St Michael's Bakery, Linlithgow (SMB03), 2003; watching brief at Livingston's Restaurant, High Street, Linlithgow (NTL05), 2005; watching brief and historic building recording at 22b and 66 High Street, Linlithgow (HSL04), 2004–05; watching brief at Mill Road Industrial Estate, Linlithgow (MRL04), 2004; monitoring and historic building recording at Hame's Best, St Michaels Wynd, Linlithgow (SML05), 2009; investigations, Burgh Halls, Linlithgow (BHL07), 2007; evaluation, 3–4 Union Road, Linlithgow (URL03), 2004.

Archive from three excavations at High Street, Linlithgow (LIN66, WHS73, LHS77), by SUAT Ltd, 1966–77.



Excavations on the High Street, Linlithgow, by SUAT Ltd, 1977. (Copyright SUAT Ltd: RCAHMS DP073217)

WESTERN ISLES

Archive from an evaluation and laser scan survey at Newton House, North Uist (20911), by AOC Archaeology Group, 2008.

Photographs showing excavations of a Neolithic settlement at Northton, by DDA Simpson, 1965. (University of Bradford)

Archive from projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: investigations, chambered cairn, burnt mound, post-medieval building, Clean nan Clachan, North Uist (UIST), 1996–7; survey at Vallay Strand, North Uist (UIST), 1997; evaluation at Stoneybridge Water Treatment Works, South Uist (STOB), 2007; coastal zone assessment survey, North Uist (UISN), 2005.

Report on animal bone, together with record cards and other papers, by D Serjeantson, 1984, relating to excavations at Rosinish, Benbecula, by IAG Shepherd, 1975–7. (Dr Dale Serjeantson, University of Southampton)

Archive from projects by GUARD: excavation, Barabhas, Lewis (378), 1998; correspondence relating to processing of resistivity survey data, Callanish, Lewis (408), 1996; correspondence relating to Garrynahine (1290), 2002; drawings from field investigation at Bragar Township, Isle of Lewis (363), and excavation at Gearraidh na h'Aibhne, Isle of Lewis (1595), 2002; fieldwork on St Kilda (362), 1996–99; archive and skeletal report, MacLeod's Stone, Harris (961 Supplemental), 2000.

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: evaluation and excavation at Gisla and Enaclete, Uig (GERL08), 2008; historic building survey of Cille-Bharra, Barra (CBC01), 2002.

Archive from excavations by PJ Ashmore at Callanish, 1980–1. Photographs of site visits in the Western Isles by Historic Scotland inspectors. (Historic Scotland)

Archive from projects by Jacobs: desk-based assessment and survey at Borve Sewer, Lewis (B0570000), 2008; desk-based assessment and survey at Stoneybridge 2, South Uist (B0570000), 2007; desk-based assessment and survey at Eorpie, Lewis (B0570000), 2007.

Archive from projects by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: evaluation, Eorpie, Butt of Lewis, Isle of Lewis (07038), 2007; evaluation, Ness Wastewater Treatment Works, Isle of Lewis (07078), 2007; watching brief at Barra Water Main, Isle of Barra (07011), 2007; watching brief at Cromwell Street, Stornoway (08011), 2008; watching brief at Lemreway Water Main (07060), 2008; archaeological monitoring at North Uist Water Main (07067), 2008; evaluation at Waste Water Treatment Works, Stornoway (05014), 2005; watching brief at North Dell and South Brager, Lewis (04050), 2004; watching brief and desk-based assessment and walkover survey at Ballan to Laxay Water Main (05042), 2005.

Archive from projects by SUAT Ltd: evaluation at 64 Kenneth Street, Stornoway, Isle of Lewis (SW04), 2008; walkover survey at Drimore to North Glendale, South Uist (SU01), 2005; walkover survey at Aird, Benbecula, South Uist (SU02), 2005; walkover survey at Ludaig, South Uist (SU03), 2005; walkover survey at Gisla, Isle of Lewis (SW03), 2006.

Note: The references shown in brackets in the RCAHMS principal archaeological accessions section refer to the contributors' project code for the listed report.

RADIOCARBON DATES ARRANGED THROUGH NATIONAL MUSEUMS SCOTLAND ARCHAEOLOGY DEPARTMENT DURING 2008/9

Alison Sheridan (JAS), Richard Bradley (RJB) and Rick Schulting (RS)

Most of the NMS Archaeology Department's radiocarbon dating activities this year were directed towards facilitating external scholars' research (as reflected in this report; in the report by Bradford University's Fiona Tucker on her investigation of Iron Age human remains, reported on elsewhere in this volume and in a future report by Dr Alex Gibson of that same University, on dates he has obtained for human remains from Balbirnie, the bones in question being curated by the University of Cambridge: cf *DES* 5, 175 and 9, 202). However, in addition, the Department's broader remit with regard to the archaeology of Europe north of the Alps has been addressed in the successful obtaining of a grant from the Society of Antiquaries of London for ten radiocarbon dates relating to the remarkable funerary monument at Les Fouaillages, Guernsey. To date, six dates have been obtained and these have provided Dr Ian Kinnes (excavator, formerly of the British Museum) and his French colleagues with invaluable information about this site. Since these fall outside the scope of *DES*, they will not be reported here; the full Les Fouaillages report will be published in France in 2010.

Reported here are a set of 20 dates from unburnt human bone from the Maes Howe-type passage tomb of Quanterness in Orkney, obtained for one of us (RS) as part of ongoing research into the chronology of chamber tombs in Britain, Ireland and the near Continent, and kindly sponsored by Historic Scotland (HS). These will be discussed fully in a forthcoming publication (Schulting *et al* forthcoming). Also reported (by RJB) are the three final dates, resulting from his 2005 and 2006 excavations, that relate to the use of the henge at Broomend of Crichtie. (See *DES* 7, 19–20 for details of the broader project of which the excavations were part, and 8, 221, for previously-obtained dates from these excavations. See also *DES* 2002, 155; 6, 183; and 7, 198 and 203 for dates on the Beaker-associated skeletons from cists 1 and 2 at Broomend of Crichtie.) All the Broomend of Crichtie dates will be discussed in a forthcoming volume on the Northern Scottish Henge Project (Bradley forthcoming). As part of the associated research for that volume (whose scope will include a broad discussion of Scottish henge and henge-like monuments), NMS commissioned a date for one of the burnt pins found with cremated human remains at Cairnpapple henge, West Lothian, in order to test Stuart Piggott's assertion that it had belonged to a Late Neolithic cemetery, pre-dating the construction of the henge.

