

1993

**DISCOVERY & EXCAVATION
IN SCOTLAND**

An Annual Survey of Scottish Archaeological
Discoveries, Excavation and Fieldwork

**EDITED BY
COLLEEN E BATEY**

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NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

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

Please use the following format:—

REGION

DISTRICT

Site Name (parish) Contributor

Type of Site/Find

NGR (2 letters, 6 figures) Report

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

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

Address of main contributor.

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- 3. Roxburgh
- 4. Tweeddale

Central Region

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- 6. Falkirk
- 7. Stirling

Dumfries & Galloway Region

- 8. Annandale and Eskdale
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- 11. Wigtown

Fife Region

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Grampian Region

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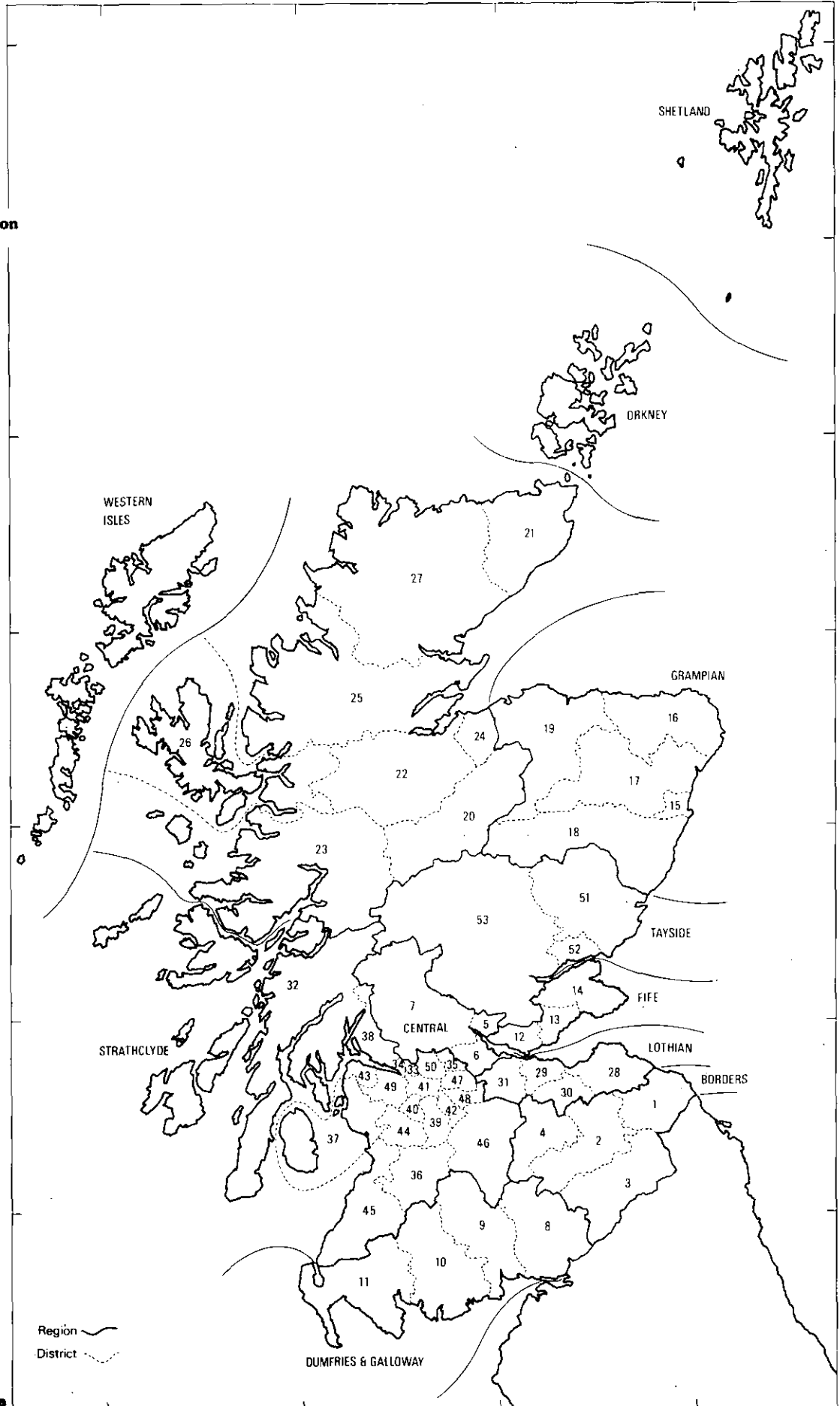
Tayside Region

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Orkney Islands Area

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EDITORIAL

Welcome to this edition of *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*! Once more it is packed with wide-ranging archaeological information, from both amateur and professional colleagues. The geographical and chronological scope is essentially as in previous years, but the increase in entries concerning individual artefacts needs some explanation. The Archaeology Department of the National Museums of Scotland has traditionally published its new accession lists in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*. I have been asked to point out to readers that this information is now to be found instead in *DES* under the appropriate Region and District.

Much of the work undertaken in Scotland this year is reported in this volume, although there are inevitably a few gaps. It is hoped that the information might be available for next year's copy. It should be pointed out that it is a condition of receipt of funding from Historic Scotland that an entry should be supplied for *DES*. In the entries presented here, a degree of standardisation has been attempted and in some cases entries have been reduced or clarified. **It is important that all contributors check the grid references used here since they might vary from those submitted.** It is surprising how many need to be corrected after checking at the NMRS.

A few practical points need to be re-iterated:

- please try to be concise in your entries;
- please use the pro-forma provided;
- type or print your entry;
- provide two copies on separate sheets;
- supply illustrations – if appropriate – which are clear, unfolded and clean!
- ensure the Sponsor's name is clearly indicated.

Thanks are due to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland for the Region/District map, and for the detailed and finely illustrated report on the Commission's work. The continued assistance of Ian Fleming of the National Monuments Record is very gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are due to Historic Scotland for reports of excavations and surveys funded by the Department.

Additional thanks are offered to HS and RCAHMS for their continued financial contributions towards publication as well as the Council for British Archaeology for a grant towards the costs of this volume.

C E Batey
Glasgow Museums

BORDERS REGION

BERWICKSHIRE DISTRICT

Leitholm (Eccles parish)
Flint axehead

NMS

NT 790 442 An unusual type of small flint axehead (length 85mm), made on a flake and with only the cutting-edge polished, was found in 1992 in the garden of a house in School Wynd, Leitholm. Now in the NMS collections, following a Treasure Trove enquiry. Registration no: AF 1108; Crown Office TT no: 471; Daybook no: DB 1992/79.

ETTRICK & LAUDERDALE DISTRICT

Newstead Roman Fort (Melrose parish)
Roman military complex

R Jones, S Clarke

NT 571 344 Geophysical survey with both resistivity and magnetometry has now covered the majority of the main settlement of the Roman military complex, leaving only an area to the W of the fort unexamined. It is clear that extensive settlement was located S of the fort, matched now by evidence of occupation on the N side also. The site of the postulated amphitheatre was surveyed, showing on the resistivity survey a clear elliptical shape consistent with the possible shape of an amphitheatre arena (see *DES* 1992, 7). Inside the fort, both techniques sharply demonstrated the layout of the internal buildings.

In 1992 excavation took place in the settlement S of the fort. E of the line of the road from the S gate of the Antonine fort, but near the southern limits of the area enclosed by the ditches of the South Annexe. Although only shallow archaeological deposits survived undisturbed, evidence was recovered for a sequence of six or more timber buildings and the remains of a cremation burial. These buildings were associated with a limited artefact assemblage. A small animal pen was identified in the plots behind the buildings. A metal track with a side ditch ran SE from the line of the main S road from the fort. The ditches of this track can be traced on air photographs and geophysics as part of an extended system of ditched enclosures, presumably fields which were laid out around the main Roman settlement.

Excavations in 1993 were also located in the settlement to the S of the fort, but at the N side of the settlement, on either side of the road leading from the S gate of the Antonine fort, some 50m outside the gate. Geophysical survey had previously indicated both the line of the road and the presence of archaeological activity in the area. On both sides of the road complex sequences of structures were found. However there were clear differences in the character of the occupations in the two places. To the E the area was covered with cobbled surfaces, with traces of structural remains as beam slots and post holes. It appears that the area had been built on, but it was markedly free of any build-up of structural or artefactual debris. In that sense it was similar to the area examined in 1992. To the W the contrast was striking. There was a sequence of six phases, all datable to the second half of the second century AD. There was first a cobbled area containing at least four substantial furnaces or ovens. The top of James Curle's Pit 18 was re-excavated and was open as a well in this phase. Later this surface was used for a number of timber buildings of similar scale c15m by 6m, some built on a sill-beam some with substantial post holes. These structures were rich in artefacts and recalled the sequence of structures examined in 1989 some 60m to the W on the more westerly N-S street.

In both excavations a substantial ditch, probably for drainage was found running a few metres from the W side of the N-S road. To the

S of the settlement it was flat-bottomed and presumably must have been covered, and perhaps supported at the sides by planks. To the N, it was a shallow V-shape, recut at least two times, and in its later form cut through where buildings had been. This ditch line is visible on both air photographs and geophysical survey and had previously been claimed as the ditch of a very large Roman temporary camp.

The results of excavations in 1992 and 1993 confirm the intensity of occupation outside the Roman fort at Newstead. It is also clear that the nature of the activity varied from place to place, some of it consisting of workshops, some related to agriculture, presumably in the enclosed field system spreading out around the settlement.

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

Cairneymount (Melrose parish)
Iron Age enclosure

J Dent

NT 550 396 Excavations were carried out on this site as part of the Newstead Project, which combined geophysical survey of ditched enclosures with selective sampling in detail as a method of comparing the Roman military presence on the Tweed with native cultures.

Cairneymount is a plough-reduced earthwork enclosure, sub-rectangular in plan, with an internal area measuring 60m by 45m. On the eastern side, where the entrance lay, fragments of the outer earthworks survive unploughed in a plantation, with banks more than one metre higher than those in the adjacent improved land.

The site lies at an altitude of 230m, on a S-facing slope on the western side of Lauderdale, and is marginal land today, exclusively given to grazing. An enclosure of similar size and containing a small ruined farmhouse and outbuilding of late 18th/early 19th-century date adjoins the earthworks. The mid-19th-century farm which replaced this is still in use.

Three areas were examined:

1. A partial section was cut through the northern earthworks which located two ditches, cut through the boulder clay into the greywacke below, and the reduced clay bank between them. There was no surface trace of the innermost bank, and the site of this was not examined. Both ditches when excavated were 5m to 6m wide and almost 2m deep; resources precluded the location and excavation of a possible third, outermost ditch. Unlike its companion, the inner ditch contained no trace of a buried soil over the natural silting, which may be an indication that the inner bank was levelled and the ditch filled to extend into the interior area. The banks would have consisted mainly of clay from the glacial drift, with the large stones used to build dry-stone facings which eventually collapsed back into the ditches. The outer ditch contained a dump of sherds from at least one large bucket-shaped jar, as well as fragments of calcined bone.
2. The entrance through the innermost ditch and the banks on either side was examined to reveal an entrance passage 4m wide. A roughly-made road surface of stones and clay had been reinforced by stone kerbs to prevent subsidence where it passed between the ditch terminals. No post holes or stonework were found to indicate how the clay banks had been retained along the passageway. Only one ditch terminal was excavated, and this contained stones at depth as in (1) above. The top of the unexcavated ditch terminal was filled with stone which may be evidence of field clearance during the early stages of 18th/19th-century cultivation.
3. Area excavation on slightly elevated ground in the western part of the interior located evidence of at least three ring-groove round-houses, two of which contained substantial packing stones. The most northerly roundhouse had been rebuilt on two occasions but was not extensively explored. The most southerly structure was represented by an arc of slot which partially enclosed a saucer-shaped depression containing patches of pebbled surface, in places protected by horizontal stone slabs. This surface could have been a house floor, or possibly part of the general yard area which was

BORDERS

represented by a low lying area and covered the eastern and southern parts of the enclosure. Finds from this depression included two spindle whorls, while two medieval sherds came from a pit cut into the earlier deposits.

In sum, arrangements suggested by the surface topography and by geophysical survey were clarified by excavation; which established the defensive scale of the enclosing earthworks, the position (but not the structural detail) of the entrance; and the use of the back of the enclosure for buildings.

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

ROXBURGH DISTRICT

Eckford Quarry (Eckford parish)

M Dalland

Find spot

NT 726 267 – NT 727 266 Archaeologists from AOC (Scotland) Ltd monitored the topsoil-stripping of two areas into which Eckford quarry intended to expand during 1992/93. One of these areas covered the location of a short cist discovered in 1857 (NMRS NT72NW 8), on the summit of a natural sandy knoll called Priest's Crown. The contours on the OS 1:10000 map indicate that there used to be a mound in this area, but no trace of this mound now survives. The site is simply marked by a concave slope, the area having been quarried for sand roughly twenty years ago (c1970). It was subsequently reinstated (pers comm Mr T Ford, Quarry Manager). No archaeological features were located in the stripped areas. Sponsor: Morrison Quarries.

Spread Eagle Hotel, Bridge Street, Kelso (Kelso parish)

Medieval town centre

R Cachart (SUAT)

NT 728 338 Trial excavation in the rear area of the Spread Eagle Hotel, in advance of development, exposed part of a human burial,

confirming that the graveyard of the nearby Benedictine abbey formally extended into this part of the site. Remains of walls, cobbled surfaces and an oven or hearth were also recorded. Some medieval pottery and a small amount of disarticulated human bone was also recovered.

Sponsor: HS

Drumlanrig Tower (Hawick parish)

J Dent

Medieval tower house

NT 502 144 Removal of post-medieval roofing at the Tower Hotel revealed mutilated remains of a stepped wall walk around this L-plan tower. The remains were mostly those of the S and N gables and E side of the tower, as the western side had largely been, and the NW wing entirely, remodelled during 18th-century enlargement of the building. Much of the garret had been rebuilt following removal of most of the paving from the battlement walk, and only one crow step survived *ex situ* in the N gable. The remains were surveyed in detail by the Regional Archaeologist.

The tower is built of local Silurian greywacke with Old Red Sandstone dressings, and fragments of roofing slates appear to be of local stone. Some preserved *sphagnum* moss may have been used to cure leaks in the roof. The wall walk was built of well-cut sandstone flags shaped to overlap as a sequence of saddles, pitchers and troughs, of which the last would have led rain water through the parapet wall to discharge through gargoyles. Troughs at the S gable corners projected at 45°. No trace of the parapet wall survived, but the wall core showed that this can have been no more than c0.35m wide.

Drumlanrig Tower belonged to the Douglas family in the 16th century and is being restored to house an exhibition on local history. Internal features including a gun loop, fireplaces and windows came to light at an earlier stage of the work. It is intended to restore the wall walk on the evidence of the survey.

Sponsor: Borders Regional Council.

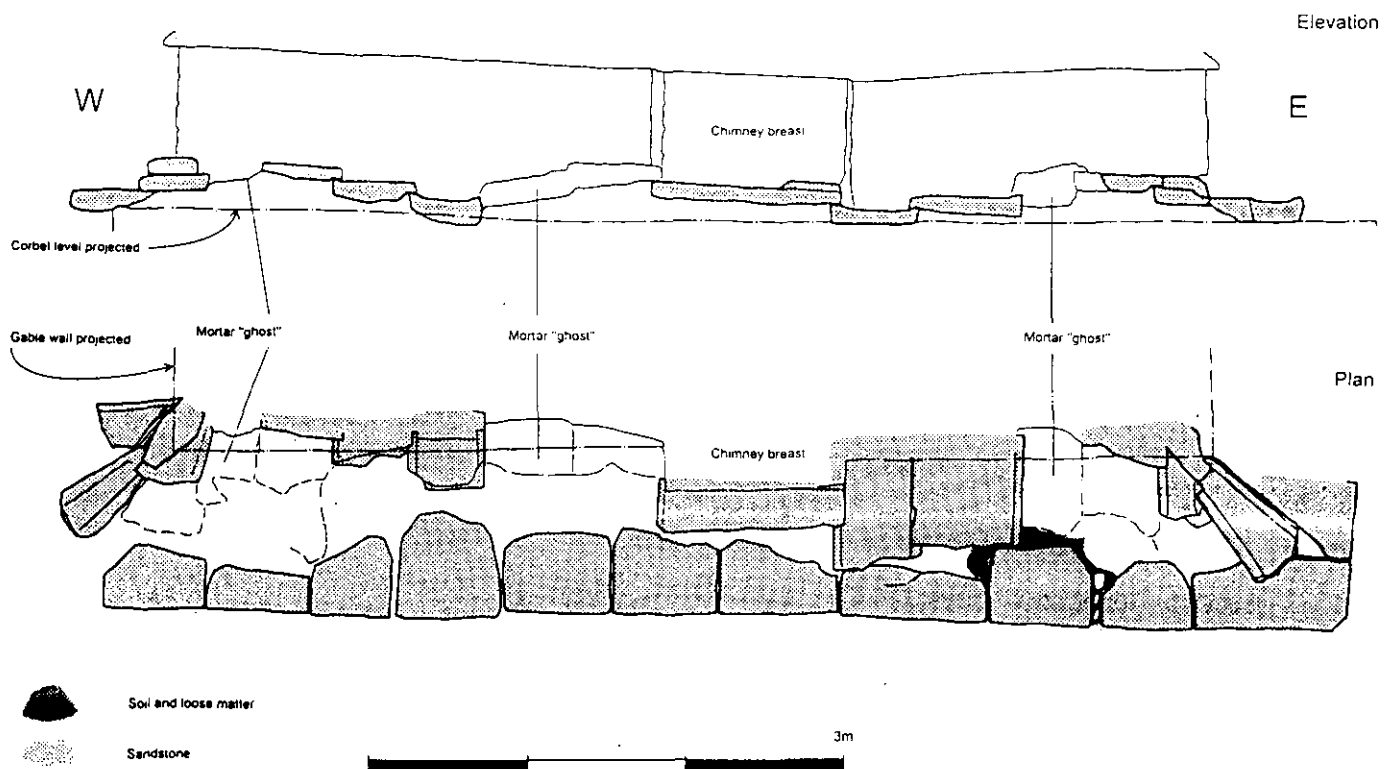


Fig 1. Drumlanrig Tower, Hawick, 1993. Battlement remains: South Gable.

Canongate, Jedburgh (Jedburgh parish) D Hall (SUAT)
Urban medieval

NT 6518 2061 Trial excavations, in advance of a new care centre, located building remains of probable post-medieval to early modern date. No deposits of medieval date were recovered.
Sponsor: Bield Housing Association Ltd.

Dere Street, Jedfoot Bridge (Jedburgh parish) CFA
Roman road (supposed course of)

NT 6616 2392 An excavation was carried out in September 1992 on a section of the suspected course of Dere Street near Jedfoot Bridge, Jedburgh, at the point where a sewage pipeline was to be constructed. A trench 16m long and 1.5m wide was excavated obliquely across the suspected alignment of Dere Street. A report on the excavations has been deposited with the NMRS.

The alignment of Dere Street indicated on Ordnance Survey map coverage follows the course of a 12m wide 'green lane' from Jedfoot SE towards Ulston Moor. At the point of excavation it comprises a metalled farm track flanked to the SW by an earthen bank and ditch and to the NE by an irregular grassed area supporting bushes and saplings. However, the Roxburghshire inventory by RCAHMS (vol. II, 1956, 467–8) suggests that irregularities in the field system to the SE of the point of excavation indicate that the 'green lane' may be displaced from the course of Dere Street by up to 20m to either SW or NE.

Three buried trackways were present, all running parallel to the modern farm-track. No clear stratigraphic relationships between the tracks were observed. Two of these are undoubtedly modern in origin. An earlier surface of the farm-track lay directly beneath the current metalled surface. Immediately to the NE of this a second track was present. A recent date was indicated by the recovery of ferrous objects and pottery of 19th–20th-century origin from the body of the track.

The third trackway lay to the NE of the second. Its surface was composed of a mixture of gravel, cobbles and angular stones. Any organised structure to the track had been disturbed by tree-root penetration. The track was 2.8m wide, although its western edge may have been truncated. The presence of a small quantity of 19th–20th-century pottery and glass within the body of the track suggests a recent origin, although in this case it is possible that this small assemblage was introduced through tree-root penetration. However, the antiquity of this feature must be considered doubtful.

None of the trackways possess physical characteristics to indicate a Roman origin. None were flanked by ditches. Two explanations are possible for the apparent absence of Dere Street within the excavated area: (a) The original Roman surface lies on this alignment, but has been destroyed by the construction of later tracks. Changes in the course of Jed Water may also have caused erosion of the Roman line. (b) The course of Dere Street lies within arable land outside the excavated area. The creation of the 'green lane' was most probably associated with post-medieval land enclosure. This may have involved either the formalisation of an existing alignment which had migrated away from the course of Dere Street, or the creation of an entirely new alignment unrelated to that of Dere Street.

Sponsors: Water and Drainage Services, Borders Regional Council.

Teviothead (Teviothead parish) J A Atkinson
Archaeological assessment

An archaeological assessment undertaken by GUARD of the proposed upgrading of the A7 between Dovecot Bridge and Castleweary around the village of Teviothead identified a number of archaeological sites. These fell into four categories:

Industrial Monuments

At NT 402 041 a slate quarry and at NT 408 057 a smithy.

Improved landscape

Enclosure embankments along the eastern side of the Glebe lands at NT 405 051 drainage schemes in the field to the N of the church at NT 403 052 and smaller enclosures and trackways in the land to the E of the church at NT 402 051.

Chapel sites

The current church site at NT 403 051 has three previous forebears, one inside the graveyard at NT 403 051 and one at NT 403 054. The third site is supposed by tradition to lie within the Glebe lands at NT 404 049, however no surface remains are evident.

Armstrong Memorial

A memorial stone at NT 404 051 which by local tradition marks the spot where Johnnie Armstrong was put to death by King James V is evident to the W of the Glebe lands. The exact resting place of Armstrong and his followers is not known.
Sponsor: Scottish Office (Roads Directorate).

TWEEDDALE DISTRICT

Whitelawburn (Eddleston parish) R D Knox, J C McKean
Lithic scatter

NT 230 479 On 6 February 1993, contributors found one struck flake and two pieces of waste chert, in molehills on sloping ground in front of Whitelawburn farmhouse, approximately 50 yards W of the track of an old road which runs through the Eddleston/Meldons area.

Pratstile Rig (Eddleston parish)

Circular depression

NT 219 465 On 6 February 1993, contributors found a circular depression approximately 12 yards in diameter and a few inches deep in a field which was in grass on the summit of Pratstile Rig.

Kilrubie Hill (Eddleston parish)

Possible Prehistoric chert extraction/acquisition site

NT 216 470 On 6 February 1993, contributors found a possible chert extraction/acquisition site approximately 50 yards uphill from the NW corner of Kilruby Wood, on the eastern slopes of Kilrubie Hill. Comprising chert outcrops, with possible pits.

Ada Hill (Eddleston parish)

Barrow

NT 233 483 On 6 February 1993, whilst walking on the track of an old road, which runs through the Meldons/Eddleston area, the contributors found a barrow, approximately 10 yards W of the track, approximately 50 yards SE of a sheepfold shown on the Ordnance Survey map. It consisted of a circular bank approximately 7 feet wide on the W side, a few inches high, and becoming less distinct on the E side. Within this was a ditch approximately 3 feet wide and approximately 18 inches deep, and a central mound approximately 12 feet in diameter and approximately 18 inches high, in which stones could be seen through the turf.

Cross Keys Inn, Northgate, Peebles (Peebles parish)

Urban medieval

R Cachart (SUAT)

NT 253 405 A watching brief on contractor's groundworks was undertaken on this 17th-century building. Two trenches in the rear garden were observed which indicated that the garden area had been made up and that the building had originally been cut back into the natural slope. Trenches inside the Victorian extension revealed nothing of archaeological interest.

Sponsor: HS

BORDERS


Cuddyside, Peebles (Peebles parish) J R MacKenzie (SUAT)
Medieval backlands

NT 251 405 An excavation was carried out in February 1993 in advance of a sheltered housing development. An area 6m by 8m was opened on the lower part of sloping ground between the High Street and Eddleston Water.

Three phases of activity were identified. The earliest phase was represented by two substantial clay-bonded wall foundations cut into natural alluvial gravels. A hearth and burnt layers containing quantities of slag were also found, possibly representing industrial activity. Pottery recovered from this phase indicated a date of 15th century.

These features were truncated by a phase of post-medieval activity. Two clay-bonded walls representing the NW and SW corners of two structures were found. The remains of a badly disturbed cobbled surface, located between the two structures was also encountered, possibly representing a courtyard or vennel.


One trench, c1m by 5m, was machine-excavated further up the slope towards the High Street. This revealed that extensive ground work had occurred in the 19th century to remodel the site, effectively terracing the slope.

Sponsor: HS 

Cuddyside, Peebles (Peebles parish) A Cox (SUAT)
Medieval finds assemblage

NT 251 405 The finds assemblage from the excavation is dominated by ceramics, with little associated material of structural, domestic or industrial origin.

The earliest pottery assemblages from the site consist mostly of two fabrics, East Coast White Gritty ware and a reduced fabric with a dull green glaze, possibly Borders Gritty ware. The pottery indicates a probable 15th-century date for the earliest detected activities. Later deposits on the site, representing make-up layers, contained predominantly 18th and 19th-century material consisting mostly of pottery with associated clay pipe fragments.

Sponsor: HS 

Pirliega Burn (Stobo parish) T Ward
Burnt mound

NT 1425 4019 On the N bank of the Pirliega burn on the W flank of Pirliega Hill there is a burnt mound measuring 4.5m by 3.5m by 0.75m high.

Spitalhaugh (West Linton parish) NMS
Stone axehead

NT 163 497 A stone axehead was discovered many years ago at 'The Sanctuary', Spitalhaugh, West Linton. Retained by current owner – details with NMS.
Daybook no: DB 1993/26.

Sandy Hill, Ingraston (West Linton parish) T Cowie, R Knox,
Lithic scatter; LBA penannular bronze armlet; C McKean
medieval pottery; old land surfaces

NT 115 482 A variety of surface finds have been recovered from the E-facing slopes of Sandy Hill, a glacial ridge occupied by a currently defunct sand and gravel quarry at Ingraston (NGR: NT 114 482). The range of finds includes lithics (Mesolithic – Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age); a Late Bronze Age penannular bracelet; and part of the rim of a Medieval 'cooking pot' of 'white gritty' ware. The finds are principally being exposed as a result of wind action on a deflating area of old land surface around 250m to 255m OD.

The appearance of the site suggests an area stripped of vegetation and topsoil preparatory to quarrying that has subsequently never materialised, resulting in the exposure and erosion of the underlying sands. Inspection of the intact quarry faces nearby indicated the

presence of two buried palaeo-land surfaces offering the possibility of locating undisturbed archaeological deposits.

The LBA armlet was claimed as Treasure Trove, and is now in Tweeddale Museum; the remainder of the artefacts are currently with the finders.

Daybook no: DB 1993/40.

Sponsor: NMS.

West Water Reservoir (West Linton parish) F Hunter
EBA cist cemetery

NT 118 525 Further water erosion over the winter exposed two more cists from the cemetery (see *DES* 1992, 9–10). These lay in the upstanding knoll, to the NE of cists 3 and 4, but had not been visible when this area was stripped in 1992 because the upper part of the pits was backfilled with subsoil.

Cist 8, oriented ENE–WSW, consisted of a pit 1.40m by 0.70m in plan, lined with small stones and covered with several small capstones. Erosion had damaged the SW end, removing some capstones and fill, but the bulk of the grave was undisturbed. A cremation deposit had been placed in the centre of the cist. The evidence of this burial suggests the poorly-constructed cists (5 and 6) which were noted in an eroded state in 1992 may originally have been similar.

Cist 9, oriented ENE–WSW, was a small, well-constructed cist which contained a cremation deposit. A small upright stone to the NE was probably a marker for this burial.

Sponsor: NMS.

Slipperfield (West Linton parish) M Brown
Flint scraper

NT 131 501 Found while fieldwalking, a brown flint scraper, curved and straight edges with core platform. 34mm by 38mm by 5mm.

Donated to Tweeddale Museum.

Slipperfield (West Linton parish) S Oakes
Flint flake

NT 132 506 Found while fieldwalking, a creamy mottled flint flake, 31mm by 18mm by 4mm.

Donated to Tweeddale Museum.

Castlelaw (West Linton parish)
Flint blade

NT 147 551 Found while fieldwalking, a brown/grey flint blade with core platform, both long edges showing signs of wear/retouching. 46mm by 28mm by 6mm.

Donated to Tweeddale Museum.

Castlelaw (West Linton parish)
Flint knife

NT 147 511 Found while fieldwalking, a brown/grey flint blade, both long edges and one end retouched. 70mm by 26mm by 7mm.

Donated to Tweeddale Museum.

Carlops and West Linton (West Linton parish) CFA
Roman road (supposed course of)

NT 157 553 and NT 145 535 Trial trenching and watching briefs were undertaken along the route of a waterpipe development at the two points where it crossed the presumed route of the Roman road, at Stonypath, West Linton (NT 145 535) and to the W of Carlops (NT 157 557). Full details are lodged at the NMRS.

The course of the Roman road is visible in places between West Linton and Carlops as a raised causeway and/or as parallel lines of quarry pits on aerial photographic coverage. Although no traces of the Roman road were visible in either of the proposed development areas, extrapolation from the known lengths suggested that remains might be identified at these locations.

Extensive trenches were placed across the presumed Roman line in both areas, but no traces of metallurgy, ditches or quarry pits were found. Consequent watching briefs in the area also failed to locate the Roman line.

The West Linton crossing of the supposed Roman line lies within a ploughed field. It seems unlikely that remains here would have been completely ploughed out, so it must be assumed that the road takes a different route, possibly the same as the nearby track. The supposed line of the Roman road W of Carlops appears to result from an extrapolation from known road sections without consideration of local topography. A more practical route is provided by contouring round the scarps here and crossing the burn at a spot further S, closer to the A702.

Sponsor: Borders Regional Council, Water and Drainage Services.

CENTRAL REGION

CLACKMANNAN DISTRICT

Town Hall, Main Street, Clackmannan (Clackmannan parish)
Late medieval street frontage D Hall (SUAT)


NS 913 918 Observations of contractor's foundation and service trenches located no archaeological deposits.

Sponsor: Clackmannan District Architects.

FALKIRK DISTRICT

Kinneil House (Bo'ness & Carriden parish) A Barlow

NS 982 805 A watching brief was kept during the investigation of the apparent subsidence of materials beneath the floor of one of the basement chambers of Kinneil House. Below the stone-flagged floor was an unlined, circular shaft – probably a well shaft – containing loose materials which were excavated to a depth of 1.60m but which appeared to continue well beyond this level. There were numerous 19th-century artefacts within all of the infilling deposits.

Sponsor: HS 

Three Bridges, Camelon (Falkirk parish) G B Bailey
Roman temporary camps

NS 857 808 A 2.5m wide trench was excavated along the S side of the railway, behind the car sales room, in order to establish the lines of several temporary camp ditches seen on aerial photographs to the N. Two of the ditches which had been delineated on recent OS maps proved to be absent and inspection of the aerial photographs has concluded that they were not real. One ditch was, however, found at the extreme W end of the field. It was V-shaped, 3.4m wide and 1.2m deep, and ran on a N–S alignment. This is unusually large for such a camp.

Sponsor: Falkirk Museum.

Hodge Street, Falkirk (Falkirk parish)

Roman fort

NS 8858 7969 The SW corner of the defensive ditches of the Roman fort at Falkirk were found immediately to the N of the old course of the Goat Burn. The excavated area included two ditches and the stream itself. The inner ditch measured c6m wide on the turn and was 1.5m deep from the level of the surrounding natural. 4m down the hill slope a second ditch occurred, 4.0m wide and 1.9m deep. Its V-shaped profile had been preserved by a lining of

clay, from which an amber bead was recovered. Crossing these ditches at right angles was another, flat-bottomed, ditch 1.4m deep and 1.9m wide. The location suggests that it served as a sewer drain. It was subsequently modified by inserting a clay brick wall along its western side, narrowing the channel to only 0.3m at the bottom.

When the fort was abandoned, only the inner ditch appears to have been partially backfilled using rampart material. It and the outer ditch then slowly silted up. After a considerable accumulation of soil over the outer ditch had occurred, a blacksmithing establishment was placed here. There was no pottery associated with this horizon, and it was sealed by a cultivation soil containing 13th–17th-century pottery. Presumably, therefore, the blacksmith's shop dates to around the 10th century AD. The overlying cultivation soil averaged 0.8m deep and represents the infield of the late Medieval burgh of Falkirk.

Sponsors: HS , Falkirk Museum.

Granary (Grangemouth parish)

Early 19th-century warehouse

NS 9192 8223 A photographic and a measured survey was undertaken of the granary built in 1817 by the Carron Company at their wharfage adjacent to the River Carron. The building is 39.8m long and 10.8m wide internally. It consists of three floors and an attic supported on cast-iron columns. There are loading bays in both gables and in the centre of the W side. The building is due to be demolished.

Sponsor: Falkirk Museum.

Antonine Wall, Polmonthill, Grangemouth CFA
(Grangemouth parish)

NS 949 795 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in February – March 1993 within the scheduled area of the Antonine frontier. Widening of a ski slope entailed landscaping of a c110m long and up to 12m wide swathe running down the steep NE hill-slope overlooking the River Avon, between the old ski slope and the ski-tow to its S. This development area lay at least 13m to the S of the course of the Antonine Wall, in an area where the presence of the Military Way could reasonably be expected. Previous exploratory work in the development area by Falkirk Museum had not located any such traces.

Earth moving associated with the landscaping did not entail removal of soil to a depth sufficient to expose either areas of subsoil or any preserved archaeological deposits or features. Terram and stone foundations for the ski slope were laid directly over the landscaped area without further ground disturbance.

A report has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Leisure Services Department, Falkirk District Council.

Bellsdyke (Larbert parish) G B Bailey
Stone axe

NS 857 835 A large nodule of clay ironstone has been artificially modified to produce a ground and polished working edge, presumably in the Neolithic. Casual surface find.

STIRLING DISTRICT

Glenogle Croft, Lochearnhead (Balquhidder parish) NMS
Chert point

NS 587 243 A small bifacially retouched chert point was found on the surface at Glenogle Croft, Lochearnhead. It has been donated to NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1992/80.

CENTRAL

Glen Ample (Balquhiddar parish) L Main, W Anderson
Buildings, stills, clearance cairns, enclosure
NN 5932 1718 Drystone building.
NN 6011 1892 Three drystone buildings.
NN 6003 1845 Three drystone buildings.
NN 5958 2111 Whisky Burn. Stone structure ?still.
NN 5987 2054 Cairn.
NN 5897 1510 Bothan Eas an Eoin. Drystone building, rig and furrow.
NN 6010 1835c 14 oval and rectangular structures, mostly shielings.
NN 5940 2013 Walling, ?still.
NN 5973 2056 Clearance cairn.
NN 6002 2187 Ample Burn. Enclosure.
NN 5905 2032 Drystone building.
NN 6023 2005 Two shielings.
NN 6038 2014 Three shielings.
NN 5980 1965 Two buildings.
Sponsors: Central Regional Council, Tilhill Economic Forestry.

Allt Breac-Nic (Callander parish)

Deserted farmstead, lime kiln

NN 6012 1367 This deserted farmstead consists of two drystone buildings located to the E of the burn. They measure 8.4m by 3.8m and 9.5m by 4.5m externally. A lime kiln is located nearby which measures 3.9m by 3.4m externally. The surrounding area has been cleared and drained for cultivation.


Deserted settlement, shielings, field banks

NN 5980 1436 A group of 12 buildings lies close to a modern sheep-fold on the E side of the burn. They include rectangular and circular structures. Some appear as low footings, others are up to 0.5m high. They may represent more than one phase. The surrounding area is crossed by drainage ditches and field banks.
Sponsors: Central Regional Council, Tilhill Economic Forestry.

Braes of Greenock (Callander parish)

Post-ploughing survey

CFA

NN 631 054 Post-ploughing survey was conducted over an area of c20 ha on the slopes of Cock Hill, which had been ploughed in advance of afforestation. Pre-afforestation survey of a wider area (see *DES* 1991, 9–10) had not identified the surface traces of any archaeological sites at this particular location. A post-ploughing survey was undertaken to locate any features or artefact scatters which might lie within or beneath the c0.5m deep peat cover in this area. No archaeological remains or artefacts were discovered.
Sponsor: HS 

Auchenlaich Farm (Callander parish)

Natural mound and possible long cairn

NN 6482 0747 An evaluation was undertaken of the archaeological potential of an area of approximately 19 ha at Auchenlaich Farm, prior to sand and gravel extraction from the site. The development area lay immediately to the W of Auchenlaich chambered long cairn (NN 6498 0715 – NN 6493 0747; see *DES* 1991, 9).

A 2m wide trench was excavated across a pronounced circular, stony, tree-covered mound c20m in diameter, previously identified as a possible burial cairn (NN 6482 0747). The mound proved not to be a man-made construction, being largely composed of naturally deposited sand and gravel. However, a number of archaeological features were identified on the surface of, and adjacent to, the mound. These consisted of the footings, set in a trench, of a derelict plantation wall surrounding it, possible cobbling on its N margin, and the curvilinear foundation trench of a feature interpreted as a wall which lay towards the apex of the mound. No stratified artefacts were found, although a single core fragment of flint was recovered as

a stray find adjacent to the mound, which may indicate prehistoric activity.

A series of 50 test-pits was excavated over the entire area of proposed development. Only one of these, at the N end of the development area, contained any evidence of archaeological activity, a cut feature of unknown date and function. Several further test-pits excavated in the immediate vicinity of this revealed no evidence to suggest a concentration of activity in this area.

During the evaluation the possible existence of a second long cairn running under the eastern boundary wall of the development area was noted (NN 6484 0747 – NN 6476 0765). This feature comprised a stony, tree-covered, linear mound with the same orientation as the known long cairn. A trench excavated by machine into the side of the mound revealed an accumulation of stones placed on a natural sand bar. The stones had no visible order and no structural detail was visible anywhere on the mound. Therefore, its interpretation as a prehistoric monument should remain doubtful.

A palaeoenvironmental assessment of the development area revealed low potential for future studies.

Mineral extraction at the site is being phased over 13 years, and each phase of topsoiling will be inspected. No archaeological features were identified in the areas topsoiled in April 1993.

Sponsor: John Fyfe Ltd.


Scottish Churches, Kirk Street, Dunblane

D Hall (SUAT)

(Dunblane & Lecropt parish)

Urban medieval

NN 7820 0141 Trial excavations, in advance of an extension to Scottish Churches House, located nothing earlier than the 19th century. Nothing relating to either the cathedral or archdeacon's manse was recovered.

Sponsor: HS 

Moirlanich Longhouse (Killin parish)

NTS

Excavation at 18th/19th-century longhouse

NN 562 341 Abandoned in the 1950s, the fabric of this traditional Scottish longhouse has been recorded in detail. The additional excavation, undertaken by NTS conservation volunteers, consisted of removing and sieving debris from the floors to retrieve finds. The recovered objects give a picture of the building around the time of abandonment. Deposits in the integral byre were thickest, revealing agricultural material and other artefacts up to 100 years old.

Trial excavation in advance of a car park in an enclosure belonging to the longhouse produced further finds, probably carried there through manuring. The artefacts recovered will be used as part of the interpretation of the building, which will eventually be open to the public.

Sponsor: NTS.

Tirai – Muileann Creagan (Killin parish)

D MacInnes

Deserted settlement

NN 525 363 Further to the work carried out at Tirai by ACFA and reported in *DES* 1990 and 1991, a survey was carried out on the associated mill site of Muileann Creagan (NN 525 363) and the neighbouring hillslope of Torr Bharan.

Recorded features at Muileann Creagan include a rectangular mill house (9m by 6m), a sub-rectangular building (28m by 6m) comprising of three compartments, a smaller two-compartment rectangular building (12m by 5m), and a three-sided enclosure (10m by 5m). All of these features are of stone construction and are in a ruinous state, with most of the walling being less than 1m in height although the mill house has one section of wall extant at nearly 2m.

The survey indicates that the millwheel would have been of a vertical type and fed from above by a lade. The rectangular wheel compartment, situated at the western end of the building, measures

4m by 1.5m and has an indeterminate depth due to tumble infill. A 0.75m wide outflow channel is present at the SW corner.

The lade, some 70m long, runs N westward from the mill to meet the River Lochay where there is evidence for the river having been dammed, presumably in order to exert control over the supply of water to the lade itself.

Parallel and adjacent to the N side of lade for much of its length is a track which would appear to be cobbled in places. Bordering the track on its N side is a drystone revetment about 0.75m high.

On Torr Bharan the recorded material includes the scant outline of a two-compartment sub-rectangular building (20m by 6m), near to which is a 0.20m high D-shaped platform (12m wide by 2m at its broadest) which has been partially covered by a field clearance bank of stones some 40m in length. There are also a number of small field clearance cairns ranging from 1m to 5m in diameter. One of the 5m cairns, however, would appear to have been robbed out leaving four large boulders set in square formation.

On the hill slope summit there is a 4m diameter scooped out hollow.

Old Military Prison, St John's Street, Stirling (Stirling parish) Medieval backlands J R MacKenzie (SUAT)

NS 792 937 An investigation was conducted, in advance of car park development, to the rear of the old military prison.

The site appears as two flattened, split level areas, the northern half being c1.2m higher than the southern.

Trial trenching revealed that the northern half of the site had been built up in the 19th century, possibly contemporary with the construction of the prison. Make-up deposits, c1m in depth, over-lying weathered doleritic sill bedrock, creating a terraced effect. Trenches in the southern half of the site revealed a shallower topsoil, depth of c0.5m, overlying weathered bedrock. A garden soil type deposit containing 15th-century pottery was also encountered. This deposit occurred in pockets in the bedrock and may represent an attempt to terrace the area during this period.

Sponsor: Stirling District Council.

Stirling Castle (Stirling parish) G Ewart Castle

NS 790 940 A series of small-scale excavations and watching briefs were completed between March and May 1993 as part of the major ongoing programme of rebuilding and upgrading at the Castle. The results of this most recent fieldwork can be summarised in terms of the four areas of the Castle effected.

1. The Overport Battery Casemates and Trance (part of the new restaurant development)

During the removal of 19th and 20th-century levelling deposits, a remnant of a defensive line, predating the Queen Anne works, was discovered in Casemate 1.

2. Guard Room Square

Beneath elements of the southern Queen Anne defences, slight evidence of the earlier southern access route on to the site was traced in the form of worn and weathered bedrock.

3. The Lower Square

During the excavation of a series of pipe and service trenches, water conduits – both for drainage and water supply, were found, the earliest of which dated to the Queen Anne rebuilding programme. Also, some crude stonework with associated midden deposits, were discovered towards the SE of the Great Hall. These features are provisionally dated to the late 15th/early 16th century and represent levelling up, whether casual or deliberate, over the steeply shelving bedrock to the E of the Great Hall, down to the North Gate.

4. The Queen Anne Battery Casemates

The interiors of four of these chambers were cleared of 19th and 20th-century infill, down to primary (early 18th century) occupation levels. Evidence of wooden floors and large squared hearths in each was found, all of which were later obscured by the raising of the floors throughout the range towards the middle of the 19th century. Sponsor: HS

Craigforth (St Ninians parish) L Main, W Anderson Ice house

NS 7746 9490 Associated with Craigforth House.

Bank

NS 7737 9449 A low stony bank, spread about 4m wide appears to cut off a small promontory overlooking the River Forth. It lies in woodland.

Nicolswall, Dundaff Hill (St Ninians parish) CFA Pre-forestation fieldwalking

The following sites were recorded by rapid field survey in December 1992 within the c150 ha area of a proposed conifer plantation. Full details are lodged with the NMRS.

NS 733 844 Annular enclosure, c8m in diameter; possible entrance on S side.

NS 735 844 Series of quarries on the summit of Dundaff Hill.

NS 7386 8493 A probably man-made mound c40m in diameter and c2m high, surrounded by a low bank; c500m NE of the summit of Dundaff Hill.

NS 740 848 A small turf-covered mound (4m diameter), c250m SE of mound. Other possible mounds of similar size in the same area.

NS 7415 8483 An annular enclosure, defined by a poorly preserved low turf bank, and c20m in diameter. A rectangular turf structure 6m long appears to abut the enclosure.

NS 744 851 An unenclosed settlement on the ridge immediately to the SE of Buckieburn Reservoir, comprising 14 rectangular stone structures, two annular enclosures, cleared areas, clearance spreads and cairns.

NS 739 853 A possible rectilinear structure on a spur of land at the edge of the reservoir, c300m NW of unenclosed settlement. Two L-shaped banks lie 50m NE of this, and a small cairn lies c50m SE of the banks.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

Plean Castle (St Ninians parish) R Will 15th-century tower house with 16th-century range

NS 849 869 A small excavation was carried out in April 1992 and a watching brief was undertaken throughout the course of the year monitoring the restoration of the tower and repairs to the W range.

The work was carried out by the author and members of the Glasgow Archaeology Society and ACFA.

The excavation concentrated on the courtyard and the passageway of the W range with additional trial trenches both within and outwith the W range. The trench was largely bedrock with a thin covering of mixed topsoil. The passage linking the two vaults and the kitchen of the W range was uncovered and proved to be cut into the bedrock with a pronounced step some 0.35m deep, the outer wall where it survived at the N end consisted of a thin skin covering the bedrock. The passageway was filled with modern disturbed material probably the result of the extensive renovations that were undertaken between 1908–11. At the base of this material several sherds of late medieval Reduced Green Glaze pottery were recovered suggesting that this was undisturbed. This consisted of mortar foundations for a possible flagstone floor, the foundations of the outer wall also survived.

At the S end of this passage the foundations of a small building were uncovered, possibly a stair tower leading to the upper floors of

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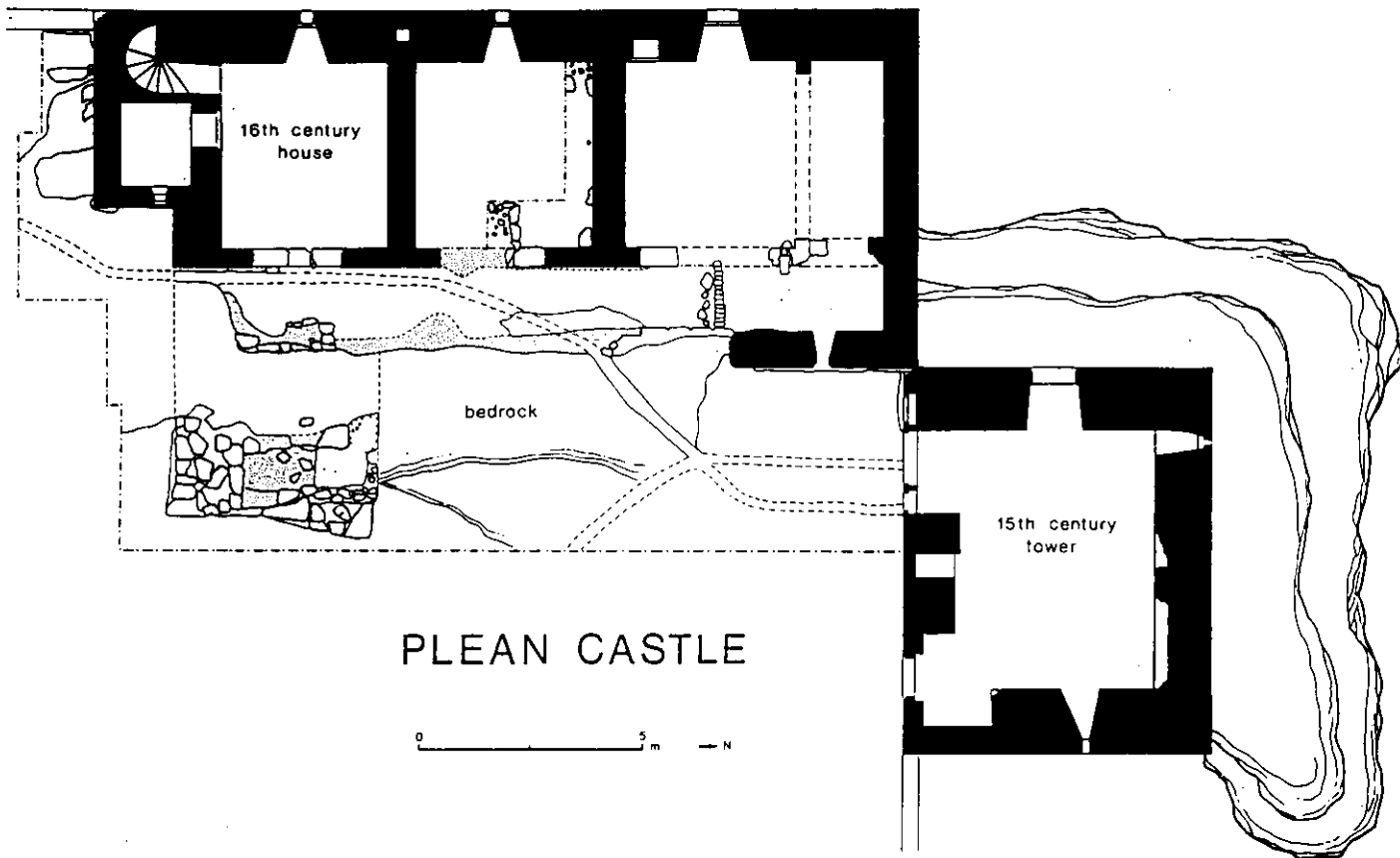


Fig 2. Plean Castle. Plan of buildings with location of trenches.

the W range. Unfortunately this only survived as a foundation base with no internal architectural features.

The various trial trenches within the vaults revealed that the floors had been removed leaving the rubble core of the foundations. The trench outwith the W range uncovered a large Victorian midden containing clay pipes, pottery and various glass bottles.

Sponsor: J P Wright, 102 Hags Road, Pollokshields, Glasgow.

Applegarthtown, Lockerbie was recorded by excavation and watching brief in accordance with a brief supplied by the Regional Archaeologist for Dumfries and Galloway Region. The site was first identified as a cropmark on aerial photographs by RCAHMS (NMRS Ref: NY 18 SW 24). Ten trenches were excavated with a total area of approximately 1400 square metres, and a watching brief subsequently conducted during all topsoil removal undertaken in advance of mineral extraction.

The enclosure was c140m long N-S by c100m wide and bounded to the N by a steep scarp. The single perimeter ditch was of varying width (0.75m to 2.3m) and depth (0.15m to 0.75m), with two breaks in the eastern side and its W side apparently completely removed by ploughing. A few post holes located immediately on the inside of the ditch hint at the possibility of an internal palisade having once been present. A number of pits and post holes were located both inside and outside the enclosure: one of these produced very coarse pottery, while a few others produced slag and cinders. The post holes and pits did not seem either to form any spatially coherent pattern or to respect the enclosure ditch, and cannot therefore be seen as being definitely contemporary. The dearth of artefacts recovered from within the enclosure might suggest it was associated with animal husbandry rather than domestic occupation.

Two shallow, narrow, parallel linear ditches approximately 1.5m apart ran NE-SW through the enclosed area, but did not intersect the perimeter ditch of the hilltop enclosure. They were aligned with the Applegarthtown-A74 link road and may represent the remains of a linear feature such as a field boundary or trackway.

Sponsor: Balfour Beatty Construction (Scotland) Ltd.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY REGION

ANNANDALE & ESKDALE DISTRICT

Annandale & Eskdale, Nithsdale

J Brown

A number of previously unrecorded sites were noted on aerial photographic sorties. Details of these have been submitted directly to NMRS.

Sponsor: DGRC using grant from RCAHMS.

Albie Hill (Applegarth parish)

CFA

Enclosure, possible field bank/trackway and miscellaneous features

NY 108 842 Prior to the extraction of gravel for the upgrading of the A74-M74, a 0.8 ha hilltop enclosure site at Albie Hill,

Hewke Hill (Applegarth parish)

Field banks

NY 1533 8899 An extensive system of field banks, enclosures and rig and furrow were identified on Hewke Hill from vertical aerial photographs (1947 RAF CPE/Scot/UK 2829, 3108-9), and

through fieldwalking. No evidence for any of these features was found on the 1st edition OS map (Dumfriesshire, sheet XIV), which implies that this field system was disused by the mid-19th century.

Three trenches were excavated to examine any stratigraphic relationships that existed at a junction of three banks. Work was carried out in advance of the construction of an electricity tower.

Profiles were obtained of all three field banks, but the homogenised and virtually stone-free nature of the soils, and the poor condition of the banks, prevented any definite conclusions on their stratigraphic relationships.

Sponsor: ScottishPower plc.

Kirkhill Farm (Johnstone parish) T Pollard
Mesolithic flint scatter with associated structures and burnt mound

NY 1041 9258 GUARD carried out the excavation of a Mesolithic flint scatter detected during survey carried out in advance of the M6 upgrade. Trial excavation had detected the presence of features surviving in the subsoil, apparently related to the lithics collected on the surface. Full excavation detected a silted river bank, which represented a former course of the River Annan which now flows some 50m to the E of the site.

Within the silt deposits the remains of a burnt mound were detected, though damaged by the cutting of a pit in modern times. Lithics, which included microliths, were recovered from the matrix of the burnt mound and so may suggest a Mesolithic date for this feature, though confirmation must await carbon dating.


To the W of the burnt mound feature, on fluvio-glacial sands and gravels, were recovered the main concentration of lithics, which were dominated by snapped blades. Various raw materials, including flint, chert, mudstone, chalcedony and Arran pitchstone. Within this area the remains of several structures were also detected. These included at least three sub-rectangular structures represented by substantial construction slots. The dimensions of these structures appeared to be in the region of 5m by 2m. Various post holes, stake holes and hearths were also recorded in this area.

The site represents an important addition to the growing number of inland Mesolithic sites known to exist in Scotland. It is perhaps most noteworthy for both its substantial structural remains and the presence of what may prove to be the first example of a Mesolithic burnt mound to be identified in Britain. Post-excavation analysis of the recovered material is now on-going.

Sponsor: Texaco.

Castle Gardens, Mounsey's Wynd, Lochmaben
(Lochmaben parish) R Cachart (SUAT)
Motte

NY 082 822 Two trial trenches were machine excavated, in advance of development, to look for any features associated with the Castle Hill motte. Some 19th-century pottery was recovered from the plough soil but no features that could be associated with the motte were found. One small sherd of possible prehistoric pottery was recovered from the subsoil.

Sponsor: HS  Mr Thorburn (Developer).

Annandale & Eskdale District M P Robins
(Moffat parish, Kirkpatrick Juxta parish, Johnstone parish,
Applegarth parish, Dryfesdale parish, Hoddorn parish,
Dornock parish, Kirkpatrick Fleming parish)
M74 survey (Nos 1-3 are in Clydesdale, Strathclyde)
(Moffat parish)

4. Raeleuch Farm

The *bastle* at NT 0380 1182 has been surveyed by the Biggar Museum Trust and the RCAHMS. Desktop research by GUARD revealed no new evidence from APs and no estate maps could be shown to exist. A short L-shaped section of bank (7m by 5m long, 1m wide and standing up to 0.25m high) was all that could be added

to existing descriptions. This structure stands alone in rough pasture at NT 0367 1169 and probably represents no more than an animal pen but it may well be contemporary with the *bastle*.

5. Harthope Farm

At NT 0311 1227 the remains of a circular stone-built structure were discovered in improved pasture on a glacial terrace on the valley floor. It is visible as a circular hollow some 5m in diameter. Surrounding this is a very low bank up to 2.5m wide that arrow testing revealed had a high stone content.

6. Harthope Farm

NT 0318 1226 marks the centre point of another new site. AP information supplied by J Sherriff of the RCAHMS suggested that in a recent photograph of the area a possible enclosure could be seen. This was examined on the ground and a concentration of stony mounds was discovered in what is probably a naturally formed bowl, some 40m across, on a glacial terrace. The existence of an enclosing bank was suggested on the W and SW sides but not on the S and SE sides. To the NE and E the site is enclosed by a very broad low rise that is probably natural. The mounds are turfed over and seem well preserved. There are five mounds (A,B,D,E,F) and one small circular structure (C) (similar to the one identified at NT 0311 1227 which sits not far away). These structures are tightly clustered, lying only a few metres apart from each other. A further mound (G) was found outside the bowl feature some 35m to the S. The mounds are oval or circular in plan and their dimensions are given below.

A: 6.3m by 6.1m by 0.5m high. B: 8.3m by 6.0m by 0.8m high. C: Circular structure; 7.9m by 7.4m with a central scoop 4.5m wide. The circular bank stands up to 0.3m high. D: 7.5m by 5.5m by 0.35m high. E: 8.3m by 5.1m by 0.4m high. This mound may be comprised of two smaller mounds that have slumped together. F: 7.8m by 5.4m by 0.5m high. This mound may be comprised of two smaller mounds that have slumped together. G: 6.2m by 4.7m by 0.25m high.

7. Harthope South

At NT 0348 1174 a hut platform was discovered in an area of pasture that had been heavily quarried in the past, probably for railway construction. The platform faces W and is 13m wide by 7m deep with a small rear scarp 0.5m high and a gently sloping front scarp.

8. Harthope South

At NT 0354 1170 a possible cairn was discovered. It is oval in plan measuring 4.5m by 3.5m and standing up to 0.3m high. It consists of loose stone under turf, some of the stone being visible on the surface.

9. Harthope South

At NT 0349 1166 the well-preserved remains of a stone structure were found. It is roughly square in plan but with rounded corners. It has been constructed from below ground level and at least one course of stone walling is visible on its internal S side. It has a well-defined entrance to the E and measures 8m across. Two low rubble mounds are visible on the sunken floor which presently sits 0.3m below ground surface and further evidence of collapsed superstructure can be seen in the slightly raised area (1m wide) that surrounds the hollow.

10. Harthope South

At NT 0351 1162 a possible scooped settlement was found. This site is also in the area of rough pasture that has seen much disturbance by quarrying and could be a modern quarry scoop related to this activity. It consists of a circular scoop 11m in diameter, the floor of which is bowl-shaped in profile and littered with stony rubble. Surrounding this scoop on all but the SW side is a large bank 2.5m

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wide and standing up to 1m high, giving a maximum diameter of 17m. On the SW side the scoop forms a small platform at the top of a steep slope of a deep gully which runs past the site.

11. Howe Beck

At NT 0356 1120 there is a possible cairn. This turfed-over stony mound is oval in plan measuring 4.8m by 3.5m and standing 0.3m high with a fairly flat top.

12. Howe Beck

At NT 0356 1112 there is a possible cairn. This is a turfed-over stony mound, roughly circular in plan measuring 4.1m by 3.8m and standing 0.45m high with a rounded profile.

13. Mellingshaw

At NT 0396 0855 there is a possible cairn in rough pasture. This is a turfed-over stony mound, oval in plan measuring 4.5m by 3m and standing up to 0.4m high.

14. Ruttonside Burn

At NT 0442 0743 there is a small ruined cottage in a mature sparse plantation of conifers. It is roughly rectangular measuring 11m by 7.6m with a discernible entrance to the S. The walls were faced with very roughly dressed stone with a rubble core in which traces of mortar could be seen. It sits at the base of the valley side on a glacial terrace beside an old well-defined trackway (up to 3m wide) running N-S that deviates its course to go round the structure. Other traces of activity in the form of piles of rubble and a level stony area can be seen on the N and E sides of the building.

15. Middlegill

At NT 0445 0692 there is a possible cairn in rough pasture. This circular cairn measures 3.5m in diameter and stands up to 0.3m high. It is half turfed over with the stones exposed in its centre. It is probably related to clearance.

16. Middlegill

At NT 0469 0660 there are the remains of a buried rectangular structure in improved pasture. This site measures approximately 15m by 12m with a barely discernible entrance to the E. A low mound sits on the structure's NW corner. The buried walls were only barely upstanding and only 0.5m wide on the surface.

17. Longbedholm (Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish)

At NT 0544 0615 an L-shaped section of bank was found which may well represent buried walling as it is quite substantial. It measures 12.4m by 10m long and varies from 2m to 3m wide. It survives up to a height of 0.3m. Mrs Wilson, the owner, provided information that the earliest part of the present farmhouse at Longbedholm was built in 1588 and that she believed there had been a hospice run by monks on the land in the 13th century and possibly a monastic cell in the 11th century. She suggested the place name of Longbedholm was in part derived from the word Bethlehem which had been used in the naming of the monastic order who ran the cell and hospice. Although this information is at present unsourced it does show potential for earlier activity on the site.

18. Coats Hill

At NT 0672 0496 there is a possible small hut platform measuring 8m by 6m with a rear scarp 0.5m high. The platform element is created by two low mounds, leaving what may have been an entranceway between them.

19. Coats Hill

At NT 0713 0435 there is a possible small hut circle. It is visible as a circular cut 0.2m deep surrounded on the northern half by a low

bank and measures 6m in diameter. A single boulder and two low mounds sit on the floor of the structure and the whole site is under turf. There was at least one other similar structure nearby and up to 10 small cairns also, 2 of these appeared to be robbed from the centre.

20. Coats Hill

At NT 0703 0415 there is a well-preserved hut circle visible under the turf. It has a diameter of 7m and the low wall that forms the structure still stands up to 0.3m high and is 0.2m to 0.4m wide. A low rubble mound sits inside the structure and an entrance is visible in the W side. The site lies against a modern field wall on the other side of which there is a small horseshoe-shaped structure some 3m by 2m in size defined by a buried wall.

21. Coats Hill

At NT 0741 0367 a new enclosure was discovered. This site is roughly oval in plan measuring 50m by 45m with entrances to the E and N. It is enclosed to the E and S by a large bank which stands up to 2m high from outside the enclosure but is only 0.3m higher than the internal ground level of the site. To the N there is a less substantial bank some 3m wide and 0.3m high. The W side is defined by a scarp where the internal space has been created by cutting into the higher ground there: so the earthwork is not defensive in nature and no external ditches could be seen. The NE side has been overlaid with substantial clearance debris. Two internal features were visible; the first, a large raised oval area some 15m long and 6m wide standing only 0.2m high; the second, a small low mound 8m long and 4m wide standing 0.25m high. Outside the N entrance is an alignment of three circular marshy scoops (up to 8m in diameter) similar to the natural springs seen at two other locations on the hill.

22. Skellywell Mill

At NT 0755 0328 there are the remains of a raised rectangular platform which is quite well defined despite being in improved pasture. The main platform measures 9.2m by 5.4m and is aligned N to S. The zone of tumble extends up to 5m to the W and 2m to the E. Immediately to the S there is a small terrace 0.5m lower than the main platform which is square in plan measuring 5m by 5m. Tumble extends some 2m beyond this point.

23. Camp Knowe

At NT 0810 0185 a possible scooped settlement was discovered situated in improved pasture at the western end of an esker running roughly E to W. The scoop measures 22m by 10m and is oriented along the crest of this ridge. There is no substantial trace of a surrounding bank and there is height difference of only approximately 0.3m between the middle of the scoop and its outer edge. No internal features are visible.

24. March House

At NT 0871 0064 there is a levelled knoll with much modern activity visible on the surface, including two 1m by 2m areas of concrete on the N and S sides and a cattle feeder in the centre. The levelled area is roughly circular and approximately 25m in diameter. The middle of this area is slightly lower than the perimeter giving a hint of a surrounding bank and at least three small ephemeral scoops are just visible inside it. There is a slim possibility that the knoll was originally the site of a scooped settlement and that ploughing and other modern activity have reduced it to a level area. It is more likely however, that it was levelled in relatively modern times and the surrounding concreted areas were probably related to this.

25. Newfarm

At NY 0923 9923 and NY 0930 9919 there were two possibly cup-marked rocks found in amongst clearance debris.

26. Castle Knowe

At NY 0994 9701 a possible earthwork was found. Castle Knowe is a natural knoll which is heavily terraced on its N and W sides and has earthworks on the E, where an entranceway is visible between the ends of two banks. These banks are some 2m wide and 0.3m high and can be traced for approximately 5m to 10m either side of the entrance, running round the contours of the knoll, before becoming undetectable. The knoll has several ephemeral scoops on its top, quarry scoops in its sides and is badly quarried away on its southern side.

27. Annanbank Dairy

At NY 1023 9460 a bowl-shaped lense of blackened soil was discovered eroding from the bank of the stream. This lense was 2m long and from 0.05m to 0.15m thick and consisted of a blackened gritty soil with a high stone content of both angular and rounded stone. No actual pieces of charcoal were found whilst cleaning this section and the blackened soil was fairly greasy in nature. This could be a natural effect (eg leaching or panning) but the limited size of the lense and its shape would suggest that an archaeological interpretation is more likely.

28. Dykehead Farm

At NY 0993 9286 there is a possible barrow/cairn. This site is circular measuring 16.5m in diameter and still stands up to 1.3m high. It is a turfed-over mound with a very smooth profile reminiscent of the earthen barrows common in southern England. It could be a natural mound but the site is very well defined and sits along in the corner of a field where rough pasture and improved pasture meet, the kind of location where survival of such monuments is likely.

29. Dykehead Wood

Close by at NY 0995 9270 under woodland is a possible cairn/barrow. This consists of a roughly circular flat-topped raised area some 16m in diameter and standing up to a height of 0.7m. The area had been deep ploughed before the trees were planted but they had respected this mound as the furrows stop at its perimeter. One furrow had sliced into the very eastern edge revealing a stony upcast. The shape of this mound is very uneven compared to the example above but their similarity in size and position suggests they could be roughly contemporary or related in some way.

30. Cleuchbrae

At NY 1013 9323 a possible burnt mound was discovered in rough pasture beside a small stream. The mound is crescentic in plan and measures 7m in length standing up to 0.4m high. A small section of turf (0.2m by 0.2m) was removed and the make-up of the mound tentatively tested to a depth of 0.2m. This revealed a stony earthen fill light-reddy brown in colour. The stones were small in size and mostly angular fragments, but some rounded river pebbles were also present and no trace of blackening was found. Testing to any greater degree of intrusiveness was thought unwise.

31. Kirkhill Farm

At NY 1040 9257 a small strip of ploughed land at Kirkhill was walked leading to the discovery of a previously unknown mesolithic site on the border of glacial and alluvial deposits by the River Annan. This important discovery was the subject of a detailed assessment which revealed surviving structural evidence that had been protected from plough damage by flood deposits. The site is threatened by a proposed service station and large scale excavation will be required as a condition of planning permission.

32. Dalmakethar Smithy (Applegarth parish)

At NY 1025 9134 there is a small knoll that has been severely affected by quarrying. As it stands today there is a substantial section

of bank (2.5m wide by 1m high) surviving on the N side and less substantially on the S side. However, the bank could have been formed quite simply by quarry pits being dug in from the centre top of the knoll. If the bank continued around the site it would be oval in plan measuring approximately 40m by 30m, but the knoll has been quarried away on the W and has been used as a dump for clearance debris on the E.

33. Jardine Hall Mains

A previous attempt at locating the course of the Roman road at Jardine Hall Mains (NY 1072 8793) had been unsuccessful and a second attempt was made during this phase of fieldwork involving two machine-cut trenches. At NY 1076 8785 a lense of whittish grey sandy silt was identified which contained a patch of charcoal. This lense was 3m wide and from 0.1m to 0.2m thick and was obviously an intrusive element in the soil. As such it may represent the last traces of the Roman road. The Roman road excavated at Fall Kneesend (at NS 9800 1615) was well preserved consisting of many elements: a major one being a layer of whittish grey ashy silt underlying other layers. The lense noted at Jardine Hall was in improved pasture and was overlaid directly by the ploughsoil, so it should be no surprise that no trace of a cobbled surface or other layers could be found.

34. Jardine Hall Mains

At NY 1072 8793 a possible bi-polar chert core was found in the spoil of the trench whilst looking for the Roman road. No other finds and no features could be found.

35. Muirhousehead

At NY 1205 8484 there are the foundations of a ruined cottage surrounded by a wall. A concrete floor was visible making it a relatively modern structure.

36. Muirhead

At NY 1314 8159 a previously unknown burnt mound was discovered whilst walking the section of new road line that had been stripped of topsoil. Time was spent recording only basic information about this site. The mound was roughly circular in plan measuring 9m by 10m and was sited 4m away from a water course now represented by peat deposits. Two other features comprising areas of burning and clay deposits were noted close by, one of them a probable hearth. A section was put through the mound revealing a complex build up of deposits with a least three phases. Although the site was invisible on the surface negative features were well preserved including two clay-lined troughs. No finds were recovered but bulk samples were taken for future environmental work. The site is now destroyed.

37. Cowdens

At NY 1645 7744 a possible barrow/cairn was discovered. It is circular in plan measuring 18m in diameter and stands up to 1.5m high. It is the only such feature visible in the immediate landscape and may be an antiquity.

38. Sharp's Wood

At NY 1865 7533 there is an overgrown trackway cut deeply into the ground surface. This may be a medieval hollow way, but may alternatively represent a by-product of the construction of the railway bridge over Cowthat Glen.

39. Kirkonnel Tower

NY 1918 7520 This was visited to search for evidence of the old landscape which AP work had already failed to reveal. The area has heavy tree cover and has been landscaped in the 19th/20th centuries. Fieldwork provided several new pieces of information.

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At NY 1898 7525 an artificial bank measuring 2m wide and up to 1m high was found running along the top of the SW bank of the river under heavy tree cover.

At NY 1914 7527 there are the well-preserved remains of a rectangular stone-built structure measuring 10m by 4m and standing up to 1.8m high. It is situated at the bottom of a natural gully and may be an ice house.

At NY 1920 7516 two parallel darker stripes could be seen in the lawn. They are 1.5m wide and are set 15m apart. They run from NW to SE down towards the A74 and are visible over a distance of about 35m. They had the appearance of buried drainage ditches but could be contemporary with the tower.

40. Langshaw House

At NY 2405 7298 two parallel banks set close together were found running SW to NE from the present A74 for approximately 40m before becoming undetectable. They are set approximately 3m apart and measure 1.5m wide and up to 0.25m high.

41. Robgill

At NY 2481 7170 a stone-lined well 1m in diameter was found covered by a concrete slab. It may be contemporary with Robgill tower nearby.

42. Blackyett

At NY 2528 7103 a roughly linear setting of worn stones was found aligned N to S towards the large cairn at NY 2527 7108.

43. Brownknowe

At NY 2542 7092 there is a raised rectangular platform measuring approximately 12m by 8m. The owner indicated that there had been a smithy on the land somewhere. The platform may well represent this.

44. Annanlea

At NY 2533 7134 an L-shaped section of bank was found measuring 20m by 5m long, 1.5m wide and 0.4m high. The ground surrounding this was also very uneven suggesting other buried features.

45. Oaks Cottage

At NY 2638 7121 an L-shaped section of bank containing large stones was found in the corner of the field. It measures 6m by 5m long, 1m wide and 0.4m high. It is not visible in surrounding fields. Inside the small patch of ground delimited by the bank was a short length of curving bank some 2.5m long forming a 120 degree arc.

NITHSDALE DISTRICT

High Street/Irish Street/Bank Street, Dumfries

(Dumfries parish)

Medieval and post-medieval pits

NX 972 760 Five trial trenches were excavated prior to the development of buildings on the site and in accordance with a brief supplied by the Department of Physical Planning, Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council.

The site was characterised by deep stratigraphy, most of which was clearly of 20th-century deposition. A cobbled surface, located beneath the modern rubble overburden was observed in most trenches. Although some of this cobbled surface was *in situ*, much of

it had clearly been removed and relaid over modern service trenches. Pottery from layers below the cobbles would suggest that it was originally laid sometime in the mid-19th century.

The earliest archaeological features were a group of five sub-circular pits cut into the natural subsoil in the middle of the development area. These ranged in size from about 1.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep to over 3m in diameter and 2m deep. Their fills were datable by potsherds and glass fragments.

The earliest pit contained fragments of three vessels, all dated to the 14th century. A second pit contained 15th-century potsherds and fragments of glazed roof tile, suggesting a broadly post-medieval date. Another pit contained an abundance of glazed and non-glazed roof-tile, probably of 16th or 17th-century origin. The fourth and fifth pits were of larger size. The fourth was dated, by pottery, to the 17th century. It contained the remains of charred oak beams, rough hewn sandstone blocks and other dumped deposits, some of which contained seeds, mostly barley and oat.

The foundations of a wall, constructed of rough-hewn sandstone blocks, were set in a trench cut into the top fill of this pit. The wall survived as an isolated stretch less than 4m in length. The fifth pit could not be excavated due to time constraints. A further pit, located several metres to the W of the main group, was filled with large sandstone boulders, dated by potsherds between the stones to the early 19th century.

All the pits appeared to be sealed by a layer of mid-brown soil, which contained pottery from the late 18th or early 19th century. It is suggested that the pits were either horizontally truncated before the deposition of the soil, or that the later pits were cut through this layer, but that their top fills had blended with the surrounding soil.

The group of pits most probably represent activity in the backlands of burgage plots. The finds and the nature of the fills do not provide any evidence for industrial or domestic processes. However, the dating of the finds does suggest continued occupation from the 14th century onwards.

Sponsor: Scarborough and Edinburgh Property Company Ltd.

Ellisland Farm (Dunscore parish) J Atkinson, I Banks, T Pollard Farmstead

NX 929 838 A small-scale trial excavation was carried out in an attempt to locate the site of an earlier farmstead at Ellisland Farm. The farm tenancy was held by the poet Robert Burns in the period 1788–91, and the present farmhouse was his home during the prolific period which saw the composition of various works including *Tam O'Shanter*. The farm is currently owned by the Ellisland Farm Trust and it was at their behest that this work was carried out.

It has been suggested to the Trust by representatives of Historic Scotland that an enclosure wall may have at one time formed the wall of an earlier farmhouse. Excavation revealed that this was not the case and that the wall had originally been built in order to enclose an orchard and kitchen garden. The trenching of a bank within the enclosed area revealed a natural build-up of soil beneath what was interpreted as a former fence-line. The later discovery of a photograph of the site taken in the 1930s clearly showed a fence running across the area now occupied by the bank.

The results of this work were therefore negative and no evidence for an earlier farmhouse was identified. A full report on this work has been lodged within the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ellisland Farm Trust.

Durisdeer (Durisdeer parish)

Roman disc brooch and enamelled stud

NS 892 033 A Roman enamelled stud and a highly worn disc brooch were found by a metal detectorist from the area of the Roman temporary camps at Durisdeer. They have been claimed as Treasure Trove, but have not yet been allocated to a museum. Daybook no: DB 1992/69b-c.

NMS

Irongray Road, Newbridge (Holywood parish) D J Maynard
Henge monument

NX 952 785 A possible henge monument has been identified on a Bord Gais Eireann vertical air photograph (AF/91/COL/50) taken in May 1991 at a scale of 1:10,000. The feature shows as a soil mark in what was then a ploughed field but is now permanent pasture. The mark shows as a circular soil mark enclosure with broad banks, approximately 60m in diameter. There is no trace of an entrance. The northern edge of the site has recently been built over. A site visit showed that part of the site remains as a large ploughed down bank on the S side of the feature.

The monument is located on the edge of a gravel terrace overlooking the Nith flood plain and would have formed part of the complex of sites including the Twelve Apostles and the Newbridge cursus.

Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

33.1 Birkhall (Holywood parish)

Burnt mound

NX 9419 8061 A large burnt mound was located during pipeline construction, the mound was about 12m in diameter, roughly oval and up to 1m deep. The mound was not visible prior to construction as it was set in a slight fold in the contours of the slope. This opened to the NE where there is a large wet area.

Surviving under most of the body of the mound was a well-developed turf layer, consisting of a light grey silty sand. This was broken in two places by the position of pits filled with burnt stone and charcoal. Pit 1 was only a shallow depression cutting through the turf being about 0.6m wide. Pit 2 was 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep; it had steep sides and an asymmetrical base.

No other features were seen in the vicinity and no artefacts were recovered. A sample of charcoal has been submitted for identification and carbon dating.

Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

Clonehead (Keir parish)

Burnt mound

NX 8249 9122 This mound lies in an area of rough grassland and is situated above a wet marshy area draining to the N. It is roughly circular with a diameter of about 10m and maximum height of 0.5m. There is an area of damage on the NW side caused by sheep within which burnt stones in a matrix of black soil can be seen.

The upper part of the mound is partly truncated by a slight trench that might be the results of attempts to level the feature. This mound was identified by a passenger in a car and subsequently verified on a field visit.

Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

35.1 Carzield (Kirkmahoe parish)

Prehistoric pottery

NX 9703 8212 Bank erosion on a small stream has exposed a number of features on the side of a low gravel ridge.

The earliest of these consists of a water sorted deposit of charcoal and black soil mixed with grey clay. This layer is covered by a yellow clay, probably of fluvial origin. The deposit of charcoal is seen on both sides of the stream.

To the N of this is a pit, approximately 1m deep cut into gravel. The pit contains charcoal and several large stones. From the base of this pit came a large sherd of pottery. The vessel from which it came was hand-made and roughly burnished. It is dark grey in colour and contains many quartz grits including iron pyrites. Dr Alison Sheridan has provisionally identified it as being Neolithic.

The pipeline easement was routed some 40m to the N of this location, so a number of trial trenches were opened to establish the nature of any features along the gravel ridge. No clear picture was gained by this as there appeared to be heavy disturbance associated

with clearing out and improving the flow of the stream, which obscured any archaeological features. No further information was obtained in this area during pipeline construction.

Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

Shaw's Moor, Dalswinton (Kirkmahoe parish)

CFA

Pre-forestation survey

The following sites were recorded in December 1992 within the c150 ha area of a proposed conifer plantation. Full details are lodged with the NMRS.

NX 9568 8692 Cairn.

NX 9571 8696 Possible annular enclosure.

NX 956 870 Cairnfield.

NX 956 870 Bank.

NX 9569 8709 Sub-rectangular structure c9m by 5m, with two chambers.

NX 9571 8718 Bank.

NX 9569 8719 Penannular enclosure c16m in diameter, described in NMRS as cremation cemetery (NX 98 NE 2).

NX 9555 8725 Cairnfield: 36 cairns recorded, nine with hollowed centres and possibly structures, also detailed by NMRS as NX 98 NE 2.

NX 9571 8733 – NX 9567 8744 Track.

NX 9579 8740 Banks (possible enclosure).

NX 9680 8745 Five cairns and clearance spread.

NX 9597 8740 Cairn.

NX 9537 8820 Mound.

NX 954 887 Two mounds.

Sponsor: HS

45.1 Ross Mains (Kirkmichael parish)

D J Maynard

Fire pit

NY 0691 8824 During topsoil removal on the Southwest Scotland Pipeline, a pit was revealed on a gravel bluff above an abandoned meander of the Kinnel Water. The pit was oval in shape being 1.7m by 1.1m in diameter. The pit was filled with broken, angular stones and charcoal. No other features or artefacts were noted in the area. A sample of charcoal has been submitted for identification and carbon dating.

Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

30.4 Collochran (Terregles parish)

Burnt mound

NX 9118 7588 An area of burnt stone and charcoal was identified at the edge of the pipeline easement, mostly buried beneath the undisturbed topsoil heap. The exposed area was roughly 3m by 1m. No other features were seen in the stripped area.

The mound lay to the NW of an extensive badly drained area at the base of a steep slope. Material washed down from this slope appears to have completely buried the mound.

Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

40.1-3, Blairhall Burn, Amisfield (Tinwald parish)

Burnt mound

NX 997 847 The following group of burnt mounds was located during the survey of the pipeline route.

40.1

NX 9973 8476 A circular mound of 12m in diameter and 0.5m height lies W of a ditched stream. The mound contains burnt stones and black soil; it has apparently been ploughed.

40.2

NX 9974 8472 This mound is 10m in diameter and 0.4m high. It lies directly on the W bank of the stream and is roughly circular in shape. A field drain passes through the body of the mound, within which can be seen burnt stones and black soil.

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40.3

NX 9975 8472 This mound lies on the E side of the stream. The shape of the mound is unclear as part of it is buried beneath material ploughed from the slope above and also part of the mound is disturbed by cattle tracks approaching the stream. The surviving extent of the mound covers an area of about 8m in diameter and up to 0.2m in height.

Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

40.4 Blairhall Burn, Amisfield (Tinwald parish)

Burnt mound

NY 0005 8491 During pre-construction survey of the pipeline, a burnt mound was identified close to the route of the pipeline. It stands as a low oval mound 0.2m high 7m long by 3m wide. The route of the pipeline was changed slightly to avoid the structure of

the mound. A small excavation was carried out on the new alignment, but no features were identified. No further information was gained about this site during the watching brief on construction through this area.

See also the other burnt mounds, 40.1-3 and Prehistoric settlement located through the project in this area.

Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

Blairhall Burn (Tinwald parish)

CFA

Burnt mounds, post-built structures and a metal-working area

NX 997 846 During the topsoiling of Section 40 of the Southwest Scotland Pipeline Gas Interconnector Project a concentration of archaeological features was located by the Project Archaeologist, and CFA were contracted to excavate them in May - June 1993. These remains included two burnt mounds, two post-built structures

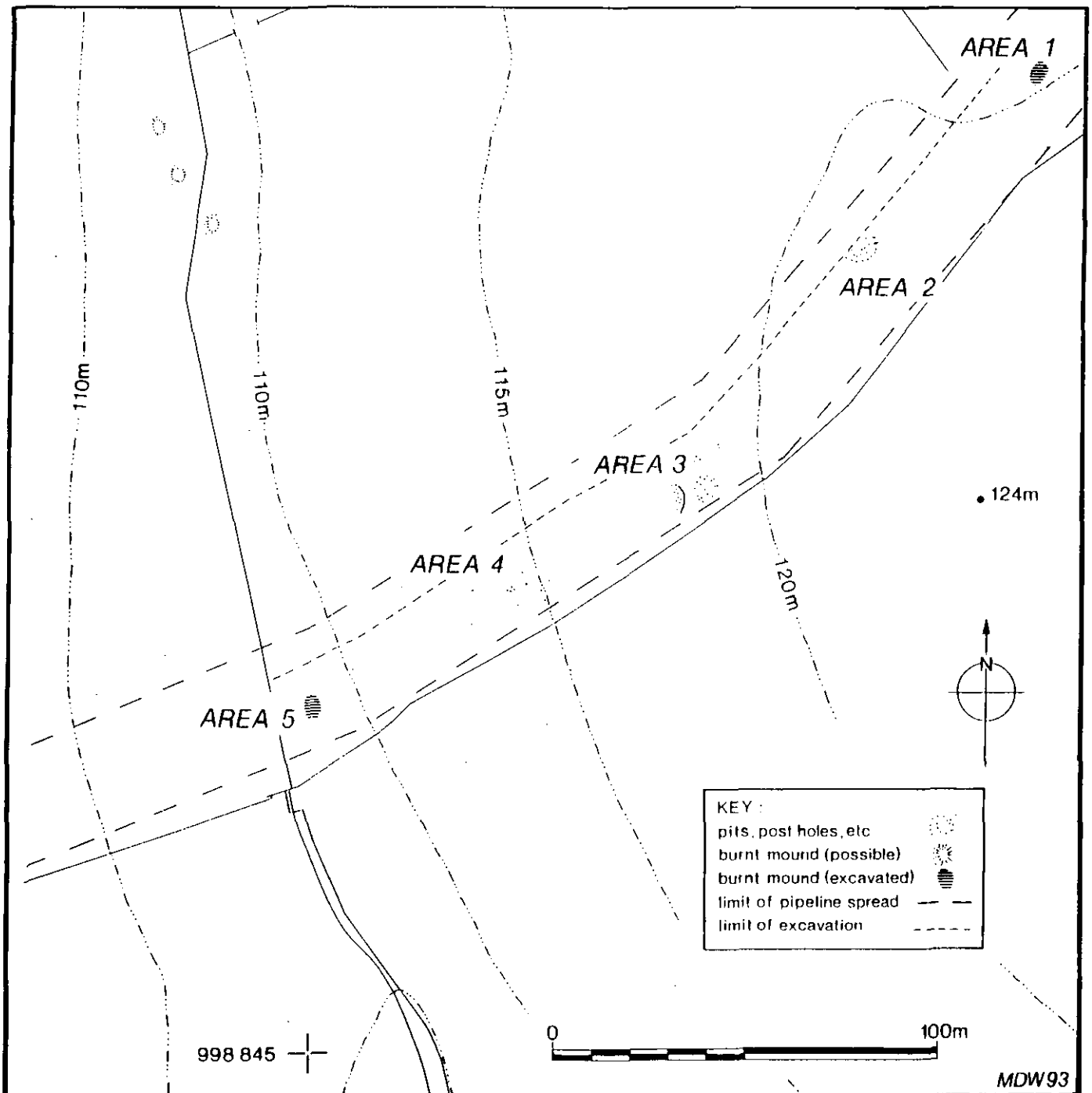


Fig 3. Blairhall Burn.

and a metal-working area. Excavation concentrated on five principal areas of activity (Areas 1–5 on the accompanying plan, see Fig 3). Stratification was generally vestigial in all but Area 5.

The burnt mound in Area 1 measured approximately 7m by 8m, was badly truncated by the topsoiling machinery and had been cut by field drains. The burnt mound in Area 5 measured approximately 8m by 6m and was partly preserved beneath hillwash. The mound comprised up to c0.35m of burnt deposits overlying an old ground surface. Both burnt mounds consisted of a mix of medium-sized angular sandstone and charcoal pieces. No structural features or significant artefacts were recovered.

In Area 2 approximately two-thirds of a post-built structure was exposed (the remaining third being under the topsoil heap). It consisted of two concentric rings of post holes (many containing packing stones) with an external diameter of approximately 10m and a porch entrance on its E side. A shallow, oval pit was the only substantial internal feature recorded and diagnostic artefacts were limited to a surface find of worked cannel coal (provisionally identified as an Anglo-Saxon belt fastener), the occasional sherd of pot and a few worked flints. A discontinuous series of shallow, curvilinear depressions were located to the NE of this structure, but the lack of stratification and datable artefacts means that it is impossible to say whether they are related features.

