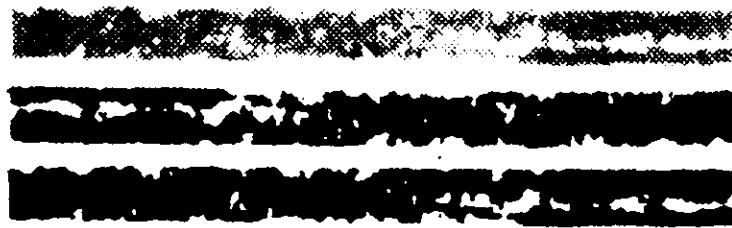


1994

DISCOVERY
AND
EXCAVATION
IN
SCOTLAND


Published by the Council for Scottish Archaeology



50

COUNCIL FOR SCOTTISH
ARCHAEOLOGY

Contributions should be sent to
Hon Editor, *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland*
CSA, c/o National Museums of Scotland, York Buildings,
1 Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1JD or direct to
Dr Colleen Batey, Art Gallery and Museum,
Kelvingrove, Glasgow G3 8AG

CSA is in receipt of an award from
the Scottish Office Special Grants (Environmental) Programme.
CSA wishes to acknowledge the generous financial
contributions made by
Historic Scotland  and
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical
Monuments of Scotland,
in respect of the reports relating to their
particular contributions to this volume.
The Council for British Archaeology has
also awarded a grant for this edition.

'... almost from the very beginning, CSA published Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, an annual compendium of excavations and archaeological discoveries. Fifty years on, this remains the indispensable tool of anyone interested in Scotland's archaeology. It is also the exemplar throughout the United Kingdom for such publications.'

Sir Hector Monro
Minister for Agriculture and the Environment
at CSA Jubilee Reception,
Edinburgh Castle, October 1994

CSA Symbol Design by A4 Print, Inverness
Cover Design by Stevenson Graphics
Typeset & Printed by Stevenson (Printers) Ltd,
Dundee ☎ (01382) 225768

© Council for Scottish Archaeology 1994



St. Kilda

The National Trust for Scotland

FOR PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR NATURAL BEAUTY
Patron HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

THE ARCHAEOLOGIST The National Trust for Scotland The Old Granary West Mill Street Perth PH1 5QP Telephone (01738) 636711
Fax (01738) 643143

Your reference
Our reference
Date

Headquarters 5 Charlotte Square Edinburgh EH2 4DU Telephone (0131) 226 5922 Fax (0131) 243 9501

Chairman of Council and Executive Committee HAMISH LESLIE MELVILLE

Director DOUGLAS DOW CB

The Trust is a charity (No SC 007410) and depends for its support on the subscriptions of its Members, donations and legacies.

AR/94
NTS ARCHAEOLOGIST.

1994

**DISCOVERY & EXCAVATION
IN SCOTLAND**

An Annual Survey of Scottish Archaeological
Discoveries, Excavation and Fieldwork

**EDITED BY
COLLEEN E BATEY
WITH
MURIEL KING**

PUBLISHED BY THE COUNCIL FOR SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGY

ISBN 0 901352 11 X
ISSN 0419 - 411X

Editorial Policy

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

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

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

CSA publishes *DES* as a service to its members and to archaeology generally, and its production represents the expenditure of a considerable percentage of CSA's annual income. A small publication grant is now provided by CBA and financial support is received from Historic Scotland and RCAHMS for entries relating to their work, but further contributions are sought from developer funded projects in order to reduce these costs. The task of production is undertaken on behalf of CSA, virtually single-handed by the Editor, who undertakes the work on a voluntary basis largely in her spare time.

The above considerations underlie and constrain editorial policy, which seeks to balance maximum information value with speed of production and minimum cost.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Muriel King for help in the initial stages of preparation of the volume and to Liz Gray for work on the index.

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 Commissions'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

Notes for Contributors

1. The Editor will accept accounts of all forms of archaeological discoveries undertaken in the year concerned. This includes excavation, field survey, geophysical survey, environmental studies and records of stray finds. Failure to submit entries in the year of discovery need not preclude later submission.
2. Contributions should be BRIEF statements of work undertaken.
3. Each contribution should be on a separate page following the standard format (see *pro forma* supplied with volume), and typed or clearly printed in double-spacing. Surveys should be submitted in summary form.
4. Two copies of each contribution are required, one for editing and the other for deposition in unabridged form in the NMRS.
5. The Editor reserves the right to shorten contributions. Because fieldwork observations can be replicated, these are subject to heavier editing than excavation reports, which are unique records of unrepeatable work.
6. All entries will acknowledge the contributor(s) and appropriate sponsor(s). Anonymous contributions will not be accepted. The contributors' contact addresses will be listed at the back of the volume.
7. Please note that it is a condition of receipt of funding from Historic Scotland that an entry be supplied.
8. Accuracy of entries cannot be checked by the Editor. It must be the responsibility of the contributor, to whom all enquiries concerning content should be referred.
9. Poorly written or excessively lengthy contributions may be returned to the contributor for revision.
10. No proofs will be forwarded to contributors.
11. Illustrations will be included where possible, because they both enhance the appearance of the volume, and its information value, but the Editor cannot undertake the re-drawing of poor quality plans. Clear illustrations should be supplied in camera-ready form and will be returned **only** if specifically requested.
12. Final deadline for receipt of contributions is **31 October** for publication in late February following.
13. Contributions should be sent direct to the Editor, Dr Colleen Batey, Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow G3 8AG (Tel: 041-305-2652) or to the CSA Office, c/o National Museums of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1JD.

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----|
| Editorial Policy and Notes for Contributors | 2 |
| Map of Regions/Districts | 4 |
| Archaeological Contributions | 5 |
| National Surveys | 99 |
| RCAHMS Report | 100 |
| Index of Contributors | 117 |
| Subject Index | 118 |

Borders Region

- 1. Berwickshire
- 2. Ettrick and Lauderdale
- 3. Roxburgh
- 4. Tweeddale

Central Region

- 5. Clackmannan
- 6. Falkirk
- 7. Stirling

Dumfries & Galloway Region

- 8. Annandale and Eskdale
- 9. Nithsdale
- 10. Stewartry
- 11. Wigtown

Fife Region

- 12. Dunfermline
- 13. Kirkcaldy
- 14. North-East Fife

Grampian Region

- 15. Aberdeen
- 16. Banff and Buchan
- 17. Gordon
- 18. Kincardine and Deeside
- 19. Moray

Highland Region

- 20. Badenoch and Strathspey
- 21. Caithness
- 22. Inverness
- 23. Lochaber
- 24. Nairn
- 25. Ross and Cromarty
- 26. Skye and Lochalsh
- 27. Sutherland

Lothian Region

- 28. East Lothian
- 29. Edinburgh
- 30. Midlothian
- 31. West Lothian

Strathclyde Region

- 32. Argyll and Bute
- 33. Bearsden and Milngavie
- 34. Clydebank
- 35. Cumbernauld and Kilsyth
- 36. Cumnock and Doon Valley
- 37. Cunninghame
- 38. Dumbarton
- 39. East Kilbride
- 40. Eastwood
- 41. Glasgow
- 42. Hamilton
- 43. Inverclyde
- 44. Kilmarnock and Loudon
- 45. Kyle and Carrick
- 46. Clydesdale
- 47. Monklands
- 48. Motherwell
- 49. Renfrew
- 50. Strathkelvin