The final date reported here relates to Early Neolithic activity at Knock Nab (West Freugh), found sealed by an eroding sand dune at Glenluce, Dumfries and Galloway. Commissioned by Reading University and submitted by RJB, this relates to research supported by Qinetiq (through the kind offices of Philip Abramson) on the early use of this area, which lies within Ministry of Defence property.

The following are thanked for their assistance: Rod McCullagh and Dr Noel Fojut (HS); Rebecca Craig and Dr Eileen Murphy (Queen's University Belfast); and Philip Abramson (Qinetiq). All the dates have been determined at SUERC, and Professor Gordon Cook and his staff are warmly thanked for their assistance, advice and excellent service. The dates are all AMS determinations, based on single entity samples. The results have been calibrated using OxCal v4.1 (Bronk Ramsey 2009), using the INTCAL04 dataset (*Radiocarbon* 46(3), 2004); in no case was it necessary to correct for a marine reservoir effect. After discussion, it has been decided not to round the calibrated results up or down, since there is variability in this practice, and it is easier to leave users to see the results as they emerged from the OxCal system.

Dates for Unburnt Human Remains from Quanterness Passage Tomb, Orkney (RCAHMS site No HY41SW 4)

Note: the dates are arranged by stratum and layer number, as defined by Colin Renfrew (Renfrew 1979); the bone catalogue numbers are those of Chesterman, who reported on the human remains for Renfrew.

<i>Context, associations</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Lab no</i>	<i>δ¹³C‰</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Calibrated date at 1σ and 2σ cal BC</i>
Stratum 1 (deposits immediately on natural bedrock, cut in places by pits/cists), layer 23, zone (ZB) II, Chesterman bone catalogue no 3023.04, sample ref. no 252, hand phalanx	HS	SUERC-24000 (GU-18420)	-20.4	4440 ± 35	3321–3018 3332–2929
Stratum 1, layer 71, zone III, Cat 1393.06, sample 1167, cranium	HS	SUERC-24012 (GU-18429)	-21.5	4610 ± 35	3497–3352 3517–3137
Stratum 2 (3 pits/cists cut into bedrock, pre-dating deposition of main bone spread), layer 26, Pit A, Cat 327.01, sample 21, cranium	HS	SUERC-24001 (GU-18421)	-21.3	4280 ± 35	2915–2883 3011–2779
Stratum 2 (3 pits/cists cut into bedrock, pre-dating deposition of main bone spread), layer 26, Pit A, Cat 311.02, sample 141, femur	HS	SUERC-24002 (GU-18422)	-20.2	4510 ± 35	3341–3111 3355–3096
Stratum 3 (variable, stony deposits, in some cases a platform; part of main bone spread), layer 22, zone II, Cat 164.09, sample 415, right clavicle (subadult)	HS	SUERC-23998 (GU-18418)	-20.3	4585 ± 35	3493–3139 3500–3111
Stratum 3, layer 22, zone II, Cat 221.04, sample 420, right clavicle	HS	SUERC-23999 (GU-18419)	-20.5	4555 ± 35	3366–3123 3486–3103

Stratum 3, layer 61, zone III, Cat 1121.02, sample 521, right clavicle	HS	SUERC-24009 (GU-18426)	-20.3	4430 ± 35	3309–2941 3328–2924
Stratum 4 (main bone spread, lying mostly above a recognisable stone 'surface'), layer 21, zone II, Cat 189.13, sample 409, right clavicle	HS	SUERC-23993 (GU-18416)	-20.5	4490 ± 35	3333–3101 3349–3031
Stratum 4, layer 21, zone II, Cat 199.18, sample 410, right clavicle	HS	SUERC-23997 (GU-18417)	-20.5	4395 ± 35	3086–2927 3264–2910
Stratum 4, layer 57, zone III, Cat 1084.02, sample 877, left clavicle	HS	SUERC-24003 (GU-18423)	-20.6	4570 ± 35	3486–3127 3496–3104
Stratum 4, layer 60, zone III, Cat 1264, sample 1456, right ulna	HS	SUERC-24007 (GU-18424)	-20.8	4255 ± 35	2912–2873 2923–2703
Stratum 4, layer 60a, zone III, Cat 1263.03, sample 1301, sacrum (unfused)	HS	SUERC-24008 (GU-18425)	-21.0	4095 ± 35	2848–2577 2866–2497
Stratum 4, layer 63, zone III, Cat 1175.01, sample 430, left ulna (unfused)	HS	SUERC-24010 (GU-18427)	-20.7	4415 ± 35	3096–2933 3323–2917
Stratum 4, layer 64, zone III, Cat 4009.19, sample 424, right clavicle	HS	SUERC-24011 (GU-18428)	-20.6	4510 ± 35	3341–3111 3355–3096
Stratum 4, layer 102, zone IV, Cat 1579.2, sample 001, metacarpal	HS	SUERC-24013 (GU-18430)	-20.2	4500 ± 35	3336–3105 3355–3091
Stratum 4, layer 102, zone IV, Cat 1587.01, sample 03, calcaneus	HS	SUERC-24017 (GU-18431)	-20.2	4480 ± 35	3331–3096 3342–3029
Stratum 5b (below stratum 6 (recent material); severe localized post-Neolithic disturbances; not always clearly distinguishable from 5a), Pit C, layer 155, Cat 4574.04, sample 3532, sacrum	HS	SUERC-24020 (GU-18434)	-20.1	4375 ± 35	3021–2922 3091–2909
Stratum 5b, Pit C, layer 158, Cat 4580.08, sample 11, femur (unfused)	HS	SUERC-24021 (GU-18435)	-20.1	4465 ± 35	3327–3031 3340–3022
Stratum 5a (stone-fall from chamber decay, and stratigraphically-latest burials; after deposition of main bone spread), layer 150, zone V, Cat 4513.04, sample 09, right fibula	HS	SUERC-24018 (GU-18432)	-21.3	4360 ± 35	3013–2917 3090–2901
Stratum 5a, layer 151, zone V, Cat 4542, sample 35, left tibia (unfused)	HS	SUERC-24019 (GU-18433)	-19.8	4580 ± 35	3491–3137 3499–3108

Notes/comments:

These indicate that there is no clear chronological progression according to the stratigraphic sequence (at least as far as the resolution of radiocarbon dating is concerned). Two of the later dates (SUERC-24007–8), from stratum 4, are from bones supposedly stratified below others that have provided earlier dates. All samples yielded well-preserved collagen and there is no reason to doubt the validity of any of these dates. Their significance is discussed fully in Schulting *et al* forthcoming.