In Area 3 a second post-built structure was almost completely exposed within the topsoiled spread. It consisted of an elliptical ring of post holes (many with packing stones) with a length of 8m. No entrance was evident. A shallow, oval pit, containing burnt seeds, was present on the eastern side of the interior. Diagnostic finds were limited to the occasional sherd of pottery, a few worked flints and a polished stone axe flake.

Immediately to the SW of this elliptical structure, a further possible structure was severely truncated by quarrying for hard-core prior to its identification as an archaeological site. It consisted of a curvilinear slot containing packing stones, with shallow, oval pits and post holes cut into the bedrock within the area defined by it. Although excavated remains are insufficient for a convincing interpretation it would appear to be some form of structure. Finds from this area consisted of numerous body sherds of pottery and a saddle quern.

The metal-working area consisted of four shallow, oval pits containing pieces and fragments of slag, ash and the occasional pot sherd. They were surrounded by an incoherent pattern of pits and post holes, and a shallow bowl-shaped hearth.

An extensive post-excavation programme is currently under way and on its completion a further report will be compiled.

Sponsor: Irish Gas.

STEWARTRY DISTRICT

Laggan 4 (Anwoth parish)

Rock carvings

NX 5449 5241 E of the road to Mossyard farm is an outcrop, partially exposed with six plain cups, four dots and some pecking; one curved groove partially enclosing one of the cups; one irregular 'ring' without cup but with a faint groove running S; a small but very faint horseshoe device with possibly its ends cupped with midgets.

Laggan 5 (Anwoth parish)

Rock carvings

NX 5462 5240 Outcrop on top of long ridge E of Laggan 4. Four small plain cups.

M van Hoek

High Auchenlarie 3 (Anwoth parish)

Rock carvings

NX 5355 5346 Large isolated outcrop or boulder with horizontal upper face. Situated a few yards E of the high W wall of the first field W of Auchenlarie Burn. Two faint and shallow single cups; all other depressions are probably natural.

Bardistane 3 (Anwoth parish)

Rock carvings

NX 5300 5351 Small boulder in rough field, 670m due (grid) N of Bardistane farm. Four small cups.

Brighouse Bay dune system (Borgue parish)

D J Maynard

Shell middens

NX 6378 4580 Observations during the construction of the land-fall of the pipeline revealed a number of features in the sand dunes and beach of Brighouse Bay.

The main stratigraphic features within the dune system consisted of two soil horizons both buried by wind-blown sand. The earliest of these contained the slight remains of four furrows about 1.5m apart, which could be evidence for a cord rigg type of cultivation. At present there is no dating evidence for this horizon.

After the deposition of up to a metre of wind-blown sand a period of stability ensued. During this phase a number of small shell middens were deposited at different points over the dunes. Two of these middens contained a number of Roman period items. These consist of an iron spearhead, part of a coin mould for producing false denarii using original coins dated to 220 AD and 222 AD and several pottery sherds of Roman form. One of the middens' areas has the remains of a number of ploughmarks, which may originate from a later period when humic soil formed over the top of the middens.

The soil horizon was buried by a final episode of sand deposition that created the present-day dune system.

Below both of the soil horizons some evidence was obtained in trenching operations of the formation of earlier storm beaches and within the bay itself evidence was recorded of the formation of peat from the immediate Post Glacial period.

Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

500.1 Brighouse Bay (Borgue parish)

Burnt mound

NX 6393 4607 This was a small burnt mound lying on the edge of a rock outcrop. The site was located after the area had been topsoil stripped and an amount of damage to the area which prevented the full extent of the mound being determined. The excavated extent was 4m by 3m.

A trench was excavated along the downhill side of the outcrop which revealed that part of the burnt material had eroded downhill towards the stream. This material and the rest of the burnt mound was covered by a silty clay deposit to a depth of up to 0.5m.

This silt clay also covered an adjacent area of peat that was revealed during trenching operations. A peat column was taken from the deposit and is currently being studied.

Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

500.2 Brighouse Bay (Borgue parish)

Burnt mound

NX 6399 4616 Following topsoil stripping, a small area of burnt stones was located close to a stream on the edge of the pipeline easement. Examination of the bank of the stream showed an area of burnt stone and black soil approximately 1.5m wide and 0.5m thick. It appears that this mound is almost completely buried beneath a silty clay alluvium, which masks the full extent of the features and any associated elements.

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500.3 Brighthouse Bay (Borgue parish)

Burnt mound

NX 6403 4618 Following topsoil stripping, a small area of burnt stones was located close to a stream on the edge of the pipeline easement. A pit was dug into the subsoil that revealed a denser concentration of burnt mound material. It appears that this mound is almost completely buried beneath a silty clay alluvium, which masks the full extent of the feature and any associated elements.

Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

500.5 Clash Cottage, Brighthouse Bay (Borgue parish)

Cremation

NX 6459 4582 During topsoil stripping at the Brighthouse Bay compressor station, a small pit filled with cremated bone was located. The feature lay in a small hollow between two outcrops of rock.

The cremated bone lay in a small oval pit, 0.4m long, 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep. The cremated bone lay in a matrix of black soil. No other features were seen in the vicinity, and no artefacts were found.

Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

500.4 Clash Cottage, Brighthouse Bay (Borgue parish)

Fire pits

NX 6472 4620 A total of four pits containing charcoal, or burnt stone and charcoal were located in this position beside a wet area with a stream. Charcoal samples have been submitted for identification and to determine a radio carbon date.

Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

Clauchendolly (Borgue parish)

Spindle whorls

NX 644 471 Mr A Sproat of Rock Vale, Brighthouse Bay has in his possession two spindle whorls of stone. One, without decoration, came from a stone dyke near Clauchendolly. The other is decorated by a series of five pits around the central hole. Mr Sproat cannot remember the findspot for this object, but it is in the Brighthouse area.

Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

Buittle Castle Bailey (Buittle parish)

A Penman

Motte and bailey

NX 819 616 This site is situated in the valley of the River Urr in the grounds of Buittle Tower, a fortified L-shaped tower of the late 16th century. Formerly part of a farm complex, this site is being investigated at the invitation of the owner, Jeffrey Burn, to determine the amount of damage done to the bailey courtyard and moat of Buittle Castle by agricultural operations. The castle was built by Alan of Galloway during the first quarter of the 13th century. One of the four Norman castles of Galloway, it was probably the natural successor to a timber-built tower surrounded by palisaded fortifications which stood half a mile upstream from Buittle, on the site now referred to as Motte of Urr. Besieged by Edward Bruce from 1308–12, during the War of Independence it was the site of the royal courts of both King John Baliol (1292–96) and his son King Edward Baliol (1332–56). It was in the adjacent castle that the Lady Devorgilla Baliol endowed Baliol College, Oxford, the grant being dated *Apud Botle*, 1283. The castle was presented to the *Good Sir James Douglas* by King Robert The Bruce in 1324 subject to the yearly tribute of one pair of spurs.

To date three trenches have been dug, one 5m by 10m in size opposite the main entrance to the castle and two on the outer defence of the bailey, 3m by 5m and 2m by 5m respectively, directly above the waters of the River Urr and all have yielded evidence of extensive plough damage down to natural. A very battered silver penny of King Edward III ('bust with bushy hair', 3rd coinage, 1344–51) and an iron hunting arrowhead of the 12th/13th century were found in one trench and some sherds of yellow-green glaze

pottery in the others above what would appear to be the remains of robbed wall footings. The pottery, by comparison with other examples found locally on motte and bailey sites, is dated to the 13th/14th centuries. Some small fragments of human bone have also been found which may relate to a period of siege at the complex.

This is an ongoing excavation and eventually it is hoped to examine a section of the moat prior to its being integrated into a landscaped garden and also the riverbank for evidence of harbour/landing place, traces of which are visible.

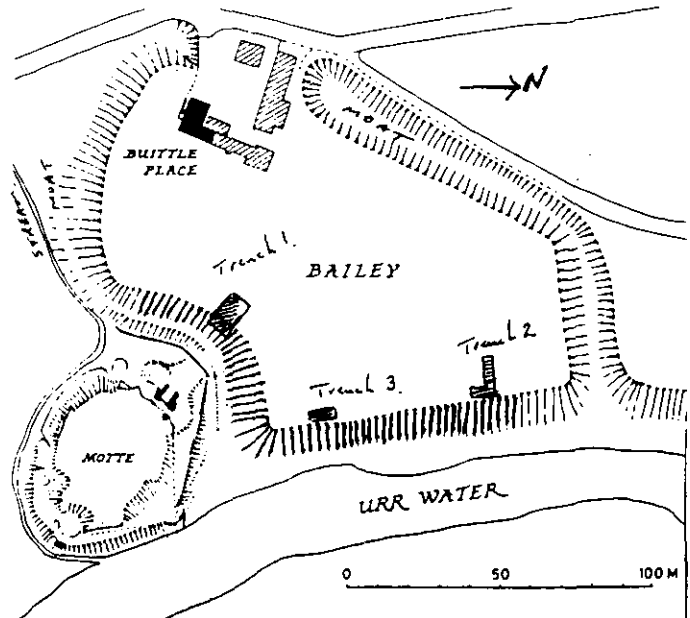


Fig 4. Buittle Castle.

West Auchensheen Farm (Colvend & Southwick parish) NMS EBA flat axehead

NX 858 550 An EBA bronze flat axehead was found by a metal-detectorist on West Auchensheen Farm, near the bank of Clonyard Loch. It has been claimed as Treasure Trove and acquired by Stewartry Museum.

Daybook no: DB 1993/1.

17.7 Greenlaw (Crossmichael parish)

D J Maynard

Fire pit

NX 7507 6448 A small pit filled with fire-cracked stone was located during topsoil stripping. The pit had dimensions of 1.1m deep and 0.9m wide and was 0.2m at its deepest. The site was in an unusual position for such a feature being on the side of a low hill. No other features or artefacts were recovered. A charcoal sample has been submitted for identification and carbon dating.

Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

16.1 Bow Hill, Greenlaw (Crossmichael parish)

Fire pits

NX 7470 6395 A total of four pits filled with burnt stone and charcoal were located after topsoil stripping. They lay in an area of level ground close to a stream draining towards the wetlands around Threave.

Two pits were fully excavated as they were directly threatened, while the others were recorded. There were no other features present. A sample of charcoal has been submitted for identification and radio carbon dating.

Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

Clenrie and Drumbuie (Kells parish)

J Rideout

Post-Medieval farmsteads and related structures

NX 54 82 (centre) A short notice forestry survey was carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd covering approximately 7.2km² of land on the former farms of Clenrie and Drumbuie 9km ENE of New Galloway. Two archaeological sites had been recorded previously within the survey area. NX58SW 1 (Deil's Dyke) and NX58SE 1 (hut circles; enclosures). Fifteen sites were recorded, all associated with post-Medieval farming in the area. The monument recorded as part of the Deil's Dyke (NX58SW 1) proved to be a march-dyke. The hut-circles and enclosures (NX58SE 1) could not be located. The original manuscript note on this monument places it on the right bank of the burn between Clenrie and Drumbuie and is probably referring to the farmstead at NX 5613 8231.

List of Sites Recorded

- 1 NX 5548 8075 to NX 5489 8182 March-dyke (NMRS NX58SW 1).
- 2 NX 5342 8190 to NX 5375 8235 Dyke.
- 3 NX 5500 8211 Enclosure, cultivation ridges.
- 4 NX 5525 8217 Farmstead.
- 5 NX 5530 8230 Enclosure, cultivation ridges.
- 6 NX 5533 8225 Enclosure, cultivation ridges.
- 7 NX 5538 8235 Enclosure, cultivation ridges.
- 8 NX 5542 8242 Enclosure, cultivation ridges.
- 9 NX 5549 8231 Enclosure, cultivation ridges.
- 10 NX 5558 8235 Enclosure, cultivation ridges.
- 11 NX 5567 8237 Enclosure, cultivation ridges.
- 12 NX 5546 8254 Enclosure.
- 13 NX 5554 8261 Enclosure.
- 14 NX 5613 8231 Farmstead.
- 15 NX 5630 8161 Enclosure.

Sponsor: HS [6]

Corby Slap, 128–130 High Street, Kirkcudbright

(Kirkcudbright parish)

J R MacKenzie (SUAT)

Medieval town defence wall

NX 682 507 Trial excavations were conducted in July 1993, in advance of a housing development, within the angle of the SE corner of the medieval burgh defences. Two trenches, c1m by 6m, were machine excavated. Trench A, aligned E to W, revealed the western side of a rubble dyke cut into mid-grey-brown clay subsoil, c0.5m below ground surface. The dyke appeared to be constructed of roughly hewn stone blocks and rounded beach cobbles bonded in a clay matrix.

Trench B, aligned N to S, revealed c0.7m below ground surface, the northern side of a similar rubble dyke overlying an earlier back-filled ditch. This ditch appeared to cut through the subsoil into natural yellow-brown clay. No direct dating evidence was recovered from either trench. The position of the walls appears to confirm the line of the town defences as recorded in the historical record. No evidence of backland activity was encountered in either trench.

Sponsor: HS [6]

Tanpits Lane, Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright parish)

Medieval town defences

R Cachart (SUAT)

NX 683 509 Three trenches were machine excavated, in a limited investigation, to locate the town's defensive wall and ditch and examine an area of backlands in advance of development. Two trenches, A and C, revealed evidence relating to the town's early defences.

Wall features were found in Trenches A and C. They both abutted natural on the W side and had deposits representing infilling over their eastern faces. This arrangement suggests retaining walls fronted by a ditch. The sections of wall are on what has historically been considered to be the line of the town defences, so in all probability they

represent the remains of the town's defensive walls. Positive dating evidence for the construction of the wall features was not found. There was a difference in construction between the two sections which may have been the result of two building phases, or could perhaps indicate that separate teams were responsible for the construction and upkeep of different parts of the defences.

The best evidence for a ditch or foss came from Trench A, where a cut in the natural on the eastern side of the wall was interpreted as being the eastern edge of a ditch. All the ditch infilling deposits in both trenches contained abundant 19th or early 20th-century pottery, indicating relatively recent infilling of this feature. Residual medieval sherds in the bottom fill of Trench A may have originated from a much earlier phase of the ditch.

No specific evidence of early backland activity was encountered in Trench B.

Sponsors: HS [6], Stewartry District Council.

Balmae (Kirkcudbright parish)

M van Hoek

Rock carvings

NX 686 447 The entries of Balmae 2 have been checked by the author in October 1992 in favourable light. All cups proved to be quite shallow and only visible in low sun. Balmae 2B to 2H are part of the same outcrop as Balmae 2A and Balmae 1, whereas 2I to 2L are on separate outcrops NW of this knoll.

- Balmae 2B Two single cups just SE of 2A.
- Balmae 2C Two single cups directly SW of 2A.
- Balmae 2D Three single cups SW of 2C.
- Balmae 2E Four single cups directly SW of 2D.
- Balmae 2F Three single cups SW of 2E.
- Balmae 2G Two small curved grooves.
- Balmae 2H Two single cups just NW of and below 2D and 2E.
- Balmae 2I One large single cup on outcrop N of the knoll.
- Balmae 2J Four single cups on outcrop NW of Balmae 1.
- Balmae 2K Six single cups on outcrop NW of 2J.
- Balmae 2L Two cups on outcrop W of Balmae 1.
- Balmae 11 NX 6884 4496 Outcrop, W of disused quarry, seven dots or midget-cups, possibly natural.
- Balmae 12 NX 6883 4496 Outcrop N of rock 11 with three small and shallow single cups; one small pecked area; two rather broad grooves lightly pecked out.
- Balmae 13A NX 6883 4497 Outcrop on slight scarp N of the quarry. Three single cups; one very deep and large cup surrounded by faint partial ring (20cm in diameter); many possible peckmarks of which one group seems to form a circle; one faint lightly incised (?) small square of doubtful origin.
- Balmae 13B Outcrop 1m E of 13A. One rather large cupmark clearly pocked with peckmarks around it at random; one smaller single cup just SW of this.
- Balmae 13C Outcrop bit immediately E of 13B. A number of short but rather deep strokes. Of doubtful origin. Trial-marks?
- Balmae 13D Outcrop immediately NE of rock 13C. A small, clearly pecked area forming no pattern.
- Balmae 13E Outcrop 1m SE of rock 13D. One clear single cup.
- Balmae 13F Outcrop 2m E of 13D. One possible long straight groove, three distinct grooves, possibly incised, in the form of a footprint of a bird. Of doubtful origin.
- Balmae 14 NX 6885 4498 Covered outcrop, 20m NE of group 13. A number of possible peckmarks; a group of miniature-carvings: one possible cup with remains of a single ring (5cm in diameter); one single groove; a groove enclosing five small marks.
- Balmae 15 NX 6865 4460 Very long outcrop spine in gorse. A large system of enclosing grooves, possibly the remains of a set of rings or perhaps a spiral. Much weathered.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

Torrs 1B (Kirkcudbright parish)

Rock carvings

NX 6802 4586 Re-discovered. Small outcrop 70cm E of rock 1A. Two cupmarks connected by a groove. Weathered.

Torrs 1C (Kirkcudbright parish)

Rock carvings

NX 6802 4586 Re-discovered. Small outcrop, about 90cm S of rock 1B. A very faint nearly complete ringmark without central cup, however enclosing a few indistinct dots.

Torrs 2C (Kirkcudbright parish)

Rock carvings

NX 6802 4586 Re-discovered. Outcrop with three small cups surrounded by eight 'dots'.

Torrs 3A (Kirkcudbright parish)

Rock carvings

NX 6794 4522 Extended (see *DES* 1986, 8). Large partially exposed outcrop ridge. About 58 extra single cups, one cup with tail, two cups with one (incomplete) ring, one cup with two rings, the very faint remains of a set of four or five rings (no central cup?) with a number of the single cups superimposed.

Torrs 4 (Kirkcudbright parish)

Rock carvings

NX 6807 4519 Large outcrop knoll. One large and one small single cup; one small cup surrounded by nine complete rings.



Fig 5. Torrs 4. NX 6807 4519 (October 1992).

Torrs 5 (Kirkcudbright parish)

Rock carvings

NX 6808 4524 Five single cups on outcrop.

Torrs 6 (Kirkcudbright parish)

Rock carvings

NX 6805 4526 Small part of a long outcrop ridge. Two single cups.

Torrs 7 (Kirkcudbright parish)

Rock carvings

NX 6805 4534 Large domed outcrop immediately NE of disused quarry. At least seven single cups and two doubtful ones.

Blackhill 3 (Kirkcudbright parish)

Rock carvings

NX 6924 4662 Exposed outcrop at the base of the knoll SW of Blackhill Cottage, facing the small pool. One certain single cup and one doubtful; one cup-and-one-gapped-ring; one cup with the remains of possibly three gapped rings. Almost weathered off.

Townhead 15 (Kirkcudbright parish)

Rock carvings

NX 701 467 Outcrop ridge nearer the wall, SE of rock 14 and covered by gorse. Three small single cups.

Townhead 16 (Kirkcudbright parish)

Rock carvings


NX 701 467 Outcrop table, largely grass-covered, S of rock 14. One single cupmark. Weathered.

Dundrennan Abbey (Rerrick parish)

G Ewart

NX 749 474 Elements of the S range of this Cistercian Abbey were excavated in June 1993, during which the W half elaborate undercroft beneath the latrine block/reredorter at the extreme SE corner of the claustral circuit, was cleared of robbing collapse. The evidence so far, clearly shows that the structure and the adjacent Novices' Day Room were part of an integrated complex of high status chambers dating from the early 13th century. The two rooms were built from the same artificial terrace and were linked by an extremely finely constructed ornamental archway implying easy access and possibly allied function. One possible explanation for the newly discovered chamber is that it was the abbey infirmary as in Margam Abbey, Glamorgan.

Over 130 fragments of moulded stone – mainly from the vaulted ceiling of the chamber, were retrieved during the excavation – apparently discarded when the site was robbed regularly from the late 17th century. Clear evidence was also found of a period of subdivision and structural repair within the S range, with the blocking of the W door and infill of the massive garderobe slots in favour of smaller garderobe pits. All this is indicative of a reduction in the communal occupation of this area of the cloister, perhaps in response to subsidence or partial collapse of the southern walls of the range, which necessitated reinforcing the S walls by blocking redundant garderobe chutes.

Sponsor: HS 

High Barend (Rerrick parish)

J Brann

Grave slab

NX 742 487 The grave slab bearing a full length sword, reported in *DES* 1991, 17, was removed from the cottage and returned to Dundrennan Abbey prior to renovations.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council.

Bombie 2G (Rerrick parish)

M van Hoek

Correction: *DES* 1992, page 25, this was incorrectly printed as 26.

11.1 Culquha (Tongland parish)

D J Maynard

Burnt mound

NX 6977 5863 This site lay at the base of a steep slope above an area of springs and wet ground bordering a S-flowing stream. The feature was first identified following the excavation of a drainage trench, this was then extended to record the archaeological features fully.

The mound had apparent dimensions of 7m long by 4.8m wide and was about 0.2m thick. It had formed at the base of the steep slope, but parts of the mound material had eroded downhill apparently during the period of use of the feature as further burnt mound material had formed over the top of the silty material. After the abandonment of use of the site up to 0.5m of hillwash had collected over the mound completely concealing it.

No other features or artefacts were noted in the area. A charcoal sample has been submitted for identification and carbon dating.
Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

Compstonend (Twynholm parish)

Burnt mound

NX 6644 5243 A small spread of burnt stones lay on the side of a small rock outcrop beside a stream draining to the SW. The stones were exposed on the course of a new roadway being constructed by the landowner. The area observed was a maximum of 3m by 2m.
Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

4.1 Sourhill (Twynholm parish)

Burnt mound

NX 6684 5304 An area of burnt stones and soil approximately 2m by 2m was located during topsoil stripping on the edge of the pipeline easement. It would appear that this is the edge of a larger feature to the W of the pipeline.
Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

4.3 Sourhill (Twynholm parish)

Burnt mound

NX 6671 5279 During topsoil stripping operations, burnt stones and soil were found on the western edge of the pipeline easement. This is a large wet area in a hollow to the E of the pipeline. Much of the burnt material was very gritty and silty and looked as if it had eroded downhill from a possible burnt mound to the W. There is a vague mound in the pasture field just outside the pipeline fence.
Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

Fell Farm, Crocketford (Urr parish)

Burnt mounds

NX 829 709 A group of burnt mounds lies on either side of a small stream draining northwards within an area that has recently planted with a small wood. There are three definite mounds and one possible site. The site was identified by a passenger in a car and subsequently verified.

The southernmost mound is seen as a low mound against the valley side 5m long and 3m wide. The other two areas consist of burnt stone identified within the furrows cut by a forestry plough. The possible site consists of an irregularly shaped mound with several large boulders. Burnt stone has not been identified within its structure.
Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

25.10 Spottes Burn, Haugh of Urr (Urr parish)

Burnt mound

NX 8070 6837 Topsoil stripping revealed a large spread of burnt stone and black soil. This was irregular in shape having an area of 20m by 12m. A similar area of 6m by 4m was seen 10m to the N.

A machine was used to excavate a trench across the feature. This showed that the material was 0.35m thick. Beneath the body of the mound was a pit filled with burnt material. The pit was oval in shape, 0.9m and 0.3m deep. A sample of charcoal has been submitted for identification and radio carbon dating.
Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

25.8 Barr of Spottes (Urr parish)

Burnt mound and areas of burnt stone

NX 8140 6853 During the survey of the pipeline route, a burnt mound was located beside a small stream. The mound is roughly circular in shape, being 7m and 0.5m high. In the ploughed field to the W a 2m long spread of burnt stone was seen in the ploughsoil. As this was close to the pipeline easement a number of trial trenches were excavated to determine if features would be affected by the

pipeline. The trenches all produced negative information, nothing further was noted during earthmoving in the vicinity.
Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

26.3 Meikle Culmain (Urr parish)

Burnt mound

NX 8342 6956 A number of burnt stones and charcoal were seen in a heavily disturbed area pushed up between vehicle ruts. The material appeared to be fairly deeply buried beneath material washed down from the slope above. No other features could be seen. The site lies on the E side of a small stream flowing to the S.

There must be some element of doubt over this site as subsequent visits failed to find any trace of the burnt stone.
Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

26.4 Burnfell (Urr parish)

Burnt mound

NX 8415 7036 This feature was revealed in a drainage trench as a quantity of burnt stones and black soil. It lay on the E side of a small stream running to the S. The feature extended for about 3m having a maximum thickness of 0.2m. The highest point of the feature was at about 0.3m below ground level. No other features were identified.
Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

27.5 Deanston Burn (Urr parish)

Burnt mound

NX 8551 7236 A scatter of burnt stone and charcoal covering an area of about 7m by 4m was located after topsoil stripping on the W bank of the Deanston Burn. The material was no more than 0.1m thick and covered two small circular pits filled with burnt material. A charcoal sample has been submitted for identification and carbon dating.
Sponsor: Irish Gas Southwest Scotland Pipeline.

Chapelton (Urr parish)

CFA

Two ditches, pits and a Northumbrian *styca*

NX 7969 6748 During the topsoiling of Section 24 of the Southwest Scotland Pipeline Gas Interconnector Project a series of stone spreads and negative features was located by the Project Archaeologist, close to the site of a Pre-Reformation chapel. The stone spreads had accumulated in the upper fill of a ditch (Ditch 2), and may have been transported there by ploughing.

Two lengths of ditch were uncovered. Ditch 1 was 12m long, 0.6m to 1.5m wide and up to 0.43m deep, and Ditch 2 was 19m long, 1.1m wide and up to 0.5m deep. It is possible that Ditch 1 filled up before Ditch 2 was cut. The date and function of these ditches remain unknown.

A series of pits was also recorded and it is clear that they were not all contemporary. A large pit in the NE part of the site contained a charcoal rich fill. This fill included a copper alloy coin, which has provisionally been identified as a later, debased form of Northumbrian *styca*, dating to the 8th–9th centuries AD.

Other finds include chipped stone, a piece of worked shale, a few sherds of pottery, a sherd of glass, quantities of slag, iron and lead objects, and an unstratified sherd of samian pottery.

The excavated remains are evidently part of a more substantial site. The relationship of this site to the supposed Pre-Reformation chapel remains unknown. A programme of post-excavation work is currently under way.
Sponsor: Irish Gas.

Edingham (Urr parish)

J Brann

World War II munitions factory

NX 845 630 The site comprises an extensive complex of earthworks, concrete and brick built structures, and ponds, representing all stages of the manufacture of munitions. Pill boxes overlook the complex.

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A road is soon to be constructed along the SW side, impinging on the area of magazines. In advance of this, a detailed photographic record has been made of the total complex from the air, and of the area affected, from the ground. This, together with annotated plans, will be placed in the NMRS.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, (air photograph grant), DGRC, Department of Water and Sewerage.

WIGTOWN DISTRICT

Balcraig 4 (Glasserton parish)

M van Hoek

Rock carvings

NX 3754 4440 Large exposed outcrop ridge. Possibly up to 11 cups (some natural?) and a groove (natural?) from a large cup/basin. On another part are up to six single cupmarks and one cup surrounded by three faint concentric rings. (See also *DES* 1986, 7.)

Cairnholy 4G (Kirkmabreck parish)

Rock carvings

NX 5157 5458 Large outcrop, triangular in section. E face: Sixteen small cups, some relatively deep, and one possible groove. S face: Some 24 small cups, relatively deep, forming two long rows, partially parallel.

Kirkmuir 1B (Kirkmabreck parish)

Rock carvings

NX 513 541 Further excavation yielded one extra cup and one cup with one ring. (*DES* 1992, 27.)

Kirkmuir 2 (Kirkmabreck parish)

Rock carvings

NX 5140 5404 Re-discovered and extended. Outcrop, now covered up. Two single cups; two cups perhaps on grooves; one long groove; nine cups with one ring, possibly all gapped and some with possible tails; two cups with two rings, one rather irregular.

Barhobble (Mochrum parish)

W F Cormack

12th-century church on earlier ecclesiastical site

NX 310 494 Investigation of further graves, total now over 120, under and around the church has delayed completion of this dig. One grave had two stone side slabs, possibly reused, with 3 and 8 compass-inscribed circles respectively, c13cm diameter. Below the end of the church and oriented parallel with and over the underlying charcoal burials (see *DES* 1990, 11) is evidence of a lightly built timber or wattle oratory or chapel destroyed by burning, width about 3m – length unknown. A further cross slab of the general 'celto-norse' period was found in demolition rubble from the church.

Kirkmadrine (Sorbie parish)

Compass-inscribed circles on church wall

NX 475 482 Julia Muir-Watt of Whithorn and her husband Ehrich noticed and reported to the contributor a circle-inscribed stone built into the outside of the N wall of this ruined church (RCAHMS Inventory No 418). Triangular in shape about 0.45m long, it is situated c1.4m above present ground level and 2.3m from the NE corner. There is an upper, slightly curved, row of four interlocked circles 6cm in diameter – the centre of each circle being on the circumference of that adjoining. There is a lower row of four circles of similar size but placed 0.5cm apart. One of these lower circles has a few faint radial lines, and another, at least one faint arc between the centre and the circumference.

Eggerness 2B (Sorbie parish)

M van Hoek

Rock carvings

NX 4872 4737 A few metres NW of rock 2(A) is a dike-shaped outcrop with smooth top with one possible single cup and two 'dots'.

Whithorn Priory (Whithorn parish)

D Pollock

Structures and Northumbrian graveyard

NX 444 402 In a 13-week season, the unfinished length of the 1992 trench (*DES* 1992, 27–8) was reopened and extended a further 15m southwards, over the flat hilltop towards the 1986–91 trench.

Almost the entire extension fell within a Northumbrian graveyard bounded by a wall foundation. A currently undated fire (probably 9th century) had destroyed wicker and daub buildings representing one of the encroachments on the graveyard. Most graves have not yet been excavated.

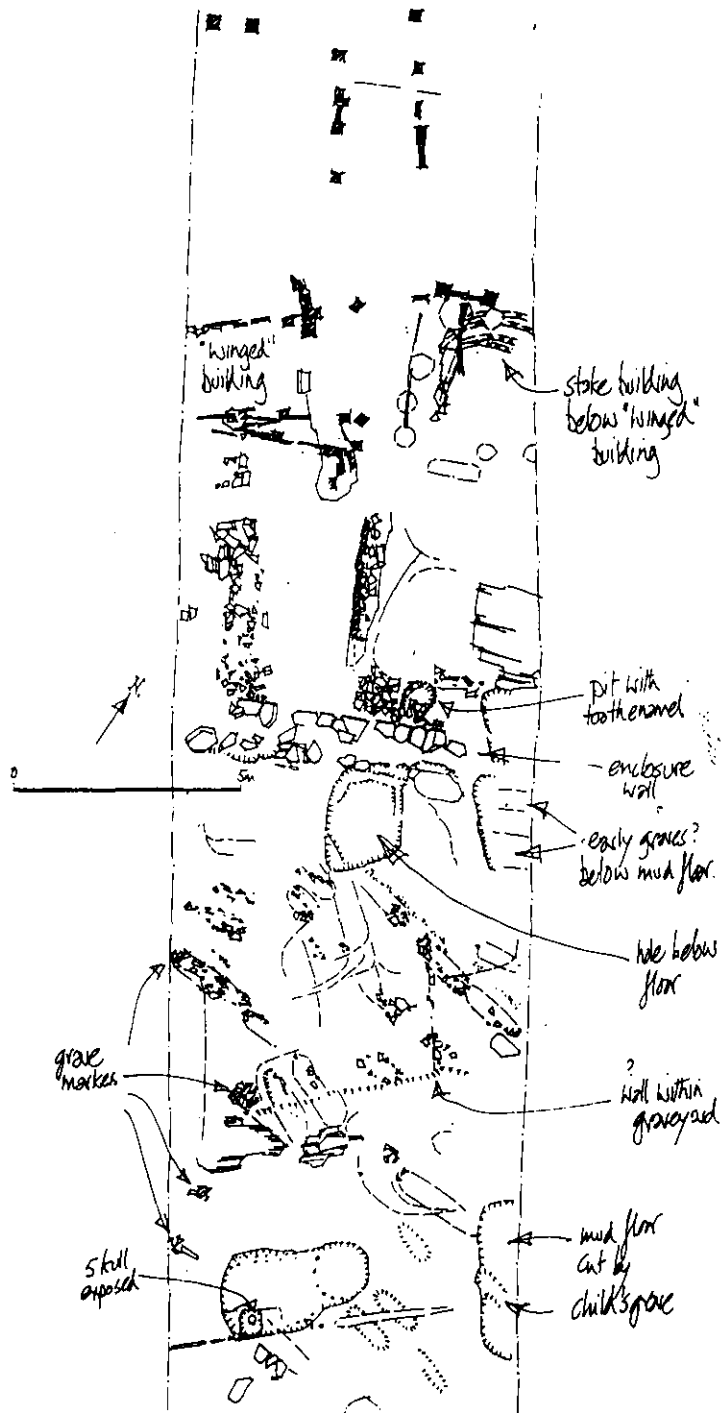


Fig 6. Whithorn Priory. Phase 2 excavation, August 1993.

N of the graveyard traces of stake-walled, wicker-walled and plank-walled buildings provide a long sequence of occupation, originating well before the walled enclosure. The sequence contains little datable material. Excavation is likely to resume in 1994.

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

FIFE REGION

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT

The Industrial Archaeology of West Fife: Pilot Project

P Yeoman, S Farrell

S Farrell was commissioned for a period of two months to examine the future potential for a full survey of industrial archaeology in Fife, with particular reference to gaps in the Fife Sites and Monuments Record. This was essentially an assessment of the range of sites in Fife, to give an idea of the resources required for a full survey. During the process of this exercise over 50 new sites were identified and entered in the FSMR. These included various mills, bleach-fields, harbours, furnaces, net factories, mines, railway stations, viaducts, collieries, laundries, warehouses, limekilns, factories, distilleries, linen works, generating stations, maltings, linoleum works, engineering works, dye works, and industrial housing.
Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Inchcolm (Aberdour parish)
Hogback stone

M Dalland

NT 1888 8260 To protect the hogback stone from weathering it was decided to move it indoors. In connection with this operation, archaeologists from AOC (Scotland) Ltd excavated an area 5m by 6.5m around the stone. A 16th-century reference mentions a stone cross situated near the hogback. The purpose of the excavation was to determine whether evidence for the cross survived and to examine the immediate environs of the hogback for signs of any associated features.

The stone was lying on subsoil 10cm thick, overlying bedrock. Around the stone were four pits filled with human bones, probably representing reburial of bones found during recent construction work on the island. No features were found which could be related to the monument.

Sponsor: HS ■

Hawk Craig (Aberdour parish)
Flint arrowhead

P Yeoman, B Manson

NT 199 849 A rare chisel-shaped flint arrowhead, of late Neolithic date, was found by B Manson and reported to the Fife Archaeological Service. NMS Daybook no: DB 1993/71.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, NMS.

Kirkhall, Lochore (Ballingry parish) P Yeoman, E Henderson
Stone circle?

NT 1770 9580 This site has now been destroyed by tree planting, although a plan was made in c1940 by E Henderson, and is held in the Fife Sites and Monuments Record.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Loch Ore (Ballingry parish)
Crannog?

NT 1692 9547 Identified by E Henderson of Dunfermline in c1930s. The exact site is no longer known as the level of the loch has been raised.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

The Clune, Lochore (Ballingry parish)
Dug-out canoe

NT 16 95 A dug-out canoe was recovered from Loch Ore during the General Strike of 1926 and identified by a local teacher. It was sawn up for firewood by miners, and nothing now remains.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Lochore Golf Course (Ballingry parish)
Cairn (possible)

NT 1746 9607 The site was destroyed in the course of golf course construction sometime ago. Mr E Henderson made a site plan c1940, and a copy is held in the Fife Sites and Monuments Record (Ref: NT19NE037).

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Culross Palace (Culross parish)
17th-century coin

NTS

NS 985 859 Copper-alloy 'turner' of Charles I or II (1642-50 or 1663), found while digging the gardens at the rear (N) of the late 16th/early 17th-century Palace.

Sponsor: NTS.

Preston Island (Culross parish)

G Ewart

18th-century salt pan and coal mine complex

NT 007 852 As the initial phase of an extensive restoration and clearance scheme for the site on behalf of Fife Region and Scottish Power, one of the 18th-century salt-pan houses was excavated in August 1993.

The building was generally well preserved with clear structural evidence of the details of the salt extraction process still visible, as well as indications of multiphase usage of the salt pan.

Dunfermline Abbey (Dunfermline parish)

A Barlow

NT 089 872 A watching brief was undertaken by Scotia Archaeology Limited during the excavation of narrow trenches to accommodate the cables of an external lighting system at the abbey. To the N of the church several recumbent post-Reformation grave slabs were uncovered, as were two possible walls and what appeared to be a paved area comprising mainly fire-reddened, sandstone flags. Trenching on the S side of the church, along Monastery Street and just inside Pittencrieff Park was all through recently disturbed ground and nothing of archaeological interest was uncovered in those areas.

Sponsors: Lighting Design Partnership, Dunfermline District Council.

Gask (Dunfermline parish)
Post-medieval/modern

R S Will


NO 103 927 A series of trial trenches were excavated by GUARD in and around the upstanding derelict farm buildings at Gask, over a three-week period in June 1993.

Two of the farm buildings are to be converted into a dwelling house and some of the others are to become gardens and garages. Historical research by Dr P Torrie, (Scottish Medieval Burgh Survey), had uncovered references to a farming community at Gask dating back to the 12th century, and it was hoped to recover material from this earlier period of occupation. It was also the intention to try and gain a better insight into the layout and function of the upstanding buildings. The present buildings would appear to date from the late 18th/early 19th century.

FIFE

Once the main buildings to be renovated were cleared of rubble, a series of trenches were excavated within and around the courtyard arrangement, the access road, outwith the N range and by the river to the N. The farm layout appears to be fairly standard for the 18th and 19th century with the house range and dairy to the S, the granary and byre to the N with cattle pens to the E and barn to the W. Trenches within these ranges failed to uncover any evidence for medieval occupation although four sherds of post-medieval green-glazed pottery were uncovered from the demolition layers of the house which also contained a cobbled surface, possibly from an earlier road. A trench outside the granary uncovered the base for a steam engine to power machinery within the granary. Another trench beside the river uncovered a series of walls and structures including a flue arrangement presumably relating to a possible industrial use for that part of the site.

In this instance excavation failed to support the historical evidence relating to the medieval period which refers to the Gask estate rather than specific buildings. Presumably these buildings are elsewhere on the estate and not beneath the upstanding buildings.

Sponsor: HS , Fife Regional Council.

New Row & Priory Lane (Dunfermline parish)

Urban medieval R Coleman (SUAT)

NT 093 871 Trial excavations were carried out during January 1993 on the W side of New Row and to the N of Priory Lane, the site of old Lauder College. The site crossed the suggested line of the eastern precinct wall of the Dunfermline Abbey. It also included part of the New Row frontage, which by the 15th century had developed into a thriving suburb.


Excavation revealed the precinct wall of the abbey 0.50m below the modern ground surface running N to S. There was also a distinct difference in the archaeological sequence on either side of the wall. On the eastern side were the backlands of the properties extending westwards from the New Row frontage producing 15th-century pottery. On the western side of the wall, and therefore within the abbey precinct, were garden soils containing building debris, possibly from structures built against the precinct wall.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Roman Road, Inverkeithing (Inverkeithing parish)

Urban medieval D Hall (SUAT)

NT 128 828 A watching brief on test pits on this site, close to the W port, revealed that 19th-century development had eradicated any archaeology relating to the medieval development of the burgh.

Sponsor: HS 

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT

The Industrial Archaeology of West Fife Pilot Project

P Yeoman, S Farrell

See Dunfermline District.

Kiers Brae Old Burial Ground (Auchterderran parish) CFA

Resistivity survey: site of chapel
NT 2391 9458 In accordance with a specification produced by the Regional Archaeologist, resistivity survey was conducted on an area of 550 square metres over an old burial ground, enclosed by low walls, in a recently created clearing in Kiers Brae plantation, in order to locate the remains of a chapel, presumed to have once occupied the site. Full details are in a report lodged at the NMRS. The assistance provided by Mrs Edwina Proudfoot is gratefully acknowledged.

The survey located a small zone of high resistivity, roughly in the

middle of the site, possibly reflecting structural remains. This impression is supported by the results from a number of test pits excavated over the area. At one point, a layer of angular stones edged with larger kerbstones, possibly the remains of a platform, was discovered. However, further excavation would be required conclusively to demonstrate the presence of any remains of the presumed chapel.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Pettycur Harbour (Kinghorn parish) P Yeoman, S Grossett

Cannon and harbour wall
NT 2648 8622 Mr Grossett found and excavated the barrel of a cast-iron cannon, from rocks in Pettycur Harbour. The cannon survives to a length of 1.3m and is broken off in front of the trunnion. The breech end was broken in antiquity. A triple groove was noted close to the muzzle end. Other than this there were no visible markings. D Caldwell has suggested this is possibly a 3-pounder dated to the early 19th century.

The cannon was found 5m to the S of the face of a curving masonry structure. This would appear to be the base of an old harbour wall, which like the cannon has been exposed during recent removal of sand and stone from the beach for building purposes. The cannon is now in the possession of Mr Grossett.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

The Promenade, Kinghorn (Kinghorn parish)

Medieval inhumation R Cachart (SUAT)

NT 270 868 A watching brief during contractor's groundworks noted human bone in the loose spoil. The source of the bone was identified as coming from the exposed face of the excavation, between a deep sand layer and the natural rock, at a depth of 1.30m. The inhumation was covered by the mixed deposits of loose sand and stone. Below the bone was sand and large stone which lay on the natural rock. What appeared to be part of a grave cut was identified in section on the S side.

The skeleton formed an extended inhumation on an E to W alignment with the head at the western end. Much of the right side of the skeleton had been disturbed and what could easily be removed was recovered, including the pelvis, which had a large stone resting on it. The remainder was left in the section where no further disturbance was to take place.

The alignment of the skeleton and one tiny fragment of medieval pottery and a crumb of mortar which were found in the loose deposits around the bone would suggest a medieval date for the burial.

Sponsor: HS 

15 The Esplanade, Kirkcaldy (Kirkcaldy & Dysart parish)

Medieval backlands

NT 282 916 Two trenches were opened up in advance of development in former backlands running W from the High Street. Deep deposits of 19th–20th-century infilling and remains of 19th-century building were encountered. Natural was reached at 2.25m to 2.50m.

Sponsor: Kingdom Housing Association Ltd.

Christ's Kirk on the Green, Leslie (Leslie parish)

Church R Coleman (SUAT)

NO 255 020 An assessment was carried out in advance of a proposal to convert the church into residential flats.

Trial work revealed the extent of the 1820 T-plan church as well as the precinct wall of the graveyard that runs E to W across the middle of the church. To the N of the graveyard wall, the remains of at least four complete burials were found together with much disturbed skeletal material. Although medieval pottery was recovered from the graveyard soil, shroud pins associated with the graves

suggest a 17th or 18th-century date for some of these burials. These were left *in situ* and probably seal earlier medieval burials.
 Sponsor: Fraser Gray Contracts.

Mountfleurie (Scoonie parish) M Dalland
 Cropmarks

NO 367 010 In preparation for development of a 39-acre site W of Mountfleurie, the bedrock conditions were examined by drilling a series of boreholes. In advance of the drilling, AOC (Scotland) Ltd investigated the borehole locations in February 1993. The eastern half of the development area contained linear and circular cropmarks (RCAHMS 1983: NO30SE20/F/11486). Sixteen test areas were investigated; six of these contained archaeological features. Two of the cropmarks were identified: a large circular feature at NO 3676 0107 is likely to be an old mine shaft; and a linear feature running NE to SW at NO 36785 01027 was a ditch, 1m wide and 0.3m deep. The test areas also revealed archaeological features not showing up as cropmarks: a ditch running NNW to SSE at NO 36817 01066, 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep; and a pit over 3m wide and 0.4m deep at NO 36810 01005. The pit contained green-glazed potsherds, probably dating from the 16th or 17th century. Other test areas contained a pit and a small curving gully.

In July 1993, a further assessment was carried out, revealing six large, unidentified features; three field drains, two ditches and three mine shafts. Estate maps held at Durie House, together with information in the *Old Statistical Account* suggest that the mine shafts stem from the mining of the Banbeath coal field, dating from the late 18th to the mid-19th century.
 Sponsor: Addison, Fairfull & Briggs.

Wemyss Caves (Wemyss parish) P Yeoman, D Provan
 Skeleton

NT 3451 9718 A single extended inhumation was exposed by tidal erosion and reported to the Fife Archaeological Service. The

burial was located in sand, 1.4m beneath modern ground surface, 50m W of Jonathan's Cave. Young adult extended inhumation, head slightly propped at W end. Legs slightly twisted to S, so that left leg was resting on top of right leg. Right hand resting below pelvis. Located in sand 5m to N of burial dated cAD1000, reported in DES 1988 and 1991 by E Proudfoot. A small cemetery may have existed here.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

NORTH EAST FIFE DISTRICT

Isle of May Environmental Interpretation Project
 (Anstruther Wester parish) H James, P Yeoman
 Monastery, medieval settlement, post-medieval village

NT 6585 9901 St Adrian's Priory: the second season of excavations on the Isle of May took place during August 1993. Two main areas were excavated, within the S range and the 12th-century priory church. The latter was found to measure internally 13.0m by 5.2m. In places up to 1m depth of sealed deposits were excavated and removed, including disturbed floor surfaces containing pottery ranging in date from 12th–14th centuries. Three burials were found originally under the floor surfaces. One burial, quite centrally located close to the high altar at the E end, was found with part of a scallop shell in its mouth. This individual has been identified as a young adult male. Examples have been found elsewhere in Europe where adult shells have been buried with those who made the pilgrimage to the shrine of St James the Great at Santiago de Compostela in NW Spain. Burial in the church seemed to have ceased in the 14th century when the evidence suggests that the church was demolished. A stone-built two-roomed workshop was inserted, probably in the 16th century, while the walls were partly ruinous but still standing to

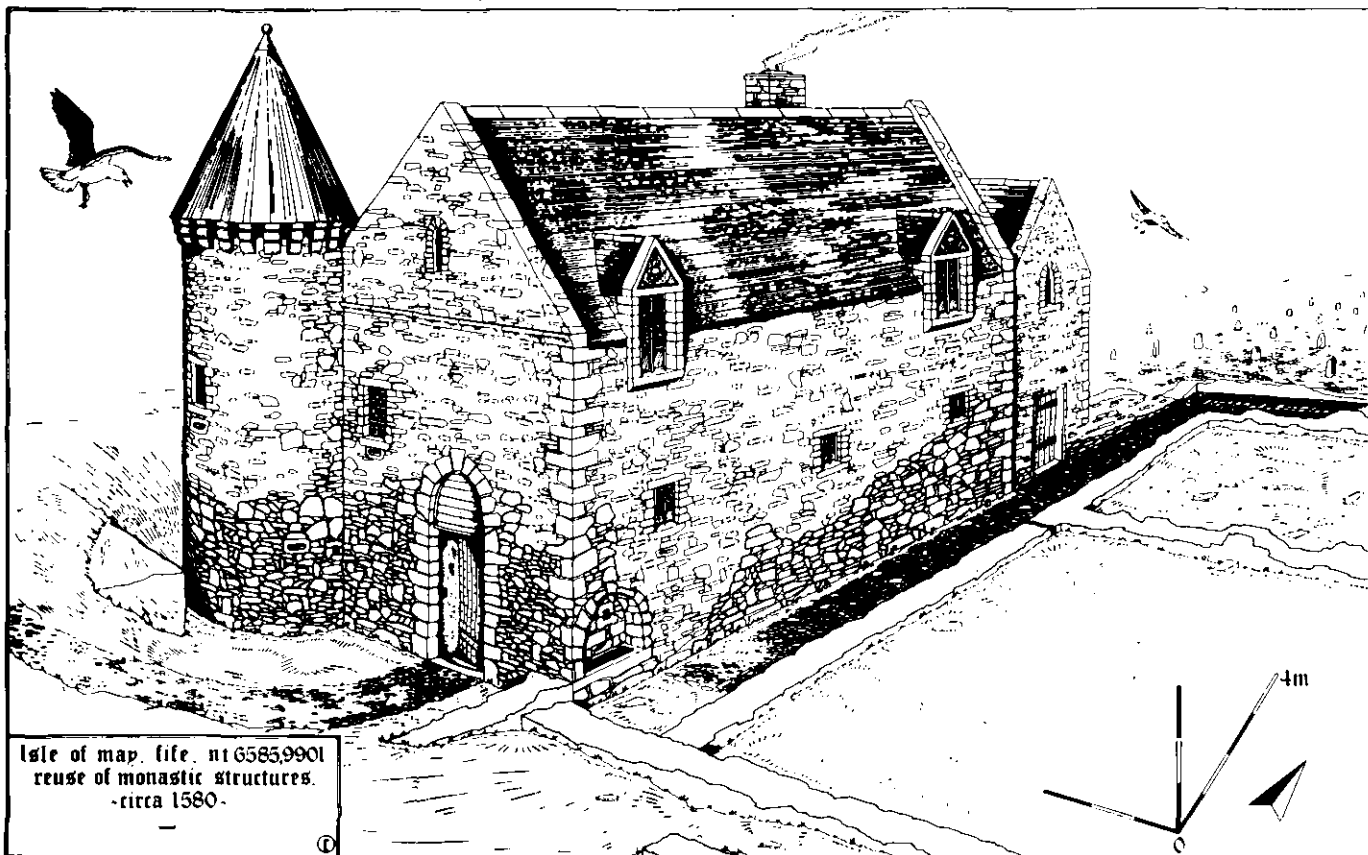


Fig 7. Isle of May, Fife. NT 6585 9901. Reuse of monastic structures, c1580.

FIFE

a reasonable height in places. The W room of the workshop contained an iron furnace and quenching trough. The S wall of the church was robbed to provide construction material for the workshop. The workshop was in use at the same time as the standing W range of the priory was converted into a strongly defended private house (see Fig 7).

First evidence of existence of an E range was found with walls abutting the SE part of the monastic church.

In the S range up to 2m depth of the rubble was removed to reveal mortared surfaces and drains. The complete extent of the S range is yet to be revealed.

NT 658 991 Possible medieval settlement on Kettle Hill to NW of Kirkhaven Harbour. Limited investigation took place on the site of one of the medieval pottery scatters recorded by the University of Bradford team in 1992 (*DES* 1992, 34). More medieval pottery was recovered, and traces of mortared structures were observed.

NT 6592 9895 Post-medieval village site. Further geophysical survey work was undertaken by GUARD on the area where the 16th-century village is believed to be located. The results consisted of very low readings but some anomalies were indicated, and these will be investigated in 1994.

Palaeoenvironmental reconnaissance was carried out during the 1993 season by Dr R Tipping. Two small peat basins have been identified for future sampling to enable palynological reconstructions of vegetation and land use history.

This project is led jointly by Fife Regional Council and Scottish Natural Heritage. The Archaeological Team and post-excavation facilities are provided by Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, Scottish Natural Heritage, North East Fife District Council, HS [A]. The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, The Russell Trust, The Hunter Archaeological Trust.

Bondgate, Auchtermuchty (Auchtermuchty parish)

Roman temporary camp J R MacKenzie (SUAT)

NO 238 120 Within the confines of the Roman temporary camp, close to its NW boundary, one engineers' inspection trench was observed prior to potential development. Circa 0.4m of a dark, sandy clay, garden soil was revealed overlying c0.7m of a mid-orange-brown clay subsoil. Natural pinkish, light-brown clay was encountered c1.1m below ground surface. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were discovered.

Sponsor: HS [A].

Balmerino Abbey (Balmerino parish)

NTS

Photographic survey

NO 358 246 Prior to the conservation of the nave of the abbey church, NTS conservation volunteers removed and sorted fallen debris from the walls. This was followed by a photographic survey of the fabric before the inevitable alterations arising from the restoration work. Similar recording will take place as the conservation of the buildings proceeds.

Sponsor: NTS.

Collessie Stone, Halhill Farm (Collessie parish) M Lines

NO 2927 1324 The standing stone with incised carving, as reported in *DES* 1989, 17, was re-examined to reveal a second symbol beneath the arch/horseshoe symbol previously described next to the profile male figure. This is identified as the Pictish 'Beast' symbol. It appears as characteristic in form facing right (E) with conventional spirals and scrolls. This second symbol indicates a 'paired symbol' relationship between the symbols and the Pictish figure, and due to the similarity with certain E Wemyss Caves' carvings, an early date of 5th century AD is possible. The inclusion of two Pictish symbols together with a characteristic Pictish male figure

makes this stone unique in the Pictish repertoire of symbol stones with incised figures. The paired symbols may further indicate the genealogy of the figure.

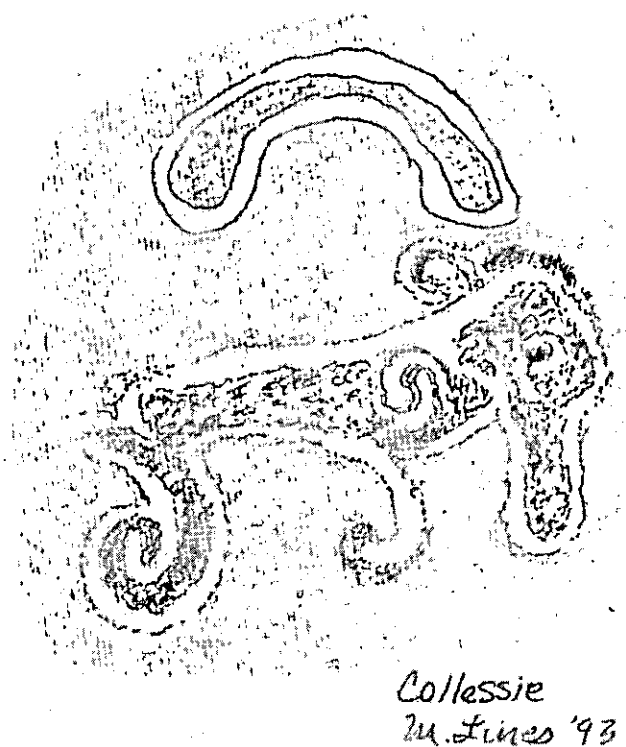


Fig 8. Collessie Stone.

The Maltings, Crail (Crail parish)

P Yeoman

Well

NO 611 075 Mr McKenzie of The Maltings, Westgate, Crail, reported a collapse in the Maltings' courtyard to the Fife Archaeological Service. On inspection this was discovered to be a large well, circular in plan, of stone construction approximately 1m in diameter.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Dairsie Castle (Dairsie parish)

E Proudfoot

NO 413 160 A rescue excavation was carried out in advance of the rebuilding of this ruinous castle. An area 5m wide was excavated around the ruins and the interior was also examined.

Numerous architectural features were uncovered, including the lower courses of a NW stair tower, a water inlet with an ogee lintel, an oven in the corner of the SE wall, within the blocked up fireplace and two garderobe chutes, both with built sumps. Garden rigs and an oval paved area, possibly for a statue or a sundial were uncovered on the S of the castle. Finds were numerous, including pottery and bottle glass. Quantities of window glass, many pieces still with lead adhering, others large enough to show the panes had been diamond-shaped were recovered along with many lead fragments.

A Photographic Survey of the upstanding remains was carried out by NMRS.

A report has been prepared for the owner. Archive with FAI. Record no: FAI/14/5.

Sponsors: Mr C Ruffle, St Andrews Heritage Services.

Old Forgan Churchyard (Forgan parish) A Barlow, D Reed

Post-medieval graveyard
NO 445 259 A watching brief was kept by Scotia Archaeology Ltd during the demolition of the walls and their foundations on the N, E and W sides of the Berry family enclosure, located on the S side

of the churchyard. There was no evidence of structures pre-dating the late 19th/early 20th-century walls or of inhumations within the 0.65m-wide and 0.30m-deep trenches that resulted from the removal of these structures.

Sponsor: NE Fife District Council.

Kilrenny (Kilrenny parish)

E Proudfoot

Carved stone fragment

NO 580 043 (approximately) A carved stone found some time ago on the beach at Kilrenny by Mr G Jones of Cellardyke was reported to FAI by Paul Bibire, once it was realised that the stone was carved. It was removed for recording and it is at present with the Fife Archaeological Index.

The stone is a fragment of a cross slab 55.3cm high by 32.4cm wide and 9.5cm deep. One arm of the cross is complete and part of another survives as do parts of the central roundel and the ring around the cross. The cross is decorated with interlace; a spiral extends from each corner of the entire arm.

The stone will be donated to Crail Museum when it has been recorded.

Photographed by Tom Gray. Drawn by Jack Burt.

FAI Record no: FAI 46/35.

Sponsor: Fife Archaeological Index.

Largo Church (Largo parish)

P Yeoman

Burial vault

NO 4236 0350 A test pit was dug within the N transept of the church to find a suitable location for the erection of the Largo Pictish stone currently in the churchyard. A large brick-lined burial vault was broken into once the modern floor surfaces had been revealed. This is close to the supposed location of the family burial vault of Sir Andrew Wood, the 16th-century Admiral of the Scottish Fleet.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

North Straiton (Logie parish)

S Carter

Cultivation furrows, field boundaries

NO 418 236 An archaeological assessment was undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Ltd of a 4 ha arable field, 300m NW of North Straiton Farm. Cropmarks within this field form part of NMR site NO425W 73 (see DES 1987 and 1988 for excavations at North Straiton by the Scottish Field School). The assessment consisted of cropmark transcription, a magnetometer survey and sample excavation. Linear cropmarks were found to be created by ice-wedge casts; a rough alignment of pit-type cropmarks had been largely destroyed by quarrying after the aerial photographs were taken in 1989. The one excavated feature on this alignment was a shallow irregular oval pit 3.3m by 2.8m containing charcoal and some carbonised seeds. The magnetometer survey did not identify any archaeological features but revealed anomalies caused by the underlying fluvioglacial sediments. Sample excavation revealed a number of man-made features that are provisionally assigned to three periods. The earliest appear to be fragments of a system of rectilinear ditched enclosures of unknown date. There is an area of broad ridge and furrow cultivation at the E end of the field (closest to North Straiton) enclosed by a ditch which was identified running N to S for at least 170m. A number of regular linear features appear to relate to 19th century and later agricultural activity.

Sponsor: HS

Monimail Castle (Monimail parish)

CFA

Probable corner tower and barmkin wall

NO 298 142 An evaluation was conducted of the area to the immediate N and NW of Monimail Castle, in accordance with a specification produced by the Regional Archaeologist for Fife Region. The upper part of the structure is dated to 1578, although the lower part may be earlier. Full details are lodged at the NMRS.

A previously unrecorded, probable corner tower (NO 2983 1412) was discovered, mostly buried in a substantial depth of topsoil and located about 20m to the NW of the tower house. The remains appear to have been exposed recently. The structure has a gun-loop clearly visible on its SE side, facing towards the tower house. The remains of a joining wall are clearly visible on the S side of the probable corner tower, suggesting that a curtain wall joined the corner tower with the NE of the tower house, with the gun-loop positioned to provide enfilading fire.

Resistivity survey conducted over an area of about 1250 sq m was unsuccessful in detecting archaeological remains, mainly due to the excessive depth of topsoil (over 1.5m in most places). Small trial trenches placed on the basis of extant structural remains produced evidence for possible wall foundations running SW from the corner tower. A trial trench excavated across the proposed line of the wall running between the tower house and corner tower produced no evidence for its existence.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Pitcairnie (Newburgh parish)

P Yeoman

Ice house?

NO 2379 1476 The discovery of an underground brick-lined structure with brick channels leading off was reported to the Fife Archaeological Service by Mrs Summersgill. This is in the grounds of Pitcairnie House, close to the old walled garden. The structure is believed to be an ice house.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

St Nicholas Farm, St Andrews

C Maloney (SUAT)

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Medieval leper hospital complex

NO 5170 1580 Trial excavations to the W and SW of the area excavated in 1986-7 was undertaken in advance of the sale of the land for a housing redevelopment. Further stretches of the hospital's western boundary wall were located along with substantial amounts of extra-mural activity, apparently of medieval date.

Sponsors: St Andrews University, Fife Regional Council.

St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum

E Proudfoot

12 North Street, St Andrews (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

NO 5124 1672 From October to mid-December a preliminary excavation, only 4m by 3m in area, was carried out on behalf of the Trust at this important site in the oldest part of St Andrews, where an extension to the Trust's Museum is to be built.

The John Geddy map, 16th century, shows small buildings behind the frontage and traces of these were anticipated. Below more than a metre of black earth parts of several features, including a paved floor were uncovered, below that a double pit had been dug deep into the sandy subsoil, to 3m below the modern surface. Near the top of the pit a shallow bronze bowl was found. The purpose of the pit could not be ascertained, but it had been filled with dirty ashy soil and sand among which were quantities of animal bones and pottery, some of it early, eg 13th-15th century in date. A bone tuning peg was found.

An interim report has been prepared. Archive with FAI.

FAI Record no: 16/107.

Sponsors: St Andrews Preservation Trust, HS, NE Fife District Council, Fife Regional Council, Dr M Anderson, St Andrews Heritage Services.

St Monance Salt Pans (St Monance parish)

CFA

Resistivity survey: waggon-way and workers' cottages

NO 533 017 In accordance with a specification produced by the Regional Archaeologist, resistivity survey was conducted on a narrow strip of land, of about 1 ha, bordered by a steep slope up to the N and a sharp drop to the S. A windmill is located above the

FIFE/GRAMPIAN

N slope and associated salt pans can be seen to the S, many eroding out on the cliff face. Documentary evidence suggests that the salt pans were in operation between the mid-1770s and 1823. Full details are lodged at the NMRS.

A sewage pipe running roughly NE to SW across the survey area produced a very strong signal which may have obscured any archaeological features present in its vicinity. A series of apparent structural remains, possibly workers' cottages, were detected at the western end of the survey area. A waggon-way is known to have linked a colliery on the site of the present Coal Farm with the salt pans. Its route is visible descending the N slope, but no trace was visible on the survey plot.

Seven test pits were placed over selected anomalies. Two of these were placed on the cutting for the waggon-way, and exposed deposits of compacted rubble. Test pits excavated at the W end of the survey area all contained layers of compacted rubble, which are probably associated with the traces of structures indicated by resistivity survey.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Devil's Burdens, West Lomond Hill (Strathmiglo parish)

Lithic scatter A Saville, P Yeoman

NJ 193 062 Over 100 items, mainly flint, but including two bladelets of pitchstone, have been found by Mr G Erskine and others, scattered over a wide area on the eroding southern slopes of West Lomond. Mr Erskine reported his discovery to the Fife Archaeological Service. The presence of microliths, and leaf-shaped and chisel arrowheads indicates Mesolithic and Neolithic activity. A single sherd of coarse pottery, probably prehistoric, was also found.

NMS daybook nos: DB 1993/2, 8 and 64.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, NMS.

GRAMPIAN REGION

CITY OF ABERDEEN DISTRICT

St Nicholas Triangle (Aberdeen parish) A Cameron
Medieval pits

NJ 941 062 The development of the St Nicholas Triangle has permitted an assessment to be made of an area adjacent to St Nicholas Church, the Green and Netherkirkgate. The area on Parson Gordon's map of 1661 contained both St Thomas' Hospital (1459) and The House of Correction (1636). Much of the area was disturbed by 18th and 19th-century activity and many features of this date were recorded. Under the Church Hall on St Nicholas Lane however, the bottoms of three medieval pits were excavated. No other activity of that date remained, but the medieval topography of the area has been clarified.

Sponsors: HS , Scottish Amicable Investment Managers Ltd.


Moss-side (Nigg parish) H Smith
Cropmark

NJ 937 002 An assessment excavation of a large circular cropmark (approximately 100m diameter) at Moss-side Farm, Aberdeen, was carried out by GUARD prior to proposed industrial development of the site. No significant archaeological remains were uncovered and it was clear that the circular cropmark was caused by differential drainage through glacial deposits of gravel and till.

Sponsor: RMC Properties.

Dubford (Old Machar parish) G Barclay, A Miles
Standing stone

NJ 940 130 This scheduled standing stone fell during the early part of 1993. The area Inspector and Warden of Historic Scotland re-erected it, after excavating the socket (which was featureless), in May.

Sponsor: HS 

Aberdeen City District M Greig

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Newleuchar (Peterculter parish)

NJ 790 044 Area of rig and furrow.

Moss-side (Nigg parish)

NJ 937 002 A large circular enclosure around a low rise. This feature proved to be natural on trial trenching (see above).

BANFF & BUCHAN DISTRICT

Cowfords Farm, New Aberdour (Aberdour parish) NMS
Neolithic and EBA arrowheads

NJ 871 607 Around 35 flint arrowheads were found in the 1920s during ploughing on the farm of Cowfords. They include both Neolithic leaf- and lozenge-shaped arrowheads, and EBA barbed-and-tanged ones. With finder's family – details with NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1993/65.

Castle Street, Banff (Banff parish) R Cachart (SUAT)
Urban medieval

NJ 688 640 In the western part of the site deep garden soil, in two layers, overlay natural sand. Medieval features were revealed cut into the natural sand at an average depth of 1.20m below the present surface. Both the garden soil and fills for the cuts contained medieval pottery.

The middle section of the site contained rubble infilling covered by garden soil containing 19th-century pottery. A rubble-built box drain or culvert, probably dating from the 19th century and aligned N to S was found on the eastern edge of this area.

On the eastern part of the site, close to the frontage, two layers of demolition rubble separated by a thin layer of garden soil were recorded. Below the rubble at a depth of 1.10m was a linear stone feature running E to W which contained medieval pottery and was interpreted as being an early boundary. The linear feature was cut through what appeared to be the remains of an earlier surface of mixed natural sand and dark silty sand which also contained medieval pottery.

The trial excavation was important because it demonstrated for the first time that archaeological features and deposits dating from the medieval period do survive in this part of Banff.

Sponsors: Grampian Regional Council, Department of Roads Banff and Buchan Division.

Sandyhill Road, Banff (Banff parish) J R MacKenzie (SUAT)
Medieval rural

NJ 680 630 An extensive field survey was conducted over an area of 4.625 hectares in January 1993. This was over the possible site of a Carmelite friary. A series of hand and machine excavated test pits and trenches were opened, paying particular attention to putative earthwork features. The first, a linear feature close to the southern boundary was found to be natural. The second, a platform area c0.30m², located in the central area of the field, was also found to be natural. The northern edge being defined by a natural channel.

No archaeological deposits were encountered, although a small number of residual medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered, possibly representing midden material scattered as fertiliser. Natural sand and gravels occurred at an average depth of 0.7m below ground surface.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

Bogengarrie (Cruden parish)

A Saville

Test-pits

NK 018 389 A machine-dug test-pit showed the presence of flint-rich Buchan Ridge Gravel at this location. The Gravel immediately underlies peaty topsoil without any intervening glacial till and was proved to a depth of 5.7m, which was the limit of excavation. There is no indication that flint was ever exploited at Bogengarrie.

Sponsor: NMS.

Banff and Buchan District

M Greig

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Hill of Blackford (Fyvie parish)

NJ 704 346 Large area of rig and furrow.

Hill of Little Folla

NJ 715 337 Area of rig and furrow.

Air Photographs

As the result of a winter flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified.

Full information in GRC SMR.

Bridge of Eden (King Edward parish)

NJ 693 580 Two small irregular-shaped enclosures with traces of rig and furrow. New planting on top.

Banff and Buchan District

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Backhill of Clunie (Marnoch parish)

NJ 632 510 Faint traces of rig and furrow on E slopes of hill.

Muiryfield

NJ 634 512 Cropmark of possible enclosure.

Black Law/Castlebrae

NJ 638 546 A possible ditched and embanked, double enclosure on summit of hill.

Skelmuir Hill (Old Deer parish)

A Saville

Flint extraction site

NJ 986 414 Four machine test-pits were dug to investigate the geological and archaeological deposits at this location, where previous archaeological excavations took place in 1918. One test-pit was placed so as to partially re-excavate one of the 1918 trenches and samples of knapping debris and anvilstones were recovered. Further work at this site is planned.

Sponsor: NMS.

South Auchmachar (Old Deer parish)

NMS

Neolithic carved stone ball

NJ 951 493 A neolithic carved stone ball was found in 1981 during potato-picking. It has now been claimed as Treasure Trove and acquired by the Marischal Museum. Daybook no: DB 1992/70.

Den of Boddam (Peterhead parish)

A Saville

Flint extraction site

NK 113 415 Following a survey of the Den by RCAHMS in May (see below page 116), a third season of research excavation in June – July examined an area of c130 sq m immediately SW of the 1992 excavation (see DES 1992, 35).

Machine-stripping revealed the presence of seven extraction pits, two of which – Pits 46 and 101 – were wholly within the cleared area and work was concentrated on these. Pit 46 was sub-circular in plan, with a diameter of c4m and a depth of 3m below the modern surface; Pit 101 was oval in shape, c5m by 4m, and 2.7m deep. Excavation has made it clear that the pits were originally bell-shaped, being much narrower at the surface when first dug. The present shapes result from collapse of the unstable upper edges which had been undercut when the lower flint-rich deposits were extracted. The pit floors were also irregular, the base of Pit 46 having a pronounced step on its SW side.

A buried soil was well-preserved over the N sector of the excavation area, where it had been protected by surviving upcast, but proved to be archaeological sterile.

Field-walking on the NW side of the Den produced clear evidence for the limits of extraction beyond where pitting is visible at the surface, and has also helped document the variability in flint colour related to changes in the nature of the Buchan Ridge Gravel.

Radiocarbon dates obtained from samples of the buried soil and from initial peat formation have indicated a late Neolithic (late 3rd millennium uncal BC) bracket for the flint extraction at Boddam.

Sponsors: NMS, Grampian Regional Council.

Banff and Buchan District

M Greig

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Mains of Bodychell (Pitsligo parish)

NJ 944 634 Cropmark of a circular enclosure.

NJ 946 633 Cropmark of a circular enclosure.

Bodychell

NJ 956 629 Area of rig and furrow.

32–46 High Street, Turriff (Turriff parish)

Urban medieval

J R MacKenzie (SUAT)

NJ 723 497 A trial trenching investigation was conducted, in advance of the development of a supermarket complex located within the historic core of the burgh of Turriff. The site extended to c440m². Three trenches, c1m by 12m, aligned E to W, were machine excavated in close proximity to the High Street frontage. Trench A revealed two foundation walls, aligned N to S, cut into the natural coarse sand and gravels, found c1m below ground surface.

The first wall appeared mortared and had a 19th-century date of construction. The second wall appeared clay-bonded. No direct dating evidence was recovered in association with this wall, but it may relate to a 17th-century town house, known as The Lodging that stood on the site. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recovered from Trenches B and C.

Sponsor: Safeway plc.

GORDON DISTRICT

Gordon District

M Greig

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Wardhillock (Belhelvie parish)

NJ 925 206 Cropmarks of possible enclosures with rig and furrow over the hill.

Sponsor: GRC.

School Road, Ruthven (Cairnie parish) J R MacKenzie (SUAT)
Medieval rural

NJ 506 469 Trial excavations and a resistivity survey were conducted in May 1993, in advance of a proposed housing development, in close proximity to the church and churchyard of St Carols.

GRAMPIAN

An average dark silty clay ploughsoil, 0.5m in thickness, was revealed across the site. Close to the churchyard wall, on the N side of the site, a lighter sandy clay deposit, c0.3m in thickness, was encountered. This deposit thinned out to the S where ploughsoil directly overlay natural sand and gravels. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were discovered.

The resistivity survey did not indicate the presence of any possible archaeological features.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

Gordon District

M Greig

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Glack Wood (Cluny parish)

NJ 738 110 Area of rig and furrow.

Braeneil

NJ 728 121 Area of rig and furrow.

Standingstones (Echt parish)

NJ 787 040 Long, thin rectangular embanked enclosure with area of rig and furrow.

Sponsor: GRC.

Whitestone Hill (Ellon parish)

A Saville

Test-pits

NJ 979 389 Five test-pits up to 3.5m deep were machine excavated in search of flint-bearing Buchan Ridge Gravel, without success.

Sponsor: NMS.

Air Photographs

M Greig

As a result of a winter flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified.

Full information in GRC SMR.

Millhuie Hill (Glenbuchat parish)

NJ 405 162 A sinuous bank running up side of hill.

Dunbennan (Huntly parish)

NJ 499 418 Remains of a circular enclosure plus foundations of longhouses and other enclosures.

NJ 500 415 Grass-covered footings of longhouse and enclosure.

Brownhill

NJ 537 475 Three small circular soil marks showing as lighter patches in ploughed field.

Coniecleugh

NJ 540 426 Denuded mound with two semi-circular ditches on E, emphasised by growth of broom. Traces of possible rig and furrow overlying it.

Brownhill Wood

NJ 540 475 Remains of large stone-walled, circular enclosure, one half filled with stone clearance, the other half denuded; ? sheep-fold.

80-86 High Street, Inverurie (Inverurie parish)

Urban medieval R Cachart (SUAT)

NJ 777 210 Five trenches were opened up in advance of development. Three trenches in the backlands revealed deep garden soil and subsoil over natural sand. A large pit, cut into natural, contained modern burials of two heavy horses. A small pit cut into the subsoil contained a large quantity of 19th or early 20th-century pottery sherds. Of the two trenches on the frontage, the first revealed a recently backfilled cellar, while the second showed a shallow deposit of disturbed ground over natural sands.


Sponsor: James Laing and Sons.

63 Market Place, Inverurie (Inverurie parish)

Urban medieval J R MacKenzie (SUAT)

NJ 776 215 Monitoring of contractor's foundation trenches, c0.30m to the rear of the modern street frontage, revealed c0.5m of

20th-century make-up deposit. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were discovered.

Sponsor: HS .

Gordon District

M Greig

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Middleton (Inverurie parish)

NJ 741 220 Cropmark of a ring ditch.

Lauchintilly (Kemnay parish)

NJ 736 125 Area showing faint traces of rig and furrow.

Sponsor: GRC.


Gordon District

R A Feilden

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Middleton (Inverurie parish)

NJ 742 225 Cropmark of possible ring ditches.

Sponsors: HS , GRC.

Gordon District

M Greig

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Coulburn (Kildrummy parish)

NJ 425 183 Remains of longhouses and part of an enclosure.

Chapelhill

NJ 433 171 Remains of longhouses and enclosure.

Sauchenbog

NJ 443 162 Remains of four longhouses.

Sponsor: GRC.


Gordon District

R A Feilden

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Cairnhall (Kintore parish)

NJ 783 179 Line of pits to W of stone circle remains; curve round to N.

Sponsors: HS , GRC.

Cairnhall Farm, Kintore (Kintore parish)

CFA

Probable post hole and field boundaries

NJ 786 177 Evaluative excavation of eleven trenches, of total area c575 sqm, was carried out in consultation with Grampian Regional Council, in advance of proposed gravel extraction. Full details and a plan are lodged with Grampian Regional Council.

Removal of topsoil and the upper surface of gravel/sand subsoil revealed one probable post hole and a suite of probable field boundaries, but no indication of major archaeological structures and no identifiable artefacts were recovered. Further excavation is intended should quarrying proceed.

Sponsor: Smith Milligan, Chartered Surveyors.

Allanshaw (Kintore parish)

M Greig, A N Shepherd

Short cist

NJ 779 194 A short cist was discovered while digging in a garden, c10.75m NE of one of the avenue stones leading to Broomend of Crichtie Henge. A large cracked capstone 1.40m by 1m by 0.16m thick overlay the cist. This in turn had been covered by a small cairn of water-rounded stones. The cist was well built with clay luting in the corners, forming tight joints. No artefacts or skeletal material were found within the infilled cist.

Sponsor: GRC.

Mill of Lumphart (Meldrum parish)

P C Desmond

Possible incised stone

NJ 968 272 This stone 2m high now stands besides a late

18th-century mill, but has been removed from its original setting in a local field (exact location unknown). The incised outline of a face is visible on the lower half of the stone.

West Skilmafilly

NJ 893 396 Area of rig and furrow.
Sponsor: GRC.

Air Photographs

As a result of a winter flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified.

Full information in GRC SMR.

New Merdrum (Rhynie parish)

NJ 463 292 Area of rig and furrow.

Gordon District

M Greig

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Meldrum House (Meldrum parish)

NJ 809 290 Circular enclosure with slightly raised bank; possible adjoining enclosure.

Sessnie (Methlick parish)

NJ 875 370 Area of rig and furrow.

Skelmonae

NJ 887 395 Faint traces of rig and furrow.

Dalrossach Hill (Towie parish)

CFA

Pre-afforestation survey

The following sites were surveyed in October 1992 in a c50 ha area proposed for afforestation. Full details are in a report lodged

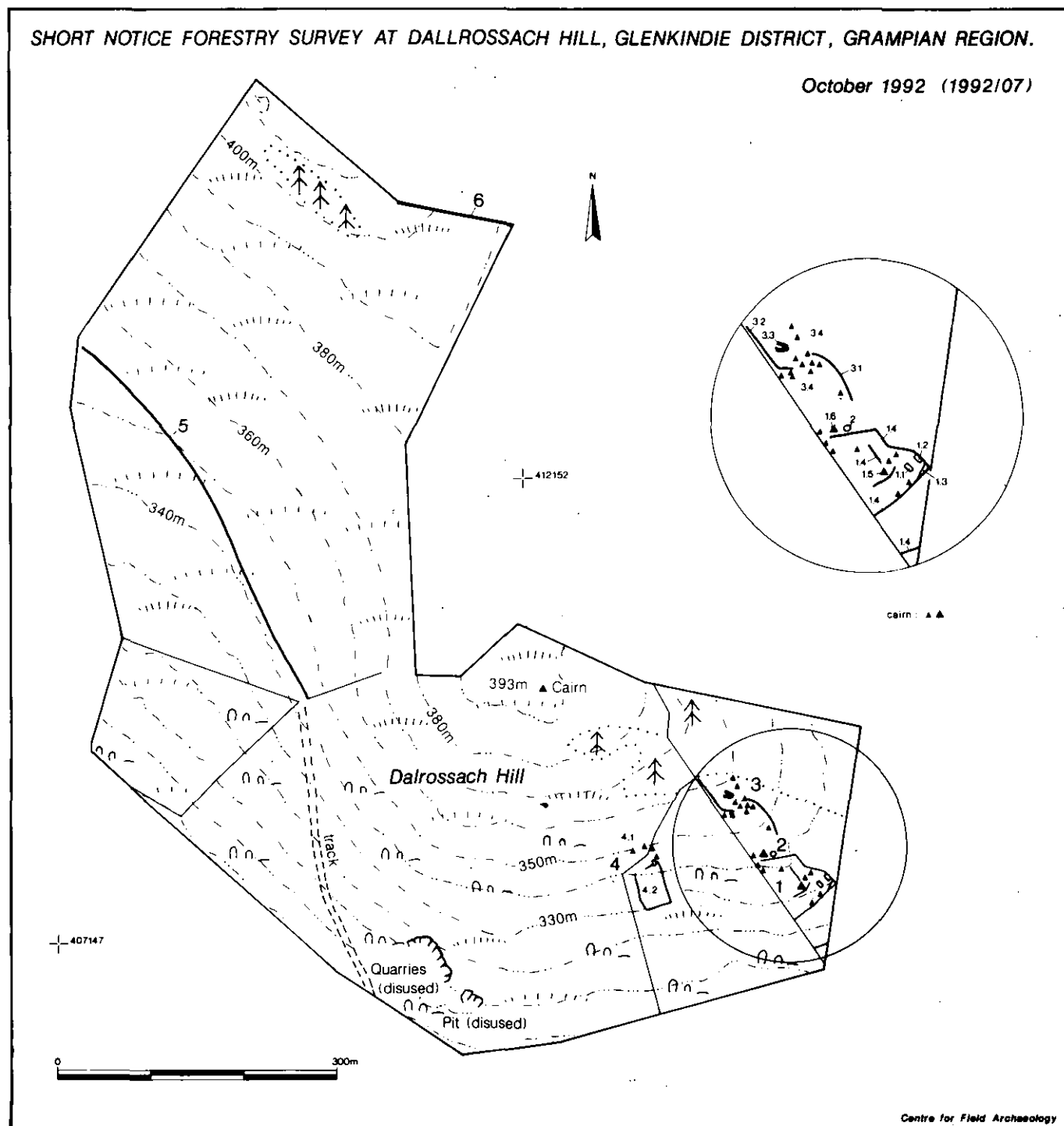


Fig 9. Dalrossach Hill.

GRAMPIAN

at the NMRS. Monument numbers refer to those shown on the accompanying plan (see Fig 9).

01 NJ 415 147 (area) A series of three stone-built structures lay within a series of lynchets and field banks, surviving as low partially overgrown stone foundations. At least eleven small to large cairns, comprising probably both prehistoric burial cairns and more recent field clearance, were also located within this area.

02 NJ 4148 1479 A 6m diameter stone circle comprising seven stones and a gap for a possible eighth. A more detailed report on this new monument is currently being produced.


03 NJ 414 148 Two dilapidated and overgrown drystone dykes, a large rubble pile (10m by 6m) with traces of wall faces within, possibly a collapsed building or enclosure, and twelve small grass-covered cairns (typically 4m in diameter) lie at this location. The cairns may represent either prehistoric burial or field clearance activity.

04 NJ 4134 1475 Three sides of a dilapidated rectilinear drystone enclosure survive at this location. Four stone cairns (2m to 7m in diameter) lie to the N of the enclosure.

05 NJ 4072 1533 to NJ 4097 1497 Field bank.

06 NJ 4105 1549 to NJ 4119 1547 Footings of a drystone dyke.

07 NJ 4122 1497 Conical memorial to General Sir Alexander Leith, erected in 1908, annotated as 'cairn' on plan.

Sponsor: HS 

Air Photographs

M Greig

As a result of a winter flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified.

Full information in GRC SMR.

Millhuie Hill (Towie parish)

NJ 408 163 A small circular bank ? hut circle/sheep stell.

NJ 410 160 Area of rig and furrow with earthen banks.

NJ 411 159 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

NJ 409 162 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

Dalrossach

NJ 411 153 Small rectangular enclosure.

NJ 413 151 Remains of a circular, ditched enclosure.

Ardler Wood

NJ 414 156 Remains of longhouses and enclosure.

NJ 416 155 Remains of longhouses with enclosure.

Allt Dobhrain

NJ 417 153 Remains of a longhouse and enclosure.

Roman Hill

NJ 419 178 Embanked enclosure; sub-oval shape; lies on a shelf on the S shoulder of the hill.

Corrie of Morlich

NJ 442 155 Remains of longhouses and an enclosure.

NJ 443 155 Sub-rectangular enclosure in marshy area. May be remains of a homestead moat; possible internal feature.

Gordon District

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Millhuie Hill (Towie parish)

NJ 403 169 Remains of a longhouse and part of an enclosure.

Craig-na-Gour

NJ 402 170 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

NJ 400 171 Remains of longhouses and enclosure.

Cradle Howe

NJ 400 174 Remains of longhouses and enclosure.

Allt Dubhrain

NJ 412 155 Remains of longhouse and part of an enclosure.

Dalrossach

NJ 411 154 Sub-circular enclosure showing as a cropmark.

Sponsor: GRC.

Montgarrie (Tullynessle & Forbes parish)

S Carter

Site of souterrain

NJ 5756 1779 An archaeological assessment, undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in Mill Field, Montgarrie failed to locate any features of archaeological interest. The field extends to within 15m of the reported site of a souterrain (NMRS site NJ51NE 13).

Sponsor: Michael Gilmour Associates, 32 Albert Street, Aberdeen.

AB1 1XR

Pitmedden Great Garden (Udny parish)

NTS

Evaluation

NJ 885 280 Historical sources suggest an upper pair of parterres between the present lower formal garden and Pitmedden House. This evaluation attempted to locate these features in advance of new planting, but neither of the main trenches contained any direct evidence of previous parterres.

Sponsor: NTS.

KINCARDINE & DEESIDE DISTRICT

Air Photographs

M Greig

As a result of a summer flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified. Full details in GRC SMR.

Tomachallich (Aboyne & Glentanar parish)

NO 477 997 Remains of possible enclosure showing as irregular banks forming a rough circular shape.

Duchery Beg

NO 511 940 Small multi-vallate oval enclosure with at least seven banks. May be folly or unusual forestry ploughing.

Mount St Ternan (Banchory-Ternan parish)

I Shepherd

Flint point

NO 693 961 Triangular point of red flint, with steep retouch on two long edges and a curved break across distal end; 35mm long by 19mm width.

Air Photographs

M Greig

As the result of a summer flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified. Full information in GRC SMR.

Cairneywhin (Banchory-Ternan parish)

NO 710 993 Circular cropmarks; either ring ditches or possible feed bin stands.

Anniston (Bervie parish)

NO 805 721 Small ring ditch cropmark.

NO 803 722 Linear cropmarks; also possible rig and furrow.

Seaview Terrace, Gourdon (Bervie parish)

Long cist

NO 830 708 Remains of a long cist; badly damaged by JCB while trench cutting. Substantial part of skeleton was lifted prior to archaeological examination. After cleaning, a few small basal slabs could be seen, enough to give a length of c1.60m. All that remained of the body *in situ* was part of the spinal column and a scapula. The body had been placed with head at W end facing E. The skeleton was that of a male between 25 and 35 years old, 5ft 5in to 5ft 6in tall. The bones are deposited in Anatomy Department, Marischall College, Aberdeen.

Sponsor: GRC.

Air Photographs

M Greig

As the result of a summer flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified. Full information in GRC SMR.

Northbrae (Birse parish)

NO 571 970 Large rectangular cropmark; possible wide ditch of a homestead moat, with gap in NE side.

Northbrae Croft

NO 578 974 Possible ditched circular enclosure.

Mains of Midstrath

NO 590 954 Possible pit alignment; also a circular.

NO 590 953 Cropmark in field to S.

Kincardine and Deeside District

R A Feilden

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Upper Tillygarmond (Birse parish)

NO 630 940 Remains of a depopulated settlement.
Sponsors: HS [] GRC.

Air Photographs

M Greig

As the result of a summer flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified. Full information in GRC SMR.