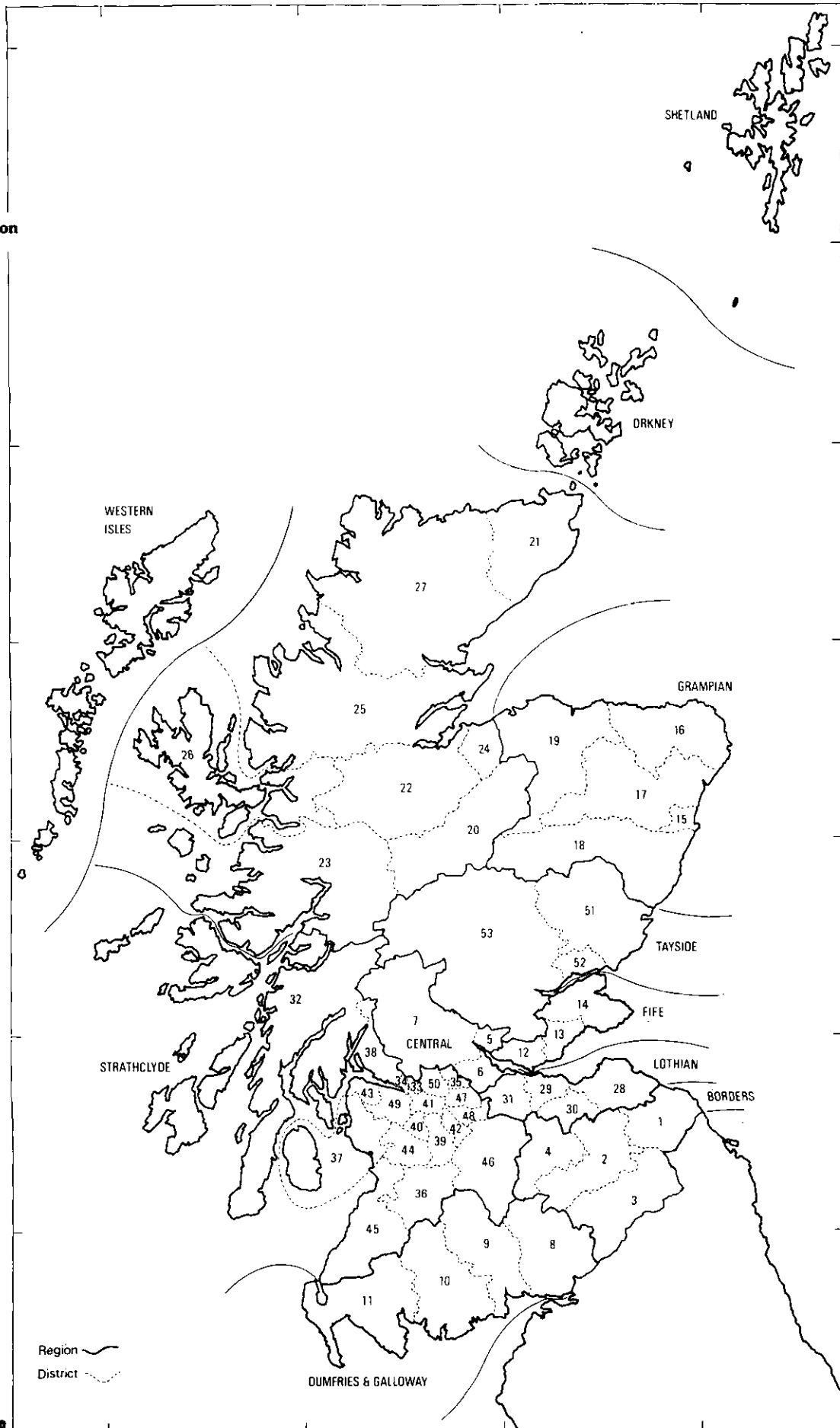
Tayside Region

- 51. Angus
- 52. Dundee
- 53. Perth and Kinross

Orkney Islands Area

Shetland Islands Area

Western Isles Islands Area



BORDERS REGION

BERWICKSHIRE DISTRICT

Fast Castle Head (Coldingham parish) NMS
Decorated stone spindle whorl

NT 862 706 A sandstone spindle whorl decorated with radial incised lines was found in a field near Fast Castle Head. It has been legally donated to NMS.
Daybook no: DB 1993/73.

The Bield (Coldingham parish) J Dent
Burial ground

NT 905 661 In 1991 an inhumation orientated W-E was disturbed in the construction of an extension to The Bield, a house which stands 200m to the NE of the claustral buildings of Coldingham Priory. Further extension in 1994 disturbed the remains of several more individuals and show that the cemetery was at least 20m by 10m in area and contained children as well as adults.
Sponsor: Borders Regional Council.

ETTRICK & LAUDERDALE DISTRICT

Dryden (Ashkirk parish) NMS
Pitchstone core

NT 475 235 A pitchstone core was found during fieldwalking by Walter Elliot around the farm of Dryden.
Daybook no: DB 1994/97.

Whytbank Tower (Caddonfoot parish) J Lewis, J Terry

NT 441 376 A detailed survey was carried out by Scotia Archaeology Limited of the tower (NMRS No. NT 43 NW 3); its courtyard and associated buildings: a terraced garden; and several outlying structures, perhaps associated with the occupation of the tower during the 18th and 19th centuries. The area surveyed measured approximately 170m by 170m.
Sponsor: The Mitchell Trust.

Gamescleugh Tower (Ettrick parish) J Dent
Cannon

NT 255 238 Found by Mr A Watson in Gamescleugh Tower, part of a small bore muzzle-loading cast-iron gun, which had evidently burst on firing due to a mis-aligned bore. The surviving piece includes the breech and trunnion lugs, and is probably 18th or 19th century. Retained by the finder.
Sponsor: Borders Regional Council.

Wooden Cleugh (Lauder parish)
Human skull

NT 550 478 Three pieces of human skull, disturbed by a water pipe trench, were reported by Lothian and Borders Police to the Regional Archaeologist. The good condition of the bones and peat adhering to them pointed to their origin as the upper reaches of Wooden Cleugh, where peat had also preserved two cannon bones of a sheep. There was no opportunity to examine the find-spot in detail, as the trench had been partly backfilled, but no other human bones were found. Ancient scratches or striations on the vault suggest that the skull had been fleshless for some time and may have been polished, or at least carefully looked after, by the time it was deposited in waterlogged surroundings.
Sponsors: Forestry Commission, Borders Regional Council.

Lilliesleaf East Field (Lilliesleaf parish)
Native Roman farmstead

NT 543 255 In 1993 Bradford University surveyed a rectangular ditched enclosure, previously known only from cropmarks, as part of the Newstead Project (see DES 1993, 7). This revealed traces of at least one circular internal feature, probably a building. Metal detector finds from the surrounding fields had included one 1st century AD coin and part of a trumpet brooch.

In the winter of 1994 the site was walked and several sherds of Roman pottery, including decorated samian were found. The find-spot of a small piece of silver and a denarius of Domitian (AD 81-96) was examined by the Regional Archaeologist, who excavated an area of 4m² and concluded that these were isolated discoveries.
Sponsor: Borders Regional Council.

Newstead, Melrose (Melrose parish) CFA
Ditches, post hole, Roman artefacts

NT 5650 3435 An archaeological evaluative excavation and subsequent watching brief were undertaken prior to the building of new accommodation for Borders Health Board at Newstead (on the western side of the Newstead Roman Fort complex). Excavation of four trenches with a total area of c150sqm revealed the remains of two modern stone-filled field drains, four earlier linear ditches, a possible structure in the form of a right-angled slot, and an isolated post hole. In one trench two of the linear ditches intersected at a near right angle, indicating two phases of activity on the site. Significant finds included a small abraded sherd of possible Roman date and a pot base of probable Roman date from the fill of the later intersecting ditch; fragments of probable Roman brick were recovered from the fills of both these intersecting ditches. No additional features were recorded during the watching brief.