Dates for Cremated Human Bone from Broomend of Crichton Material (RCAHMS site No NJ71NE 6)

<i>Context, associations</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Lab no</i>	<i>δ¹³C ‰</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Calibrated date at 1σ and 2σ cal BC</i>
Vase urn (sample ID: sample 1, BRO 05 1065/83)	NMS	SUERC-23673 (GU-18654)	-23.7	3475 ± 35	1877–17460 1890–1692
Vase urn (sample ID: sample 3, BRO 05 1075/105)	NMS	SUERC-23675 (GU-18656)	-26.3	3525 ± 35	1909–1775 1942–1751
Collared urn (sample 2, BRO 06 1124/123)	NMS	SUERC-23674 (GU-18655)	-23.3	3510 ± 35	1889–1772 1928–1744

Notes/comments:

The interments in question (all in inverted urns) are from the central area; each had been found beside an extant standing stone, or the socket for a standing stone. These dates are in line with the overall currency of these urn types (as discussed, for example, in Sheridan 2008). They also confirm that these interments were made after the construction of the bank and ditch around the turn of the second millennium (and naturally after the construction of the stone setting which, although itself undated, is believed to have been constructed prior to the bank and ditch.

RADIOCARBON DATES

Other dates

<i>Site, RCAHMS number, dated material, context, associations</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Lab no</i>	<i>$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ‰</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Calibrated date at 1σ and 2σ cal BC</i>
Knock Nab (West Freugh, Luce Bay, Dumfries and Galloway; no RCAHMS number but in same area as NX15SW 20). Charcoal (<i>sorbus</i> sp.) associated with Early Neolithic Carinated Bowl pottery and (loosely) with mixed-date lithics (flint, chert, pitchstone and stone axehead flakes)	Reading University	SUERC-23679 (GU-18657)	-25.8	5005 \pm 35	3907–3712 3943–3702
Cairnpapple , West Lothian (NS97SE 16). Burnt bone or antler pin (NMS X.EP 162), from deposit of cremated human remains in hole C, one of an arc of holes (seen by Piggott as having held standing stones). Small flint flakes also present, plus freshly broken fragments of stone from the putative standing stone	NMS	SUERC-25561 (GU-19423)	-22.8	4470 \pm 35	3330–3091 3341–3024

Notes/comments:

The Cairnpapple date confirms that this deposit of cremated remains, and possibly (by extension) the others from Piggott's 'cremation cemetery' (Piggott 1948, 76–81) is indeed of Neolithic date, pre-dating the construction of the henge. Barclay's reservations about Piggott's dating of these deposits of cremated remains (Barclay 1999, 25) – based on a not unreasonable observation that the bone pin fragments were too small to be reconstructed reliably as Neolithic 'skewer pins' – can now be allayed.

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HUMAN REMAINS FROM IRON AGE ATLANTIC SCOTLAND DATING PROJECT: RESULTS OBTAINED DURING 2009

Fiona Tucker and Ian Armit

AMS determinations were obtained from a number of human remains recovered from Atlantic Scottish domestic sites dating to the 'long' Iron Age of 800 BC–800 AD. This formed part of a broader project examining the treatment of human remains in Iron Age Britain, a period for which formal funerary evidence is rare. The dating programme was funded by Historic Scotland and covered 23 single entity samples of human bone and 2 samples of animal bone (recovered from the same context as human remains) from 17 sites. All produced positive results.

One sample, from an apparently formal inhumation at Balevullin on Tiree, was found to be Neolithic, and a cranial fragment from Cnip in Lewis was dated to the Bronze Age (it is thought to derive from opportunistic use of eroding skeletal material from a nearby Bronze Age cemetery during the Iron Age). Three further samples, from Howe, Icegarth and Kintradwell, were found to be post-800 AD in date, and testify to the continuing deposition of disarticulated human remains on settlement sites into the Norse period. The remaining 20 samples fell within the long Iron Age, and reveal a complex range of depositional practices which will be discussed more fully in a series of forthcoming publications.

The authors would like to thank all those who have allowed material to be sampled; Dr Alison Sheridan at the National Museum of Scotland, Dr Sally-Anne Coupar at the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, Anne Brundle at Tankerness House Museum, Kirkwall, Keith Jones at Dunrobin Castle Museum, Dr Mercedes Okumura at the Leverhulme Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies, University of Cambridge and Tom Dawson at SCAPE. Thanks are also due to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for providing funding for the collection of samples from Orkney, Roderick McCullagh at Historic Scotland, and Professor Gordon Cook at SUERC.

Radiocarbon Dates Obtained as Part of the Human Remains from Iron Age Atlantic Scotland Dating Project 2009:

Findspot, (location of sample, RCAHMS no)	Dated material, context, associations	Sponsor	Lab no	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{‰}}$	Date BP	Calibrated date at 1 σ and 2 σ cal
Jarlshof , Shetland (NMS, HU30NE 1.00)	Cranial fragment from passageway of structure V	HS	SUERC-24963	-20.7	2360 \pm 30	420–380 BC 530–380 BC
Howe , Orkney (Tankerness House Museum, HY21SE 41)	Articulated skeleton deposited in NW yard	HS	SUERC-25599	-19.9	1925 \pm 40	50–130 AD 40 BC–180 AD
Howe , Orkney (Tankerness House Museum, HY21SE 41)	Disarticulated bone from wall fill of second broch tower	HS	SUERC-25600	-19.4	1045 \pm 40	960–1030 AD 890–1040 AD
Icegarth , Orkney (Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, HY64SE 16)	Perforated femur head from roundhouse interior	HS	SUERC-23661	-21.7	925 \pm 35	1040–1160 AD 1020–1190 AD
Lingro , Orkney (Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, HY40NW 1)	Cranium placed into right 'guard-cell' of roundhouse	HS	SUERC-23662	-19.4	2025 \pm 35	60 BC–30 AD 120 BC–60 AD
Skara Brae , Orkney (NMS, HY21NW 12.00)	Skeleton buried in a cist south of house 7	HS	SUERC-24240	-20.7	1525 \pm 30	530–600 AD 430–610 AD
Crosskirk , Caithness (Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, ND07SW 4)	Seated burial placed in cist in outbuilding to east of roundhouse	HS	SUERC-23663	-20.5	1645 \pm 35	340–440 AD 330–540 AD
Crosskirk , Caithness (Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, ND07SW 4)	Perforated femur head found on platform west of roundhouse entrance	HS	SUERC-23664	-20.5	1785 \pm 35	210–260 AD 130–340 AD
Hillhead , Caithness (NMS, ND35SE 5)	Perforated cranial fragment found in roundhouse entrance	HS	SUERC-24962	-20.0	1665 \pm 30	340–420 AD 310–440 AD
Lower Dounreay , Caithness (NMS, NC96NE 3)	Perforated cranial fragment found with group of inhumations above Iron Age hut site	HS	SUERC-24232	-20.7	1295 \pm 30	670–715 AD 660–780 AD
Lower Dounreay , Caithness (NMS, NC96NE 3)	Skeleton 2 from group of inhumations above Iron Age hut site	HS	SUERC-24236	-20.7	1350 \pm 30	645–680 AD 630–720 AD
Wag of Forse , Caithness (NMS, ND23NW 1)	Femoral shaft with use wear buried below entrance of roundhouse	HS	SUERC-24238	-21.3	1735 \pm 30	250–340 AD 230–390 AD
Wag of Forse , Caithness (NMS, ND23NW 1)	Ulna shaft buried below entrance of roundhouse	HS	SUERC-24239	-20.3	1785 \pm 30	210–260 AD 130–340 AD
Whitegate , Caithness (NMS, ND36SE 3.00)	Cranial fragment from roundhouse interior	HS	SUERC-24961	-18.1	2130 \pm 30	201–105 BC 210–50 BC
Kintradwell , Sutherland (Dunrobin Castle Museum, NC90NW 5)	Cranium placed at interior end of broch tower entrance	HS	SUERC-23669	-20.4	1820 \pm 35	135–235 AD 80–260 AD
Kintradwell , Sutherland (Dunrobin Castle Museum; NC90NW 5)	Skeleton placed into rubble of broch tower	HS	SUERC-23670	-19.5	1120 \pm 35	890–975 AD 810–1020 AD
Cnip , Western Isles (NMS, NB03NE 17)	Perforated cranial fragment placed in fill of structure 4 entrance	HS	SUERC-24237	-20.5	1910 \pm 30	65–130 AD 20–180 AD
Cnip , Western Isles (NMS, NB03NE 17)	Frontal bone buried in scoop below structure 3	HS	SUERC-24965	-18.2	3215 \pm 30	1505–1440 BC 1540–1410 BC
Hornish Point , Western Isles (NMS, NF74NE 18)	Partial juvenile skeleton placed into pits below roundhouse floor	HS	SUERC-24241	-19.3	2050 \pm 30	110–0 BC 170 BC–20 AD
Hornish Point , Western Isles (NMS, NF74NE 18)	Butchered juvenile cattle remains placed into pits below roundhouse floor	HS	SUERC-24242	-21.0	2075 \pm 30	120–40 BC 180–0 BC