Allanmore (Crathie & Braemar parish)

NO 131 918 Remains of at least three longhouses along foot of steep slope.

NO 134 918 Wide trace of possible large circular enclosure.

Castleton

NO 155 920 Grass-covered footings of depopulated settlement on lower slopes of Creag Choinnich.

Kelloch

NO 185 915 Semi-circular earthen bank; uncertain origin.

Balnoe

NO 212 939 Remains of enclosures and longhouses.

NO 214 938 Remains of farmstead, longhouses and enclosures.

Creag a' Chlamhain

NO 268 957 Remains of a sub-circular, stone-walled enclosure on hill top. Possible remains of a rampart enclosing crag to S.

Air Photographs

M Greig

As the result of a winter flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified.

Full information in GRC SMR.

Bogton (Drumoak parish)

NO 811 992 Cropmark of a ring ditch with faint trace of a larger circular enclosure immediately to N.

West Mulloch (Durriss parish)

CFA

This settlement site was surveyed in March 1993 within a c3 ha area in advance of the construction of a platform of hard standing. The complex of archaeological remains is recorded in the NMRS as NO 79 SW 26. Full details of the present survey are lodged with the NMRS. Monument numbers refer to those on the accompanying site plan (see Fig 10).

01 NO 7263 9204 A sub-rectangular enclosure defined by turf-covered stone banks is present at this location. It is 16m long and 12m wide and is bounded by two opposed L-shaped banks 1m to 2.5m wide and 0.5m high.

02 NO 7262 9202 This is a rectangular structure, 11m long, and 4m to 4.5m wide. It has two chambers, and the S chamber has a possible entrance 1m wide on its W side.

03 NO 7264 9199 This is a C-shaped structure 6.6m long N to S, and 5m wide. It is bounded by turf-covered stone banks 1m wide, and 0.3m to 0.4m high and has a possible entrance, 1m wide, in the centre of its E side. A structure on the other side of

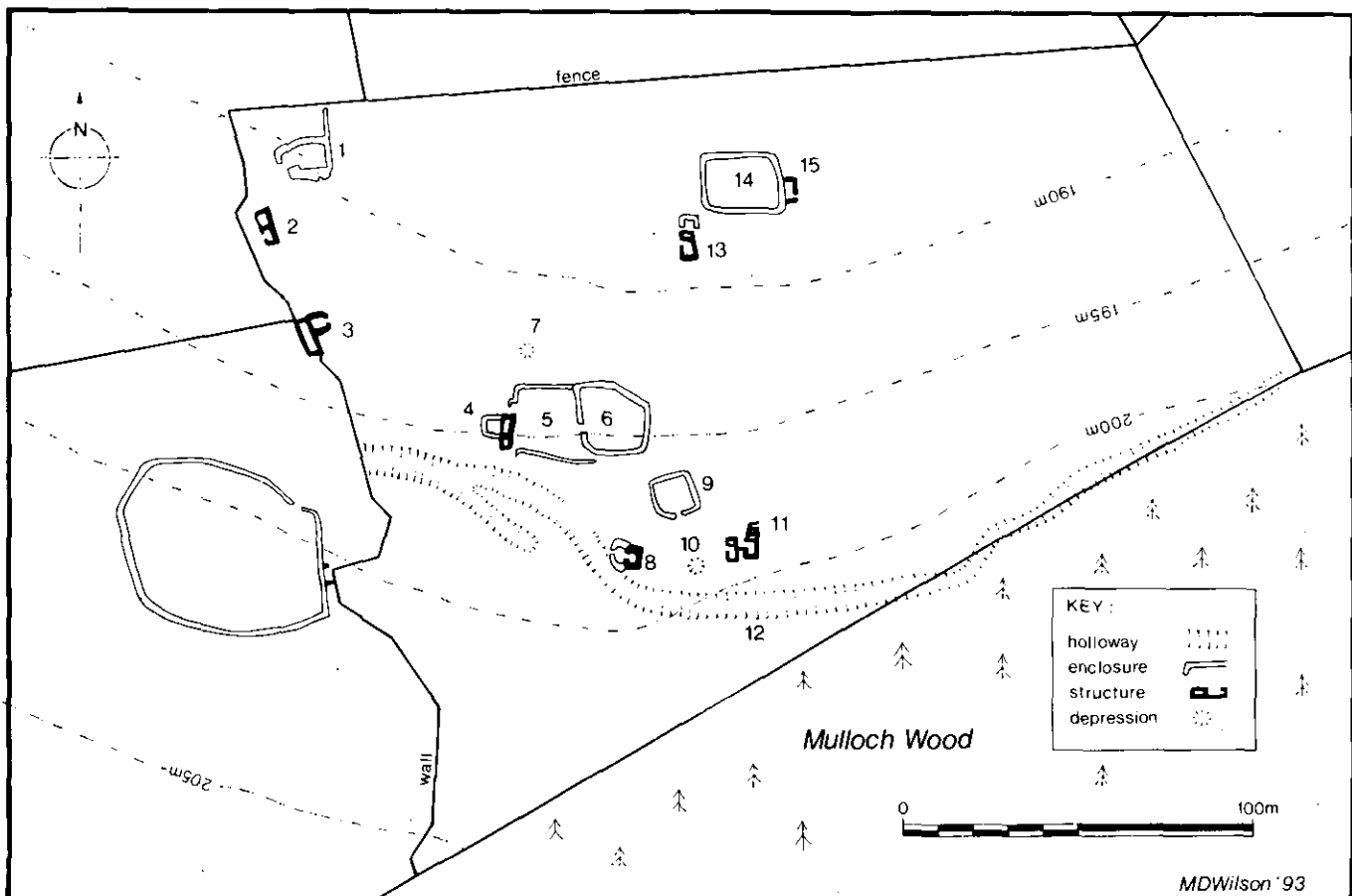


Fig 10. West Mulloch.

GRAMPIAN

the modern dyke appears to have been a rectangular building, 13m long.

04 NO 7269 9196 This is an L-shaped, tripartite structure which forms the W side of enclosure (05). It consists of a rectangular building 10m long N to S, and 3m to 4.5m wide, divided into two parts, with a possible entrance in the W side. Immediately W of this entrance there is another structure, 6m long N to S, and 4m wide.

05 NO 7270 9196 This yard is 20m long N to S, and 19m wide. It consists of two drystone banks, 0.5m to 1m wide and 0.5m high, which form the N and S sides of the area between structure (04) and enclosure (06).

06 NO 7272 9196 This is a large sub-rectangular enclosure 22m long N to S, and 20m wide. It is bounded by a drystone wall 2m wide and 0.5m to 1m high. There is a 2m wide entrance in the W side, which leads into the yard (05).

07 NO 7269 9198 This is a circular depression, 3m to 3.5m in diameter and 1m deep, which may be stone lined. Its function is unclear: it could be either a well or a kiln.

08 NO 7272 9192 This is a sub-rectangular structure, 7m long and 4m wide, which has a small enclosure 8m long and 5m wide attached to its W side.

09 NO 7273 9194 This is a square enclosure with sides 13m long. It is bounded by a drystone dyke 1m to 1.5m wide and 0.5m to 0.8m high. There is an entrance, 1.5m wide, in the centre of the S side.


10 NO 7274 9191 This is a depression 3m to 4m in diameter and 1m deep which may be stone lined. A large natural boulder forms part of its S side. Its function is unclear: it could be either a well or a kiln.

11 NO 7276 9193 These are two sub-rectangular structures which lie beside each other and may be joined. The eastern one measures 11.5m long and 3m to 4.5m wide and is divided into three parts. The eastern structure is 7m long by 3m wide and is divided into two parts.

12 NO 7265 9195 – NO 7291 9199 This is a length of hollow-way which runs E to W across the area. It is 3.5m wide and is between 1m to 1.5m deep for the majority of its length, although to S of the yard (05) it forms a terrace rather than a gully.

13 NO 7274 9201 This is a sub-rectangular structure 7m to 8m long and 4m to 4.5m wide. It is constructed of drystone walls 0.5m to 1m wide and 0.7m high and is divided into two. To the N of this structure there is an associated enclosure formed by a C-shaped bank, 1m to 2m wide and 0.5m high.

14 NO 7275 9203 This is a rectangular enclosure with rounded corners, bounded by a drystone bank 1m to 2m wide and 0.5m high. It measures 25m long, E to W, and 18m wide.

15 NO 7276 9203 This is a rectangular structure, 7.5m long and 3.5m to 4m wide. Its W wall is formed by the E end of enclosure (14). There is an entrance, 1m wide, at the SE corner, on the E side. Sponsor: HS 

Air Photographs

M Greig

As the result of a summer flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified. Full information in GRC SMR.

Dallyfour (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NO 357 950 Thin dark trace of circular enclosure with internal features.

Torphantrick Wood

NO 419 974 Small depopulated settlement.

Kincardine and Deeside District

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Cossack Burn (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NO 267 998 Remains of longhouses and enclosure.

Megen Burn

NO 312 908 Remains of depopulated settlement.

Air Photographs

As the result of a winter flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified.

Full information in GRC SMR.

Choc Chalmac (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 262 005 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

Glen Cairn

NJ 264 015 Remains of at least three longhouses.

Remicras

NJ 266 003 Remains of at least three longhouses and enclosures.

Choc Chalmac

NJ 269 004 Remains of longhouses and enclosure.

NJ 269 006 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

Rineten

NJ 272 004 Remains of longhouses.

NJ 273 000 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

Loinahau

NJ 277 009 Remains of longhouses.

Rineten

NJ 277 004 Remains of farmstead and row of longhouses.

Tullochmacarrick

NJ 280 011 Remains of farmstead, longhouses and enclosures.

Morven Lodge

NJ 333 031 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

NJ 336 034 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

NJ 339 027 Footings of a small rectangular building/enclosure.

NJ 340 030 Footings of longhouses.

Morven Burn

NJ 343 027 Remains of longhouse.

NJ 344 028 Remains of a longhouse.

Air Photographs

As the result of a summer flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified. Full information in GRC SMR.

Wester Micras (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NO 281 955 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

Torgalter

NO 288 959 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

Spittal of Glenmuick

NO 308 849 Depopulated settlement. Remains of at least 15 longhouses and enclosures.

Craggan Hill

NO 310 859 Remains of two longhouses, a small rectangular enclosure attached to a sub-oval enclosure.

Bealachodhar

NO 316 870 Remains of a depopulated settlement.

Aucholzie

NO 343 903 Remains of longhouses.

NO 340 905 Denuded remains of an enclosure.

NO 348 905 Denuded remains of an enclosure in area of new felling.

Glenbardy

NO 351 997 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

The Shiels (Garvock parish)

NO 747 723 Area of rig and furrow.

Burnieshag (Fordoun parish)

NO 705 812 Remains of large rectangular lime kiln with ramp on W and three arched entrances on E side.

Bogheadley (Fetteresso parish)

NO 807 894 Remains of longhouses.

Bank Hill

NO 811 915 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

Bawdy Craig

NO 818 920 Remains of farmstead and longhouses.

Smallburn

NO 827 910 Remains of longhouses and enclosure.

Trees

NO 827 945 Remains of longhouses, a circular enclosure and rectangular enclosures.

Hawkhill Wood

NO 833 945 Area of rig and furrow with sub-rectangular enclosure overlying part of rigs.

Hill of Mains

NO 830 911 Remains of field banks.

Berry Top

NO 859 960 Area of rig and furrow.

Air Photographs

As the result of a winter flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified.

Full information in GRC SMR.

Townhead (Kincardine O'Neil parish)

NJ 578 012 Complex of irregular fields with central area containing remains of circular, stone-walled enclosure/?hut and traces of other circular structures beside it.

Kincardine and Deeside District

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Craigenhigh (Kincardine O'Neil parish)

NJ 617 084 Field system and enclosure: a complex series of banks with a large sub-circular enclosure.

Air Photographs

As the result of a winter flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified.

Full information in GRC SMR.

Law of Lumgair (Dunnottar parish)

NO 853 817 Cropmark of two parallel lines.

NO 851 815 Cropmark of a possible ring ditch.

NO 852 816 NE angle of a large rectilinear enclosure, with gap in NW side; showing as a thin trace.

NO 853 814 Cropmark of a possible souterrain.

Uras (Dunnottar parish)

NO 869 819 Thin dark trace of a sub-circular enclosure.

NO 870 816 Wide trace of a rectangular cropmark with possible internal features ? homestead moat.

Muirtown of Barras (Kinneff parish)

NO 837 815 Cropmark of a possible ring ditch or henge; showing as a slightly raised bank with gap on NE and SW sides. Possible internal feature.

Mains of Haulkerton Wood (Laurencekirk parish)

Late medieval castle J R MacKenzie (SUAT)

NO 712 731 A resistivity survey and trial excavations were carried out in July 1993, prior to potential development of an area c2 hectares.

In the NW corner of the Mains of Haulkerton Wood, under a shallow topsoil profile of c0.3m, fragmentary foundation wall remains were located cut into the natural clay. From documentary evidence, the remains correspond to the supposed location of the late medieval Castle of Haulkerton. They demonstrate that the castle was extensively robbed out in the late 18th century and also partially disturbed by 20th-century dumping. The shallow foundation remains of a possible barmkin wall were also found.

Three 19th-century linear agricultural field banks were observed in the southern half of the wood.

Sponsor: Mr J Medlock (Landowner).


Kincardine and Deeside District

R A Feilden

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Balmakewan (Marykirk parish)

NO 663 668 Circular enclosure just within or overlain by rampart of Roman Camp.

Sponsors: HS , GRC.

Air Photographs

M Greig

As the result of a winter flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified.

Full information in GRC SMR.

Hilton (Peterculter parish)

NO 820 990 Cropmark of a ring ditch.

Air Photographs

As the result of a summer flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified. Full information in GRC SMR.

Burn of Rhoda (Strachan parish)

NO 682 919 Possible double-ditched circular enclosure cut by later fence.

Broomhill of Morpie (St Cyrus parish)

NO 725 641 Linear and small rectilinear cropmarks.

Kincardine and Deeside District

R A Feilden


The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Pitdelphin (Strachan parish)

NO 651 912 Rectilinear cropmark: ? possible homestead moat.

Scolty

NO 676 934 Large rectilinear enclosure lying E to W.

Sponsors: HS , GRC.

MORAY DISTRICT**Air Photographs**

M Greig

As the result of a winter flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified.

Full information in GRC SMR.

Torniechelt (Cabrach parish)

NJ 380 280 Remains of farmstead, longhouses and enclosure.

Auchmair

NJ 390 281 Square enclosure (? reservoir) plus a large sub-rectangular enclosure with possible internal features.

Bank of Corinacy

NJ 390 293 Remains of farmstead, longhouses and enclosures.

Burn of Hillock

NJ 404 321 Large circular, stone-walled enclosure/sheepfold.

Tomnaven

NJ 410 331 Large circular, stone-walled enclosure/sheepfold.

Moray District

C Sangster

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

Duffus Castle (Duffus parish)

NJ 190 673 Two coins found by metal detector. A John Balliol 1/2d (2nd coinage) and a Robert III half-groat (heavy coinage 2nd issue, Edinburgh).

GRAMPIAN

Moray District


R A Feilden

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Easter Manbeen (Elgin parish)

NJ 190 585 Ring ditch.

NJ 190 584 Semi-circular ditch with possible internal feature: other circular feature to the SE.

Sponsors: HS  GRC.

Moray District

M Greig

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.


Bilbohall Farm (Elgin parish)

NJ 207 617 Cropmark of a circular enclosure with faint trace of a possible ditch round base of low rise.

Thunderton House, Elgin (Elgin parish) R Cachart (SUAT)

Urban medieval

NJ 214 627 A watching brief, on a foundation trench for a wall, revealed remains of a former cobbled surface containing 19th-century pottery. A drain which appeared to be contemporary with Thunderton House was observed at the eastern end of the trench. It was constructed of channelled slabs covered by flat slabs. Natural was reached at a depth of 0.55m below existing surface. It was concluded that the 0.40m depth of deposit over the natural may preserve archaeological evidence elsewhere along the S side of the High Street.

Sponsor: HS 

A96 East Road, Tyock Industrial Estate, Elgin (Elgin parish)

Site of medieval leper hospital R Coleman (SUAT)

NJ 226 627 An assessment was carried out in advance of major roadworks on the A96 Aberdeen to Inverness trunk road.

The threatened area lay outwith the medieval core of the royal burgh of Elgin, but close to the supposed site of the medieval leper hospital. Only one possible medieval deposit was found: a cultivation slot dated by a single pottery sherd. Modern landscaping and the insertion of services by the side of the main road has removed virtually all traces of medieval stratigraphy.

Sponsor: Scottish Office Industry Dept. Roads Directorate.

213–225 High Street, Elgin (Elgin parish)

Medieval street frontage J R MacKenzie (SUAT)

NJ 213 627 An examination was carried out for two weeks in September 1993, in advance of the development of shop and office units. An area measuring 7m by 14m, aligned E to W, was opened close to the street frontage.

Three phases of activity were identified. The earliest was represented by a series of elongated pits cut into the natural coarse sand. Locally produced Redware pottery sherds were recovered from the fills of these pits, dating them to no later than the 15th century. The function of these pits is unclear, but one possible use may have been for the retrieval of coarse sand, perhaps for building purposes. The presence of the pits implies that the site was vacant during this time and may relate to a period prior to burgh expansion.

The site then appears to have been scarped down slightly, truncating these earlier features and reducing the profile of the natural sand. This action was possibly part of later development represented by a series of deposits and features dated to the 18th to 19th centuries.

Several structural features, hearths, burnt layers and quantities of slag indicate industrial activity on the site during this period.

The site then appears to have been slightly reduced again, prior to 20th-century development of a garage and forecourt, only recently demolished.


Sponsor: Robertson Construction Group.

88–94 High Street, Forres (Forres parish) R Cachart (SUAT)

Medieval town centre
NJ 037 588 Six pits were opened up in the vennels on either side of the property block and one pit was excavated in the backlands. Archaeological remains were recorded in the N vennel and in the backlands. No excavation was carried out in the pends on the High Street frontage.

The building was partially basemented and had been constructed on natural sand. No relevant archaeological deposits were seen in the pits against the foundations. In the vennel on the N side of the property *in situ* archaeological deposits and features in the form of cuts and fills were recorded in a trench, 14m back from the High Street frontage. Several interesting sherds of medieval pottery, believed to date from the 13th century, were recovered from the deposits. The nature of the lower stratigraphy suggested that a boundary ditch may have existed down the centre of the vennel. The archaeology reached a maximum depth of 0.70m and was confined to a strip about 0.70m wide down the centre of the vennel. The S side of the strip had been totally truncated by several service trenches.

A test pit in the backlands on the E side of the property revealed a linear feature constructed with medium-sized stone fragments and what appeared to be a floor surface. Some 19th-century pottery sherds were found.

Sponsor: HS 

Royanville, Gordon Road, Forres (Forres parish)

Medieval town, archdeacon's manse

NJ 035 589 The Trust undertook trial work, on the supposed location of the archdeacon's manse, in advance of a residential development. A manse on this site was reputedly burned by the Wolf of Badenoch in 1390. Various references in the burgh court records imply that there was a succession of early buildings here.

The Trust excavated and recorded two trenches. The upstanding section of the site's southern boundary was also investigated and recorded. The excavations revealed that natural sand deposits sloped down to the W, where they were overlain by waterlogged silty sand and peat which represented the former course of the Mosset Burn. Archaeological deposits appeared to indicate that levelling and consolidation had occurred over the burn. Cobbled surfaces, robbed foundation trenches, a barrel well, soakaway and a petrol storage tank were also encountered. Some residual medieval pottery was recovered. No evidence of substantial early structures was encountered.

Sponsor: Mr Woodward (Developer).

Moray District

W Anderson

The following sites have been reported to Grampian Region SMR.

Burn of Knocknashalg (Inveravon parish)

NJ 197 352 On a gentle NW-facing slope, the remains of a lime kiln.

Bolldow Wood

NJ 199 358 On a gentle SE-facing slope a disused lime kiln.

Tombae

NJ 218 254 On a SW-facing river terrace, the remains of a small mill and lade.

NJ 226 255 On a S-facing river terrace, the grass-covered footings of a long rectangular building with a rectangular enclosure adjoining. ? Possible Chapel/Church.

Sponsor: Crown Estates.

Moray District

M Greig

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Gallow Hill (Inveravon parish)

NJ 182 290 Rectangular enclosure with slightly rounded corners, showing as a dark trace.

Nevie Farm

NJ 210 276 Cropmark of a possible homestead moat.

Wester Claggan

NJ 217 264 Area of possible rig and furrow.

Nethertown (Inveravon parish)

Stone circle

NJ 185 291 A small stone circle standing on a ridge, with possible small recumbent stone. Observed from distance so further investigation required.

Sponsor: GRC.

Ballindalloch Estate (Inveravon parish)

CFA

Pre-afforestation survey

The following sites were surveyed in October 1992 within a c200 ha area in advance of afforestation. Full details are in a report lodged with the NMRS.

NJ 206 367 Over 80 cairns, typically 6m in diameter, lie in a field just to the S of the Tomnaglein plantation. The discovery of a cist at this location in 1865 suggests that at least some of the cairns are prehistoric burial structures.

NJ 2015 3655 An annular enclosure bounded by low turf-covered walls (10m diameter), with a probable entrance in the W side.

NJ 2095 3605 Two field banks run NE to SW, parallel with the modern trackway.

NJ 2100 3620 Two small turf-covered cairns lay E of the Burn of Tommore. Others may have remained undetected in dense vegetation.

NJ 2090 3575 Corn-drying kiln (6m diameter) associated with the ruined *Lyneriach farmstead*.

NJ 2045 3575 Turf-covered dyke, running NW to SE.


NJ 2030 3530 Two parallel 15m long stone spreads, probably of modern origin.

NJ 2000 3635 Turf-covered remains of two longhouses and a series of small circular and larger rectangular enclosures lie c200m N of Bolldow. None of these structures is recorded on the Ordnance Survey first edition 6in coverage.

NJ 2040 3525 Building (21m by 5m, orientated N to S), and kiln immediately to its E (3m diameter).

NJ 2010 3635 Two-chambered building (12m by 4m, orientated NE to SW) and associated enclosure (15m by 7m).

NJ 2020 3640 Rectangular stone platform (30m by 6m), probably modern.

Sponsor: HS 

Knockando Estate (Knockando parish)

Pre-afforestation survey

The following sites were surveyed in March 1993 within a c250 ha area in advance of afforestation. Full details are lodged with the NMRS.


NJ 1610 4280 A low, earth-banked, rectilinear enclosure measuring 5m by 3.5m, abuts the remains of a stone dyke.

NJ 160 424 (centre) This is a cairnfield containing approximately 250 turf-covered cairns, ranging between 2m and 6m in diameter.

NJ 1610 4255 This is a rubble spread 35m long, 10m wide and 0.5m high. It is probably of recent origin.

NJ 1580 4240 This dish-shaped, shallow hollow has a diameter of about 30m and is approximately 2m deep. It represents the remains of a sand pit.


NJ 1600 4230 This is a series of four or five lynchets running N to S and from 50m to 125m in length. They never exceed a height of approximately 0.3m or a width of c4m, and are poorly defined in places.

Sponsor: HS 

Balvenie Castle (Mortlach parish)

R Murdoch

NJ 326 408 The installation of a power supply into the castle's NE round tower was preceded by a watching brief during trenching along an existing cable track, parallel with the N curtain wall; and by the archaeological excavation of trenches into the tower and across its floor at ground level. Little of archaeological interest was uncovered within any of these trenches which were 0.30m wide and 0.30m to 0.50m deep. Work undertaken by Scotia Archaeology Ltd.

Sponsor: HS 

Moray District

M Greig

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC.

Bellandy (Mortlach parish)

NJ 288 318 Area of rig and furrow on semi-improved land.

Air Photographs

As the result of a winter flying programme, sponsored by the Royal Commission, the following sites have been identified.

Full information in GRC SMR.

Barlatch (Rothiemay parish)

NJ 549 478 Denuded remains of stone-walled enclosure.

NJ 550 474 Earthen bank and small grass-covered mounds.

Woodend of Barlatch

NJ 551 475 Denuded remains of longhouses and attached enclosure; also a small rise in same field to NW.

Corस्कellie (Rothiemay parish)

A Miles

Cup and ring-marked boulder

NJ 558 475 In 1990, Mr Robertson, Corस्कellie, when clearing ground for a new farm building, turned over a large boulder with many cup-marks on its lower face. It had been set up on a bank with other unmarked boulders, between the public road and the new building, close to where it was found.

The stone is wedge-shaped, 1.1m thick at the top, 0.15m at the bottom and measures 1.9m by 2.7m across the widest and longest parts of the carved face. There are at least 56 cup-marks, ranging from 5cm to 19cm in diameter. About a quarter (mostly on one half of the stone) have a tail between the cup and the ring, and many of the cups in this half are symmetrically deeper at one side, with small weathered grooves on the opposite side. Three parallel narrow veins of quartzite cross the cup-marked face.

Spynie Palace (Spynie parish)

J Lewis

NJ 230 658 There were three principal areas of investigation during the 1993 season of excavation: the interior of the SW tower ('Davy's Tower'); the SW corner of the courtyard, adjacent to Davy's Tower; and the N side of the courtyard, against the S wall of the N range.

SW tower Removal of a thin deposit of modern detritus at first floor level revealed a layer of voided rubble and loose mortar, infilling the space between the underlying vaulted cellars and the flagged floor of the hall. Only a few broken flags now project from the inside faces of the walls. In the NE corner of the room, the foundations were revealed of the sole stair that links this level with the upper storeys of the tower. These foundations of massive dry-stone rubble had been built directly upon the vault of the circular basement below.


SW courtyard A mound of 19th/20th-century rubble was partially removed from the E face of the SW tower in 1988; this task was completed in 1993. This exposed the foundations of the tower, below which were the fragmentary remains of a masonry building that appears to have been destroyed by fire. On the evidence of large quantities of window glass and pottery associated with the demolished building, its construction probably dates to the 14th

GRAMPIAN/HIGHLAND

century. The foundations of another masonry building had been cut into the subsoil nearby. There was no indication as to the function or date of this small building although its resemblance to the truncated walls below the tower suggests that the two structures may have been contemporary.

Between the tower and the S range there were several post holes cut into the subsoil. There was also a number of larger pits, perhaps evidence of a substantial timber structure that pre-dated the extant masonry buildings of the palace.

N courtyard Limited investigations within this area in 1987 and in 1992 demonstrated that the steep slope against which the S wall of the N range had been built had been levelled, mostly with midden deposits. The proposed rebuilding of a large stretch of the wall prompted the excavation of much of that material which proved to contain huge quantities of animal bones and substantial amounts of pottery. Most of the latter appeared to be of 15th and 16th-century dates.

Sponsor: HS 

NH 901 094	Lochan Mor	Fort with stock enclosures
NH 898 092	Lochan Mor	Settlement
NH 898 093	Lochan Mor	Steading
NH 898 095	Lochan Mor	Settlement
NH 901 096	Lochan Mor	Steading
NH 897 103	The Loist	Settlement
NH 897 101	The Loist	Steading
NH 893 099	Tom na hurich	Earthwork
NH 912 085	Whitewell	Modified hut circles
NH 915 087	Whitewell	Hut circle
NH 916 087	Whitewell	Hut circles
NH 912 088	Balvattan	Settlement

HIGHLAND REGION

BADENOCH & STRATHSPEY DISTRICT

Rothiemurchus Estate (Duthil & Rothiemurchus parish)

Survey T C Welsh

Fieldwork was carried out on the low part of the Rothiemurchus Estate S of the River Druiie, by permission of the proprietor. Full details have been deposited with the NMRS.

NH 893 071	Loch Gamnha	Homestead
NH 893 071	Loch Gamnha	Dun
NH 892 068	Loch Gamnha	Foundations
NH 891 066	Loch Gamnha	Enclosure
NH 894 072	Loch an Eilein	Defended stock enclosures
NH 895 083	Loch an Eilein	Homestead
NH 898 082	Loch an Eilein	Homestead
NH 897 082	Loch an Eilein	Settlement
NH 897 082	Loch an Eilein	Foundations
NH 897 081	Loch an Eilein	Quadranted mound
NH 897 085	Loch an Eilein	Mill
NH 899 082	Forest Cottage	Homestead
NH 888 074	Kennapol	Homestead
NH 886 098	The Doune	Earthwork
NH 894 089	Creaga' Mhuilein	Homestead
NH 893 091	Creaga' Mhuilein	Cairns, structure
NH 894 092	Creaga' Mhuilein	Enclosure
NH 889 068	Creagan Ruighe Dhugail	Cairn
NH 888 070	Creaga' Chait	Cairn
NH 890 093	The Drum	Cairn
NH 889 093	The Drum	Enclosures
NH 888 093	The Drum	Possible dun
NH 895 092	Upper Milton	Steading
NH 896 092	Upper Milton	Steading
NH 895 091	Upper Milton	Foundation
NH 893 095	Milton	Possible mill
NH 894 092	Milton Bridge	Mill lade
NH 905 094	Croft	Steadings
NH 903 094	Croft	Structure
NH 899 086	Rieonachan	Dun
NH 900 087	Rieonachan	Settlement
NH 900 089	Cairn Valley	Homestead
NH 902 089	Cairn	Settlement

CAITHNESS DISTRICT

Bay of Sannick (Canisbay parish) T Pollard, P Humphreys
Midden deposit

ND 397 733 A small knoll, situated on a raised beach terrace in the bay of Sannick, was found to contain a midden deposit which included marine shells and fragments of stone. Material had been collected from sheep eroded sections by P Humphreys over a period of years, including bones and potsherds. A cut feature was visible in the eroding section and may, along with a quantity of stone, provide evidence for a structural element to the site. The site has been heavily eroded and appears to represent only a small portion of a more substantial site which appears to date from the Iron Age or later.

Bay of Sannick (Canisbay parish)

Possible Mesolithic lithics

ND 396 734 Over a period of several years a number of lithics have been collected by P Humphreys from the rear of the beach in the bay of Sannick, to the W of Duncansby Head. A recent visit to the site by both contributors and students from Glasgow University resulted in the recovery of around 35 further lithics. The collection consists exclusively of flint and includes, scrapers, cores, blades and flakes, but is dominated by waste material. Some calcinated animal bone was also recovered. The material appears to have washed down onto the beach from the raised beach terrace which rises up immediately to its rear. Though the interpretation of such a small sample of material is subject to severe limitations it can be suggested that the lithics are of a Mesolithic type. If this is the case this collection can be added to those recovered from Freswick Links as evidence for Mesolithic activity in this part of the northern Scottish mainland. It is hoped that a fuller investigation of this site, which is obviously subject to erosion, will be possible in the near future.

Robert's Haven (Canisbay parish)

J H Barrett

Medieval/Norse middens, undated structure

ND 389 736 (coastal deposits); ND 390 735 (undated structure)
In June 1993, archaeological sampling continued at Robert's Haven, a tentatively 14th-century rural settlement (see DES 1992, 40-1). Three 50cm by c75cm columns were excavated from two areas of coastal middens and palaeosols rich in fish bone and shell. These deposits may represent a fish-processing station, possibly for local exchange or export. This question is currently under investigation by detailed analysis of the recovered faunal material (Barrett 1992; Morris et al, forthcoming).

A fourth sample column (E, 1m²), in the vicinity of an undated (but possibly medieval) ruined structure c150m inland was re-opened and excavated to sterile glacial till. Ecofacts and artefacts were recovered from midden strata to facilitate the interpretation of this area *vis-à-vis* coastal deposits. A second 1m² column (I), immediately adjacent to the structure, was also excavated to clarify

the stratigraphic relationship between the building and its associated midden deposits.

Continued auger and geophysical survey (P Johnson, pers comm) suggests that these two areas of intact archaeology are isolated in a landscape which was elsewhere stripped by extensive sand quarrying.

References

J H Barrett, 'Palaeoeconomic Investigations at Robert's Haven, Caithness, 1992: A Preliminary Report', Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.

C D Morris, C E Batey & J H Barrett (forthcoming), 'The Vikings and Early Settlement. An Archaeological Research Programme and Recent Results', *Proceedings of the 12th Viking Congress, Sweden, 1993*.

Sponsors: Caithness District Council, Glasgow Archaeological Society, Hunter Archaeological Trust, Rosemary Cramp Fund, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Department of Archaeology University of Glasgow. The contributor's co-ordination of the project (and study of the fish and mammal bones) is supported by doctoral research funding from the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

'Halmie' (Latheron parish) A Morrison, I Banks, T Pollard
Prehistoric cairn

ND 117 334 Investigation and removal of the wide scatter of smaller stones/blocking material at the eastern side of the cairn was continued. This area has yielded the greatest concentration of small finds on the site – mainly small sherds of pottery and quartz-working debitage which includes a few small finished edge-tools. The quantity and small size of the pottery sherds suggest that some complete vessels might have been smashed *in situ*. A number of large stone-slab features under the layers of smaller stones in this area appear to delimit hearth areas, from which large amounts of charcoal have been recovered. This area of small stones appears to be an integral part of the structure, with revetments joining it to the cairn. The occurrence of hearths, however, shows that it is quite complex and the possible deliberate breaking of pottery over the area strongly suggests some ritual practice. Clearance of the 'chamber' area was completed and the orthostats, which formed the apparently U-shaped arc of stones noted in the early stages of the excavation and which could later be seen to form the greater part of an oval arrangement, are now fully visible. It now seems unlikely that they could have supported any massive walling or corbelling that might have covered the central area, although there is no doubt whatsoever that they were used to delimit that area. Some of the lower slabs in the 'chamber' appear to represent a floor and some are set beneath the large orthostatic side slabs. Various features have now been recorded in the area where the bottom slabs were lifted, including (last season) a large pit from the top of which part of a jet/lignite armlet was recovered. Charcoal deposits, a stone spindle whorl and pottery sherds have also been recovered. Work on the northern side of the cairn uncovered more of the slab-covered trench that at first sight looked like the roofing of a souterrain. The trench underneath the slabs was much too shallow for storage/souterrain functions, so it has been labelled a 'drain'. It lies beneath cairn material and the cairn revetment/kerbs run across the top of it in places. It appears to run under the smaller-stone scatter and slab-hearths at the eastern side of the cairn, and on the southern side it terminates in the south-western quadrant. It is interesting that it is most imposing, with large heavy covering slabs, around the northern periphery, where the supporting kerbs/revetments of the cairn are not strongly marked, whereas on the southern side where the kerbs/revetments are massive and prominent the 'drain' narrows down to about 30cm to 40cm width, covered with small slabs, and then peters out. The word 'drain' has been used, but it seems a very

elaborate structure for that interpretation, which would imply that the drainage (or perhaps impeded drainage) of the site in the pre-historic past, perhaps even before the build-up of peat, was similar to that of today. One of the most interesting discoveries of this season has been the uncovering of what appear to be a number of ard-marks running out from under the remains of the cairn in the south-eastern segment. There are two small patches, with furrows crossing at right angles. Attempts will be made to trace their full extent when that area of the cairn is lifted next season. This adds further to the complexity of this site, with its combination of domestic, ritual and possibly agrarian evidence.

Sponsors: Mr R S Avery, Dunbeath Preservation Trust.

INVERNESS DISTRICT

Cantraywood (Croy & Dalcross parish) R MacLennan, R Hanley
Polished stone axe

NH 779 477 Polished stone axe found by Simon Fraser in 1951 or 1952 during forestry planting operations.

Small grey axe with some abrasion at butt end. ?Group XXIV.

Dimensions: length 71mm; blade width 42mm; butt width 30mm; thickness (max) 18mm.

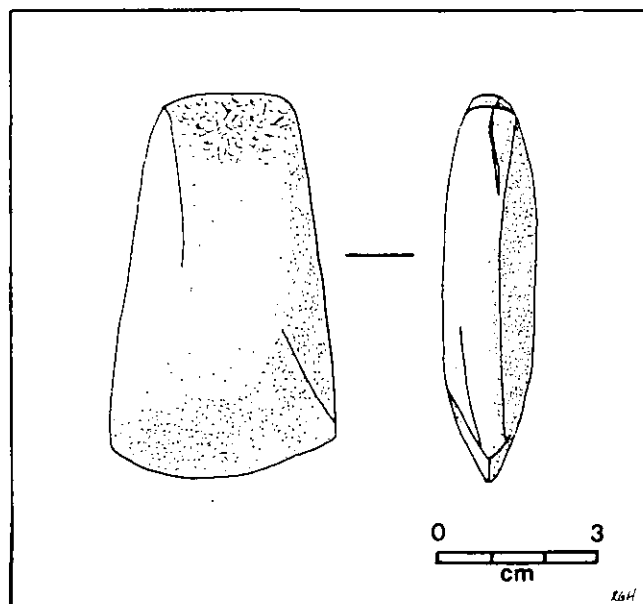


Fig 11. Cantraywood. Polished stone axe.

17–19 High Street, Inverness (Inverness & Bona parish)
Urban medieval D Hall (SUAT)

NH 6670 4525 Observations of contractor's excavations for new shop foundations located up to 1.15m of archaeological deposit above natural sand. Medieval occupation represented by clay floors and pits was recovered overlying a clean yellow sand which sealed an old ground surface. This sand may represent a water-borne tsunami deposit of mesolithic date. This deposit was previously recognised at excavations in Castle Street, Inverness in 1979.

Sponsor: HS

Raining's Stairs (Inverness & Bona parish) R Hanley
Burnt timber structure/s

NH 6676 4516 Watching brief during digging of three test pits by developers on steep 45° slope adjacent to Raining's Stairs to E of Castle Street medieval street frontage (J Wordsworth, 1982, PSAS 112, 322–391).

HIGHLAND

Exposed W-facing section of one pit revealed layers of burnt daub associated with charcoal lenses and possible stone floor surface. Access to section not possible but spread of material covered area of c2m square. Indication of at least three phases of timber structures. A post hole was visible in the E-facing section.

Represents evidence for possible medieval timber buildings terraced into hillside to rear of main Castle Street frontage.

Sponsor: Inverness District Council.

Muirfield Road, Inverness (Inverness & Bona parish)

Inhumation burial

NH 671 443 Discovery of human bone fragments during domestic garage and coal bunker construction in house garden, led to small-scale salvage excavation which produced evidence for a heavily disturbed and truncated burial pit dug into natural gravels.

Decayed bone recovered *in situ*. C14 date pending.

Sponsor: Inverness District Council.

Kinmylies House (Inverness & Bona parish)

Investigation of possible medieval chapel site

NH 646 445 Watching brief during surface stripping operations in area of demolished Kinmylies House and garden, investigating anomalies recorded during a geophysical survey in 1987.

No evidence found for medieval chapel.

A number of metal garden path footings were exposed, along with other features associated with Kinmylies House. A drystone construction well was uncovered, sealed by an iron-banded millstone. The upper fills produced material of turn of the century date, along with a number of well fittings. The well chamber had been blocked with stone debris.

Sponsor: Inverness District Council.

West Seafield Farm (Inverness & Bona parish)

I Banks

Cropmarks

NH 694 458 In May 1993, GUARD carried out a geophysical survey of an area adjacent to cropmarks at West Seafield Farm in advance of the laying of sewage pipes to the proposed sewage farm at Allanfean. The cropmarks visible on aerial photographs (IN 2646 RCAHMS 1976 & IN 3107-8 RCAHMS 1977) consisted of a large ring-ditch and a pit alignment along with a series of other features on the top of a small hill above a silted-up stream bed. These cropmarks, and the recovery of large amounts of worked lithics over the years by a local amateur archaeologist, indicated that the area was archaeologically sensitive. The intention was to gather sufficient information about the area to assess the likely impact of the pipe-laying on the archaeology of the area.

Survey was carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer with a total of twenty-five 20m grids surveyed, giving a coverage of 10000m².

The anomalies in the survey were fairly amorphous. Near the cropmarks was a possible fire-spot and a possible rectilinear structure, with a second possible fire-spot and a semi-circular anomaly, possibly representing an enclosure, further away. In the adjoining fields, a further possible fire-spot was located, but there was nothing else to suggest archaeological remains. There was little indication of archaeological activity within the survey area. It must be presumed that the archaeological activity is confined to the summit of the hillock.

Sponsor: Highland Regional Council Water and Sewage.

Allanfean (Inverness & Bona parish)

Square barrows

NH 713 475 In January and February 1993, GUARD carried out a geophysical survey of the square barrows at Allanfean in advance of the construction of a sewage farm. The barrows, visible on aerial photographs (IN 3081-3 RCAHMS 1977), are not upstanding, and the intention of the survey was to locate the barrows and any further

associated remains within the field. The barrows themselves, being scheduled monuments, were not under threat, but any remains outwith the scheduled area could have been damaged by construction work. In order to allow for the possibility of siting the sewage farm in a less archaeologically-sensitive area, the two adjoining fields were also surveyed.

Survey was carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer: resistivity was inappropriate because of the free-draining nature of the site. A total of 112 20m-grids were surveyed, giving a coverage of 44800m².

Within the scheduled area, the three barrows were located but appeared only faintly. The reason for this is that the banks of the barrows have been substantially ploughed out with the magnetic signal dispersed accordingly. A possible fourth barrow was also indicated in close proximity to the other barrows. The only other potentially important anomalies were interpreted as a possible sub-oval enclosure and a possible hut circle.

In the adjoining fields, a rectilinear anomaly, interpreted as an enclosure, and a possible sub-oval enclosure were located in the field to the E, while a field bank and enclosure were indicated in the field to the W.

Sponsor: Highland Regional Council Water and Sewage.

Aird Survey (Kirkhill: Kiltarlity & Convinth; Kilmorack parishes)

Multi-period sites

D Coghill, R Hanley

The following is a selective list of the most significant sites noted by D Coghill during a detailed survey of the Aird area from 1987-1989. The majority of sites lie within forestry plantations and are relatively inaccessible.

The complete list of sites recorded is reproduced in a Catalogue and two Appendices published by Inverness Field Club. A copy of the Catalogue is held in Inverness Museum.

A detailed survey programme on the sites listed below will be carried out by Inverness Museum during 1994. The following descriptions are for interim information only.

Balblair Wood

NH 503 445 Remains of large circular chambered cairn with spread of cairn material over area of c20m diameter. Site heavily obscured by tree and plant growth. The centre of the site consists of a small square chamber with back face consisting of large slab of c2m by 1m. The line of the passage is clearly visible, with a number of slumped lintel slabs in place. [Coghill no 76]

NH 504 441 Possible site of heavily denuded circular chambered cairn with spread of material over c11m diameter. Two large stones may indicate position of central chamber. Probable line of passage truncated by kerb. [Coghill no 73]

NH 504 446 Group of clearance cairns associated with hut circle. [Coghill no 76]

NE of Kiltarlity Cottages

NH 495 440 Circular stone bank of c26m diameter located in rough pasture near River Beauly. Two opposing entrances of 2m width cut through low stone-filled bank. No indication of internal or external ditch. The centre of the enclosure contains a number of probable stone dumps. [Coghill no 84]

Ballindoun Farm

NH 533 433 Possible single stone row consisting of five to six stones running SE up steep wooded slope. Area of dense undergrowth. [Coghill no 58]

Longwood

NH 537 453 Denuded hut circle. [Coghill no 15]

NH 535 450 Circular ditch which may represent a roundhouse enclosure earthwork. [Coghill no 15]

Wester Lovat Farm

NH 538 462 Possible site of quay associated with nearby Lovat Castle exposed during drain construction in 1968. Stone platform and possible timber quay infill deposit exposed in section. [Coghill no 9]

Nr Ladystone Farm

NH 622 433 Double stone row running E to W for c90m through dense wooded area, terminating in W at boundary with modern arable field. At E terminus there is a large standing stone c1m in height. [Coghill no 117]

Altnacardich A & B

NH 586 438 Two heavily denuded and overgrown ?chambered cairn sites. Both sites c4m in diameter and c10m apart. A probable collapsed passage and the edge of what may represent the kerb of the inner chamber are visible at site A. [Coghill no 51]

Mam Mor

NH 581 434 Well-preserved hut circle of 11m diameter lies on a large platform on a N-facing slope. Entrance to SE. [Coghill no 123]

LOCHABER DISTRICT

Risga (Ardnamurchan parish) J Atkinson, I Banks, T Pollard
Shell midden

NM 611 599 The shell midden on the island of Risga in Loch Sunart was located and surveyed as part of an ongoing programme of survey taking place in Ardnamurchan. The site, described in the literature as *Obanian* in character, had previously been excavated in the earlier part of this century by Ludovic Mann and later by D MacKewan, under the auspices of Henderson Bishop. No published excavation report exists, though letters sent by MacKewan to Bishop, describing his work, are lodged in the Hunterian Museum. The site now exists as a grass-covered mound, some 30m by 10m, situated on a raised beach platform at the south-eastern end of the island.

A stone-lined trough of unknown origin and function cuts the mound toward its southern terminus. A series of very recent spade-cut pits were found to be distributed, apparently at random, across the mound. The purpose of these pits could not be ascertained, though they do appear to represent a previous attempt to investigate the site by persons unknown – no record of such work exists.

Following the mapping of the site a series of test pits was inserted into the mound. In order to limit damage to the site these were centred on the pits already present. This cautious approach was adopted despite the expectation that the deposits would lack any degree of integrity, as MacKewan's letters suggest that the entire site was excavated by him. A layer of redeposited material, in places over half a metre deep, which included the crushed shells of oyster, scallop and limpet in a dark organic matrix, undoubtedly represents the spoil from this work. However, basal deposits do, in places, appear to exist undisturbed beneath this spoil, though spade cuts were visible in this material.

A series of test pits was also excavated outwith the area of the mound. Lithics, mostly of quartz but also including some flint, were recovered from these pits. These results strongly suggest that prehistoric activity was not limited to the area of the shell midden and the potential for related evidence surviving *in situ* therefore appears to be high. It is hoped that a future investigation of both the area lying outwith the shell midden and of the midden's basal deposits will permit a fuller understanding of this important but neglected site. A fuller report on this initial phase of work is currently in preparation. Sponsor: Ardnamurchan Survey Project.

Dahl Lay-by (Ardnamurchan parish) T Pollard
Lithics and prehistoric settlement

NM 792 683 Over several years a number of lithics (68) have been collected by Mr J Kirby from the eroding face of a lay-by to the S of Pollach, at Dahl, Sunart. This collection is dominated by flint but also includes quartz and bloodstone, and consists in the main of

rough chips, irregular flakes and spalls which are characteristic of the waste material created by the knapping process. Two cores were also recovered, from which regular flakes had been removed. There was no sign of retouch on any of the pieces and without the presence of diagnostic types it is very difficult to assign them to any specific period. However, the presence of snapped pieces and indirect evidence for the production of blades, in the form of regular facets visible on several pieces, may suggest a mesolithic provenance.

The site was threatened by a proposed forestry track and so at the request of the Highland Region Archaeologist the nature and extent of this site was assessed. This work was integrated within an on-going programme of archaeological survey taking place in Ardnamurchan.

The exposed section of the lay-by was cleaned and drawn. The most obvious feature to be identified was a spread of grey ash which contained charcoal and some lithics. This spread appeared to be confined by a trough-like cut in the N-facing end of the section. The ash spread also overlay various cut features which included two angled post or stake holes, within the top fills of which ash and charcoal had slumped. These features cut into a sandy subsoil of glacial origin. It is clear that several phases of activity were evidenced within the section.

Archaeological activity appeared to be limited to the raised terrace into which the lay-by had been cut (approximate area 17.5m by 13.5m). Sections cleaned to the rear of the terrace, within the forestry plantation, revealed similar deposits to those detected at the road side. The site has been heavily disturbed in the recent past, not only by the cutting of the lay-by but also through the planting of trees and the dumping of material. What remains must therefore be seen to represent only a residual element of what might at one time have been a substantial area of activity, and probably of settlement. Further excavation would be required to enable a more detailed interpretation of the ash spread – it may represent either the floor of a structure or indeed a spread of 'midden' material deposited outside a structure.

A number of lithics were recovered during this assessment, the majority from the ash deposit. These lithics included a small core with evidence for the removal of thin blades. The material consisted of quartz, flint and a single flake of bloodstone. No pottery was recovered. The assemblage may be mesolithic, but as in the case of the material previously recovered this cannot be stated unequivocally.

In the light of this work the proposed roadway was diverted along an alternative route, thus preserving the site. A fuller report on this work is currently under preparation.

Sponsor: Ardnamurchan Survey Project.

Sunart Forest Area, Lochaber Forest District J E Kirby
(Ardnamurchan parish)

Survey of Forestry Commission ground

A preliminary survey of archaeological sites was carried out in the former Sunart forest area and details of most sites can be obtained by contacting the Forest District Manager, Lochaber Forest District Office, Torlundy.

NM 702 642 Round cairn.

NM 695 641 Boulder caves and hut foundation.

NM 693 641 Recessed platforms (9).

NM 693 642 Depopulated settlement.

NM 701 642 Hut foundation.

NM 687 647 Dam for Salen Bobbin Mill

NM 682 637 Depopulated settlement of 'Tarbert'.

NM 672 625 Recessed platforms.

NM 741 624 Recessed platforms.

NM 743 621 Possible kelp kiln. Beach cleared for boats to land.

NM 758 618 Recessed platforms (2) and hut foundation.

NM 769 609 Recessed platforms (4).

NM 813 619 Hut foundations.

HIGHLAND

- NM 806 612 Hut foundation.
NM 828 637 Rectangular foundation.
NM 830 638 Sheepfank.
NM 848 644 Hut foundation.
NM 834 609 Depopulated settlement.
NM 882 604 Shielings?
NM 877 604 Shielings?
NM 819 617 Mill lade (800m long).
NM 819 614 Bloomery.
NM 819 615 Cultivation terraces and settlement.
NM 825 615 Hut foundation.
NM 827 627 Bloomery.
NM 832 632 Depopulated settlement.
NM 836 628 Bloomery and settlement.
NM 842 638 Droving stance. 'Pairc Thomais'.
NM 835 635 Depopulated settlement of 'Torban'.
NM 851 642 Bloomery and settlement.
NM 692 617 Recessed platforms.
NM 584 636 Depopulated settlement.
NM 546 674 Shielings and bloomery.
NM 575 671 Depopulated settlement.
NM 553 687 Depopulated settlement.
NM 558 694 Recessed platforms.
NM 583 655 Shielings (22 buildings recorded).
NM 703 718 Depopulated settlement.
NM 700 643 Memorial cairn to Allan MacDonald.
NM 797 620 Sheepfank.
NM 829 635 House foundation.
NM 824 609 Depopulated settlement 'Dal-na-Cearc'?

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise, Lochaber.

Ballachulish Moss (Kilmallie parish)

T Pollard

Assessment of peat moss

NN 054 603 The peat moss at North Ballachulish was surveyed and sampled by GUARD in order to assess its conditions, extent and archaeological potential. Various archaeological discoveries were made in the vicinity of the moss during the 19th century, including the recovery of a carved wooden figurine which has since been radiocarbon dated to c626 BC.

A sub-surface contour survey revealed that the northern portion of the moss survived to no greater depth than half a metre, having been used as a source of fuel throughout the 19th century. The southern portion of the moss survives to a greater depth, over 3.5m at its deepest. The ground surface beneath the southern portion was found to undulate, probably due to the presence of various kettle-holes and glacial melt-water channels.

A Russian corer was used in order to extract a series of seven peat cores from the southern portion of the moss. These varied in depth from around 1m to over 3.5m. It is hoped that these will allow an insight into the vegetational history of the area while also providing radiocarbon dates for the initiation of peat growth.

The peat moss clearly has archaeological potential, surviving to a considerable depth in places. Any development taking place on or around the moss will necessitate the implementation of a watching brief in order to monitor the removal of peat.

Sponsor: Highland Regional Council.

ROSS & CROMARTY DISTRICT

Loch nan Tri-eileanan (Applecross parish)

M Macdonald

Shieling

(Centre at) NG 832 598 a: Tumbledown footings of a drystone structure in a large grassy patch. 1m internal diameter and walls spread to 1m wide opening downhill.

b: 8m S of (a), and up to three courses high. 1.1m internal diameter, opening downhill.

c: Very tumbledown spread of stones, 20m SE of (a): 2m external diameter.

d: 20m N of (a) on next level uphill, is oval structure, single course. 2m by 1.6m internal diameter.

e: 10m W of (a) and across the burn are two walls extending from a rock face, each 3m long, opening S.

f: Outline of a structure under turf, with a few stones showing. It is 300m W of (a) and measures 3m by 2m.

g: Just NW of (f) is a two-compartment structure, each 1m diameter.

Loch na Larach – Arinacrinachd, Loch Torridon

(Applecross parish)

Shieling

(Centre at) NG 732 572 A group of nine footings, possibly six bothies and three dairies, on a grassy area, sloping down to the loch and facing E. (A rough sketch map has been made of structures in relation to each other, but brief description only included here.)

a: Oval stone setting on a grassy patch, c2m by 1.5m internal diameter.

b: 'D'-shaped stone tumble on a grassy part of slope. c1.3m diameter.

c: A shieling, up to three courses; sub-rectangular shape. 2.3m by 1.6m internal diameter.

d: Similar to (c) and downhill from it.

e: Rounder appearance than (c) or (d) in short turf, c2.0m diameter.

f: In heather and downhill is a circular tumble of stones 1.5m diameter.

g: Grassy mound with circular stone tumble 2.0m diameter.

h & i: Two small, squarish structures, W of (e) possibly the dairies.

Uphill of the bothies are several springs.

Allt Slugach – Glen Torridon (Applecross parish)

Shieling

NG 963 572 The grazing ground of this shieling site was the subject of a march dispute in 1835 between Sir Francis Mackenzie of Gairloch and James Stewart Mackenzie of Seaforth (Conan Papers – Gairloch museum).

An area of *Deschampsia Caespitosa* close to the present road marks a grazing area, at the upper edge of which are the footings of a two-compartment shieling bothy. Internal diameters are c4m by 2m and 1.5m by 2m. The smaller compartment is full of rushes, and has a sunken base. Outside the bothy is a scatter of stones, possibly outlining a milking pen. Downhill of the bothy is a wall delineated by a raised row of heather.

By following the burn uphill, another area of *D caespitosa* is encountered; at the upper edge of this grazing area is a small milking pen c2m by 2m.

Dingwall (Dingwall parish)

P Grant, R Hanley

Flints and pottery from fieldwalking

NH 555 580 Small scatter of worked pebble flint including one piece with shallow edge retouch found in ploughsoil.

Field also produced a number of heavily abraded pottery sherds including one sherd of possible medieval date.

Finds made in 1986.

Mudh-a-Blair (Edderton parish)

M Macdonald, K Dallas

Deserted settlement site

NH 658 826 Mudh-a-Blair is mentioned in the 15th century in 'The Register of the Great Seal 1429' and 'Acts of the Lords of the Isles 1454', when it became part of the lands of Balnagowan.

By the end of the 18th century, but perhaps earlier, it is referred to as only 'the grazings of Mayblairie' – Index of Sasines. It is likely that at 230m OD it became too marginal for crop growth as a result of the

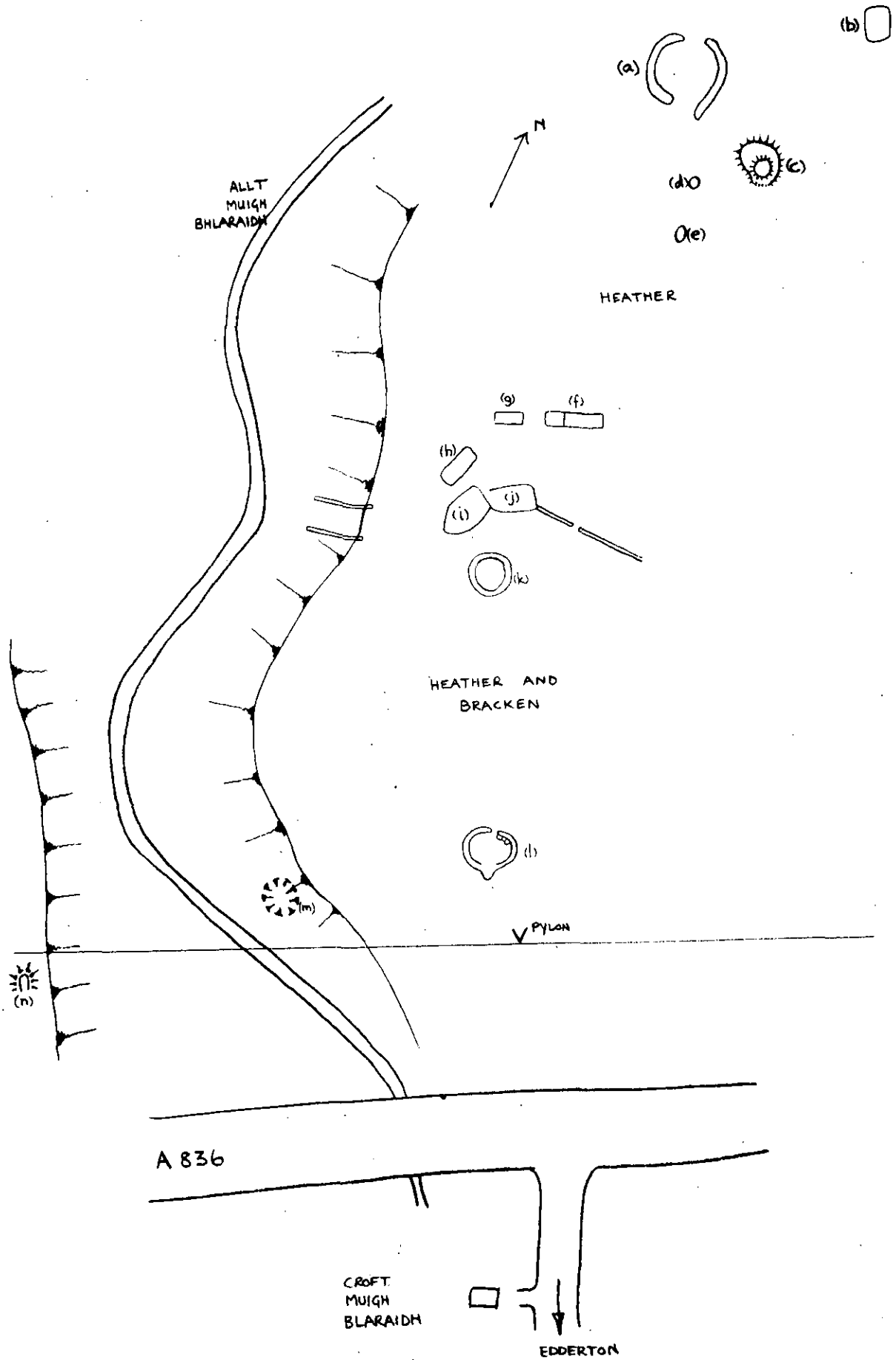


Fig 12. Mudh-a-Blair.

HIGHLAND

deteriorating climate at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century. See sketch above (Fig 12).

a: This is the uppermost structure on the S-facing slope and consists of a roughly circular enclosure, made up of two arcs of wall under turf, it has a diameter of c12m.

b: Is to the E of (a) and is the footings of a small rectangular structure under vegetation c3.5m by 2.5m.

c: Has the appearance of the remains of a large free-standing corn-drying kiln; the bowl measures 1.75m, and is clearly seen. The flue is not evident. There is a greater amount of tumbledown stones on the W side of the kiln than the E.

d & e: Appear to be stone clearance heaps measuring 2m by 1.5m and 3m by 2m respectively.

f: Is a two-compartment rectangular structure 11m by 3m consisting of heather-covered footings.

g: Is the footings of a smaller rectangular building measuring 4m by 3m.

h: Is the footings of a rectangular building 7.5m by 3m.

i & j: Are enclosures – possible one was a kale-yard. Diameters are 10m and 9m respectively. A wall extends eastwards from (j). Two parallel walls extend down towards the burn from (i).

k: Is a modern, circular sheep fank c8m diameter.

l: Is a platform enclosure of hut circle type c8m diameter. On the inner wall face on the N side are three large boulders. There is a gap in the wall to the N, and a possible opening to SW where there is also a large spread of stone.

m: Large heap of stones.

n: Is on an area of disturbed ground which was ploughed and reseeded 10 years ago; it does however have the appearance of a large, ruinous corn-drying kiln.

Sponsor: Tain Archaeology Group.

Edderton Sands (Edderton parish) Tain Archaeology Group
Possible flooded deposit

NH 720 847 Scatter of waterworn worked stone including two quartzite cores. Possibly indicates presence of worked stone scatter or eroded midden deposit below modern tideline on S side of Dornoch Firth.

Sponsor: Tain Archaeology Group.

Arabella (Fearn parish) R Hanley
Flints from fieldwalking

NH 810 763 Fieldwalking in ploughed field near Arabella produced a small quantity of struck flint including a platform core, a flake with edge retouch and a calcined piece.

Sponsor: Tain Archaeology Group.

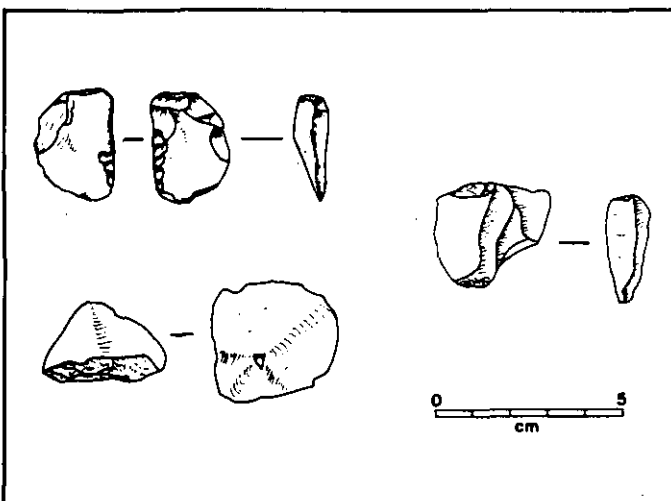


Fig 13. Arabella. Artefacts.

Ross and Cromarty

J Wordsworth

The following iron-working sites were sampled for charcoal for species identification and for C14 dating to help understand the vegetation history in this area.

Strath Rannoch (Fodderty parish)

NH 3804 7383 *Allt Ruadh* A large slag heap lying on a hillock to the N of the burn was sampled. A C14 date of 700±50BP (GU-3463) was obtained from birch charcoal.

NH 3818 7385 *Allt Ruadh* A smaller slag heap also lying on a slight hillock N of the burn was also sampled, though not submitted for dating.

NH 3819 7447 *Abhainn Srath Rainich* Charcoal-rich upcast was sampled from a mole-heap adjacent to a dense crescentic mound of slag 7m by 2m. The site is largely sealed by plough/alluvial silts. A C14 date of 510±50BP (GU-3462) was obtained from birch and alder charcoal.

Strath Vaich (Contin parish)

NH 3573 7335 *Lubriach* The iron slag and charcoal weathering from the bank of the River Strath Vaich was probably in a secondary context and so not sampled.

NH 352 742 *Lubriach* A possible site noted here could not be identified, though a burnt horizon was noted below the deep plough/alluvial silts eroding to the N on the bank of the River Strath Vaich.

Garbat Forest, Ben Wyvis (Fodderty parish)

NH 4200 6714 *Allt a' Bhealaich Mhoir* A sample was taken from a low mound of slag 4m to 5m in diameter. The mound lies in an area of grassland amidst the surrounding heather. This contains the remains of an enclosure wall and at least three rectangular structures. A C14 date of 470±50BP (GU-3464) was obtained from birch and alder charcoal.

Sponsor: SNH (NW Region).

Allt nan Sac – Glen Torridon (Gairloch parish) M Macdonald Shieling

NG 973 578 The grazing area of this shieling was also in the dispute over estate boundaries mentioned in a previous record.

Uphill from Carn Anthony and walking to the top edge of the pasture area is (a) a small bothy with a curved wall attached. E of this is (b) a small squarish structure incorporating an overhanging rock. A dyke is evident under vegetation at the upper edge of the grazing area.

50m downhill from (b) is (c) the footings of a very small, overgrown bothy. Further downhill on a hummock and in the grazing area is the outline of (d) a roughly oval structure, delineated by raised vegetation but with a few stones visible c3.5m by 5m.

E of (d) and also on a small hummock, is an area of rushes with a few stones visible c2.5m by 2m (e).

Downhill of (e) is another hummock at the bottom edge of the grazings with a visible outline of stones c3m by 2.5m.

A9 Broomhill to Logie Easter Diversion, Delny (Kilmuir Easter parish) CFA

Annular features, pits, cairn and field divisions

NH 738 727 Extensive excavations were carried out along the route of the proposed realignment of the A9 between Broomhill and Logie Easter. Two trenches, with a combined area of over 2000 sqm, were placed to investigate a series of linear features visible on oblique aerial photographs and geophysical plots produced by GUARD. A detailed excavation report is in preparation.

Several distinct phases of activity were identified on the basis of pottery typology, the limited stratigraphic and spatial associations, and the extrapolation of excavated features which coincide with cropmark features. Numbers within the following text refer to features on the plan (see Fig 14).

The earliest activity in area A is marked by a curving section of

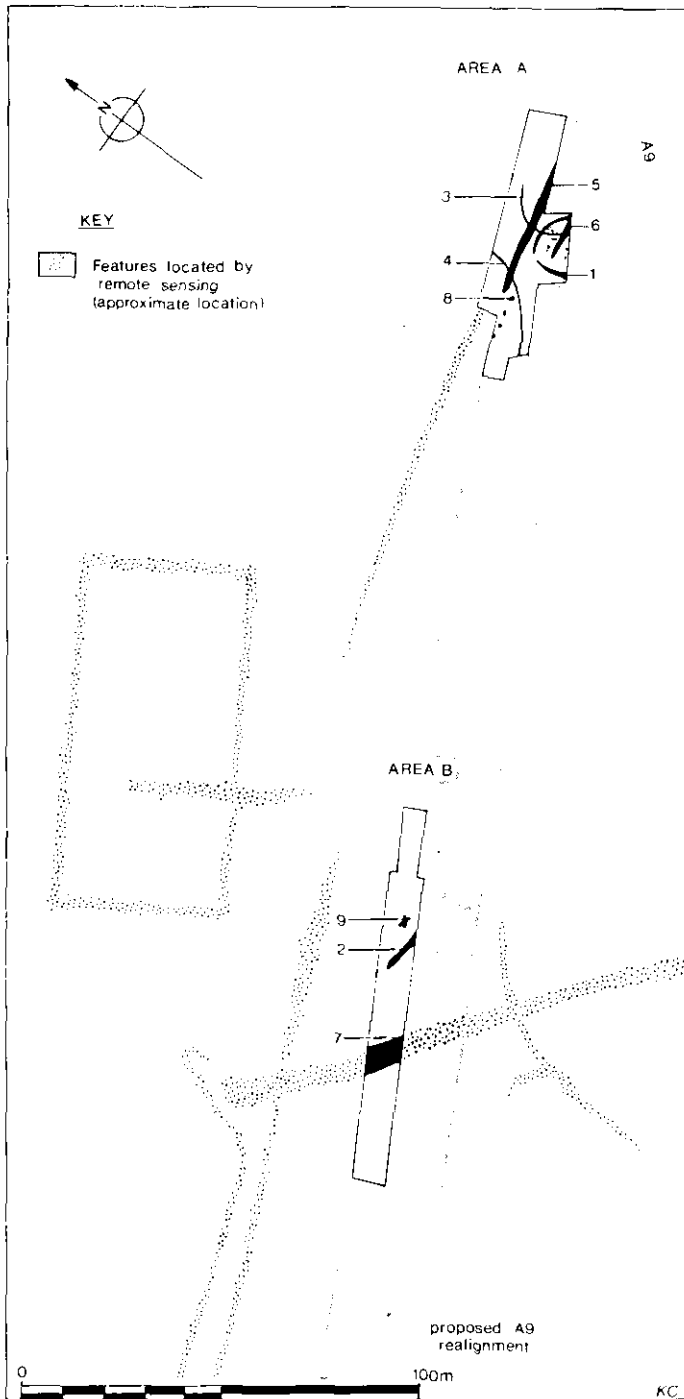


Fig 14. A9 Broomhill to Logie Easter diversion. Delny.

ditch (1), approximately 0.75m wide, enclosing a number of post holes and stake holes, with one post hole immediately outside the ditch. The ditch continues beyond the limits of the excavation area, and seems to describe a rough circle of about 15m diameter. The fill contained one undecorated sherd of coarse pottery which can be assigned a broadly prehistoric date. The fill of a shallow, slightly curving length of ditch within area B (2) produced similar pottery, and the two can probably be considered broadly contemporary.

Two narrow, shallow curvilinear slots (3 and 4), arcing away from one another in area A, can be assigned no clear function. The eastern example (3) is clearly later than the curving ditch described above and earlier than two parallel straight lengths of ditch (5 and 6), both of which are likely to have been parts of a pre-recent field system associated with a line of four post holes (8).

A wide, shallow ditch (7) which bisects area B and runs roughly

SE to NW is clearly identifiable as a cropmark feature visible on aerial photographs. The aerial photographic evidence suggests that there are two identifiable phases of field systems present. Feature 7 appears to belong to a more recent phase than the two parallel ditches (5 and 6), in area A and described above.

Recent activity is represented by two pits, one in each area and both containing sherds of recent pottery, and a deep, machine excavated pit, backfilled with clean sand. These features are probably geological test-pits, excavated by Aberdeen University.

Unphased activity includes a small cairn (9), a variety of pits and post holes, and several small, charcoal-filled scoops, the latter unmarked on the plan.

Sponsor: HS

Union Street, Fortrose (Rosemarkie parish)

Urban medieval J R MacKenzie (SUAT)

NH 727 566 A trial trenching investigation was carried out in response to potential development of a site situated within the historic core of the medieval burgh of Fortrose. Two trenches c1m by 10m, aligned NW to SE were machine excavated. Trench A revealed c0.7m of a dark, sandy clay, garden soil overlying c0.66m of a lighter, sandy clay deposit. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were discovered.

Trench B revealed two 19th to 20th-century rubbish pits and one horse burial cut into the garden soil. At the junction between this deposit and the lighter sandy clay, a demolition spread containing 19th-century pottery was encountered. No evidence of earlier activity was discovered; natural mid-orange, coarse sand was revealed c1.3m below ground surface.

Sponsor: HS

Rosemarkie (Rosemarkie parish)

NMS

EBA copper flat axe

NH 737 574 An EBA flat axe was found by a metal-detectorist on a building site in Rosemarkie. Analysis has shown it is copper, and hence belongs to the earliest phase of metal use in Scotland. It has been claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Inverness Museum. Daybook no: DB 1993/6.2.

Dingwall-Invergordon British Gas Pipeline J Wordsworth (Rosskeen parish)

The following sites were recorded during archaeological supervision of the topsoil strip for this pipeline.

Dalmore Farm

NH 666 690 In an area centred here probable Iron Age settlement was found. The features included post holes from a possible roundhouse, a circular building 8m in diameter with posts c100mm in diameter, two grain storage pits with c5 kilos of carbonised grain as well as another possible building and an area of iron working represented by hammer scale.

Roskeen

NH 68135 69337 A possible grain-drying kiln was found here.

NH 688 694 A series of pits and post holes containing quantities of decorated BA pottery were found. No certain structures could be identified and it is probable they were the remains of small buildings secondary to a house outwith the stripped area.

NH 6893 6944 A large ditch 2m wide by 2.25m with a secondary fill of oyster shell and animal bone is thought to be contemporary with the extensive broad rig cultivation that lay to the W over the above BA occupation.

NH 6911 6945 A fragmentary shell midden some 6m in diameter was found on the W bank of the Rosskeen Burn. It consisted largely of oyster and winkle shells. The lower half was capped by a probable fluvial deposit of sand up to 60mm thick.

NH 69112 69451 A small iron smelting furnace was found here with fragments of slag and iron ore.

HIGHLAND

Rosskeen House

NH 6962 6952 Several small sherds of combed beaker pottery were found in silts sealing a gully that may have revetted a building.

NH 69738 69428 A small cremation deposit was found here.

NH 69885 69528 A roundhouse with a post circle of 7m lay to the E of an extensive group of rectangular pits. These pits are thought to have been originally timber lined, though no trace of such a lining survives. A lack of diagnostic finds makes dating and interpretation difficult, though it is probable they were used for an industrial process such as tanning.

Sponsor: British Gas.

Ness of Portnaculter (Tain parish) Tain Archaeology Group Midden

NH 744 848 Disturbed midden visible in section over 6m. Cut by quarry to SE and road to NW. Deposits consist of layers of compacted shell material and fire-cracked stone.

Sponsor: Tain Archaeology Group.

Balnabruaich Sewage Pumping Station (Tarbat parish)

Watching brief I Banks

NH 9088 8404 In November 1992, a watching brief was carried out by GUARD on behalf of Highland Region Water and Sewage during ground-preparation for a pumping station at Balnabruaich, near Portmahomack. The reason for the watching brief was the record on the OS 6in map from 1907 of the site of a chapel and the discovery of a human skull in 1972 during ploughing. The possibility existed that remains of the chapel might lie within the area of construction.

Although a number of linear features were observed in the sand sub-soil, none was of any antiquity. The farmer, Mr Duff, reported that the skull had been found further to the E than the site of the pumping station. The results of the watching brief were therefore negative.

Sponsor: Highland Regional Council Water and Sewage.

SKYE & LOCHALSH DISTRICT

Broadford to Ord (Sleat & Strath parishes) ACFA Survey

In April 1992 members of ACFA carried out a survey of 48 square kilometres of moorland and heath bounded by Broadford to the N, Ord to the S, the A851 to the E and the Heast road to the W. During the week of survey 144 new sites were located. A brief listing is provided here.

NG 61 NW (Sleat parish)

Rubha Ard Ghormul

44 NG 637 151 Farmstead.

Allt a' Chinn Mhoir

45 NG 646 151 Pen.

46 NG 647 151 Farmstead.

47 NG 645 150 Lazy beds & clearance cairns.

Rubha Ard Ghormul

48 NG 634 150 Pens.

49 NG 636 151 Bothy.

Heaste

50 NG 649 173 Ruinous houses.

NG 61 NE (Sleat parish)

Drumfearn

6 NG 693 165 Farmstead.

7 NG 700 147 Ruinous house.

Morsaig

8 NG 655 151 Farmstead.

Allt Mhocaiddh

9 NG 665 152 Shieling.

Morsaig

10 NG 661 153 Ruined house.

11 NG 660 153 Ruined house & enclosure.

12 NG 662 153 Farmstead.

13 NG 662 153 Enclosure.

14 NG 657 152 Ruined house & enclosure.

15 NG 660 153 Ruined house.

16 NG 656 153 Deserted settlement.

17 NG 656 154 Shieling.

A' Mhaoile

18 NG 694 150 Shieling.

19 NG 697 151 Enclosed rig cultivation.

Drumfearn

20 NG 682 151 Shielings.

21 NG 685 151 Shielings.

22 NG 677 152 Ruined house & enclosure.

23 NG 677 153 Shieling.

24 NG 678 155 Ruined house & byre.

A' Mhaoile

25 NG 698 153 Shieling.

26 NG 699 155 Farmstead.

Drumfearn

27 NG 696 160 Ruined house.

28 NG 693 160 Shieling.

29 NG 687 161 Lazy bed cultivation.

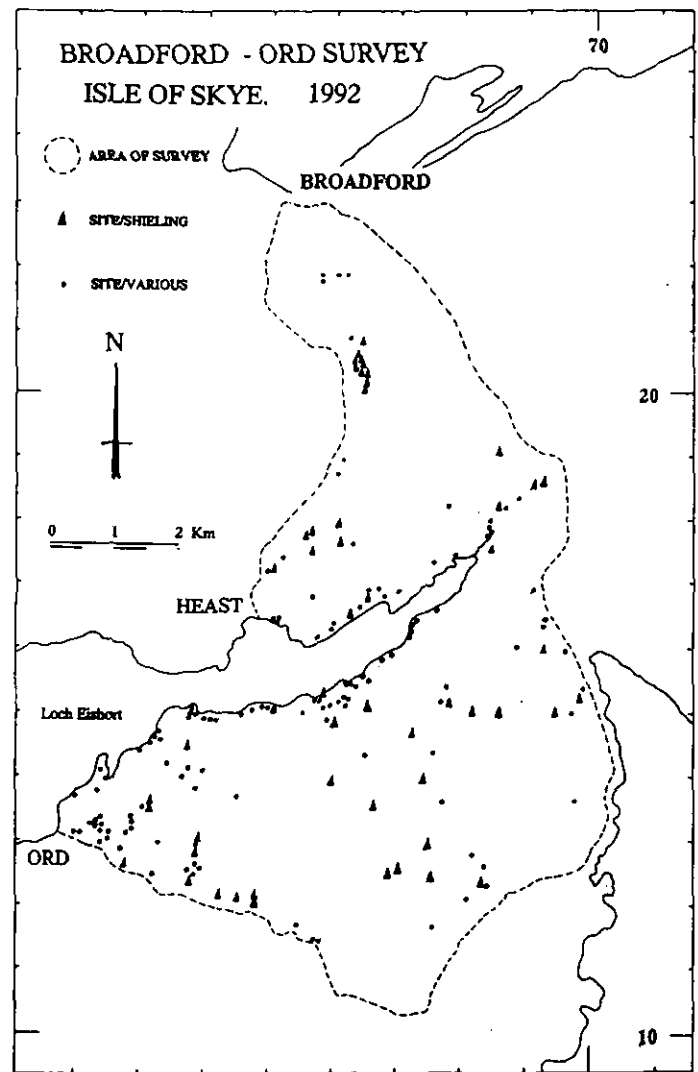


Fig 15. Broadford-Ord survey.

- Drumfearn** (cont)
- 30 NG 691 169 Enclosure.
 31 NG 669 160 Ruined house.
 32 NG 668 159 Boat noost.
- Allt Mhocaiddh**
- 33 NG 665 156 Enclosure.
 34 NG 664 156 Ruined house.
 35 NG 665 157 Farmstead.
 36 NG 663 155 Shieling.
 37 NG 664 155 Rock shelter.
 38 NG 664 156 Farmstead.
- Drumfearn**
- 39 NG 670 164 Ruined house.
 40 NG 671 165 Farmstead.
 41 NG 673 166 Stone dyke.
 42 NG 676 167 Rig cultivation.
 43 NG 679 169 Enclosures.
 44 NG 679 169 Ruined house & rig cultivation.
- Abhain Ceann Loch Eishort**
- 45 NG 682 174 Ruined house.
 46 NG 683 175 Stone & turf dyke.
 47 NG 683 176 Shiellings.
- Drumfearn**
- 48 NG 671 163 Ruined houses, rig cultivation.
- Abhain Ceann Loch Eishort**
- 49 NG 683 176 Ruined houses & rig cultivation.
 50 NG 684 178 Enclosures.
 51 NG 685 182 Shieling.
- Allt Reidhe Ghlais**
- 52 NG 686 182 Rig cultivation, cairns.
 53 NG 688 184 Ruined houses.
 54 NG 691 186 Shiellings.
 55 NG 693 187 Shiellings.
- Allt Airigh na Saoraeh** (Strath parish)
- 56 NG 685 191 Shieling.
- Allt Lon Buidhe**
- 57 NG 651 164 Lambing pen.
 58 NG 651 164 Enclosure.
 59 NG 651 165 Lambing pen.
 60 NG 660 163 Twinning pen.
 61 NG 664 167 Rig cultivation, cell structure.
 62 NG 665 168 Shieling.
 63 NG 666 169 Twinning pen.
- Lon Buidhe**
- 64 NG 661 177 Shiellings.
 65 NG 656 176 Shiellings.
 66 NG 656 178 Shiellings.
- Drum Bhain**
- 67 NG 659 187 Deserted settlement.
 68 NG 658 185 Deserted settlement.
 69 NG 663 165 Shiellings.
- Lan Buidhe**
- 70 NG 660 180 Shiellings with rig cultivation.
- Allt Lon Buidhe**
- 71 NG 657 168 Bridge Piers.
 72 NG 660 164 Rig cultivation, cell structure.
- Abhainn Ceann Loch Eishort**
- 73 NG 678 174 Twinning pen.
 (Strath parish)
- 74 NG 671 168 Enclosure, cultivation, house.
 75 NG 675 174 Ruined house & byre.
 76 NG 668 168 Farmstead.
 77 NG 650 174 Shieling.
- Loch an Eilean**
- 78 NG 657 162 Twinning pen
 79 NG 664 177 Oval turf enclosure.
- Allt Garbh**
- 80 NG 677 182 House, yard & enclosure.
 (Sleat parish)
- Abhainn Ceann Loch Eishort**
- 81 NG 684 180 House & two byres.
- Allt Nic Bhannain**
- 82 NG 651 151 House & byre.
 83 NG 650 151 Shieling.
- NG 61 SW (Sleat parish)
- Cnoc na Fuarachad**
- 8 NG 624 135 Rig cultivation.
 9 NG 623 134 Longhouse & enclosure.
 10 NG 624 133 Longhouse.
 11 NG 625 132 Field clearance cairns.
 12 NG 625 136 Longhouse.
 13 NG 625 134 Longhouse.
 14 NG 626 133 Deserted settlement.
 15 NG 626 131 Longhouse.
 16 NG 625 130 Longhouse.
 17 NG 628 129 Cairn.
 18 NG 628 133 Hut circle (13m diameter).
 19 NG 629 134 Pen.
 20 NG 629 135 Rig cultivation.
 21 NG 629 136 Rig cultivation.
- Rubha Dubh Ard**
- 22 NG 621 138 Boat noost.
 23 NG 624 142 Lazy bed cultivation.
 24 NG 625 141 Fisherman's bothy.
 25 NG 626 141 Stone dyke.
 26 NG 626 140 Revetted platform.
 27 NG 630 145 Three hut circles (5m diameter).
- Garbh Allt**
- 28 NG 631 146 Boat noost.
 29 NG 632 147 Ruinous croft house.
 30 NG 632 147 Ruinous house & byre.
 31 NG 633 146 Hut circle (8m diameter).
 32 NG 635 143 Hut circle (5m diameter).
- Ord**
- 33 NG 619 131 Ruinous byre.
 34 NG 620 132 Ruinous longhouse.
 35 NG 621 132 Ruinous longhouse.
- Alt na Coille Moire**
- 36 NG 632 136 Shieling.
 37 NG 631 136 Farmstead.
 38 NG 632 136 Shieling.
- Garbh Allt**
- 39 NG 636 141 Bow-sided longhouse.
 40 NG 637 142 Two hut circles (11m diameter).
 41 NG 637 145 Shiellings.
- Sgiath-bheinn an Uird**
- 42 NG 640 142 Shiellings.
 43 NG 639 138 Two hut circles (4m diameter).
- Rubha Ard Ghormul**
- 44 NG 637 149 Farmstead.
- Allt a' Chinn Mhoir**
- 45 NG 645 138 Shieling.
- Rubha Ard Ghormul**
- 46 NG 640 149 Farmstead.
 47 NG 641 149 Hut circle (11m diameter).
 48 NG 641 149 Boat-shaped cairn.
- Allt Dearg**
- 49 NG 639 131 Shieling.
 50 NG 639 130 Rock shelter.
 51 NG 639 129 Shieling.
 52 NG 639 126 Revetted platform.

HIGHLAND

- Allt Dearg** (cont)
 53 NG 639 126 Boat-shaped structure.
 54 NG 637 127 Pen.
 55 NG 638 126 Hut circle (6m diameter).
 56 NG 633 130 Scooped platform.

Ord River

- 57 NG 632 125 Ruinous structure?

Allt a' Ghasgain

- 58 NG 648 122 Shielings.
 59 NG 648 123 Shieling.

Ord River

- 60 NG 625 128 Longhouse.
 61 NG 627 126 Shieling.

Coill a' Ghasgain

- 62 NG 638 125 Shielings.
 63 NG 643 122 Shielings.
 64 NG 644 122 Hut circle (8m diameter).

Allt Dearg

- 65 NG 633 131 Twinning pen.

NG 61 SE (Sleat parish)

An Cruachan

- 2 NG 657 115 Enclosures.
 3 NG 658 117 Rig cultivation.
 4 NG 654 118 Earth mound.

Beinn Bragh

- 5 NG 675 125 Shieling.

Allt Duisdale

- 6 NG 669 126 Shieling.
 7 NG 670 127 Shieling.
 8 NG 675 131 Shieling.
 9 NG 681 123 Turf dyke.

Lochan Fada

- 10 NG 666 136 Shielings.

Allt Mor

- 11 NG 660 140 Shielings.

Monadh Morsaig

- 12 NG 665 144 Turf & stone dyke.

Allt Mor

- 13 NG 660 148 Stone dyke.

Morsaig

- 14 NG 658 149 Shieling.

Allt Ruadh

- 15 NG 683 130 Turf & stone dyke.

Allt Duisdale

- 16 NG 683 125 Shielings.

- 17 NG 684 124 Enclosures.

- 18 NG 684 127 Enclosed rig cultivation.

Glac nam Meirleach

- 19 NG 698 137 Stone walled enclosure.

Meall Buidhe

- 20 NG 677 138 Cairn.

Loch an Iasgaich

- 21 NG 674 141 Shieling.

- 22 NG 674 145 Promontory fort (possible).

Alltant-Slugain

- 23 NG 673 147 Cairn (modern).

- 24 NG 673 148 Shieling.

NG 62 SW (Strath parish)

Allt a' Choire

NG 649 219 Enclosure.

NG 62 SE (Strath parish)

Allt an Loin Bhain

- 16 NG 665 204 Shieling.

Allt an Loin Bhain (cont)

- 17 NG 665 202 Shieling.

- 18 NG 665 201 Shieling.

- 19 NG 664 204 Shieling.

- 20 NG 664 205 Shieling.

- 21 NG 664 205 Shieling.

- 22 NG 664 206 Shieling.

- 23 NG 664 205 Shieling.

- 24 NG 664 206 Shieling.

Glac an Skulamus

- 25 NG 663 210 Shieling.

- 26 NG 664 210 Ruined houses.

Skulamus

- 27 NG 656 218 Scooped platforms.

Braigh Skulamus

- 28 NG 657 219 Deserted settlement.