Full report deposited with NMRS.
Sponsor: Borders Health Board.

Newstead Roman Fort (Melrose parish) G Wilson,
Roman road and pits H Moore (EASE)

NT 575 342 Excavation within the Roman complex at Newstead was carried out in advance of the removal of a field boundary. The southern side of the field boundary lay within a scheduled monument area, the northern side is unscheduled but thought to be on the line of a Roman road. A linear cropmark crossed the area (NT 53 SE 93). Following resistivity survey, four trenches revealed a metalled road, a substantial pit and a small, isolated pit. The large pit, measuring 2m in diameter and extending beyond a depth of 2.4m, is likely to be a well. This feature and the road are interpreted as Roman.

An assemblage of worked flint and chert, of probable mesolithic date was collected from the subsoil. Included were waste flakes and scrapers, mostly made of local chert.
Sponsor: HS

Newstead (Melrose parish) NMS
Pitchstone bladelet

NT 572 341 A pitchstone bladelet was found by Walter Elliot during fieldwalking in the S annexe of Newstead fort.
Daybook no: DB 1994/96.

St Helen's (Melrose parish) J Dent
Medieval riverside works

NT 536 347 to NT 562 346 A series of features beside the R Tweed may be the result of Cistercian hydraulic engineering by the monks of Melrose Abbey. These consist of:
1. Boulders set in and around a box framework of horizontal timbers adjacent to Melrose Cauld, and apparently the remains of an early version of this cauld, which fed the mill and drains of Melrose Abbey. The remains, which lie 1.2m below the present surface, were

BORDERS

exposed by water action in the winter of 1990, reported to the Regional Archaeologist by Dr G N MacLaine and recorded by RCAHMS.

2. Ashlar blocks, up to three courses high, retaining the S bank of the river at Eddy Pool, Newstead (NT 562 346) and known as 'The Battery'; the remains were reported by Dr W Lonie.

3. A revetment of ashlar blocks, supported by a combination of horizontal and vertical timbers, retaining the S bank of the river at St Helen's, Melrose (NT 536 347).

4. A surface of well-laid cobbles, worn smooth on the top, on the S bank of the river and apparently coincident with a gap in the retaining wall (3). This surface, which is sealed by a substantial deposit of river silt, apparently laid down before the 18th/19th-century landscaping of the surrounding land, was reported by Mr G J Bunyan.

5. An artificial channel of well-laid masonry through which flows the Huntly Burn immediately above its confluence with the R Tweed (NT 536 347).

Dr Lonie reports that traces of stone revetment are also visible at intervals along the river between St Helen's and Eddy Pool.

The build up of silt over the cobbled surface reinforces the interpretation of these works as medieval and are in line with known Cistercian activity elsewhere.

Sponsor: Borders Regional Council.

Priorwood Gardens, Melrose (Melrose parish) R Turner
Medieval Abbey environs

NT 548 340 The extension of visitor facilities towards the Guardianship area of Melrose Abbey necessitated a detailed watching brief. The foundations of the new structure for the most part followed existing walls, but archaeological observations were made where new trenches were dug, and one trench was dug by hand. The ground was found to have been artificially raised, probably in the 19th century, and no archaeologically sensitive deposits were disturbed.

Sponsor: NTS.

Kirkstead Hill (Yarrow parish) J Dent
Bronze axe

NT 255 238 A narrow bladed, low flanged palstave, found in 1984 on the lower slopes of Kirkstead Hill close to the site of St Mary's churchyard, was examined by the Regional Archaeologist and reported to NMS.

Sponsor: Borders Regional Council.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT

Drumlanrig Tower (Hawick parish) J Dent
Medieval building

NT 502 144 Restoration of the medieval core of the Tower Hotel exposed much of the stonework of the 16th-century Drumlanrig Tower of the Douglas family, which was converted into a comfortable town house by Anna, Duchess of Monmouth in 1701-2. The L-plan tower had been considerably altered by later additions and insertions, not least the infilling of the angle to square off the block, but much of the original layout survived. Floors in the wing matched those in the main block and had been reached via a corridor from a spiral stair between the two. The ground floor had been vaulted and guarded by at least two splayed gun loops, with the entrance in the re-entrant angle. The hall at first floor contained a wide fireplace with monolithic lintel, and there was evidence of a small room in the wall thickness above the entrance. Accommodation at second floor levels had been divided into smaller chambers each with a window, press and fireplace. In the thickness of the wall was a small

guarderobe closet, and a well-preserved wall cupboard. Masonry in the wing suggested some early rebuilding at this level. The stepped battlement (see *DES* 1993, 8) existed around the garret of the main block only, but around the wing the corbel course had been re-laid over a truncated stair window, and a rebuilt gable re-used earlier dressed stone. The cap house, and possibly the whole wing, may have risen a further storey above battlement level.

Sponsor: Borders Regional Council.

55-61 Roxburgh Street/26 Bowmont Street, Kelso
(Kelso parish)

Medieval burgh

NT 726 341 Site clearance and levelling to provide temporary car parking included the demolition of a building (61 Roxburgh Street) with clay-bonded, coursed rubble walls and a sunken floor. The foundations of this building had been dug through an earlier soil layer and had truncated at least one cut feature (a ditch or gully?), but the backlands had been thoroughly disturbed by 19th and 20th-century foundations. Although the site is intended for redevelopment in due course, only archaeological features cut into the natural clay subsoil are likely to be well preserved.

Sponsor: Borders Regional Council.

Cunzierton (Oxnam parish) NMS
Roman iron adze

NT 751 173 A Roman iron adze was found in the upper fill of a quarry pit to the W of Dere Street, to the S of Rashy Knowe. Examination of spoil from the pit produced a small flint flake and an indeterminate, probably modern, iron object.

At an adjacent quarry pit fragments of a bronze vessel, most likely of Medieval date were found. The adze was claimed as Treasure Trove.

Currently on display at the Trimontium Exhibition, Melrose.
Daybook no: DB 1994/23.

Carterhouse (Southdean parish) J Dent
Quern

NT 672 072 Found by Mr and Mrs Baker while digging founds for a shed, a complete quern of medieval type with well-moulded top stone, bottom stone and iron pivot. Retained by finder.

Sponsor: Borders Regional Council.

Tamshiel Rig (Southdean parish)
Iron Age settlement and associated field system

NT 642 062 Extensive tree felling over much of this site by the Forestry Commission revealed the remains of the Iron Age ring work and its associated field enclosures for the first time since the trees were planted in the 1950s. A careful strategy for felling and moving timber, employing straw bales and brash mats, caused minimum damage to the surviving earthworks, but the effects of the original tree planting and drainage works on the remains had been considerable. Exposure of elements of the defended settlement revealed that an earlier stone-walled enclosure had been augmented by an outer earth bank and ditch, and part of a beehive quern was found in the wall of a recent sheep pen.

Sponsors: Forestry Commission, Borders Regional Council.

Teviothead (Teviothead parish) R James
Possible chapel

NT 404 049 GUARD was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the area in the glebelands of the manse at Teviothead. The area lies directly in the route of the proposed upgrading of the A7 Edinburgh to Carlisle road. Following the recommendations in the desk-based survey, a programme of geophysical survey was undertaken in the fields to the E of the manse. The results obtained by electrical resistivity appear to suggest

a sub-circular enclosure, possibly containing one or more structures. There is the possibility of a structure in the more northerly field. Further investigation of these anomalies is required, and work is on-going.