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Northton , Western Isles (LCHES, NF99SE 2.00)	Partial juvenile skeleton found with adult inhumation and further disarticulated remains	HS	SUERC-23671	-20.1	1715 ± 35	320–390 AD 240–410 AD
Sloc Sabhaidh , Western Isles (c/o excavator, NF76SE 19)	Partially articulated sheep burnt in situ in deposit dug into wheelhouse floor	HS	SUERC- 24964	-20.9	1760 ± 30	275–335 AD 210–390 AD
Sloc Sabhaidh , Western Isles (c/o excavator, NF76SE 19)	Mandible placed on top of deposit of animal remains dug into wheelhouse floor	HS	SUERC- 24966	-19.8	1745 ± 30	245–335 AD 220–390 AD
Balevullin , Inner Isles (Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, NL94NE 6)	Crouched inhumation	HS	SUERC-23660	-20.6	4480 ± 35	3330–3210 BC 3350–3080 BC
			SUERC-24589	-19.9	4490 ± 35	3340–3260 BC 3350–3080 BC
			SUERC-24952	-19.7	4510 ± 30	3240–3110 BC 3360–3090 BC
Dun Mor Vaul , Inner Isles (Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, NM04NW 3)	Disarticulated skeleton placed against wall of broch tower	HS	SUERC-23665	-21.3	1315 ± 35	650–710 AD 650–780 AD

FURTHER RADIOCARBON DATING RESULTS FROM THE BEAKERS AND BODIES PROJECT

Neil Wilkin, Neil Curtis, Margaret Hutchison 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 analysis of human skeletons from museum collections. The project builds on the NE dates resulting from *The Beaker People Project* (Parker Pearson 2006; Sheridan 2007) and earlier programmes and studies (eg Shepherd 1986). It also includes a consideration of beaker typology, burial contexts, grave goods, human osteology and evidence for diet from stable isotope analysis.

The dates presented here consist of material from human skeletons in the collections of University of Aberdeen, Dundee City Museum, Elgin Museum and National Museums Scotland. The curators of these collections, notably Christina Donald, David Addison, Dr Janet Trythall and Dr Alison Sheridan are thanked for their enthusiastic co-operation. The list also includes a determination from a skeleton in the care of AOC Archaeology group for which the collaboration of Dr Ciara Clarke is gratefully acknowledged. All are AMS dates, calibrated using OxCal v.4.1b3 (Bronk Ramsey 1995 and Bronk Ramsey 2001), with atmospheric data from Stuiver, M *et al* (1998). Date ranges are rounded outwards to the nearest decade. The calibrated range in bold is at two standard deviations (ie 95% confidence) and in plain text at one standard deviation (ie 68% confidence). Provisional beaker 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). Dagger typology is according to Gerloff (1975) and Needham (2004). Illustration references relate to Clarke (1970), Gerloff (1975) and Coutts (1971). This list of dates supplements those published previously (Curtis *et al* 2008).

<i>Findspot; Museum code</i>	<i>Principal grave-good typology; Illustration reference</i>	<i>Lab no</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Date cal BC to decade</i>
Paradise Road, Kemnay, Aberdeenshire NJ 7350 1666 Aberdeenshire Heritage	Late Northern(L) Step 5 Short-Necked n/a	OxA-V-2246-41	3833 ± 28	2340–2200 2460–2150
Harveston Cottage, Catterline, Kineff, Aberdeenshire NO 8579 7886 ABDUA: 36738	Late Northern Step 5 Short Necked n/a	OxA-V-2243-57	3819 ± 27	2300–2200 2410–2140
Mains of Scotstown, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen City NJ 935 107 ABDMS: 028306	Final Northern Step 4 Short Necked n/a	OxA-V-2246-39	3813 ± 27	2290–2200 2400–2140