M Wildgoose

A further 64 sides came to light during the Skye & Lochalsh Museums Service day-to-day survey schedule. These are listed below:

NG 33 NE (Bracadale parish)

Sumardale River

- 8 NG 377 364 Stone & earth dyke.

Allt na Glais Bheinn

- 9 NG 377 366 Boulder boundary.

- 10 NG 376 368 Ruinous structure.

- 11 NG 376 370 Stone & earth dyke.

- 12 NG 377 370 Shielings.

- 13 NG 378 371 Shielings.

- 14 NG 378 373 Shielings.

Beinn Sheilg

- 15 NG 390 375 Shielings.

Vidigill Burn

- 16 NG 394 367 Shielings.

- 17 NG 394 366 Shielings.

- 18 NG 395 366 Shielings.

- 19 NG 386 360 Circular stone settings.

- 20 NG 385 360 Ruinous byre.

- 21 NG 386 361 Ruinous byre.

- 22 NG 387 363 House, byre & enclosure.

- 23 NG 387 364 Shielings.

- 24 NG 386 362 Shielings.

- 25 NG 385 361 Longhouse (ruined).

- 26 NG 385 360 Shielings.

- 27 NG 385 362 Shielings.

Beinn nan Lochan

- 28 NG 379 364 Boulder boundary.

- 29 NG 378 364 Shieling.

Allt na Glais Bheinn

- 30 NG 379 372 Shieling.

NG 34 SW (Bracadale parish)

Croglan Burn

- 8 NG 340 404 Shielings.

NG 42 NW (Bracadale parish)

Uamh nan Creiche

- 1 NG 423 261 Memorial cairns (1602 AD).

NG 24 SW (Duirinish parish)

Glen Osdale

- 41 NG 242 442 Shieling group.

- 42 NG 229 433 Shieling group.

- 43 NG 228 436 Shieling group.

- 44 NG 228 437 Shieling group.

Glen Osdale (cont)

- 45 NG 231 436 Shieling group.
- 46 NG 231 438 Shieling group.
- 47 NG 237 444 Cairn.
- 48 NG 243 446 Farmstead.
- 49 NG 229 433 Hut circle.

NG 25 SW (Duirinish parish)

Glen Suardal

- 10 NG 243 516 Deserted township.
- 11 NG 249 520 Shieling.
- 12 NG 245 522 Shielings.
- 13 NG 243 520 Shieling.
- 14 NG 246 517 Shieling.
- 15 NG 246 519 Shieling.

Coralach

- 16 NG 240 516 Rock shelter.

Glen Suardal

- 17 NG 241 515 Ruined byre.

Fiadhairt

- 18 NG 228 504 Dun.

NG 25 SE (Duirinish parish)

Glen Suardal

- 9 NG 250 518 Rectangular structure.
- 10 NG 250 518 Four oval structures.

NG 45 SW (Snizort parish)

Beinn an Rìgh

- 12 NG 446 526 Shieling.

Lon Mor

- 13 NG 445 525 Shieling.
- 14 NG 444 523 Shielings.
- 15 NG 446 520 Shielings.
- 16 NG 449 525 Shielings.
- 17 NG 449 523 Shielings.
- 18 NG 445 530 Shielings.
- 19 NG 447 530 Sheep fold.
- 20 NG 449 529 Rectangular enclosure.
- 21 NG 448 527 Shielings.

NG 45 SE (Snizort parish)

Lon na Saorach

- 7 NG 457 503 Shielings.

Dubh Allt

- 8 NG 460 506 Shielings.

River Haultin

- 9 NG 469 518 Shielings.

Lon Mor

- 10 NG 451 523 Shieling.
- 11 NG 452 529 Shielings.
- 12 NG 463 536 Shielings.
- 13 NG 466 537 Shielings.
- 14 NG 468 536 Shielings.
- 15 NG 468 534 Shielings.
- 16 NG 472 533 Shielings.
- 17 NG 473 537 Twinning pens.
- 18 NG 476 536 Rectangular stone structure.
- 19 NG 477 537 Shieling.
- 20 NG 479 540 Shieling & enclosure.
- 21 NG 480 540 Shielings.
- 22 NG 462 536 Scooped platforms.

Torrin, Isle of Skye (Strath parish)

M Wildgoose

NG 559 226 In June 1992, the Skye & Lochalsh Museums Service carried out excavation on a 'typical' single cell shieling,

one of 30 similar cells in a group of 76 related structures which presumably comprises the shieling settlement. Evidence for four phases of activity was recorded:

Phase 1 This earliest phase was indicated by a scatter of un-abraded sherds of a coarse, black, hand-made pottery. This pottery was found in close relationship with a small charcoal and peat-ash hearth. No structures associated with this early activity were encountered within the confines of the excavation.

Phase 2A At a later date, a single cell turf structure 2.5m in diameter was built. The turf for this cell was obtained by skinning the surface leaving an artificially level top to the underlying **phase 1** deposits. Access to this cell was by a door-opening 0.6m wide on the NE side.

Phase 2B Subsequently, and without necessarily any significant interval, a stone-built cell measuring 3m by 2.5m internally was added to the S side of the turf cell. Access being by a narrow opening through the S wall of the turf cell. This addition consisted of a wall 0.6m thick built of large well-laid stones. A buttressing bank on the outside of the wall had a row of large stones around the bottom to prevent slumping. Associated with **phase 2** were several sherds of a fine wheel-turned pottery with a delicate flared rim, in an orange fabric. Evidence for leather working and the collection of winkles was also recovered.

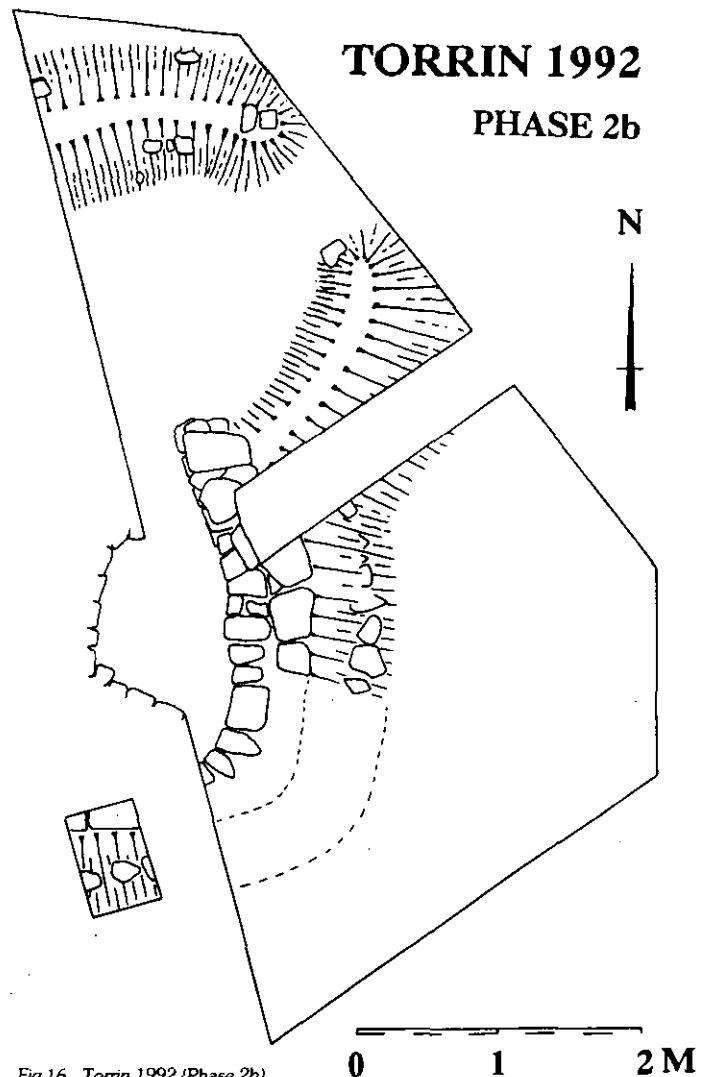


Fig 16. Torrìn 1992 (Phase 2b).

Phase 3 After a considerable period of abandonment, represented by 20cm of black earth, a small stone-lined turf cell, 1m in internal diameter, was built. The internal stone facing of this cell, in one place, rested directly on the remains of the earlier **phase 2B**

HIGHLAND

structure which the turf wall encased further fragments of the earlier cell. Entry was by a narrow opening on the N side, giving access directly onto a well-laid stone floor within the cell.

Phase 4 During the life of this small cell the N door was blocked with several large stones, and a new opening was broken through the S wall. A cobbled path led up to and through this opening onto a floor of rammed earth which now overlay the stone floor. Lying directly on this earth floor were the blades of two scythes, one with fragments of a handle attached, while a sherd of brown glazed teapot was found on the surface of the cobbled path.

Soil and charcoal samples were taken from all levels for later analysis. Thanks are extended to the Torrin Grazings Committee and the John Muir Trust for permission to excavate and to those local volunteers who assisted with the excavation. The site has been returned to its pre-excavation condition.

SUTHERLAND DISTRICT

Cuthill Links Survey (Stage 1) (Dornoch parish)

Tain Archaeology Group

The following is a list of sites investigated by TAG during the first stage of a survey of the Cuthill Links post-glacial shingle bar and dune complex.

Work to date indicates the presence of a variable density background scatter of worked stone debris over much of the shingle bar to the N and S of the new bridge. Majority of lithic material recovered consists of struck quartz and quartzite, with small amounts of flint and chert also being noted.

A number of eroding midden sites were investigated.

NH 7430 8705 Eroding midden on SW-facing dune edge, with worked stone and shell material eroding from top and SW side of midden. Finds mainly consist of struck quartz and quartzite, with small quantities of chert and flint.

NH 743 871 Leaf-shaped quartzite arrowhead, unfinished (broken) leaf-shaped quartzite arrowhead, and abraded stone hammer found near NW edge of eroding midden.

NH 738 872 Concentration of worked stone material consisting of higher quantities of brown flint waste, and also struck quartz, quartzite and chert.

NH 752 873 Concentration of worked stone material.

Sponsor: Tain Archaeology Group.

Creagan Asdale (Dornoch parish)

A Jupp, R Hanley

Flint scraper

NH 721 922 Concave scraper in brown flint found during surface collection in area of pre-forestry ploughing.

Donated to Inverness Museum (INVMG 1993.014).

Eriboll (Durness parish)

S Carter

Hut circles, burnt mound, cairns, shielings, other recent structures

NC 432 558 (centre) A short notice forestry survey was carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd covering approximately 0.4km² of land at Eriboll. A group of prehistoric sites (hut circles, cairns) previously recorded as NMRS site NC45NW 9 was surveyed and two additional hut circles and a burnt mound were identified. Five small shielings or enclosures were recorded in addition to the one previously listed as NMRS site NC45NW 31. These structures, a house and a series of turf and stone banks are all assumed to be roughly of 18th-century date. More recent features include an interesting set of stone-lined channels constructed to supply water to a mill at Eriboll in the later 19th century.

List of Sites Recorded

1 NC 4277 5596	Hut circle (NMRS site NC45NW 9 'A').
2 NC 4285 5591	Hut circle (NMRS site NC45NW 9 'B').
3 NC 4294 5597	Hut circle.
4 NC 4280 5578	Hut circle.
5 NC 4294 5583	Hut circle (NMRS site NC45NW 9 'C').
6 NC 4267 5591	Burnt mound.
7 NC 4294 5591 (centre)	Cairns (NMRS site NC45NW 9).
8 NC 4294 5579 (centre)	Cairns (NMRS site NC45NW 9).
9 NC 4325 5587	Cairn.
10 NC 4348 5627	Rectangular house.
11 NC 4274 5582	Rectangular structure (NMRS site NC45NW 31).
12 NC 4278 5585	Rectangular structure.
13 NC 4298 5591	Rectangular structure.
14 NC 4294 5581	Rectangular structure.
15 NC 4295 5582	Rectangular structure.
16 NC 4350 5632	Rectangular structure.
17 NC 4288 5556 to NC 4268 5592	Bank.
18 NC 4315 5583	Bank.
19 NC 4327 5569	Bank.
20 NC 4358 5592 to NC 4330 5570	Bank.
21 NC 4357 5621 to NC 4361 5606	Bank.
22 NC 4360 5615	Bank.
23 NC 4324 5585 to NC 4328 5570	Track.
24 NC 431 557 (centre)	Mill leats.

Sponsor: HS

Rhiconich (Eddrachilles parish)

I Cullen

Hut circle

NC 2517 5213 In March 1993, a single hut circle, situated on a small level terrace on the hillslope above Loch Inchard, was excavated by GUARD prior to its destruction by roadworks.

The wall of the house consisted of a roughly circular (12m by 11m) low stone bank, reaching a maximum height of 0.7m. The entrance lay to the SE. Gneiss boulders formed a rough face on the inside of the wall. An extension of the wall, 1.90m long, formed a spur to the E of the entrance, possibly acting as a windbreak. A small cell (2.8m by 2.2m) was set into the outside of the wall on its SW side.

Post settings within the house suggest that the roof was supported by an inner ring of posts.

The centre of the house was dominated by the remains of a stone oven floor and flue, set on a stone flagged floor. A deposit of black, ashy, charcoal-rich soil surrounded the oven and was trampled into the floor.

Finds recovered included a range of potsherds, tools and flakes of flint, chert and quartz, an elongated polished stone, a possible limpet hammer and burnt bone.

The site remains undated until specialist analysis of the finds and radiocarbon assay have been completed.

Sponsors: Highland Regional Council, HS

Strath Cuileannach (Kincardine parish)

R Hanley

Bronze Age bracelet

NH 408 961 Single piece annular copper alloy bracelet found during forestry planting.

Find now in Inverness Museum (INVMG 1993.010).

Gruids (Lairg parish)

S Carter

Hut circles, banks, cairns

NC 577 043 A programme of survey, section recording and sampling was carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd as a result of

a pipe-trench being dug through an area of prehistoric monuments previously recorded as NC50SE 12. The survey recorded 50 monuments in a 20m-wide corridor along the pipeline, including previously unrecorded hut circles. The pipe-trench revealed an area of cultivation ridges and one negative feature. The distribution of soil types along the trench was closely correlated with past land use and the distribution of monuments

Sponsors: Highland Regional Council, HS 

LOTHIAN REGION

EAST LOTHIAN DISTRICT


Ballencrieff House (Aberlady parish) C Tabraham
Late-medieval castellated residence with Georgian remodelling

NT 4880 7827 Clearance work in advance of restoration work has revealed several unexpected discoveries and cast new light on the building history of this extraordinary complicated residence. Discoveries include: (a) more 16th-century triple-mouthed gun holes, (b) wooden draw bars in position in the ground-floor windows, (c) substantial remains of two early 17th-century moulded plaster ceilings in the first-floor hall and chamber, and (d) remains of an elaborate fireplace in the hall. Work continues.

Dirleton Castle (Dirleton parish) G Ewart
Multi-phase formal garden (16th century – 19th century)

NT 515 839 A limited survey based on twelve trial trenches was completed on the W Garden at Dirleton Castle in advance of restoration. The main aims of the fieldwork were to (a) identify the E limits of the garden c1875 and (b) generally confirm the design of the 19th-century design as interpreted from contemporary illustration.

Clear evidence was ultimately found of how residual elements (plants and earthworks) from the probable late 16th-century formal garden dictated the style and limits of the 19th-century design.

Sponsor: HS 

Sandy Knowe (Dirleton parish) C A-Kelly
Field wall and possible building

NT 4915 8550 At the SW end of the stone-faced earthen bank NT 48 NE 3 are two fragments of walling extending to the N, with their ends submerged by the sand dune to the N. Both pieces of walling were 0.48m wide and 1.28m apart and the W piece was 1.2m long, indicating a possible door space. W of the walls was a gap in the bank or where the facing had slumped, and on the N side were some stretches of level ground, in steps in a slight slope, up to 12m or 20m in length.

Castle Park, Dunbar (Dunbar parish) D Perry (SUAT)
Long cist cemetery


NT 678 791 Machine trenching for field drains in front of Lauderdale House uncovered a cemetery composed of long cists and inhumations. A watching brief and limited excavation of graves in the way of the field drains was undertaken.

One complete cist skeleton was recovered together with eight partial cist skeletons and four partial skeletons from inhumations. Some 16 other cist and 15 other inhumations were observed in the sides of the trenches. A large quantity of other human bone was recovered. Two sherds of medieval pottery and two corroded metal fragments were found with the fully excavated cist skeleton whose skull was protected by a box formed by two flanking stones and

a small capstone. One other skull-flanking stone was observed in section in a cist destroyed by machining.


Subsequently, Scottish Power, while digging a trench for a cable in the road at the entrance to Castle Park, uncovered other human bone and a possible cist.

This cemetery is probably associated with the burials and human bones further E noted previously during the development of the site as a leisure complex (DES 1991, 49).

Sponsor: HS 

Court Street, Haddington (Haddington parish) D Hall (SUAT)
Urban medieval

NT 512 738 Monitoring of contractor's excavations, for a new veterinary surgery, located 1.25m of garden soil above natural clay. No medieval deposits or artefacts were recovered.

Sponsor: HS 

St Michael's Churchyard, Inveresk (Inveresk parish) A F Leslie
Roman fort

NT 341 720 Two seasons of rescue excavation by GUARD have now taken place at St Michael's Churchyard, Inveresk, on the scheduled site of the Roman auxiliary fort first identified by Sir Ian Richmond in the years immediately following the Second World War (PSAS CIX, 1978–80, 286–303). Work preceded the extension of the cemetery by East Lothian District Council, into the field immediately outside the cemetery wall at its western extremity. Richmond calculated that the western defences of the fort should run obliquely through this field, aligned roughly NE to SW. Both trenches, the first opened in April and May 1991, the second in March 1993, measured c25m by 20m and were located contiguously just within the putative line of the fort defences.

The state of preservation encountered in both seasons complemented and confirmed observations made by Hanson following exploratory trenches opened in this field in 1981 (PSAS CXIV, 1984, 251–9). In general, structural remains associated with the occupation of the fort were found to survive in a reasonable state of repair in the northern half of the 1991 trench; the southern half of that trench by contrast contained only scant remains, and these in a poor state of repair; the 1993 trench was found to be largely devoid of remains, save for a series of pits and several patches of rough cobbling plus one roughly flagged area (see further below). This situation may be related to the differences in topsoil depth recorded across the two trenches, being greatest to the N and E where survival is best, and slightest to W and S where survival is poorest. Consequently one might anticipate reasonably good survival in the northern half of the field, which remains unexplored.

The 1991 excavation uncovered a stretch of some 20m of the *via praetoria*, as it approached the W gate of the fort, together with its junction with the *via sagularis* and a distance of some 20m of that road. The well-laid cobbled sub-surface of the *via praetoria* ran across the full width of the trench, bordered in places by dressed kerb stones. It was c7.50m wide, and when sectioned was found to survive only to the depth of one or two layers of cobbles towards the E, and two or three layers to the W. The *via sagularis* by contrast survived poorly, having been completely robbed out or badly disturbed at several points along the exposed length. Consequently its width could only be estimated, at c5m or perhaps a little more, and its depth, where surviving, was no more than that of the visible stones. Both it and the *via praetoria* were disturbed by a large pit which seems likely to have been cut in antiquity (see below) at the point where the two roads meet. Stratigraphic evidence encountered on the *via praetoria* suggests at least two phases of road building activity, one layer of road cobbling having been found to run under the *in situ* kerb stones on both sides of the road.

Evidence for two phases of occupation was also provided by the stratigraphic sequence recovered at the W gate. Although only


partially revealed during the excavation, the remainder lying outwith the excavation area, traces of a mortared stone construction were uncovered on the S side of the road, presumably representing the foundation levels of a gate structure. Also found were two square-cut pits, one adjacent to and S of the road, the other centrally placed within it. Each was filled with carefully-laid alternate layers of clay and cobbles, and though neither pit lay fully within the excavation trench, their dimensions are likely to have been c1.25m by 1.25m. These presumably represent the foundations of a gate superstructure, providing firm bases in the loose sand subsoil to take the weight of large uprights; a third example presumably lay on the N side of the road, again outside the excavated area. The position of the central example, sealed beneath the undisturbed uppermost surviving layer of road cobbling, adds weight to the contention of more than one phase of occupation.

The fort interior, as exposed in both trenches, proved to be largely empty. The adverse effects of past cultivation were evident through the lines of plough marks visible on the cleaned surface and the scarring detectable on numerous pieces of dislodged building masonry, as well as the kerb stones of the *via praetoria*. No trace of the presence of negative features indicative of the foundations for wooden barrack blocks or other rectangular-plan buildings was evident on the cleaned surfaces and even deep, cross-site sections cut well into the natural subsoil in both seasons failed to reveal any indication of post holes or post-trenches. It is possible that these may have existed as highly-truncated features, which were missed and removed during cleaning (see also Hanson, *PSAS CXIV*, 1984, 251–9), though the level at which cleaning took place was commensurate with that of the surviving road. It is perhaps more likely that no wooden structures existed in the areas opened. Certainly, the considerable quantities of masonry debris found across the site suggest that building in stone may have been more prevalent here than has previously been supposed.

What little structural evidence there was within the fort interior is all of debatable provenance. One area exposed in the 1991 trench, close to the S edge, and measuring approximately 3.50m E to W by 2.50m N to S, may represent an occupation surface. Here an irregular patch of stone flagging incorporating two quernstones, and possibly associated with a line of three dressed masonry blocks, was found in a heavily disturbed state. Considerable quantities of Roman material were recovered from this area, but mixed in with modern finds and topsoil; no finds came from securely stratified contexts. It is possible that this relates to a post-Roman site occupation (see also Hanson in *PSAS CXIV*, 1984, 251–9). A similar patch of stone flagging was uncovered at the southern end of the 1993 trench; of similar extent, this too had suffered considerable disturbance and insecurely stratified finds ranged in date from Roman to modern.

Evidence for the possibly deliberate destruction/demolition of the fort was presented by a large pit which had been cut through both roads (noted above), and which measured up to 3.60m in diameter, and a maximum of 1.70m deep. The upper half of the fill was packed with Roman masonry, and a few sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from different levels throughout the feature, including one from near the bottom. This, coupled with the lack of any modern material from the pit fill, suggests, though does not prove, that it was dug in antiquity. Several smaller pits, on average between 1.50m and 2m in diameter by on average 1m deep were encountered scattered across the area opened in 1993. Some of these also contained building debris and small finds of solely Roman date, though most seemed best explained as rubbish pits; several contained quantities of animal bone. All were discrete features cut into the natural sand and lacked any telling stratigraphic relationships.

Small find recovery was high, as would be expected on such a site, though at least half of the material came from the surface or the topsoil. Preliminary examination of the pottery suggests nothing inconsistent with an Antonine occupation date.

Sponsors: East Lothian District Council, HS 

Eskgrove, Inveresk (Inveresk parish)
Inveresk civilian settlement and field systems

CFA

NT 348 721 Excavation of two trenches with a total area of 717 sqm was undertaken in February 1993 within the scheduled area of the civilian settlement and field systems to the E of Inveresk fort. The work was conducted in advance of the construction of a house and garage 100m NE of Eskgrove House in the field NW of Lewisvale Public Park. A report has been deposited with the NMRS.

Aerial photography and limited excavation had previously revealed a series of linear features in this field, of which one was interpreted as an aqueduct for the nearby Roman bathhouse and another as a Roman enclosure (see *JRS* 56, 99 & 57, 176).

Removal of topsoil and a buried ploughsoil revealed a number of features cut into the gravel subsoil. The main feature was a linear ditch which ran unbroken through the trench ENE to WSW, and which may be a length of the putative Roman enclosure referred to above. It had a variable profile and was 1.4m to 1.6m wide and 0.5m to 0.6m deep. Other features included two large pits, a scatter of smaller pits, and two shallow linear gullies, for all of which no indication of function was evident. These features had no structural associations and did not form any recognisable pattern. No artefacts were recovered from any of the features.

Sponsor: Mr D Teague of Teague Homes (Scotland) Ltd.

Bruntons Wireworks (Inveresk parish) G Ewart, J Triscott
Site assessment

NT 342 724 An integrated programme of archaeological survey and excavation was completed in January 1993 on the site of a proposed food market development. The results of this short but intensive exercise demonstrated that the present wireworks factory buildings were erected on a green field site, which in turn sealed medieval deposits. Artefactual evidence suggests a hiatus between the 15th/16th century and 19th century, which may be connected with the presence of a French fort built in 1548.

The excavated medieval deposits appear to be agriculturally derived, covering a period from the 13th to 15th century and probably relate to backlots associated with the river frontage occupation.

Sponsor: Gateway Foodmarkets.

Pinkie, St Peter's Primary School, Musselburgh
(Inveresk parish) J R MacKenzie (SUAT)
Urban medieval

NT 351 728 A hole, 1m in diameter, caused by sudden subsidence was reported to the rear of St Peter's School playing fields. The hole appeared close to the site of the Loretto Chapel and was thought to relate to a possible archaeological feature.

Upon investigation, no archaeological remains were discovered. The hole appeared to have been caused by redundant mine workings.

Sponsor: HS 

Forth Street Lane, North Berwick (North Berwick parish)
Medieval kiln T Cromwell (SUAT)


NT 553 853 The Trust excavated two areas of the site in advance of deep foundation trenching. The archaeology consisted of wind-blown sand interspersed with occupation and midden deposits.

Cut into these deposits was a circular stone kiln and flue, standing to a height of 2.37m and with a maximum diameter of 3m. The kiln contained late medieval pottery and was probably constructed for drying either malt or grain. See Fig 17.

Sponsor: Scottish Homes.

15 Westgate, North Berwick (North Berwick parish)
Urban medieval D Hall (SUAT)

NT 5505 8521 Monitoring of contractor's excavations, for a new house, located up to 2m of garden soil above natural sand. No medieval deposits or artefacts were recovered.

Sponsor: HS 

Drylawhill, East Linton (Prestonkirk parish)

I Armit

Cursus and associated features

NT 590 779 During the re-examination of aerial photographs taken by the RCAHMS in 1981 a series of cropmarks recorded as linear features were identified as the remains of a cursus and associated features (NT 57 NE 27, 67-9). The remains lie in an arable field immediately N of Prestonkirk parish church in East Linton.

The principal identifiable features are two parallel ditches running approximately E to W some 60m apart. The ditches vary in width from 2m to 3m and follow a somewhat erratic course, giving the impression of having been constructed in discrete lengths rather than as a single unitary construction. This variability of width and segmented construction are characteristic of cursus monuments. The ditches can be traced for a length of almost 300m, and undoubtedly extend into the field to the E, although no cropmarks are visible there to enable their full extent to be assessed.

N of the W part of the cursus is a series of ditches of uncertain purpose which appear to represent parts of the same complex. These may represent parts of a rectilinear enclosure some 50m N to S by 60m with an internal annular enclosure.

The cursus is the first to be recognised in SE Scotland and the presence of associated features suggests a possible complexity rarely paralleled on cursus monuments elsewhere.

Sponsor: HS

Traprain Law (Prestonkirk parish)

NMS

Artefacts from Iron Age settlement

NT 581 746 A surface collection of material from the western slopes and the area around the trig point on Traprain Law has been donated to NMS. It includes rim and wall sherds of Iron Age pottery, a possible Roman potsherd, a sherd of engraved Roman glass, a crucible rim sherd, a fragment of a 'jet' armband, a stone disc worked to an edge on its circumference, two other fragments of worked stone, and fragments of molten glass, along with some medieval pottery.

Daybook no: DB 1993/22.

Stoneypath Tower (Whittingehame parish)

C Tabraham

Late medieval tower house

NT 5958 7134 Clearance work in advance of restoration work has cast new light on the building history of this building. Discoveries include: (a) the fact that the original entrance doorway was at ground level in the re-entrant angle on the NW, and that this was blocked up at an early date and replaced by an entrance slapped through the W wall, again at ground level, and (b) that the ground-floor chamber in the wing has also been greatly modified at an early date. There is growing evidence that the tower house was subjected to a violent explosion at some time. Work continues.

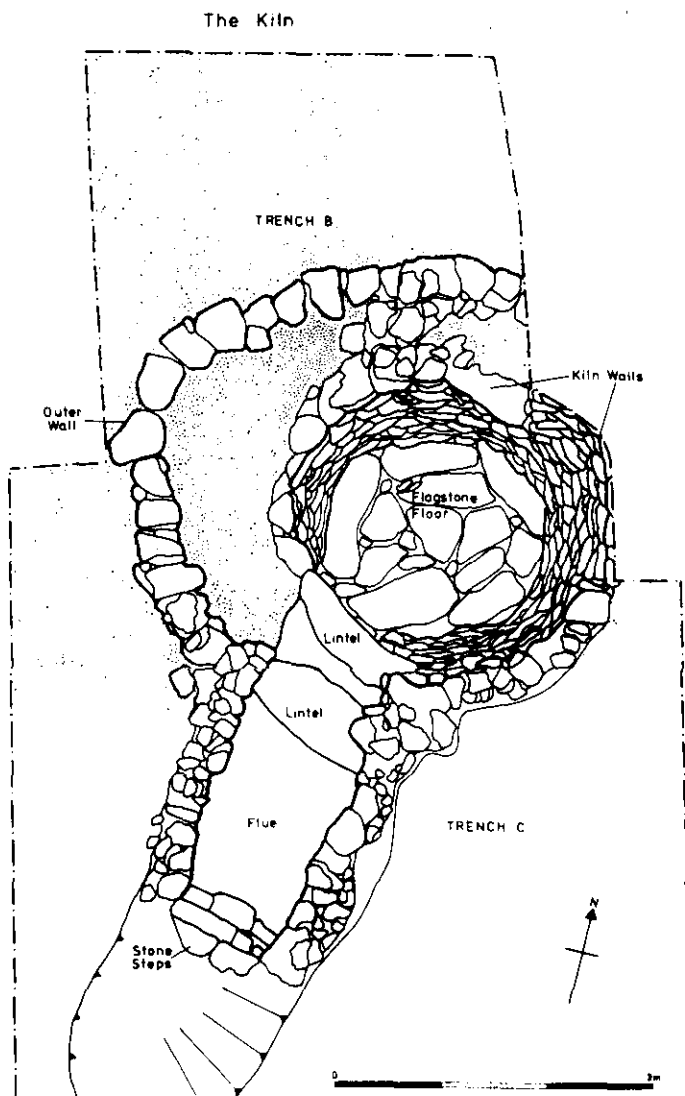


Fig 17. Forth Street Lane, North Berwick. Circular stone kiln and flue.

CITY OF EDINBURGH DISTRICT

Chambers Street, Site of New Museum of Scotland

G Ewart

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Site assessment

NT 257 732 A final, brief phase of archaeological excavation (see DES 1992, 50) was completed on the extreme southern edge of the proposed museum site, where temporary offices had been located. In the light of this most recent investigation, primarily on elements of 18th and 19th-century tenement development, the overall sequence of occupation on this extensive urban site can be summarised as follows:

1. Creation of cultivation terraces in the 13th-15th century.
2. Excavation of a deep quarry pit.
3. Levelling of the site during the 17th century.
4. Construction of elements of the Society of Brewers complex in the mid-late 17th century.
5. Construction of domestic dwellings by 1765.
6. Development of tenements in 19th and 20th century.
7. Demolition of tenements in 1973.
8. Landscaping by PSA in 1975.

Sponsor: NMS.

Old Assembly Close, High Street, Edinburgh

M A Collard,

(City parish of Edinburgh)

D A Johnston

Medieval urban deposits

2583 7356 Salvage recording of an underpinning trench in the car-park to the S of the former Wireworks showed the existence of medieval deposits to a depth of more than 1.25m from ground level. The deposits observed in section were apparently midden, with much faunal evidence visible. The lower part of the trench which measured 1.70m by 2.35m was cleaned and a small exploratory trench dug. No structural evidence was recovered and the deposits were identical in character to those above. A small number of sherds of East Coast White Gritty Ware were recovered from these lower deposits. Boulder clay was uncovered on the N side of the trench, its surface sloping at c45° down towards the S.

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During a watching brief on a 12m-long service trench in the car-park area the upper levels of similar midden deposits were observed, much of which had been heavily disturbed during the 20th century. Large sandstone rubble from the base of the trench in the centre of the yard may derive from the demolition of an older structure.

St Giles Cathedral (City parish of Edinburgh) D A Johnston
Watching brief

2572 7360 A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a service trench around the outside of the church, running from the SW corner along the W and N sides of the building to the steps at the E entrance. No archaeological remains were recorded, due to the existence of old service trenches and the proximity of natural deposits close to the surface. Bedrock was encountered in a number of places on the N and W sides, at depths between 0.50m and 0.75m.

St Giles Cathedral (City parish of Edinburgh) M A Collard
Church, burials

NT 2572 7357 A watching brief was carried out during the installation of underfloor heating in the central area of the choir. Sleeper walls between the column foundations of the choir, identical to those found in the S Choir aisle excavations (DES 1981), were recorded. The footings of the columns were situated on a deposit of boulder clay. Cut into this boulder clay a considerable number of graves were recorded within the body of the choir. These had been truncated in modern times, and in places *in situ* articulated bones protruded from the fills. All were left undisturbed. Part of an enigmatic octagonal stone-built feature close to the base of the most easterly choir column of the S arcade was recorded. Its function and date are at present unclear. Within the rubble infill below the 19th-century floor three placks coins were found, two of James IV and one of James V.

High Street/Hunter Square, Edinburgh

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Watching brief

NT 2557 7354 to NT 2613 7366 A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of 23 test pits and trenches along the length of the medieval High Street from Lawnmarket to the Netherbow Port. In most of the pits natural boulder clay or bedrock was encountered immediately below the modern road and pavement. A number of stone-built cellars were recorded.

17 Duddingston Crescent, Edinburgh

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Drain

NT 3066 7285 A stone-built drain was uncovered by Mr G Parker in the garden to the rear of the house, consisting of well-constructed rubble drystone sidewalls supporting massive sandstone capstones. It was cut into the clay subsoil and ran E to W.

Netherbow Centre, High Street, Edinburgh

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Watching brief

NT 2610 7366 Installation of a wheelchair ramp on the High Street frontage of the building uncovered the footings of the front wall of the former Moray-Knox church which used to stand on the site. At the W end of the trench a short length of random rubble walling was observed, oblique to the later foundations into which it had been incorporated.

13 Infirmary Street, Edinburgh (City parish of Edinburgh)

Burials

NT 2608 7343 Following the discovery of skeletal material during building works, a number of human burials were excavated.

Six near-complete extended inhumations were recorded; bones from several other individuals were recovered as disturbed material. The top of the skull of one of the skeletons had been sawn off and then replaced before burial. The burials are associated with the church of Lady Hay of Yester which stood on the site between 1647 and 1803; the churchyard was used by the Royal Infirmary as a burying ground.

Holyrood Park, Edinburgh (City parish of Edinburgh)

Watching brief

NT 26775 73800 to NT 26845 73643 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in September and October 1993 during the excavation of a gas pipeline across the playing fields of the former Royal High School on the N side of Holyrood Park.

Evidence was recovered for the location and extent of the prehistoric 'Holyrood Loch' in the area, and a previously unknown prehistoric river channel was recorded. Above these natural deposits a massive dump of clay to raise the ground level was observed. No dating material was recovered from the clay but it was sealed by midden containing pottery dated to the 16th/17th centuries and it may be related to the laying out of the area as formal gardens. Two large ditches, 3.50m wide and 1.50m deep, were recorded on the S limit of this clay platform. These may be identified with property boundaries shown on a mid-17th-century drawing of the area.

Sponsor: Ove Arup & Partners on behalf of British Gas (Scotland) plc.

Burgess Street/Water Street/Shore Place, Leith

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation: urban medieval

NT 2706 7640 (centre) Trial trenching was carried out in August 1993 to evaluate the archaeological deposits on a potential development site. Eight trenches were excavated which demonstrated that the eastern third of the site had been cleared to natural sand by landscaping, and no archaeological deposits survived. The remaining two-thirds of the site contained intact and complex archaeological deposits with evidence for stone-built structures.

Trench A/I A hand-dug trench adjacent to an upstanding ruined building. No archaeological deposits were encountered, and modern demolition debris overlay natural beach sand c0.20m below the surface.

Trench A/II The trench contained a large late medieval/early post-medieval wall footing and associated stone-built oven, with a base of yellow-glazed tiles. Below this was 0.50m of medieval deposits, identical in character to those excavated at the E end of Trench A/III. Artefacts recovered from the trench suggest that the deposits date to the 16th century and earlier.

Trench A/III The external corner of the foundations of a large stone building were uncovered, with a substantial, stone-built, clay-lined vat attached to it. The deliberate backfilling of this vat contained no pottery later than the 15th century. This stone building had been built over an extensive spread of debris from an industrial process which in turn sealed a series of midden deposits identical to those found in Trench A/II to the N. Within the midden deposits hearths and post holes were recognised, indicating the presence of building remains in this area. None of the artefacts recovered from the midden are dated later than the 15th century.

Trench A/IV No archaeological deposits were found in this trench. A World War II air-raid shelter, built of reinforced concrete was uncovered at the S end of the trench.

Trench B/I All deposits in this trench had been removed during the landscaping of the site.

Trench B/II Although the upper levels in this trench had been disturbed by modern building foundations, medieval remains, again of 15th century or earlier date were found intact below these structures, extending the full length of the trench. Features included pits and hearths.

Trench B/III A depth of more than 1.40m of archaeological deposits and structures were explored, which represent the remains of buildings dating from the mid-17th century back to the 13th century or possibly earlier.

Trench C/I A complex series of deposits, including stone-packed post holes and hearths were recorded within a depth of more than 0.50m of archaeological deposits.

Sponsor: Dept of Housing, City of Edinburgh District Council.

Cramond Harbour (City parish of Edinburgh) V E Dean
Chert flakes

NT 1888 7692 Seven flakes of chert were found, eroded from the river bank behind Cramond Boat Club.

Cramond House (City parish of Edinburgh)
Well

NT 1912 7691 During renovation at Cramond House, part of a large well full of water was revealed below flagstones in the courtyard on the N side. It was not possible to ascertain its diameter, but was possibly c2m.

Cramond Roman Fort (City parish of Edinburgh)
Architectural fragments

NT 1899 7679 and NT 1896 7684 Two pieces of curving pink sandstone, possibly arch or window tops, were noted built into a retaining wall at the NW of the Manse and into the W wall of the Kirk, immediately S of the tower.

Cramond Roman Fort (City parish of Edinburgh)
Mesolithic deposits, post-medieval demolition, possible kiln

NT 1899 7697 The building of the 17th-century Cramond village would appear to have involved a considerable amount of levelling just above the 15m late-glacial raised beach, with the result that disturbed cobbling associated with the old village street directly overlay a large assemblage of mesolithic flints. Microliths, a microburin, and microblade platform-cores have been identified. The only possible Roman feature noted was a small post hole cut into this deposit. A large pit lay in this area and had been filled with Roman and late medieval rubbish. A post-medieval gunflint was found, suggesting the possibility of contemporary knapping of imported chalk-flint nodules.

N of this a horseshoe-shaped stone bank containing fire-reddened stones, 3m in width with a 0.80m central area, may be a kiln or oven. No dating evidence for this has been found so far. A spread of charcoal-rich soil and ash, containing 18th-century material, overlay it, and was in turn covered by remnants of gravel and mortar surfaces. Set into the uppermost surface was a domed stone, possibly an anvil, its tip showing signs of chipping. Around it were scraps of slag, iron and lead. A steep-sided clay-bottomed trench cut all but the uppermost of these layers, this may have been a water supply to the adjacent 19th-century kennels.

Sponsors: City of Edinburgh District Council, Archaeology Service; Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

Corstorphine Hill (City parish of Edinburgh) NMS
Flint scraper

NT 206 742 A flint scraper was found near the summit of Corstorphine Hill, and has been donated to NMS.
Daybook no: DB 1993/19.

West Farm, Broxburn (Kirkliston parish) D A Johnston
Plantation bank

NT 097 732 A circular enclosure of 140m diameter to the W of the modern buildings was visited to determine its nature. Shown on the 1st edition OS maps as Belvedere Plantation, the enclosure is part of the designed landscape around Newliston, but is now

separated by the railway embankment. The enclosure is a perfect circle, defined by a stone-revetted earthen bank on its E and SE sides. The remainder of the bank, where the ground is flat and boggy, was formed by the upcast from an external ditch.

M8 Extension (Claylands to Sighthill) (Ratho & Currie parish)
Archaeological assessment of roadline J Terry

NT 119 712 – NT 181 707 An archaeological assessment was carried out by GUARD in eight specific areas designated by HS along this new roadline for relief of traffic on the W side of Edinburgh. Only two areas NT 1281 7107 and NT 1593 7103 produced any significant archaeological remains. The former area proved to be the site of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery, with two urns recovered during this assessment exercise (the site is to be fully excavated before road construction). While at the latter location a stone lined and packed pit was thought to be the remnant socket for a standing stone.

Sponsor: HS

Ratho Quarry (Ratho parish) A N Smith
Enclosed cremation cemetery and sunken-featured building

NT 128 710 AOC (Scotland) Ltd undertook the full excavation of a site first discovered by GUARD as part of their evaluation in advance of the M8 extension.

The site occupied a hollow on the side of a small rounded hill immediately to the N of the disused Ratho Quarry, to the W of Ratho village. The hollow was defined on its northern and western sides by crests of outcropping dolerite bedrock, and commanded superb views over to the Firth of Forth, the Almond floodplain and to Edinburgh.

Topsoil was stripped by machine from the area of the hollow, roughly 3000m². An eastward extension 1.8m wide was opened running from the north-eastern corner for 28m, and an additional trench was cut at the point where a track crossed through a depression in the bedrock crest on the north-western edge of the site.

Features pre-dating the ring ditch

One pit, lying on the outer north-western edge of the ring-ditch was found to have been cut by it. This pit contained distinctive pottery which closely resembled sherds from another pit close by.

Ring-ditch and associated features

The full extent of the ring-ditch (partially exposed during the evaluation) was traced, and the ditch sectioned in five places. The ring-ditch varied from 9.2m to 10.6m in diameter, with an entrance 4.4m wide facing S. The ditch was generally very shallow (10cm to 15cm) in the northern part where it had been cut into bedrock, but the two terminals on the southern side were cut into an area of fill and were much deeper (40cm). The terminals were emptied out completely; two worked flints were found in the western terminal. The fill of the ring-ditch was an homogenous reddish-brown silt loam, with no apparent variation vertically or horizontally.

There were four features within the area enclosed by the ring-ditch. Two of these were the cordoned urn cremation pits which had been excavated during the evaluation excavation. A third feature, sited in the south-eastern quadrant of the enclosed area, was found to contain an un-urned cremation. The fourth feature was a shallow scoop in the south-western quadrant, close to the edge of the ring-ditch.

Stone setting

The stone setting putatively described as a cist and first exposed in the course of the evaluation, was sited 6.5m to the W of the ring-ditch. This consisted of four large tabular stones in a roughly square setting, with a smaller stone filling in the north-eastern corner. A sixth large tabular stone lay against the outside of the south-eastern

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corner. Within the setting, three stones in an arc appeared to create a smaller space inside, against the eastern side.

There were three soil layers within the setting: a brown loam similar to the general A horizon; a silty loam; and a brown loam with red sandstone flecks over bedrock. The boundaries between these layers were very diffuse, and there was no apparent base to the setting, nor was there a buried ground surface below it. The stone setting may have been cut into a shallow natural hollow in the sub-soil, but the only trace of any cut or packing externally was a slight increase in stoniness in the fill of the hollow along the western side of the setting.

No fragments of bone, or finds of any kind were noted during excavation of the stone setting. Processing of the soil samples may yet yield evidence to the contrary, but the field interpretation is that this feature was never used as a cist. An alternative hypothesis, that the stone setting may have been a hearth, has also been discounted, given the absence of any traces of burning on the stones. It should be noted that the stone setting is sited close to the edge of the hollow, at a point where there is a pronounced gap in the bedrock crest. A hollow way climbs up the hill from the NW and crosses through this gap. It is possible that this forms an entrance to the burial area, and that the stone setting is related to this.

An additional trench was excavated across the gap in the bedrock crest, but showed only turf directly over bedrock, and no archaeological features were found within it or cut into the rock.

Palisade settings

The two palisade settings were sited immediately to the E of the ring-ditch, in an area of rising bedrock and shallow soil.

The primary palisade setting ran N to S in a shallow flattened arc. At its southern end it was cut into the bedrock for 1.5m before fading out, and at its northern end it also faded out shortly after crossing onto bedrock. The upright stone packing (including one stone with

clear plough-scratches) was better preserved in the southern half, but the cut was clearly visible for the remainder of its length. Several features were observed along its course: probably post holes, whose relationship with the palisade setting was not clear but were probably either integral with the alignment or later. Towards the northern end, the primary alignment was crossed and cut by the secondary alignment. A nail-headed bronze pin was recovered from the fill of the primary alignment close to this point.

The secondary palisade setting terminated at the N and S very close to the primary one, and was also cut into bedrock at the southern end. However, the course of the alignment had a much more pronounced curve, and it diverged by 1m at the furthest point. The stone packing of the secondary alignment was better preserved, composed of parallel, small edge-set stones.

Two features were found in the area between the two palisade settings: a shallow, rounded post hole and a shallow oval pit.

Although there is no direct stratigraphic link between either of the palisade alignments and the sunken-featured building (see below), the relative positions indicate that the palisade alignments were enclosing the area in which it, and presumably other settlement remains, now lost, were sited.

Sunken-featured building

This structure, immediately to the E of the palisade settings, occupied a natural hollow between two rising knolls of bedrock, a position which had probably saved it from destruction by the plough. Although the dolerite bedrock here has natural fissures forming misleadingly straight lines and right-angles, there did appear to have been some modification of the bedrock, particularly in the area of the northern wall, where the bedrock appears to have been cut back 'against the grain' and an artificial slope created.

The shape of the building is difficult to assess, as sections of the wall line were missing where it crossed over the bedrock, but it



Fig 18. Ratho Quarry Excavated Features.

would appear to have been roughly sub-rectangular, and to have had an internal area of approximately 5m E to W by 4.2m N to S. The wall lines were represented by bands of dispersed stones, some lying directly over bedrock. The W wall appeared to consist of a number of components, principally a band of close-packed medium-sized stones. Within this band of stones, and lying on the mid-point of the wall was a substantial post hole with packing stones. Where the wall encountered bedrock at N and S, as with the palisade alignments, the line was continued for a short length by rock-cut trenches. At both ends, some distance from these rock-cut depressions there were single rock-cut post holes.

Within the building, the upper part of the occupation layer consisted of a mottled brown sandy loam, with patches of red burnt clay and black charcoal-rich soil. This appeared to be a mix of topsoil and occupation deposits, and had no clear boundaries above or below, so therefore the level at which the clay loom-weights appeared was used to indicate the surface of the lower part of the occupation layer. This lower part was essentially very similar to the upper; a very mottled brown sandy soil with areas of red burnt clay, black charcoal-rich patches, and areas of unburnt grey clay. There was also occasional small angular stones, possibly fire-cracked. Sealed by the upper part of the occupation layer was an oval area 2.3m by 1.5m of densely packed, rounded and worn pebbles, and set within the pebbles were several large, flat slabs, including the lower stone of a rotary quern.

The main feature of the interior of this structure was, however, the 178 clay loom-weights and loom-weight fragments recovered, many of which were grouped in lines and bunches suggesting that they were *in situ*. One group of weights lay in a line close to the tumbled remains of the N wall, and a second line of complete weights and fragments lay parallel to the W wall and some 25cm away from its edge.

Archaeological features in the southern and central part of the site, away from the outcropping bedrock had been severely truncated. *The following features were identified:*

Rectilinear structure 1: composed of the truncated and intermittent remains of linear trenches, with no surviving internal features or surfaces, apart from a small sub-square feature close to the western end. The structure measured 9.4m by 4m, and lay with its long axis aligned SW to NE.

Rectilinear structure 2: composed of a continuous rectilinear trench enclosing an area 3.7m by 4.6m. There were no traces of any surviving surfaces or features within the structure apart from a single broad shallow pit, slightly W of centre. On its eastern side, the structure backed onto the rising bedrock on the eastern edge of the site.

Pit group: composed of ten pits scattered over the central area of the site, grouped together because of a distinctive reddish-brown silty sand fill, very similar to that of the ring-ditch.

Miscellaneous features: a further twenty-four pits were found scattered over the central area of the site, with a variety of fills and stone packing, which show no clear patterning at this stage.

Curvilinear feature: observed by GUARD (see above) in their evaluation, consisting of a broad, shallow flat-bottomed feature 7m in length, curving in a shallow arc from NE to SW. The fill was a reddish-brown sandy silt, which will be compared with that of the ring-ditch, and the pit-group. The feature faded out at each end with no clear terminals, although at the eastern end, an oval feature with a setting of five stones in the centre may have marked the continuation of the line.

Linear feature: in the far south-eastern corner of the site, a very well-defined linear feature 12m in length ran roughly N to S, turning sharply at its southern end into the eastern baulk. This had an homogenous fill, with one localised, charcoal-rich patch towards the northern end. The feature faded out at its northern end in an area of outcropping bedrock.

Sponsor: Funded by Roads Directorate of the Scottish Office Industry Department and arranged by HS

Hillend (Ratho parish)
Field evaluation

M Collard, D A Johnston

NT 1348 7145 Three trenches were excavated to examine a slight mound observed on top of a knoll N of the village of Ratho, in advance of the extension of the M8 motorway. The mound was shown to be of geological origin. A fragment of an armlet of shale or similar material and a flint flake were recovered from the topsoil.

A fourth trench sectioned a linear earthwork feature to the E of the mound and proved it to exist within the topsoil, leaving little trace in the subsoil or bedrock. It was of apparently relatively modern origin. Sponsor: HS on behalf of the Scottish Office Roads Directorate.

Roddinglaw (Ratho parish)
Arable fieldwalking

M A Collard

NT 1600 7090 to NT 1562 7141 A 650m length of the route of the M8 motorway extension was fieldwalked by members of the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society. Very large quantities of post-medieval artefacts were encountered throughout the three fields walked, the result of the spreading of rubbish brought from Edinburgh city centre by barges on the Union Canal during the last century. As a result no weight can be attached to the provenance of material recovered.

MIDLOTHIAN DISTRICT

Cockpen Church (Cockpen parish)
Medieval parish church

J O'Sullivan

NT 3267 6332 Archaeological work at Cockpen Church was undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of conservation of the building by Edinburgh Architects Simpson & Brown for Midlothian District Council. Excavation to limited depths was conducted in six areas at the outer wall faces of the church and in two areas of the interior.

Excavation in the interior recorded demolition debris overlying an intact flagstone floor at the W end, and in the centre, remnants of several successive clay, mortar and stone floors. The foundations of a demolished primary W wall were recorded in the central cutting, and in general, there is clear evidence that the present building not only incorporates many local modifications, but represents a westward extension of the church to twice its original length.

The external excavations recorded soil and rubble accumulations against the church walls with evidence of deep turbation by burials in the church environs. Previously unrecorded structural or built features were recorded in several areas. Remnants of stone stairs were revealed to abut the N face of the church both at its mid-point and at the W end. Two parallel stone walls perpendicularly abutted the S face of the church at either side of a blocked opening. A stone-built tomb was exposed at the W wall of the Dalhousie Aisle. A cut-stone, chamfered plinth was revealed at the foot of both the S wall and the NE buttress.

The presence of graves was recorded both in the church environs and in the interior. The internal burials are likely to represent a hiatus in the use of the church for formal worship in the late medieval period. In general, inhumations in all areas lay below the limits of excavation, and although numerous graves were identified, only three were excavated.

Finds included several fragments of disturbed and disarticulated human skeletal remains, assorted iron nails, coffin fittings, a window bar, a lead came fragment, clay pipe stems, several coins or tokens, miscellaneous fragments of window glass and a few sherds of both medieval and modern pottery.

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Evidence for some form of pre-church settlement was recorded in the form of rubble and midden material sealed by a buried topsoil layer.

Sponsor: Simpson & Brown Architects, for Midlothian District Council.

Harlaw Reservoir, Balerno (Currie parish)

NMS

Flint flake

NT 17 64 A struck flint flake of Neolithic or BA date was found on the bank of Harlaw Reservoir, Balerno. With finder – details with NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1993/17.

Soutra (Fala & Soutra parish)

Romano-British button and loop fastener

NT 452 587 An enamelled Romano-British button and loop fastener was discovered by a metal-detectorist in the field to the W of the road at Soutra Aisle. It has been acquired by NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1992/69a.

Mount Lothian (Penicuik parish)

C A-Kelly

Tile floor *in situ* in the medieval chapel ruins

NT 2749 5701 Acting on information from B Lambie Esq of Biggar, that the site of the chapel had been disturbed, the remains of the curiously isolated chapel were investigated. Nine complete tiles of 15th–16th-century Flemish type, 0.2m square by 0.03m thick, were found. They were in the NW corner of the chancel, five with white slip under yellow glaze and four with black glaze, along with five half tiles against the face of the N wall, all arranged by the alternate colours of the glaze. Twelve fragments of tile, six with one colour of glaze and six with the other lay dumped over stones against a tree which overlay the S wall of the chapel.

Carnethy Hill, Pentland Hills (Penicuik parish)

NMS

EBA bronze axehead

NT 208 622 A finely decorated flat bronze axehead was found by Derek Hoyland, Penicuik, on the line of a track leading up the NE shoulder of Carnethy Hill at approximately NT 208 622 and at a height of c450m OD. The axehead appears to have been lying just below the ground surface at a point where the peaty soil had probably been disturbed by foot-traffic and erosion of the path. The area was metal detected but nothing further of archaeological significance was discovered. The axehead has been acquired by NMS (Catalogue no: DA 126).

Daybook no: DB 1993/4.

Sponsor: NMS.



Fig 19. Bronze axehead from Carnethy Hill. (NMS)
(Reproduced at 74% of actual size.)

Patie's Hill, Carlops (Penicuik parish)

Retouched flint tool

NT 163 565 A retouched flint tool of probable Neolithic or EBA date was found on the lower S slope of Patie's Hill, near Carlops, in earth disturbed by pipe-laying operations. With finder – details with NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1993/61.

Moorfoot (Temple parish)

C A-Kelly

Earthwork remains and a covered drystone mill race

NT 2985 5230 S of the site and remains of the medieval grange was a curved bank enclosing an oval piece of ground at NT 2988 5210, which appeared to have been a mill pond. At the NW corner were the partially collapsed and infilled remains of a covered conduit. This extended for around 300m, as a narrow ledge at the bottom of the river terrace scarp and consisted of a channel around 1m wide by 0.7m deep, with sandstone slabs over 1.2m long covering the space. These survived intact for most of the length, except for where the conduit ran along the scarp NW of and above the Grange. There appears to have been a major collapse there, with the stones of the outer edge scattered on the slope below and only the inner face surviving. A farm building of Moorfoot farm overlies the N end, so there is no indication as to how and where the conduit ended.

A low bank or collapsed wall runs from the NW corner of the grange to the river-terrace scarp, with a gap through which a track runs. S of the grange remains are traces of cultivation rigs and sunken route ways.

Outerston (Temple parish) (also Borthwick parish)

CFA

Desk-bound survey and field inspection

The following sites were identified by desk-bound assessment and field inspection at the site of a proposed mineral extraction site to the N of Outerston farm. A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.

NT 3452 5937 Two irregular, curvilinear traces visible on aerial photograph supplied by Ironside Farrar: not definitely of archaeological origin.

NT 344 593 – NT 333 582 Course of railway serving Esperton limeworks; present on second edition 6in OS coverage of 1906, but absent from first edition 6in OS of 1854.

NT 325 583 Large, clearly defined oval hollow up to 2m deep: possibly an infilled quarry.

NT 3266 5836 Small annular cropmark on N-facing slope.

NT 3278 5775 Annular ditched feature visible as vegetation mark on aerial photograph supplied by Ironside Farrar: no surface traces in boggy ground.

NT 3309 5763 Four partly grassed stone cairns up to 3m across within area of former plantation.

NT 335 576 Cropmark of plantation bank.

NT 331 572 Length of ditch, c200m to 250m, visible as cropmark.

Sponsor: Ironside Farrar Ltd.

WEST LOTHIAN DISTRICT

Kettlestoun Mains (Linlithgow parish)

CFA

Grain-drying kiln and mill lade

NS 9767 7641 In the first year's monitoring of a six-year programme of gravel extraction the remains of grain-drying kiln and a mill lade were identified. The kiln (NS 9767 7641), recessed into a natural terrace, had been effectively sectioned by the machine. Its uncoursed rubble-built funnel was 1.5m wide at the bottom

increasing to 2.3m at the surviving upper level. The paved NE side of the kiln base, adjacent to the entrance, was covered with a layer of burnt organic material, a sample of which produced 50 to 100 oat grains and several thousand pieces of oat chaff. The entrance to the kiln faced NE and appears to have been capped by a lintel at a height of 0.8m. The grey silt and rubble infill of the kiln contained sherds of Scottish reduced greenware, probably dating to the 17th century, and part of an iron vessel.

The line of the mill lade, which supplied the Burgh Mill at Linlithgow Bridge, is marked on the first edition 6in Ordnance Survey map (NS 975 764 – NS 982 769). A section excavated through the lade (NS 9775 7642) revealed a 2.6m wide, 0.3m to 0.4m deep channel lined with roughly built, drystone walls. A sherd of green glaze pottery, similar to those recovered from the kiln, was found between the stones of the retaining wall.

Further post-excitation work is currently under way, and results will be lodged with the NMRS.
Sponsor: RMC Technical Services Ltd.

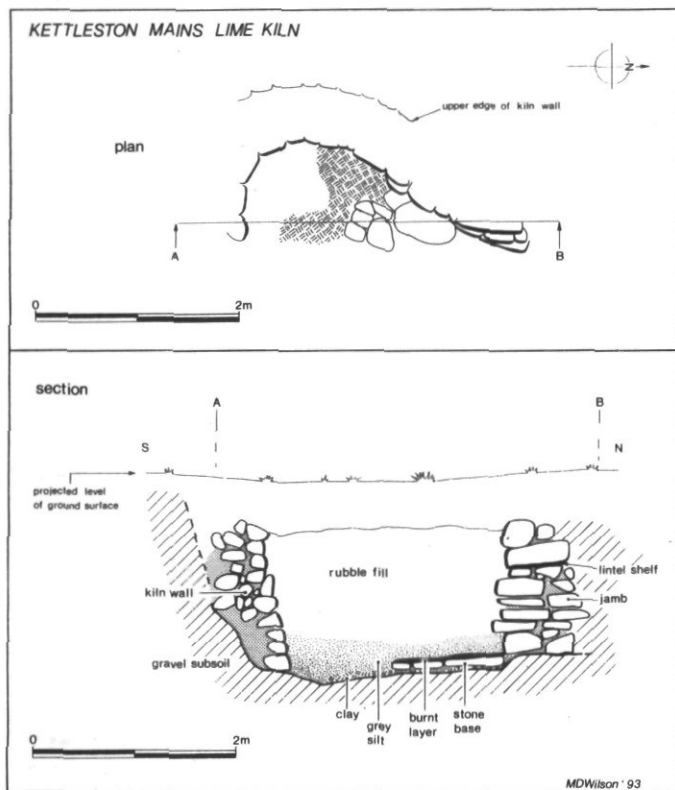


Fig 20. Kettlestoun Mains lime kiln.

STRATHCLYDE REGION

ARGYLL & BUTE DISTRICT

Isle of Bute (Rothesay, North Bute & Kingarth parishes)
E V W Proudfoot

Survey of deserted settlements on the *Isle of Bute*
Ord Sur Map: Firth of Clyde Area: 1:50,000 sheet 53 From documentary sources more than 60 settlement sites have been identified, of these 10 have been fully recorded by measurement and photograph. Further work is in progress. Records are held in the Bute Museum.
Sponsor: Buteshire Natural History Society.

Quien Cairn (North Bute parish)
Cairn
NS 058 598 Noted summer 1993 and confirmed October 1993, on moorland, diameter approximately 8m: possibly chambered.
Sponsor: Buteshire Natural History Society.

Ambrisbeg, Bute (Kingarth parish) A Speirs
Burial cairn
NS 068 596 In 1991 a flat area was noted to the front of the rampart of a large enclosure on Ambrisbeg Hill (DES 1991). Further investigation of this area has revealed a round burial cairn approximately 9m in diameter. It has a kerb of large stones and an infill of smaller stones and earth.

On the SW edge of the cairn was found a small cist measuring approximately 40cm by 25cm and 20cm deep. The floor of the cist was covered with small quartz pebbles.
Much of the stone from the cairn had been removed in the past, possibly for use in the construction of the rampart of the enclosure. The rampart overlies the cairn on its northern edge.
Sponsor: Buteshire Natural History Society.



Fig 21. Ambrisbeg 1993. Cist.

Balnahard, Colonsay (Colonsay & Oronsay parish) A Saville
Cist
NR 422 999 The four upright slabs of a cist without a capstone were exposed during topsoiling for a farm-track in December 1992. The cist was then partly reburied prior to excavation in September 1993. The internal dimensions of the cist are c1.4m by c0.8m, with the longer axis aligned approximately N to S. The cist slabs are substantial; the largest, forming the W side, was 1.74m long; 0.69m high; and some 0.22m in maximum thickness. From the surface exposed in 1992, the cist had a maximum depth of 0.5m of fill. The fill was of loose, dark sandy soil, which contained no gravegoods nor apparently any evidence for burial. The floor of the cist was the unmodified sandy base of the original pit. With the co-operation of the local farmer, Mr D Hobhouse, the cist slabs will be preserved *in situ*.
Sponsor: NMS.

Survey of the Island of Gigha (Gigha & Cara parish)
F Hood (ACFA), A & J McDonald, S & R Golightly,
S Hothersall, D McKay, A Johnstone, S Wood
The *Island of Gigha* was surveyed by members of ACFA in mid-April 1993. With local helpers, Rev H Gunneburg, S Hall, V Tulloch and B McNeill, over 90 new sites were recorded. The sites recorded in the Kintyre Inventory were also revisited and any changes were noted. Full details are available from Dr Carol Swanson, Department of Physical Planning HQ, Strathclyde House (2), 20 India Street, Glasgow G2 4PF.

STRATHCLYDE

NR 6608 5450 Enclosure/shelter.
 NR 6608 5448 Cave/shelter and enclosure.
 NR 6591 5401 Quarry scoop.
 NR 6604 5401 Standing stone.
 NR 6538 5311 Rock shelter.
 NR 6550 5232 Pits.
 NR 6443 5124 Platform.
 NR 6427 5076 Settlement/enclosures.
 NR 6415 5065 Mill.
 NR 6447 5105 Settlement.
 NR 6494 5076 House.
 NR 6501 5092 Cairn.
 NR 6400 4979 Settlement.
 NR 6642 5443 Settlement.
 NR 631 489 Enclosure.
 NR 633 487 Enclosure.
 NR 632 486 Dyke.
 NR 631 488 Cairn.
 NR 630 485 Dykes/enclosure.
 NR 630 481 Dyke.
 NR 631 481 Bait holes.
 NR 633 481 Quern quarry.
 NR 637 497 Dykes.
 NR 635 497 Dykes.
 NR 633 496 Dyke and rig.
 NR 633 493 Rig.
 NR 633 492 Rig/enclosure/dykes.
 NR 635 493 Rig and dykes.
 NR 634 470 Rig.
 NR 635 434 House/enclosure.
 NR 632 469 Wall/enclosure.
 NR 633 467 Structure.
 NR 634 458 Dyke.
 NR 633 456 Dun.
 NR 638 458 Cave.
 NR 636 456 Cave.
 NR 637 458 Cairn (clearance).
 NR 637 462 Cairnfield.
 NR 638 461 Dyke.
 NR 639 464 Track.
 NR 640 465 Walling.
 NR 642 464 House.
 NR 642 494 Platform.
 NR 637 495 Mound.
 NR 636 496 Stone/earth bank.
 NR 6642 5443 Settlement.
 NR 6644 5439 Fieldbank.
 NR 6648 5436 Jetty.
 NR 6658 5457 Jetty.
 NR 6613 5392 Cairn.
 NR 6651 5367 Fieldbank system.
 NR 6604 5351 House.
 NR 6611 5366 Fieldbanks.
 NR 6615 5365 Dun?
 NR 6551 5275 Dun
 NR 6559 5237 – NR 6567 5232 Fieldbank/boundary bank.
 NR 6580 5287 Cup-mark rock.
 NR 6586 5290 Rig.
 NR 6581 5290 – NR 6583 5293 Fieldbank.
 NR 6579 5282 Rig.
 NR 6572 5270 – NR 6566 5275 Fieldbank/boundary.
 NR 6569 5200 – NR 6530 5146 Boundary bank.
 NR 6540 5153 – NR 6530 5159 Bank.
 NR 6552 5125 – NR 6554 5125 – NR 6556 5129 Fieldbank.
 NR 6536 5098 – NR 6555 5086 –
 NR 6538 5050 – NR 6536 5050 Field boundary.

NR 6546 5057 Fort (possible).
 NR 6519 4966 Dun.
 NR 6520 4967 Stone settings.
 NR 6531 4973 Rig/fieldbank.
 NR 6529 4976 Rig.
 NR 6533 4980 Rig.
 NR 6525 4985 House.
 NR 6518 4970 House.
 NR 6528 4981 Rig.
 NR 6517 4962 House.
 NR 6517 4954 Rig.
 NR 6523 4908 Rig.
 NR 6528 4956 – NR 6530 4953 Fieldbank.
 NR 6526 4954 – NR 6532 4955 Rig.
 NR 6528 4965 – NR 6536 4964 Fieldbank.
 NR 6505 4899 Farm buildings/garden?, manse.
 NR 6512 4902 Well.
 NR 6521 4898 Jetty.
 NR 6505 4832 House.
 NR 6485 4836 Rig.
 NR 648 473 Rig.
 NR 643 466 Lime kiln.
 NR 644 489 Dyke.
 Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries.

Gigha (Gigha & Cara parish)

NMS

Stone adze

NR 641 504 A coarse stone tool, probably an adze, was found in trampled ground in pasture near the eastern shore of Upper Loch, Gigha. It has been donated to NMS.
Daybook no: DB 1993/46.

Tallant Farm (Killarow & Kilmeny parish)

F Baker

Flint scatter

NR 333 586 On top of a low ridge at c70m AOD, a flint scatter covering c30m by 20m. Debitage and artefacts including several retouched end scrapers. Late Neolithic/EBA.

Keills Cross (Killarow & Kilmeny parish)

G Ewart

Setting for cross shaft

NR 417 687 Due to the need to remove the headless and leaning medieval cross shaft at Keills for cleaning and conservation, a one-day watching brief was mounted during the removal of the shaft, followed by a brief archaeological excavation of the cross setting. It was found that the shaft was bedded in a crude dry-stone socket around which a low cairn of light stonework was erected over a cleared terrace. The cairn and socket showed signs of having been damaged and repaired during the later 19th century, but no dating evidence was found of the construction of the cairn itself.

Sponsor: HS 

Finlaggan (Killarow & Kilmeny parish)

D H Caldwell

Medieval residential complex

NR 388 681 A fourth season of excavations was undertaken in September at this, the so-called Centre of the Lordship of the Isles. This year trenches were opened on Eilean na Comhairle (the Council Island) NR 387 680 as well as Eilean Mor. See RCAHMS (1984, No 404) for a general site description and brief history.

On Eilean Mor work was continued on trench 8 on the main spine of the island. Building H, one of a series of rectangular buildings, about 12m by 7m, placed end-on to the paved road from the chapel to the great hall, had walls of drystone construction with an earth or turf cover. Two post holes adjacent to these walls were probably for crucks. A stone-capped drain (interpreted by the RCAHMS as a wall) divided the building into two unequal portions. An extension to trench 8 down the side of the island found more evidence for

a timberwork defence, thought to have surrounded Eilean Mor in the Medieval Period.

A greatly enlarged trench 12 in the centre of Eilean Mor examined two adjacent building plots separated by a paved alley. The one nearer the great hall had a rectangular, lime-mortared stone building superseded by a structure with earth or turf walls faced with stone, with at least one slot for a cruck. The earlier building contained an oven or kiln, probably for food preparation. On the other plot a barrel-shaped house of timber construction replaced a sub-rectangular house with stone revetted turf walls and a central hearth.

Two small trenches, 14 and 17, within and adjacent to the chapel, were primarily designed to find a floor surface and the extent of collapsed material prior to a scheme of conservation of the upstanding walls proposed by the Finlaggan Trust. It appears that the interior of the building was dug out in the 19th century, removing the medieval floor and disturbing several burials. Some of the bones were gathered up and redeposited in a pit adjacent to the N wall. It is assumed the chapel dates to the 14th century and it was observed that the graveyard deposits extend underneath its foundations.

Another small trench, 15, anticipated the proposed conservation of the upstanding walls of building C. Again there was evidence of Victorian clearance and excavation but little light was thrown on the date or function of this structure, thought possibly, in its present form, to be a 16th-century house of someone of status.

The Council Island is circular, about 30m in diameter, and separated from the top of Eilean Mor by a 50m-wide stretch of water, formerly crossed by a causeway. The island appears largely or totally to be of artificial construction. The RCAHMS survey traced three structures, buildings a, b and c. Trench 16 covered part of a and b and showed them to have clay-bonded stone walls. Yet again there was evidence of site clearance in the 19th century.

Building a was a sub-rectangular building, unicameral (contrary to the RCAHMS plan), with opposed doorways in its long walls and a central hearth. It was possibly a hall with building b serving as a private chamber. Both buildings sat over the flattened remains of a large structure with lime mortar walls 1.5m thick. This is tentatively identified as the remains of a small rectangular enclosure castle. The island effectively consists of its ruins, which appear to be the result of systematic dismantling and removal of stonework.

Finds from the two islands and around their edges suggest occupation spanned the period from the 13th to the 16th century. Tenuous traces of stake or wattle walls recovered this year in trench 17 and previously in trench 7 may relate to an earlier period, but although the stratigraphic evidence for all trenches is good, there is a lack of precise dating information.

Nevertheless, the picture that is emerging of Finlaggan in the Middle Ages is of a castle on a small island, adjacent to a larger island with over twenty buildings, including a hall and a chapel, within timberwork defences. This confirms Finlaggan's importance as the centre of the Lordship of the Isles.

Sponsors: NMS, The Glencoe Foundation, The Hunter Trust, The Russell Trust.

Research Note

M Cressey

Environmental impact criteria for the recognition of ancient mining – the environmental record of non-ferrous ore extraction in Islay (Depts of Archaeology and Geography, University of Edinburgh)

Introduction Current archaeological investigation of the historically important site of Finlaggan Castle, Islay, by NMS has raised numerous questions concerning the economic importance of lead, silver and copper mining on Islay during the medieval and Norse Periods. In common with many other metalliferous regions in Britain, 19th-century mining has masked or destroyed earlier shallow workings making any estimate of the scale and duration of earlier mining difficult to determine.

The study area is confined to the limestone region of NE Islay

where Galena (lead sulphide) was mined extensively. Typically, the evidence for 18th-century mining survives as a series of bell-pits, spoil-tips and open cast workings. Later workings survive with the remains of an ore-dressing plant, engine-house and numerous mine-shafts.

Previous work by others had identified environmental changes resulting from lead mining including vegetation disturbance and trace-metal loading of lead, zinc, copper and cadmium from unconsolidated spoil heaps. Ore crushing and dressing will also lead to increased metal input, particularly where mines have drained directly into streams adjacent to lochs.

The lochs Finlaggan, Ballygrant, Lossit, Bharadail each have evidence of mining activity within their catchment. Loch Leathann has no evidence of mining activity within its catchment and was chosen as a comparative control site. The lochs were cored using a gravity corer and the sediment obtained is being examined for a suite of environmental indices. If an accurate chronology can be established on the upper regions of the cores, such data will provide an analogue with which to 'retrodict' the occupance of mining at an earlier period.

Methods Conventional atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) is being used to identify lead, zinc, copper and cadmium elevations within the sediment profile. Pollen, macro-fossil analyses and magnetic susceptibility are being used to correlate horizons on replicate cores. An accurate time-frame for the loch cores is being established by the Scottish Universities Reactor Centre at East Kilbride. Dated profiles based on the radio nuclides lead-210 and Caesium-137 are feasible on sediments less than 200 years old, conveniently spanning the later episode of mining activity in the region. Radiocarbon dating on the basal regions of the cores will allow tighter chronological control throughout the profiles. The results from this work will allow an insight into environmental changes resulting from mining in an historically important region, once the ancestral home of the Lords of the Isles.

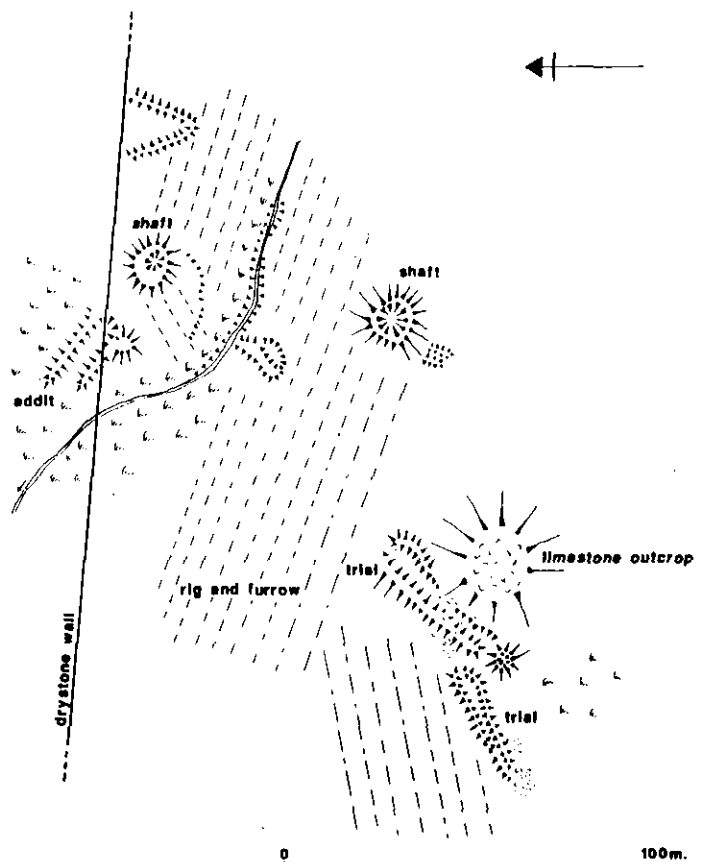


Fig 22. Portmealon lead mine (see p 66).

STRATHCLYDE

Islay (Killarow & Kilmeny parish)

Topographical surveys of four lead-mining sites in NE Islay, Argyll

As part of ongoing research into the environmental impact of the non-ferrous metal mining in NE Islay, topographical surveys have been undertaken at four mining sites with the objective of determining the extent of mine waste and possible drainage routes from the mines into nearby lochs.

Portnealon (see Fig 22, p 65)

NR 391 678 These workings lie 150m adjacent to the NE shore of Loch Finlaggan and are named after the 18th-century 'tack' called 'Port Nealon' and refers to 'the port serving the islands of loch Finlaggan'. A low trench is transected by a dry-stone boundary wall, adjacent to this is a shaft and a series of drifts with a depth of about 1m and are surrounded by spoil which is 1m to 2m high. The trench may well have been an adit, serving to drain the shaft as seepage is evident. On roughly the same line as this shaft there is a second shaft which is now 2m deep with surrounding spoil. To the S of these workings a limestone outcrop has two deep open cast cuts that traverse upsweep for about 47m. Rig and furrow is in parts overlain by earthworks.

Mulreesh

NR 402 685 Mulreesh was the principal works of the Islay Lead Mining Company and represents the largest lead works in the study area and the last to be worked. A NW trending vein of calcite and dolomite with galena, sphallerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite was worked in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The Mulreesh earthworks are set in a valley bottom currently used as rough grazing. Four dwellings and a series of shafts have been identified lying on the 80m contour in an area to the S of the later 19th workings. Three adjoining rubbish-filled shafts are flanked by a track way that leads to a hollow way running between buildings A, B, C and D. Within this knoll, a water-filled adit drains southwards to eventually join a nearby burn. At the time of the survey, the

adit contained water to the depth of about 1m and was free-flowing. The N bank of the adit overlies the boundary of building B, suggesting that the adit is later than the close. This assumption is supported by the fact that a box-drain in the centre of the metallised track is overlain by the adit bank.

Building A incorporates large blocks of roughly dressed Dalradian limestone, most probably quarried from the nearby workings. A large stone at the base of the southern end of building A has a sectioned shot hole (3cm in diameter). This shows that this building is either contemporary or later than the nearby workings. Building C has a rectangular enclosure with very pronounced upstanding earth banks. Building D adjoins parallel banks that flank a small track that runs westwards. To the S of this track an area of broad and narrow rig and furrow survives along with a small trail pit and a shaft.

Crushing plant reservoir (known as the 'Washings')

NR 401 682 Approximately 500m downslope from the Mulreesh engine house and adjacent to the road leading to the Mulreesh mine was an ore dressing plant with water-powered trip hammer. A series of troughs for washing and grading the ore were nearby. The reservoir was supplied by a leat that traversed the hillside from a small loch that was dammed to maintain a regular supply of water. It is also likely that the reservoir was fed via a series of troughs leading from the mine.

Two rubble-built walls some 1.5m thick form the remains of what was the reservoir. This feature was built on a terrace by quarrying into natural slate. The inner face of the wall shows evidence of a mortar lining. The walls have been breached at a later date and substantial amounts of stone have been robbed. An iron pipe is still *in situ* and is marked on the plan as a dotted line. This pipe connected to a water-driven stamp, evident by the former position of two concrete blocks. Only one block is in its original position. Two large iron bars, presumably bolts, protrude in front of the blocks. Substantial pieces of timber and the corresponding concrete block

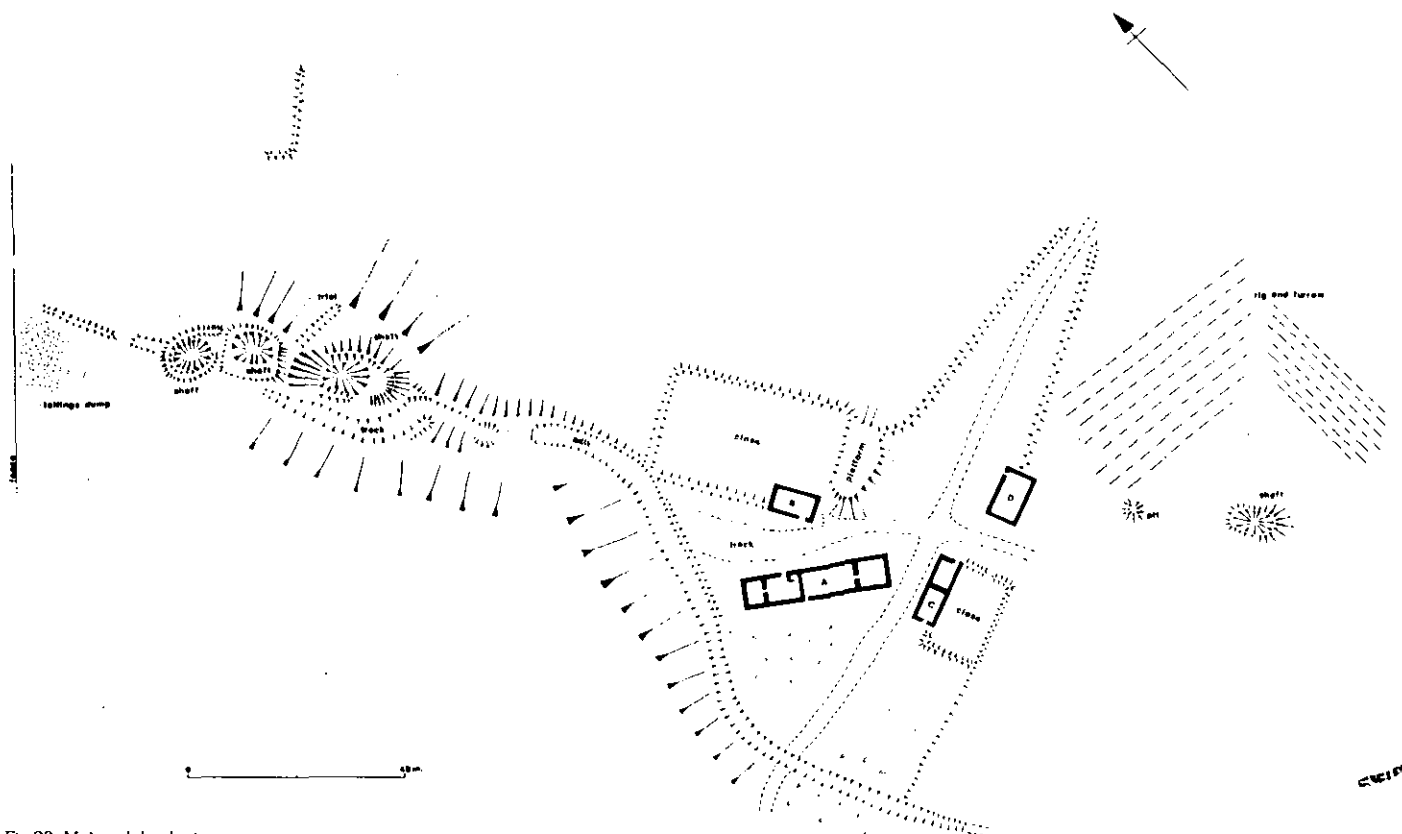


Fig 23. Mulreesh lead mine.

lie adjacent. A building to the E of the stamp-base is described as the mine-office. The building incorporates rough dressed stone and an unusually large buttress on its gable end.

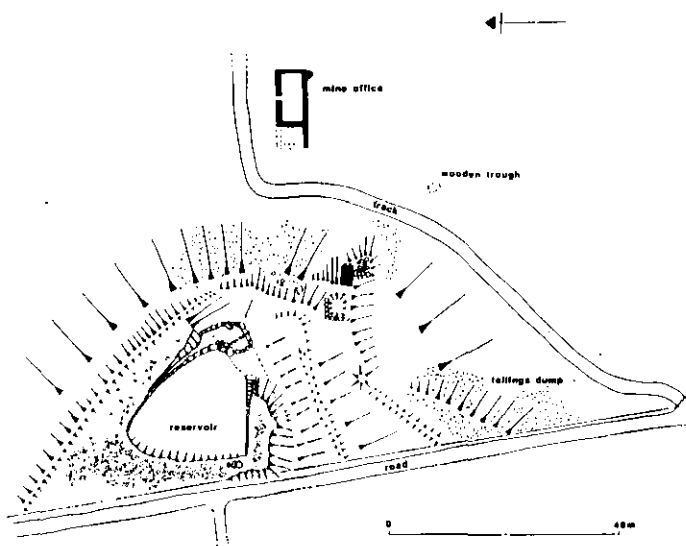


Fig 24. Mulreesh Washings

South Ardachie

NR 398 633 For ease of description the survey has been divided into two areas (1 and 2) as the workings are extensive. Area 1 is set in a valley bottom surrounded by land now used as rough grazing. The Mulindry road crosses a former E to W open cast which has followed a Tertiary dyke for a distance of c45m and is at times c6m to 8m in width. A number of smaller E to W workings can be seen close by. Several terraces made up of mine spoil descend to a N to S trending trial. Almost parallel to this feature an adit is present. This is now backfilled and the interior of the ditch is dry. The adit is intersected by a mine shaft. Immediately adjacent to this feature is a tailings dump. The adit continues southwards and is now receiving seepage water. The banks of this feature are well preserved with water draining along the base of the valley towards the small burn leading from Loch Fada into Loch Bharradail. Leading away from the adit upslope, a large rectangular bank encloses rig and furrow. At the crest of the slope a series of features include a small test pit cut into the limestone outcrop. Shot holes and evidence of fire scaring suggest this feature has been blasted in the rock. A plateau of rough pasture is bounded by a region of large tailing dumps that lead to the crest of the slope leading down to Area 2.

A series of roughly EW trending trials are enclosed by a sharply defined bank. The most northerly feature is a large feature whose depth is unknown; it is suggested that this feature may have been an adit as a seepage anomaly runs into a watercourse that runs downslope cutting through the enclosure bank and through what appears to be a track. A small rectangular building (A) has been revetted into the bank of the track. The age and function of this building is unknown as is the building (B) immediately to the W. To the S of building (B) a large open cast with extensive tailings runs E to W. Situated to the S of this feature a large ovoid tailings dump is present. The tailings within the tip are exclusively iron pyrite-rich phyllites and slates. To the W of this feature a series of five rubbish-filled shafts or pits, each surrounded by a ring of waste which makes them look like bomb craters. The shaft or pit farthest from Area 2 adjoins a large drainage channel that traverses an area of poor grazing for some 170m. A point worthy of note is that the material incorporated in these well-pronounced banks is mine waste. This is evident by their green and fertile slopes and the presence of *Campanula rotundifolia* (common harebell) a plant that prefers alkaline soil.