Sponsor: Scottish Roads Directorate.

TWEEDDALE DISTRICT

Brown Dod (Eddleston parish) R D Knox, J C McKean
Possible farmstead/shieling

NT 266 485 Remains of a building, approximately 3m by 4.5m, on the right bank of the unnamed burn which flows westwards from summit of Brown Dod, at approximate height of 1,200 ft. All four walls show above ground, to a maximum of 1m, with a 1m wide entrance on the E wall. Approximately 40m downstream, on the same bank, are the footings of a stone wall, 1m wide and 10m long, at right angles to the burn.

Ratshill Burn (Glenholm & Kilbucho parish) T Ward
Burnt mound

NT 121 368 On the N bank of Ratshill burn and only 50m S of an unenclosed platform settlement there is a small burnt mound.

Lee Pen (Innerleithen parish) R D Knox
Burnt mound

NT 329 393 On the NE slopes of Lee Pen, an 'L'-shaped burnt mound, roughly 5m by 8m near the source of an unnamed stream. Charcoal-rich soil showing in molehills on the top.

Kirmie Law, Innerleithen (Innerleithen parish) NMS
Axehead, flint

NT 3411 3835 Surface find, discovered early 1980s by Mr George Hall, Glenmead, Walkerburn. Small, flaked, polished only at (and just above) blade. Legally donated to Tweeddale Museum. Sponsor: NMS.


Siller Holes (Linton parish) S Oakes
Medieval pottery, shoes & textile

NT 145 534 In the autumn of 1993 a new farm pond was created in a low lying boggy area of this 16th-century mining site. As the spoil heaps around the pond weathered during the last year, they were regularly walked and material recovered from the surface. This includes sherds of medieval pottery, medieval shoes and pieces of textile, also bone, slag and ore. The pottery suggests a 13th to 14th-century date.

All the material is being deposited in the conservation laboratory of the National Museum. Material is still being recovered.

Cuddyside (Peebles parish) D Hall (SUAT)
Watching brief


NT 251 404 Monitoring of contractors' excavations in 1993 for sheltered housing development located natural gravel virtually at modern ground level close to High Street frontage. Some deposit survived closer to Cuddyside up to 0.70m below ground level. No finds were recovered.

Sponsors: Eildon Housing Association, Borders Regional Council, HS 

Cuddyside (Peebles parish) J R Mackenzie (SUAT)
Medieval backlands

NT 251 405 Excavations were carried out in February 1994 in advance of a sheltered housing development, extending area excavated previously to the S and E. Wall foundations already revealed were further exposed and further dating evidence was recovered.

The earliest evidence of activity comprised the heavily truncated foundation remnants of a substantial structure, cut into natural alluvial clay gravels. A hearth and deposits found in association with this structure indicate possible industrial activity. The finds assemblage recovered from these deposits indicates a date of no later than the 15th century. This structure was truncated by a later phase of activity, from the same period. The evidence for this later phase comprised the truncated foundation remnants of two structures and a cobbled surface. The function of the two structures is unclear but the cobbled surface appears to represent a courtyard area. This phase was in turn sealed below modern 19th and 20th-century deposits.

Sponsor: HS 

Mailingsland Hill (Peebles parish) R D Knox
Possible barrow

NT 259 428 Grass-covered mound c4m diameter, 0.9m high, with stone showing through approximately 80m downhill (N) of the angle in the dyke.

Cavalry Park (Peebles parish)
Fieldwalking

ce NT 264 397 Fieldwalking on disturbed ground where services have been installed on the new industrial site at Cavalry Park. Peebles has uncovered 120 pieces struck chert, 1 piece flint, 2 sherds of prehistoric pot, and 1 'finger-sponge' stone.

North Knowe (Peebles parish) R D Knox, J C McKean
Possible barrow

NT 262 441 Grass-covered mound showing through heather at side of track which traverses NW-SE along ridge of North Knowe; approximately 4m in diameter, approximately 15cm in height.

Near Peebles (Peebles parish) NMS
Roman coin hoard

cNT 25 40 A hoard of 290 Roman denarii were uncovered near a hillfort in the Peebles area. From the finder's description they were probably in an organic container, and had subsequently been slightly disturbed. The coins range in date from Republican legionary denarii of Mark Antony to ones of Elagabalus, giving a date for the hoard after 218-222 AD, i.e. post-dating the Severan campaigns. The hoard was claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Tweeddale Museum. Further details are held by NMS. Daybook no: DB 1994/14.

CENTRAL REGION

CLACKMANNAN DISTRICT

Castleton Hill, Ochil Hills (Dollar parish) K Naddair
Rock carvings

NN 9665 0087 One deep cup on 2 ft sq boulder. Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

FALKIRK DISTRICT


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

NS 982 805 Investigations by Scotia Archaeology Limited within a basement chamber of the N wing of the house revealed a circular well shaft, 1.9m in diameter. The shaft was emptied to a depth of 3.4m; the excavated materials comprising humic soils, sand, shells, rubble, coal and ash and containing artefacts dating from the 18th to

CENTRAL


the 20th centuries. To a depth of 2.5m, the well was cut through glacio-fluvial deposits of a raised beach; below this point, it was cut through sandstone bedrock.

A framework of horizontal timber beams, perhaps elements of a staging platform, was set into rock-cut niches, 3.10m below the surface of the well. The timbers, which appeared to be adze-hewn from whole logs, were removed and stored. There was no surviving evidence that the well had been lined.

Sponsor: HS 

Blackness Castle (Bo'ness & Camden parish) R Murdoch

NT 055 802 A watching brief was kept by Scotia Archaeology Limited during the excavation by HS' DEL squad of shallow service trenches adjacent to and within the two towers of the castle. Nothing of archaeological interest was uncovered during this operation.

Sponsor: HS 

Carriden House (Bo'ness & Carriden parish) G B Bailey
Roman fort annexe & medieval village

NT 0245 8074 A two-week excavation to the W of the Roman fort at Carriden uncovered two defensive ditches demarcating the S side of an annexe. They were 3.4m apart: the inner measuring 2.6m wide and 1.0m deep; the outer 2.8m wide and 1.0m deep. As it approached the SW corner of the fort ditches the inner annexe ditch terminated in an entrance causeway. The road through this was lightly metalled. A small blocking trench had been subsequently dug on the line of the ditch rendering the road obsolete.

A medieval road ran W to E along the S side of the excavation. Bordering it was a drainage ditch with a stone revetted earth dyke alongside that. The dyke may have been part of a building. 13th-century pottery shows that this was part of the early village of Carriden. The dyke was partly replaced by a dry-stone wall sometime around the 16th century. The whole landscape was remodelled in the 18th century when it was emparked.

Sponsor: Falkirk Museum.

Drum Farm (Bo'ness & Carriden parish)

Coal pits

NT 0172 8090 to NT 0172 8100 In an attempt to determine whether the Antonine Wall ever extended beyond Bridgeness a series of trenches were cut by machine on the ridge running E from Grahamsdyke Road towards the fort at Carriden by way of Drum farm. The trenches lay on the crest of the hill and down the N-facing slope. The area was heavily disturbed by coal mining and at least six shafts were located. These had been filled in at the end of the last century and topped up throughout this century. Two features to the NW of the Muirhouses Roman temporary camp, previously interpreted as ring ditches from aerial photographs (NMRS No NT 08 SW 89 refs), must now be designated as pits. No trace of the Roman wall ditch was discovered due to the disturbed nature of the ground.

Sponsors: HS , Falkirk Museum.