Corbiewells Farm, near Elgin, Moray NJ 3112 6497 c/o AOC Archaeology Group	Northern-North Rhine Step 3-4 S-profile (high bellied) n/a	OxA-V-2247-50	3806 ± 31	2300–2200 2400–2130
Pityot, Fetteresso, Aberdeenshire NO 89 91 ABDUA 14242	Northern British/Middle Rhine Step 3 Low-Carinated Clarke fig. 241	SUERC-19278 (GU-16766)	3805 ± 30	2290–2200 2350–2130
Fallaws Farm, Monikie, Angus NO 5086 4087 DUNMG:1973-778	Late Northern (L) Step 5/6 Short-Necked Coutts No 73	OxA-V-2246-34	3785 ± 26	2280–2140 2300–2130
Hillhead, Ellon (Hillhead of Fechil), Aberdeenshire NJ 95 29 ABDUA 14225	Late Northern (L) Step 6 ?Short-Necked Clarke fig. 704	SUERC-19279 (GU-16767)	3780 ± 30	2290–2140 2300–2050
Parkhill, cist 1, Newmachar, Aberdeenshire NJ 8910 1470 ABDUA: 14227	Developed Northern Step 4 Short Necked Clarke fig. 471	OxA-V-2243-56	3723 ± 28	2200–2040 2210–2030
Hatton Mill Farm, Kinnell, Angus NO 618 496 DUNMG: 1978-2156-1	AOC Step 7 Beaker/Food Vessel hybrid Coutts No 84	OxA-V-2246-37	3705 ± 26	2140–2030 2200–2020
Reswallie Farm, Rescobie, Angus NO 496 512 DUNMG: 1973-799	Food Vessel n/a	SUERC-16321 (GU-15919)	3705 ± 35	2140–2030 2210–1980
Mains of Balnagowan, Ardersier, Inverness, Highland NH 8109 5465 ABDUA: 90013	Northern-North Rhine Step 4 Short Necked (S-profiled?) n/a	SUERC-16321 (GU-15917)	3700 ± 35	2140–2030 2210–1970
Bught Park, Inverness, Highland NH 6571 4372 INVMG: 955.15	Bronze flat riveted dagger (Gerloff's type Masterton; Needham's Class E) Gerloff pl. 7, 75	OxA-V-2247-48	3695 ± 31	2140–2030 2200–1970
Sandhill, Dalmore, Halkirk, Highland, cist 2 ND 1353 4923 ABDUA 14234	N/A	SUERC-19275 (GU-16763)	3685 ± 30	2140–2020 2200–1960
Carrick Drive, cist 1, Dalgety Bay, Dalgety, Fife NT 1545 8341 ABDUA: 90146	Unaccompanied	OxA-V-2247-45	3668 ± 30	2140–1970 2140–1950
Myreside, Forfar, Angus NO 479 523 DUNMG: 1978-2159-2	Unaccompanied	SUERC-16322 (GU-15918)	3665 ± 35	2140–1970 2190–1940
Sandhill, Dalmore, Halkirk, Highland, cist 4 ND 1353 4923 ABDUA 14748	N/A	SUERC-19277 (GU-16765)	3660 ± 30	2130–1970 2140–1950
Netherton, Aberlemno, Angus NO 548 578 DUNMG: 1973-798	Food Vessel Coutts No 96	OxA-V-2246-32	3658 ± 26	2130–1970 2140–1950
Sandhill, Dalmore, Halkirk, Highland, cist 3 ND 1353 4923 ABDUA 14747	N/A	SUERC-19276 (GU-16764)	3650 ± 30	2120–1960 2140–1930
Sandhill, Dalmore, Halkirk, Highland, cist 1 ND 1353 4923 ABDUA 14233	Food Vessel ('Yorkshire vase')	SUERC-19724 (GU-16762)	3645 ± 30	2120–1950 2140–1920
Meikle Kenny, Kingoldrum, Angus NO 307 531 NMS: IB260	Unaccompanied	OxA-V-2247-49	3634 ± 30	2040–1950 2140–1900

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Westbank of Roseisle, Duffus, Nairnshire, Moray NJ 1445 6735 EM: 1989.29	Unaccompanied	OxA-V-2246-40	3634 ± 26	2030–1950 2130–1920
Murton, cist 1, Forfar, Angus NO 493 511 DUNMG: 1973-793	Food Vessel Coutts No 100	OxA-V-2246-33	3622 ± 26	2030–1940 2120–1900
Carrick Drive, cist 2, Dalgety Bay, Dalgety, Fife NT 1545 8341 ABDUA: 90147	Bronze flat riveted dagger (Gerloff's type Masterton; Needham's Class E) Proudfoot (1997)	OxA-V-2247-46	3610 ± 30	2030–1930 2120–1880
Balhungie, Monikie, Angus NO 5138 3454 DUNMG: 1973-796-1	Food Vessel Coutts No 99	OxA-V-2246-38	3591 ± 26	2010–1900 2030–1880
Hodgeton, Inverkeilor, Angus NO 640 491 DUNMG: 1978-2151	Food Vessel Coutts No 91	SUERC-16324 (GU-15920)	3590 ± 35	2010–1890 2040–1780
Mains of Airlie, Airlie, Angus NO 3010 5076 DUNMG: 1974-791	Beaker/Food Vessel hybrid? Coutts No 87	OxA-V-2246-35	3582 ± 27	1970–1890 2030–1880
Newmontmill Cemetery, cist 1, Forfar, Angus NO 4618 5018 DUNMG: 1973-788-1-2	Food Vessel n/a	OxA-V-2246-36	3465 ± 25	1880–1740 1890–1690
Carrick Drive, cist 3, Dalgety Bay, Dalgety, Fife NT 155 834 ABDUA: 90148	Unaccompanied	OxA-V-2247-47	3415 ± 29	1760–1680 1870–1620

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ALLOCATIONS OF TREASURE TROVE CASES 2009

The following is a list of cases claimed by the Crown and allocated to the museums or museum services indicated. The list comprises cases dealt with by the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel (SAFAP) at its meetings of January, April and October 2009 and is organised by the council area in which finds were discovered.

Contact details along with addresses and opening hours for all museums can be found at: www.museumsgalleriesscotland.org.uk.