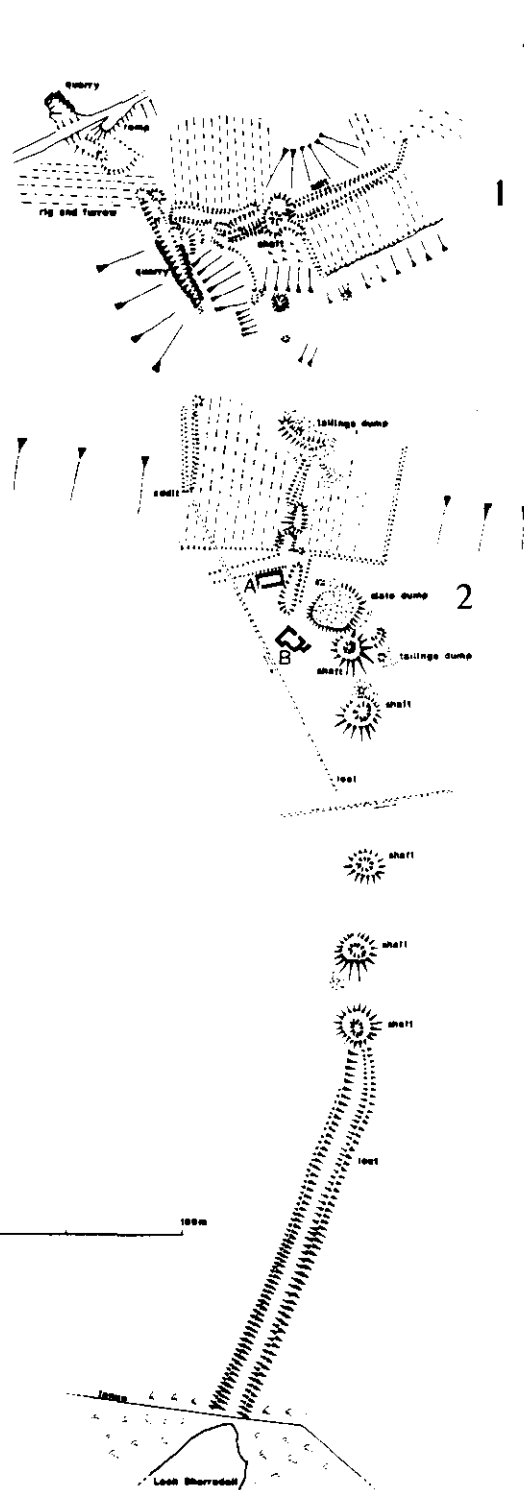


Fig 25. South Ardachie lead mine.

Robolls Mine

NR 398 664 These works are situated 60m from the SE shore of loch Finlaggan on sloping ground. An open cast has within it, a series of four rubbish-filled shafts. To the N of this feature is an open cast works that adjoins a tertiary dyke. Spoil tips are evident along the length of the open cast area. Mine spoil is evident within the interior of the workings, with a large tip situated close to the shafts. S of this area, a building has been interpreted as a smithy. Directly S of the smithy a track runs in a southerly direction towards Ballygrant. E of the track, a smaller track is flanked by two adits. At the time of the survey the adit to the S of the track was flooded with c2m of water.

STRATHCLYDE

Seepage water flows from both features in the direction of the loch. Close by is a flat area that is poor in surface vegetation with mine spoil covering an area of 35 square m. A spoil tip consisting of slates and phyllites suggests deliberate sorting and points to the area's use as a dressing floor.

Sponsors: SERC/NMS.

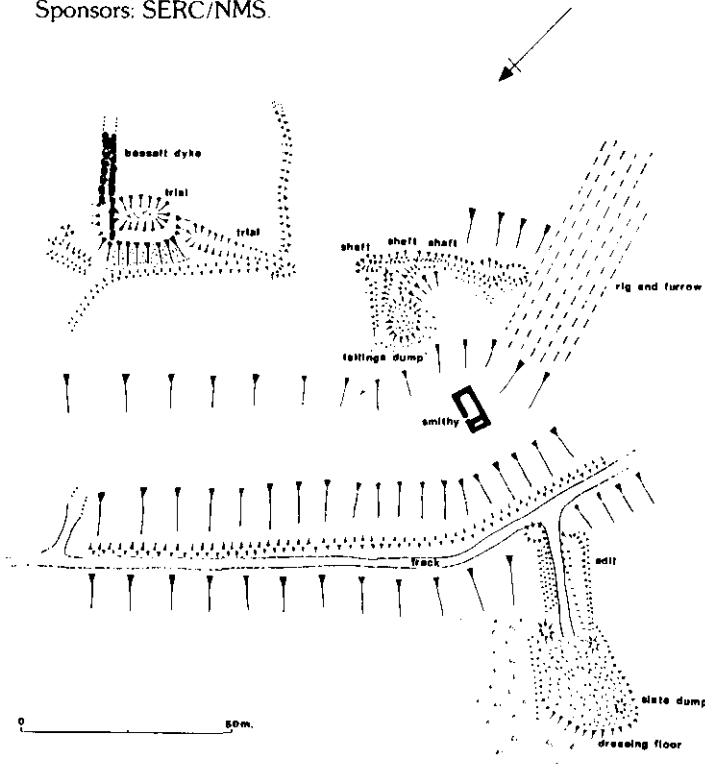


Fig 26. Robolls lead mine.

Islay and Coulererach

(Kilchoman parish; Killarow & Kilmeny parish)

Mesolithic settlement

NR 2075 6515 During 1993 the *Southern Hebrides Mesolithic Project* undertook two short fieldseasons on Islay during March and September. The work had three components. Of most importance was the sorting of sieve residues from the 1992 excavations at Bolsay Farm. This has enabled the cataloguing of the lithic assemblage, and a study of the coarse stone, pottery and charcoal assemblages, to begin this autumn.

The second component has been the start of a fieldwalking survey on Islay with the main aim of locating further Mesolithic settlements. During a two-week period in March all available fields in four selected regions of the island were walked. These areas made a transect across the island from Loch Gorm in the W to Keills in the E. Lithic material was most dense in the Loch Gorm area, unsurprising due to the vicinity of flint sources on the W coast. Traces of possible Mesolithic activity in the form of blade cores were recovered at numerous locations, and a selection of these will hopefully be further explored during 1994. The lithic material from the field survey is currently being catalogued and analysed by Dr B Finlayson, University of Edinburgh.

The third component of the SHMP'93 fieldwork took place during a September fieldseason. This was a test-pitting exercise at Coulererach, a small croft in the NW of Islay, to the immediate W of Loch Gorm (Fig 27). Since 1988 the farmer, Mrs S Campbell, has been collecting lithic artefacts of a Mesolithic character from the sides of her ditches. These were brought to the attention of the SHMP in 1988, but last September was the first opportunity to explore the area. Sixty-eight test pits were excavated on a 10m grid across an area of c150m by 200m, in the middle of which was the ditch that appeared to have the highest density of artefacts (Fig 28). As the

test-pitting led to the recognition of a dense artefact scatter, largely buried below 1.75m of peat (Fig 29), a trial trench was excavated (trench 1) to enable a larger sample of the artefacts to be secured. In the section of this trench a second artefact scatter was recognised sealed within the peat, c25cm below the surface. A second trench (trench 2) was excavated to retrieve a sample of these artefacts (Fig 30).

The lower assemblage from the trench and test-pits (c2,500 pieces), which was sealed below the peat, appears to be dominated by knapping debitage from the primary stages of knapping. It includes a high frequency of pebbles from which single flakes have been removed, and much of the flint work is of very poor quality. In contrast, however, the assemblage also includes some fine blade work and a diverse range of retouched artefacts. As such, it has some interesting contrasts with other Mesolithic assemblages from Islay. The upper assemblage, sealed within the peat, is only represented by c150 pieces. This includes several blade fragments, a microlith and blade core. As such it too has a distinctly Mesolithic appearance, but is more likely to be later prehistoric. As it is separated by c1.5m of peat from the lower assemblage, there is likely to be at least 1,000 years age difference between these two phases of occupation.

An indication of the date of these assemblages should be available from the pollen record. Absolute dating of the peat above and below the upper assemblage, and at the base of the peat will be undertaken during 1994. A detailed study of the lithic assemblages is under way in the Department of Archaeology, Reading University by Nyree Finlay, while a study of the pollen from the section of trench 1 is currently being undertaken in the Department of Plant Sciences, Reading University. A full report on the Coulererach site, the Islay survey, and other work of the SHMP during 1993 is available

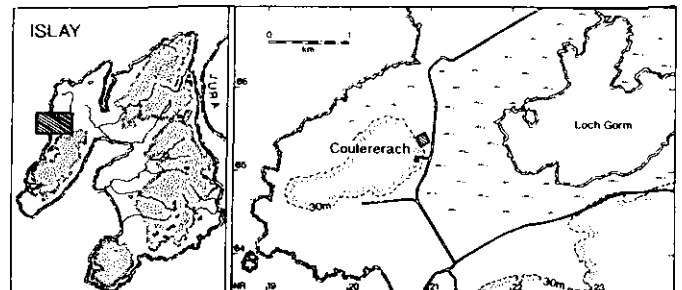


Fig 27. Coulererach. Location map.

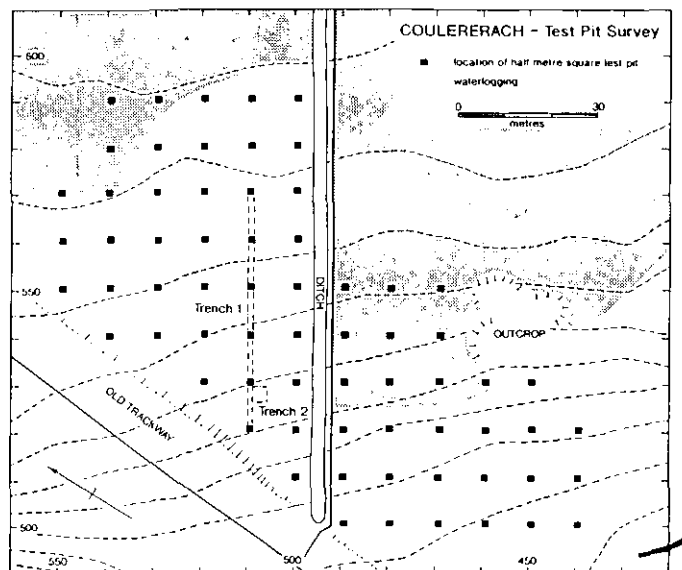


Fig 28. Coulererach. Test pit survey.

from Dr S Mithen. During 1994 the SHMP hopes to continue the fieldwalking survey during March, and complete excavations at Staosnaig, Colonsay during September.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, HS [] Department of Archaeology, Reading University.

Torr Daraich, Mull (Kilninian & Kilmore parish)

NMS

Mesolithic flint core

NM 451 404 A mesolithic flint core was found in a ditch at Torr Daraich, near Ulva Ferry, Mull. With finder – details in NMS. Daybook no: DB 1993/35.

Cnoc a' Chaise Mhoir (Kilninian & Kilmore parish)

Hut circle

M M Douglass

NM 469 400 Near the head of a shallow col set into the rock face on the S side of the crag of Cnoc a' Chaise Mhoir is a hut circle. Measuring 5.9m in diameter within a double-faced wall 0.6m to 0.8m in thickness and 0.5m maximum height. There is no clear evidence of an entrance.

Nearby on the E side of the crag are the remains of an enclosure built against the foot of the crag. Measuring 5.4m by 4.3m within a wall of large boulders up to 0.3m high it was probably a pen.

Loch Frisa, Isle of Mull (Kilninian & Kilmore parish)

Kiln and barn site in Forestry Commission plantations

Site in Plantation above Loch Frisa. Nearest Ref NM 483 501 This site is old and the walls tumbled, but it can be seen clearly to consist of a kiln and a possible winnowing barn. It is a roomed kiln. The structure of the kiln building is oval in shape with rounded corners inside and out. The actual bowl of the kiln is also oval, 4ft 9in by 2ft 8in at the top, and 4ft 3in by 2ft at the base of the bowl, depth approximately 3ft. The stonework is nearly built but not of the closeness of other kilns I have seen. The walls of the bowl are approximately 2ft thick. No obvious fire tunnel can be seen.

There is a row of stones across the inside of building suggesting a wall. On the outside of the kiln at its northern end is another possible wall, 2ft away from the kiln wall. A definite door can be seen on the E side of the building.

The second building (Winnowing Barn?) with opposing doorways, could have been a house. The shape again is oval with rounded corners inside and out. The width of the wall is 3ft, and the two opposing doorways are 2ft wide. The structures interlock,

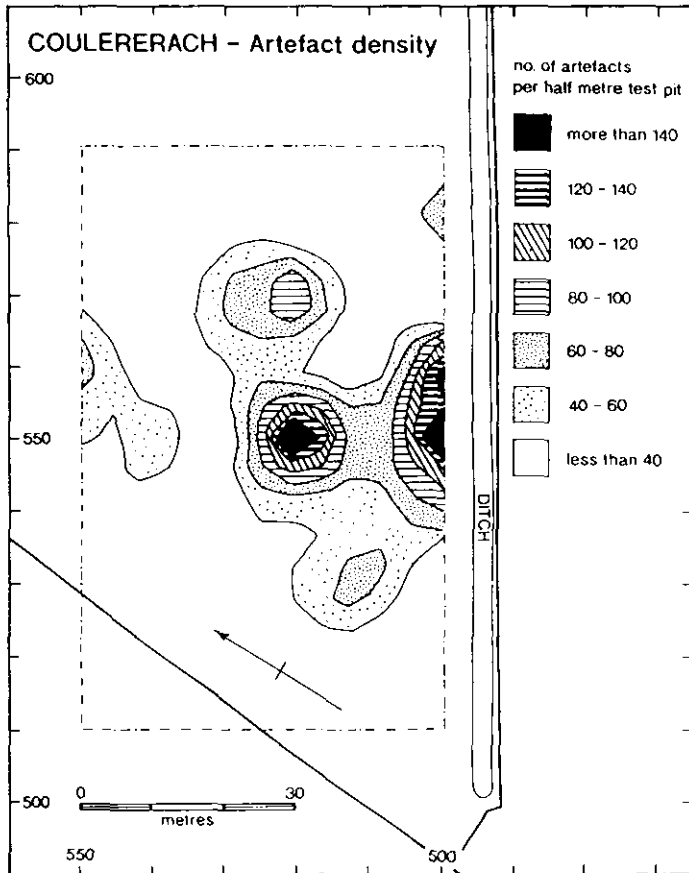


Fig 29. Coulererach. Artefact density.

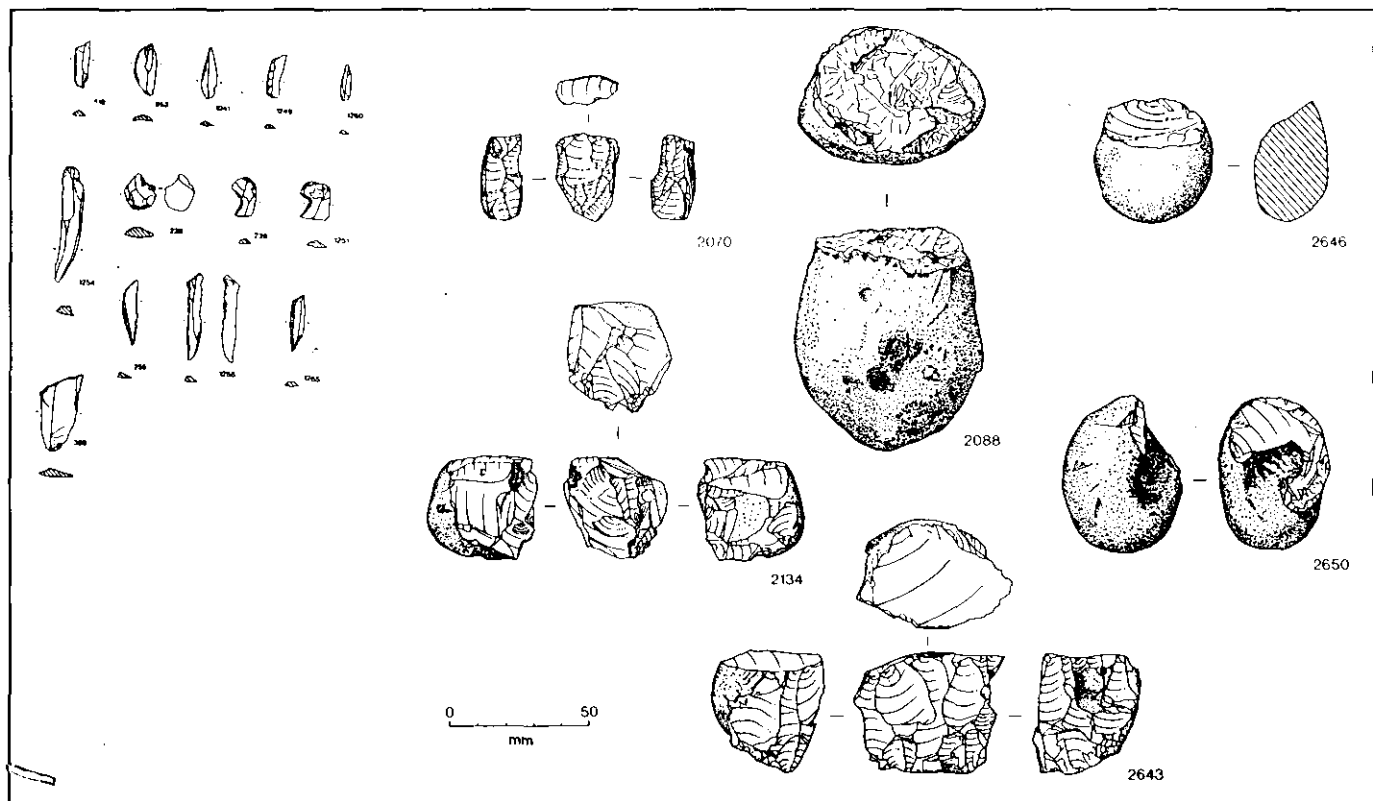


Fig 30. Artefacts from Coulererach.

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the NE corner of the 'Barn' having as its wall the SW corner of the kiln.

The whole is on ground which falls steeply to Loch Frisa and is at a level between 100m and 150m, and would seem to have been built up to try to make a level base for the building. These features were found by Miss Catherine Webster, Administrative Officer, Forestry Commission, Oban.

Drumfin to Calve Island (Kilninian & Kilmore parish)

Fishing station

R Douglass

NM 527 538 (?) W of the Doirlinn a' Chailbhe separating Calve island from mainland Mull, on what the Forestry Commission now call Aros Park, there is a ruin at NM 527 538 said locally to have been an inn. There is a well-founded road leading SE from it, which peters out in the planted forest. The ruin was found to be barely above high water mark, and its landward edges were dug into the slope. The SE end is virtually open, and there appear to be no other points of access, nor are windows evident. The road comes to the very structure, and below, on the foreshore, are three cleared landings for sea traffic. To the NW at NM 526 538, is a large, square fish trap. On its NW side is a fourth landing cleared through the rocks, and it leads ashore to a small boat noost at the start of a steep track to the heights above. The whole complex seems to have been a commercial, fishing station, the first ruin being, perhaps, an ice house cum salting and storing structure.

Torr Aint (Kilninian & Kilmore parish)

1. Access/gateway in what appears to be perimeter defences of the torr; 2. 6m fence-edged circle

1. NM 4445 4988; 2. 20m to the NW Torr Aint is No 162 in Argyll 3 (RCAHMS), this entry deals only with the fort on the Torr. The remnants to the SE of it are unrecorded but probably connected.

Duart (Torosay parish)

Fortification

NM 753 341 SW of William Black's monument are unrecorded structural remains suggestive of a dun. They are immediately E of an inlet leading off a natural harbour only accessible at about half tide or higher. The inlet has a built slipway on the W side. An old road runs therefrom to Bealach an Tairbh, (Bull Pass), where there are house ruins on the ground and on the map.



Fig 31. Duart.

Eorsa (Torosay parish)

Kiln

NM 487 378 Under bracken. Appears to be attached to exterior of a barn or house. A lay-out not seen locally before this discovery.

Two smaller ruins lie at NM 486 381 and NM 483 382, of a shieling type, among lazy-bed and dyke complexes. None of these are depicted on the OS maps. They lie W of those which are.

Iona, Phase 1: Excavations at Clachanach Croft

(Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

J A Atkinson

Cropmark excavation

NM 288 247 Excavation of a 20m-wide linear cropmark lying opposite Grianan House, Iona was undertaken by GUARD the new water pipeline, Iona was unlikely to truncate the feature. A series of features were identified within the excavation trench, which at its final extent measured 26m long by 1m wide. There was clear evidence to suggest rig and furrow cultivation in a N to S alignment across the field examined where a terrace had formed naturally on the raised beach. This theory was also supported by the existence of an estate map from 1769 which showed stripfields in this area, on this alignment. The existence of a complicated ditch which showed at least nine cuts within it was interpreted as the boundary ditch between the NS stripfields and the EW stripfields which ran down the raised beach.

It is postulated that the existence of the cropmark in this area was the result of natural geological conditions and human action. The abandonment of runrig on Iona followed by the creation of the crofting system in 1804 led to the final silting of the boundary ditch and consequently the deposition of large quantities of soil within the area of the terrace aided by plough action down slope and natural hillwash. This deepening of topsoil on a natural terrace created the cropmark in this area.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Water.

Iona Water Pipeline (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

Water pipeline evaluation

In order to assess the likely impact of the new water pipeline to Iona a field evaluation was undertaken by GUARD to aid in the selection of a safe route for the pipeline. This evaluation consisted of a mixture of identifying known features, any unknown sites and a period of trial trenching along the favoured route. Within the corridor lay three sites already recognised for their archaeological potential:

NM 289 248 Cladh an Disear: A scheduled medieval chapel site, known as the burial ground of the hermitage.

NM 288 246 Cropmark site: A large linear cropmark running N to S through the assessment corridor.

NM 290 247 Boat noost: A post-medieval boat noost at Port an Disear.

There were also two previously unidentified features noted during the assessment:

NM 288 247 Field banks: A series of field banks running along the bottom of the raised beach, which appeared to represent two distinct periods of activity.

NM 285 251 Enclosure: A large sub-rectangular enclosure created from megalithic boulders with traces of a rectangular structure forming part of its southern side.

Five 1m-square trial trenches were also excavated along the path of the pipeline; they varied in depth from 0.35m to 0.8m. There were no artefacts recovered from the trenches.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Water.

Mull

NMS

Flint flakes

NM 5 3 A collection of 42 flints, surface finds from various locations in Mull, has been reported to NMS. None of the flints has a specific provenance. They are mainly unworked flakes, but with some mesolithic blades.

Daybook no: DB 1993/43.

Strathclyde Sites and Monuments Record

SRC SMR

Recent fieldwork by Strathclyde Sites and Monuments Record staff and others in Strathclyde has resulted in the discovery and recording of a substantial number of new sites from the prehistoric period to the early modern era. Only a brief summary is provided

here covering 1989–92. Full details are available at the Strathclyde Sites and Monuments Record and will be deposited with the NMRS. In addition, a number of known sites were visited during fieldwork and condition reports on these are available at the Strathclyde Sites and Monuments Record, although not listed here. See also Bearsden and Milngavie, Clydebank, Clydesdale, Cumbernauld and Kilsyth, Cumnock and Doon, Cunninghame, Dumbarton, East Kilbride, Eastwood, Glasgow, Kyle and Carrick, and Monklands Districts.

(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish)

Barrglas

NM 964 292 Pre-improvement settlement.

(Coll parish)

Port-na-Luing

NM 149 520 Possible souterrain.

(Glenorchay & Inishail parish)

Invergaunan

NN 278 362 A pair of quern-stones found in forestry ploughing by RSPB warden.

Poll an Dubhaich

NN 0226 2710 Pre-improvement settlement.

Creag a' Mhuilt 1

NN 0321 2630 Cairn, possible clearance.

Creag a' Mhuilt 2

NN 0327 2628 Circular enclosure.
Creag a' Mhuilt sites 1 & 2 reported to SMR by Tilhill Economic Forestry.

Allt Barr Mhin

NN 2513 3298 Pre-improvement settlement.

(Inveraray parish)

Auchantiobairt

NN 0430 0170 Pre-improvement settlement.

(Inverchaolain parish)

Balliemore

NS 0552 8595 Stone-walled enclosures, possible pre-improvement settlement.

Kilmarnock Wood

NS 0953 7268 Pre-improvement settlement.

Tighnuilt

NS 0940 7477 Pre-improvement settlement.

Glen Fyne

NS 1151 7288 Pre-improvement settlement, including a kiln.

Allt na Fearna

NS 0627 8021 Structure, probable house.

Inverchaolain Glen 1

NS 1084 7801 Pre-improvement settlement.

Inverchaolain Glen 2

NS 1065 7707 Possible shielings.

Inverchaolain Glen 3

NS 0996 7606 Linear feature.

Inverchaolain Glen 4

NS 1022 7673 Enclosure.

Inverchaolain Glen 5

NS 0991 7823 Shielings.
Inverchaolain Glen sites 1–5 reported to SMR by Tilhill Economic Forestry.

(Kilcalmonell parish)

Kilmichael

NR 7297 5190 Pre-improvement settlement.

(Kilchoman parish)

Traigh nan Cisteachan 1

NR 2940 7406 Hut circle and ploughed fields, flints and potsherds.

Traigh nan Cisteachan 2

NR 292 737 Large cist with cremation deposit.

Traigh nan Cisteachan 3

NR 292 742 Small cist with cremation deposit.
Traigh nan Cisteachan sites 1–3 identified in an area of shifting sands and reported to SMR by Dr J C Orkney.

(Kilfinan parish)

Largiemore

NR 948 862 Pre-improvement settlement.

Fuar Bharr

NR 9422 8486 Rectangular house.

Achadachoun

NR 9833 6734 Pre-improvement settlement.

Kames

NR 9740 7109 Possible fallen standing stone reported to SMR by Mrs E B Rennie.

(Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish, Mull)

Knockroy

NM 4785 2962 Pre-improvement settlement.

(Killean & Kilchenzie parish)

Loch Ulagadale

NR 7480 4630 Shielings.

(Kilmartin parish)

Barbreck 1

NM 8394 0496 Cairn with cist (also known as Kintraw Farm Cairn, DES 1990, 34; 1991, 56–7).

Barbreck 2

NM 8423 0506 Spread of stones with three uprights.

Barbreck 3

NM 8443 0514 Series of walls and enclosures.

Barbreck 4

NM 8488 0549 Enclosure, possible house.

Barbreck 5

NM 8480 0550 Enclosure.

Barbreck 6

NM 8471 0562 Stone wall.

Barbreck 7

NM 8453 0571 Enclosure, possible shieling.

Barbreck 8

NM 8430 0579 Enclosure, possible shieling.

Barbreck 9

NM 8391 0529 Defensive enclosure with outwork.

Barbreck 10

NM 8348 0503 Pre-improvement settlement.

(Kilmichael Glassary parish)

Druim Creagach

NR 8945 8585 Pre-improvement settlement.

(Kilmodan parish)

Srath nan Lub 1

NS 062 903 Possible shielings.

Srath nan Lub 2

NS 063 903 Possible shieling.
Srath nan Lub sites 1 & 2 reported to SMR by Cowal Forest Enterprise.

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(Kilninian & Kilmore parish, Mull)

- Torrassa 1**
NM 4622 5034 (centre) Pre-improvement settlement.
- Torrassa 2**
NM 4642 5021 Enclosure, possible dun.
- Torrassa 3**
NM 4647 5006 Possible mill or still.
- An Sgrìodan**
NM 4684 5144 Pre-improvement settlement.
- Carnain an Amais**
NM 4606 5217 Pre-improvement settlement.

(Kingarth parish, Bute)

- Dunagoil**
NS 088 532 Burial chamber, reported to SMR by Mr I G Swan.

(Lismore & Appin parish)

- Ardnacloich**
NM 9827 4501 Pre-improvement settlement with kiln.
- Creagan**
NM 9856 4511 Structure, possible shieling or lambing pen.
- Creagan**
NM 9818 4511 Ruined structure.
- Ceolnagallanach**
NM 8051 3881 Pre-improvement settlement.

(Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish)

- Gleann Mor**
NN 2080 0605 Three enclosures on a rocky shelf, possible shielings reported to SMR by Forestry Commission.
- Inverlounin**
NS 2105 9921 Hollow in boulder.
- Beach**
NS 2099 9743 Hollowed stone built into house wall.

(North Knapdale parish)

- Dounie**
NR 7595 9208 Pre-improvement settlement with two kilns.
- Crinan Wood 1**
NR 7904 9420 Pre-improvement settlement.
- Crinan Wood 2**
NR 7909 9405 Remains of houses.
- Barr Ban**
NR 7811 9294 Probable cairn with cist reported to SMR by Forestry Commission.
- Arichonan**
NR 7722 9157 Single clearance cairn reported to SMR by Forestry Commission.

(Saddell & Skipness parish)

- Gleann Laoigh**
NR 7865 4878 Large shieling group.
- Croitbhrìdean**
NR 8115 5197 Pre-improvement settlement reported to SMR by Mr T Dickson.

(South Knapdale parish)

- Largnahension**
NR 7416 6183 Enclosure.
- Achadh Cui a' Bharr**
NR 7696 7651 Possible cist reported to SMR by Mr F Tickell.
- Baravalla**
NR 8312 6662 Pre-improvement settlement.
- Breac Bharr**
NR 7390 6210 Pre-improvement settlement.

(South Knapdale parish cont)

- Clacharan Burn**
NR 7362 6196 Enclosure.

(Strachur parish)

- Airigh a' Ghobhainn**
NN 1013 0483 Pre-improvement settlement.

Barrackan (Craignish parish) G A Wagstaff, D Clough, R Clough
Cup-marked rock

NM 780 038 This small outcrop of bedrock is situated on the 50m contour above and to the N of Barrackan House. It commands a view across Bagh Ban and the Sound of Jura. The visible rock surface measures approximately 3m with a maximum width of 1.2m. The grouping consists of at least seventeen worn cupmarks: one cup 90mm across and 20mm deep, two cups of 80mm by 30mm and 20mm respectively, two cups of 70mm by 20mm, and at least ten other small cups. Two of these are covered by moss 1.5m NE of the main group.

Port Mhic Isaac (Craignish parish) M and S Shaw
Cup and ring marks

NM 790 064 Two cup and ring marked rocks, on the foreshore, of which one is 4.5m NNE of the mouth of the burn, the other 15.5m NNE of the mouth of the burn.

Site 1: Cup and three concentric rings, of which the outermost is poorly defined on the landward side. 180mm to 240mm diameter.

Site 2: Cup and three concentric rings. Poorly defined on lower edge. 220mm to 240mm diameter.

Dunans Hill (Dunoon & Kilmun parish) E B Rennie
Enclosure

NS 166 785 A possible circular foundation on a partially revetted flat-topped 'hump' has been recognised on the Dunans Hill. This hill dominates Dunoon; it has three distinct 'humps' below a very circular flat-topped summit standing at 575ft (175m). Its name, appearance and position suggest that it should be a fortified point but nothing has ever been found to ratify this. The foundation recently found is set on the lowest 'hump' at about 400ft (120m), which stands slightly apart from the next 'hump' but is overlooked by it.

The enclosure found on it consists of ground-fast boulders set in open formation but forming a circle 7m in diameter. The surface in which they are set is very flat, is oval in shape (7m by 9m), with sides which fall away very steeply. A possible built revetment of about 3m complements a natural revetment of 8m on the eastern curve. More earth-fast boulders continue the curve of this edge on the western slope below the upper hill. On this side, there appears to be an entrance through the boulders which continues as a sunken way leading out to the N.

Kilchurn Castle (Glenorchy & Inishail parish) G Ewart

NN 132 276 A short programme of trial excavation was completed within the castle, in advance of new drainage within the basements of the two late 17th-century barrack blocks. The causes of the present flooding were due initially to the 1690's ranges having been built outside, and consequently with basements below, the natural rocky outcrop which previously defined the fortified circuit. The measures put in place to collect and conduct storm water from the courtyard – a system of downpipes and probably a subfloor drainage channel – are now blocked and broken.

An apparently deliberate gap was left between bedrock and the basement passage wall, in order to trap water seeping beneath the courtyard facing of the barrack block. It is likely that this was linked in some way with the main drain outflow point in the basement, beneath the latrines.

Some structural evidence was found of a building lying towards the NW of the 15th-century Towerhouse and which was demolished in advance of the 1690's building programme. It is possible that the section of much robbed walling revealed in the excavation formed part of the late 16th-century range referred to as the 'North Chalmeris'.

Some indication of pre-15th-century occupation of the site was found in terms of a mass of fire-reddened and vitrified masonry, some of it recycled as levelling material within the basement. It is therefore possible that some form of drystone rampart existed on the site which has been absorbed by the late 17th-century extensions to the castle on its N and W sides.

Sponsor: HS

Garron Bridge (Inveraray parish) F Baker
 Bridge. c1750, Dumbarton-Inveraray military road

NN 113 101 Excavations carried out at the request of HS to determine if the original profile of the bridge survived and to examine the extrados of the arch.

Six post-1900 road surfaces and one late-Victorian road surface indicating levelling out of the bridge's profile and surviving original metalled surface in excellent condition indicating the original hump-back profile of the bridge.

Sponsor: Scottish Office Roads Directorate.

Tarbert Castle (Kilcalmonell parish) CFA
 Monitoring of fencing works

NR 867 686 A watching brief was conducted in December 1992 to supervise any ground disturbance caused by the replacement of a stock fence with a deer fence around the late 15th-century tower house and along the cliff top to its NW. Full details are lodged with the NMRS.

The majority of the eleven holes dug for the posts of the deer

fence, each c1m deep and 0.5m in diameter, contained nothing of archaeological significance. Two post holes produced quantities of boulders, probably representing tumble, and a third contained a large flat boulder lying horizontally. The only identified structural remains lay 3m from the SW face of the possible gatehouse. Three courses of mortared wall may represent either the wall of the possible round tower shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6in map or a continuation of the curtain wall.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

Meall Darroch (Kilcalmonell parish) J Macdonald
 Deserted settlement

NR 879 682 The site is situated 1km to the SE of Tarbert Loch Fyne on a hill approximately 100m above sea level.

The settlement consists of 12 structures/houses, a kiln, a well and a small enclosure. The houses which have walls standing to over 1m high are situated along a 'street'. The well is situated opposite the houses, the kiln and the enclosure lie a short distance to the W and at a lower level to the settlement.

The settlement was abandoned in 1843 when the inhabitants died of an outbreak of cholera. (Survey by ACFA.)

Sponsor: Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll.

Old Road from Otter Ferry to Dunoon E B Rennie
 (Kilfinan, Kilmodan, Inverchaolain, Dunoon & Kilmun parishes)
 Road

NS 169 780 to NR 950 838 A long stretch of the 'Great Road' of 1775 from Otter Ferry on Loch Fyne to Dunoon on the Firth of Clyde has now been walked. It was designated one of the two 'Great Roads' of Cowal in 1775 when orders were given to have it made up by Act of Parliament through the Roads Commissioners. The other 'Great Road' in Cowal was from Ardlamont to Ardkinglas where that road joined the Military Road to Dumbarton. The Dunoon-Otter Ferry road

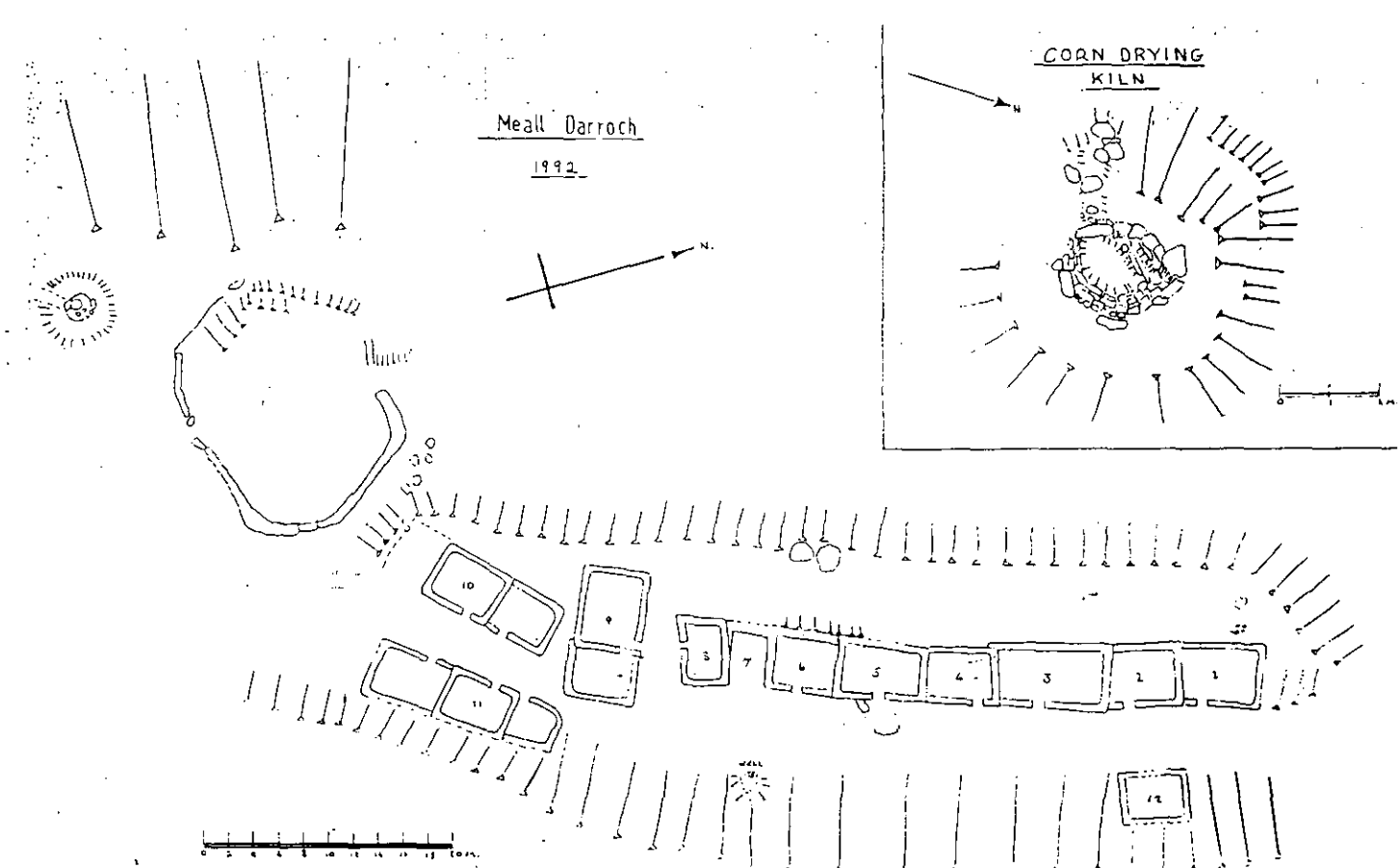


Fig 32. Meall Darroch.

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crosses three watersheds – the highest being at 1,000ft. On average it is 6ft broad, bottomed with rough stone, and frequently kerbed.

The road is lost through Dunoon but can be found acting as a farm road at Dunloskin farm (NR 169 780). There it can be traced along the W side of Loch Loskin to Ardnadam farm (NS 161 800). It turns NW through Finbracken Glen and into Glen Lean though the stretch through Finbracken is lost in afforestation and the stretch through the Clachaig Powder Mills was probably destroyed. Along the present Glen Lean road (B836) the old road runs nearly parallel on the NE side. It bends to the E to pass near to Glenlean Farm at NS 087 836 and then turns again to the SW where it is lost under the Loch Tarsan reservoir.

It is found to the W of the reservoir at NS 068 832, above and to the N of the present road. From here it goes gently down hill and under the great water pipe of Tarsan Power House after which it zig-zags rapidly down to the head of Loch Striven at NS 057 840. It is lost around the head of the loch but is found again at Craigendive farm (NS 050 835). This farm is marked 'Change House' on Langland's Map of 1801. Here the road forms a deep hollow way running below but alongside the present road. It must then lie beneath the surfaced road until it turns westwards on to the moor at NS 048 823. It then can be traced across the moor and across several burns, past a sheep fank and hut foundation to NS 018 818. Here it again must lie beneath a surfaced road – this time the penultimate road before the present highway.

It is next found twisting up the Bealochandrain hill road to 1,000ft. On the W summit at NR 953 836 it continues to the W where the present road diverges to the SW. The old road could until recently be traced downwards over the moor though now it is lost in afforestation. It must, however, again join the present road and underlie it to the E of the house at NR 936 839 as that house is said to have been a drovers' inn. The present line of the B8000 must then overlie the old road to the ferry at Otter.

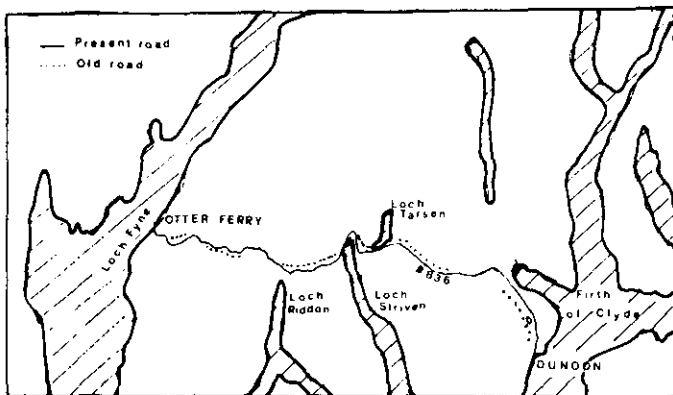


Fig 33. Old road from Otter Ferry to Dunoon.

Scoor (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

M van Hoek

Rock carvings

NM 4185 1890 Beside the faint path from the farm to Scoor cave, at about 50m OD are three rocks with possible cupmarks: No 1 has five cups; No 2 has one cup and No 3 has three cups and possibly more.

Low Clachaig (Killean & Kilchenzie parish)

J A Atkinson

Cup-marked boulder re-instatement

NR 704 403 A programme of excavation and re-instatement was carried out by GUARD on a cup-marked boulder which lay 915m E of Low Clachaig farm, Kintyre. Excavation around the boulder revealed nothing of interest, however it became clear that the largest decorated fragment of the boulder was totally missing. This had been accidentally removed during road building operations in High Clachaig forest.

A 30m stretch of road and accompanying bank were excavated in a bid to recover the missing fragment. This was finally achieved with the recovery of the western half of the boulder from a culvert some 50m to the E of the site. The existence of a larger mother stone beneath the cup-marked fragments meant that the boulder pieces could be re-instated to the exact position, alignment and orientation from which they were disturbed in 1989.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands.

Garvalt, Barr Glen (Killean & Kilchenzie parish)

CFA

Pre-afforestation fieldwalking

A large number of banks and field dykes extend down the SE-facing slopes from the head dyke above Barr Water. In addition, the following sites were recorded in September 1992 within the c96 ha area of a proposed conifer plantation. Full details are lodged with the NMRS.

NR 712 386 Quarry cut into the hillside (52m by 12m), with a worked face up to 3m high.

NR 715 386 Terrace (c30m by 22m), banks, stone setting and mounds; recorded by NMRS as dun (NR 73 NW 9).

NR 717 387 Terrace on hillside, 9m by 7m.

NR 718 388 Cairn, c4m in diameter and 0.5m high.

NR 719 389 Garvalt Farm, comprising a range of recently abandoned buildings: grass-covered foundation for rectangular building (8m by 5m) to W; substantial foundation for rectangular building (12m by 5m) to NE; slight platform (20m by 8m), possibly for buildings, to NW; corn-drying kiln, 6m diameter, to W.

NR 720 388 Stone-walled enclosure, 30m by 10m, built at junction of three field banks; grass-covered foundation for rectangular structure, 27m by 6m; and enclosure bounded by turf-covered stone walls measuring c50m by 10m to 12m and a corn-drying kiln, c6m in diameter, both lie to SW of structure; two stone cairns c5m in diameter S of enclosure; a hollow-way running E from Garvalt Farm passes through these features.

NR 725 391 A spread of stones from field clearance, 50m by 15m, lies on the W side of the burn.

NR 725 391 Probable hut circle (NMRS Ref: NR 73 NW 13); penannular structure 11m in diameter with 2m-wide entrance on the S. Twelve clearance cairns were located in bracken a short distance to the S of this.

NR 727 389 Oval banked enclosure (20m by 6m), located on the floodplain of the Barr Water; abutted by field banks at both ends.

NR 730 390 Length of 2m-wide track running NE to SW.

NR 731 392 Length of track running E to W.

NR 731 393 Post-medieval settlement consisting of three rectangular stone structures, banks and dykes.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

Sron-a-Bruic, Minard (Kilmichael Glassary parish)

Artefacts from forestry ploughing

P Fane Gladwin

NR 958 935 Since the discovery of a cup-and-ring marked slab at the above reference (DES 1992, 61) the area has been ploughed up to a radius of 40ft from the outcrop. This has revealed a fine flint scraper, three microliths, two hammer stones and one well-worked circular pot lid or perhaps a hunting 'disc' of hard crystalline limestone 2.5cm in thickness.

All the above items are in the possession of the finders, J Bell and Mrs Bell.

Sponsor: Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll.

Ballymeanoch Standing Stones and Nether Largie Standing Stones (Kilmartin & Kilmichael Glassary parish)

D Abernethy

Geophysical survey and possible fallen standing stones

This season sixty-four grids (20m by 20m) were surveyed by GUARD at Ballymeanoch and twelve grids (20m by 20m) at Nether Largie. A large number of potentially interesting anomalies have

been detected at both sites, but only excavation can confirm their interpretation (report forthcoming).

Ballymeanoch Possible Fallen Standing Stone

NR 8336 9641 After ploughing at Ballymeanoch in June this year a large flat stone was uncovered. It lies half buried in a NW to SE orientation with the NW half and part of the southern corner revealed. The stone appears to measure 125cm by 65cm and about 30cm broad.

With reference to the location plan of Ballymeanoch Standing Stones (RCAHMS 1988, 128), the stone lies 9.7m SE of Stone E and 38.5m SW of Stone A and appears to be in alignment with Stones E and F.

Nether Largie Possible Fallen Standing Stone

NR 828 976 With reference to the location plan of Nether Largie Standing Stones (RCAHMS 1988, 136), Stones C, D and E with a stump on the SW forming a Four-Post Arrangement.

While surveying this area the probes of the RM4 frame came into contact with a large stone immediately below the surface: the corner of which protruded above the surface. A very thin layer of turf was easily peeled back to reveal a stone measuring 82cm by 23cm lying in a NE to SW orientation and closest to the stump, so possibly its upper body. After recording the turf was rolled back to its original position.

Sponsor: HS

Upper Largie (Kilmartin parish)

A Radley

NR 832 993 Excavation in advance of sand and gravel extraction in 1982-3 revealed three cists and other features of probably Bronze Age date (DES 1983). In 1993 planning consent was granted to extend the quarry northwards, necessitating excavation of the adjacent area which measured approximately 190m by 70m (Phase 1 of the quarry extension). The excavation was carried out by Scotia Archaeology Limited working to terms of reference set by the Strathclyde Regional Council archaeologist in the planning consent, the funding for the excavation being provided by the quarry operator M & K McLeod Ltd.

Two cists were located, 12m apart. One, measuring 0.50m by 0.35m and 0.45m deep internally, appeared to be intact although it may have been disturbed in recent years. At its base was a complete beaker but no other artefacts. The other cist, which measured 0.75m square and 0.35m deep, had been disturbed on at least two occasions and was devoid of artefacts or evidence of burial or cremation.

Further N was a large, sub-circular pit, 6.8m by 6.2m and 1.8m deep. This was filled with redeposited gravel subsoil and overlain by a 0.25m-deep accumulation of peat containing numerous fragments of timber. Near its top was a mass of large boulders, presumably used for levelling. A ring of fourteen pits, typically 0.75m diameter, surrounded this crater. One of these pits contained numerous cremated bones.

Two concentric arcs of larger pits (comprising twelve and sixteen pits, up to 2.2m diameter) cut across the line of the ring of pits and extended northwards beyond the area of excavation. Two flint flakes, including a large blade, were recovered from one of these pits. Most of them contained charcoal.

Nearby were two parallel, linear groups of eight and ten pits which also continued beyond the limits of excavation. These pits measured typically 2.0m diameter.

Located towards the E end of the site were three narrow, curvilinear ditches, or gulleys, which may represent boundaries of some sort. Two of them had been truncated by the quarry edge; the third extended beyond the trench edge.

Sponsor: M & K McLeod Limited.

Upper Largie (Kilmartin parish)

M van Hoek

Rock carvings

NR 8355 9953 In the rough grass field NE of the first house on the track is a long outcrop ridge. It has one cup and one complete ring on a horizontal panel.

Kilmartin (Kilmartin parish) G A Wagstaff, D Clough, R Clough

Cup-marked rock

NR 836 991 Lying on the 100m contour, 30m E of the remains of Kilmartin Castle. This single faint cup can be found overlooking the village on a flat needle-like outcrop of rock pointing SW. It measures approximately 75mm in diameter and is 25mm deep.

Torbhlaren (Kilmichael Glassary parish)

Rock-cut basin

NR 867 942 (?) Located approximately 10m NE of an enclosed well and 20m E of the dun (RCAHMS No 326). It measures 250mm in diameter and 200mm in depth, with straight tapered sides that narrow to a bottom 120mm in diameter. The basin is cut into the upper surface at the SW end of a flat boulder measuring approximately 2m by 1.6m by 0.6m.

DÙN MÒR

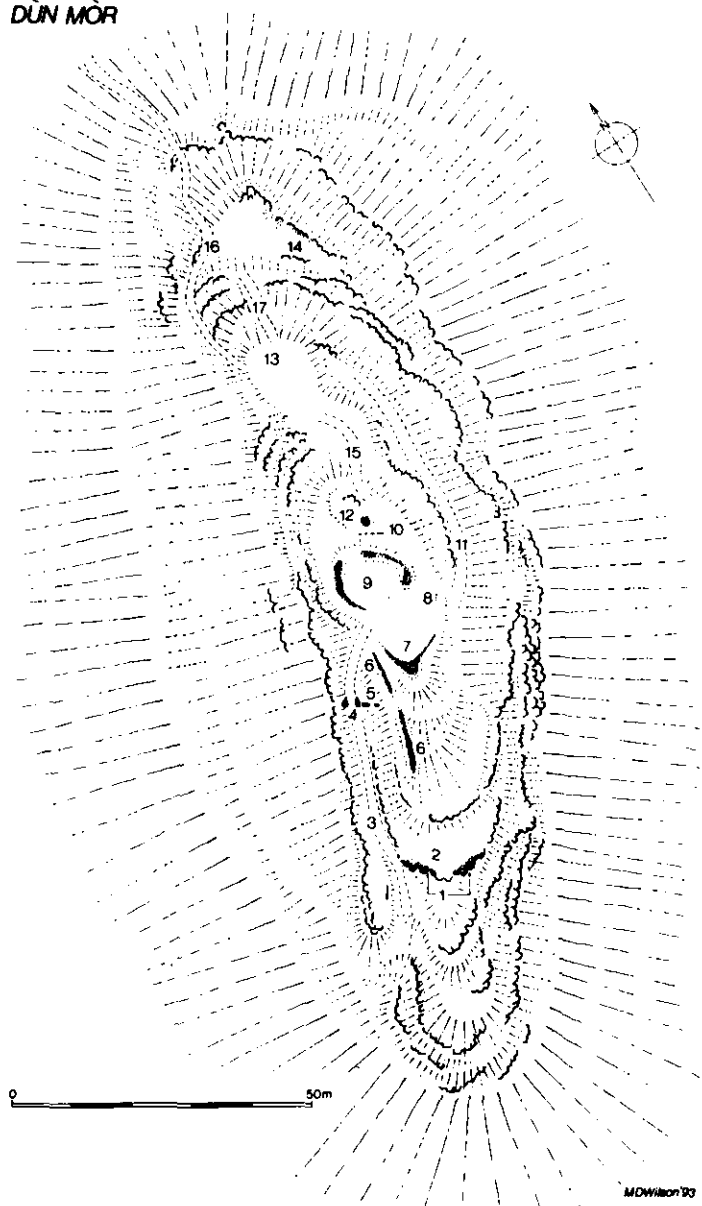


Fig 34. Dùn Mòr (see p 76).

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Dùn Mòr, near Lochgilphead (Kilmichael Glassary parish) CFA
Detailed survey of dun and outcrop (see Fig 34, p 75)


NR 8774 8658 A survey was conducted over the rock outcrop of Dùn Mòr, upon which the remains of a small fort and/or dun have been reported (NMRS Ref: NR 88 NE 6), in order to produce a plan for an interpretative noticeboard to be erected by the Forestry Commission. Full details are lodged with the NMRS. The numbers in parentheses within the following text refer to the plan (see Fig 34).

The archaeological features within the survey area represent the use of Dùn Mòr as a defended settlement, possibly spanning a number of periods. Place name evidence and local tradition suggest that a Dark Age fortification once occupied the summit. Features (7) and (9) may represent the remains of this, although this suggestion must remain at best tentative. With the information currently available it is difficult to date the use of most of the various features with any confidence.

The two arcs of turf-covered wall-footings on the summit (9) may also potentially define a sub-circular structure which may have been a prehistoric dun. The structure has a diameter of 12m, acceptable for a small dun, although at less than 1m thick the walls are very narrow. A series of low turf-covered stone banks (6, 7 and 10) and a mound (12) in this case may be outworks.

A series of natural terraces to the N and S of the summit (2, 13 and 14) appear to have been artificially enhanced, with definite traces of revetting walls (1) filling natural fissures in the bedrock to create the most southerly example (2).

The platforms and summit are approached and linked by a series of trackways and hollow-ways (3, 11, 13, 15, 16 and 17). The most striking example is that which approaches the summit from the S (3). A pair of orthostats (4) and a line of associated recumbent stones (5) located close to the summit appear to act as an entrance to the defended settlement.

Sponsor: HS 

Achanelid (Kilmodan parish)

L Masters

Recessed platforms, deserted settlement, field walls, kiln, rig cultivation

Parts of NS 0088; 0188; 0289 This survey was undertaken, by final year students in the University of Glasgow Certificate in Field Archaeology Course, to assist Miss E B Rennie in her research on recessed platforms within the W of Scotland. The survey area lay to the N and E of Achanelid Farm, on steeply sloping ground, with mixed oak, birch and hazel woodland on the lower ground. In an area to the E of the farm, where Miss Rennie had previously recorded twelve recessed platforms (two doubtful), only seven could now be located. To the N of the farm there is an extensive series of field banks, composed of stone and turf, with evidence of rig cultivation. A number of scoops were located, slightly different in appearance to the usual recessed platforms. One of these had more pronounced sides running from the back scarp, producing an appearance similar to house platforms in the Border area. A deserted settlement, centred on NS 023 896, comprising some fifteen structures and associated field banks, was also recorded.

Sponsor: University of Glasgow, Department of Adult & Continuing Education.

Lón Mòr (Kilmore & Kilbride parish)
Mesolithic site; post-ring structure


C Bonsall, M Robinson,
R Payton, M Macklin

NM 853 284 Lón Mòr (Big Bog) is an expanse of peatland lying on raised marine deposits 1.3km SSW of Oban. A test-pit survey of higher ground at the margins of this former marine embayment revealed two lithic scatters, these occurring on either side of a narrow gully leading into the bog, at an altitude of 16m to 18m OD – several metres higher than that of the shoreline formed at the maximum of the mid-Holocene marine transgression. The larger of the artefact concentrations, lying to the N of the gully, occupied an area c30m by

20m. A partial excavation of this area in 1992 recovered an assemblage of flaked stone artefacts which includes 'narrow blade' microliths, scrapers, bipolar and platform cores, and flint and quartz debitage. The bulk of the lithic assemblage was recovered from the ploughsoil. Below the ploughsoil was a thin, discontinuous, organic-rich horizon containing lithic artefacts and occasional fragments of burnt bone, charcoal and carbonized hazelnut shells. The lithic artefacts and organic remains in this part of the site are interpreted as the residue of a refuse dump associated with Mesolithic occupation. An AMS ¹⁴C date of 7385 ± 60 BP (AA-8793) was obtained from a carbonized hazelnut shell fragment. Excavation to the NW of the lithic scatter uncovered an area of stone paving, c2m across, and a stone-lined hearth: these features also may relate to Mesolithic occupation of the site. Charcoal from the hearth has been submitted for AMS ¹⁴C dating.

A trench located some 60m to 70m to the W of the lithic scatter uncovered part of a 'post-ring structure' of uncertain date. Finds from this area include occasional flint artefacts, fragments of burnt bone, and a few sherds of pottery.

The test-pit survey and excavation were undertaken in advance of development, and the sites have now been destroyed.

Sponsors: Highlands & Islands Enterprise, HS 

Dunbeg, by Oban (Kilmore & Kilbride parish)

M Kay

Stone axe

NM 874 331 Slate/hornfels axe about 13cm long. A stray find at the base of a hill. Found by 3½-year-old Jessica Stevenson. The stone axe is of calc-silicate hornfels possibly from Creag na Caillich, Killin. Retained by finder.

Sponsor: Lom Archaeological & Historical Society.

Carrick Castle (Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish)

F Baker

Castle, 14th–19th-century deposits

NS 194 944 A 1m-wide and 7m-long sondage was excavated inside the castle along the S wall during two week-long excavations in 1993 (April and July). The purpose of the excavations was to allow services access.

2m of stratified deposits were examined and indicate four main phases – IV: abandonment and collapse; III: occupation (15th–16th century); II: rebuilding, and I: 14th-century occupation.

Phase I consists of a 20cm-deep organic/occupation deposit containing iron objects, animal bone and a considerable quantity of pottery provisionally dated to the 14th century on the basis of sherds of imported saintonge ware (1280–1300). This occupation deposit sits directly on bedrock which has been quarried, not very successfully, to an uneven surface. This surface is drained by two drains through the S wall. The foundations of the castle walls consist of a stepped platform and the stepped ledge against the W wall was probably also utilised as the base for a timber 'A' frame associated with phase I. It is clear that the basement was sub-divided from the earliest occupation and a N to S wall splits the basement into two distinct areas, 4m and 3m wide. Only the western room was excavated to bedrock. It is suspected that a lower room is to be found in the SE corner of the tower.

A centrally placed post pad against the S wall and directly beneath a beam slot at first-floor level is a feature of the original construction of the castle which continued in use after the re-building phase (II). While phase I may represent the construction phase of the castle the depth and richness of the deposit suggests occupation.

Phase II A dump, c50cm deep on average, of building materials. A layer of sterile clay was deposited on the phase I occupation deposit and then substantial dressed and mortared stones dumped. The quality of stonework and presence of joining and mortared blocks suggests renovation and rebuilding. This deposit fills the basement up to the level of the beam slots in the S wall suggesting that these beam slots – four in total – are indicative of the second

occupation phase (II) although they may also have been in use with the phase I occupation.

Phase III A predominantly gravel layer containing many lenses and evidence of resurfacing. This occupation surface extends the full width of the tower (phase I only seen in W room) with the activity apparently concentrated in the E and rubbish thrown away to the W. This occupation phase is rich in artefacts with considerable quantities of pottery and bone. Two French imported vessels dating to the mid-16th century, a late 15th-century Nuremburg jeton and a finely decorated 15th-century knife handle suggest this occupation phase lasted throughout the later 15th century and 16th century.


A substantial hearth is located under the window in the E corner of the tower which had a piece of copper-coated iron pipe and burnt-out barrel associated with it. The discovery on the associated floor a short distance away of a very fine copper still 'worm' suggests these are the remnants of a still.

Phase IV Abandonment and collapse of the castle which has been truncated by Victorian rubble clearance.

Excavations were also conducted in the ground floor entrance passage and some rubble was removed from the trench at the N wall, excavated in 1992 by AOC (Scotland) Ltd.

Entrance passage 2m by 1.10m. Considerable Victorian disturbance to these deposits. The bedrock had been levelled up with mortar infilling. Three steps led up into the castle; they have been robbed away and only their mortar and stone footings remain.

North wall trench Removal of massive mortar bonded rubble blocking revealed garde-robe chamber in NW wall.

Sponsor: HS 

Skipness Castle and Kilbrannan Chapel G Ewart
(Saddell & Skipness parish)


NR 908 577 and NR 910 575 An extensive geophysical survey was completed on these neighbouring sites, intended to characterise the main structural sequence in advance of development.

A total of four areas were subsequently excavated at Skipness Castle in the light of the geophysical survey and demonstrated that:

1. The castle sits on an artificially extended natural gravel terrace – one of a series of raised beach deposits.
2. The present contours and limits of the castle mound have been extensively reworked as part of the policies of the neighbouring Skipness House.
3. There was evidence that the castle mound was extended and complemented by a shallow ditch, probably reflecting the general refurbishment of the site in the later 13th century.
4. 19th and 20th-century occupation of the tower house saw the almost total clearance of redundant courtyard structures.
5. Robbed wall lines were traceable in the form of foundation pads rather than trenches, cut against the bedding for a cobbled surface in the courtyard.
6. The main cause of the present flooding on the site appeared to be the use of rolled turf as a courtyard surface, and a possibly ruptured water main located to the N of the castle.

At the nearby chapel of St Brendan, which lies a few hundred metres to the SE of the castle, three trenches were dug in an area to the NE of the chapel in advance of the proposed graveyard extension.

The findings revealed at least two graves hitherto unidentified, near the chapel, and which predate the present graveyard enclosures.

Sponsor: HS 

Lepinchapel (South) (Strathlachlan parish) L Masters
Recessed platforms, field walls, rig cultivation

Parts of NR 9589; 9689; 9690 This survey was undertaken, by final year students in the University of Glasgow Certificate in Field Archaeology Course, to assist Miss E B Rennie in her research on

recessed platforms within the W of Scotland. Within an area of 70 ha, some sixty recessed platforms were located, together with a number of field walls and areas of rig cultivation.

Sponsor: University of Glasgow, Department of Adult & Continuing Education.

BEARSDEN & MILNGAVIE DISTRICT

(New Kilpatrick parish) SRC SMR
Westerton Farm
NS 5380 7116 Farmstead.

CLYDEBANK DISTRICT

Golden Hill Park (Old Kilpatrick parish) SRC SMR
Possible bell-pit

NS 4945 7274 Strathclyde SMR carried out an archaeological investigation of subsidence near the presumed line of the Antonine Wall at Golden Hill Park, Duntocher. The area of the park is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and the work was organised at short notice with the consent of Historic Scotland because of the urgent public Health and Safety issues.

An oval depression c4.0m by 3.5m and up to 0.75m deep formed on the hillslope between the sites of the fort and its bathhouse. A small section of wall-base exposed by Prof A S Robertson lay approximately 11m upslope to the SE, and the inferred rear face of the wall-base crossed the area of subsidence.

Excavation revealed that this was the second subsidence event, caused by settlement into a sub-surface feature, and that the Antonine Wall-base had been disturbed in a more widespread area than could be explained solely by the subsidence. The topsoil buried by the first subsidence event was found to contain sherds of modern and abraded Roman pottery and a number of rounded boulders, perhaps derived from the wall-base, but of insufficient quantity to represent a previously undisturbed section of the wall-base.

It is likely, therefore that the subsidence has been caused by further secondary settlement of the backfill of the shaft of an unrecorded bell-pit, a number of which are known to have been dug in the local area from the Industrial Revolution onwards.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

(Old Kilpatrick parish) SRC SMR
Jaw Reservoir
NS 5007 7566 WWII bunker and possible gun emplacement.

CUMBERNAULD & KILSYTH DISTRICT

(Cumbernauld parish) SRC SMR
Auchinbee Farm
NS 7366 7579 Well reported to SMR by District Council.

CUMNOCK & DOON VALLEY DISTRICT

(Dalmellington parish) SRC SMR
Cumnock Burn 1
NS 4874 0652 Stone and brick built structures.
Cumnock Burn 2
NS 4891 0646 Remains of stone-built house.

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(Dalmellington parish cont)

- Parrie Burn**
NS 4945 0553 Group of four sub-rectangular enclosures.
- Muck Water**
NS 4900 0498 Small pre-improvement settlement.
- Knockskae**
NS 4969 0504 Possible cairn on hill summit.
- Mossdale**
NS 4929 0461 Sub-rectangular enclosure and associated field system.
- Shiel Burn**
NS 5125 0508 Sub-rectangular foundation.

(New Cumnock parish)

- Bullet Burn 1**
NS 5247 1210 Group of enclosures, possible settlement of unknown date.
- Bullet Burn 2**
NS 5260 1194 Two enclosures, possible sheepfolds.
- Nether Beoch**
NS 5242 1177 Field system and probable pre-improvement settlement.
- Upper Beoch**
NS 5205 1074 Enclosures.

(Old Cumnock parish)

- Lugar**
NS 5962 2136 Mound, possible cairn.
- Lugar**
NS 5972 2155 Enclosure.
- Carsgailoch Runner**
NS 5573 1748 Rectangular house.

(Sorn parish)

- Sorn Castle Burial Ground**
NS 5445 2662 Small burial ground reported to SMR by SOAFD.

Abbot Hunter's Tower, Mauchline (Mauchline parish)
15th-century tower and courtyard R Coleman (SUAT)

NS 497 272 An assessment was carried out in advance of environmental improvements adjacent to Abbot Hunter's Tower. The tower displays the arms of Abbot Andrew Hunter (c1444-71), probably as the focus for the buildings of a grange belonging to Melrose Abbey. The exact extent of the grange and the disposition of the buildings within it is not known.

The area surrounding the tower was only affected to a depth of 0.5m by the improvements. Very little was found at this depth, apart from an area of cobbles, possibly part of an 18th-century courtyard.
Sponsor: Enterprise Ayrshire.


Glen and Merkland Farms (New Cumnock parish) S Carter
Post-medieval quarries, lime works and related structures; pre-improvement farmstead and related structures

NS 659 146 (centre) A short notice forestry survey was carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd covering approximately 1km² of land on the farms of Glen and Merkland in Upper Nithsdale, 4km E of New Cumnock. Four archaeological sites or findspots had been recorded previously in the area: NS61NW 10 (road), NS61NW 15 and NS61SE 7 (track), NS61SE 3 (stone implement, pottery) and NS61SE 4 (beaker and samian pottery). Twenty-five sites were recorded in the survey and these can be divided into two groups: industrial and pre-improvement agriculture. The industrial sites relate to limestone quarrying for lime manufacture and sandstone quarrying, probably for building stone. The commencement of limestone quarrying appears to predate the earliest detailed published map (1775). Agricultural features relate to land use practices that

had recently been abandoned, or were still just operating at the time of the first 1:2500 survey in 1857.

List of Sites Recorded

- | | | |
|----|--------------|---|
| 1 | NS 6637 1534 | Lime works. |
| 2 | NS 6670 1540 | Quarry. |
| 3 | NS 6668 1530 | Quarry. |
| 4 | NS 6648 1516 | Track. |
| 5 | NS 6629 1524 | Rectangular house. |
| 6 | NS 6638 1508 | Rectangular structure. |
| 7 | NS 6618 1511 | Lime works. |
| 8 | NS 6589 1496 | Cultivation ridges. |
| 9 | NS 6577 1493 | Track. (NMRS NS61NW 15 and NS61SE 7) |
| 10 | NS 6568 1486 | Quarry. |
| 11 | NS 6571 1476 | Quarry. |
| 12 | NS 6562 1477 | to NS 6598 1459 Track? (NMRS NS61NW 10) |
| 13 | NS 6566 1463 | Mill lade. |
| 14 | NS 6656 1469 | Quarry. |
| 15 | NS 6540 1462 | Rectangular house. |
| 16 | NS 6555 1455 | Quarry. |
| 17 | NS 6598 1459 | to NS 6655 1419 Bank. |
| 18 | NS 6621 1448 | Bank. |
| 19 | NS 6607 1427 | Bank. |
| 20 | NS 6605 1424 | Enclosure. |
| 21 | NS 6609 1423 | Rectangular house. |
| 22 | NS 6633 1429 | Enclosure. |
| 23 | NS 6612 1421 | to NS 6647 1394 Track. |
| 24 | NS 6615 1411 | Quarry. |
| 25 | NS 6610 1419 | to NS 6595 1396 Track. |

Sponsor: HS 

CUNNINGHAME DISTRICT

(Kilbride parish, Arran)

SRC SMR

- Cnoc Mor 1**
NS 0226 2602 Standing stone plus two recumbent stones.
- Cnoc Mor 2**
NS 0217 2560 Four standing stones plus three recumbent stones.
- Cnoc Mor 3**
NS 0214 2567 Possible standing stones.
- Cnoc Mor 4**
NS 0208 2572 Possible shaped stone.
- Cnoc Mor**
NS 025 255 Standing stones reported to SMR by Forestry Commission.
- Allt Dhepin**
NS 016 267 Possible shielings reported to SMR by Mr D Aitcheson.

(Kilmory parish, Arran)

- Torr Righ Mor**
NR 8871 3016 Defensive enclosure, possible dun.

(Largs parish)

- Outerwards**
NS 2340 6605 Site of overshot watermill, mill wheel.

Brodick Castle, Arran (Kilbride parish)

R Harry

19th-century castle
NS 015 378 A small scale excavation in the courtyard of the castle was undertaken by GUARD between 9 and 13 November 1992 in advance of drainage work. Very little is known about the archaeology of the castle and this provided an opportunity to investigate any surviving remains of the medieval building. Below

the tarmac covering the courtyard lay an infill layer of debris re-deposited following previous work on the drains. This covered several different phases of drainage pipes cut into the red sandstone bedrock. Worked sandstone blocks were recovered from the infill layer, but their provenance is difficult to determine in the face of consecutive improvement building phases where new stone was deliberately chosen to blend in with old. It is suggested that both modern disturbance and improvement work around the castle in the 19th century has destroyed all traces of earlier features, and that medieval material from this area is probably re-deposited elsewhere in the castle grounds.

Sponsor: National Trust for Scotland.

Clauchlands, Arran (Kilbride parish) F Gorman, E Lambie,
Stone axe C Bowd
NS 052 335 A ground and polished stone axe, perfect cutting face; width 60mm, thickness 31mm. Butt broken.

Glen Shurig, Arran (Kilbride parish)
Flint axe
NR 995 369 Part of a flint axe, width 52mm. Partially reworked as a scraper.

Blairmore Glen, Arran (Kilbride parish)
Fragment of worked jet-like material
NS 033 326 Fragment of a penannular bangle or tusk-like pendant. Hand cut.

Lamlash, Arran (Kilbride parish)
Fragment of worked jet-like material
NS 032 318 Ring fragment, part of bangle.

Clauchlands, Arran (Kilbride parish)
Fragment of worked jet-like material
NS 045 326 Portion of a small ring. The perforation is particularly highly polished from wear (as a pendant?), diameter 12mm. A scatter of jet/cannel was found over an area of 120 square metres.

Glen Shurig, Arran (Kilbride parish)
Bead
NR 994 369 Half of a pumice bead or ring.

South Glen Rosa, Arran (Kilbride parish)
Knapping site
NS 002 369 Situated on an escarpment overlooking the Shurig bum which borders the site to the S and E. When ploughed this site produces much evidence for the working of flint, pitchstone and quartz, with cores, core scrapers, beach pebble cores, blades, flakes and much debris. A quantity of cannel, a piece of struck haematite and two small bifacially flaked leaf-shaped arrowheads were also picked up. The pitchstone on this site was much water rolled.

Machrie, Arran (Kilmory parish)
Knapping site
NR 898 329 An area of approximately 20m by 20m which is repeatedly disturbed by the removal of silage bales. This is a prolific site producing mostly flint debris. Over 250 cores, beach pebble cores and core scrapers have been picked up also blades, flakes, whole beach pebbles, quartzite hammerstones and some charcoal, shell fragments, bone and fire-crazed flint. There is also extensive evidence for the striking of quartzite cobbles.

Porta Leacach, Dippin, Arran (Kilmory parish)
Knapping site
NS 041 214 On a small mound to the NW of the old farmhouse of Leglany. When ploughed this site produces much evidence for

the working of flint, pitchstone and quartz. A local resident, late of Leglany said that in the past whenever the field was ploughed an area of charcoal and blackened stones came to the surface between the site and the house.

Penrioch, Arran (Kilmory parish)
Two fragments of worked jet-like material
NR 878 443 (a) Worked fragment, hand cut and polished, function unclear. (b) Portion of a large ring, internal diameter 52mm, surviving parts of the surface are highly polished. A scatter of cannel/jet was found over this site.

Kilmory, Arran (Kilmory parish)
Stone axe
NR 943 219 A small, perfect, ground and polished stone axe. Length 47mm, width 43mm, thickness 12mm. Greyish stone with buff inclusions.

Sliderry, Arran (Kilmory parish)
Stone axe
NR 935 244 Ground stone axe, perfect but slightly smoothed cutting edge. Length 79mm, width 60mm, thickness 30mm, butt missing (?). Fine-grained slightly powdery stone (for working leather?).

Burican, Arran (Kilmory parish)
Stone axe
NR 946 238 Ground and polished flat stone axe, perfect cutting face. Length 60mm, width 42mm, split horizontally. Dark-grey dolerite showing flow banding.

Glen Ree, Arran (Kilmory parish)
Stone axe fragment
NR 942 237 Fragment of a ground and polished stone axe, greenish-grey stone with brown mottling, reworked as a scraper. Picked up 1m to the S of chambered cairn.

Machrie, Arran (Kilmory parish)
Stone axe
NR 902 328 Fragment of a dolomite? axe, ground and polished, perfect cutting face. Width 38mm.

Sliderry, Arran (Kilmory parish)
Fieldwalking
NR 935 242 A large high field on the moor, known as 'the Crogue', above the Allt-na-Pairce burn, a tributary of the Sliderry water. An interesting working area of 35m by 20m to the SE of this field produced 172 very well-made small scrapers, 161 of pitchstone, 11 of flint and 22 of pitchstone with no secondary working.

Several interesting working patterns emerged. One invasively, bifacially flaked, leaf-shaped arrowhead of orange flint and one triangular, bifacially flaked arrowhead of chert were picked up, also eleven of finely flaked pitchstone: 2 barbed and tanged, 4 triangular, 2 leaf-shaped and 3 transverse (?), also several roughouts.

This site also produced pitchstone blades, perforators, 60 cores, core scrapers, some microliths, 27 battered chisels (possibly more) many small flakes and pressure flakes and 3 flint knives one of which was steeply worked on both cutting edges and on both rounded ends.

A small pitchstone surface was visible at the end of the field overlooking the river, possibly a large erratic boulder.

There is extensive evidence for the striking of basalt and a few felsite tools were found.

A sherd of pottery with clear cord marks was also picked up, a ground stone axe, a copper alloy ring with two protuberances on the outer circumference and four, so far unidentified, small wooden

STRATHCLYDE

wheel and roller-like objects. Two with a diameter of 113mm by thickness 65mm and two with a diameter of 73mm by length 68mm. Parts of wooden axles(?) are still in place.

Machrie, Arran (Kilmory parish)

Fieldwalking

NR 901 329 A small field of 40m by 25m; the Machrie water borders the northern edge, there is a stone circle 110m to the S and a flint knapping site 180m to the W.

114 lithics with good secondary working were found, 37 flint, 77 pitchstone and some pitchstone debris and broken tools. There is also striking of large porphyritic pitchstone flakes, most having some secondary working.

Four very well-worked and finished triangular pitchstone arrowheads were picked up within 4 square metres (26mm by 24mm, 22mm by 20mm, 29mm by 26mm, 23mm by 17mm).

Several interesting finely-worked small flint tools were also found, two examples: a hafted oblique, cutting tool and a hafted right-angled perforator with steeply flaked cutting edges.

There are seven classic examples of pitchstone nosed core scrapers, two microblade cores and evidence for the splitting and working of quartzite cobbles. There is also some evidence that on this interesting small site the same hand could have been involved in several tools.

Much of the porphyritic pitchstone appears to have been struck from one large piece, the nearest obvious source being the King's Cave shore NR 88/31.

The above fields are two examples of forty-eight fields which have been walked during the years 1989-93. In only four of these have no lithics been found.

The process of recording the finds, lithic and non-lithic, from these sites is almost complete and the records are held in the archive of the Isle of Arran Heritage Museum.

Clachaig by Lagg (Kilmory parish) J S Wood. A Johnstone Limekiln

NR 9495 2115 The massive stone-built commercial limekiln, largely intact but now in a fragile condition, displays evidence of having undergone considerable enlargement during its working life. This was the feature which attracted attention and prompted a survey by ACFA members.

The kiln is better known in that it gives its name to the adjacent neolithic cairn.

Copies of the survey report and drawings have been lodged with NMRS and the Strathclyde Regional Archaeologist.

Torr Righ Beag, Isle of Arran (Kilmory parish) NMS Lithic findspot

NR 898 315 Eight flakes of pitchstone and a burnt bifacially flaked fragment of flint, almost certainly part of a flint axehead, were recovered as surface finds by Mr B Johns in an area of ground disturbed by forestry operations. Donated to the NMS. Daybook no: DB 1993/29.

DUMBARTON DISTRICT

(Cardross parish) SRC SMR

Carman

NS 3726 7858 Small pre-improvement settlement.

(Dumbarton parish)

Burncrooks 1

NS 4789 7892 Remains of a house.

Burncrooks 2

NS 4785 7892 Foundations of L-shaped structure.

Earl's Seat

NS 4770 7953 Cairn.

(Kilmarnock parish)

Cambusmoon Cottage

NS 4249 8579 Inscribed stone 'St Mary's of Buchanan, 1616' now elsewhere in Gartocham. Reported to SMR by Mrs R Watson.

(Rhu parish)

Ardlui House, Charlotte St, Helensburgh

NS 300 827 Well reported to SMR by District Council.

Ballyhennan (Arrochar parish)

F Baker

Enclosure and settlement

NN 313 043 C500m E of Stuckdhu farmhouse at c50m OD overlooking the A83/Old Toll Road. A figure of eight enclosure with well-built stone dykes enclosing two mounds, apparently glacial in

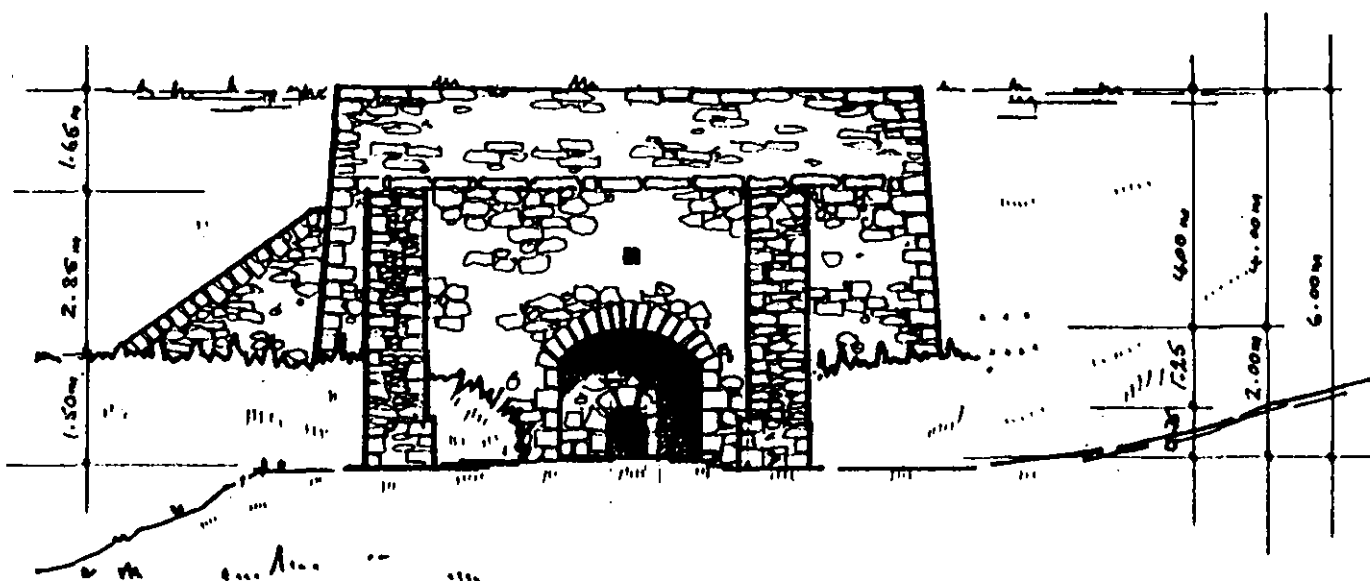


Fig 35. Clachaig limekiln south face.

origin, c100m by 70m overall. Bounded on S side by old trackway and bridge across burn, on the E by the burn. At the S end beside burn is an artificially levelled platform. Within the upper enclosed area in bedrock outcropping and a possible hut circle/circular shieling 8m in diameter. This southern mound may have been revetted along its N edge.

The northern mound is oval in plan and c15m by 22m and although probably natural appears to have loose stone accumulated on it.

To the E of this enclosure and separated from it by the burn is a further rectangular enclosure c38m by 29m. This enclosure contains a raised platform, 12m by 13m, in its SE corner and rig and furrow spaced 5m apart. This enclosure is possibly later than the figure of eight enclosure.

Old field boundaries are prevalent to the S, W and E of the site. Also further running to the N.

Arrochar Station/Ballyhennan (Arrochar parish)

Pit

NN 318 048 At c60m OD on a knoll (glacial) c20m high overlooking Loch Lomond. The S side of which has been quarried possibly for the West Highland railway line which is c30m S of the knoll.

An L-shaped pit measuring 2.85m by 1.65m and 0.45m deep. The function of this angular and regular pit is obscure. Relatively modern and thought to be associated with railway construction and/or quarrying activities. (Reported by Friends of Loch Lomond.)

Carman Drove Road (Cardross–Bonhill parish)

Drove road and fair site

NS 372 785 Carman Fair enclosure marked on OS maps. Drove road leads from Fair enclosure westwards across the muir to the edge of muir/boundary with Walton and Wallacetown farms where it meets another old and disused track running NW to SE alongside the old boundary banks and later field walls.

A ridge of bedrock outcropping runs alongside the track across the muir which has been quarried in places; the quarries (very small scale) probably having been re-used as shielings.

Wallacetown Farm (Cardross parish)

Stone troughs

NS 362 783 Two sandstone rectangular troughs, discarded in field bank at site of a spring. Troughs c80cm by 45cm, c25cm deep. Probably post-medieval in date.

Lee Farm (Cardross parish)

Flint scatters

NS 368 762 On the raised beach at c25m OD in the bottom of a hollow a scatter of struck beach pebble flint extending c20m by 20m.

NS 372 766 At c40m OD in a shallow depression a scatter of struck flint and chert extending 20m by 10m.

NS 372 765 At c45m OD and sloping down towards water course, a linear scatter of flint 15m by 5m. Containing retouched end scraper and retouched side scraper.

Wallacetown Farm (Cardross parish)

Flint scatter

NS 358 776 At 65m OD an extensive scatter of burnt flint extending across two fields up to 100m OD. Two late prehistoric struck beach flints also recovered.

Fieldwalking by transects revealed no concentrations of flint and considerable quantities of 19th-century china, clay pipes, etc.

A small percentage of the flint is vitrified/glaze splashed.

The origin of the burnt flint is not clear but it is considered to be the result of industrial processes (pottery/glass/lime production) rather than prehistoric activity and was probably spread on the field with/as a fertiliser.

Carman Muir (Cardross parish)

Round cairn

NS 366 785 A 7m-diameter round cairn standing 1m high. Stone construction, grass covered. At c155m OD.

Carman Muir (Cardross parish)

Cairns

NS 368 787 At c155m OD, c200m S of the Carman Muir road, a group of three cairns situated on the break of slope.

Cairn I Round cairn, 6m diameter, 80cm high, sub-circular, stone construction but now turf/heather covered. Depression on S side – ? possibly robbed.

Cairn II Sub-circular, 8m E to W by 7m N to S, 60cm high. Dispersed and irregular, stone construction apparent under turf. Possibly robbed on NE side.

Cairn III Oval mound, 7m N to S by 11m E to W, c30cm high. Some loose stone on NE side. Tapering ends. Not as convincing as cairns I and II.

Bannachra (Luss parish)

Two 17th-century fonts

NS 343 843 In the grounds of Bannachra Castle, two octagonal sandstone fonts.

One plain sandstone font, 60cm tall, 50cm diameter, 22cm deep, no water outlet, notch in rim for inflow – outflow pipe. Repair to rim. Octagonal.

One sandstone octagonal font, 53cm tall, 43cm diameter, 20cm deep. Outflow/plug hole, three plain undecorated sides (including plug-hole side) and five decorated faces, four with quatrefoil motif, and one face with inscription:

EX DONO GRIF FIN \perp PERSE ∇ RECT 1665

Also one sandstone mortar, 45cm tall in garden.

(By kind permission of the Lumsdens, Bannachra House.)

Greenland 2 (Auchentorlie) (Old Kilpatrick parish) A Sheridan Rock art site

NS 434 746 The continuing threat from quarrying led to excavations at Greenland 2 cup-and-ring rock art site (following MacKie's earlier work on Greenland 1: MacKie and Davis 1989). An area of 56m² adjacent to the known rock carvings was stripped, revealing a naturally-fragmented surface and hints of some human truncation. No further carvings were revealed, but one possible further cup-and-single ring was noted near the other marks on the already exposed surface. Several flint flakes and chips were found in crevices around the decorated areas, along with the tip of a flint arrowhead.

Extensive remains of medieval or post-medieval field walls and houses were noted in the area to the S of the site.

Reference

E W MacKie and A Davis 1989, 'New Light on Neolithic Rock Carving: The Petroglyphs at Greenland (Auchentorlie), Dunbartonshire', *Glasgow Arch J* 15, 125–55.

Sponsor: NMS.

Drumfad Farm (Rhu parish)

F Baker

Earthworks/quarry

NS 312 847 A sub-rectangular enclosure containing linear banks, hollows and depressions. Also a platform. C25m by 25m overall. Wm Sturgeon (farmer at Drumfad), reports it is a result of the Army digging for clay in the 1950s.

Strommallanach 1 (Rhu parish)

Post-medieval settlement/steading

NS 252 966 At c100m OD in a clearing in forestry plantation overlooking Loch Long. A steading consisting of two drystone rectangular structures. A traditional black house, three phases of

STRATHCLYDE

construction, three rooms, 15.5m by 5m externally. A winnowing barn, 11m by 5.5m externally.

A low artificial platform between house and bedrock outcrop also a rock-cut basin – 25cm diameter, 25cm deep – in bedrock.

C20m NW of the clearing in the forest is a further sub-rectangular drystone structure with three rooms measuring c6m by 4m. Stables/livestock accommodation. Small associated courtyard (c7m by 5m).

Also stone and turf dykes associated with the steading now disturbed by trees.

Stronmallanach 2 (Rhu parish)

Post-medieval settlement/steading

NS 253 964 At c100m OD in a clearing in forestry plantation overlooking Loch Long. A steading consisting of two traditional rectangular drystone structures. A house (black house) 13m by 5m with four rooms and incorporating outcropping bedrock, two phases.