Beancross (Falkirk parish)

Antonine Wall

NS 924 795 In September 1994 a four-day watching brief was carried out during the excavation of new drainage channels associated with the Laurieston Bypass at Beancross where these crossed the scheduled area associated with the Antonine Wall. Part of a post-Medieval stone culvert was found running towards the Roman ditch. This would have taken effluent from Beancross village and deposited it in the ditch. A layer of peat running W to E delineated the northern edge of the upcast mound associated with the digging of that ditch. The deposits generally indicated the waterlogged nature of the area since the Roman period. No Roman levels were encountered.

Sponsor: Central Consultancy (CRC).

Tamfourhill Road, Falkirk (Falkirk parish)

L Main

Antonine Wall

NS 865 798 A watching brief undertaken during road widening operations on the N side of Tamfourhill Road, Falkirk, adjacent to the Antonine Wall, revealed no artefacts and no trace of any structures.


Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

STIRLING DISTRICT

Kincardine Crossing (Airth/Tulliallan parish) J A Atkinson

Archaeological evaluation

NS 928 872 (centred on) The archaeological evaluation of the proposed new crossing of the Forth at Kincardine was undertaken by GUARD between March and April of 1994. It included the evaluation of all known archaeological and architectural remains, including designed landscapes, as well as the archaeological potential of areas with no known archaeological features. Five alternative crossings were examined and three by-pass schemes. The study consisted of a detailed library and archival analysis together with a detailed field examination. A full and detailed report in two volumes has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

Farmston (Callander parish)

L Main

Lime kilns

NN 606 087 A group of three lime kilns is located in woodland to the W of Farmston farm, Callander. Two are in very good condition. The lime appears to have been brought down from the quarry at NN 615 098.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

Auchnleach Farm, Callander (Callander parish)

CFA

Watching brief

NN 6482 0747 A watching brief was undertaken in August 1994 during the removal of a small gravel mound, previously thought to be a possible burial cairn. A trial trench cut into this tree-covered mound in 1993 (DES 1993, 12) demonstrated it to be a natural formation; a disturbed narrow and shallow slot-trench was identified in this trench.

Prior to the 1994 supervision, the trees on the mound had been ripped up. This had resulted in large root-holes being created, with displacement of the surrounding rubble, thus masking any features present (such as the slot-trench identified in 1993) and making feature identification difficult. However, careful removal of this rubble in successive spits, and the subsequent topsoil-stripping by an efficient and patient machine driver, allowed a thorough investigation of the remaining mound until the natural subsoil was reached. No archaeological features were identified. Full report deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: John Fyfe Limited.

Cathedral Hall, Dunblane (Dunblane & Lecopt parish)

D Hall (SUAT)

Assessment: Floor surfaces, wall foundations and roof of vault

NN 781 013 An assessment was carried out in advance of a proposed extension to the cathedral hall. Four trenches were dug in the proposed development area. Three of these trenches located demolition rubble and mortar fragments below garden soil. These overlay a mortar and flagstone floor and robbed out wall line in one trench and a mortared stone wall and backfilled stone vault in another. In the fourth trench a cobbled surface was associated with medieval pottery. All these deposits relate to the demolished remains of the medieval Bishops Palace.

Sponsors: Central Regional Council, Dunblane Kirk Session.

Cathedral Hall, Dunblane (Dunblane & Lecopt parish)

Assessment: Finds assemblage A Cox (SUAT)

NN 781 013 A small artefact assemblage was recovered during the assessment. A majority of the finds came from the demolition deposits recorded in all four trenches and from the overlying garden soil contexts.

Among those finds recovered from demolition deposits were fragments of bottle glass including a neck fragment and part of a substantial, slightly kicked-up base bearing a scar which indicates the attachment of a pontil rod during its manufacture. Other finds included a small, copper alloy fitting, made by casting, and a crudely-shaped slate disc. The finds assemblage from the demolition deposits indicates an 18th to early 19th-century date range. Garden soils overlying the demolition deposits yielded a 19th to early 20th-century assemblage.

Sponsors: Central Regional Council, Dunblane Kirk Session.

Sinclairs Street (Dunblane & Lecopt parish)

L Main

NN 2827 0135 A watching brief undertaken during the construction of an extension to the property known as Pernyetta, Sinclairs Street, Dunblane, revealed no archaeological remains although two cheese presses were discovered during the demolition of the front boundary wall.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

The Place of Killearn, Killearn (Killearn parish)

I Banks

Geophysical survey

NT 522 852 In September 1993, GUARD carried out a geophysical survey in Killearn Glen to locate the 18th-century Laird's house on behalf of the Killearn Trust. After an initial visual survey of the area by S Driscoll of GUARD in tandem with the first edition of the OS map of the area, the survey area selected was in the bend of the Kirkhouse Burn. Six resistivity grids were surveyed in this area at 1m intervals using a Geoscan RM15 resistivity meter. The results showed a substantial anomaly measuring some 15m long and apparently rectilinear. This has been interpreted as having good potential as the Laird's house.

Sponsor: The Killearn Trust.

Lake of Menteith (Port of Menteith parish)

J C Henderson

Crannogs, boat naust, enclosed site (see Figs 1 & 2)

From May 1993 to February 1994 an underwater survey of the Lake of Menteith and its drainage catchment was carried out. This study combined complete underwater survey with fieldwalking in the drainage catchment to create a view of the loch as a fully functioning system. Menteith, a shallow lowland loch with poor visibility (less than 1m) was deliberately chosen to provide a contrast with the surveys of lochs Awe and Tay. In addition, crannogs in the Central Region have never been examined before. Insight into the *siting of crannogs in a lowland setting was obtained*, Side Scan sonar data was used and new survey techniques were developed. A full report with detailed surveys of the following are now lodged with the NMRS.

Four artificial islets or crannogs were discovered during the survey:

1. Lochend Crannog

NS 589 977 This heavily slumped boulder mound (diameter 36m) sits 55m from the SW shore on an area of sloping loch bed. The site sits on average just 0.5m from the loch bed with the highest part of the site 0.6m below water level (surveyed November 1993). The bottom of the crannog was just over 1.2m deep on the shore side sloping (due to slumping) to 4.5m deep on the NW side furthest from the shore. Two timbers were located in the boulder matrix of the site – one heavily eroded *Alnus* timber (21cm diameter) and one more substantial *Quercus* timber (33cm diameter).

2. Inchmahome East Crannog

NN 577 006 This boulder crannog lies 194m from the main northern shore and 136m NE of the island of Inchmahome in a water depth of 3.2m. The site appears as a stone mound (18m to 20m in diameter) and lay 1.6m underwater on the day of survey (January 1994). To the N, connected to the main body of the crannog, there is a roughly circular feature about 5m in diameter sitting 1.2m from the loch bed. Nothing is visible in the boulder covering of this site to suggest this feature is not contemporary with the main mound. This circular extension is similar to that seen at Oakbank crannog in Loch Tay (*Current Archaeology* 90) and site no 10 at Loch Awe. No timbers of further features were identified.

3. Port of Menteith Crannog

NN 581 011 This submerged crannog was first noted by Murray and Pullar in 1910. However the site has never been confirmed or had its position accurately recorded. It was located in the NE bay of the loch 112m from the shore in a water depth of 3.7m. This flat-topped crannog has steep sides and appears as an almost completely circular mound sitting on a natural ridge. It is 24m in diameter and sits 2.5m off the loch bed. The highest point of the site lay 1.2m underwater at the time of survey (February 1994). One heavily eroded *Quercus* timber was located (26cm diameter) sitting horizontally within the boulder matrix of the crannog.