ABERDEENSHIRE	Findspot	Museum Allocation	TT no
Neolithic assemblage	Warren Field	Marischal	47/08
Medieval heraldic stud	Mountblairy	Aberdeenshire	51/08
Medieval annular brooch	St Combs	Aberdeenshire	52/08
Prehistoric assemblage	Aberdour	Marischal	17/09
Multi-period assemblages	Maryculter parish	Marischal	36/09
ANGUS			
Neolithic assemblage	Lintrathen Reservoir	Angus	30/09
Multi-period assemblages	Dundee-Arbroath	Angus	41/09
Medieval to modern assemblage	Forfar	Angus	58/09
Post-medieval-modern assemblage	Logie	Angus	65/09
19 th -20 th -century assemblage	Forfar	Angus	112/09
19 th -century assemblage	Arbroath Abbey	Angus	118/09
16 medieval and later objects	East Haven	Angus	163/09
Bronze Age quartzite assemblage	Montrose	NMS*	173/09
Bronze Age quartzite assemblage	Montrose	NMS*	174/09
ARGYLL AND BUTE			
Early Historic/medieval assemblage	Inchmarnock	NMS*	46/08
Medieval silver finger ring	Mull	Mull	71/08
Iron Age/medieval assemblage	Treshnish Isles	Kilmartin	07/09
Prehistoric assemblage	Kilmichael Glassary	Kilmartin	28/09
17 th -20 th -century assemblage	Gylen Castle	Kilmartin	31/09
Modern assemblage	Kilmartin	Kilmartin	103/09
Post-medieval assemblage	Lochgilphead	Kilmartin	131/09
48 medieval and later objects	Dunstaffnage	Kilmartin	150/09
17 th -century silver ring	Inverawe	Kilmartin	152/09
DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY			
11 medieval coins (part of hoard previously claimed as 79/07)	Dumfries	Dumfries	31/08
Viking weight and a Roman coin	Dumfries	Dumfries	76/08
Modern assemblage	Lockerbie	Annan	26/09
Iron Age assemblage	Woodend Farm	Annan	96/09
DUNDEE			
16 th -19 th -century assemblage	Claypotts Castle	Dundee	82/09
Undated assemblage	Balgarthno Stone Circle	Dundee	149/09
EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE			
Roman/Iron Age assemblage	Kirkintilloch	Kirkintilloch	77/09
EAST LoTHIAN			
Prehistoric/medieval assemblage	Prestonpans	E Lothian	43/08
Multi-period assemblage	Archerfield Estates	E Lothian	45/08
Medieval assemblage	North Berwick	E Lothian	21/09
Medieval assemblage	North Berwick	E Lothian	29/09
Post-medieval assemblage	Musselburgh	E Lothian	34/09
Multi-period assemblage	Dunbar	NMS*	40/09
Medieval and later assemblage	North Berwick	E Lothian	50/09
Post-medieval assemblage	North Berwick	E Lothian	62/09
Medieval assemblage	North Berwick	E Lothian	63/09
Post-medieval assemblage	Fenton Tower	E Lothian	72/09
Post-medieval assemblage	Prestonpans	E Lothian	125/09
Roman/medieval assemblage	Musselburgh	E Lothian	138/09
Post-medieval assemblage	Stoneypath Tower	E Lothian	139/09
Prehistoric and Roman assemblage	Gilmerton	E Lothian	170/09

TREASURE TROVE

EDINBURGH CITY

Medieval assemblage	Leith	Edinburgh	42/08
Multi-period assemblage	Edinburgh Castle	Edinburgh	73/08
Fragment of a Roman quern stone	Cramond	Edinburgh	75/08
Medieval assemblage	Carlton Road	Edinburgh	04/09
Medieval and later assemblage	Grassmarket	Edinburgh	46/09
Medieval and later assemblage	Greyfriars Kirkyard	Edinburgh	47/09
Medieval assemblage	St Patrick's Church	Edinburgh	64/09
Medieval assemblage	Cowgate	Edinburgh	75/09
Medieval assemblage	Leith	Edinburgh	127/09
Post-medieval assemblage	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	135/09

FALKIRK

David I cut halfpenny	Falkirk	NMS*	35/08
Roman fieldwalking assemblage	Carriden	Falkirk	48/08
Prehistoric assemblage	Falkirk	Falkirk	86/09

FIFE

Fragment of 16 th -century cannon	Kilrenny	E Fife	50/08
Bronze Age/Iron Age assemblage	Kingsbarns	NMS**	76/09
17 th -century silver seal matrix	Bankhead	E Fife	155/09
Medieval gilded buckle	Falkland	E Fife	156/09
17 th -century Jew's harp	Kinghorn	Kirkcaldy	158/09
Medieval zoomorphic mount	Falkland	E Fife	171/09

GLASGOW CITY

19 th -century ceramic assemblage	Glasgow	Glasgow	36/08
Post-medieval assemblage	Newton Mearns	Glasgow	25/09
Mixed assemblage	College Goods Yard	Glasgow	100/09
19 th -century assemblage	Elliot St, Glasgow	Glasgow	128/09
Medieval assemblage	Lochwood	Glasgow	129/09

HIGHLAND

Iron Age stone bowl	West Benula	Inverness	32/08
French gold coin of Charles VII	Cawdor	Nairn	33/08
258 multi-period finds	Ardersier	Inverness	34/08
Bronze Age assemblage	Holm Mains	Inverness	40/08
Neolithic assemblage	Cradlehall Fm	Inverness	41/08
Fieldwalking assemblage	Thrumster	Dunbeath	64/08
Fieldwalking assemblage	Sarclett	Dunbeath	65/08
Fieldwalking assemblage	Oliclett	Dunbeath	66/08
Fieldwalking assemblage	Lybster	Dunbeath	67/08
Fieldwalking assemblage	Latheron	Dunbeath	68/08
Fieldwalking assemblage	Castletown	Dunbeath	69/08
17 th -century gold finger ring	Inverness	Inverness	72/08
Modern/unknown assemblage	Golspie	NMS**	16/09
Post-medieval assemblage	Urquhart Castle	Inverness	95/09
Early Historic assemblage	Holm Mains	Inverness	110/09
Medieval assemblage	Fortrose	Groam Hse	111/09
Bronze medieval brooch	Muir of Ord	Inverness	151/09
7 medieval and post-medieval objects	Scottack	Inverness	159/09
100 post-medieval objects	Ardersier	Inverness	160/09
Pictish symbol stone	Borrobol	Helmsdale	169/09

MORAY

Bronze Age gold penannular ring	Burghead	Elgin	61/08
Roman-British headstud brooch	Urquhart	Elgin	62/08
9 Roman coins of 3 rd -4 th century AD	Burghead	Elgin	74/08
Medieval assemblage	Clodach Quarry	Elgin	73/09
10 objects of medieval and later date	Burghead	Elgin	153/09
15 th -century mount and 2 other objects	Loanhead	Elgin	154/09
Iron Age strap fastener	Urquhart	Elgin	166/09
3 Iron Age and Early Historic objects	Burghead	Elgin	167/09
16 medieval and later objects	Burghead	Elgin	172/09

NORTH AYRSHIRE

Multi-period assemblage	Brodick	NMS**	37/09
Mesolithic/Neolithic assemblage	Arran	NMS**	81/09
Medieval assemblage	Cumbræ	N Ayrshire	107/09

NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Roman/Iron Age assemblage	Croy	Hunterian	38/08
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ORKNEY ISLES

Bronze/Iron Age assemblage	Sanday	Orkney	08/09
Prehistoric assemblage	Harray	Orkney	14/09
Neolithic/Bronze Age assemblage	St Ola	Orkney	80/09