A rectangular drystone building 9m by 5m with buttressing on SW corner against prevailing wind. Probably a barn.

A third rectangular drystone structure lies in a further clearing some 8m NE of the barn. This building, 11m by 5m, consists of a kiln at its SW end some 2m in diameter and 2m deep. Thought to be a malting kiln. One room to the E containing a sunken stone-lined fire-pit and niche at E wall and a drystone box – 60cm by 70cm internally – in its SW corner. Built in the lea of a bank and thereby concealed. Possibly an illicit still.

EAST KILBRIDE DISTRICT

(Avondale parish)

SRC SMR

Laigh Drumclog

NS 6321 3930 Farmstead.

Drumclog Cottage

NS 6288 3914 Tileworks.

Small Burn

NS 643 346 Structure, field system.

(East Kilbride parish)

Mains Road, East Kilbride

NS 632 563 A number of possible damaged small cairns reported to SMR by Mr P Dearie.

EASTWOOD DISTRICT

(Eaglesham parish)

SRC SMR

Mickle Binend (Bennan)

NS 5240 5090 House and enclosures.

(Mearns parish)

Old Mearns Road

NS 561 569 to Post-medieval road

NS 557 556 reported to SMR by NTS.

CITY OF GLASGOW DISTRICT

Provand's Lordship (Glasgow parish)

A Bailey (SUAT)

Urban medieval

NS 665 260 An excavation was carried out at Macleod Street, Glasgow, immediately to the W of Provand's Lordship, in February

1993. A trench roughly 2.5m wide was opened by machine E to W across the site, with a small extension at the eastern end, running S towards the street frontage.

Much of the site was disturbed by the foundations and services of a 19th-century tenement building, below which were the foundations of an 18th-century tenement on a different alignment. Associated with this earlier tenement were several deposits of crushed slate, assumed to be bedding for the road surface.

A layer of garden soil was then revealed, presumably the remains of an orchard known to have existed here from the 15th to 18th centuries. Three deep sondages were opened up by machine along the trench, and revealed a very deep deposit of silty soil, infilling the valley of the Gyrth Burn which runs under Macleod Street. There was no dating evidence or anything to indicate whether the infilling was natural or deliberate. However, it can be assumed that at least some levelling had taken place when Provand's Lordship was built around 1471. A peaty organic deposit found at the bottom of one sondage may be the remains of vegetation alongside the burn.

Sponsor: City of Glasgow District Council.

Provand's Lordship (Glasgow parish)

A Cox (SUAT)

Finds assemblage

NS 665 260 The finds assemblage from this site is characterised by 19th-century material, including pottery, bottle glass, clay pipe fragments and a small quantity of metal objects. There is evidence of a degree of residuality within some context assemblages, medieval pottery being recovered in association with later material. Green-glazed earthenwares of possible 15th to 16th-century date were present in some of the earlier deposits. This material may have derived from the orchard soils occupying the area between the 15th and 18th centuries.

Glasgow Cathedral (St Mungo's parish)


S T Driscoll

Excavations (see Fig 36)

NS 603 656 During the autumn and winter of 1992–3, extensive archaeological excavations were conducted in advance of the installation of a new heating and electrical system for the cathedral. Trenches were located where new ducts were to be installed below the floor in the Nave, the Choir, the Crypt and the Session Room. These trenches produced evidence for the construction of both the 12th-century cathedrals which preceded the present building. The early cathedrals were represented by *in situ* masonry and decorated fragments of masonry which had been reused in the 13th-century works. Traces of activity pre-dating the 13th century were discovered in the W end of the Nave and important evidence was also recovered for the internal divisions of the post-Reformation use of the Nave.

Burials and stray human bones were found in the trenches dug in Lower Church and the Nave. In total 77 burials were excavated, most of which can be reasonably well dated as well as hundreds of loose bones, which may be of any age. In the Lower Church no features relating to the site of St Mungo's tomb were found and most of the burials date to the early 19th century. In the Nave, burials were found which pre-date the 12th-century structures and continued at irregular intervals to the 19th century.

Apart from the architectural fragments and coffin fittings, finds were scarce. The most significant artefactual discovery consisted of two massive medieval bronze mortars and an iron pestle which had been deposited in a pit in the Lower Church.

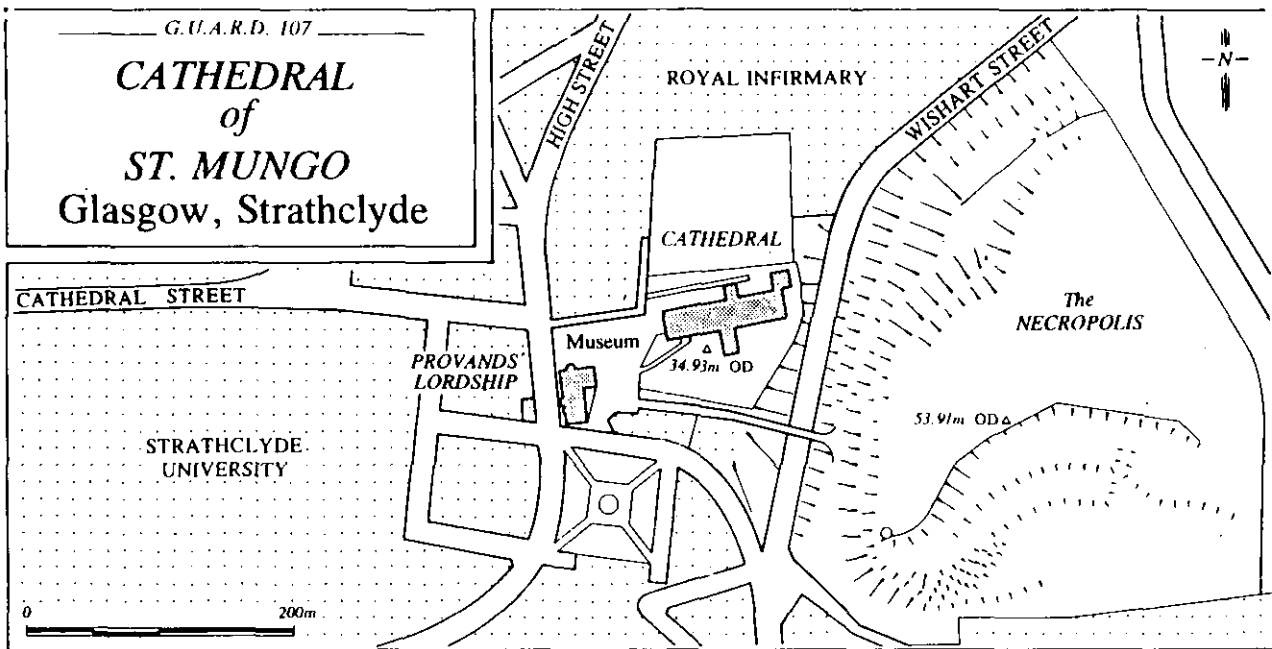
Sponsor: HS 

(New Kilpatrick parish)

SRC SMR

Knightswood Hospital

NS 5382 6875 Roman coins found in the past.



Plan of Cathedral showing Location of Excavated Areas

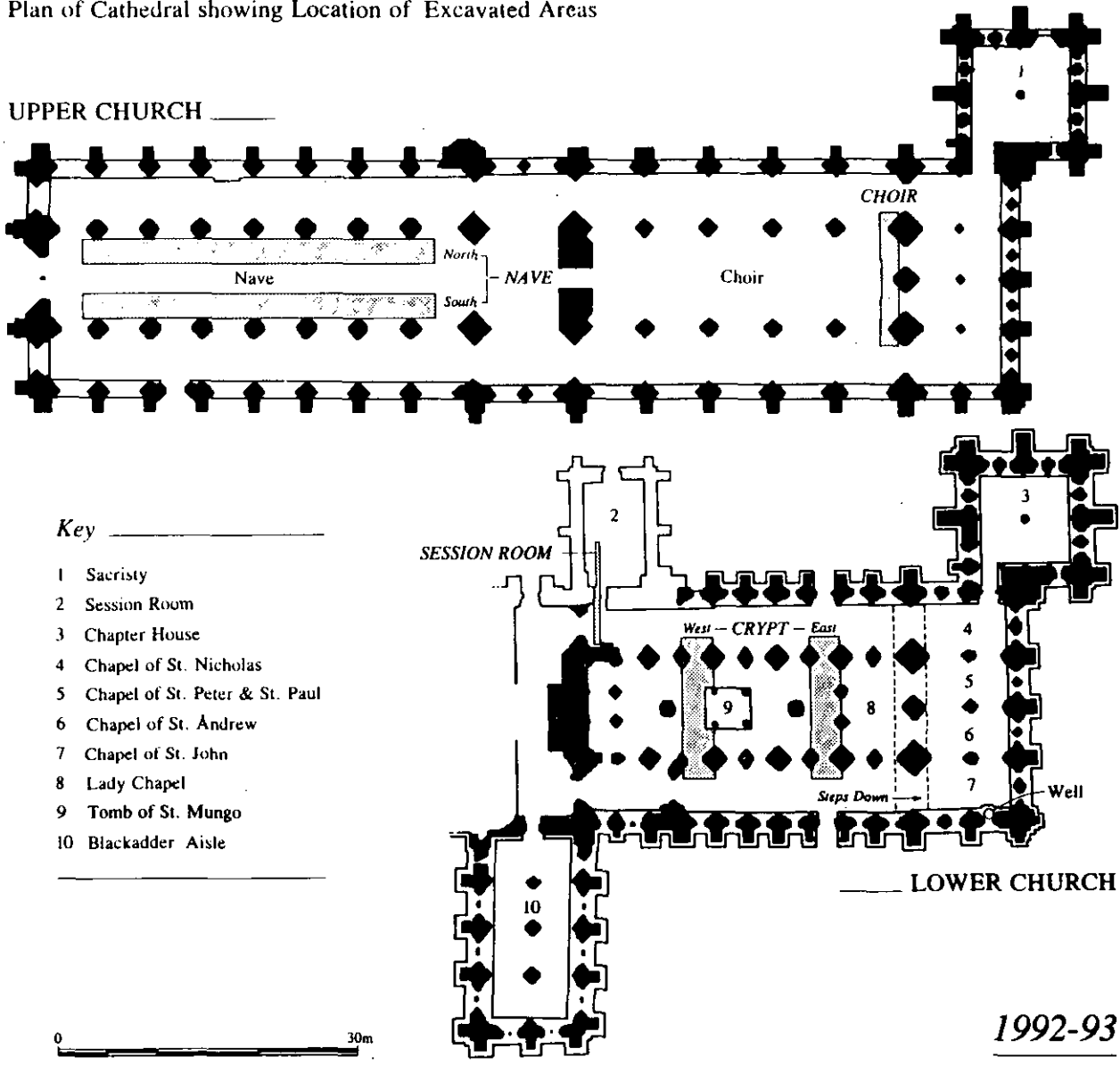


Fig 36. Glasgow Cathedral.

STRATHCLYDE

HAMILTON DISTRICT

Bothwell Castle (Bothwell parish) J Lewis
 NS 688 593 Excavation was carried out early in 1991 in advance of the construction of a new sales point adjacent to the interior of the castle's late 14th/early 15th-century N curtain wall. There was little of archaeological interest other than a 1.50m-wide robber trench, parallel to the curtain but only 2.0m from it, which may have been associated in some way with the entrance into the castle's enclosure. Sponsor: HS

Bothwell Castle (Bothwell parish) D Reed
 NS 688 593 An area, measuring approximately 50m by 35m and located about 100m E of the castle, was machine-stripped of turf and topsoil before the surface of a new visitor car park was laid. No features earlier than the numerous 19th and 20th-century field drains which traversed the site were uncovered within the area of investigation. Sponsor: HS

INVERCLYDE DISTRICT

Priestside (Kilmacolm parish) J A Atkinson
 'Hillside' deserted farmstead
 NS 325 717 An archaeological assessment by GUARD of a proposed quarry site at Priestside Farm, Port Glasgow revealed the remains of a deserted farmstead, now in a very ruinous condition. The eastern wall of the structure was still standing to a height of 0.5m and the full extent of the building covered an area of 9m by 3.5m. There was also evidence of field dykes and rig and furrow associated with the site. Roy's military maps indicate the site to be known as 'Hillside'. Sponsor: McAlpine Quarries.

Duchal Castle (Kilmacolm parish) D Alexander
 Castle and gunloops
 NS 334 685 The only previous plan of this castle was a sketch in MacGibbon and Ross. Recently a plan was drawn of the ruinous remains which stand on a promontory between two rivers. Only fragmentary sections of the enclosing walls survive, and the majority of these are undermined. However a few notable architectural features were recorded. The upper lintels and sides of two horizontal, wide-mouthed gunloops (A and C) and a possible third smaller example (B) were located within the curtain walls. A single piece of worked stone was all that remained of a possible garderobe chute (D). See Fig 37. Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

KILMARNOCK & LOUDOUN DISTRICT

Laigh Overmuir (Loudoun parish) A Johnstone, J Mair
 Round cairn
 NS 579 429 On sloping rough pasture land between the farm of Laigh Overmuir and the Glen Water, in line with a large erratic known locally as the Goukstone, and 41m S of the farm track to the farmhouse, lies a turf-covered cairn.

The cairn, which was surveyed by ACFA members, has a diameter of between 26m and 27m and stands to a height of 1.7m when viewed from the S. It has two apparent levels and is slightly scooped at the centre. Large stones are visible around the perimeter of the scoop and more are exposed on the outside edge of the cairn.

The modified surface may be due to early robbing and to later alteration to accommodate a farm henhouse on its summit.

Newmilns Tower, Newmilns (Loudoun parish) D Hall,
 Late medieval tower house A Bailey (SUAT)
 NS 536 373 Observations of contractor's excavations connected with the restoration of this tower house were undertaken in two phases. The machine excavation of ground to the N and E of the tower revealed that it had very shallow foundations and located the exit point for the garderobe chute. Monitoring of new service trenches through the front door of the tower located natural clay c.0.15m below modern ground level. Parts of the cobbled surface of the earlier version of Castle Street were located running past the tower on its eastern side. Sponsor: Ian Cumming (developer).

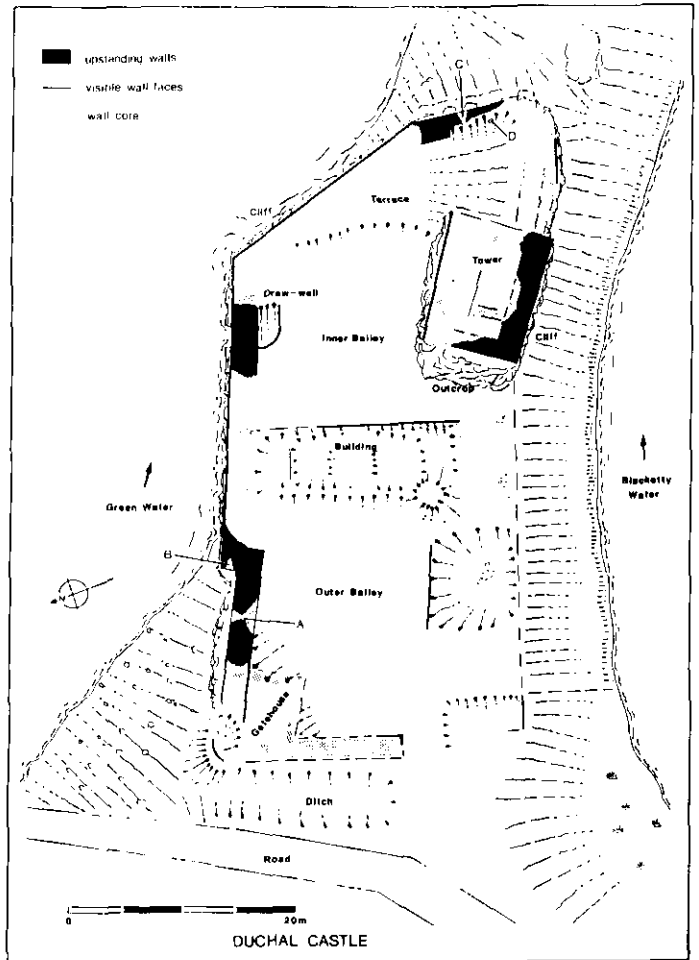


Fig 37. Duchal Castle.

KYLE & CARRICK DISTRICT

(Ballantrae parish) SRC SMR
Beneraid
 NX 1264 7865 Possible enclosure.
Burn of the Dupin
 NX 0868 7520 Enclosure, possible house, and cup-marked stone.
Altimeg
 NX 0912 7598 Enclosure.
Altimeg Burn
 NX 0953 7609 Enclosure, probable house or shieling.

(Barr parish)

Albany Burn 1

NX 2843 9128 Settlement of unknown date.

Albany Burn 2

NX 2861 9228 Small pre-improvement settlement.

Albany Burn 3

NX 2841 9224 Enclosures.

Darley

NX 2976 9173 Shepherd's house on earlier settlement and field system.

Lead Mine Burn

NX 3069 9223 Enclosures plus rig and furrow.

Water of Gregg 1

NX 2939 9233 Enclosure.

Water of Gregg 2

NX 2945 9226 Enclosure.

(Colmonell parish)

Sunnyside

NS 2994 7667 Site of house on older foundation.

(Kirkmichael parish)

Claty Burn

NS 369 074 Earthen banks reported to SMR by Forestry Commission.

(Straiton parish)

Knockoner Burn

NX 3582 9947 Sub-rectangular enclosure.

Garleffin

NS 3525 0000 Possible small enclosure, wall and rig.

Turgeny 1

NS 4248 0539 Cairn.

Turgeny 2

NS 4246 0598 Possible burnt mound.

Turgeny 3

NS 4259 0600 Enclosure, quarry scoops.

Knockunter 1

NS 4191 0323 Enclosure.

Knockunter 2

NS 4175 0333 Enclosure.

Knockunter 3

NS 4182 0328 Settlement and possible horizontal mill.

Keir's Hill

NS 4253 0694 Enclosure.

Kilwhannel High Plantation (Ballantrae parish)

CFA

Pre-afforestation survey

The following sites were surveyed in January 1993 within a c6 ha area in advance of afforestation. Full details are in a report lodged with the NMRS.

NX 1167 8044 A low, small cairn, mostly covered by grass.

NX 1168 8044 An irregularly-shaped, level, artificial platform about 9m wide, cut into the W of a small knoll.

NX 1169 8046 A low, flattened dyke curves just to the W of a small knoll forming a 5m wide irregularly-shaped hollow or enclosure.

NX 1173 8047 The remains of a hut-circle, with an internal diameter of 7.6m (NMRS Ref: NX 18 SW 14).

NX 1173 8048 An 8m-wide possible structure, located just to the N of the hut-circle: it has the appearance of a cairn with a hollowed centre.

NX 117 804 A series of four E to W aligned low, turf-covered banks. Once a linked network and recently destroyed by modern drainage ditches.

NX 1179 8045 A small oval cairn.

NX 1180 8044 A group of three very small turf-covered cairns arranged around a hollow.

NX 1182 8045 A low, annular turf bank surrounds a 3m diameter hollow. Possibly a small structure.

Sponsor: HS

Altimeg (Ballantrae parish)

S Carter

Later prehistoric settlement and cairns, post-medieval enclosures and other recent structures

NX 106 754 (centre) A short notice forestry survey was carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd covering approximately 1km² of land at Altimeg Hill, 7km S of Ballantrae. Three archaeological sites had been recorded previously within the survey area: NX17NW 3 (mound), NX17NW 7 (hut circles [possible], enclosures) and NX17SW 14 (cairns [possible]). Twenty sites were recorded and these can be divided into two groups, pre-dating and post-dating the accumulation of blanket peat. Only seven sites pre-date the peat (1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 13) and of these only No 9 is an identifiable site type (hut circle). Most of the post-peat sites are small sheepfolds. Confusion in the record means that No 8 has been recorded both as NX17NW 3 and 7. It is correctly part of NX17NW 7 and NX17NW 3 cannot be positively located.

List of Sites Recorded

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---|
| 1 | NX 1108 7483 | Mound. (NMRS NX17SW 14) |
| 2 | NX 1095 7503 | Banks. |
| 3 | NX 1086 7520 | Enclosure. |
| 4 | NX 1000 7482 | Enclosure. |
| 5 | NX 1053 7518 | Enclosure. (NMRS NX17NW 7 'C') |
| 6 | NX 1050 7517 | Cairn. (NMRS NX17NW 7) |
| 7 | NX 1051 7520 | Uncertain. (NMRS NX17NW 7 'B') |
| 8 | NX 1947 7519 | Enclosure. (NMRS NX17NW 3, part, and 7, part) |
| 9 | NX 1048 7530 | Hut circle. (NMRS NX17NW 7 'A') |
| 10 | NX 1038 7531 | Enclosure. |
| 11 | NX 1043 7533 | Cairn. (NMRS NX17NW 7) |
| 12 | NX 1051 7550 | Cairn. (NMRS NX17NW 3, part) |
| 13 | NX 1033 7538 | Cairn? |
| 14 | NX 1025 7546 | Stone setting. |
| 15 | NX 1015 7547 | Enclosure. |
| 16 | NX 1028 7560 | Enclosure. |
| 17 | NX 0998 7570 | Platform. |
| 18 | NX 0998 7568 | Enclosure. |
| 19 | NX 1002 7569 to NX 1136 7453 | Track. |
| 20 | NX 1008 7557 | Wall. |

Sponsor: HS

Dundonald Castle (Dundonald parish)

G Ewart

Castle

NS 363 345 A short programme of excavation was completed in February 1993 as one of the final stages of a lengthy programme of excavation and survey conducted on the site in advance of restoration.

Work was undertaken in the pit prison, within the S range, and the footings of a rounded tower, possibly dating to the late 13th-century layout of the castle were found. Three further trenches were excavated within the late 14th-century tower in advance of first-floor reinstatement, but revealed only 19th-century levelling.

Sponsor: HS

Barbae (Girvan parish)

S Carter

Post-medieval settlements, cultivation

NX 225 939 A short notice forestry survey was carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd covering approximately 1.5km² of land at Barbae, 5km SE of Girvan. The area was divided into three blocks of land centred on Barbae, Dupin and Auchenmady. Only two archaeological sites had been recorded previously within the survey area: NX29SW 8 and 10, both described as farmsteads.

STRATHCLYDE

Twenty-seven sites were recorded including both discrete monuments and field systems. Areas of ridged cultivation were not assigned separate site numbers. The recorded sites can be divided into three groups: 1. Pre-improvement settlement and agriculture; 2. Improvement agriculture; 3. Industrial.


Pre-improvement agriculture and settlement This group is best represented by the complex of sites (6 to 17 inclusive) centred on the farmstead in the Dupin survey block (9). The fields recorded as 26 and 27 are part of the former settlement of Auchenmady but the remainder of the survey block has been affected by later activity and is less straightforward to interpret. RCAHMS describe site NX29SW 8 as the farmstead of Auchenmady but this identification is hard to sustain on the field evidence. There is even less surviving at Barbae of the pre-improvement landscape. Those areas that remain are on the steeper slopes or in areas with frequent rock outcrops and therefore unsuited to mechanised methods of cultivation.

Improvement agriculture Most of the Barbae survey block appears to have been systematically reorganised and a regular field system imposed. It is assumed that this is a late 18th or early 19th-century layout, reflecting the 'improvement' of Barbae.

Industrial The probable tramway (No 4) and the road (No 5) are part of the transport system established to serve Tormitchell limestone quarry in the early 19th century.

List of Sites Recorded

- 1 NX 2230 9430 Field system.
- 2 NX 2250 9403 Lynchet.
- 3 NX 2270 9435 Bank.
- 4 NX 2295 9415 Possible tramway.
- 5 NX 2231 9314 to NX 2312 9407 Road.
- 6 NX 2324 9413 Building.
- 7 NX 2337 9396 Enclosure.
- 8 NX 2342 9391 Enclosure.
- 9 NX 2344 9393 Farmstead. (NMRS NX29SW 10)
- 10 NX 2356 9375 Enclosure.
- 11 NX 2348 9375 Enclosure.
- 12 NX 2350 9365 Enclosure.
- 13 NX 2338 9371 Enclosure.
- 14 NX 2321 9388 Enclosure.
- 15 NX 2320 9380 Enclosure.
- 16 NX 2340 9380 Field system.
- 17 NX 2349 9354 Building.
- 18 NX 2240 9355 Enclosure.
- 19 NX 2241 9339 Enclosure.
- 20 NX 2245 9335 Banks.
- 21 NX 2247 9329 Building. (NMRS NX29SW 8, part)
- 22 NX 2250 9327 Enclosure. (NMRS NX29SW 8, part)
- 23 NX 2252 9326 Possible kiln. (NMRS NX29SW 8, part)
- 24 NX 2254 9326 Uncertain. (NMRS NX29SW 8, part)
- 25 NX 2258 9324 Enclosure. (NMRS NX29SW 8, part)
- 26 NX 2231 9320 Enclosure.
- 27 NX 2250 9310 Field system.

Sponsor: HS 

Girvan Mains (Girvan parish)

P W Cox

Roman temporary camps

NX 187 990 **1. Introduction** In April 1993 Scheduled Monument Consent was granted by Historic Scotland to carry out a geophysical survey, by magnetometer, of 1 hectare within the scheduled Roman camps at Girvan, Ayrshire, in advance of the proposed construction of a sewerage pipeline. The work was carried out by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, under the direction of the author on behalf of Bullen & Partners, consulting engineers to Strathclyde Regional Council Sewerage Department.

2. Archaeological background The two Roman camps at Girvan Mains are centred on NX 190 990 and NX 186 990, and have been the focus of considerable interest since the identification

of cropmarks to the N of Girvan Water, initially indicating an E camp and later the smaller site to the W (St Joseph 1978; Rankov 1983; Frere 1983 & 1984; Maxwell & Wilson 1987).

Aerial survey by RCAHMS in 1989, however, recorded additional linear cropmarkings which substantially altered the interpretation of the cropmark evidence. When plotted by RCAHMS, they appeared to indicate: (1) that the W side of the E camp lay considerably further to the W than previously thought, the position earlier assumed for the NW angle probably being that of a gate and; (2) that the NE to SW dimension of the W camp was a little over 350m. Moreover, the position of the gate with a traverse which was visible in the W side of the former camp suggested that the NW angle might have lain relatively close to the shore, the area enclosed approaching 21 ha.

3. Survey results The survey was carried out using a Fluxgate Gradiometer and recorded two weak linear responses. Both appear to provide evidence for continuations of previously identified elements of the camps into an area where the variable subsoil of the raised beach has not allowed the definition of archaeological features as cropmarks. This new information has profound implications for the interpretation of the sites' layout and helps to confirm that the two would not have functioned contemporaneously. The provision of a beach head at either site would have allowed the camps to fulfil the function of a base for Agricola's combined army and naval operations around the Scottish coast (Hind 1974; Frere 1978).

The east camp The W to E anomaly provides convincing evidence that the E camp is formed by a sub-rectangular enclosure, extending almost to the present beach, the W boundary of which was dictated by the presence of the sea cliff and covering an area of at least 21 ha.

The west camp The suggested continuation of the E ditch of the camp on the line of the NW to SE magnetic anomaly is similarly precise in its alignment with existing aerial photographic data. If correct this raises the possibility that this camp was also considerably larger than previously suggested, covering an area of at least 13 ha. It also appears to have extended close to the sea-shore and encompassed the sea cliff, which had previously been suggested as an inhibiting factor to a more extensive camp.

References


G S Maxwell and D R Wilson, 1987, 'Air Reconnaissance in Roman Britain 1977-84', *Britannia* 18 (1987), 34-5.

D Shiel, 1993, 'Report on Geophysical Survey at Girvan', Report no 93/59. Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, (unpublished).

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

Garden Street, Tarbolton (Tarbolton parish) D Hall (SUAT) Motte and bailey castle

NS 431 273 Trial excavation, in advance of a new house, revealed no archaeological deposits relating to the motte and bailey castle which lies some 70m to the E.

Sponsor: HS 

CLYDESDALE DISTRICT

Castledykes (Carstairs parish)

SRC SMR

Possible Roman road

NS 9264 4429 Strathclyde SMR carried out a watching brief during the excavation of foundations for a private dwelling at Castledykes on 1 October 1993. The foundations disturbed the presumed line of the Roman road running from Castledykes fort to Cleghorn temporary camp. Several phases of road construction were noted. All of these utilised modern surface materials except the

earliest phase, which used elements of subsoil along with rounded stone in its construction. The remains of this earliest phase comprised a layer 0.1m to 0.2m thick and 2.1m wide which overlay a buried plough soil. This was found at exactly the point where the Roman road was presumed to run. Unfortunately, no dating evidence was found so the existence of a specifically Roman road at this location cannot be proven.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

(Douglas parish)

SRC SMR

Birnacknowe 1

NS 8802 3485 Farmstead.

Birnacknowe 2

NS 8799 3488 Possible standing stone.

(Lanark parish)

Hyndford Road, Lanark

NS 8879 4328 Watching brief carried out adjoining St Kentigern's Cemetery. Negative results.

(Pettinain parish)

Westraw Hill

NS 949 420 Cairns, banked and ditched land (centre) boundaries.

New Sites found during Field Survey in Advance of the Construction of the M74

M P Robins

The following list contains all the sites isolated during fieldwork carried out under contract to the Scottish Office Roads Directorate in advance of the A74 improvement scheme (GUARD 29.3). The list contains the definite sites and the more dubious possible sites that were detected in a 500m corridor centred on the line of the new road. As the road improvement scheme poses a significant threat to the archaeological resources in this area, all traces of activity were recorded no matter how ephemeral: in many cases only trial excavation will be able to reveal the genuine antiquities.

List of sites Numbers 1 to 3 are in Strathclyde region (Clydesdale), and numbers 4 to 45 are in Dumfries and Galloway region (Annandale and Eskdale) (see pp 15–18).

1. Beattock Summit (Crawford parish)

Two new circular stone-built structures were discovered in rough pasture on Beattock Summit at NS 9989 1516 (BS.1) and NS 9987 1517 (BS.2). They are both similar in nature and very close together. Both features occupy low knolls rising from the flat valley floor, only a short distance from the north-eastern edge of the valley, giving a good southerly attitude. As such they are well placed for pre-historic domestic settlement as well as later farming activity. BS.1 has a maximum diameter of 13.5m with walls and tumble standing up to 0.2m high and measuring from 1.5m to 2.5m wide. A narrow break in the low bank of walls and tumble can be seen on the SE side and probably represents an entrance. BS.2 has a maximum diameter of 12.2m with walls and tumble standing up to 0.25m high and ranging from 1m to 2m wide. Again a narrow entrance is discernible on the SE side.

2. Upper Howecleuch

Three cairns were found in the rough pasture around the farm at Upper Howecleuch (A.1, A.2, and A.3).

A.1 at NT 0009 1462 measures 5.5m in diameter and is a roughly circular, turfed over stony mound standing up to 0.3m high. As such it is a possible small prehistoric burial cairn.

A.2 at NT 0007 1451 is a small oval cairn measuring 3.5m by 3m and standing 0.5m high. It is composed of at least twelve randomly placed very large stones, the largest measuring 0.8m by 0.5m by 0.5m, and is not turfed over. Unfortunately, there were no clear traces on the rocks to tell whether they had been quarried or not, but

this is probably a modern clearance cairn as most small burial cairns were constructed of stones much more manageable in size.

A.3 at NS 9992 1470 is half-turfed over with only the topmost central part of it showing bare worn stones. This may suggest that it represents a modern dump of stone on top of an older turfed cairn. It is oval in plan measuring 3.5m by 3m and standing 0.3m high.

3. Hector's Bridge

Information from the Biggar Museum Trust provided the location of the remains of a small rectangular building at NT 0069 1401. This site too is under dense plantation. From the little that could be seen of the site under the trees it seems to exist as a spread of stone some 10m across with at least one small section of walling surviving up to one or two courses high. The site has suffered deep ploughing and is in a bad state of preservation.

Biggar (Biggar parish)

T Ward

Stone axe

NT 0380 3774 Mr Jim Ness of 13 Croftfoot Terrace, Biggar, found a river-worn, greywacke stone in his garden which had been worked into a stone axe. This is a good example of an opportunist shaped stone being fashioned into a tool. Both blade and butt ends are naturally shaped as is the roughly lentoidal shape of the section, however the axe shows clear usage by two chips on the blade and percussion marks at both ends. Length 120mm by 58mm by 28mm. Donated to Biggar Museum.

Biggar Common (Biggar parish)

Neolithic/Bronze Age artefact scatters

NT 028 396 Members of BMT Young Archaeology Club walking over the recently ploughed area on the E end of Biggar Common (see DES 1992, 65) discovered discrete scatters of WN and BA pottery, flints, chert and pitchstone. Six trenches were opened in the first instance to retrieve all artefacts from the damaged plough zone as the sherds were noted to be suffering from the effects of weathering. Trench 1 was the most prolific surface scatter and this was reflected by what was located below. A large assemblage of WN sherds from numerous pots, chert and pitchstone flakes, flakes from broken axes and a chert leaf arrow. Post holes and other sub-surface pits were located with charcoal fills, hazel kernels were numerous. Charcoal spreads over most of the trench produced the majority of *in situ* finds and an early neolithic house site seems the most likely explanation. Trench 2 had a single large patch of charcoal about 1m in diameter within which a quantity of WN sherds were retrieved as well as the scatter around. This may have been the site of a fire. Two chert leaf arrows and fragments of stone axes were also found. A leaf arrow recycled from a polished stone axe (type VI?) was found nearby. Trench 5 produced flint flakes and tools and a quantity of decorated grooved ware sherds from different vessels with thick and thin walls. This seems to indicate a house? site. Datable charcoal was retrieved from all contexts. A small trench, No 4, was opened on the findspot of a single comb decorated beaker sherd, but only a few sherds of WN pot were found. The saddle quern (NT 028 395) reported last year was near Trench 1 and probably had been used there. Further pieces of struck chert, flint and pitchstone were found scattered over the area.

Sponsors: Lanark & District Archaeology Society, Biggar Museum Trust.

Cornhill (Culter parish)

Stone artefacts

NT 024 348 Members of BMT Young Archaeology Club conducted an arable fieldwalking project which produced large amounts of struck chert, a few flints and a single piece of pitchstone. Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

STRATHCLYDE

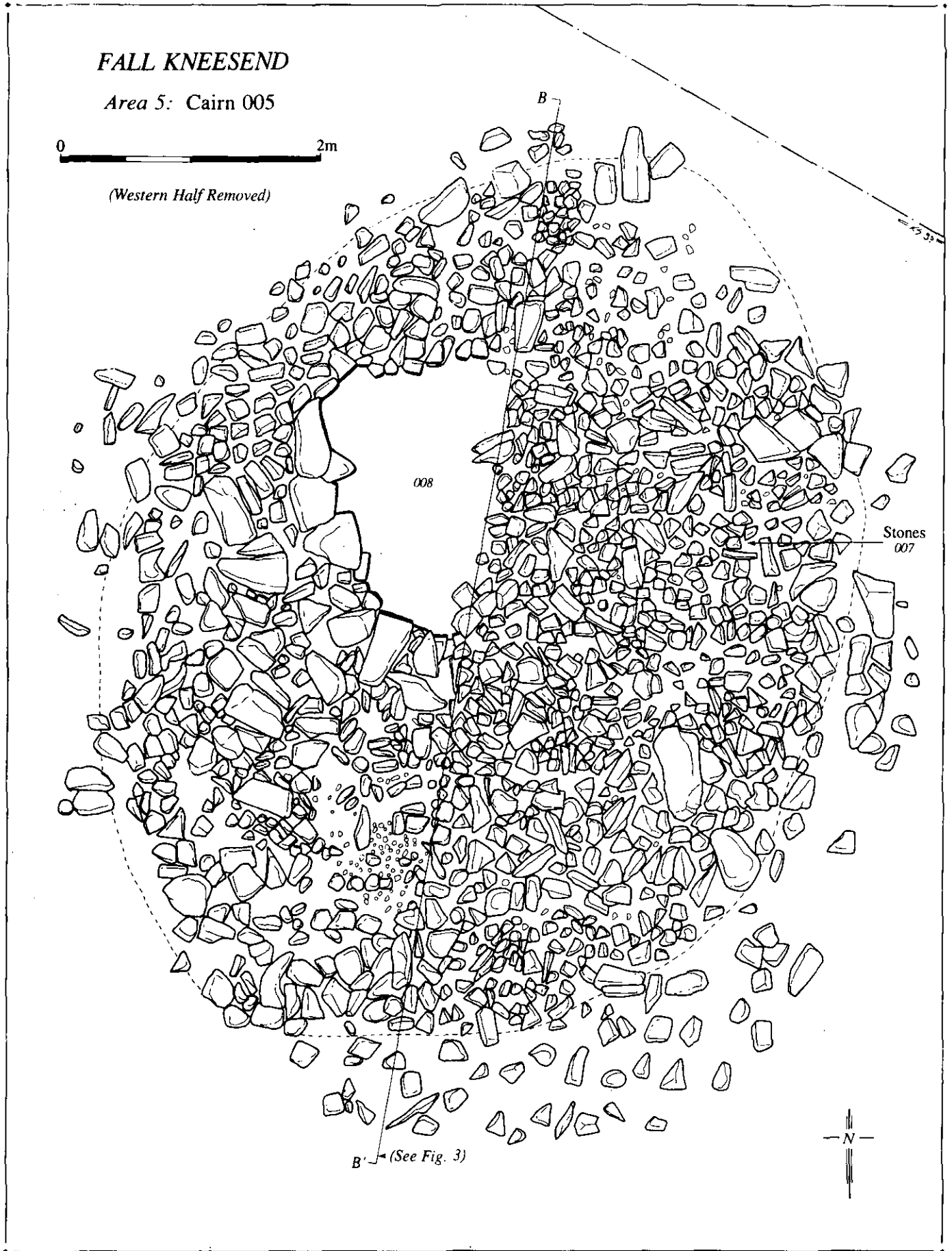


Fig 38. Fall Kneesend. Area 5: Cairn 005.

Fall Kneesend (Crawford parish)
Cairnfield

J Downes

NS 9800 1625 Excavation by GUARD of part of a large cairnfield took place ahead of construction of the M74 and a new access road. In total seven discrete cairns of various sizes were investigated, as well as four structures and the remains of agricultural activity.


The cairns all exhibited features and forms of construction that indicated none of them to be simply clearance cairns (see Cairn 005, Fig 38). One small cairn covered the remains of a cremation pyre and fragments of burnt human bone. It is likely that the other cairns covered, or contained, unburnt human bone of which no trace remained due to soil conditions. The discovery of square or rectangular cist-like structures which were integral to the cairn structures support this thesis.

A large ring cairn (see Cairn 018, Fig 39, p 90) displayed several phases of construction, initiated by the cutting of a small ditch demarcating the extent of the cairn. Finds of struck chert and pottery indicate a Bronze Age date for the cairns.

A section of linear stone 'boundary' with three cairns along the length of it was excavated, but there was no evidence to suggest these cairns to be other than clearance.

The remains of two long, sub-oval, waisted stone structures set amongst the cairns were excavated. One of these structures measured 11m by 7m, and had a well-made entrance way, a hearth and internal post holes. It is at present not clear whether these structures are contemporary with or later than the cairns. A small circular structure c.2.5m internal diameter was excavated, as well as a sub-oval stone structure with an external cobbled area.

It is hoped to obtain C14 dates for the site. The archive and publication reports of the site are currently being prepared.


Sponsors: Funded by Scottish Office Roads Directorate. Managed by HS 

Fall Kneesend (Crawford parish)
Roman road

NS 9795 1613 As part of the excavations at Fall Kneesend by GUARD, a section of scheduled suspected Roman road was investigated. The surface of the road survived under a shallow formation of turf. The road was made up from grey clay, overlain by a black organic layer, covered by a dump of sand and large stones. There was a ditch running along the upslope, northerly side of the road, which had been recut once. The top surface of the road measured 11m width.

A quarry pit nearby was excavated. It would appear that the material for the road construction had been derived from a series of such pits along the road line, some of which are visible as hollows in the field.

This site will be published with the Fall Kneesend cairnfield.

Sponsors: Funded by Scottish Office Roads Directorate. Managed by HS 

Fall Kneesend (Crawford parish)
Cairns/structures/Roman road

T Ward

NS 980 161 Part of a complex of cairns and other structures including a Roman road are to be destroyed during the next phases of the M74 Motorway S of Elvanfoot. In 1992 GUARD investigated part of the threatened area (see above). This area is now being used by Biggar Museum to further evaluate the enigmatic site and to train local voluntary archaeologists in excavation and survey techniques. To date, little of consequence to add to the work of GUARD has been found except for two sherds, one of which is decorated and likely to be BA. A further part of the Roman road has been revealed adjacent to a quarry pit. A stony, linear bank previously suggested to be the apron of an unenclosed platform has been shown to be most likely clearance of BA date.

Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Lanark & District Archaeology Society.

Midlock Farm (Crawford parish)
Ring bank

NS 9656 2148 On the level ground 35m SW of a mature plantation there is a 'pear'-shaped ring bank measuring 8m by 6m, the long axis being on a NNW to SSE alignment. The continuous bank spreads to 1.5m and is only 0.15m high. Nearby are several recorded Bronze Age monuments.

Glenochar (Crawford parish)

Bastle house, farm complex

NS 946 139 An eighth and final season has resulted in the floor plans of nine buildings being revealed on this farm complex, showing details of their functions as houses and/or byres (see DES 1992, 66-7). Features on these floors are cobbling, hearths, open and covered drainage systems, stalling and feeding arrangements for animals, cruck slots, entrances and multiple floor layers. The evidence from finds suggest that all the buildings except X and perhaps Y were used throughout the 17th century and up to the mid-18th century. The large building at X was clearly abandoned by the mid-17th century and may have pre-dated the Bastle house. Post-excavation research is now under way and is expected to take several years. A management scheme is now being set up to consolidate the site for presentation to the public.

Footnote: The bastle house sites of Clydesdale are now Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Sponsors: Lanark & District Archaeology Society, Biggar Museum Trust.

Camps Reservoir (Crawford parish)

Enclosed cremation cemetery, burnt mound, cairn, structures

NT 010 221 Following the survey of various features within the reservoir area which are normally below water level (see DES 1992, 66), it was decided that they were being eroded by the wave action within the reservoir. A limited excavation was carried out on some of the features to determine their true nature. The burnt mound produced samples of charcoal and burnt flint; nearby hearth sites were identified but no trace of a trough was found. The ring enclosure was shown to be an enclosed cremation cemetery containing four discrete cremation deposits in pits. Parts of three beakers and a finely-worked 'finger stone' were found within the enclosure. Some work was done on another circular ring of stone but no evidence for date or function was located. One dispersed cairn was entirely excavated and below it lay a scatter of chert and flint tools and sherds from at least eleven vessels. This material was associated with small pits and possible post holes and was a pre-cairn activity possibly associated with the adjacent unenclosed platform settlement.

Sponsors: HS , Lanark & District Archaeology Society, Biggar Museum Trust.

Wildshaw Burn Stone Circle (Crawford/John parish)

Circle, observation

NS 8820 2716 In 1992, midwinter sunrise was observed to take place on an alignment over stone numbers 20 and 10 (Ward 1992). The first flash of the rising sun is seen exactly in the crossover point between the hills of Craighead and Blackhill, to the SE of the circle. Further detailed survey of the position of the sun relative to this monument has been carried out in order to predict any solar or lunar sight lines from the circle.

17 Castlegate, Lanark (Lanark parish)

A N Smith

Assessment and watching brief

NS 8820 4357 The site consisted of an area of ground at the rear of 17 Castlegate which was due to be developed as an extension to the car park for the adjacent Wm Low Superstore. The parcel of land was made up of the south-western ends of gardens attached (at least

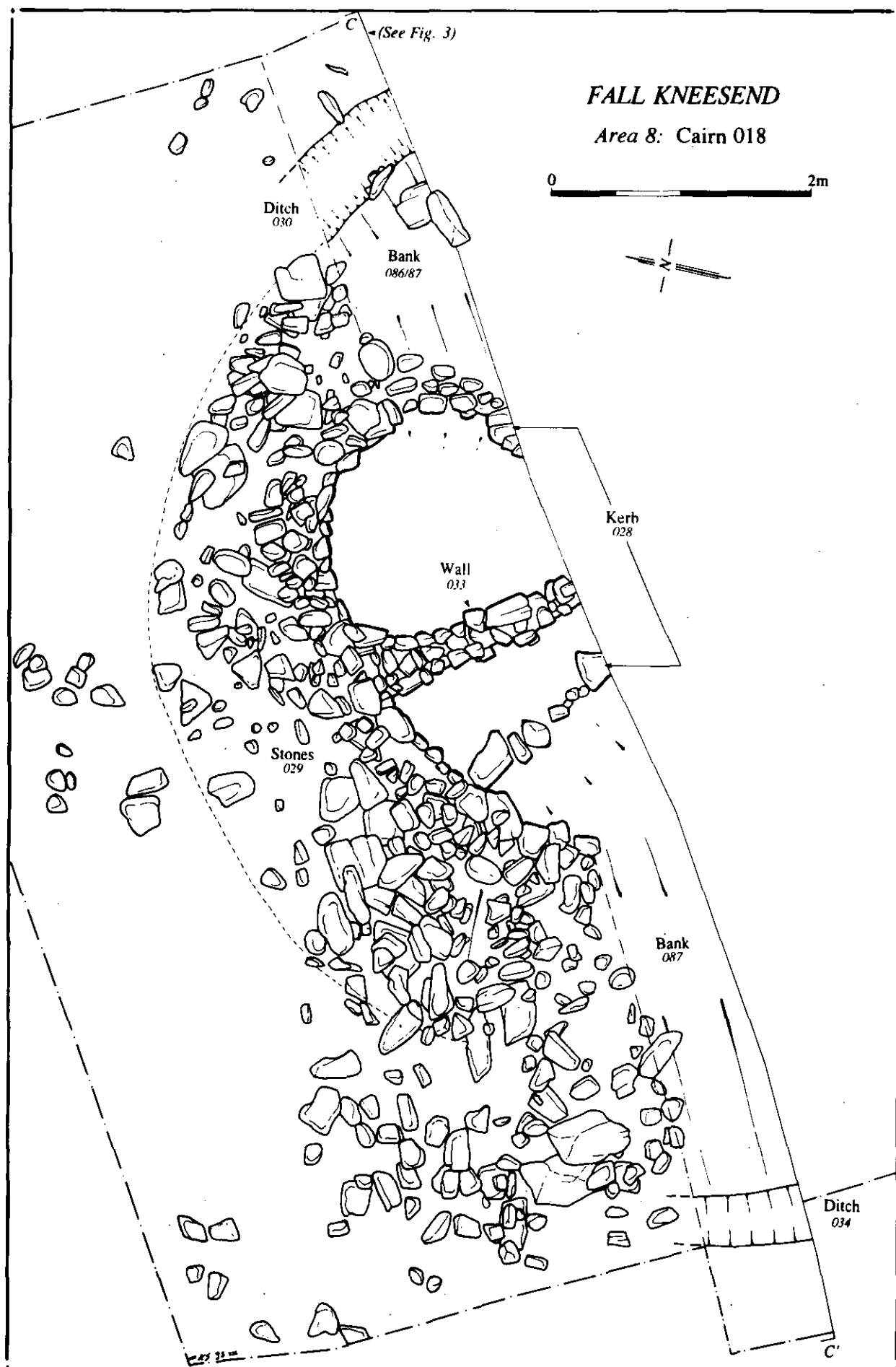


Fig 39. Fall Kneesend. Area 8: Cairn 018.

since the OS 1st edition in 1858) to 36–42 Wellgate. Excavation in advance of the original supermarket development in 1979, closer to the Castlegate frontage, had identified a sequence of deposits from the 16th century onwards related to buildings on Castlegate (Wordsworth and McGavin 1985).

Two transects were excavated by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. Trench 1, aligned NW to SE for 15m, and Trench 2, running NE to SW for 10m, at right angles to Trench 1. The soil profile encountered within the transects consisted of topsoil over a mid-brown silty loam B horizon, which overlay a sticky yellow-brown boulder clay. The level of the undisturbed boulder clay was found to fall away both to the SE and SW of the area under investigation. The total depth of deposits increased in Trench 1 from 0.8m to in excess of 1.3m from NW to SE, but in Trench 2, although the natural ground surface was also sloping down, there was no such increase.

No archaeological deposits or cut features were encountered within the excavated transects, which provided a 6.9% sample of the area to be developed. The soil profile appears to have been relatively undisturbed in modern times, and contained an unusually small amount of modern glass, china, and clay pipe for an urban context. No artefacts which could be dated earlier than the 19th century were encountered.

There was no evidence for burgage plot boundaries within the excavated transects, nor were any earlier features or stonework observed below the pre-existing rubble walls during the watching brief.

Reference

J Wordsworth and N A McGavin. 1985. 'Archaeological Work in Lanark 1979'. *Glasgow Archaeological Journal* 12 (1985), 93–104.
Sponsor: Cockburn Associates.

Craignethan Castle (Lesmahagow parish) J Lewis

NS 815 463 The area bounded by the castle's NE and SE towers, the E curtain wall and the 16th-century tower house is covered by concrete which forms a cap over a series of vaulted cellars below and which slopes down to the W towards the tower house. Because of water seepage into the cellars, the concrete is to be removed and the underlying masonry consolidated. Exploratory trenches were excavated within this area by Scotia Archaeology Limited to assess the nature and extent of the archaeological deposits therein.

The main trench, measuring 7.0m E to W by 2.0m N to S, spanned most of the width of the area between the curtain wall and the tower house. Features exposed included the top of the wall that divides the underlying cellars from an accessing passage; the crown of the vault of one of the cellars to the E of the wall; and a flagged surface, which appears to have been repaired at some stage, between the newly exposed wall and the E wall of the tower house. Overlying the extrados of the vault was a compact layer of rubble set into very hard mortar, its depth increasing towards the curtain wall, perhaps to allow heavy guns to be placed thereon.

Sponsor: HS

Tinto End (Carmichael, Wiston & Robertson parishes) T Ward
Burnt mound

NS 9022 3398 Pre-afforestation survey: An area in excess of 800 ha was walked over the extended Lochlyoch Farm on the NW side of Tinto hills. 95% of the survey area has been radically improved from upland pasture to arable in the last few decades, consequently the survey results were poor. Several features visible on the AP records had been removed. The only significant monument to be found was a burnt mound 6m in diameter by 1m high. The mound lies between two spring courses. A piece of struck chert and worked flint were found nearby.

Full report lodged with NMRS.
Sponsor: Tilhill Economic Forestry.

MONKLANDS DISTRICT

(Old Monkland parish) SRC SMR

Calderbank Ironworks

NS 7717 6281 Remains of ironworks.

(Shotts parish)

Papperhill Crag 1

NS 8550 6525 Group of eight enclosures.

Papperhill Crag 2

NS 8581 6512 Group of three enclosures.

Papperhill Crag 3

NS 8598 6519 Large rectangular enclosure.

Papperhill Crag 4

NS 857 654 Rig and possible small cairns.

Burnhouse

NS 8040 6312 House and enclosure.

Baltimore to Glenhove Linear Survey CFA

Monklands and Strathkelvin Districts. See Strathkelvin District.

MOTHERWELL DISTRICT

(Bothwell parish) SRC SMR

The Mount

NS 745 621 Earthworks, probable tree-ring reported to SMR by Mr I G Swan.

RENFREW DISTRICT

Barochan Hill (Houston parish) L J F Keppie, M J Robb

Roman fort

NS 413 690 The eastern half of the fort and all of the annexe have been ploughed for the first time since 1988, having been in 'set aside' for five years; barley has been planted. Fieldwalking revealed no Roman small finds, but burnt clay and charcoal were observed immediately behind the N rampart of the fort, and close to its NE corner.

Millbank (Lochwinnoch parish) J Macdonald

Disused corn mill (see Fig 40, p 92)

NS 340 574 Millbank Mill: The site lies 2 miles W of Lochwinnoch and is situated 50m S of Meikle Millbank farm on the banks of the Millbank Burn. The mill complex consists of a mill dam, mill lade, a bridge over the Millbank Burn and the mill itself.

The mill building which is T-shaped and roofless measures along its horizontal arm 13.5m and along its vertical arm 8m. The building stands to a maximum height of 8m from water level to its string course. The building is in a very poor condition and in danger of collapse.

The horizontal arm houses the remains of the waterwheel, gearing and three sets of mill stones all of which are still *in situ*. The vertical arm contains the remains of a corn-drying kiln.

The mill is of multiperiod construction of at least six phases. Its date is unknown but a mill is shown in this location on Ainslie's map of 1796. It was last used in the 1950s. Survey by ACFA.

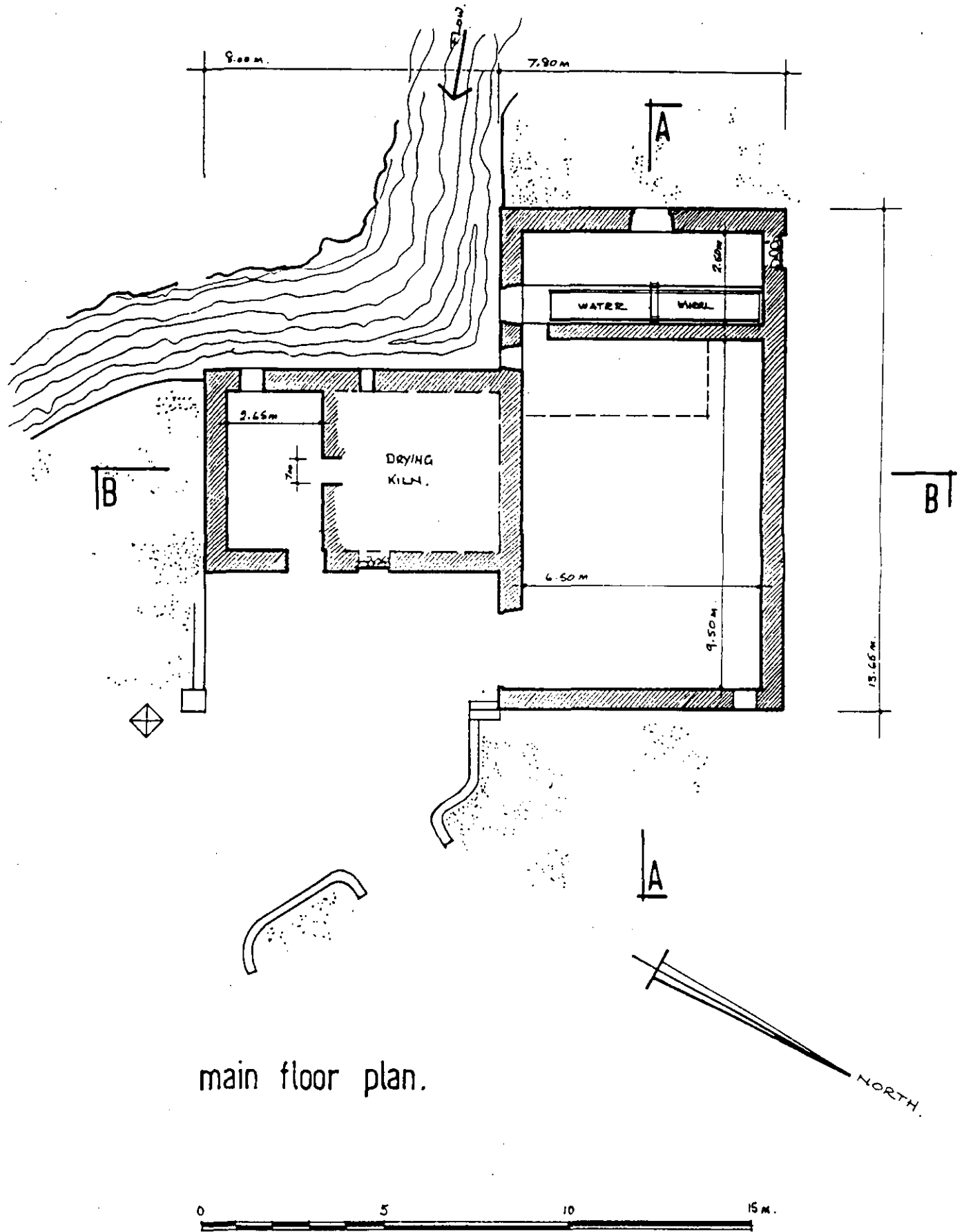
Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum (Archaeology Section).

Moyne Moor (Neilston parish) B Henry

Field survey

NS 45 SE A field survey was carried out on the Moyne Moor from the Kilmarnock & Loudoun District boundary in the S to the waters

STRATHCLYDE



main floor plan.

Fig 40. Millbank. Disused corn mill.

of the Harelaw Dam in the N. The area was bounded on the E by the Long Loch and on the W by the unclassified road from Commore to Gabroc Hill and Fullwood. Several of the features have been recorded previously but a number of new features have been identified. A detailed survey of some of these features will be undertaken and a full report will then be lodged with NMRS.

NS 4724 5234 Enclosure with possible building and associated rig or lazybed.

NS 4697 5258 Stony bank possibly remains of ancient dyke.

NS 4729 5275 Cist. (NMRS feature NS 45 SE (16) – reported by letter from Mr G Domian, Barrhead in July 1977.)

NS 4745 5316 Stones – natural or clearance.

NS 4747 5327 Cairn – clearance or 'shepherd's'. (NMRS feature NS 45 SE (6) – DES 1963, 46.)

NS 4790 5317 Clearance cairn, one of several associated with a distinct area of improvement with rig and furrow.

NS 4795 5330 Two adjacent scoops 10m to 12m in diameter approximately, possible unenclosed platforms, overlooking the valley now containing the Harelaw Dam.

NS 4773 5333 The 'Covenanters' Stones' – seven large recumbent slabs. (NMRS feature NS 45 SE (3) – DES 1963, 45.)

NS 4802 5328 Remains of a stone dyke possibly associated with features above (NS 4795 5330).

NS 4798 5324 Cairn about 10m diameter evidence of robbing in NE quadrant, NW quadrant surmounted by modern cairn. (NMRS feature NS 45 SE (2) – DES 1963, 45.)

NS 4830 5340 Promontory structure, ditch to E of promontory knoll, circular structure on knoll with hollowed interior and rectangular extension on the E side.

NS 4834 5324 Remains of farmbuilding, walls standing to height of two or three courses, narrow rectangular structure now being encroached by new dam construction.

NS 4680 5220 Remains of possible cairn at Picketlaw. (NMRS feature NS 45 SE (35) – DES 1991, 70.)

NS 4732 5344 'Y'-shaped turf and stone bank, possibly a sheep bucht. (Possibly NMRS feature NS 45 SE (1) – DES 1963, 45.)

NS 4701 5282 etc Quarry sites probably associated with construction of the road alongside. (NMRS feature NS 45 SE (8) – DES 1957, 32.)

NS 4771 5335 Clearance cairn, previously recorded as a natural feature. (NMRS feature NS 45 SE (5) – DES 1963, 46.)

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

13 High Street, Paisley (Paisley parish) C Falconer (SUAT)
Urban medieval

NS 482 639 Excavations at 13 High Street, Paisley were carried out from September to November 1992, prior to the construction of new offices. The site was located diagonally opposite Paisley's market cross.

Natural clays and ironsands sloped to the S, probably reflecting the original topography of the area. Cut into these were a series of post holes and sill beams, from a large wooden building lying parallel to the course of the High Street. The pottery associated with this activity dated to the early 16th century.

These features were sealed by sandy clay, cut into which were the sandstone foundation courses of a substantial clay-bonded masonry building. The front wall of this building was set 1.50m back from the present street frontage. A flagged close running N to S was inserted through the western part of the building, and gave access from High Street to the property's backlands.

A well-built stone slab drain was inserted through the building running southwards from the High Street. Finds evidence suggests this happened shortly prior to its demolition, and may be connected with public health work carried out after a cholera epidemic in 1832. Sponsor: Abbey National plc.

13 High Street, Paisley (Paisley parish) A Cox (SUAT)
Finds assemblage

NS 665 260 This excavation produced a small assemblage of finds of late medieval to early modern date. The pottery assemblage is dominated by Scots Reduced Greenware and a red oxidised ware, the former fabric being commonly found in contexts dating from the 15th to 18th centuries.

Non-ceramic finds included a group of plain, circular, copper alloy buttons of 18th or 19th-century date, a thimble of similar date and several stone roof tile fragments. Many of the finds were recovered from the fill of a slab-built drain.

Sponsor: Abbey National plc.

(Paisley parish) **Middleton Farm** SRC SMR

NS 4515 6520 Linear feature, possible drain reported to SMR by Mr J Malden.

STRATHKELVIN DISTRICT

Craigmaddie Muir (Baldernock parish) D MacInnes, C Gibson
?Long cairn

NS 584 764 During a recent survey on Craigmaddie Muir, the scant remains of an elongate feature, aligned NW to SE, and measuring some 46m long and 10m wide was found. The feature is defined by slight changes in contour, a lineation of shallow depressions along its major axis, and mounds of earthbound stones. Some of these mounds, which are extant mainly at the eastern end of the remains, display an asymmetric profile.

The site lies on an area of flat ground which slopes fairly rapidly down and away from the eastern and southern margins of the feature. About 180m to the NE is a cairn which is entered as No 32 in the RCAHMS inventory.

David Ure, in his *History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride* (1793, 87–8), describes the presence of two cairns in the parish. One of these remains was described by Ure as measuring about 50m by 9m. However, inv no 32 is elliptical in plan and measures about 23m by 15m. The possibility exists that this 'new' find is one which has been omitted from records since 1793. This apparent anomaly will be subject to greater detail in the final report on Craigmaddie, forthcoming.

Balmore to Glenhove CFA
(Baldernock, Cadder, New Monkland parishes)

Linear survey

The following sites were recorded in a desk-bound survey and field reconnaissance of the water-pipe route for the Loch Lomond Water Supply Scheme, from Balmore to Glenhove. Full details are lodged with the NMRS.

NS 605 737 Circular feature (modern). (Baldernock parish)

NS 6200 7305 Cropmark enclosure. (Cadder parish)
(NMRS Ref: NS 67 SW 7)

NS 6223 7294 Site of cairn (destroyed). (NMRS Ref: NS 67 SW 23)

NS 6372 7142 Rectangular vegetation mark.

NS 6672 7042 Findspot. (NMRS Ref: NS 67 SE 19)

NS 679 707 Two rectangular cropmarks.

NS 6830 7075 Circular cropmark enclosure.

NS 705 717 Abandoned farmstead.

NS 713 718 Mollins Roman fort. (NMRS Ref: NS 77 SW 6)

NS 726 716 Annular feature. (New Monkland parish)

NS 728 717 Limekiln.

NS 751 717 Mill lade.

NS 751 717 Limekiln.

STRATHCLYDE/TAYSIDE

NS 752 717 Well.

NS 755 718 Field bank.

Sponsors: Central Scotland Water Development Board/Crouch Hogg Waterman.

Antonine Wall, near Glasgow Bridge (Cadder parish)

NS 627 728 Excavation of a trench measuring c50m by 5m was carried out in October 1992 across the line of the Antonine frontier. N of the A803 between Cadder and Glasgow Bridge. The work was conducted in advance of pipeline construction. A detailed excavation report is in preparation.

Deep ploughing had removed all remains above the level of the subsoil. To the S of the Antonine Ditch the degree of horizontal truncation was particularly severe. This may have removed traces of all but the deeper-cut negative features.

Excavation confirmed the line suggested by Macdonald and indicated on Ordnance Survey map coverage. The stone base of the Rampart lay on a near-level terrace excavated into subsoil on the N-facing hillside c20m from the modern road. No kerbstones survived: the southern alignment had been robbed out, and the northern alignment had been either robbed out or removed by ploughing. The surviving core material comprised cobbles bonded by stiff clay. No Rampart superstructure survived *in situ*, although redeposited turfs were present in the fill of the robber trench which ran along the former position of the southern stone kerb. A shallow curvilinear slot of unknown function ran from c5m S of the Rampart to the approximate centre of the Berm. It was clearly secondary to the Rampart, but its relationship with the robber trench could not be discerned by excavation. The only other definite features identified on the Berm were two clay-packed post holes adjacent to the Rampart. These were not necessarily of Roman origin.

The Ditch lay c10m N of the Antonine Wall, and was c6m wide at the surface and c2.5m deep. In profile it was steep-sided with a squared base. A peat formation over 1m deep was present directly above the primary silt fills. Palaeoenvironmental analysis of this formation is ongoing, and the good preservation of pollen and plant macrofossils within it indicate that a detailed environmental record will be obtained. Artefacts recovered from the tertiary ditch fills above this peat indicate a 19th to 20th-century origin. No coherent trace of the Upcast Mound survived to the N of the Ditch. A c10m-wide band of red-orange clayey soil which merged gradually with the subsoil to the N is presumably related to its former position.

No trace of the Military Way was identified in the trench, and its course probably lies beneath the modern road. The residual remains of a ditch running parallel to both the A803 and Antonine frontier were located c3m N of the former, but no evidence was obtained to suggest a Roman origin. All other identified features were related to post-medieval land drainage.

Sponsor: Central Scotland Water Development Board.

TAYSIDE REGION

ANGUS DISTRICT

Whiting Ness (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

R Benvie

Stone drain

NO 659 410 In June 1993 a possible Bronze Age cist site was reported by an Arbroath schoolteacher on cliffs at Whiting Ness just before the nature trail. Three stone box-like structures were described eroding out of the cliffs in a small gully immediately beneath the cliff edge and two of these features were excavated by museum staff.

Feature 1 was a long box-like structure with small stone slabs on the sides and top, but none at the base which was gravelly. Size: 47cm (l) by 23cm (w) by 15cm to 25cm (d). It appeared to be associated with feature 2, 35cm to 40cm to the S, which was similar, but larger and missing a slab at the end. Approximate size: 90cm (l) by 40cm (w) by 15cm to 20cm (to depth excavated). Both feature 1 and the area between it and feature 2 contained rich black soil, and some root disturbance was apparent in the top layer in feature 1. Three soil samples have been sent off for analysis from feature 1 and between features 1 and 2, and results are awaited before more investigations take place.


Before excavation the corners of each 'box' were visible, feature 1 being to the N and at a slightly higher level than feature 2. The third feature, which has not as yet been excavated, further S and roughly in line, consisted of a larger box-like structure in cross-section.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

James Street/Church Street, Arbroath R Cachart (SUAT)
(Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

Medieval abbey


NO 641 412 Four trenches were opened up in advance of development on this site, which may have been part of the almonry of Arbroath Abbey. These revealed modern foundations, a basement and large rubble infill on the north-eastern part of the site and deep garden soil on the southern part. The garden soil contained some sherds of medieval pottery which probably indicate horticultural activity dating from that period. No remains that could be identified as belonging to the almonry buildings of Arbroath Abbey were encountered.

Sponsor: HS 

14 High Street, Arbroath (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

Medieval town frontage


NO 644 406 In advance of development, a small excavation on the High Street frontage, revealed a 19th-century wall foundation of the former Baptist Church abutting the pavement. To the rear of the wall were the remains of a cobbled surface, formally part of the High Street, an earlier building line and deposits representing interior surfaces with associated medieval pottery. The site clearly demonstrated that the High Street here was much wider in the medieval period.

Sponsor: HS 

24 Seagate, Arbroath (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

Urban medieval

NO 645 407 A watching brief on contractor's groundworks in the rear of this property revealed two deposits of garden soil with a combined depth of c1.10m, over natural beach deposits. The base of the wall on the W side of the site was c0.81m below the garden soil suggesting that further soil had been imported after its construction. No early deposits or features were observed. A large hewn block of red sandstone measuring 0.88m by 0.69m and 0.24m thick was observed in the NE corner of the observed area, the purpose and origin of which are unknown.

Sponsor: HS 

Old Swimming Baths, Marketgate/Ladybridge Street, Arbroath (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish) J R MacKenzie (SUAT)
Medieval street frontage

NO 642 406 Following the demolition of the old swimming baths, Marketgate and prior to redevelopment of the site, two trenches c1m by 5m were opened, close to the Marketgate/Ladybridge Street frontages. Evidence of 15th-century activity was located in both trenches, c0.5m below ground surface. A cobbled surface and layers of midden spread dating from this period were encountered overlying natural sand. The cobbled surface was

slightly disturbed by later 19th and 20th-century activity. Natural was encountered at c1m below ground surface.

Sponsor: Angus and East of Scotland Housing Association.

Channonry Wynd, Brechin (Brechin parish) R Cachart (SUAT)
Medieval channonry

NO 595 601 Two trenches were machine excavated, in advance of development, to assess the degree of archaeological survival on the site: in particular that associated with the remains of early buildings, features and deposits of the channonry and pre-burghal settlement relating to *Brechin Cathedral*.

The investigation showed modern use and landscaping of the site, but no earlier deposits of archaeological interest. In all probability this level site was cut from the general ground slope in fairly recent times, a process that apparently eradicated any archaeological deposits that may have been present. Two sherds of post-medieval pottery found in Trench A could well be residual from the previous levels removed during the landscaping process.

Sponsor: HS

Channonry Wynd (Brechin parish) R Benvie
Roofing slate and faced building stone

NO 595 601 The roofing slate (Carmyllie type), which is broken, was found 0.5m below ground level in the test trench opposite 17 Channonry Wynd by SUAT in November 1992. Size: 17cm (l) by 12cm (w) by 2cm (h). The building stone was found in the same trench. Size: 38cm (l) by 33cm (w) by 18cm (h).

Roofing slate: B1992.12. Building stone: DBM 1202.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Rossie Braes (Craig parish)

Worked stone

NO 701 564 A piece of worked sandstone was discovered under the drying green of *Allendale Cottage, Rossie Braes*. There are two hollow depressions on each side. Two almost directly opposite, while the shorter ends have smooth grooves worn along their lengths. It was retained by the finder. Size: 161cm (l) by 103cm (w) by 40cm (d).

DBM 1241.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Tayock Farm (Dun parish)

Granite ball

NO 691 594 A granite ball was found in 1974 near Tayock Farm. Its provenance suggests that it might well date from the Roman occupation in Angus, being found very near the camp at Dun, and perhaps could have been used in a ballista. It was donated to Montrose Museum in 1993. Size: 7.5cm by 7.5cm by 6.5cm.

M1993.56.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Myreside, Lunanhead (Forfar parish) J R MacKenzie (SUAT)
Prehistoric landscape

NO 477 523 An extensive field survey was conducted in July 1993, in advance of a housing development. The area of the site threatened extended to approximately 2 acres and was located in close proximity to a clearly defined Class 1 henge and a short cist cemetery.

Trial trenching revealed a shallow topsoil profile of c0.3m overlying natural fluvio-glacial sand and gravels.

A linear E to W depression, crossing the northern half of the site, cut into the sand and gravels was also identified. This depression was believed to represent a natural stream channel.

The topsoil depth over this feature increased to c0.6m. A reddish-brown, silty sand deposit was encountered below the topsoil and filling the depression. Twenty-eight slightly abraded flint flakes were recovered from this deposit.

No archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were discovered throughout the remainder of the site.

Sponsor: HS

Lunan Bay (Inverkeilor parish)

R Benvie

Anchor

cNO 720 488 On 1 August an anchor was found by a local fisherman 1 mile N of Red Head, Lunan Bay, 1½ miles from the beach. It is of wrought iron, with curved arms and an iron stock, and probably dates from the late 18th century to mid-19th century. It was retained by the finder. Size: 1.9m (l) by 1.35m (w) by 1.95m (b).

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

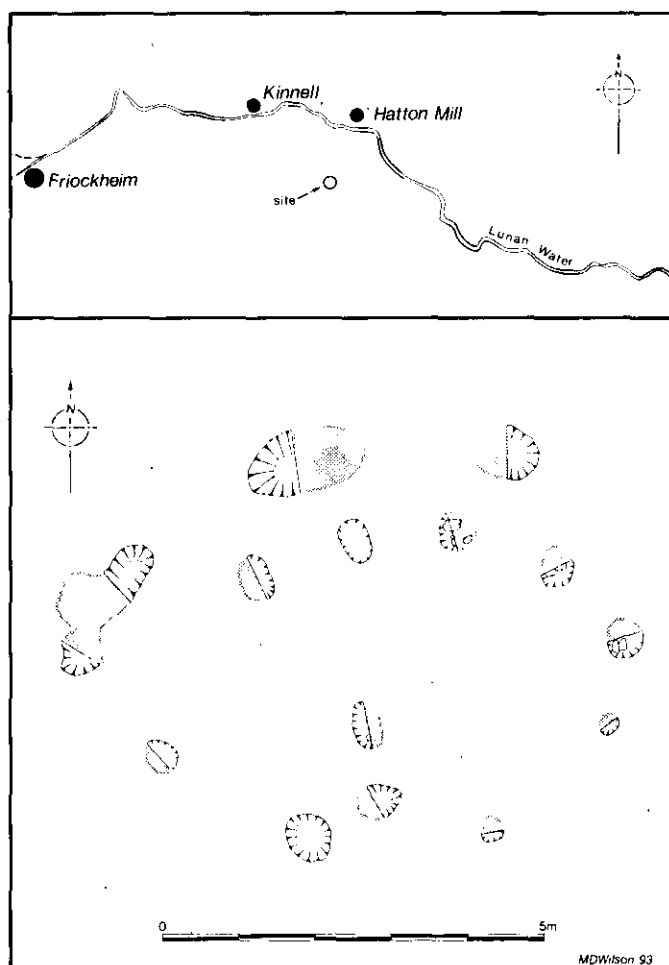


Fig 41. Hatton Mill Farm.

Hatton Mill Farm (Kinnell parish)

CFA

Annular features, pit alignments, possible prehistoric land divisions

NO 613 497 Extensive resistivity survey and trial excavations were carried out in advance of a proposed gravel quarry at Hatton Mill Farm. Full details are lodged with the NMRS.

Fourteen trial trenches were placed over selected resistance anomalies and archaeological features identified from oblique aerial photographs. The field has been deeply ploughed, and topsoil was found to have an average depth of 0.4m, although in places it was over 1m deep.

The aerial photographs show a penannular feature (described by the NMRS as a possible ring-ditch, Ref: NO 64 NW 37), a number of linear traces, groups of pits and other less distinct features of probable geomorphological origin. The one previously recorded site (NO 64 NW 37) was not confirmed despite intensive resistivity survey.

A second penannular feature was discovered by resistivity survey about 150m NW of the previously recorded site, and was confirmed

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by excavation. The site comprised a semi-circle of six post holes, 6m across, which lay inside the shallow, intermittent traces of a possible ring-ditch with an overall diameter of 7.6m. Stones, presumed to be packing, were found in most of the post holes, but no evidence of post pipes was discernible. An irregular arrangement of four pits up to 1m in diameter was located in the centre of this structure. All these features were severely horizontally truncated. Although none of the features produced any artefacts or environmental evidence, it is likely that they represent the heavily denuded remains of a pre-historic structure.

A trench was placed over two of the pits visible on aerial photographs. These appear to relate to a linear boundary, probably a recent fence.

The remaining identified archaeological features comprise a number of isolated, shallow ditches. No artefacts were found in these to provide any dating evidence. It appears reasonable to suggest that these linear features represent the remains of prehistoric land boundaries, as at least one prehistoric structure is present in the evaluation area, and an extensive suite of archaeological cropmark features have been recorded in the vicinity. These include a cursus, a possible souterrain, a possible barrow and numerous enclosures, all listed in the NMRS.

Sponsor: D Geddes (Contractors) Ltd.

Iadvies Mill Cottage, Letham (Kirkden parish) C A Zealand
Whetstone or corn-rubber (?)

NO 545 489 A probable whetstone, or a polishing stone, with greatest wear at one end; alternatively a corn-rubber. Dark green stone, possibly a hornblende schist. Found in garden topsoil. Returned to finder.

Auchlishie (Kiniemuir parish) A M Dick
Trial excavation

NO 387 578 A small trial area, 8m by 2m, was excavated in the field called Weem's Park, on Auchlishie farm. A souterrain was reportedly found in this field about 200 years ago, but its location has since been forgotten. The primary aim of the project was to investigate the settlement associated with the souterrain.

In the trial area the souterrain was not located. However, stratified layers and many features were found, including nineteen post holes, possibly three construction trenches and five 'pits'. At least eleven of the post holes, spaced approximately 0.7m apart, are in a line extending beyond the excavation.

Over eighty sherds of pottery were recovered, displaying a variety of fabrics and rim shapes. Some, possibly all, date from the Neolithic to the late Bronze Age. Most of the pottery was found in the stratified layers; many of the excavated features are later than these layers and are therefore not necessarily dated by the pottery. The nature of the stratified layers themselves is not yet determined.

Kilgarie Farm (Menmuir parish) R Benvie
Fishing or loom weight

NO 561 693 A circular piece of schist with a hole in the centre was found in a field above a gorge on West Water, Kilgarie Farm near the Brown Caterthun. Size: 16cm diameter. Hole: 2cm diameter by 2cm diameter. It was donated to Brechin Museum. B1992.13.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Ashbank Farm, Guildry (Monikie parish) C A Zealand
Medieval coin

NO 523 391 Silver half-groat of King Henry VIII (1531-44). York mint (Archbishop Edward Lee). (North 1807) Metal-detected on arable ploughsoil. Returned to finder.

Murray Lane, Montrose (Montrose parish) R Cachart (SUAT)
Blackfriars Hospital

NO 714 583 Two trial trenches were excavated in advance of development in the area of Blackfriars Hospital. They showed garden soil merging with subsoil over natural deposits of clay and sand.

Only one early pottery sherd, possibly 15th century, was recovered. This may have derived from the manuring of the land.

A layer of natural cobbles occurred between the subsoil and sand, at the southern end of Trench A and extended into the eastern end of Trench B. This was initially thought to have been the remains of a laid cobbled surface, but further inspection showed that the cobbles were too loose and that the layer became too thick to produce a proper stable surface. It was concluded that the cobbles represented a natural deposit.

The investigation showed that, although the area is within the precincts of Blackfriars no associated buildings appear to be located on this site and that the main use of the area up until very recently seems to have been horticultural. One sherd of probable 15th-century pottery could indicate that the land was being worked at that time.

Sponsor: HS

Montrose (Montrose parish) R Benvie
Victorian tile

NO 714 583 A piece of Victorian tile was found at Murray Lane during trial trenching by SUAT in November 1992. Size: 3cm (l) by 3cm (w) by 0.75cm (b).

M1992.78.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Star Garage, New Wynd, Montrose (Montrose parish) J R MacKenzie (SUAT)
Medieval backlands

NO 715 579 An excavation was carried out, in advance of a sheltered housing development, in March 1993. The site was located within the medieval backlands of Montrose. An area 2.8m by 12m was opened, aligned N to S.

A particularly deep stratigraphic sequence of deposits was encountered overlying subsoil at a depth of 3.5m below ground surface.

The earliest phase of activity was represented by a sequence of alternating bands of Aeolian sand and poorly formed soils. This sequence of deposits appeared c2m in depth. Pottery recovered from these deposits indicates a date of 13th to 15th century. The deposits imply that the site was open during this period, possibly representing horticultural use.

Evidence relating to a property boundary and a substantial cut, containing a large quantity of imported soil, was found cutting through the sequence of sands and soils. This sequence was sealed by a garden soil type deposit containing post-medieval pottery sherds and a large amount of butchered faunal remains, possibly relating to a nearby flesh market. Overlying this post-medieval phase was a series of deposits and structural features indicating the changing use of the site away from agriculture to semi-industrial use, culminating in the encroachment of building structures in the 20th century.

Sponsor: Hillcrest Housing Association.

Star Garage, New Wynd, Montrose (Montrose parish) A Cox (SUAT)
Finds assemblage

NO 715 579 The assemblage from this excavation provided an important first opportunity to examine the material culture of medieval Montrose. The pottery from this site is of particular importance, given the presence of several imported fabrics. The pottery assemblage is dominated by East Coast Redwares, which may be a local product. All of the Redware sherds are from jugs and there

are several rod handles. Also present in the assemblage are sherds of Low Countries Redware and Greyware, Aardenburg and Scarborough ware.

Medieval industrial activity in the vicinity of the site was indicated by the presence of metallic slag and partially burned fuel materials. 19th or early 20th-century deposits produced a decorated clay pipe bowl, a nearly complete glass bottle and fragments of a fireproof ceramic bowl manufactured in Alloa.

Sponsor: Hillcrest Housing Association.

Star Garage Site, New Wynd (Montrose parish) R Benvie
Well

NO 715 579 In May 1993, a brick-built well was discovered during building at the Star Garage site, New Wynd for Hillcrest Housing Association. Depth to water: 4.05m to 4.10m. Total depth: 5.26m. Diameter: 1.25m by 1.18m. Brick size: 0.23cm (l) by 0.12cm (w) by 0.06cm (b). The bricks were handmade, regularly shaped and quite darkly fired with varying colours. They were laid end on into sand with wedges of brick and stone to prevent further splaying. The walls tended to buckle a little particularly towards the base which was not a true circle. After recording by museum staff the well was backfilled and covered over.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Montrose (Montrose parish)
Coin

NO 7259 A copper coin, 1640, European, was found several years ago at Broomfield golf practice ground, and brought into Montrose Museum in March 1993 for identification and donation to the museum.

M1993.57.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Montrose (Montrose parish)
Coin

NO 718 576 A bronze coin, Indian, possibly 16th to 17th century was found while a new sewer was being constructed to the W of Montrose Sports Centre. It was retained by finder.

DBM 1192.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Panbride (Panbride parish) C A Zealand
Stone axe fragment (?)

NO 574 358 A possible polished stone axe, damaged and incomplete. 76mm (l) by 54mm (w) by 20mm (th). Broken off below butt, one face badly damaged. Asymmetrical cutting edge possibly reworked. Light grey-green stone, probably metamorphic, with some mineral veining. Returned to finder.

Carse Gray (Rescobie parish) G J Barclay
'Four-poster' stone setting

NO 462 538 The westernmost stone of the three surviving stones of this probable 'four-poster' was knocked down by a wind-thrown tree early in 1993. The stone was re-erected by the estate under the supervision of the area Inspector and warden. Investigation of the socket prior to re-erection revealed white quartz fragments and pebbles. [NMRS NO 45 SE 1]

Sponsor: HS

CITY OF DUNDEE DISTRICT

Dundee Law (Dundee parish) S T Driscoll
Multi-period Iron Age/Roman, medieval, industrial

NO 391 313 Excavations were conducted prior to the construction of environmental improvements on the summit of Dundee

Law. It has long been recognised that traces of a rectilinear fortification survived on the summit, which have been variously dated to the Iron Age, the 14th century and the 17th century. Before the excavation archival work brought to light a mid-19th-century map, which revealed that formerly there were clearly defined bastions at the corners of the fortification. These plans did not fully resolve the question of date, but seemed to cast doubt on the reports of the presence of a vitrified fort. The problem was compounded by the fact that the southern end of the fort including its original entrance in the SE corner are now obscured by the War Memorial and modern road and the earthworks are evidently much less sharp than they were last century.

Two trenches were excavated in February both on the summit in areas where the improvements would encroach upon the scheduled area. In addition the opportunity was taken to make a plane table survey of the earthworks which are not as regular as represented on any of the published plans. The E trench was located just N of the point where the modern road reaches the summit. Here the eastern bank, which survives as an earthwork was exposed and the threatened portion was removed. It proved to be mostly composed of earth. On the inner side of the bank a linear setting of stones may represent the foundations of a revetting. Quantities of stone rubble spread over the interior including two linear stone features set at approximately right angles to the line of the bank. These linear features may relate to entrance structures. A metre wide slot was excavated through the stony spread in the interior to a depth of approximately 0.3m. The deposits were not bottomed and no further excavation was undertaken, rather measures were taken to ensure that the archaeological deposits were not disturbed during the construction works. No finds which might have helped to date the earthworks were recovered, but within this trench a rectangular pit was excavated, which contained large quantities of vitrified stones mixed with modern debris. The pit is probably a soak-away drain dug at the time of the construction of the War Memorial. The vitrified stone confirms earlier reports, but had no link with the defences that were revealed in this area. It must be presumed that they were recovered from the area now occupied by the War Memorial.

The W trench provided an opportunity to completely section the western earthwork bank. Here it was again composed largely of earth with a moderate fraction of small stones. Upon clearing the bank away, areas of intense burning were revealed. The natural subsoil had been scorched red and traces of structural remains were also apparent at this lower level. In order to pursue this level further a further period of excavation and a watching brief were arranged, which was undertaken during July. This extension revealed an area of rough paving sealed by a layer of charcoal and ash, which is likely to be the same burnt deposit seen in the original excavation. The burnt material slumped into an irregular oval pit which had been cut through the paving. Within the burnt deposits three fragments of *terra sigillata* were recovered and a whale vertebra.

It now seems that the site does indeed contain a vitrified fort, which was occupied, if not constructed, in the 1st to 2nd century AD. The earthwork defences which are visible today represent a re-fortification in the medieval or early modern period, but no artefacts were recovered to shed light on this problem. Radiocarbon dates are awaited which should help to date the demise of the Iron Age fort and which might provide a clue as to the construction of the later fort.

Sponsors: Dundee District Council, Scottish Enterprise Tayside.

Broughty Castle (Dundee parish) F M C Baker
Late 15th-century castle

NO 465 304 Installation of electric cables for floodlighting involved the excavation of 103m of cable trench on Castle Green and 31m in the courtyard. The trenches were 30cm wide at ground

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surface and narrowed to 15cm to 25cm in the bottom, they varied in depth from 30cm to 50cm. The Castle Green trenches showed extensive make-up/terracing deposits associated with the 1860s refortification of the site and 20th-century landscaping. The mound on which the 19th-century addition to the castle sits is built up of quarried sandstone and some revetting of the bedrock was seen. To the E of the ramp the remains of a rubble-filled bunker was found on the site of the dynamo and engine rooms. A corner of the foundations/roof of another bunker was also seen at the N end of the ramp and a gravel path crosses eastern Castle Green N to S. Inside the courtyard the foundations of a 19th-century guardhouse were revealed and a substantial 2m-thick wall running NE to SW; this may represent the remains of a mid-16th-century angled tower known to have stood in this area. The majority of courtyard deposits were make-up for the battery and showed frequent re-surfacing of the courtyard.