4. The Dog Isle

NN 567 002 No structural remains can be seen on the island today. Underwater examination of the island suggested that it is at least partly artificial – consisting of boulders capping an existing natural feature. Most revealing was the discovery of two *Quercus* timbers at a depth of 1.7m embedded into the island. One of these timbers was recovered as it demonstrated evidence for tool facets.

Coille-don

Four platforms with wall and turf bank

NN 572 008 Situated on top of a hill known as Coille-don (23m above the loch) there are two main flattened rectilinear platforms (25m by 33m and 34m by 20.7m) accompanied by two smaller flattened areas (137m² and 15m by 13m) representing an entire flattened area of 1861.3km². Steep slopes and nearly vertical rock-faces afford natural protection to the S, E and W of the site. To the N which is more of a gentle slope, there are visible remains of two grass grown rubble walls (22.9m long and 4.1m thick and 40m long varying between 2m and 3m thick) joined to one another by an earthen bank. The earthen bank that connects these walls is 15m long and 4m thick. No trace of walling could be found elsewhere on the site. It is possible that owing to the natural protection afforded by the steep faces to the S, E and W, that any defence in these areas would have been of a less substantial nature. The interior of the site is featureless.

Boat Naust

NS 572 998 A submerged boat naust, 0.4m underwater, was discovered 1m off the SW shore of the lake. It consists of two 9m long lines of stones (each 2m thick) which meet forming a V-shape.

Grahamston (Port of Menteith parish)

T M Allan

Highland Front Roman Road Survey

NN 606 013 to NN 601 013 A former field-boundary appears to have the form of a low, very regular agger, 6 paces wide, which is almost stoneless and has continuous side-ditches. Just W of a solitary oak the N ditch veers N, and the agger narrows before disappearing. However, across a former avenue, in the same alignment as that of the agger, a stony belt with a N ditch was located. Further possible very short lengths of vegetation-obscured agger lead, on the same alignment, past a ruined hut, where a SW bend would have been needed to reach a point (NN 601 013) where a ford would have been approachable by a road from both sides of Rednock Burn.

If this agger is of Roman origin (rather than agricultural), its eastern

CENTRAL

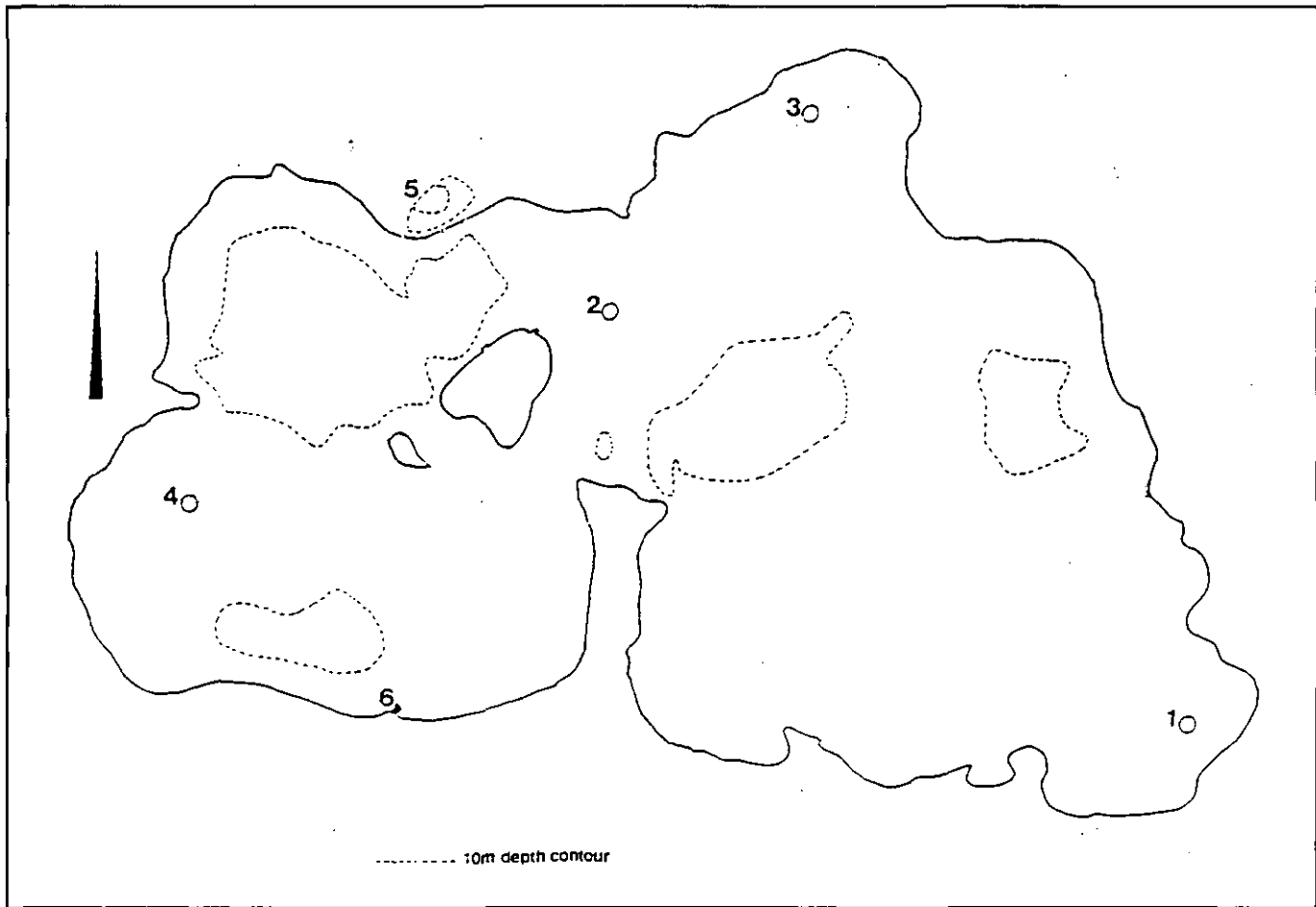


Fig 1. Lake of Menteith survey (scale 1:20,000).