PERTH AND KINROSS

Papal bulla and two other medieval finds	Meikle	Perth	101/07
Romano-British brooch	Kinross	Perth	55/08
Iron Age terret fragment	Kinross	Perth	56/08
3 objects from a Bronze Age hoard	Kinnesswood	Perth	57/08
Bronze Age razor and blade fragment	Kinnesswood	Perth	58/08
Bronze Age gouge and ferrule	Kinnesswood	Perth	59/08
Late prehistoric stone bead	Kinnesswood	Perth	60/08
Neolithic pitchstone blade	Ben Lawers	Perth	63/08
Bronze Age assemblage	Perth	Perth	11/09
Neolithic/Iron Age assemblage	Dunning	NMS**	93/09
Medieval seal matrix	Coupar Angus	Perth	162/09
Double-struck medieval coin	Monzie	Perth	164/09
Neolithic stone axehead	Perth	Perth	165/09

RENFREWSHIRE

Post-medieval assemblage	Paisley Abbey	Paisley	94/09
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SCOTTISH BORDERS

Medieval harness pendant	Duns	NMS**	54/08
5 medieval and later lead alloy tokens	Melrose	NMS**	70/08
Medieval copper alloy pommel	Hutton	NMS**	157/09
Iron Age lithomarge bead	Reston	NMS**	168/09

SHETLAND

Fragment of Early Historic carved stone	Mail	Shetland	20/08
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SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Neolithic excavation assemblage	Monkton	Ayr	37/08
Prehistoric/medieval assemblage	Symington	NMS**	101/09
Neolithic assemblage	Girvan	NMS**	102/09

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Neolithic assemblage	Tinto Quarry	Biggar	39/08
Anglo-Scandinavian pommel	Abington	NMS**	53/08
Medieval-modern assemblage	Hamilton Palace	Glasgow	33/09
Modern assemblage	Glantaggart	Glasgow	124/09
19 th -century assemblage	East Kilbride	Glasgow	130/09

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Post-medieval assemblage	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	74/09
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WESTERN ISLES

Assemblages from STAC programme	Various, Lewis	Stornoway	49/08
Prehistoric/Early Historic assemblage	North Uist	NMS**	10/09
Iron Age assemblage	Harris	NMS**	13/09
Bronze Age/Iron Age assemblage	Lewis	NMS**	88/09

* = case allocated to NMS as the sole bidder with no local bid

** = case allocated to NMS in the absence of any bids at all

CURRENT POST-GRADUATE SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE UK

This is not necessarily an exhaustive list. The University departments providing courses in archaeology listed in the 2000 CBA Guide to Archaeology in Higher Education were asked to give details of their current post-graduate research involving Scottish sites or materials. The information below is that provided by the institutions who responded. Archaeology Scotland encourages any readers engaged in continuing research to submit details (as set out below) for publication in the volume for 2011.

Institution	Name	Research	End date	Status
Orkney College UHI	James Moore	Landscape and society in Iron Age Orkney	2012	PhD
Orkney College UHI	Roy Towers	Orcadian pottery of the late Iron Age: an approach to questions of status, identity and change at an inter-site level	2010	MPhil
Univ Aberdeen	Emma Philip	Symbolism, subsistence and the significance of landscape: From Mesolithic to Neolithic in North East Scotland	2012	PhD
Univ Aberdeen	Naomi Woodward	Tanged flint points: evidence for early human activity in Scotland	2011	PhD
Univ Birmingham	Kevin Colls	Archaeology, visibility and scholarly perceptions: Redefining and characterising the archaeological resource on the Isle of Harris	2011	PhD
Univ Bradford	Lindsey Buster	Inhabiting Broxmouth: domestic buildings and everyday life in the Scottish Iron Age	2012	MPhil
Univ Bradford	Sarah-Jane Clelland	Investigations into the geomagnetic field during the first millennium BC	2010	PhD
Univ Bradford	Julia Cussans	Changes in the size and shape of domestic mammals in the North Atlantic region	2010	PhD
Univ Bradford	Geoffrey Davis	The fate of neonates? Bovine infant health implications of dairying in antiquity, using six orcadian contexts	2009	PhD
Univ Bradford	Vicki Ewens	An odontological study of ovicaprine herding strategies in the North Atlantic islands	2010	PhD
Univ Bradford	Deborah ES Lamb	Modelling an Island Landscape in the North Atlantic Iron Age: the interpretation of monuments and resources in order to understand local factors influencing settlement and social organisation	2011	PhD
Univ Bradford	Dave Lawrence	Orkney's First Farmers: the effects of environment, society and subsistence on the inhabitants of Orkney at the dawn of agriculture	2011	PhD
Univ Bradford	Robert Michael Legg	Muck, farmsteads and landscapes: geochemical and geophysical investigations of farmstead and landscape interaction on the isle of Unst (Shetland)	2011	PhD
Univ Bradford	Mhairi Maxwell	Broxmouth and materiality: understanding objects in the southern Scottish Iron Age	2011	PhD
Univ Bradford	Rachael Reader	Marking the landscape: the hillfort landscape of South-East Scotland	2011	PhD
Univ Bradford	Fiona Tucker	The treatment and use of human remains in Iron Age Atlantic Scotland	2010	PhD
Univ Bradford	Jeanette Wooding	The identification of bovine tuberculosis in zooarchaeological assemblages. Working towards differential diagnostic criteria	2010	PhD
Univ Durham	Rosie Bishop	Plant gatherers, plant managers or agriculturalists?: the importance of wild and domestic plants in the Mesolithic and Neolithic of Scotland and Northern England	2012	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 from the Roman conquest to the sixteenth century AD	2013	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Rachel Ford	Ritual landscapes in northern Britain	2011	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Julia Gerken	Iron Age worked bones in Atlantic Scotland	2011	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Dawn Gooney	The osteological examination of the human skeletal remains from Berst Ness, Westray	2013	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Peter Groom	An experimental study of Mesolithic fishing practices in Western Scotland	2013	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Andrew Hendry	Ritual landscapes in Scotland	2011	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Paula Kyriakou	Interpreting activity markers in medieval Scottish populations: a lifestyle retrospective	2011	PhD

CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

Univ Edinburgh	Caroline Mamwell	'It rained a lot and nothing much happened'	2013	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Orlene McIlpatrick	Land use, settlement and society in Bronze Age Orkney	2010	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Cecilia Medina-Patterson	The Iron Age pottery of Caithness: a typological, social and economic study	2011	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Marlo Nalven	Cremation technology and ritual in Bronze Age Scotland	2013	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Graham A Ritchie	Health status in medieval Scotland	2009	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	David Trevarthen	Chronological and regional variation in Late Mesolithic chipped stone industries from Northern Britain	2010	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Geoff Waters	New light on old stones: the interactions of seasonal solar movement, structure and landscape at the Clava Cairns and recumbent stone circles of North-East Scotland	2011	Mphil
Univ Glasgow	Donald Beck Adamson	Early Christian chapels of Islay; aspects of chronology, distribution and landscape	2013	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Anne Bankier	Commercialisation before Culloden: an archaeology of the re-direction of food surpluses in the Scottish Highlands prior to 1745	2010	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Courtney Buchanan	Norse settlement and contacts in North Argyll	2010	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Alexander Carnes	Scandinavian settlement and activity in Southern and Eastern Scotland	2009	Mlitt(R)
Univ Glasgow	Paul Duffy	The monuments of Northern Scotland. A quantified phenomenological approach	2010	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Kevin James Grant	Skeletal signatures of social trends during the Historic Period in Scotland	2013	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Louisa Hammersley	Perceptions of landscape in the Scottish Highlands in the 'period of transition' c16 th –19 th century	2010	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Tom Horne	The distribution, function and social meaning of Roman pottery on non-Roman sites in Scotland	2012	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Adrian Maldonado	A journey to the Western Isles of Scotland: defining a Hebridean-Norse sub-region in the Viking world	2009	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Mark Tomas Mitchell	Christianity in late Iron Age Scotland	2009	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Jennifer Novotny	The archaeological evidence for estate formation and evolution in the west of Scotland	2012	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Elizabeth Pierce	The material culture of the Jacobite rebellions	2010	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Daniel Sahlen	Viking colonies in the North Atlantic	2009	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Allan Dene Wright	Organisation of production in Iron Age Scotland: the evidence from technical ceramics	2012	PhD
Univ Hull	Chelsea Budd	A regional study of the Mesolithic of Ayrshire and Lanarkshire	2013	PhD
Univ Hull	Michelle Farrell	Marginality, metaphor and meaning: stable isotope studies of diet and subsistence aimed at understanding the adoption of agriculture during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods in the Orkney Islands	2009	PhD
Univ Hull	Derek Hamilton	The environmental context of the prehistoric human occupation of Orkney, Scotland	2010	PhD
Univ Reading	Davina Freedman	Using radiocarbon to (re)write later Iron Age settlement histories in North-east England and beyond	2010	PhD
Univ Reading	Karen Wicks	The prehistoric rock art of Scotland: one tradition or many?	2011	PhD
Univ Stirling	Danny Paterson	Environment history and human interactions in Scottish Prehistory: an island perspective from Tiree and Coll, Inner Hebrides	2010	PhD
Univ Stirling	Val Turner	Holocene vegetation, land use and climatic changes in the Eastern Cairngorm Mountains	2010	PhD
Univ York	Anne Brundle	Structure, function and development of prehistoric field systems in Shetland	2010	MPhil/PhD
Univ York	Jenny Clarke	Artefacts of skeletal material from later Iron Age Orkney c3 rd –8 th centuries AD	2013	PhD
Univ York	Eva Fairnell	A comparative archaeological study of regimental memorials of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland erected pre-World War One with a view to assessing each country's relationship with 'The British Empire'	2010	MPhil/PhD
Univ York		The source, use and importance of fur-bearing animals in the British Isles: AD 400–1700		

LOCAL AUTHORITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORS AND THEIR AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Many of the projects described in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* include an input by the archaeological advisors to local authorities. Amongst their core activities, these advisors have a responsibility to monitor planning applications and other proposed developments in their area, and to ensure that adequate provision is made for archaeological recording if such developments are to go ahead. This responsibility may include writing the specification for work to be undertaken by archaeological contractors, and monitoring that work to ensure that appropriate standards are being achieved.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS VOLUME

ACFA	Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists	NOSAS	North of Scotland Archaeological Society
ADS	Archaeology Data Service	NTS	National Trust for Scotland
AMS	Accelerator Mass Spectrometer	OCCS	Open Cast Coal Scheme
AP	Aerial Photograph	OD	Ordnance Datum
ASL	Above Sea Level	ODIN	Orkney Defence Interest Network
ASMR	Aberdeen Sites and Monuments Record	OFARS	Over Fifties Archaeological Research Society
BAR	British Archaeological Report	ORCA	Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology
BEVARs	British Excavation Volunteers and Archaeological Research Society	POW	Prisoner of War
CBA	Council for British Archaeology	PPHA	Pennyghael in the Past Historical Archive
CECAS	City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service	RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
CFA	Centre for Field Archaeology	SAFAP	Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel
CNES	Comhairle nan Eilean Siar	SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
CSA	Council for Scottish Archaeology	SBC	Scottish Borders Council
EAFS	Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society	SCAPE	Scottish Coastal Archaeology and the Problem of Erosion
ES	Environmental Statement	SCHR	Scottish Church Heritage Research
FCS	Forestry Commission Scotland	SHARP	Solway Hinterland Archaeological Remote Sensing Project
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar	SUERC	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
GPS	Global Positioning System	SERF	Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot
GUARD	Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division	SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
HCAU	Highland Council Archaeology Unit	SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
HER	Historic Environment Record	SRP	Scotland's Rural Past
HHER	Highland Council Historic Environment Record	STUA	Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund	SUAT	Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust
HS	Historic Scotland	TT	Treasure Trove
HSMR	Highland Sites and Monuments Record	WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service
ICREA	Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats	WTW	Water treatment works
NGR	National Grid Reference	WW1	World War 1
NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland	WW2	World War 2
NMS	National Museums Scotland		

Note: Unless otherwise specified the map references shown in brackets in the archaeological contributions section of *DES* refer to the associated site on CANMORE, the RCAHMS online database (www.rcahms.gov.uk)

Numbering of brochs and allied sites: Entries relating to these sites may include the associated site number from Euan MacKie's two volume corpus of Iron Age roundhouses, brochs and wheelhouses (or 'Atlantic roundhouses' of various kinds). The relevant site numbers may be found by turning to the beginning of volume 2.1:

- If you know the site name – Consult the 'Index of all site names' on p.xlix. The site numbers are next to the names, together with a page reference to the full site entry
- If you know the NGR – consult the 'Contents of volumes 1 and 2' on p. x ff. Here the 10km squares are listed in the order in which they appear in the corpus. Please prefix the site number with RBW (Roundhouses, Brochs and Wheelhouses). The numbering system used is based on that used on CANMORE, the RCAHMS online database, which itself is based on the OS national grid. The basic unit is the 10km grid square – Eg HU43 (in Shetland). All the known sites in that square are numbered serially, usually in alphabetical order – Eg HU43 2 is the Broch of Burland, and any new sites discovered in any square can easily be given a unique new number. The reasoning for the classification of the sites is explained on p.392 (vol. 2.1)

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SELECTIVE INDEX TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Compiled by Susan Vaughan

Page numbers in *italics* indicate that the reference is, or includes, an illustration.

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