Sponsor: Tayside Enterprise.

Lawhill (Dundee parish)

C A Zealand

Hollow stone

NO 391312 392319 Circular hollow (55mm diameter) carved out of an irregular block of pinkish-grey quartzite or coarse quartz sandstone. 140mm (l) by 117.5mm (w) by 72.5mm (d). Found c 1m below present ground surface during tree-planting c1970s. Provenance uncertain; possibly imported to this site from elsewhere.

Douglas and Angus, Dundee (City of Dundee parish)

Roman coin


NO 429 320 (?) Roman Republican bronze As (c150–133 BC) Moneyer: C. Saxula (?). (Sydenham 360, BMC 642–7.) Worn. Found in lump of earth on hard-standing to N of Dundee Kingsway. Probably a modern loss, imported to site. Returned to finder.

South High Street, Commercial Street/Murraygate, Dundee (Dundee parish)

R Cachart (SUAT)

Urban medieval

NO 404 303 A watching brief, on road resurfacing in South High Street, revealed the top surface of a large natural rock. This protruded through sandy gravel which contained some bone and two sherds of medieval pottery. The sandy gravel was considered to be the remains on an earlier road surface, the top of which was about 0.30m below the modern surface. At the junction of Commercial Street and Murraygate, below the modern road make-up, were the remains of former cobbled surfaces, below which was a deposit of loose white mortar and plaster. The building remains appear to represent former buildings on the Murraygate/High Street frontage prior to the insertion of Commercial Street.

Sponsor: HS 

East Port, Dundee (Dundee parish)

Medieval town and defences

NO 406 306 Four trial trenches were machine excavated, in advance of development. The site was considered to have archaeological potential relating to the medieval burgh and its defences. The trial work indicated that 19th to 20th-century development had eradicated much of the earlier phases of activity but features and deposits relating to the medieval period were recorded.

On the S side of the site, below modern rubble, were clay-bonded wall features, aligned E to W and constructed over a backfilled ditch. The fill of the ditch contained a small, but interesting assemblage of late medieval pottery as well as a substantial amount of butchered animal bone. Beneath the ditch fill were flagstones flanked by clay layers. It is tentatively believed that the ditch feature may relate to the town defences.

Sponsor: Scottish Enterprise Tayside.

Dundee City Churches (Dundee parish) T Cromwell (SUAT)

Medieval graveyard (see Fig 42, p 99)

NO 401 301 The site was excavated in advance of environmental improvements around the City Churches precinct.

The first phase of activity on the site was a ditch, running N to S across the line of the transepts of the present church. It was deliberately backfilled and re-cut at least once. This undated feature was then sealed by a medieval graveyard, dating back to at least the 15th century. 130 articulated skeletons were recovered, along with a large quantity of disarticulated human bone.

A box drain for the 19th-century rebuilt chancel was also found, cutting through the graveyard, running S.

Sponsors: Scottish Enterprise Tayside. Dundee District Council.

Liff Village (Liff & Benvie parish)

C A Zealand

Medieval coins

NO 333 329 Two silver groats of King Robert III of Scotland (1390–1406) Heavy Coinage, first issue. Edinburgh mint. Surface find in arable ploughsoil. Returned to finder.

Ardestie, Monifieth (Monifieth parish)

Finger ring

cNO 504 338 Copper-alloy finger ring, with palm tree and (?) elephant for Burdus or Littler family, on bezel. Metal-detected in arable ploughsoil. Donated to Dundee Art Galleries and Museums. Acc'n No: DUNMG.1992-263.

Barns of Wedderburn, Duntrune (Murroes parish)

Handbell (fragmentary)

NO 435 353 Three fragments of cast-bronze handbell. Exterior decorated, surviving part of inscription 'RHUYS' (for firm of J Burgherhuys) above. C17th century. Donated to Dundee Art Galleries and Museums.

Acc'n No: DUNMG.1992-262.

Barns of Wedderburn, Duntrune (Murroes parish)

Gold coin

cNO 437 343 Half-Guinea, Queen Victoria (1877). Fine/VF. Metal detected in arable topsoil. Returned to finder.

Balgray, Tealing (Tealing parish)

Post-medieval coin

NO 408 383 Silver merk of King Charles II (XIII/4) (1673). Metal-detected in arable ploughsoil. Returned to finder.


PERTH & KINROSS DISTRICT

The Orchard, Main Street, Abernethy (Abernethy parish)

Dark Age to medieval

R Cachart (SUAT)

NO 191 164 A watching brief was conducted on a 50m-long foundation trench for a garden wall near the area of a Dark Age to medieval settlement. The average depth of the trench was 0.20m, but had a maximum depth of 0.50m in one place. The trench revealed dark silty loam, garden soil c0.24m deep merging with brown, silty clay subsoil. Pottery sherds from the 19th or 20th century were found in the garden soil. No early archaeological remains were identified.

Sponsor: HS 

Ardoch Roman Fort (Ardoch parish)

R E Jones

Roman fort

NN 839 099 A geophysical (magnetic and electric) survey was carried out by the Archaeological Geophysics Course in the Archaeology Department of Glasgow University in early 1993.

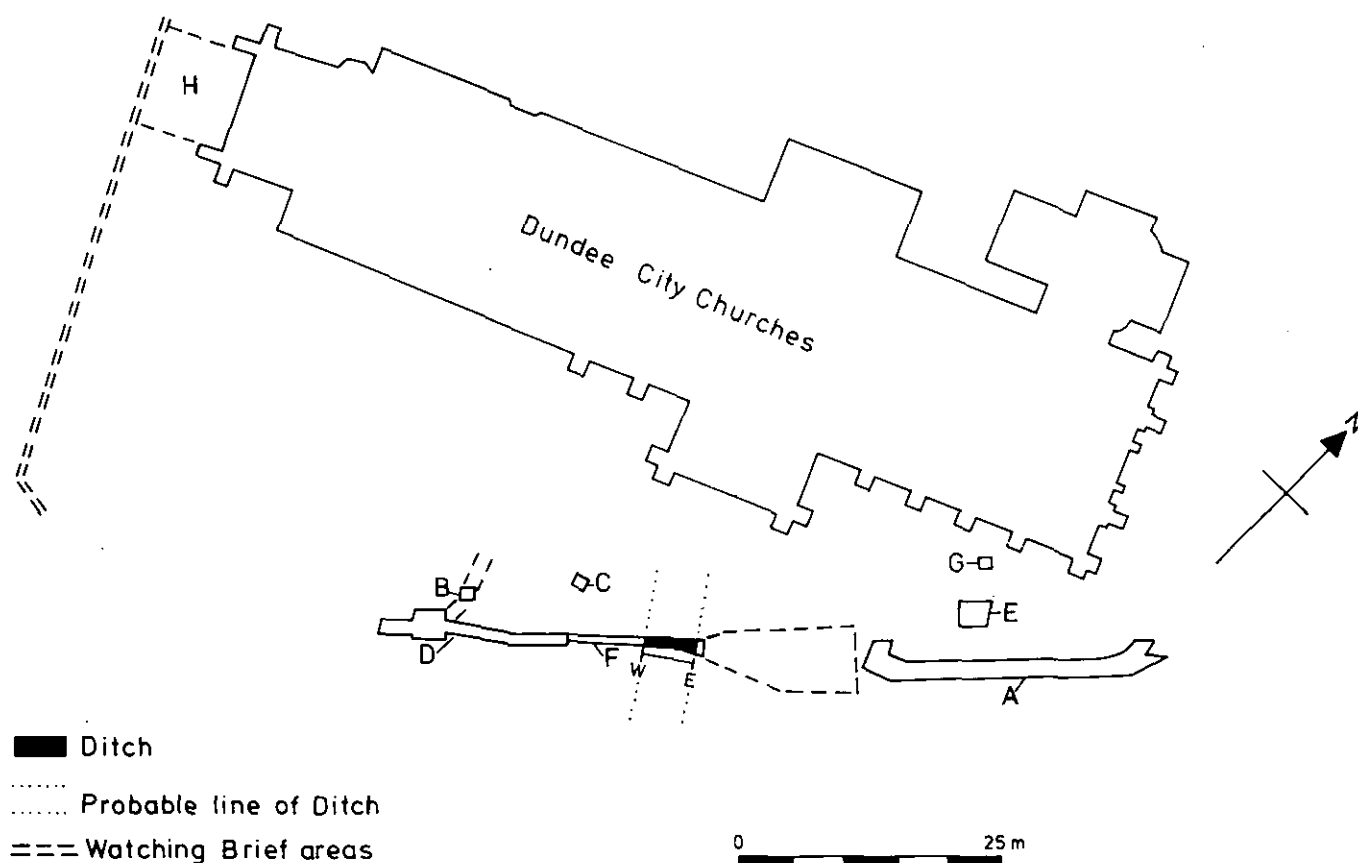


Fig 42. Pre-graveyard feature. Dundee City Churches. (See p 98.)

concentrating on the western part of the fort which has been only partially excavated. The intention of the survey was to identify building and other structures and in so doing to clarify some of the issues raised by the excavations in 1896–7 and 1970. The results emerging from survey of over 4,500 sq m were very encouraging. The presence of several building and other remains were evident, most of which made good sense in the light of previous exploration; one interesting feature was the evidence of rebuilding, as well as the realignment of the roads. It is expected the survey will continue.

211 High Street, Auchterarder (Auchterarder parish)

Urban medieval

R Cachart (SUAT)

NN 941 127 A watching brief on contractor's trenches in backlands of this property revealed disturbed garden soil, c0.40m in depth, over natural clay and the remains of recent foundations. Some 19th-century pottery sherds and a pipe stem were seen. No archaeological deposits relating to the medieval period were encountered.

Sponsor: HS

3 Ruthven Street, Auchterarder (Auchterarder parish)

Urban medieval

J R MacKenzie (SUAT)

NN 930 120 Monitoring of contractor's foundation and services trenches revealed a 20th-century make-up deposit, c0.4m in depth. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were discovered.

Sponsor: HS

Grenich Farm (Blair Atholl parish)

Pre-afforestation survey

CFA

The following sites were surveyed in March 1993 within a c5 ha area in advance of afforestation. The survey area contains approximately 140 clearance cairns and 14 spreads of more recently cleared stone (NN 804 605). Full details are lodged with the NMRS.

NN 8038 6050 A homestead c26m in diameter defined by a discontinuous line of facing stones, with a possible entrance 4m wide on the E side (NMRS No: NN 86 SW 11).

NN 8037 6050 A rectangular sheepfold overlies the W side of the above homestead.

NN 8037 6048 – NN 8036 6047 A curvilinear field bank, 40m long, runs SW from the homestead.

NN 8038 6048 and NN 8039 6047 Two corn-drying kilns are cut into the S side of the terrace upon which the homestead is located.

NN 8040 6050 – NN 8054 6052 A 140m long and 0.5m high lynchet extends eastwards from the homestead. Two smaller lynchets, each 0.3m high and 15m and 25m long respectively, lie to the S of this.

NN 8047 6058 – NN 8074 6078 A curvilinear field bank 330m long runs along the NW side of the survey area.

NN 8054 6059 – NN 8056 6060 Three annular banked features about the above field bank.

NN 8059 6064 – NN 8062 6061 A poorly preserved field bank, c60m long, is overlain by the long field bank above.

NN 8067 6054 A second homestead, 25m to 27m in diameter, was located on the SE side of the survey area, with a probable entrance on its SW side (NMRS No: NN 86 SW 2).

NN 803 605 Three cairns were located outside the survey area to the W, within the existing forestry plantation. The cairnfield clearly continued to the NW although its extent was not defined.

Sponsor: HS

Stronetic (Blairgowrie parish)

Stone axe

M D King

NO 145 542 A stone axe of a dark fine-grained igneous rock, possible basalt, was found in a field near Stronetic. The cutting-edge and butt are polished, the centre still bears peck-marks. The axe

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measures 140mm in length, 68mm in breadth and 31mm in thickness. Retained by finder.

Netherton (Blairgowrie parish)

Carved stone ball

NO 1452 A carved stone ball was found 'among old stones' at Netherton early this century. The ball has six domed knobs and measures approximately 78mm in diameter. It has been carved from a black stone of igneous, metamorphic or volcanic origin. Retained by finder.

Caputh (Mains of Fordie) (Caputh parish)

NMS

Struck quartz

NO 094 418 A lump of struck quartz was recovered from a ploughed field. Retained by finder – details in NMS. Daybook no: DB 1993/12.

Cleaven Dyke (Caputh & Lethendy parishes)

G J Barclay,

Cursus monument/bank barrow

G S Maxwell

NO 162 405 The Cleaven Dyke is a complex earthwork comprising a pair of parallel ditches (c45m to 51m apart), with a central bank, running NW to SE for 1,820m through woodland. A further 350m or so is visible as a cropmark at the SE end. The central bank, which is between 1m and 2m high and about 9m broad, appears to consist of conjoined dumps and the ditch, where visible as a cropmark, appears to be made up of linked segments. At certain points (for example the NW terminal) it rises and broadens. There are at least two, and possibly a maximum of five, deliberately constructed breaks in the bank. In the NW portion (from the NW terminal to the main Perth–Blairgowrie road which cuts the monument) the Dyke is relatively straight and consistent in form. To the SE its line is far less constant. At a number of points either the central bank or the whole earthwork changes alignment. In places lengths of the bank, for example the c200m-long section from the NW terminal to a major discontinuity in the bank, resembles a long barrow.

Small-scale excavation was undertaken at three points on the Cleaven Dyke. At the SE end narrow trenches were dug to look for the end of the Dyke, or at least the point beyond which the ditches did not survive. This was successful.

Also within the cropmark section a larger area, measuring 9m by 30m was excavated over the southern ditch. Two lengths of the ditch were excavated in plan. It was revealed as very broad, shallow and irregular.

Some 1,300m to the NW a 3m-wide section was cut through the central bank at a point where it had already been damaged by quarrying. The excavation was taken down to and then through the old land surface and B-horizon. Pits located within and beneath the old land surface were excavated. Briefly, the bank sections revealed an off-axis (to the NE) primary dump made up of (?)turf and mixed material, probably the fill of the northern ditch. Over this dump on the SW side was a layer possibly of turf (either turf dump or an old land surface). Over this lay further sands and gravels, probably the fill of the southern ditch. At both sides of the bank was a small primary dump of (?)turf apparently toeing the gravel of the bank. F005 appeared as a shallow hollow within the old land surface, cut by the section. It contained large pieces of charcoal which may have been burned *in situ*.

The section through the bank was continued as a 1m-wide trench across the berm to and across the N ditch, which was revealed to be c5m wide and 1m deep below the modern topsoil surface.

The Cleaven Dyke closely resembles the structure at Scorton in Yorkshire, which has been identified as a cursus monument. It is suggested that both monuments combine the features of the monument type termed 'bank barrow' and the features of a cursus monument. A 'typical' bank barrow would have its quarry ditches immediately beside the mound, not about 19m away. The c47m-

broad, 2,100m-long enclosure formed by the ditches is typical of a cursus monument. Both types of monument are thought to belong to the first half of the third millennium BC.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of London, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Prehistoric Society.

Dunsinane Hill (Collace parish)

NMS

Copper alloy bowl

NO 214 317 A fragmentary copper alloy bowl and parts of another copper alloy object were purchased by NMS from Christie's Fingask Castle sale. A note with the bowl records its discovery in 1867 close to Dunsinane Hill. Detailed study, conservation and analysis is still in progress, but initial research suggests it may be Roman.

Daybook no: DB 1993/24.

Collace Quarry (Collace parish)

CFA

Presumed ring-ditch house

NO 2104 3172 Excavation was undertaken over the entire site of a presumed ring-ditch house in advance of quarrying (NMRS Ref: NO 23 SW 26). No features of any archaeological interest were located and no artefacts were recovered. It was discovered that the form of a number of purely natural features, in particular the surface of the bedrock, had produced a topographic feature which on ground inspection had resembled the traces of a ring-ditch house.

Sponsor: Tayside Contracts.

Beech Hill House Cairn (Coupar Angus parish)

M D King

Finds assemblage

NO 220 404 The finds from Beech Hill House Cairn have been donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No: 1993.836.1-73.

Coupar Angus Abbey (Coupar Angus parish)

Medieval finds: flint scraper

NO 224 397 Fieldwalking organised by the Council for Scottish Archaeology and Perth Museum and Art Gallery on the supposed southern range of Coupar Angus Abbey to the S of the present church and graveyard led to a number of medieval finds. These included medieval pottery, slag, mortar, stone roof tiles (some with peg holes) and midden material including oyster shells, a scallop shell and animal bone. A flint scraper was also among the finds.

Finds and archive held by Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

Coupar Angus Abbey – Glebe Field (Coupar Angus parish)

Cemetery and buried landscape features J O'Sullivan

NO 223 398 Archaeological assessment of the Glebe Field of Coupar Angus parish church was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd for Historic Scotland in advance of a proposed housing development by the East Perthshire Housing Association. The present church (built 1859) lies at the centre of a large enclosure variously interpreted as the precinct boundary of the Cistercian abbey (founded 1162) or as a Roman marching camp. The church and graveyard are thought to occupy the site of the original abbey church and cloister. The Glebe Field (0.701 ha) lies immediately N of the church on a gentle incline towards Coupar Burn. The assessment recorded four principal stratigraphic horizons:

1. An early buried ground surface and associated ditches extended over the eastern half of the site. These features may be pre-Cistercian.

2. The early fieldscape was sealed by an extensive landfill layer consisting of upcast, stony subsoil. This layer is interpreted as foundation spoil quarried during the construction of the abbey church and conventual buildings.

3. Several hundred extended inhumation burials stratigraphically cut this layer, and may be of medieval or early modern in date.

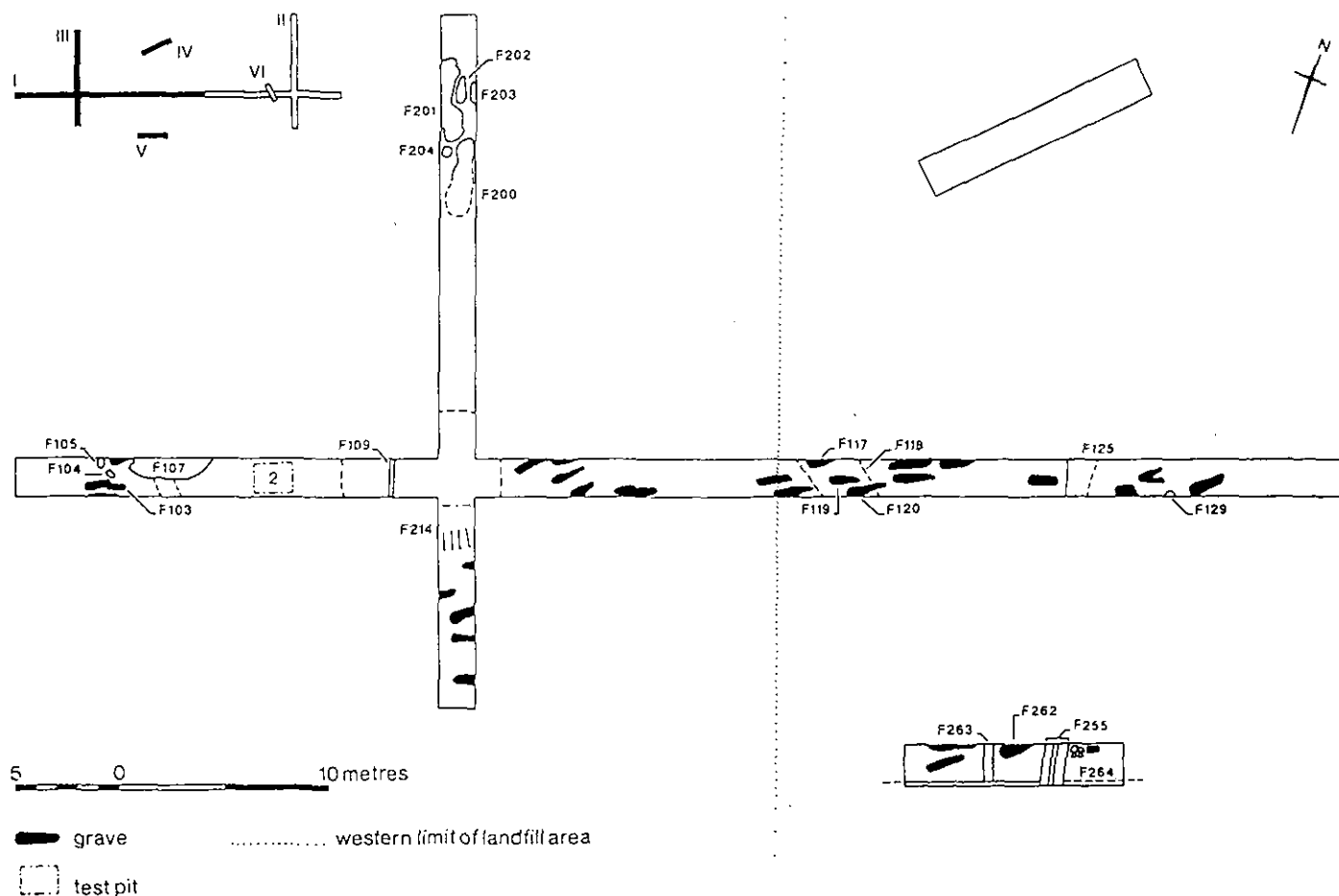


Fig 43. Coupar Angus Abbey - Glebe Field. Features revealed in W part of trench.

Burials are concentrated in the upslope part of the site, in proximity to the present church.

4. The site is sealed by a deep, cultivated topsoil and at the time of assessment was under pasture.

Finds were notably few and no structural remains were present.

Sponsor: HS

Leadenflower Road, Crieff (Crieff parish) R Coleman (SUAT)
18th to 19th-century tannery

NN 866 214 Groundworks in advance of a housing development in Leadenflower Road, broke through a large wooden structure. The structure was identified as a tannery and comprised of a series of five wooden tanks, varying in size and set end to end. Thick deposits of organic material, notably oak bark, still survived, packed against the sides of the tanks.

Historic research has revealed that the site, known as *Croft-nappock Tannery*, was established in 1799 by Andrew Bayne and is featured on Wood's 1822 map of Crieff. The yard changed hands several times before it finally fell into disuse in the late 19th century.

Sponsors: Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust Ltd; George McOmish and Sons Ltd (developer).

Dunkeld Cathedral (Dunkeld & Dowally parish) G Ewart
Cathedral precinct

NO 024 426 A one-day watching brief was completed on the site during the clearance of a shallow foundation trench for an extension of the existing public toilets. A fragment of truncated walling was revealed, probably associated with extensive post-medieval occupation towards the E of cathedral precinct.

Sponsor: HS

Dunning (Dunning parish)

CFA

Roman temporary camp

NO 021 149 A trench measuring 35m by 32m was excavated in October/November 1992 over the western entrance to the Roman camp at Dunning. The work was conducted in advance of a housing development. This part of the camp perimeter appears as a crop-mark, and the trench was positioned from the rectified plot of an aerial photograph. A fuller account of excavations is being produced for publication, and a detailed excavation report has been deposited with the NMRS.

The western entrance to the camp was identified by excavation to be 15.5m wide. It contained no evidence for any gateway features, and was guarded by a *titulus* c14.3m long which lay c12m W of the alignment of the perimeter ditch of the camp. The ditch of the *titulus* was up to 3.3m wide at the surface and 1.6m deep, with a V-shaped profile and a squared channel running along its base. There was no evidence for recutting of this feature. Eleven joining sherds of a mid-2nd-century BB2 bowl were recovered from the second fill from bottom at its southern terminus.

The perimeter ditch of the camp was up to 3.5m wide and 1.5m deep. Where excavated, it had a V-shaped profile with a squared channel at the base. To the N of the entrance the perimeter ditch had been constructed in two discrete lengths, containing the same sequence of fills and separated by a 0.8m-wide unexcavated rib of subsoil. The surface of this rib lay c0.4m beneath the preserved surface of the ditch, which narrowed noticeably in width to c2m at this point. A narrow channel extended transversely across the surface of the rib. Recutting of the perimeter ditch was identified in the terminus sections to either side of the entrance, but nowhere else. The layered sequence of fills within the perimeter ditch and the *titulus* indicates gradual infilling. No trace survived of the ramparts of the camp.

TAYSIDE

An irregular tapering depression, up to 5.3m wide and containing the discontinuous remains of two superimposed pebbled surfaces, ran from adjacent to the S end of the *titulus* to the centre of the camp entrance. A sherd of 16th to 17th century AD pottery was recovered from the layer sealing the pebbled upper surface. These surfaces are not necessarily Roman in origin, and may be associated with the continuing use of the entrance as a natural route through the disused defences of the camp.

Sponsor: A & J Stephen (Builders) Ltd.

Leadketty (Dunning parish)

M D King

Late Neolithic or EBA potsherd

NO 021 161 Fieldwalking organised by Perth Museum and Art Gallery and Dunning Parish Historical Society on the site of a large oval cropmark enclosure (NMR Ref: NO 01 NW 21) resulted in the find of a small sherd of late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pottery from within the enclosure. The sherd shows a clean break suggesting that it was the result of recent damage by the plough.

Flint and fieldwalking archive held by Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

Acc No: 1993.1094.

Leadketty (Dunning parish)

Flint artefact

NO 021 160 Fieldwalking organised by Perth Museum and Art Gallery and Dunning Parish Historical Society led to the find of part of a broken bifacially flaked and retouched flint artefact, possible a transverse arrowhead. The artefact measures 30mm in length, 24mm in width, and 6mm in thickness.

Find and fieldwalking archive held by Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

Acc No: 1993.1095.

Mains of Duncrub (Dunning parish)

NMS

Barbed and tanged arrowhead

NO 002 149 A flint barbed and tanged arrowhead was found in a ploughed field on Mains of Duncrub Farm, near Dunning. With finder - details in NMS.

Daybook no: DB 1993/44.

Burnside Enclosure, Blairgowrie (Kinloch parish)

CFA

Enclosure (see Fig 44)

NO 1520 4345 Assessment of an enclosure (NMRS Ref: NO 14 SE 22) visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs was undertaken at a proposed gravel extraction site. The aims of the assessment were to locate and establish the nature, extent and complexity of surviving archaeological features. Resistivity survey was undertaken across the site, and a number of trial trenches were positioned on the basis of the results. A report has been deposited with the NMRS.

The good resolution obtained by resistivity survey indicated that the ditched enclosure had a diameter of c40m. Nine trenches were subsequently excavated at appropriate positions across the site. These results indicate neither a high density of surviving features nor the preservation of stratified archaeological deposits within the enclosure.

The enclosing ditch was investigated in two places, although excavated fully only at one. Here the ditch survived up to 2.2m wide and 0.5m deep, and had undoubtedly been horizontally truncated by ploughing. It had a wide, shallow profile with a gently rounded base, and contained two discrete fills. A slight linear feature of unknown origin was located in association with charcoal deposits in one trench in the interior of the enclosure. Two further trenches within the enclosure revealed stake holes. As with the ditch, all these features have been truncated by ploughing. The remaining trenches produced no features of archaeological origin.

Sponsor: Laird Brothers (Forfar) Ltd.

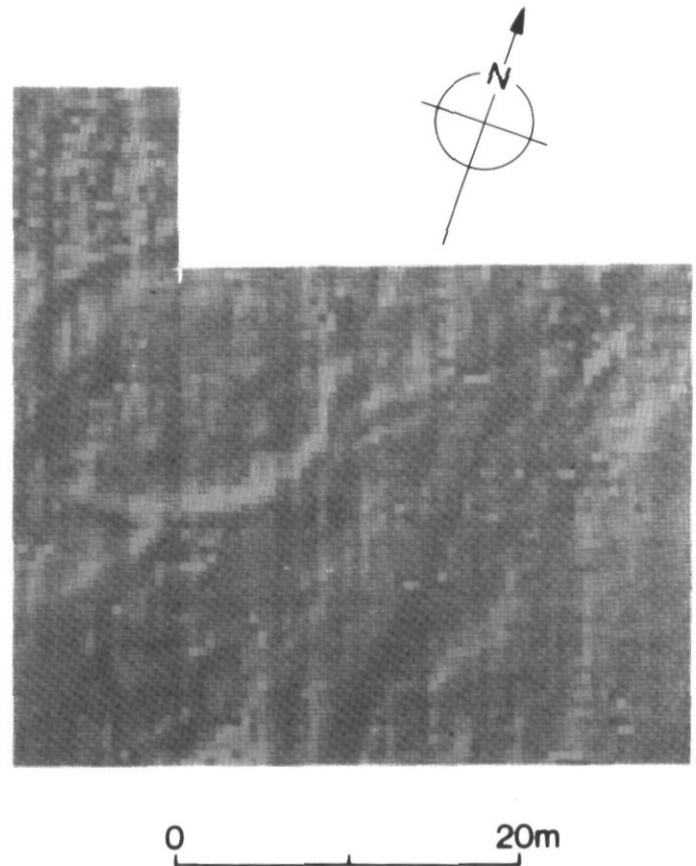
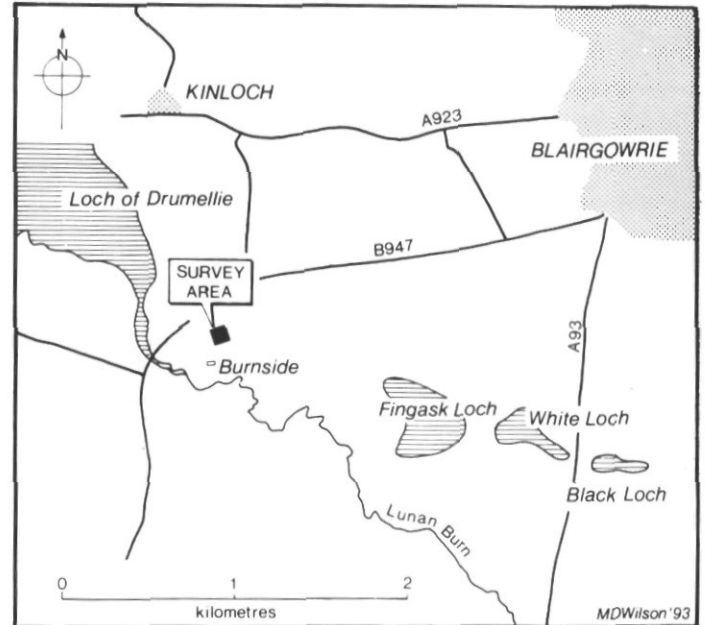


Fig 44. Burnside Enclosure, Blairgowrie: Resistivity Survey.

North Pitcarmick (Kirkmichael parish) J C Barrett, J M Downes
Pitcarmick-type house, Iron Age round houses, burial cairns and field systems

NO 061 581 Survey and excavation was carried out over a small area of the long-lived settlement and agricultural activity recorded by the RCAHMS on the Pitcarmick estate above Strathardle (1990 No 154.4). The fieldwork was carried out as a training exercise with students from Glasgow University in July 1993. The project pursued four lines of enquiry:

1. Two Pitcarmick-type houses lay within the pre-defined study area, and of these the smaller, more northerly one was half excavated. This was a rectangular structure 15m long lying on WNW to ENE axis along the contour, as did the larger structure.

The walls of the building proved to have been constructed from turf laid directly on the OGS without stone foundation, although there was evidence of rough stone revetting of the wall on the down-slope side. The entrance way was positioned off-centre on the downslope side of the building, and was paved with a single layer of slabs. Substantial post holes for a door were positioned either side of the paving.

The western part of the building was dominated by a large, rectangular, stone-lined hearth. A rubble-filled soakaway was located in the eastern part. Other features within the building comprised several post holes, and some pits.

The building is thought to be early medieval, and it is hoped to obtain C14 dates to test this supposition.

2. A trench outside the doorways of two Iron Age round-houses was excavated to investigate what appeared to be a sheltered area fringed by clearance cairns. In fact the excavation revealed complex deposits of quite some depth, representing the remains of a multi-phase building pre-dating the other two buildings. This initial round-house had a wall with a double facing of stone, and a doorway probably facing E. The house had been refloored on a number of occasions with hearths placed both centrally and off centre. Many artefacts were recovered from this house including pottery and the debitage from quartz working.

3. The area between two large and prominently sited cairns identified as burial cairns was excavated to investigate the possibility of activities accompanying the construction of the cairns, and the use of the cairns as a focus for later veneration. Such activity was located in the form of two fire pits, a dug and boulder lined pit sealed with a large horizontal stone, other traces of burning and ash rakings, and post holes. Later agricultural activity such as traces of rig and dumps of stone against the side of the cairn were also located in this area.

4. Survey was commenced on agricultural remains comprising rig, walls and cairns. A series of soil samples were taken to elucidate the nature of soil accumulations.

Sponsors: British Academy, Society of Antiquaries of London, Royal Archaeological Institute, HS [redacted], University of Glasgow.

St John's Place, Perth (Perth parish)

M D King

Medieval pottery

NO 1191 2350 Three sherds of Perth local pottery and one of white gritty fabric with applied strips were found on the site of Loves Auctioneers, South St John's Place during redevelopment of the site in the early 1970s. Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

Acc No: 1993.427.4.

River Tay, Bellwood Gardens (Perth parish)

Saddle quern

NO 1230 2325 A saddle quern was found below the high water-line of the River Tay among stones on the E bank of the river opposite the northern end of Moncrieffe Island. The quern measures 370mm in length, 330mm in width and 230mm in depth. Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

Acc No: 1993.426.

South Street, Perth (Perth parish)

Medieval pottery

NO 1169 2346 A partially glazed strap handle from a Perth local jug was found in a service trench on the corner of South Street and Scott Street between 1968 and 1974. Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

Acc No: 1993.427.3.

River Tay, Perth (Perth parish)

Late medieval jug

NO 1221 1223 A complete late medieval jug of red fabric, with rod handle and traces of green glaze was dredged from the River Tay near Perth and bought at a sale at Loves Auctioneers in Perth between 1968 and 1970. The jug measures 210mm in height and 135mm in diameter. Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

Acc No: 1993.427.1.

Carr's Croft, near St Leonard's Chapel, Perth (Perth parish)

Medieval chapel site

R Cachart (SUAT)

NO 113 228 A watching brief on the site of a former engine shed near St Leonard's Chapel revealed modern infilling over a dark garden or plough soil. Two sherds of medieval pottery and one piece of daub were recovered from the dark soil deposit. This site indicated that there is a good possibility of finding evidence of St Leonard's Chapel surviving in the former ground surface beneath the railway bedding.

Sponsor: HS [redacted].

Glasgow Road, Perth (site of old auction mart)

(Perth parish)

Medieval friary

NO 109 236 Contractor's groundworks were observed on this site that is located on the S side of the Carmelite friary. It was hoped to find some evidence concerning the friary burial ground or out-buildings. Mixed deposits of modern material relating to the railway yards were observed over natural clay. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

Sponsor: HS [redacted].

80-86 High Street, Perth (Perth parish)

R Sermon (SUAT)

Urban medieval

NO 118 236 Excavations carried out between June and October 1992 and supervised by Colm Moloney, are now thought to have revealed evidence for the some of the earliest activity in the town.

The earliest feature recorded was a large ditch which ran from E to W across the entire site, and pre-dated the construction of the High Street. Although only 1m in width it was over 2m deep and lined with oak brushwood. The ditch did not appear to be defensive, but it may have acted as a boundary to the early settlement or as a precinct boundary around St John's Kirk.

The brushwood lining to the ditch provided a means by which the feature could be radiocarbon dated, which in this instance was to between 998 and 1039 cal AD (990 ± 50 bp). The earliest Scottish burghs, including Perth, date back to charters issued during the reign of David I (1124-1153). Such evidence of pre-burghal activity has implications not only for the origins of Perth, but also for urban origins in Scotland as a whole.

Sponsors: United Biscuits Pension Investments Ltd, HS [redacted], Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, Perth and Kinross Common Good Fund.

Fire Station, Long Causeway, Perth (Perth parish)

Medieval friary

R Cachart (SUAT)

NO 109 239 Contractor's groundworks were observed on this site which is on the N side of the Carmelite friary. It was hoped to identify the burial ground or outbuildings associated with the friary. Deposits and building remains were recorded that related to the railway yard that formerly occupied this site. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

Sponsor: HS [redacted].

Blackfriars Street/7 Atholl Crescent, Perth (Perth parish)

Medieval friary graveyard

NO 117 238 Two trenches were excavated in advance of development. Burials were found, which were recorded but not removed.

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Trench A was located on the W side of the property, close to the boundary wall, and approximately 13m N of the Blackfriars Street frontage. It revealed an undated stone feature, probably the remains of a wall, cut into the natural.

Trench B was located on the E side of the site approximately 2m N of the existing stable. Parts of four human burials, at a depth of about 0.90m below the present ground surface, were found aligned E to W in the traditional Christian manner. The remains were articulated, and continued into the sides of the trench. Disarticulated human bone and medieval pottery was also encountered.

The excavation confirmed that the Blackfriars' burial ground, parts of which have previously been identified close to the site, actually extends into the proposed development area.
Sponsor: K Simpson (developer).

17-19 Speygate, Perth (Perth parish) D Hall (SUAT)
Urban medieval

NO 1201 2340 Observations of contractor's excavations within the building located the top of an organic midden below the basement floor. Contractor's new foundation trenches dug no deeper than 0.20m into this midden.
Sponsor: HS [6].

Middle Church, Tay Street, Perth (Perth parish)
Medieval waterfront

NO 120 237 Observations of engineers' test pits inside the church revealed deep foundations to 5m below modern ground level. No medieval deposits were visible.
Sponsor: HS [6].

60 George Street, Perth (Perth parish) R Cachart (SUAT)
Urban medieval

NO 119 237 During resurfacing work, a well was found in the SW corner of the basement of 60 George Street. It had been sealed by large stone floor flags. The well was constructed of uncoursed, medium to large, grey sandstone fragments, some of which were shaped for the inner curve. It measured 1.48m in depth, 0.47m inside width and 0.82m outside width. The upper level had been sealed by clay between the stonework and the cut. It was considered that the well was probably contemporary with the late 18th-century building.
Sponsor: HS [6].

Well Caravan Site, Scotlandwell (Portmaoak parish)
Medieval hospital and Trinitarian friary R Coleman (SUAT)

NO 186 015 An assessment was carried out in the field adjacent to the caravan site prior to development.

A small post-Reformation burial ground at the N of the field (not part of the development) probably overlies the site of the hospital and friary. The trenches were located as near to the burial ground as possible, to the S, W and E. Other than cultivation soil and possible drainage gullies, the only medieval features were concentrated to the SE of the burial ground. Here, a cobbled surface, possibly part of a courtyard and a culvert containing medieval pottery in the fills, may relate to either the hospital or friary.
Sponsor: Realm Construction.

Pitfour Gardener's Cottage (St Madoes parish) M D King
Roman coin

NO 2025 2100 A billion tetradrachm of Roman Egypt was found 4in below the surface while digging a path next to Pitfour Gardener's Cottage in about 1982. The coin is of Claudius II, mint Alexandria, 268-9 AD. Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.
Acc No: 1993.659.

Tarrylaw Farm (St Martins parish)
Stone ball

NO 192 299 A stone ball of diameter 65mm was found on Tarrylaw Farm, near Balbeggie. Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.
Acc No: 1992.836.

Huntingtower Castle (Tibbermore parish) D Reed

NO 082 251 A watching brief was carried out by Scotia Archaeology Limited during the re-excavation of a drainage sump outside the entrance to the E wing of the castle. The existing sump, which was 0.50m deep, was emptied of its infill and its depth extended by a further 0.50m through archaeological deposits disturbed during recent years. Nothing of archaeological interest was uncovered.
Sponsor: HS [6].

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Brough of Birsay (Birsay & Harray parish) C D Morris
Cliff erosion recording of pre-Norse/Norse settlement

HY 239 285 Winter storms in January 1993 exposed walling and occupation debris in the cliff-face immediately to the N of the entrance to the Brough of Birsay. Photography, cleaning and recording of the exposed section, and limited excavation of damaged areas took place in July 1993. Eleven periods of activity were noted, with at least three separated phases of wall-construction below the extant consolidated walls. The sequences appear to be broadly similar to those recorded below Room 5 in 1973-4. Occupation and/or midden deposits included much mammal bone and shell, and these were sampled as fully as possible within the parameters of the exercise. There was little artefactual material recovered.
Sponsor: HS [6].



Fig 45. Earl's Bu. Norse horizontal mill from W.

Earl's Bu (Orphir parish) R C Harry
Norse horizontal watermill

HY 334 045 A short season of excavation was commissioned on the site of the Norse watermill, adjacent to the Earl's Bu, by Orkney

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Islands Council. Work took place between 13 and 30 July. Although the main elements of the archaeology of the site were well defined, lack of resources in 1990 meant that there were still questions to be answered before a full interpretation of the structural and chronological sequences could be put forward when the site is consolidated and opened to the public. Work established the possibility of two 'ponds' and two lades (or head races) leading to the mill in the original layout, then to be modified with a series of infills, and narrowing of the lade(s) to the wheel set in the underhouse. It also established that earlier burnt mound material was used in the infill of the construction trench for the leat or tail race on the N side, and that to the S; the mill buildings are built into a mound of clay over rubble deposits. Midden deposits that post-dated the mill-race were also examined, along with a feature that may well be the 'water-tank' associated with the burnt mound of Bronze Age date, into which the mill was cut. Because of the imperatives of display, there were limitations to what could be excavated, and, without dismantling the mill-structure itself, earlier phases of activity at the site cannot be fully explored.

Sponsor: Orkney Islands Council.

Breckness Broch (Stromness parish) B Ballin Smith, T Ballin Broch well

HY 225 093 Monitoring of coastal erosion affecting archaeological sites immediately N of Stromness, showed that the well to the Broch of Breckness which was revealed in 1992, had been partly removed by the sea during the winter and spring storms of this year.

In one day during the summer of 1993 the remaining well fill was excavated and the structure was recorded. Finds included bones of birds, land and sea mammals, and human, as well as stone and bone artefacts and some sherds of pottery.

Located centrally beneath the surviving remains of the broch tower, the well had been cut from bedrock and served by stone steps at its E side. One roofing slab was found intact, indicating the roofing structure had collapsed during the use of the broch tower.

In the cliff section W of the broch the profile of a 'U'-shaped rock-cut ditch had also been exposed. This is interpreted as part of the Iron Age settlement defences and was also recorded.

Hermisgarth (Cross & Burness parish) J Downes
Cists and cremation sites

HY 662 428 As part of the coastal erosion caused by the storms of winter 1993, human bones were discovered eroding out of a cliff at Hermisgarth, Sanday. Two cists were located underneath a cairn; from one came a skull, and from the other leg bones. 60m S along the cliff edge were the remains of one or possibly two further cists. In the better preserved of these some burnt bone was found.

To the N of the cists, and also exposed in the cliff section, were two cremation sites almost identical to one another. These sites comprised rectangular settings of close packed stone posts, each structure measuring c 1.5m by 2m. The interiors of the stone settings were paved with large flat slabs, which had been heavily fired and had cramp and burnt bone fused to them. In each case there were two or three layers of burnt paving and burnt bone.

The bone from the cists and cremation sites is undergoing analysis.
Sponsor: HS

Scar (Cross & Burness parish) M Dalland
Viking boat grave

HY 677 458 A topographical survey was carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd of the area to the SW of the Viking boat burial (reported in *DES* 1992, 81-2), to relate any topographical features with the anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey. Some of the anomalies coincided with topographical features, but only excavation could determine if any of these elements are connected with the Viking boat-burial.

Sponsor: HS

Millfield, Stronsay (Stronsay parish) C R Wickham-Jones
Flint scatter

HY 659 250 In 1956 Livens published the find of a tanged flint point from Millfield, Stronsay. He drew upper palaeolithic connections to the artefact, and these have also been noted in more recent publications, notably by Morrison and Bonsall in 1988. It is possible, however, that it is derived from a more recent (mesolithic) site, and Woodman has drawn attention to similar artefacts in the mesolithic of northern Scandinavia.

In August 1993 a series of test pits were dug round the locality of the findspot to look for other material. A number of pieces of worked flint were found, but the majority occurred in the spoil tips from the digging of a farm silage pit. There was no sign of archaeological remains in the adjacent field.

It seems likely that there was a more extensive prehistoric site at Millfield, but that it has been destroyed.

The lithics incorporated little diagnostic material so the date of the site remains unresolved. The assemblage includes: five bipolar cores; one flake-awl; and one piece with microlithic retouch; as well as several flakes. Flint pebbles are to be found in the local till, from which they erode at beach sections and it is likely that this provided a handy flint source; the bipolar cores probably relate to the working of pebble flint.

References

R Livens, 1956, 'Three Tanged Flint Points from Scotland', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot* (1955-6), 438-43.

A Morrison and C Bonsall, 1989, 'The Early Post-Glacial Settlement of Scotland: A Review', in C Bonsall (ed), *The Mesolithic in Europe*, 134-42.

Sponsors: Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, HS, Orkney Islands Council, Prehistoric Society, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Tuquoy (Westray parish) O Owen
Viking, late Norse and medieval settlement

HY 454 431 Serious damage to the eroding cliff section was reported in February following unusually severe winter storms. Parts of the section had collapsed and, in places, up to 3m of archaeological deposits had been washed away. In early March, a small team recorded those parts of the section which had been worst damaged.

The section immediately W of the late Norse hall discovered in 1982-3 was cleaned and re-drawn. More of the complex sequence of late Norse/medieval structures was revealed. Deposits were seen to continue further to the W than had been exposed in 1988 when the section was last examined. A 'flagged passageway' (recorded on the beach in 1988) was this year partly excavated. This is clearly part of an earlier structure with a substantial paved floor, which had been remodelled on at least two occasions.

The section to the E of the late Norse hall (where a large pit full of organic, waterlogged, organic material was partly excavated in 1988) was particularly badly affected by damage. However, the sheer volume and weight of collapse here precluded its removal and may in fact help to protect what remains of the pit and the unusual deposits above it from further damage. It was photographically recorded but not disturbed. The 'new' section edge was surveyed as part of a continuing effort to monitor erosion at the site.

Sponsor: HS

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Gungstle, Noss (Bressay parish) V Turner

HU 5310 4095 Coastal erosion has begun to affect the scheduled graveyard in Noss, on the eastern side of the peninsula on which the graveyard is situated. Erosion has been particularly severe

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at the point where a drainage pipe had been cut through, a few years ago. The cutting of the pipe trench was not supervised archaeologically, and can now be seen to have disturbed at least three skeletons at the cliff edge. These three were partially excavated in May, before they were lost to the sea. Work stopped at the point at which the cliff became more stable.

The upper torso of the southern skeleton was exposed. The right side of the pelvis and legs had already been lost. The skull faced to its left, face up against a stone slab set on edge. There was no sign of a coffin or other wrapping visible.

The left upper leg, a fragment of the pelvis, the lower arms and the lower spine of the middle skeleton were excavated and removed. The pelvis and part of the upper right femur of the northern skeleton were also excavated. Neither of these bodies could be shown to have been lain in a coffin or wrapping.

At the northern end of the site, on the edge of the bank, lies a slotted stone, likely to be a corner-post for a stone-slab structure (perhaps a corner-post shrine, such as those from St Ninians Isle and Papil, West Burra). Being in no immediate danger, the stone was left *in situ*.

Reports from Scottish Natural Heritage indicate that cliff erosion has continued throughout the summer.

Sponsor: HS 

Mail Churchyard Extension (Dunrossness parish) T Watt Norse strap end

HU 4325 2790 Norse strap end of bone, tapering to one end, with eight rows of incised dot and circles on one side, one other rope design with dot and circle decorations. Socket in wide end, with three holes each end. Found while excavating for a car park at Mail, Cunningsburgh. Now in Shetland Museum.
Reg no: ARC 1993.353.

Mail Chuchyard Extension (Dunrossness parish) Whorl

HU 4325 2790 Schist whorl roughly cone-shaped. Found along with an antler comb while landscaping the car park at Mail graveyard car park. Now in Shetland Museum.
Reg no: ARC 1993.66.

Mail Churchyard Extension (Dunrossness parish) Viking antler comb

HU 4325 2790 About two-thirds of a hog-backed comb, one side badly water damaged, other side patterning weak but visible. Three vertical lines cutting across back piece near end, from three oblique lines cut across with slashed decoration set at right angles to lines. On same side three dot and circle decorations.

Found by workmen while landscaping the extension to the Mail graveyard. Now in Shetland Museum.
Reg no: ARC 1993.226.

Mail Churchyard Extension (Dunrossness parish) Shaped stone

HU 4325 2790 Fragment of a larger piece of grey sandstone; flat, deep, and roughly three-sided. Pecked flat on reverse, the upper face has been rubbed smooth, with one 'corner' appearing to be the shoulder of a longer 'limb' (now broken off).

This was found by the donor at Mail graveyard, Cunningsburgh; however, soil there came from Dunrossness, so may be from either parish. This may be part of a cross. Now in Shetland Museum.
Reg no: ARC 1993.487.

Mail Churchyard Extension (Dunrossness parish) Marked stone

HU 4325 2790 Fragment of a larger piece of grey sandstone; roughly rectangular (though wider at one end). Edges squared off.

On upper face, a series of five vertical scores, with another shorter diagonal score at left side.

This was found by the donor at Mail graveyard, Cunningsburgh; however, soil there came from Dunrossness, so may be from either parish. Now in Shetland Museum.

Reg no: ARC 1993.486.

Mail Churchyard Extension (Dunrossness parish)

Carved rod of steatite

HU 4325 2790 'Rod' of bluish-grey steatite, D-shaped in section. Outer end is rounded off; inner end has apparently been broken off. On flat surface, two deeply incised grooves run off from broken end, coming slightly together, and then ending in an indefinite series of scores.

Perhaps an arm broken from a cross, this was found by the donor at Mail graveyard, Cunningsburgh; however, soil there came from Dunrossness, so may be from either parish. Now in Shetland Museum.

Reg no: ARC 1993.485.

Northvoe, Boddam (Dunrossness parish)

Hammerstone

HU 3990 1487 Oval sea-wrought red sandstone pebble, both ends and one side roughened by repeated striking.

Found in a stone dyke at Northvoe, near Boddam. Now in Shetland Museum.


Reg no: ARC 1993.531.

Jarlishof (Dunrossness parish)

M Dalland

Multi-period settlement

HU 397 095 In connection with the extension of the sea wall at Jarlishof to the W of the site, archaeologists from AOC (Scotland) Ltd cleaned and recorded the eroded parts of the cliff-section. To the S of Jarlishof, W of the present sea wall, the eroded section consisted of beach shingle overlain by a 2m-thick layer of spoil heap deposits from earlier excavations. One area contained a concentration of coarse pottery and fragments of steatite vessels, probably dumped by the excavator. To the W of the site, the eroded section consisted of windblown sands, in places overlain by spoil heap deposits. One stone structure was discovered in this area, embedded in windblown sand and covered by spoil heap deposits. The structure is badly eroded and consequently difficult to interpret; it may represent the remains of a building with a flagged floor.

Sponsor: HS 

Shunni (Dunrossness parish)

H Exton

Mound and depression

HU 356 149 A sub-oval grassy area in sandy soil with no stones visible about 20m by 11m with the long axis NE to SW includes a mound at the NE end about 1m in height and a depression at the NW end 1.5m deep relative to the average ground level. This is to be found within a probably natural ovoid gully about 40m wide and 4m deep at this point. This gully faces downwards towards the NE with its closed end 50m away from sea cliffs and enclosed in part by a curved earth dyke suggested on the current 1:10000 OS map sheet HU 31 SE. The site is about 70m above sea level and local enquiries did not reveal any known purpose.

Fort Charlotte (Lerwick parish)


G Ewart

17th/18th-century artillery fort

HU 476 415 Due to the need for restoration of both rampart and gun platform of the 18th-century fort, along its seaward (eastern) defences, a limited programme of survey and excavation was completed in May 1993. In all, four gun platforms were completely excavated and a further two were partially revealed. It was found that the extensive remains of the platforms as well as the associated

rampart, overlaid and were cut against, an extensive earthwork, possibly part of the 17th-century fort, which was rebuilt in 1781.

In addition, a late 18th-century latrine channel was excavated but was found to contain exclusively modern debris over a modern wastepipe.

Sponsor: HS 

South Nesting Palaeolandscape Project (Nesting parish)

Burnt mound, prehistoric structure and relict landscape S J Dockrill

HU 467 536 **Field survey** In the 1992 season the process of detailed fieldwalking with the aim of identifying anthropogenic features within the landscape continued, with an area of approximately 100 hectares being examined. Features recorded were described in detail and their position located using a Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer. In a number of cases this basic record was supplemented by detailed survey (both conventional and geophysical).

The monuments recorded were dominated by those belonging to the crofting landscape which included field systems, hill-dykes, boat noosts, a croft and a Methodist chapel in the Lowland area and by peat cutting and stone structures for storing peat moss termed 'moldi koose'. Several prehistoric field systems were also recorded as well as a settlement site.

In an area S of Trowie Loch and the Vadill of Garth, evidence for both recent and prehistoric landuse was noted. The prehistoric features consisted of a well-preserved field system and near by probable prehistoric house site.

The Hall survey and excavation An area of relict landscape surviving within a hill-dyke opposite the South Nesting Hall was the focus for detailed archaeological investigation directed by S J Dockrill. This area, which had been identified by the field survey in the previous year, contained an oval structure (oriented NW to SE and identified as Site 229) and what appeared to be associated features. In 1992 the area was surveyed by a number of methods using the same grid with the aim of maximising the available data for the area before commencing excavation. These methods included: a detailed resistivity and magnetic survey with a reading separation of 0.5m to improve resolution, a detailed contour survey derived from a Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer and a 1:20 plan of the earthwork forming representing the structure using a planning frame.

The excavation of the western quadrant of the structure revealed that the structure had been severely robbed with the presence of stone holes and walling surviving only to the first course. The stone was presumably robbed for the later construction of the hill-dyke. A number of worked coarse stone tools were recovered from the excavation and one fragment of worked steatite. No surfaces or *in situ* deposits were identified within the building, a buried soil however, was identified to the SW.

Investigation of a field boundary to the N revealed slight traces of arid cultivation within the field area and a coarse worked stone tool (possibly a broad ard point or mattock type of tool) and a small stone axe. A second trench within the field defined by the boundary revealed a deep buried 'brown earth' derived soil with carbon flecking and clear signs of arid cultivation. This buried soil appeared to have the same matrix as that identified adjacent to the oval structure.

The excavation at Trowie Loch Work continued on the double burnt mound site at Trowie Loch, at the head of the Vadill of Garth (HU 472 537), directed by Julie Bond. The two mounds are being eroded by a tidal creek, and excavation again centred on the recording and analysis of the eroding areas, with no damage to the secure portions of the scheduled mounds. The section through the larger, offshore mound B exposed the extent of tidal erosion and redeposition of strata below the mound material, and also the undisturbed original ground surface beneath the highest part of the mound. Finds from this area included pottery and worked quartzite, adding to the unusually-large ceramic assemblage from this site.

Work on mound A included further excavation of one of the arms of the mound of burnt stone, and again emphasised the extent of redeposition and erosion by tidal action; the hearth found last year was seen to extend into this area, although it was badly affected by the outwash of material from the mound. The full extent of the clay-lined pit next to the hearth was delineated, and substantial blocks of stone on the edge of this pit were seen to be part of a structural feature involving large paving slabs and orthostats leading to the edge of the pit from the centre of the site, making this a discovery of considerable interest. Finds from mound A included pottery, worked quartzite including a thumbnail scraper, and a coarse stone tool.

Environmental investigations Investigation of the prehistoric environment of South Nesting continued, with excavations at Trowie Loch and at the burnt mound Site 177 both confirming that the mounds were emplaced upon a pre-existing topogenous peat deposit. In both cases, the peat was thin – 0.65m at Trowie Loch, 0.90m at Site 177 – and of limited extent. A series of soil pits was dug around the Trowie Loch site, and these showed the peat to extend little more than 10m beyond the mound in any direction. The peat at the Trowie Loch burnt mound was seen to be overlain in places by a putative palaeosol, which immediately underlay the burnt mound at its centre. Cores for pollen analysis were taken at both sites, together with samples which may give radiocarbon assays for the top of the peat. A pollen core was also taken from a peat deposit associated with the burnt mound at Grunna Water which was investigated in 1991.

Sectioning of a field boundary at Site 177 was unproductive, and the boundary is thought to have been relatively recent. A more substantial boundary at Site 151 was sectioned, and proved to have a soil core flanked, and perhaps originally capped, by large stones. No buried surface could be traced beneath this boundary. The well-developed humus-iron podsol which overlaid deposits at the Hall site confirmed that soils in the central part of South Nesting are very susceptible to minor modifications of drainage.

Geophysical survey As part of the South Nesting Project 1992, J G Crummett and P W Dale carried out an intensive programme of geophysical surveys of twelve suspected occupation sites. Both Fluxgate Gradiometer (Magnetic) and Earth Resistance methods were employed on most of the areas. In order to improve the resolution of the surveys eleven sites were sampled at 0.5m intervals, the remaining site being at 1m spacing. An area of 1.65 ha was covered giving a total of 80,000 readings.

The results of both the resistance and magnetic surveys revealed the presence of previously unsuspected features particularly on Site 229. Unfortunately due to dykes of igneous rock running throughout the landscape the latter method was less successful.

Sponsors: Shetland Amenity Trust, British Academy, British Petroleum.

South Nesting Palaeolandscape Project (Nesting parish)

Preliminary report on 1993 fieldwork S J Dockrill, T P O'Connor

The South Nesting Palaeolandscape Project entered its third and last season of fieldwork in 1993 with a particularly large team under the direction of Steve Dockrill. Environmental sampling and excavations at Site 403 were supervised by Terry O'Connor; Site 229 was supervised by Julie Bond, and Site 232 by Jackie McKinley.

An intensive investigation of a relict landscape adjacent to the South Nesting Community Hall (HU 467 535) and a detailed field survey of the Gletness peninsula (HU 468 514) formed the main objective for the third season of this project. Added to this agenda was the detailed investigation and sampling of man-made soils (anthrosols) associated both with the Community Hall site and with a prehistoric structure and enclosure in the hill land N of Gletness. These anthrosols appeared from the 1992 season to have been associated with an intensive infield agricultural system, and their

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study formed a major theme in 1993, in the hope of elucidating the management techniques involved.

Excavation The aim of the excavation programme at the South Nesting Community Hall site was to complete the investigation of an oval stone structure, and to establish the relationship between a buried soil identified in the previous year to a hill dyke which bounded the area of interest. A pronounced lynchet and stone boundary, thought to be associated with the buried soil, was also examined in conjunction with a stone structure, which had been identified on the alignment of the boundary.

The oval structure (Site 229) showed evidence of stone robbing, with traces of the wall only appearing as soil-filled stone holes. It seems likely that this disturbance to the structure coincided with the construction of the hill dyke. Pottery suggesting a Bronze Age date for the structure was found in deposits abutting the outer south-eastern wall face. Traces of a hearth surface were identified within the centre of the building. Although the stone structure has been disturbed in the recent past, the morphology of the building suggested by the remains, together with the artefact assemblage suggests a settlement context for the structure.

Excavation across the hill dyke revealed that the anthrosol predated this boundary, and traces of ard-marks were identified below the soil on both sides of the boundary. An excavated transect of the lynchet and boundary (Site 233) revealed thrown stone clearance material to the NE of the boundary and lynchet. Again, traces of ard cultivation were found cutting the natural to the SW of the boundary. The anthrosol was extensively sampled in both the lynchet and infield sections excavated in 1993, both for carbonised botanical remains and as columns for micromorphological analysis. Augering across the infield area showed the anthrosol to be at its thickest in the vicinity of the 1992 excavation which sampled it, and to thin rapidly towards the apparent margins of the infield.

The excavation of a second stone structure (Site 232) on the boundary alignment suggested a burial function for this monument. The structure appeared to contain a small chamber with smaller clearance stone forming a halo around the monument. As with the oval structure, there were indications of stone robbing, with stones probably being used in the construction of the adjacent hill dyke. Evidence of a disturbed cremation (formed both by pottery and by cremated human bone) support a burial interpretation for this monument. An adjacent excavation through the buried soil and hill dyke located scatters of decayed pottery and ash within the anthrosol, thus overlying the ard marks. This material may have derived from activity at the burial monument, or from subsequent disturbance of the monument. Either way, it may give a stratigraphical association between the burial monument, the anthrosol, the ard marks, and the hill dyke.

Peat coring was undertaken downslope of the Community Hall site, at the edge of Trowie Loch (HU 469 537). About 2m of quite humified peat was encountered, with no disruptions which could be attributed either to accelerated erosion on the adjoining slope, or to the transgression which inundated the nearby burnt mounds sampled in the 1991 and 1992 seasons and which truncated the peats associated with those mounds. Cores were retrieved for pollen analysis.

Field survey Field survey in the Gletness area recorded a fragmented prehistoric landscape which included elements similar to those elsewhere in South Nesting but lacking any burnt mounds. A S-facing convex slope below The Roonies was found to have a series of roughly circular stone structures, arguably houses, set in a landscape subdivided by boundaries into small enclosures and larger areas, with one possible funerary cairn. One of these circular structures (Site 403) (HU 462 517) and its associated enclosure was sampled. Excavation on the structure was limited to exposing the surface of a section of wall, and showed it to consist of rubble and humic loam (probably decayed turf) packed against an inner face of

rough orthostats. No surviving buried soil could be located in direct association with the structure, but a second excavation within the enclosure showed a brown mineral soil with copious charcoal flecks. This soil, which was sampled for analysis, overlay a surface of pitched stones, probably of Late Devensian, periglacial origin, and was sealed by a thin stony deposit which appeared to be colluvium from the steeper slopes nearby. The colluvium was in turn overlain by the modern sedge peat. Cores were taken from a basin peat downslope from the site, with the intention of undertaking pollen analysis. Several phases of mineral inwash and variable humification were noted in these cores.

One other notable element in the Gletness survey was the recording of an abandoned croft house (HU 464 519), which provided a complete example of its type, from traces of the vegetable plots outside, to the furniture within. The house is reputedly haunted: the results of the survey indicate the 'ghost' to be a decidedly unspectral cat.

As in previous years, the local people of South Nesting were welcoming and helpful. Thanks are due to all who helped in various ways or tolerated our presence on their land, but in particular to Andy and Jennie Bradley, Carol and Walter Hunter, and Mike and Kate Canter.

Sponsors: Shetland Amenity Trust, British Academy, University of Bradford.

Tresta (Sandsting parish)

T Watt

Loomweight

HU 36 50 Large grey schist loomweight. Coarsely made, rather deep in shape. Hourglass hole in centre with wide sloping sides. Found while digging a garden at Hillside, Tresta. Now in Shetland Museum.

Reg no: ARC 1993.404.

Sandsound, Bixter (Sandsting parish)

Quartzite painted pebble

HU 358 482 Quartzite painted pebble, twelve brown spots on one side and three faint curved decorations on other. 54mm diameter by 23mm thick.

Found in a small quarry at Sandsound, Bixter among an unusual mound of pebbles which the finder declares are different to the area. Stone declared Treasure Trove, however, the finder refused to accept the valuation, returned the Crown Office cheque and donated the stone to Shetland Museum.

Museum nos: ARC 1993.438.

Sandsound, Bixter (Sandsting parish)

Loomweights

HU 358 482 Two mica schist loomweights: 1. circular in shape with very rounded edges and hourglass hole in centre; 2. pear-shaped stone, very flat in x-section with hourglass-shaped hole towards top. Dug up in garden at Sandsound, Bixter. Now in Shetland Museum.

Reg no: ARC 1993.437.

Sands of Breckon (Yell parish)

Red earthenware pottery

HP 537 053 Fifty-six pieces of red earthenware pottery, comprising wall sherds, rim sherds, base fragments, legs, handle, perforated piece, several glazed pieces. Some glaze is brown, one piece white with brown circles and green line, one is glazed cream with brown lines.

This type of pottery is a common find at Breckon, where pieces are often found exposed by shifting sands. Now in Shetland Museum.

Reg no: ARC 1993.469.

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Rubha Gruaig (Shawbost) (Barvas parish) M R Curtis,
Stone setting G R Curtis

NB 2330 4705 There is a sub-rectangular setting of about forty stones approximately 2.5m wide and 5.5m long, being the remnants of a straight front wall (2.5m), straight side walls (5.5m) (with doorways?), a curved back wall and a straight internal wall near the back wall. The largest stone is about 1m long. There are seven stones set on edge, up to about 0.5m high. Surrounding the setting there is a slight linear hollow in the turf.

It is located less than 10m from the edge of 30m high sheer cliffs, on a near level area of fine turf between the top of these cliffs and a small rocky outcrop.

There is no living memory concerning the use of this site.

The setting was brought to our notice by Mr and Mrs Walters of Oakmoor, Staffs.

Allt Chrysal (Barra parish) K Branigan
Neolithic/early Bronze Age settlement and burial site

NL 6423 9775 Excavations continued on the upper of two activity platforms and revealed further evidence of pottery manufacture, along with flint working. Various ephemeral structures were recorded and a large deposit of broken pottery vessels in a rock cleft, all of Neolithic date. Below a slab-lined Neolithic hearth the construction slot and post holes of an apsidal (?) house appeared, but bad weather prevented completion of its excavation.


Upslope, two small circular huts were excavated. One produced very little material, but the other produced a quantity of pottery and flintwork including Beaker material.

On a high shelf overlooking these sites, a circular structure 8m in diameter was excavated. It had a roughly built kerb, inside of which a single layer of slabs and boulders covered the interior. One cist was found but was completely empty.

Sponsors: University of Sheffield, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Eoligarry; Mingulay (Barra parish)
Coastal erosion survey

Coastal erosion survey on Barra was completed and a total of fifty-seven sites and monuments recorded in the 50m corridor from Ardveenish through Eoligarry to Traigh Eias. Most were post-medieval but notable sites included a large and deep shell midden with stone structures on Orosay (NF 7120 0632), almost certainly prehistoric, and a stone ring at NF 6949 0962. This is similar in form, construction and location to a site sample-excavated on the Tangaval peninsula, Barra, in 1992 and C14 dated to the 7th century BC. On Mingulay, almost fifty sites were recorded in the northern half of the island (100m corridor) including twelve sub-rectangular cairns and eleven kerbed circular cairns. Iron Age sites are noticeably scarce on the island on present evidence.

Sponsor: HS 

St Kilda (Harris parish) A Morrison, P Johnson, A Pollard

At Ruaival an excavation trench was established over two of the apparently circular/sub-circular stone scatters, situated just to the W (NF 0984 9852) of the most northerly of the four extant drystone enclosures (Enclosure 1). These were noted and recorded in 1992 and seen to be associated with a system of earlier, turf-covered banks and terraces that clearly underlie the surviving drystone enclosures.

Excavation suggests that the circular/sub-circular sites were of coarse rubble construction, much of the material of which had collapsed into and downhill of the structures. After removal of the collapse, both structures were seen to contain remnants of walling, possibly only an inner face, delimiting a sub-circular central 'activity' area. In the most northerly of the two structures, the outlines of what

appear to be traces of an 'entrance passage' were beginning to emerge at the close of the excavation. No material that would provide chronological or cultural indicators was recovered, but some fragments of what appear to be rudimentary bowls or mortars were found.

At An Lag Bho 'n Tuath the first season of excavation concentrated on a pair of stone settings (NF 1020 9950) recorded by earlier surveys. These features, perhaps unfortunately termed 'boat-shapes', appear to represent the central settings of sub-circular cairns. A series of kerbs were visible within the larger of the two cairns, which lay immediately to the NW of its neighbour. The two cairns appear to be joined and it is possible that the more substantial of the two was constructed later, perhaps including material robbed from the earlier structure. In the central area of the larger cairn were traces of various pits and cuts, some of which appear to run beneath the stone setting and cairn. No finds were recovered from the central area, but several coarse stone tools, including what may be ard tips, were recovered from the matrix of the smaller cairn. These cairns and stone settings may represent funerary monuments but further excavation will be required before such an interpretation can be verified.

A sub-rectangular earthen platform, situated some 85m to the SE of the cairns (NF 1038 9953), was also investigated. It was initially thought that this feature might be the turf-covered foundation of a structure but excavation and soil sampling suggests more an artificial bed of earth, possibly used for some type of cultivation.

Sponsor: National Trust for Scotland.

Minch, off Shiant Islands (Lochs parish) NMS
MBA gold torc

A gold bar torc was found by two fishermen while scallop-dredging in the Minch off the Shiant Islands (in area of sea NG39 NE/NG49 NW). It was discovered in 1991, but its significance was not appreciated at the time. However, while on a visit to Glasgow in 1992, one of the finders took the object to Christie's Scotland Ltd to ascertain if it was of any interest or value. Recognising it as an artefact of archaeological interest, staff at Christie's then contacted the NMS. In view of the circumstances of its discovery, the torc was claimed as an item of Wreck and has now been acquired by the NMS following settlement of the salvage award (Catalogue no FE 108).

Daybook no: DB 1992/19.

Sponsor: NMS.

Northton (Harris parish) NMS
Beaker sherds

NF 97 91 Eight Beaker sherds, representing parts of six pots, were found on the beach at Northton, Harris, where they had eroded out of the section. They probably come from the settlement complex partly excavated in the 1960s (NF 975 912). The finds are to be donated to Stornoway Museum.

Daybook no: DB 1993/45.

Cnoc na Croich (Gallows Hill) (Stornoway parish) M R Curtis,
Chambered cairn G R Curtis

NB 4173 3232 There are extensive remains of a large unrecorded chambered cairn.

The spread of stones of the cairn extends over a sub-circular area of approximately 30m diameter.

There are three upright stones (the largest being 1.40m long) and one fallen stone, of the peristaliths positioned on a ring of radius of about 12m with centre approximately 3m N of the chamber.

Within the SW quadrant of the cairn there is a hollowed area about 6m across, possibly where a second chamber has been robbed (but see below).

The chamber is set within the SE quadrant of the cairn and is aligned approximately NE to SW. It is 5m long and a maximum of

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1.25m wide inside. There are seven wall stones set on edge, the largest being 2.10m long, 0.65m thick and 1.15m high above the present internal floor level, which is about 0.5m below the level of the surrounding cairn material. There are no capstones and there is no end wall visible at either end.

The cairn is located some 40m N of the true summit of Gallows Hill, the hilltop being nearly level. It is the highest hill around Stornoway and overlooks the harbour.

The cairn is largely covered by thick undergrowth and an ancient hawthorn tree, and is surrounded by young trees. In 1849 it had been 'lately planted with fir and ash' (Ordnance Note Book No 72, 96).

The Mathesons, who owned Lewis in the 19th century, developed the Stornoway Castle grounds, in which Gallows Hill stands, planting trees and building a track which circles the hilltop, encloses the cairn and may have truncated the E edge of it. The hollowed area in the cairn may have been a borrow pit for this track.

To commemorate the visit of King Edward VII on 2 September 1902 (W C Mackenzie, *History of the Outer Hebrides*, 516) a dry-stone cairn 3.6m diameter and 2m high, surmounted by a flagpole (now a rotting wooden stump) was built at the eastern limit of the chambered cairn, the stones almost certainly being taken from the latter.

This modern cairn is presumably at the same location as the (supposed) execution site (given as NB 4170 3229 in the RCAHMS List).

Our survey was made with the permission of the landowners, The Stornoway Trust, who drew our attention to the site, facilitated our work on it, and have copies of our drawings.

Sponsor: Outer Hebrides Archaeology.

Loch na Berie (Uig parish)

D W Harding

Broch and post-broch settlement (see Fig 46, p 111)

NB 103 351 A short season of excavation in August 1993, concentrated on the clarification of the post-broch, pre-Pictish period occupation within the interior of the derelict broch (for an account of the Pictish-period occupation, see I Armit (ed), *Beyond the Brochs* (Edinburgh, 1990), 94–106).

The immediately pre-Pictish phase of settlement was represented by a series of small, cellular buildings, characterised by walls which combined horizontal, dry-stone coursing with substantial edge-set slabs and by corbelled roofs, the collapsed remains of which could initially be mistaken for the remains of severely slumped walls. The principal building of this group was evidently multi-cellular, and may originally have been shamrock-shaped in its layout. Two cells of this building survived with well-defined walls. The remaining cell or cells have yet to be satisfactorily defined by excavation, though an adjoining length of walling suggests that the SW cells of the shamrock may have re-used the surviving perimeter cells of an earlier wheelhouse in a similar manner to that of the post-wheelhouse occupation at Cnip (Armit, *op cit*, 94–5). Within the shamrock, a central hearth was defined by small, edge-set slabs, and bedded in the floor of its two main cells were four fragments of disc querns, evidently re-used from an earlier occupation. To the W of this principal structure was a simpler cellular building abutting the inner broch wall, while to the NW and E, two further possible cells require further excavation. The N and NE sector of the interior in this phase of occupation was filled with a dense deposit of shell-midden.

The other principal post-broch structure was a substantial stone-built roundhouse, the coursed walling of which had been recognised in 1989 immediately inside the inner broch wall around its south-eastern and south-western sectors. The continuation of this wall has now been located at several points around the northern half of the broch interior, gaps in its circuit being the result of the intrusive construction of the subsequent cellular buildings. A crucial discovery in 1993, however, was of a radial pier projecting inwards from this

wall adjacent to the former broch entrance on the E, confirming the identification of this structure as a post-broch wheelhouse.

Between the wheelhouse occupation and the phase of cellular buildings, an intermediate structural phase appears to be represented by a short arc of walling within the NE sector of the interior, which was truncated at its southern end by the phase of cellular building, and at its northern end terminates at a butt-end, which may have formed one side of an entrance. Clarification of the plan of this putative smaller roundhouse may be hampered by the extent of subsequent re-building in later phases.

Finally, at several points around the broch scarcement, sizeable vertical slabs have been revealed, which are too regular in their disposition to be regarded as tumbled or displaced. If they belonged to a single structural feature, then they should be post-broch, since three on the NE side block the entrance from the interior into gallery 5, but pre-wheelhouse, given the location of several behind the wheelhouse wall in the SW quadrant. Others occur elsewhere around the scarcement edge, where later re-building has not removed them. The purpose of this structural feature remains at present uncertain.

If the relative structural sequence seems clear enough, absolute dates are more difficult to assign at present. In conjunction with other sites in the immediate vicinity, there seems to be a fair prospect in due course of establishing a usable ceramic sequence, but at present the structures uncovered in 1993 can only be attributed tentatively to the first half of the first millennium AD.

Several cores taken by Mr M Cressey in broch galleries 1 and 5 established that the bedrock on which the broch was founded lies variously between 2m and 2.5m beneath the surviving capstones of the ground floor galleries. Further analysis of the cores is in progress. Sponsor: University of Edinburgh, Department of Archaeology.

Traigh Bosta, Great Bernera (Uig parish) M R Curtis, G R Curtis

Walled structures at site of settlement

NB 1373 4010 About six stone buildings have been exposed over a length of 30m in an eroding sand dune face, which lies between exposed rock to the N, a stream estuary to the S and Bosta Cemetery to the E. The location is marked 'Settlement, site of' on the OS 1:10,000 map.


Severe erosion occurred during the storm force winds and exceptionally high tides of January 1993, which eroded at least 1m of dune face and lowered the beach level by approximately 1m. Further rapid erosion of the steep face will occur due to wind, cattle, rain and high tides.

The total vertical height of the eroding face of the dune varies from 2m to 5m. There is a considerable quantity of tumble stone on the beach below and about 0.5m to 1m of clean sand overburden above the walls.

In cross section most of the walls are over 1m thick, and are faced with stones and infilled with homogeneous sand. They stand in or on dark brown sand occupation deposits.

Finds include pottery (160 rims and 50 bases), Beaker pottery, fish and animal bone (some with cuts), antler, shells, worked bone tools, fragments of up to 3 combs, and a lead weight. In addition there is a spread of similar stones and finds across the adjacent beach. The finds do not appear to establish the date or dates of this settlement. Most of it is likely to be pre-Viking, and it may be noted that there is a complete absence of copper.

A report, drawings and finds list have been provided to Historic Scotland. Finds and photographs are currently with the authors.

Sponsors: HS , Outer Hebrides Archaeology.

Cnoc an Tursa (Uig parish)


G M Coles

Excavation

NB 213 329 A flat platform below five large natural boulders to the S of Callanish I and immediately outside the Historic Scotland

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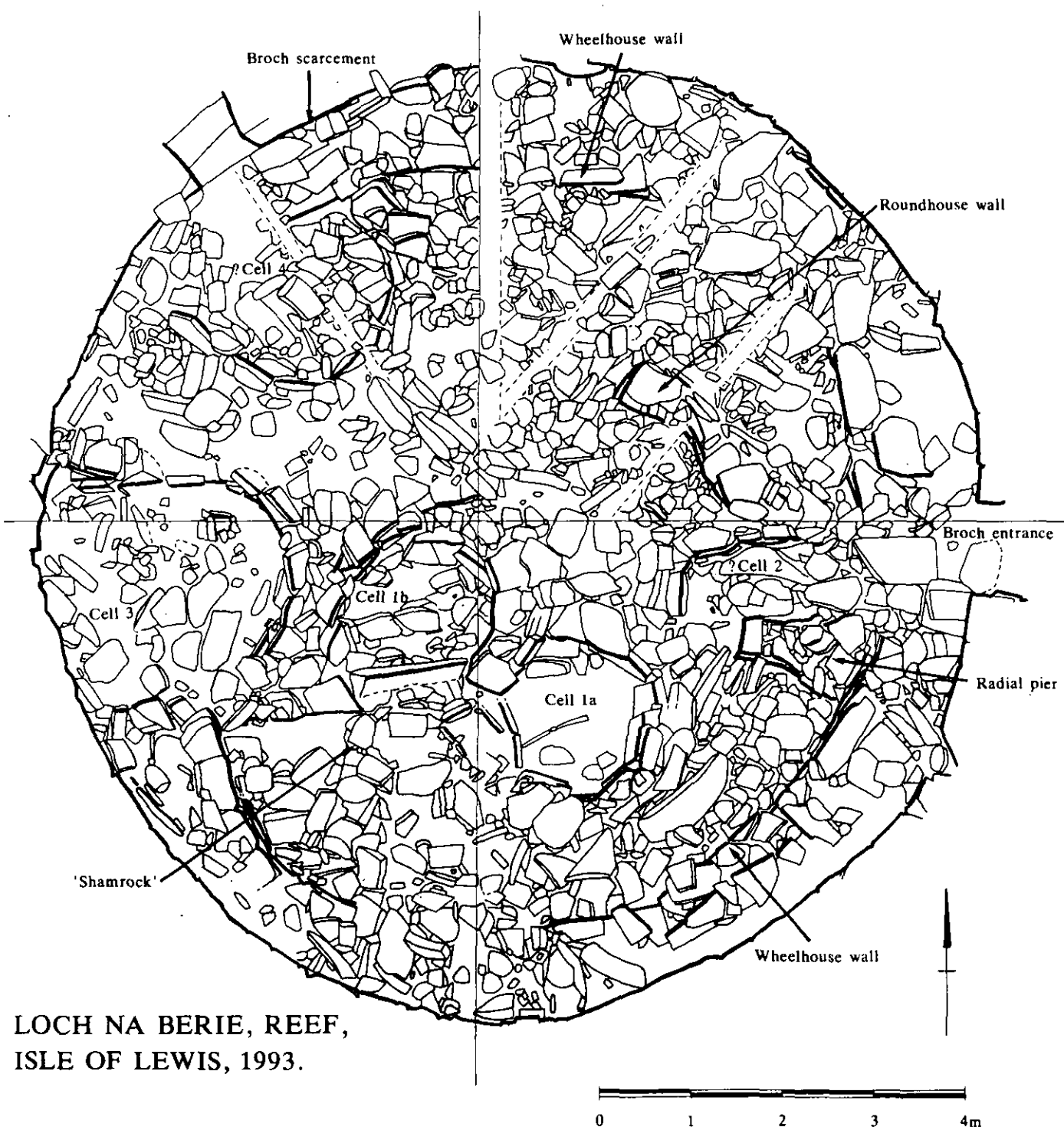
protected area was investigated by excavation of an 'L'-shaped 2m by 10m by 10m trial trench. Two large pits (or ditch terminals?) were partially exposed at the N end of the trial trench. Immediately to the S of these pits lay a setting of four post-sockets in a shallow arc. On the E side of the site a shallow ditch running N to S and containing worked flint was discovered. Silting or backfilling of this ditch appears to have been followed by the erection of at least two phases of upright posts, the sockets of which cut through the ditch-fill into the underlying drift deposits. A spread of ash and charcoal was found to the E of these features. To the SW of the area bounded by the ditch and post-pit features a number of isolated post sockets were found. Further excavation is planned.

Sponsors: University of Edinburgh, HS 

Callanish Farm (Uig parish)

Field survey and trial excavation

NB 214 328 (centred) A programme of field survey and excavation was carried out in preparation for development of a visitor centre for the Callanish Stone Circle. Survey revealed the remains of pre-clearance 18th-century crofting settlement overlying earlier land boundaries and field systems of post-medieval age. Trial excavation of a possible black house structure produced few finds. Test pitting was carried out over an area 150m by 200m in the immediate development area and yielded several potentially Neolithic finds, including invasively flaked points, none however were in primary contexts. It was concluded that the shallow soil depth coupled with intensive crofting activity in the 18th/19th century appears to have



LOCH NA BERIE, REEF,
ISLE OF LEWIS, 1993.

Fig 46. Loch na Berie. Plan: post-broch, pre-Pictish occupation.

WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

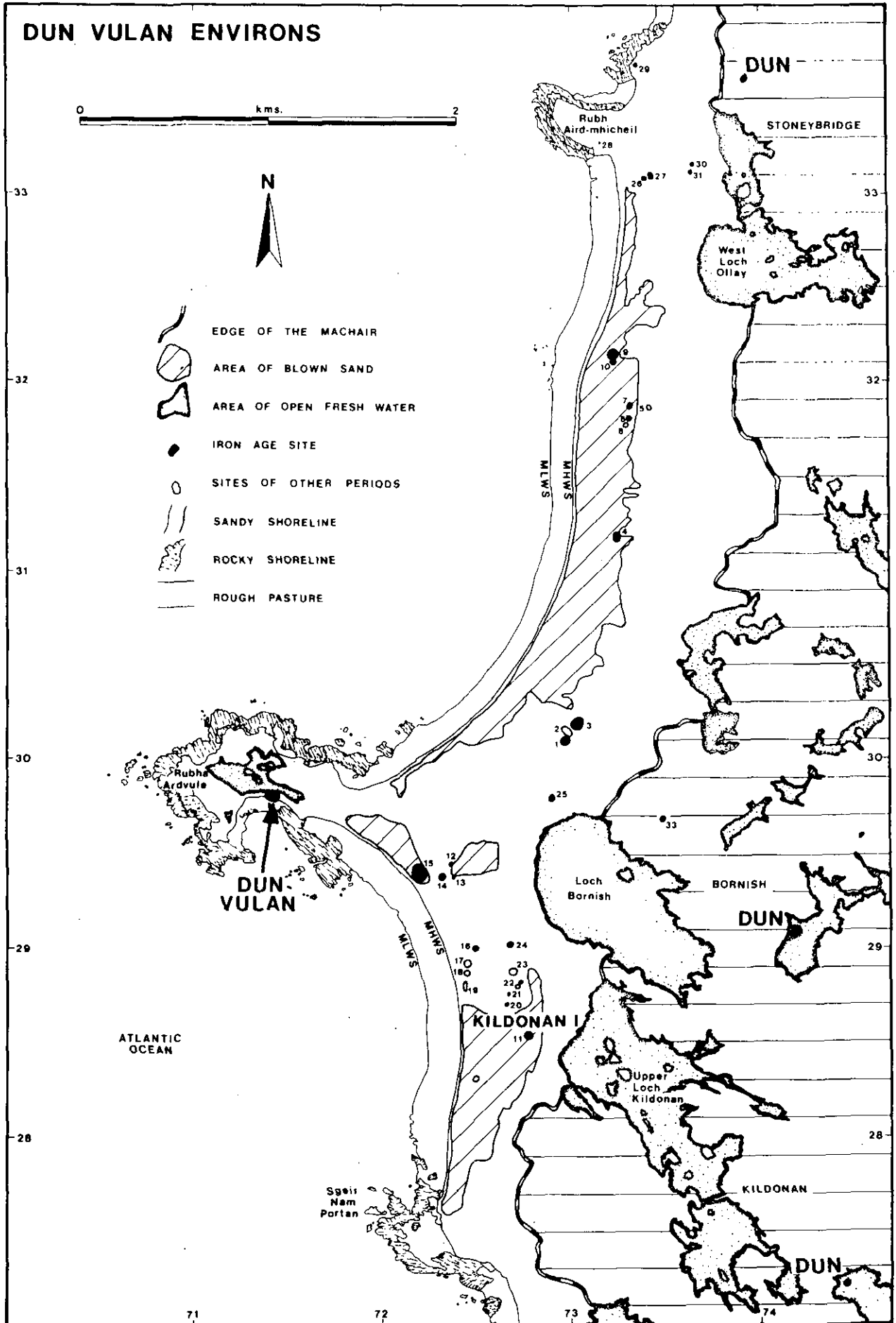


Fig 47. Dun Vulan.

WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

removed any traces of Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement from this area. Survey of the outlying farm land is in progress.

Sponsors: University of Edinburgh, HS [4].

Baleshare, North Uist (N Uist parish)

I Armit

Cist and middens

NF 776 615 Small-scale salvage excavation of a cist burial, together with an assessment of coastal erosion was carried out on the previously excavated site of A'Cheardach Ruadh. Tidal erosion has removed approximately 7m to 8m of the beach-front in the past 10 years and continues to expose cultivated soils and midden associated with the previously excavated prehistoric structures. Cut into the upper part of these deposits was a long cist containing an extended inhumation.