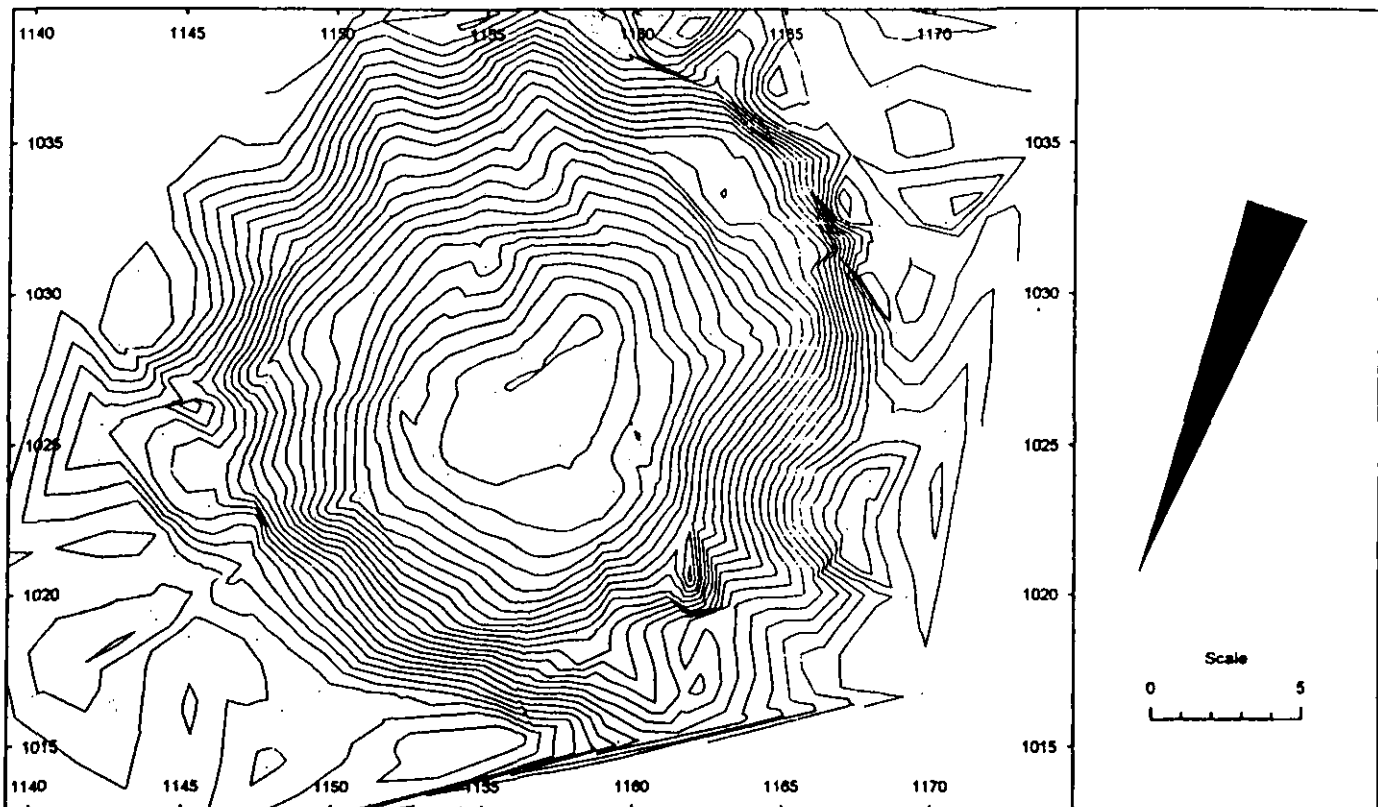


Fig 2. Port of Menteith crannog contour survey.

terminus would have been, via Thornhill, the presumed Roman fort at Stirling, and/or a presumed Roman fort or fortlet at Dunblane, via the known Roman fort at Doune. Its western terminus would have been the Roman fort of Malling (NN 564 000) – ? the *Maulion* of the *Ravenna Cosmography* – at the SW corner of the Lake of Menteith. The likeliest Roman line along the N side of the lake is that followed by the A81. It would then have been in line with the length of the known Roman road running SW (NN 564 006 to NN 563 004). NN 564 006 would also have been the starting-point of the known Roman road to the Roman fort of Bochastle, by Callander (DES 1976, 48; 1983, 3; 1984, 3; 1985, 10).

Broad Street/Jail Wynd/St John Street (Stirling parish) D Hall (SUAT)

Assessment: Medieval midden, post-medieval road surfaces

NS 792 937 A watching brief was carried out on contractors' trial trenches across Broad Street, Jail Wynd and St John Street. Deep anaerobic midden deposits were located under parts of all three streets apparently in a terrace in the bedrock. Sherds of medieval pottery, pieces of animal bone and leather were recovered from this midden. A fragment of cambered cobbled roadway was located under Jail Wynd and a cobbled surface was located under St John Street.

Sponsor: Forth Valley Enterprise.

Church of the Holy Rude, Stirling (Stirling parish) L Main

NS 792 937 A watching brief undertaken during the installation of floodlighting around the Church of the Holy Rude in Stirling, in September 1993, revealed no structural remains. A small quantity of very disturbed human bone was reburied in the adjoining graveyard. Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

Stirling Castle (Stirling parish) G J Ewart Castle

NS 790 940 Limited excavation was completed at the E end of the Chapel Royal, while floors were removed in advance of comprehensive repairs. The findings of the excavation within the late 16th-century chapel, comprised a massive series of tipped deposits containing quantities of demolition debris, midden deposits and construction debris up to approximately 5m deep, laid to create a floor base for the Chapel Royal.

The probable northern wall of the preceding chapel as refurbished by James III and IV was found running diagonally across the interior of the later Chapel Royal. This wall, along with the wall defining the W side of the 'Transe' (which gave access to the Great Hall of James IV) defined an (open?) area between the earlier chapel and the outer curtain. Access to this area was via a well-formed doorway leading into the Transe, but which was blocked when the infilling process began when the Chapel Royal was built (1580–94).

Quantities of bronze slag along with firebricks were found in the lower tips within the Chapel Royal, apparently evidence of a demolished metal working complex. Large quantities of animal, bird and fish bone along with a good assemblage of pottery (mainly jugs and cooking pots) were found among the midden tips, generally towards the bottom of the series.

Sponsor: HS

64 Murray Place (Stirling parish) E R Page, C Page Blackfriars Church

NS 7969 9355 Reappraisal of the records in Central Region Archives confirmed that the old wall recorded in 1904 (*Trans Stirling Nat Hist and Arch Soc* 1904, 126–30) when the existing tenement replaced earlier buildings (at what is now 64 Murray Place) was the S wall of the Blackfriars Church.

Permission to excavate in the garden behind the property was kindly given by all six of the joint owners. The end of the 1904 wall

base was uncovered, and found to be of very solid construction, having survived the post-Reformation robbing out. Beyond the clear evidence of the exploratory digging that in 1904 had shown robbing out had taken place we found mortar and rubble debris indicating the line of the wall eastwards. The ground had been greatly disturbed, not only in the robbing out, but also in the cultivation of gardens since before 1858. Many human bone fragments were found, and the greater part of a female skeleton, accompanied by pieces of the bones of two infants, on a bed of clay close beside the S wall of the church. The skeleton had been partly destroyed when the wall had been robbed. If the buttress pattern of the 1904 wall had continued, there would have been a buttress where the skeleton was found, suggesting that the eastern end of the church was older and of simpler construction.

The N wall was located, and the eastern end of the church. This was traversed by two functioning main drains, two earlier abandoned main drains, a field drain, and a water supply pipe. However it was possible to see that the end of the church was apsidal, probably round, or conceivably polygonal.

The width of the church was 6.5m internally, with walls 1.5m thick, making overall width 9.5m. We have added 13.5m to the length of 14m recorded in 1904, making the total known length 27.5m.