The cist was overlain by stained sand with indistinct layer boundaries, over a buried soil of dark-brown sand, some 0.05m deep. This latter soil extended unbroken over the cist, separated from it by a thin layer of stained, grey-brown sand, indicating that the cist was roofed originally at ground level. The cist was cut directly into the top of layers rich in peat ash and other indicators of domestic midden. Less than half of the cist survived, the remainder having fallen onto the beach. The surviving structure indicated that the cist had been in excess of 1.3m in length, with a width at the surviving end of 0.5m, and a depth of 0.4m. It was lined with side slabs of local gneiss and capped with lintels of the same material. Two lintels survived of which the one nearest the erosion face had partially slipped, crushing and wedging the upper rib cage of the skeleton.

The skeletal material appears to represent the remains of an extended inhumation aligned from NNW (the head) to SSE. Two cattle teeth were found in the area of the neck and shoulders of the skeleton. These were the only non-human skeletal material in the burial and appear to have been deliberately placed. The burial is most likely to be Later Iron Age in date.

Sponsor: HS [4].

Kirkidale, Loch Eynort (S Uist parish)

J Moreland

Early modern

NF 800 265 Excavation of an 18th-century and 19th-century structure was completed in June 1993. The results of the excavation

suggest that the structure was part of a farmstead in the lower part of Kirkidale. The eastern end of the structure was paved with Stuley slate. Two quern stones were set into the floor. They appear not to be *in situ*. A small drain ran from the western end of the structure and exited about mid-way along the northern wall. The structure may be one of two buildings shown on the 1801 Bold map of the area. After abandonment the building was used as a temporary shelter. This is shown by several hearths above the abandonment layers. Several post holes, one c50cm in diameter and 30cm deep, were found cut into the bedrock below the structure and demonstrate some earlier activity on this site. The date of these features is unknown as no associated artefacts were found.

Sponsor: University of Sheffield.

Kirkidale, Loch Eynort (S Uist parish)

Neolithic/medieval?

NF 798 265 In June 1993 excavation continued of a series of sub-circular huts connected with a large oval enclosure, and a mound contained within the enclosure. A test pit excavated in 1992 produced a sherd of decorated Neolithic pottery. The area of excavation was expanded to 12m by 12m. Excavation showed that some of the huts contained hearths but little artefactual material. Occasional sherds of non-diagnostic pottery were found. These may be 'medieval' in date. Excavation of the mound revealed that it is likely to have been a substantial stone wall which collapsed to the W. On the eastern side of the wall a series of hearths were uncovered associated with pottery which is similar to that found elsewhere on the site this year. The date and nature of the site remain enigmatic but further excavation to the layers in which Neolithic pottery was found in 1992 should provide the answers.

Sponsor: University of Sheffield.

Dun Vulcan (S Uist parish)

M Parker Pearson

Broch and associated settlement (see Figs 47 and 48)

NF 7141 2982 This season work continued on the deposits under the modern beach outside the broch. A trench 60m by 8m was opened by machine. The large midden adjacent to the broch was excavated to its base. It provides a 2m-deep sequence of refuse deposits, probably deriving from inside the broch, ending in the

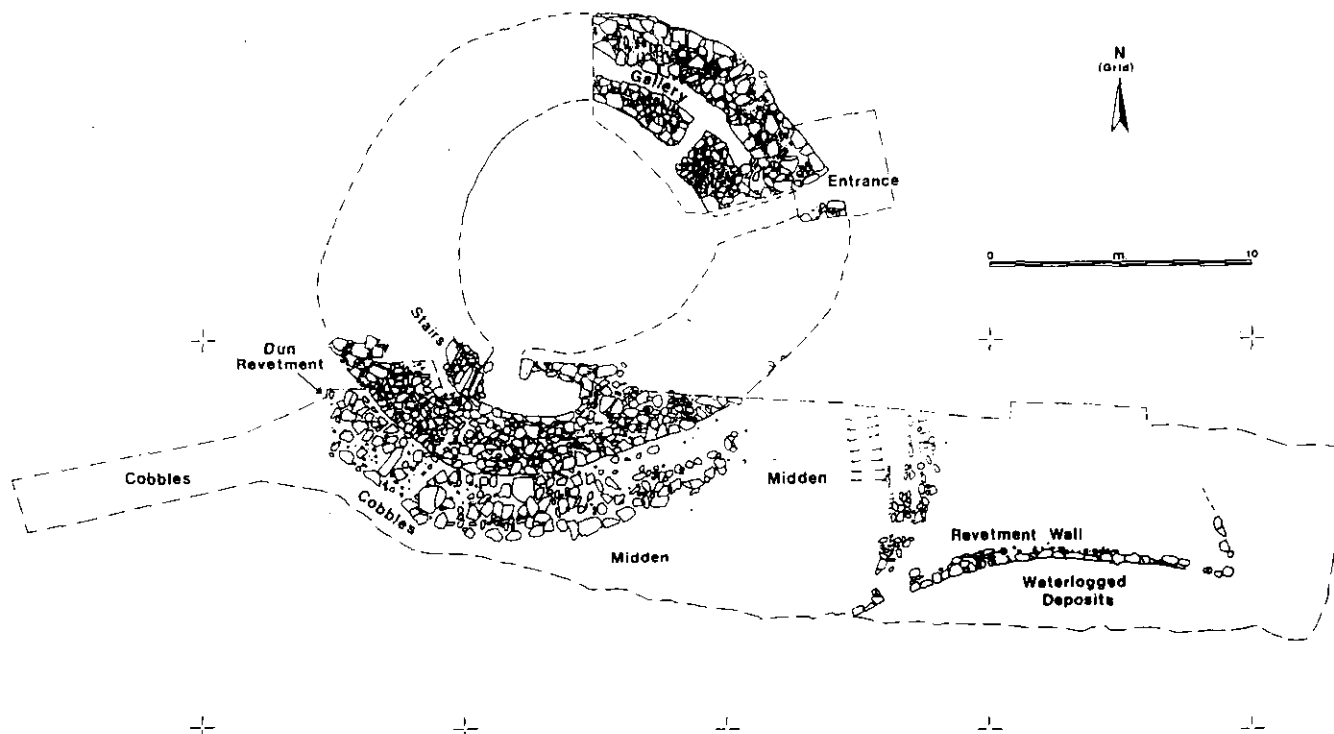



Fig 48. Dun Vulcan. Plan.

WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

1st century AD and probably beginning soon after the broch's construction. In front (E) of the broch is a large platform c20m by 30m in size and delineated by a low wall on its S and E sides. On the S side of this platform were constructed two rectangular stone buildings, the earliest around the 1st century AD and the second in the 2nd/3rd centuries AD. These were succeeded by a circular dwelling with hearth but were not themselves habitations. Each rectangular structure had a foundation trench (or 'drain') running under its threshold. The trench under the later rectangular building

contained half a human mandible. Overall, the deposits outside the broch provide a stratified sequence of long-term occupation spanning at least 500 years.

A pilot field survey in the 7 square kilometres around the broch revealed the presences of thirty-two archaeological sites, most of them hitherto unknown. Those of Iron Age date, contemporary with occupation at the broch, include large settlement mounds which are spaced approximately 1km apart.

Sponsor: HS 

NATIONAL SURVEYS

This is the first brief report in this category to be included in *DES*. It is hoped that others will be made available for forthcoming compilations.

National Committee on Carved Stones,
c/o Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,
Royal Museum of Scotland,
Queen Street,
Edinburgh EH2 1JD

Initiated by Historic Scotland, this Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of John Higgitt (Department of Fine Art, University of Edinburgh) with representatives from Historic Scotland (Richard Fawcett and Ingvál Maxwell), the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (Ian Fisher and Graham Ritchie), Association of Regional Archaeologists (Lorna Main), Council for Scottish Archaeology (Tom Gray), National Museums of Scotland (Michael Spearman), Scottish Museums Council (Timothy Ambrose), and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (Anna Ritchie).

The Committee is concerned with the care, recording and protection of carved stones in Scotland, and its aim is to assess the problems involved and to seek solutions. All carved stones from all periods are included, from early prehistoric cupmarks to the architectural sculpture and fragments and tombstones of recent centuries. The Committee hopes to raise public awareness of the vulnerable nature of carved stones and, in particular, of the undesirable effects of rubbing them.

Information about stones at risk and stones already in a state of advanced deterioration will be welcomed, and the Committee will be pleased to offer advice. The Committee would also be very interested to hear about any projects, proposed or under way, for recording carved stones. Annual reports on casework will be included in *DES*, and an information leaflet is in preparation.

**ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL
MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND**
(INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND)

General Introduction

This year's DES report of RCAHMS activity follows the pattern established in 1992, as a consequence of the decision to issue the Commission's own series of annual reviews, *Monuments on Record*; the second number of the latter appeared in October 1993, to be used almost immediately as a guiding document to those attending the first meeting of the RCAHMS Users' Panel. It is intended that this Consultative Group will bring together each year representatives from a wide range of national, local and professional bodies requiring access to the facilities provided by the Royal Commission; its inauguration forms yet another step in RCAHMS's commitment to the improvement of customer-services, by enhancing public awareness of its operations and offering the opportunity to comment on the relevance of those operations to individual needs.

An additional facility, of particular relevance to a wide variety of customers, recently committed to the care of the NMRS, is the collection of vertical photographs formerly housed in New St Andrew's House (see below); the advantages of this translocation, which makes NMRS the largest repository of air photographs (vertical and oblique) in Scotland, have already been confirmed by customer use.

Another significant event of 1992-93, which served the same purpose of enhancing public interest in the national Man-made heritage, was the first Crichton Lang Measured Drawing Competition. Generously sponsored by Mr Crichton Lang, through McAlpine Lang Developments, the Competition is designed to attain two objectives: (a) to promote the art of the measured drawing and

sketching of Scotland's built environment; and (b) to attract measured drawings of quality to the National Monuments Record of Scotland. Prizes of between £50 and £1000 are to be awarded annually in two sections, distinguished by the age of the entrant, and the competition is planned initially to run for five years. The leading prize-winners of 1993 were Ms Julie Cornish of Edinburgh in the senior section, and Mr Colin Macinnes of Glenurquhart in the junior. Entries for the 1994 Competition should be received before 1 August 1994; for further information on this, or other matters, including the *Annual Review*, application should be made to the Secretary, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9NX.

ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This year has been an extremely busy one for the NAS. Fieldwork has continued in Eastern Dumfriesshire, two special surveys have been undertaken on behalf of the National Museum of Scotland, and a programme of Ordnance Survey map revision has been undertaken in southern Scotland. In addition, the volume covering SE Perth was completed in August and is expected to be published in the spring of 1994.

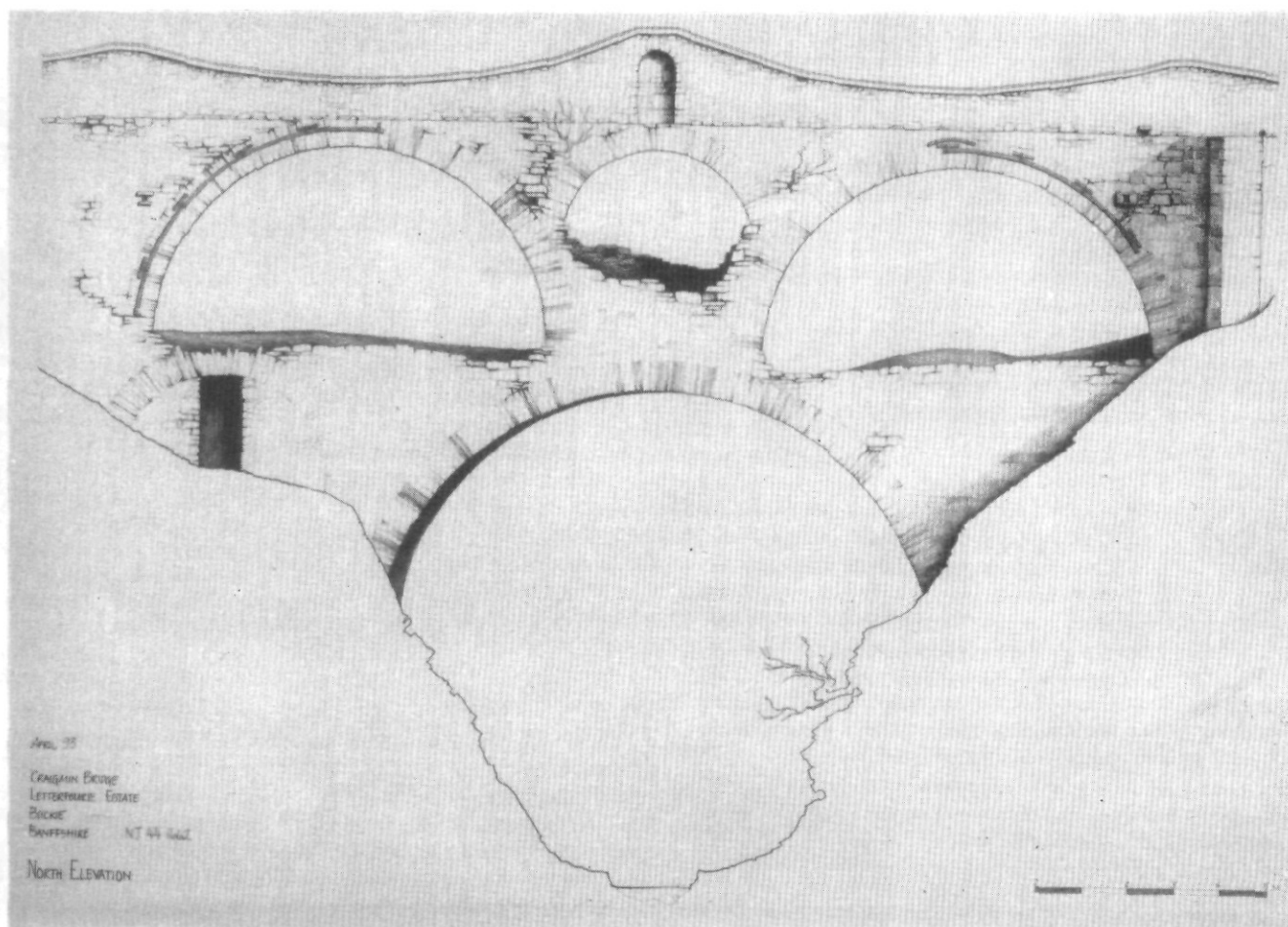


Fig 49. The winning entry in the senior section of the Crichton Lang Measured Drawing Competition 1993: the N elevation of Craigmin Bridge, Buckie, Banffshire (NJ 441 662) by Julie Cornish (RCAHMS).



Fig 50. National Archaeological Survey: Graveslab discovered at Wauchope, Eastern Dumfriesshire, 13th–14th century (RCAHMS).

Eastern Dumfriesshire

Fieldwork in Eastern Dumfriesshire (previously referred to as Annandale and Eskdale) has continued on a number of fronts, each of which has produced surprising and, at times, spectacular results.

Large-scale surveys of complex timber-built settlements at Gibb's Hill and Cleuchfoot have revealed a hitherto unsuspected amount of morphological and chronological information complementing the detail gleaned from a series of enclosed settlements and forts, including Castle O'er, Eskdale, which was also recorded this year. The programme of medieval survey in Eskdale was completed with the mapping survey of the pre-Improvement cultivated landscape at Bailiehill, where there is good evidence for successive phases of land-use.

An important piece of prospective fieldwork has also been conducted on the hill country to the south and west of the detailed

survey areas, aimed at infilling a major gap in the distributions of the monuments in this part of Dumfriesshire. Of particular note are: the discovery of a double palisaded settlement on Kirkslight Hill (NY 220 904); the recognition of two further palisaded sites and two unenclosed settlements of ring-ditch houses; the identification of a number of plots of cord-rig cultivation; and the recording of several previously unrecorded scooped settlements. In addition, a host of burnt mounds, farmsteads, buildings and enclosures have been recorded for the first time.

A systematic examination of all the churches and burial-grounds in the southerly parishes of the District has also been carried out, producing a staggering collection of unrecorded sculptured stones. Most spectacular are the two Anglian cross-shaft fragments recovered from Hoddam and Luce, but of no less significance are the hogbacks and coped gravestones recognised at Dornock, Gretna and Corrie, four Romanesque capitals discovered at Dornock, and numerous medieval graveslabs and architectural fragments found at other sites. At several burial-grounds the position of the medieval church has now been positively identified.



Fig 51. National Archaeological Survey: Fragment of Anglian cross-shaft from Hoddam, in Eastern Dumfriesshire, 8th century (RCAHMS).

Mineral extraction of post-medieval date has also figured in the fieldwork programme. A survey of the antimony mine at Glenshanna Burn was completed together with an assesment, from documentary sources and field survey, of the original extent and surviving remains of the Canonbie coalfield.

Special Surveys

The two special surveys carried out have dealt with contrasting landscapes. In May, a survey of the flint-mining site at the Den of Boddam in Buchan was undertaken at the request of Alan Saville of the National Museum of Scotland. The whole site, comprising about 450 individual quarry-pits over an area of about 8ha, was mapped

by EDM, and a detailed survey at a scale of 1:500 of part of the site revealed clear evidence for the development of the pattern of extraction. Reconnaissance in the surrounding area also led to the identification of two unrecorded promontory forts on the coast south of Peterhead.

In September, a survey of the environs of Loch Finlaggan, Islay, was undertaken on behalf of David Caldwell of the National Museum of Scotland, who is currently carrying out a programme of excavation on an island site in the loch. An extensive landscape of field-banks, cultivation remains and mining remains was mapped, the only prehistoric monument to be discovered being a single burnt mound.

Ordnance Survey Revision

Following a lull in OS map revision fieldwork in 1992, a major effort in 1993 saw fieldwork carried out in Dumfries and Galloway Region and in Borders Region, in conjunction with staff of the NMRS. In total, 11 map sheets (275sq km) were completed and about 160 sites were visited, of which 18 were new discoveries.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Reconnaissance

As all readers will no doubt remember, the summer of 1993 was the dullest, coolest and most unsettled of recent years. May produced the highest rainfall for that month yet recorded at Edinburgh, and, although this record was fortunately not equalled in the following months, the rainfall remained at or above normal, until, belatedly in August, it dipped below the monthly average. These wet conditions were unfavourable to the formation of cropmarks, which require dry weather in late spring and summer in order to create the necessary crop stress. The surprising fact about this summer was that the season was as productive as it proved to be. In addition to the unfavourable conditions with regard to cropmark formation, the immediate cause of the all-prevailing dullness was low cloud – so low that, for a large proportion of June and July, it prevented flying, or at least the ability to see the ground, if a plane were in the air. Only 7 hours were flown in June and 18 in July, contrasting with the



Fig 52. Aerial Photographic Survey: Castle Dykes, Berwickshire District, Borders Region, NT 772 623; the site of promontory forts levelled by 19th-century agricultural improvements (RCAHMS).

25 and 60 of June and July 1992, when the weather, though hardly spectacular, permitted regular reconnaissance. August, however, did produce suitable conditions for 15 flights, totalling 39 hours in the air, flying later in the month than is normally productive, since, in general, the crops were harvested later than usual. A particularly regrettable consequence of the poor flying weather was the limited opportunity to survey the west and the north. The summer months yielded some 420 sites. The proportion of previously recorded material to new sites has been maintained at about 30%; there is a bias in favour of larger types of site. The season has produced its share of particularly interesting features, among which may be mentioned the extending of the series of pit-alignments adjacent to forts and settlements around the fringes of the Lammemuir, suggesting both an intensive and extensive system of land management. The identification of major new features in the ceremonial landscape at Balnaguard, not far from the confluence of the River Tay and the River Tummel. The identification of new forts and settlements was mainly confined to the eastern part of the country. The promontory fort at Castle Dykes on the south side of Dunglas Dean, Borders Region, not visible since its demolition earlier this century, was recorded along with a smaller, previously unknown, promontory fort.

Reconnaissance in the first half of the year also suffered from unfavourable weather conditions, with periods of high winds alternating with calmer intervals which were accompanied by extensive cloud or poor visibility and lasted for weeks at a time. The aerial survey of the Mar Lodge Estate was completed in March, and further reconnaissance was carried out in the Commission's ground survey areas of Braes of Doune and Strathbraan, where extensive areas of prehistoric and pre-improvement settlements were photographed, with a flight over Bute in support of the work of the local society.

Sponsored Flying

Despite the poor weather of 1993 (which was not, however, evenly distributed across Scotland) the funds allocated for independent reconnaissance through the Scottish Archaeological Air Photography Committee were taken up by 6 operators. The additional regional cover which this sponsorship has helped procure, amounting to more than 38 hours up to mid-November, has been directed at Borders, Central Dumfries and Galloway, Fife, Strathclyde, Tayside, and most successfully in 1993 in Grampian Region.

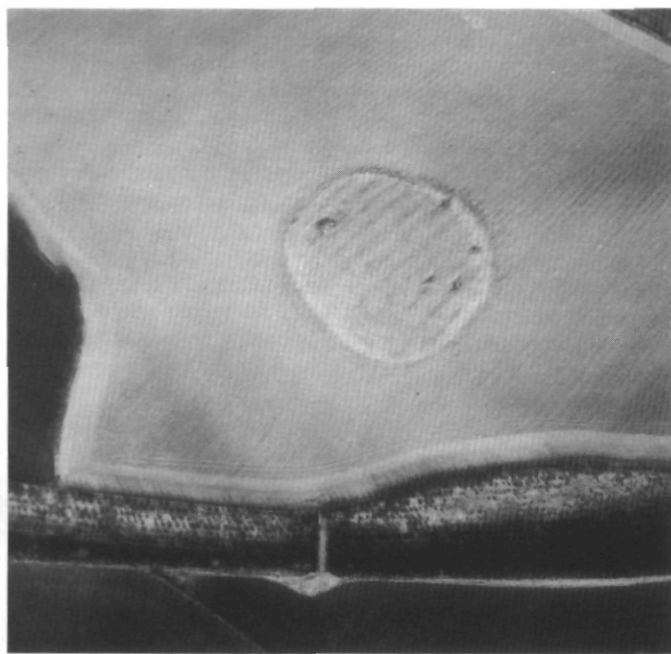


Fig 53. Aerial Photographic Survey: Mainhill, Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region, NT 772 627; soilmark revealing site of previously unknown settlement (RCAHMS).

AFFORESTABLE LAND SURVEY

The first part of this summary report gives a brief outline, Region by Region, of RCAHMS work relating to the strategic survey of selected areas of Scotland likely to be at risk from afforestation. It is followed by more detailed accounts of two quite different subjects of recording in Upper Strathnairn, Highland Region, which aptly illustrate the wide range of monument types likely to be encountered in this form of survey.

Survey Areas

Borders

Southdean: the survey data have now been accessed by the NMRS and a Report on the area is in an advanced stage of preparation.

Central

Braes of Doune: the survey data have now been accessed by the NMRS and a Report on the area is in preparation.

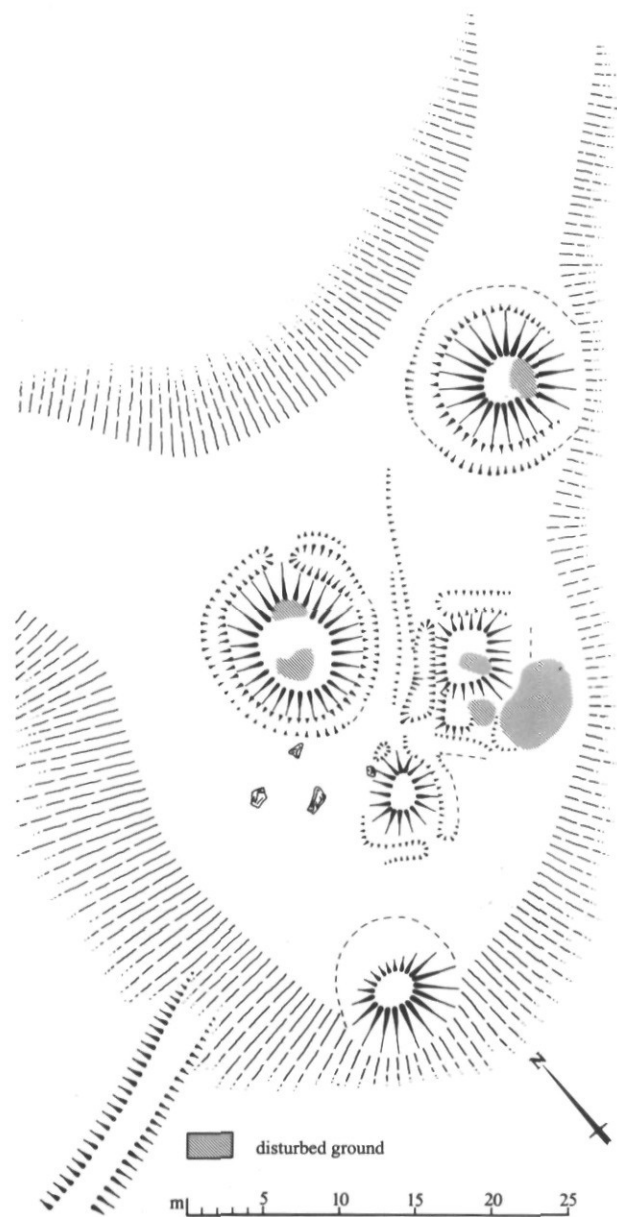


Fig 54 Afforestation Land Survey: Brin School, Daviot and Dunlichty, Inverness (NH 663 289); ditched barrow cemetery (RCAHMS).

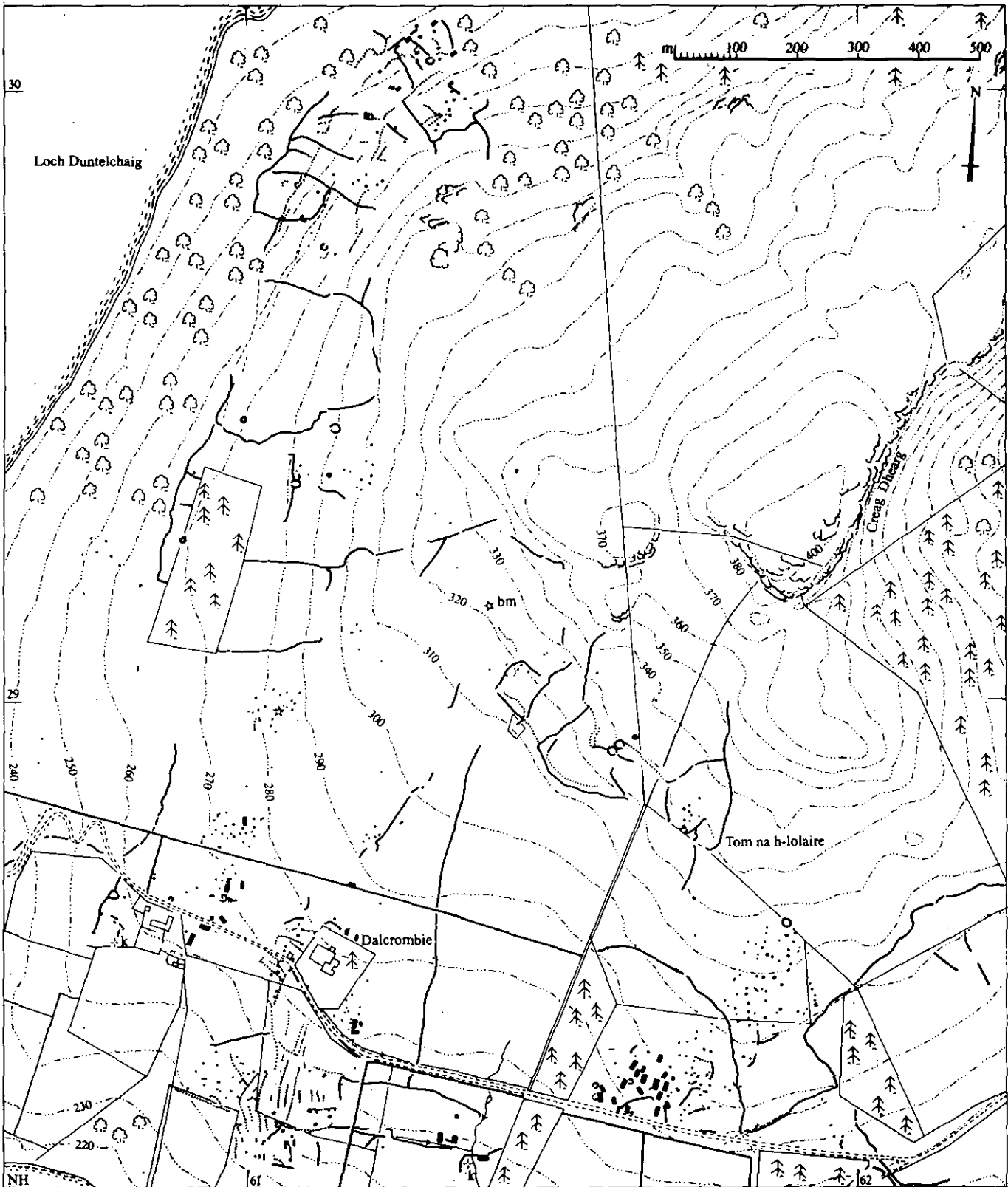


Fig 55. Afforestation Land Survey: Dalcrombie. Daviot and Dunlichity. Inverness (NH 61 29); archaeological landscape (RCAHMS).

Dumfries and Galloway

Dalmacallan: the survey data have now been accessed by the NMRS and a Report on the area is in an advanced stage of preparation.

Fife

Cleish: the survey data has been prepared for transfer to the NMRS.

Grampian

Mar Lodge Estate: the survey of the estate was completed during the spring and early summer, and will be written up over the winter.

Highland

Kildonan: a Report on the work undertaken in 1991 is at the printers.

Upper Strathnairn: fieldwork has been completed and writing up will be completed during the winter (see illustrations).

Watermish, Skye: the Report on this area was published in April (copies are available from the Commission).

Strathclyde

Central Scotland Woodland: fieldwork has continued in the core of the area and a desk-based survey has been undertaken over the remainder of the designated woodland.

Tayside

Strathbraan: fieldwork is nearing completion and will be written up early in 1994.

Site Surveys in Upper Strathnairn, Inverness

Brin School, ditched barrow cemetery NH 663 289

This group of ditched barrows, situated on a low gravel ridge overlooking the east bank of the River Nairn, was discovered by R Gourlay (Highland Regional Archaeologist) and planned as a part of ALS's survey of Upper Strathnairn. The site has suffered considerable disturbance; nevertheless, at least five barrows can be identified. Four are oval or subcircular, while the fifth is rectangular. The latter is much disturbed, but it may comprise two contiguous square mounds, that to the NE being the later. All but one of the barrows have traces of surrounding ditches; the ditch around the rectangular barrow is interrupted by causeways at three of its corners, and those around at least two of the oval mounds are also broken by causeways. The barrows closely resemble the Early Historic cemeteries at White Bridge and Garbeg which lie on either side of Loch Ness not far distant from Brin School.

Dalcrombie, archaeological landscape NH 61 29

During the ALS survey of Upper Strathnairn the opportunity was taken to map a remarkable multiperiod archaeological landscape which straddles the ridge between Loch Duntelchaig and Loch Ruthven. The southern part of the area illustrated is dominated by the remains of medieval and later settlement and agriculture. The parallel banks to the south of Dalcrombie form part of a rig system, the greater part of which has been removed by post-Improvement fields. Four groups of rectangular and subrectangular buildings illustrate the diversity in the remains of the post-prehistoric settlement types, e.g. the cluster of buildings to the east of Dalcrombie may be an early form of township, which contrast with the types of buildings known to have been occupied in the 18th–19th centuries, and at the north of the illustrated area there are subrectangular shielings, possibly associated with the settlements to the south.

Beyond the rectangular buildings, which lie within the high-tide mark of medieval and later settlements, there is a remarkable suite of prehistoric settlement remains. These comprise scatters of field-clearance cairns, hut circles, and at least two types of enclosure, both identified within banks which run for up to 600m. The smaller

enclosures, or fields, contain lynchets up to 1.5m in height and appear to have served as arable plots, while the larger enclosures, which divide up the ground between the smaller fields, may have been stock compounds. The relationship of the enclosures to the hut-circles is not always clear, but at Tom na h-Tolaire the two appear to be contemporary. A single burnt mound was found (bm on plan) as well as a Bronze Age burial cairn.

ARCHAEOLOGY RECORD

It has been a rich and varied year for accessions to the Archaeology Record with material ranging from nineteenth century archaeological work through to the most recent surveys and excavations. The most important accession has been the collection of aerial photographs, both vertical and oblique at various scales, that was formerly the Air Photographs Unit in Scottish Office. Ranging in date from 1946 to 1989 the photographs are of considerable value to archaeological and historical researchers, amongst many others, and illustrate the changes and developments in the Scottish landscape since the end of the war. Researchers are welcome to consult the collection, which is housed in a separate public area within John Sinclair House, but due to pressure of use, it is necessary at present to make an appointment (telephone 031-662-1456 Extn 231).

Following computerisation of the archaeology record cards, a project to upgrade the bibliographic data was completed earlier this year, making available to the public details of bibliographic references for each recorded site in Scotland.

The Field Liaison Section has been involved in archiving field surveys from the three field sections (APS, ALS and NAS) throughout the year. Various surveys, notably the Afforestation Land Surveys of Nithsdale, Southdean, Braes of Doune are now available for public consultation in the NMRS, plus much of the National Archaeological Survey from Annandale/Eskdale/ and SE Perth. The section has been involved in the Central Scottish Woodland project in creating a pre-survey database of industrial sites.

Work has continued on the supply of Antiquity Models for the Ordnance Survey from such field surveys for future publication on maps. Additional work for the Ordnance Survey included a special 1:2500 Antiquity Model of the White Caterthun (Angus). Print-outs of RCAHMS field surveys from the Oracle database were supplied to several regional archaeologists over the year.

The section now includes an Industrial Liaison post to assist in archiving industrial material from both the Archaeology and Buildings sections.

PRINCIPAL ACCESSIONS October 1992 – September 1993

Scotland in General

Aerial photograph contact prints and enlargements taken by the Ordnance Survey. (Ordnance Survey)

Unedited version of *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1992. (Dr C E Batey)

A collection of aerial photographs, both vertical and oblique, formerly the Scottish Office Air Photographs Unit, 1941–1989. (Scottish Office)

Historic Scotland Corporate Plan 1992–95; Historic Scotland Annual Report 1991–1992; Report of meetings of the Council of Europe Group of Specialists on Heritage Landscapes and Sites at Cologne, May 1992 and Stockholm, September 1992 by Dr D J Breeze; colour slides of Historic Scotland display boards and guide books. (Dr D J Breeze, Historic Scotland)

Research notes and drawings for logboat study by Mrs E Grant, University of Edinburgh, late 1940's–50's. Annotated photocopy of

undergraduate thesis on the logboats of Scotland, presented at University College, Cardiff by the late Miss Denny Edwards. Photocopy of first draft of text of 'The Logboats of Scotland, with notes on related artefact types' by R J Mowat, 1991. (Mr R J Mowat)
Black and white prints of various carved stones in Scotland by T E Gray, 1992. (Mr T E Gray)

A collection of aerial photographs taken by Meridian and the RAF. (RCHME)

Offprint: 'The Bush Barrow gold lozenge: a solar and lunar calendar for Stonehenge?' by A S Thom from *Archaeoastronomy in the 1990s* edited by C L N Ruggles. (Dr A S Thom)

Black and white photograph showing a group of people, including Stuart Piggott. (Miss A S Henshall)

Publication drawings and photographs from 'Old harbours in northern and western Scotland' by A Graham and J Gordon, published in *Proc Soc Antiq Scot* 117 (1987). (Mr I A G Shepherd)

Black and white and colour negatives of flights by Clyde Surveys. (Mr W A S Clark, Mason Land Surveys Ltd)

Black and white and colour photographs and negatives of sites throughout Scotland taken by G J Barclay during the course of his

duties as Inspector of Ancient Monuments. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Black and white photographs of various sites in Scotland. (Dr C E Batey, Glasgow Art Galleries and Museums)

BORDERS REGION

Catalogue of aerial photographs of sites in Borders Region, by J Dent, Borders Regional Council, 1991-92. (Mr J Dent, Borders Region)

Berwick District

Aerial photographic negatives of the route between Newcastle and Edinburgh commissioned by Lothian Region Highways Department from Geonex, 1991. (Mr R Brown, Lothian Region)

Offprint 'The Imported Pottery from Fast Castle, near Dunbar, Scotland' by G Haggarty and S Jennings from *Medieval Ceramics* 16 (1992), 45-54. (Mr G Haggarty)



Fig 56. NMRS Archaeology Record: vertical air photograph of fort and cultivation remains on Blyth Hill, Tweeddale District, Borders Region (NT 124 457), (RCAHMS).

Ettrick and Lauderdale District

Archive from a trial excavation at Priorwood Gardens, Melrose, Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited, including report, black and white photographs and negatives, colour slides, context sheets, and drawings, 1992. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Roxburgh District

Report of an archaeological assessment of the proposed upgrading of the A7 trunk road at Teviothead, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, for ASH Consulting Group by GUARD, 1993. Report by J A Atkinson. (Mr J A Atkinson GUARD)

Report of archaeological investigations at Dere Street, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, at the site of a new outfall for Jedburgh Sewage Treatment Works for Borders Regional Council by A Dunwell and R Strachan, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

Black and white photographs of a carved stone at Denholm, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, 1905. (Dr J N G Ritchie)

Colour slides of the excavation at Jedburgh Friary, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, 1983-5, by P Dixon. On loan for copying. (Dr P Dixon)



Fig 57. NMRS Archaeology Record: incised stone discovered in the vicinity of Denholm (NT 51 NE), Roxburgh District, Borders Region (RCAHMS).

CENTRAL REGION

Falkirk District

Report of archaeological monitoring of alterations to a ski slope beside the Antonine Wall, Polmonthill, Grangemouth, Falkirk District, Central Region, commissioned by Leisure Services Department, Falkirk District Council, by Centre for Field Archaeology, 1993. Report by A Dunwell. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

Archives from excavations and surveys by Scotia Archaeology Limited, at Blackness Castle, Falkirk District, Central Region, including report, colour slides, black and white photographs, negatives and drawing, 1992; and Kinneil House, Falkirk District, Central Region, including report, site book, black and white prints, 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Report of excavations at 14 Hodge Street, Falkirk, Falkirk District, Central Region, by G B Bailey, 1993. (Mr G B Bailey)

Stirling District

Site reports with illustrations of cup marks and ring marks discovered at various sites throughout Scotland, including Menteith, Stirling District, Central Region, by K Naddair. (Mr K Naddair)

Offprint of 'The pottery industry at Throsk, Stirlingshire, in the 17th and early 18th century' by D H Caldwell and V E Dean, from Post-medieval Archaeology, Vol 26, 1992. (Dr D H Caldwell and Mrs V E Dean)

Report of post-ploughing survey at Braes of Greenock, Callander, Stirling District, Central Region by T Neighbour and M Wilson, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992. (Dr W Finlayson, CFA)

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY REGION

Details and colour slides of sites photographed from the air in Dumfries and Galloway Region by H James, 1993. (Ms H James)

Annandale and Eskdale District

Report of an archaeological excavation of a Neolithic site at Beckton Farm, Lockerbie, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region for the Scottish Office Industry Department (roads), carried out by GUARD, 1992. Report by A Pollard. (Mr A Pollard, GUARD)

Reports - M74 Archaeological Survey, Phase Three, covering the stretch from Elvanfoot to Kirkpatrick Fleming, with assessments of the Kirkhill Mesolithic site (NY19SW) and a burnt mound at Muirhead, Lockerbie (NY18SW), Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by P Robins, GUARD, 1993. (Mr P Robins, GUARD)

Nithsdale District

Report of excavations at Ellisland Farm, Dumfries, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by J A Atkinson, I Banks and A J Pollard, Glasgow University Department of Archaeology, 1993. (Mr I Banks, Glasgow University)

Report of a short notice forestry survey at Dalswinton, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by D Alexander, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992. (Centre for Field Archaeology)

Wigtown District

Archive of excavation by O Owen, AOC, at Halfway House, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, including site record, photograph record with black and white prints and negatives, correspondence, general manuscripts, specialist reports, publication drawings, slides, plans and context, sample and find cards, 1989. (Mr J Barber, AOC Scotland Limited)

FIFE REGION

Colour slides of sites in Fife Region, including Inchcolm Abbey, Lochore, Seafeld, Wemyss Caves, Dairsie, Denbrae Mill, Fife Ness, Isle of May, Lomonds, St Monans, Kirkcaldy and area, Carden Tower, Strathmiglo and Collessie, Ballinbreich, Downlaw and Maiden, Lordscairmie and Denmuir, Largo area, Tulliallan and Kincardine, Dunfermline and area, St Andrews, Kingsbarns and Constantine's Cave, by P Yeoman, Fife Regional Council. (Mr P Yeoman, Fife Region)

Dunfermline District

Archive from excavation and survey by Scotia Archaeology Limited, at Dunfermline Abbey, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, including reports, site book, drawings, black and white photographs and negatives, 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Kirkcaldy District

Archive from the excavations at Balfarg Riding School, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region, by G J Barclay, Historic Scotland, 1983–5, including drawings, draft reports, final report, specialist reports, daybooks, black and white negatives and prints, colour slides, computer disks, sample cards, finds reports, specialists reports, finds cards and fiche section of final report. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Archive from excavation and survey by Scotia Archaeology Limited, at *Hollburn*, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region, including reports and drawing, 1991. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Report of archaeological geophysical survey and trial trenching at *Kiers Brae Old Burial Ground*, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region by Centre for Field Archaeology, 1993. (Centre for Field Archaeology)

North East Fife District

Archive from excavation and survey by Scotia Archaeology Limited, at *Balmerino Abbey*, North East Fife District, Fife Region, including report and black and white prints, 1990. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Report of archaeological geophysical survey and trial trenching at *Monimail Castle*, North East Fife District, Fife Region by Centre for Field Archaeology, 1993. (Centre for Field Archaeology)

Black and white prints of Dark Age sculpture throughout Scotland, including *Crail*, *Skeith Stone*, *Kilrenny*, *Abercrombie*, North East Fife District, Fife Region, by T E Gray, 1993. (Mr T E Gray)

Archive from watching brief at *Old Forgan Church*, Berry enclosure, North East Fife District, Fife Region, including report, notes, black and white negatives, colour slides, sketch plan and drawings by D Reed and A Barlow, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Preliminary report on the excavations at *Scotsraig Burn*, Tayport, September 1992, North East Fife District, Fife Region by Scottish Field School of Archaeology. (Scottish Field School)

Report on the archaeological excavations on the *Isle of May*, Fife, undertaken for Fife Regional Council, North East Fife District Council, Historic Scotland, and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, carried out by GUARD, 1993. Report by H James. (Ms H James, GUARD)

Correspondence from Historic Scotland file on *Leuchars*, long cist cemetery, North East Fife District, Fife Region, 1968. (Mr P J Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

Report of archaeological geophysical survey and trial trenching at *St Monans Salt Pans*, North East Fife District, Fife Region, by Centre for Field Archaeology, 1993. (Centre for Field Archaeology)

GRAMPIAN REGION

Updates to the Grampian Sites and Monuments Record for April to August, 1993. (Mrs M Greig, Grampian Region)

Details of Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys 1992 and 1993 flying programmes. (Mrs M Greig, Grampian Region)

Catalogue of archaeological aerial photographs, Grampian Region, by I A G Shepherd, Grampian Region, 1992. (Mr I A G Shepherd, Grampian Region)

City of Aberdeen District Report of archaeological assessment at *Moss-side farm*, City of Aberdeen District, Grampian Region, for W A Fairhurst & Partners, sponsored by R M C Properties Ltd, carried out by GUARD, 1993. Report by H Smith. (GUARD)

Copy of Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry for the standing stone at Dubford, City of Aberdeen District, Grampian Region, by G J Barclay, Historic Scotland, 1993. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Black and white limited edition photographic print of a stone at *Tyrebagger*, Dyce, City of Aberdeen District, Grampian Region by M Johnston, 1993. (Mr M Johnston)

Gordon District

Notes and sketch drawing showing stones discovered while lifting turf at the north-west and south-east corners of the guardianship area at *Loanhead of Daviot*, Gordon District, Grampian Region, by S Sim, Historic Scotland, 1974. (Dr D Pringle, Historic Scotland)

Black and white photographs of the distillery at *Benachie or Jericho*, Gordon District, Grampian Region, c 1890's and 1900's, and a family photograph of the Callander family, proprietor of distillery (son was J G Callander, archaeologist, member of RCAHMS staff and Director of National Museum). (Miss E Whitelaw)

Archive from the discovery and excavation of Pictish stones at *Tillytarmont*, Gordon District, Grampian Region, 1972 and 1974 by Dr A A Woodham, including black and white photographs, colour slides, correspondence and notes. (Mr N Curtis, Marischal Museum)

Report with amendments of a short notice forestry survey at *Dalrossach Hill*, Gordon District, Grampian Region by T Neighbour, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992/7. (Ms D Nelson, CFA)

Kincardine and Deeside District

Dyeline copies of drawings, black and white photographs and interim report from the excavations at *Peel of Lumphanan* by E Talbot, Grampian Region, Kincardine District, 1975. (Dr D Pringle, Historic Scotland)

Archive from excavation of *Capo Bomb Crater* by N Tavener, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, including photograph record and polaroids, site record, plans, negatives, contact prints, general manuscript file, excavation and publication correspondence, publication drafts, slides, aerial photographs, 1981. (Mr J Barber, AOC Scotland Limited)

Moray District

Archive from excavation and survey by Scotia Archaeology Limited, at *Balvenie Castle*, Moray District, Grampian Region, drawings, reports, black and white photographs and negatives, site book, 1990. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Colour slides and black and white photographs and negatives of the excavation at *Auchindoun Castle*, Moray District, Grampian Region, by J Wordsworth, 1984. (Mr R Welander, Historic Scotland)

Colour slides from the excavations at *Roman Camp Gate*, Moray District, Grampian Region, by G J Barclay, 1990. (Mr G J Barclay)

Colour negatives of *Kinloss Abbey*, Moray District, Grampian Region by R Kent, 1991. (Dr D Pringle, Historic Scotland)

Report of a short notice forestry survey at *Ballindalloch Estate*, Aberlour, Moray District, Grampian Region by T Neighbour, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992/6. (Centre for Field Archaeology)

Report of excavations at *Spynie Palace*, Moray District, Grampian Region by D Reed, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1993. (Dr D Pringle, Historic Scotland)

HIGHLAND REGION

Catalogues of archaeological aerial photographs 1990 and 1991; black and white aerial photographs and negatives and colour slides by J Harden. (Ms J Harden)

Details of sites added to the Highland Region Sites and Monuments Record, 1992–3. (Ms D Low)

Badenoch and Strathspey District

Black and white photographs of logboat at *Loch Laggan*, Badenoch and Strathspey District, Highland Region, 1959 by Mrs E Grant. On loan for copying. (Mr R J Mowat)

Report of a survey of the lower ground of *Rothiemurchus* south of the river *Druiie*, Badenoch and Strathspey District, Highland Region by T C Welsh, 1993. (Dr T C Welsh)

Caithness District

Black and white photographs showing the excavations in Caithness by Sir Francis Tress Barry, 1890–1904. On loan for copying. (Lord Strathnaver)

Photocopied extracts detailing wrecks of the Pentland Firth compiled by W Bremner and D G Sinclair, n.d. (Mrs J Durham)

Draft copy of report of the excavations at Crosskirk broch, Caithness District, Highland Region by Dr H Fairhurst, 1966-72, including publication, highland drawings and specialists' reports. (Dr E W MacKie)

Preliminary report of palaeoeconomic investigations at Robert's Haven, Caithness District, Highland Region, and photographic copy of survey drawing by J Barrett, Glasgow University Department of Archaeology, 1992. (Mr J Barrett, Glasgow University)

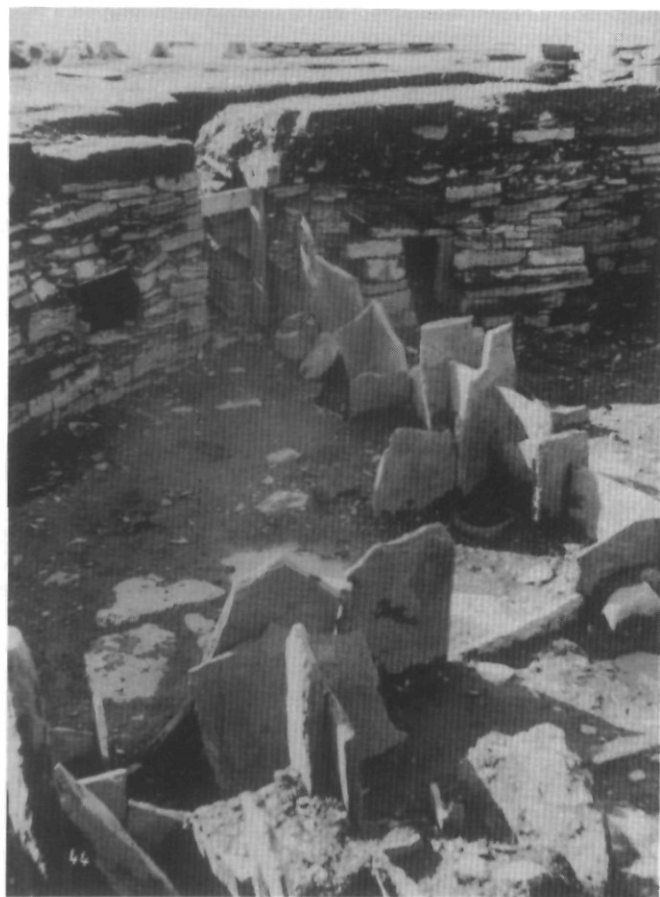


Fig 58. NMRS Archaeology Record: 1893 excavation of the 'Road Broch', Keiss, (ND 3488 6151), Caithness District, Highland Region (RCAHMS).

Inverness District

Report of further unrecorded sites in the Aird noted between October 1987 and May 1992, by the archaeological group of the Inverness Field Club. (Miss I McLean, Inverness Field Club)

Typescript containing notes, site details, distribution maps and plans of recessed platforms in Argyll, Bute and Inverness from fieldwork by E Rennie. (Miss E Rennie)

Report of a geophysical survey to assess the archaeological potential of Allanfeam Sewage Farm, Inverness District, Highland Region by GUARD, 1993. Report by I Banks. (GUARD)

Lochaber District

Colour prints of carved stones at Kilchoan, Lochaber District, Highland Region by Mr I Thornber, 1992. (Mr I Thornber)

Colour photograph of celtic bell at Eilean Fhianain, Loch Shiel, Lochaber District, Highland Region, 1993. (Miss A S Henshall)

Photocopy of plan of the motte at Old House of Keppoch, Lochaber District, Highland Region by Property and Land Surveys Ltd, Dingwall for Halcrow Consulting Engineers for Highland Regional Council, 1992. (Mr R B Gourlay)

Ross and Cromarty District

Three colour photographs of a Pictish symbol stone in the cemetery at Inverewe Church, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region by J Small, Historic Scotland, 1992. (Mr J Small, Historic Scotland)

Report describing an investigation of a suspected crannog in Udale Bay, off Newhall Point, Cromarty Firth, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region by L and P Draper, 1993. (Mr & Mrs L & P Draper)

Photocopies of drawings from the excavations at Balblair, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region by Mr D Reed, 1985. (Mr D Reed)

Skye and Lochalsh District

Field Notes and drawings of sites visited on Skye, Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region by R Miket, 1992. (Mr R Miket)

Photocopies of drawings possibly by General Pitt-Rivers of brochs at Glenelg, Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region, 1886. Originals in Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum. (Dr J Close-Brooks)

Sutherland District

Archive material from survey and excavation at Kilearnan Hill, Sutherland District, Highland Region by A Haggarty, 1982-83, including notebooks, monument forms and sketch drawings, surveying book, soil sample records with pH results, finds lists, lithic assemblage report, contact prints and black and white photographs. (Ms A McIntyre)

Report of an archaeological investigation of a hutcircle at Rhiconich, Sutherland District, Highland Region, for Highland Regional Council and Historic Scotland by GUARD, 1993. Report by I Cullen. (Ms I Cullen, GUARD)

LOTHIAN REGION

Aerial photographic negatives of the route between Newcastle and Edinburgh commissioned by Lothian Region Highways Department from Geonex, 1991. (Mr R Brown, Lothian Region)

East Lothian District Archive from excavation and survey by Scotia Archaeology Limited, at Yester Chapel, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, including reports, black and white photographs, negatives and drawing, 1991. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Archive of excavation by M Dalland, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, of burials at Winton House, Cockenzie and Port Seton, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, including offprint of publication, report drafts, correspondence, small finds cards, photographs, shipping and packing lists, C14 documentation and 4 X-rays, 1988. (Mr J Barber, AOC Scotland Limited)

City of Edinburgh District

Archive from excavation and survey by Scotia Archaeology Limited, at Holyrood Palace, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, including report, and black and white photographs, 1991. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Report of archaeological assessment of M8 Extension, Claylands to Sighthill, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region by J Terry, GUARD, 1993. (Mr J Terry, GUARD)

Large-scale colour vertical aerial photographs of the City of Edinburgh, Lothian Region by Geonex for the Ordnance Survey, 1990. (Ordnance Survey)

Notes and sketch of the Celtic head from Gogarburn, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region by I G Scott, 1993. (Mr I G Scott)

Report - Strathbrock Castle, Uphall: an alternative view by D P Fleming and M J M Sterrick, 1993, West Lothian District, Lothian Region. Also revised version. (Mr D P Fleming)

ORKNEY ISLANDS

Paper on the history of Hall of Clestrain and the surrounding area, Orkney by J A Troup, 1993. (Mr J A Troup)

Colour slides of a fragment of a sculptured stone slab from Papa Westray, Orkney by R G Lamb, 1992. (Dr R G Lamb)

SHETLAND ISLANDS

Postcard of Clickhimin broch, Shetland Isles by J Valentine, n.d. (Dr J Close-Brooks)

Archive of excavation by AOC of cist and cairn at Wind Hamars, Outnabreck, Shetland Islands Area, including draft report, correspondence, publication drawings and art work, slides and plans. Report by J Hamilton, 1991. (Mr J Barber, AOC Scotland Limited)

STRATHCLYDE REGION

Argyll and Bute District

Typescript containing notes, site details, distribution maps and plans of recessed platforms in Argyll, Bute and Inverness from fieldwork by E Rennie. Also additional field notes. (Miss E Rennie)

Report of archaeological investigations: survey of pipeline route, Central Scotland Water Development Board, Loch Lomond Water Supply Scheme 1420mm main – Balmore to Glenhove by B Finlayson and D Alexander, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992. (Dr W Finlayson, CFA)

Correspondence from Historic Scotland files on Dun Mor, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, regarding an unauthorised excavation, 1967. (Mr P J Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

Black and white photographs of logboats at Loch Glashan, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1960 by Mrs E Grant. On loan for copying. (Mr R J Mowat)

Report of an archaeological evaluation of a water pipeline on Iona for Purac/Leslie Consortium on behalf of Strathclyde Water, carried out by GUARD, 1993. Report by J A Atkinson. (Mr J A Atkinson, GUARD)

Report of archaeological monitoring of fencing works at Tarbert Castle, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region by D Alexander, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992. (Mr R J N Wilson, Forest Enterprise)

Report describing the re-instatement of a cup-marked boulder at Low Clachaig, Kintyre, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region by GUARD for Scottish Woodlands, 1993. Report by J A Atkinson. (Mr J A Atkinson, GUARD)

Archaeological specifications for work undertaken by GUARD at Low Clachaig, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1993. (Dr S M Foster, Historic Scotland)

Report of an archaeological field survey of Meall Darroch, a deserted settlement at Tarbert, Loch Fyne, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, August 1992. Report edited by J Macdonald. (Mr J Macdonald, ACFA)

Black and white photographs of the structure at Uaighan an Fhomhair, Colonsay, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region by Dr S Mithen, 1988.

Photograph of skeleton from Cist No.2, Urugaig, Colonsay, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1882. (Dr E W MacKie, Hunterian Museum)

Colour photographs, notes, rubbing and drawing of cup and ring marking at Craobh Haven, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region by Dr M Robinson, 1993. (Dr M Robinson)

Report of archaeological excavation at Clachanach Croft, Iona, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, for George Leslie Ltd on behalf of Strathclyde Water, carried out by GUARD, 1993. Report by J A Atkinson. (Mr J A Atkinson, GUARD)

Clydesdale District

Report with drawings of a survey at Camps Reservoir, Crawford, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region by Biggar Museum Trust, 1992. (Dr S M Foster, Historic Scotland)

Report (29.3) of M74 Archaeological Survey, phase 3, appendix four: the stripped area survey by P Robins, GUARD, 1993. (Mr P Robins, GUARD)

Report on a watching brief at Little Clyde Roman temporary camp, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, 1992, as part of the North West Ethylene Pipeline project by P McKeague and D J Maynard, 1992. (Mr D J Maynard)

Report of archaeological investigation and watching brief at 17 Castlegate, Lanark, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region by A N Smith, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1993. (Ms A N Smith, AOC Scotland Ltd)

Report of an archaeological excavation of a cairn field at Fall Kneesend, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, for the Scottish Office Roads Directorate, carried out by GUARD, 1992. Report by J Downes. (Ms J Downes, GUARD)

Papers from the Historic Scotland file SC/25820/2A for Robertson motte, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, 1979–83. (Dr S M Foster, Historic Scotland)

Report, black and white prints, colour slides and drawings from the excavation of the kiln in the north-east tower at Craignethan Castle, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region by J Lewis, 1992. (Dr D Pringle, Historic Scotland)

Report and colour photographs of a watching brief on the laying of an electric cable on the scheduled Roman road from Bodsberry Hill to Little Clyde, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region by GUARD, 1992 (GUARD 108). (Mr P Robins, GUARD)

Cumnock and Doon Valley District

Archive from excavation and survey by Scotia Archaeology Limited, at Pownharnal Burn, Cumnock and Doon Valley District, Strathclyde Region, including report and map, 1992. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Colour photographs of the cup and ring marked rockface at Ballochmyle, Cumnock and Doon Valley District, Strathclyde Region by Mr D Scott, 1993. (Mr D Scott)

Cunninghame District

Colour photograph and notes relating to a possible cup marked stone from Drumadoon Point, Arran, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region by Mr B Johns, 1992. (Mr A Saville, NMS)

Report of archaeological excavations at Brodick Castle, Arran, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region by R Harry, GUARD, 1992–3. (Ms R Harry, GUARD)

Context cards from the excavations at Machrie Moor, Arran, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region by A Haggarty, 1986. (Dr S M Foster, Historic Scotland)

Miscellaneous notes relating to the excavations at Machrie Moor, Arran, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region by A Haggarty, 1985–6, including report on the cordoned urn by T Cowie, notes on Arran's geology by E Cox, papers by J Scott and drawings with locations of cists. (Ms A McIntyre)

Dumbarton District

Original drawings and sections showing the excavation of the crannog at Dumbuck, Dumbarton District, Strathclyde Region by W Donnelly. (Dr C E Batey, for Clydeport)

Eastwood District

Report and colour photographs of Logan's Well, Eastwood District, Strathclyde Region by Dr S M Foster, Historic Scotland, 1992. (Dr S M Foster, Historic Scotland)

City of Glasgow District

Report of excavations in Glasgow Cathedral, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region by S T Driscoll, GUARD, 1992–1993. (Dr S T Driscoll, GUARD)

Hamilton District

Archive from excavation and survey by Scotia Archaeology Limited, at Bothwell Castle, Hamilton District, Strathclyde Region, including report, black and white photographs and drawing, 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Kyle and Carrick District

Archive of excavation by CEU at Wardlaw Hill and Harpercroft, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, including background information, research design, accounts, level book, site records, photographic record, contacts and negatives, report drafts, plans and publication negatives, 1984. (Mr J Barber, AOC Scotland Limited)

Report of a forestry survey at Altimeg Hill, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region by S Carter and M Dalland, June 1993. (Dr C Lowe, AOC Scotland Ltd)

Report of forestry survey: Barbae, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region by S Carter and M Dalland, 13th May 1993, AOC Scotland Ltd. (Mr J Barber, AOC Scotland Ltd)

Report and database of survey of documentary sources for medieval or later rural settlement in Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, 1992-3, by Historic Scotland. (Dr S M Foster, Historic Scotland)

Report of a short forestry survey at Kilwhannel High Plantation, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region by T Neighbour, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1993. (Centre for Field Archaeology)

Motherwell District

Report and black and white print of a watching brief at Bothwellhaugh Roman fort, Motherwell District, Strathclyde Region by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1992. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Renfrew District

Black and white photographs of various carved stones including Inchinnan, Renfrew District, Strathclyde Region by T E Gray, 1993. Purchased. (Mr T E Gray)

Report of an archaeological field survey of Millbank Mill, a ruined mill near Lochwinnoch, Renfrew District, Strathclyde Region by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, October, 1992. Report edited by J Macdonald. (Mr J Macdonald, ACFA)

Strathkelvin District

Colour slides showing reconstructed buildings at Bar Hill Roman fort, Strathkelvin District, Strathclyde Region. (Dr D J Breeze, Historic Scotland)

Structure report for archaeological investigations at Glasgow Bridge (Antonine Wall), Strathkelvin District, Strathclyde Region, Central Scotland Water Development Board, Loch Lomond Water Supply Scheme 1420mm Main - Balmore to Glenhove by A Dunwell, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

TAYSIDE REGION

Angus District

Black and white photographs of various carved stones including Brechin, Angus District, Tayside Region by T E Gray, 1993. (Mr T E Gray)

Aerial photographs of Inchbare and Pitmuies Farm, Angus District, Tayside Region by I A G Shepherd, 1982. (Ms R Feilden)

Black and white aerial photograph of a site at Balgarroch, Angus District, Tayside Region by I A G Shepherd, Aberdeen Archaeological Services, 1980. (Ms M Greig)

Perth and Kinross District

Archives from excavations and surveys by Scotia Archaeology Limited, cross-slab at Fowlis Wester, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, including report, black and white prints, colour slides and drawings, 1991; and Lochleven Castle, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, including report, sitebook, black and white prints, colour slides and drawing, 1982. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Site reports with illustrations of cup marks and cup and ring marks discovered at various sites throughout Scotland, including Tombuie Cottage and Balnaughton, both Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region by K Naddair, 1992. (Mr K Naddair)

Report (part II) of a preliminary survey at Gleann Fearnach, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region by Ms J Harris, 1992. (Ms J Harris)

Black and white prints of Dark Age sculpture throughout Scotland, including stones at Fortingall, Dull, Weem, Killiechangie, Haugh of Tulliemont and Crieff, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region by T E Gray, 1993. (Mr T E Gray)

Report of excavations at Dunning Roman camp, Kincladie, Perth Road, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region by A Dunwell and R Strachan, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992. (Dr W Finlayson, CFA)

Black and white photographs of various carved stones including Old Faskally, St Blanes, Chapel Stone, Old Blair Church, and Foss Church, all Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, and Brechin, Angus District, Tayside Region by T E Gray, 1993. (Mr T E Gray)

Photographs, photocopies and entries for DES of all sites and artefacts in south-east Perth reported to M King in the Museum and Art Gallery, 1992. (Mr M D King)

Revised photographic list to be included with the report on the excavation of the Roman camp at Dunning, Kincladie, Perth Road, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, 1992. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

Offprint of 'Excavations at Grandtully, Perthshire', by D D A Simpson and J M Coles. Draft of bone analysis, copies of small find drawings, photographs of site and finds, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region. (Prof J M Coles)

Black and white aerial photographs of cropmarks in Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region by pilots at Perth Aerodrome, 1992. (Mr M D King)

Archive from work undertaken by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust (SUAT), including surveys and excavations in Perth (published in the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland monograph on Perth); excavations at Canal Street, Kirk Close and Methven Street, Perth; and the material from monitoring projects at towns throughout Scotland. (Mr F Moran, SUAT)

Archive from the excavation of a cist at Balnaguard, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region by Dr M E C Stewart, 1969, including notes, dyeline copies of drawings, correspondence, black and white photographs, and pottery drawing. (Mr J B Stevenson)

WESTERN ISLES

Archive from the excavations at Sollas, North Uist, Western Isles by R J C Atkinson, 1957, including notebook, black and white photographs, record cards, colour negatives, specialist reports and drawings. Offprint of 'Excavations of a wheelhouse and other Iron Age structures at Sollas, North Uist, Western Isles, by R J C Atkinson in 1957', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, 121 (1991), by E Campbell, 1991. (Dr E Campbell, Glasgow University)

Archive of excavation by CEU of a mass grave at Broad Bay, Aignish, Lewis, Western Isles Islands Area, including site record, photographic archive, general manuscripts, specialist reports, draft and final reports, publication material and drawings, 1989. (Mr J Barber, AOC Scotland Limited)

Fifth interim report of the Western Isles Project by Sheffield University, Department of Archaeology and Prehistory, 1992. (SEARCH)

Interim report of an archaeological survey of the Borve Valley, Barra, Western Isles by K Branigan, Sheffield Environmental and Archaeological Research Campaign in the Hebrides (SEARCH), 1990 and 1992.

BUILDINGS DIVISION

BUILDINGS SURVEY

A full account of survey and record activities for the year ending 31 March 1993 is contained in *Monuments on Record, RCAHMS Annual Review 1992-3*, which, as usual, contains a full list of surveys and principal accessions to the NMRS.

Recent publications incorporating the work of the division include the monograph on *Brick, Tile and Fireclay Industries in Scotland*, obtainable from RCAHMS, price £5, and *Images of Scotland* (HMSO, price £3.95), a colour picture booklet of photographs from the collections of the National Monuments Record of Scotland.

Work on thematic surveys of *Tolbooths and Early Medieval Sculpture in the West Highlands* progresses closer towards publication. The first phase of a survey of Scottish Farm Buildings, begun in January 1993, will also lead to the production of an assessment report in Spring 1994, setting out the agenda for a second-phase programme of detailed survey and publication. A start has also been made on measured surveys of a number of selected Historic Burgh Schools.

Notable architectural surveys undertaken since April 1993 have included those of Glenapp Castle and estate (Strathclyde), Fingask Castle and estate (Tayside) and Hospitalfield, Arbroath (Tayside). Whisky distilleries have dominated the industrial survey programme, reflecting the closures and technological changes affecting this industry. Surveys of single malt distilleries have included Cambus and Rosebank (Central), Bladnoch (Dumfries and Galloway), Pittyvaich (Grampian), Balmenach (Highland), while the disappearance of coal-fired stills and bottling plants necessitated an even wider programme of recording.

ARCHITECTURE RECORD

A major addition to the Architectural Record has been the large negative collection of the Property Services Agency which documents the work of the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works and later the Department of the Environment. We were fortunate to be able to copy a series of designs for Grange, West Lothian and other properties of the Cadell family and to supplement our set of working drawings for Knock Castle, Ayrshire, with a perspective view of the house soon after construction.

PRINCIPAL ACCESSIONS October 1992 – September 1993

A small collection of miscellaneous drawings and papers with family connections with the donor, including a plan of Cornwall Park, Newton Stewart, a sale catalogue for Manuel House, a pamphlet on the Walkerburn Hydro-Electric installation, 1992 and printed plans of Kelvingrove Art Gallery 1892. (Mr Basil Skinner)

Postcard with 5 views of Buckie and its surrounds including Strathline House c1938. (Miss Elizabeth Strong)

Three postcards and one photograph of Alexander Thomson's churches in Glasgow c1920. Exterior view of Queen's Park Church and interiors of the Caledonia Road Church as well as an interior of an unidentified church. (Lent for copying by the Alexander Thomson Society)

Five nineteenth-century commercial photographic views. Craigmillar Castle, Edinburgh from the Castle, the Scott Monument and Edinburgh Castle by John Valentine, Rosslyn Castle by George Washington Wilson. (Miss B M Forbes Watson per David Learmont, National Trust for Scotland)

Set of ten designs for the West U F Church, Helensburgh. Contact drawings by J W & J Hay Architects, Liverpool, 1852. (Lent for copying by the West Kirk, Helensburgh per Dr Bernadette Goslin, Historic Scotland)

Photograph album containing photographs of Glasgow University OTC camps and environs, taken between 1922 and 1930. (Purchased)

Estate plan for the House of Dun c1730 (William Adam). (Deposited by the National Trust for Scotland)

Ian Lindsay exhibition drawings. (Mr John Reid)

Copy of a photographic view of Otter House c1900. (Mr Sutcliffe)

Three colour slides c1985; views of Anchor Mills, Paisley, Coates Memorial Baptist Church, Paisley and Fortingall cottages. (Margaret Stewart)

Photograph album compiled by D Graham Fraser in 1921. Views of Edinburgh Zoo, St Andrews and Corstorphine. (Dr David Walker)

Postcard c1960 showing Loch Leven hotel and ferry prior to the construction of the bridge across the loch. (Mr Graham Douglas, RCAHMS)

Two colour postcards of St Mary's Episcopal Cathedral, Edinburgh c1990. (Mr Bruce Howard)

Set of nine plans by Robert Lorimer for the Church of the Good Shepherd, Edinburgh. (Deposited by the Church of the Good Shepherd)

Perspective view of Knock Castle by J J Murray, 1858. (Purchased)

Photograph album possibly from Glendye House including views of Glendye sawmill. (Purchased)

Journal of Vivian Beesly, 1928 describing her tour of Northern England and Scotland. Illustrated with professional photographs and postcards. (Dr Joanna Close-Brooks)

Colour postcard c1992 of the Fraserburgh drinking fountain. (Ms Gillian Haggart, Historic Scotland)

Photograph album with commercial views by Annan. (Mr Ian Gow)

Three photograph albums compiled by the Marshall family in the early 1900's.

Measured survey of Lambhill Cemetery Gate Lodges, 1967. Student project by Lawrence Waller. (Mr Lawrence Waller)

Four pieces of French wallpaper. (Miss Cora Cuthbert per David Learmont, NTS)

Watercolour record drawing of the Upper Library at Falkland Palace by Andrew Lyons, 1895. (Deposited by the National Trust for Scotland)

Two black and white slides of Cullen Temple and Fordyce Castle under repair. (Mrs Elizabeth Beaton)

A large collection of boxes of press cutting files and notes arranged by building type from the offices of W N Thomson, Architect. (Presented to RIAS by Mr W N Thomson)

Box of fourteen glass negatives of architecture students measuring Scottish buildings c1900. (Mr Mike Henderson, Dick Peddie and McKay per Ms Rebecca Bailey)

Thirteen colour photographs of St Kessock's Church Hall, Callendar, prior to demolition in 1992. (Ms Gillian Haggart, Historic Scotland)

Photograph of the interior of George Brown and Son Engineering Workshop and Foundry, Leith c1900. (Lent for copying by Mr David Brown per Ms Claudia Bolling, Historic Scotland)

Eleven photographs of Crail and its vicinity c1890-1900. Part of a dismembered photograph album. (Purchased)

Trade card for Mr James Mitchell, Architect. (Purchased)

Primitive watercolour, framed in gilt, of Borthwick Castle. (Purchased)

Photograph of Calderwood Castle when taken over by SCWS. (Purchased)

Model of a scheme for the restoration of Pilrig House including adjacent sheltered housing. Competition entry by Philip Cocker and Partners. (Purchased)

Two newscuttings albums, mainly Glasgow subjects 1929-1933. Compiler unknown. (Purchased per Miss Elizabeth Strong)

Feasibility study prepared by Gray Marshall Associates for alterations to the Solicitors' Buildings, Edinburgh, 1983. (Jocelyn Cunliffe, Gray Marshall Associates)

Postcard of North Leith Parish Church Manse c1900. (Presented by the grand-daughter of a Minister of the Church per Mr Sebastian Pryke, Historic Scotland)

Colour photograph of the Wallace Urn, Dryburgh, 1993, following restoration. (Mrs Margaret Street)

Copies of plans by Davidson Design for the conversion of the Free Church, Bridge Street, Saline, into residential use, 1990-1992.

Three photographs of the building prior and post conversion. (Ms Gillian Haggart, Historic Scotland)

Two colour slides, St David's Harbour during infill, 1993 and Seafield farm during demolition, 1992. Two views, lent for copying, of Muiredge Colliery, Buckhaven during demolition in 1968. (Mr Eric Simpson)

- Sketch design for a plan chest by John Kinross. (Lent for copying by Dr Deborah Mays, Historic Scotland)
- Seven photographs of the interior of Sir Noel Paton's house at 33 George Square, Edinburgh, taken in 1879. (Lent for copying by Mr Cross per Mrs June Baxter)
- Eleven interior views of Saltoun Hall c1920 taken by J T T Fletcher and three postcards c1903 including a view of the lodge prior to additions. (Lent for copying by Dr A W O Taylor)
- Photographs, sketches and proof plates relating to the work of Alexander Hunter Crawford, Architect in Edinburgh in the early 1900's. (Mrs Petrie)
- Photocopies of three Oban Dean of Guild plans with petitions dated 1895–1897 for McCaig's Tower. (Mr Murdo MacDonald, Argyll and Bute District Council)
- Three photographs, taken February 1993, of the engine house, Lees House, Berwickshire. (Borders Region Council)
- Photograph of Barony House, Midlothian by John Valentine. (Mr and Mrs R Emerson)
- 1823 map of Edinburgh and Leith by Kirkwood and Son. (Mr R W Feachem)
- Two photographs of Newcastleton Congregational Church, Newcastleton prior and post demolition of the steeple c1992. (Ms Kate Adam, Historic Scotland)
- Four dyeline plans of the Customs House in Leith. (Mr Stuart Ross per Mr Carmichael)
- Fifty-nine colour photographs of the interior of 'The Hatrack', 142a–144 St Vincent Street, Glasgow, 1990. (Covell Matthew, Architects)
- Album, with views of Cramond and the Inn, belonging to the Proudfoot family, landlords from the 1930's–1960's. (Lent for copying by the Proudfoot family per Ben Tindall, Architect)
- Colour postcard of Burn's Cottage and Museum, Ayr c1925. (Ms Jane Thomas)
- Photograph of an unsigned nineteenth century oil-painting. View of Newark Castle, Port Glasgow. (Dr Macdonald, The Strathearn Society)
- Copy of a photograph, c1900. View of 11, Melvaig, Ross and Cromarty. (Mr Dewar)
- Colour postcard of the Esplanade, Ayr, postmarked August 1958. (Miss Elizabeth Strong)
- Newscuttings album compiled 1895–c1905 by Harry Ramsay Taylor, Architect. (Purchased)
- Three colour photographic views, taken 1990, of a piece of statuary in the garden of 'Glenavos', Gowkhill, Fife. Head of a man. (Mrs. Quinn)
- Twenty-one early twentieth-century views of buildings in Fife copied from glass negatives, postcards and a photograph album. (Lent for copying by the Kincardine on Forth Local History Society)
- Eight colour photographic views of the interior and exterior of Kinloch Castle taken 1989. (Mr Ian Scott)
- Six colour photographic views taken 1990 of 7 St James Street, Avoch. (Mrs P E Durham)
- Five black and white photographic views of a medieval grave slab, East Parish Church, Cromarty. (Mr David Alston)
- Eleven colour interior views of the now demolished north wing of Colstoun House, East Lothian. (Miss C Broun Lindsay)
- Twenty-three colour photographic interior and exterior views of 60–62 Market Street, Haddington. (Fiona Jamieson, Historic Scotland)
- Set of 50 photocopied plans and room data sheets for Bangour General Hospital c1990. (A Nicolson, Hospital manager)
- Twenty-six black and white photographic views taken March 1986, of Alloa buildings particularly Alloa Glassworks. (Mr Joe Rock)
- Two black and white photographic views of Auldathie Church, West Lothian. (Mr T E Gray, West Lothian Heritage Society)
- Seven black and white photographic views, taken March 1990, of Ormiston Crescent, Dundee. 28 black and white photographs of Whitfield, Dundee, March 1990. (Mr Miles Horsey)
- Four colour photographic views of the interior and exterior of 6 Dryden Street, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh District Planning Department)
- Two colour photographic views of the exterior of Winton Castle taken 1992. (Ms Jane Thomas)
- Nine photographic views of R Middlemass and Son Ltd, Causewayside, Edinburgh, twenty two views of Cromwell House, Dunbar, one view of 1 Minto Street, Edinburgh, copies of two Nasmyth views of Edinburgh. (Mr Joe Rock)
- Framed watercolour perspective by Hugh Plummer, of the Hermitage Castle. (Dr Ian Campbell)
- Seventy-five colour photographic views of 261 George Street, Aberdeen. (Duncan Associates, Edinburgh)
- Inventory of Furniture for Mrs Drummond's House, Forth Street, August 1820. Two John Valentine views of the Library at Abbotsford, view of St Andrew's College Chapel pulpit. (Purchased)
- Fifteen negatives from the EAA New Town Survey. (Mr Desmond Hodges, ENTCC)
- Case notes for Historic Scotland Edinburgh case-work 1982–1984. (Fiona Jamieson, Historic Scotland)
- Colour photograph of Cruck Cottage, Torthorwald, 1993. (Mr Gordon Mann, Solway Heritage)
- Five photocopied plans; survey of Eilean Donan Castle carried out for the Conchra Charitable Trust c1986. (Anta Design)
- Miscellaneous collection of Scottish postcards and views of buildings. (Transferred from NMR)
- Seventeen colour photographic views of buildings in the Lothian Region, 1991. (Ms Jane Thomas)
- One hundred and forty files of research notes for the Buildings of Scotland volumes, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Fife and Lothian. (Deposited by the Buildings of Scotland Trust)
- Approximately seven hundred colour slides used for teaching purposes by the University of Glasgow Town and Regional Planning Department, 1960's and 1970's. (University of Glasgow per the Business Archives Council)
- Two pages from a photograph album c1929 with Scottish subjects related to the donor. (T A Parkes per Christopher Hartley, National Trust for Scotland)
- Postcard of Carnoustie with five views of the town and beach buildings, 1961. (Ms Jane Thomas)
- Sixteen photographic views c1900 taken for publications on Mary Queen of Scots by J J Foster. (per Scottish National Portrait Gallery)
- Six colour photographs of the NMRS, Coates Place, during the move to Bernard Terrace January 1992. (Ms Jane Thomas)
- Christmas card c1920 with a colour print of the Mercat Cross and Tolbooth, Edinburgh. (Purchased)
- Hamilton's plan of Edinburgh decorated with eighteen views of Edinburgh, 1827. (Lent for copying by Mr David Easton, NMRS)
- Six colour photographs of Nisbet House, Berwickshire, 1991. (Catherine Hynes)
- One photograph of three William Burn plans from the RIBA Drawings Collection for Teases House near Ceres, 1825. (Ms Gillian Haggart, Historic Scotland)
- Nine copy photographs of views of Dunlop House in use as a hospital c1915. (Glasgow Health Board per Ms Harriet Richardson)
- Ten miscellaneous photographs of Scottish subjects. (Transferred from NMR)
- Ten colour views of Fingask during the sale of contents May 1993. (Miss Elizabeth Strong)
- Ten nineteenth-century photographs mounted on card. Includes views of Biel, Pencaitland and Staneyhill Tower. (Purchased)
- Approximately eighty thousand negatives from the photographic department of the Ministry of Public Building and Works and the Department of the Environment. (PSA) (The Scottish Record Office)
- Eleven colour views of the ENT Hospital Greenock, 1989. (Inverclyde District Council)
- Eleven black and white photographic views of Old Olnafirth Kirk, Voe, Shetland, 1989. (Ms Val Turner, Shetland Archaeological Trust)
- Twenty-four photographic views of Links House, Yell, Shetland, 1993. (Shetland Archaeological Trust)
- Collection of nineteenth-century prints and engravings. RIAS Collection. (Purchased by RIAS from Nelson Books)

- Miscellaneous collection of photographs of Ayr and sites associated with Robert Burns. (Carnegie Library, Ayr)
- Two hundred and thirteen engineering plans for the Nobels Explosives Factory, Ardeer black powder works dated 1934–1955. (Mr E M Patterson)
- Thirty-seven postcards of Scottish subjects, many west coast views, c1930s and 1940s. (Purchased)
- Three dyeline plans of proposed alterations to 47 Partickhill Road, Glasgow by *Scott Brownrigg and Turner*, April 1979.
- Two plans of the stables at Castle Fraser by John Paterson dated 1794. (Deposited on permanent loan by the National Trust for Scotland)
- Nineteenth-century views of Craigievar and the Drum. (Lent for copying by the National Trust for Scotland)
- Framed lithograph of Bourhouse, East Lothian, inscribed 'David Bryce Architect 10th February 1835'. (Purchased)
- Two postcards: view of the Tummel Valley and a view of Balmoral, 1950s. (Mrs Anne Thomas)
- Photograph of St Boniface Church Papa Westray, Orkney during restoration work May 1993. (Mrs Jocelyn Rendall)
- Catalogue of *Utility Furniture* by the Board of Trade, 1945. (Purchased)
- Material relating to the conversion into flats of the former stable block of Roos Hall, Glasgow. Thirty-eight photographs, one hundred and nineteen negatives, and eleven plans. (Davis Duncan Partnership)
- Eleven photographs of artefacts found in Paisley Abbey medieval drain. (Paisley Museum)
- Colour postcard of Bunrannoch House, Kinloch Rannoch c1990. (Miss C H Cruft)
- Twelve dyeline plans for the proposed re-development of the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd, Bon Accord Street, Aberdeen by Hendry and Legge Architects, 1988. (Hendry and Legge)
- Twenty-three photographic views of Scottish buildings including The Kima, Walkerburn. (Mr David Black)
- 370 plans and 184 photographs relating to the work of Alan Reiach. (Deposited by Mr Stuart Renton)
- Two perspective designs for *Malcom Inglis and Company*, Glasgow c1920. (Purchased)
- Thirty-four colour photographic views of buildings in Lothian and Perthshire taken by Simon Montgomery, autumn 1991. (Negatives lent for copying by Mr Simon Montgomery)
- Photographic view of an unidentified church c1930. (Sheena Andrew, Ayr Library)
- Copy of a catalogue of a sale of contents for Ladykirk, Berwickshire, 1966. (Mr David Easton)
- Pre-1960 aerial view with negative of Linlithgow. (Zoe Hall)
- Photographic copy of a nineteenth-century view of the Laird's House, Lochboisdale, South Uist. (Lent for copying by Mrs Betteridge-Barker)
- Seven black and white views of Oddfellows Hall, Forrest Road, Edinburgh taken 1993. (Negatives lent for copying by Mr G Robinson)
- Two colour photographic views of 44 Dungle Avenue, Glasgow prior to demolition of conservatory, July 1993. (Mr Jim Mitchell)
- Colour postcard view of Rammerscales, Lockerbie, c1993. (Mr P M Reid)
- Four colour photocopies of views of a coade stone armorial panel found in the garden at 'Otterburn' near Dunoon. (Dr Bernadette Goslin, Historic Scotland)
- Two views of courtyard buildings at Younger Botanic Garden, Benmore before and after restoration. View of Edmonstone Dovecot c1960. (Mr David Black)
- Photograph of a design for a painted pannel by Zucchi at Hawkhead House, Paisley. (Mr William Drummond)
- Five copy plans by the Miller Partnership for extensions to Hutcheson's Grammar School, Glasgow, 1993. (Miller Partnership)
- Fifty-six Robert Adam drawings from the Blair Adam Collection, lent for copying.
- Sixteen copy plans of alteration work carried out by Hypostyle Architects at 124 Observatory Road, Glasgow. (Hypostyle Architects)
- Photographic view of an unidentified artist's studio c1900, possibly Glasgow. (Mr Ranald McInnes, Historic Scotland)
- Set of gelatin silver prints, mostly 1930s by Francis Caird Inglis, photographer. Largely Edinburgh views. (Purchased)
- Catalogue c1900, *The New Note in Furnishings by Warings*, illustrated with photographic views of schemes for rooms and individual pieces. (Purchased)
- Material relating to General Wade's Bridge, Spean Bridge; one sketch view by David Eelbeck, 1993, three colour photographic views. (Lent for copying by Mr Eelbeck)
- Colour postcard of a proposal for the National Gallery of Scottish Art at the Dean Centre, Edinburgh by Reiach and Hall. Perspective by Bill Fulton. (Ms Jane Thomas)
- Forty-two plans, six photographs and a specification for properties of the Cadell family including Grange West Lothian by Scott and Campbell, 1904–1911. (Lent for copying by Mr W Cadell)
- Photographic detail from a nineteenth-century bill head showing the Clyde Flint Glass Company works, Greenock. (Mr Sebastian Pryke)
- Five copy survey plans of Invergordon Parish Church. Surveyed by Frederick Geddes, July 1992. (Elders of Invergordon Church per Mrs P E Durham)
- Two colour views of Newton Castle, Blairgowrie, taken on a visit by the Historic Houses Association, July 1993. View of the NMRS Print Room, Coates Place. (Ms Jane Thomas)
- Two transparencies of an NMRS archive view of Murthly Castle used in an article, 2 September 1993. (*Country Life*)
- Nine postcards of interiors including Cawdor Castle Naim, Holyrood Palace and Culzean Castle. Mostly c1910–1930. (Purchased)
- Colour slide of Simon Montgomery's model of Arniston House, Midlothian prior to the entrance bay addition. (Mr Sebastian Pryke)
- Plaster bust of John Thomson, architect, by Shannan, 1902. (Deposited on permanent loan by Mrs Ann Hutchison)
- Record of repairs to Bridge of Dee, Aberdeen, including a plan and photographs. (Grampian Regional Council, Roads Departments)
- Photograph of a survey plan of New Customs Office East Old Docks, Edinburgh, Leith Engineers Office, 1914 and a photocopy of a design for a new boiler house at Alexander Graving Dock, Leith by Johnstone and Ross, 1895. (Forth Ports plc)
- J and R Howie Ltd, *Catalogue of Drainage Materials* c1930, advertising pamphlet for *The New Practical Builder*, 1822, by Nicholson et al, postcard of Carminnon Cross. (Lord Crawford)
- Five John Valentine views, cut from an album, including Aberfeldy Bridge and Stirling Castle. (Mr P M Reid)
- Printed copy of a design for a bridge over the Deskery, Strathdon, 1855. (Purchased)
- Four photographic copies of Henry Kerr's survey of Greyfriars' Kirk, 1929. (Mr R J C Jamieson, Greyfriars' Kirk)

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