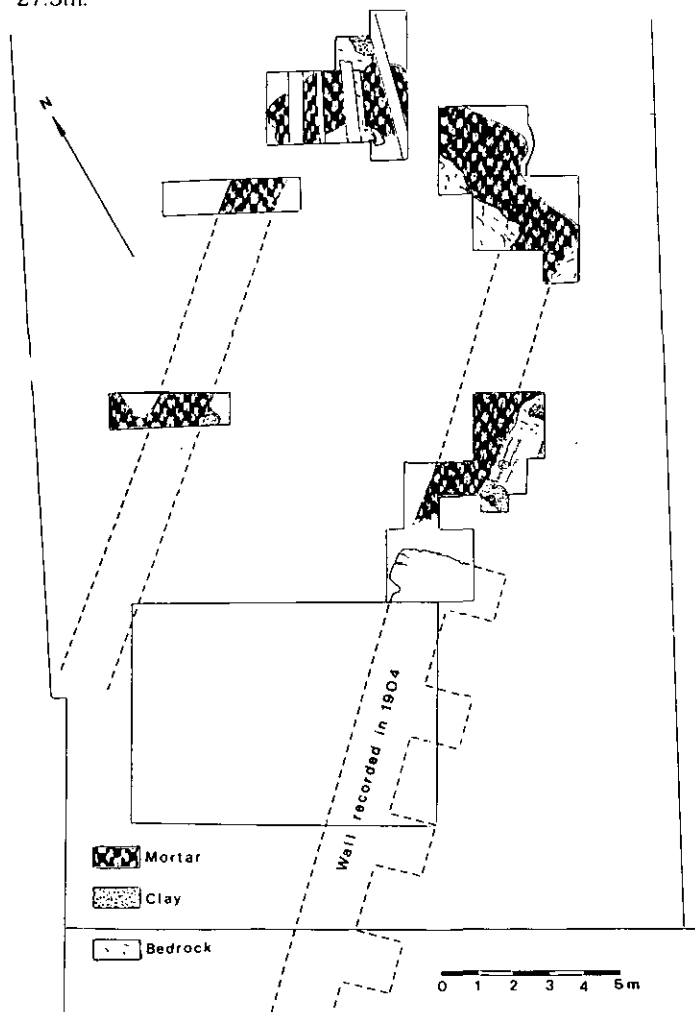


Fig 3. Blackfriars Church, Stirling

Chapel Field, Cowie (St Ninians parish) I Banks Geophysical survey

NS 836 897 In February and March of 1994, a geophysical survey and trial trenching assessment was carried out by GUARD on behalf of Miller Todd and Central Region Department of Physical Planning in advance of a housing project. The reason for the

CENTRAL/DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

assessment was the presence in the NE corner of Chapel Field of a cropmark feature interpreted as an enclosure (NMRS No NS 88 NW 24) shown on aerial photograph RCAHMS 1984.A.64114. The brief was to investigate the 40% of the field closest to the cropmark for any other archaeological material which might be affected by the development. A programme of 100% coverage of the affected area using both resistivity and a fluxgate gradiometer was adopted, with trial trenching of any anomalies detected. The area of the cropmark was included within the survey area.

A number of anomalies were detected, ranging from possible hut-circles to possible enclosures, which were tested by trial trenching. The bulk of the anomalies proved to be caused by an extremely extensive drainage system which had been put into the field from the 1920s onwards. However, the cropmark which stood out strong in the resistivity data, proved to be a ditch, although the narrow trench excavated provided no information about the interior of the enclosure. One linear anomaly did prove to be archaeological, although it was not easily visible in the geophysical data. This was a linear trench, apparently excavated in sections, which resembled the ditch of a palisade. It has been interpreted as possibly part of a palisaded enclosure and noted by the Department of Physical Planning as requiring further investigation before any construction can take place.

Sponsor: Miller Todd.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY REGION

ANNANDALE & ESKDALE DISTRICT

Dinwoodie Mains Farm & Dalmakethar Smithy Field

(Applegarth parish)

K Speller

Roman road and unenclosed cremation cemetery

NY 104 903 to NY 105 915; NY 104 905 During September 1993, GUARD undertook an assessment of known archaeological remains in the vicinity of Dinwoodie Mains Farm, in advance of proposed sand and gravel extraction by Barr Ltd.

Three sites had been identified as under threat:

1. Course of the Roman road, running N-S through a field adjacent to Dalmakethar Smithy. The remains proved to be ephemeral and disturbed.
2. A possible stone-banked enclosure and further section of the Roman road at the southern edge of Watch Hill. This was found to be a relatively modern quarry.
3. A probable prehistoric settlement site, on Kirkholm Hill. This was excluded from the area under threat.

The main archaeological interest came from a previously unrecorded site, an unenclosed cremation cemetery of the Bronze Age. The cremation cluster covered an area 8m by 5m, comprising at least ten deposits forming an amorphous shape. The features were recorded and loose fragments of urn, burnt bone and pot removed. The ceramic suggests a Middle Bronze Age dating. No further excavation took place as the contractors decided against gravel extraction at this site. After recovering the site with a stable fibre matting, topsoil reinstatement was carried out to the original depth. The site is to be proposed for Scheduled Monument protection.

Sponsor: Barr Construction Ltd.

Churchyard Holm, Hoddom (Hoddom parish)

C E Lowe

Roman inscription

NY 1675 7265 A small fragment of a Roman inscription was recovered during fieldwalking by Mr W Cormack and handed to the

author for inclusion in the forthcoming report on the fieldwork undertaken at the site in 1991 (forthcoming). The stone, of sandstone with sides up to 13cm long, was recovered from the area E of the present graveyard and close to the site of a putative building, damaged by ploughing in 1991 (*Trans Dumf & Gall Nat Hist & Antiq Soc LXVI*, 1991, 26, fig 10). The inscription, of which part of two lines survive, may be tentatively given as: ()IR A() | ?P. The style and quality of the carving are similar to that noted in the *numen* stone, which was recovered from an early Dark Age structure in 1991 (see *DES* 1991, 10-12; *DES* 1992, 21-23).

Beattock (Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish)

K Speller, A Leslie

Roman temporary camp; medieval remains

During August 1993, GUARD carried out excavations over a 1.1km stretch of land, parallel to and immediately to the E of the present A74, in advance of upgrade to motorway status.

Eighteen separate areas were examined, either by machine or hand, of which eleven contained archaeological remains. Seven areas were positioned within the boundaries of the Roman camp and a further three straddled the perimeter ditch. Others were positioned to test for any unknown archaeology within the development corridor.

Roman temporary camp: (NT 084 018) The main objectives were to provide accurate dating of the camp (NMRS No NT 00 SE 36), investigate the entrance area and try to establish the function of the camp, in particular the testing of the hypothesis that this camp represents a labour camp serving the fort(s) at Milton c 1km to the S.

Excavation of the ditch in the vicinity of an entrance area on the SW side and the northern perimeter showed evidence for an extended period of natural silting followed by purposeful dumping of the rampart into the partly-filled ditches. There were no finds.

Areas opened within the camp revealed the remains of three hearths/field ovens. These comprised two examples of simple rectangular pits plus one more sturdily constructed, comprising a flagged area surrounded by a cobble ring. Initial interpretation leans towards a possible longevity to this camp before abandonment and sleighting.

Medieval remains: (NT 083 026) Immediately to the N of a bend in the Evan Water, near the bridging point, a trench was positioned to test the boundary of a relict river terrace to the river flood plain. A massive, drystone linear 'bank' was exposed, averaging 2.80m wide by 0.50m high. This massive structure was built on a fluvial build-up of silts and geophysical prospecting showed that it extended N for at least 200m before being overlain by the A74. To the S the structure could be traced for c50m. Within the area excavated the bank diverged eastwards from the terrace, forming a space which was subsequently filled with an accumulation of ploughsoils containing various activity horizons. On the terrace itself, a number of structural features were exposed. Pottery dating to the 13th and 14th centuries was present within most deposits. Initial interpretation of the stone bank is that it is related to some kind of water control, and/or land use division, forming a single element within a larger settlement. The interpretations offered here are preliminary pending further work.

Sponsor: SOind Roads.

Priestdykes (Lochmaben parish)

CFA

Desk-based study

The following sites and monuments were recorded during a desk-based study undertaken towards the preparation of an Environmental Statement for a proposed meat processing plant. Sites recorded in the NMRS are excluded from the list unless new details were recorded. None of the sites have been checked on the ground.

NY 106 815 - NY 097 815 A stretch of the Dumfries, Lochmaben and Lockerbie Branch of the Caledonian railway.

NY 098 816 Several small enclosures visible on vertical aerial photographic coverage.

NY 100 817 Traces of possible hut circles, a quarry and possible gun emplacements are visible on vertical aerial photographic coverage.

NY 102 810 Penannular structure c15m across and defined by low banks visible on vertical aerial photographic coverage.

NY 104 810 Horseshoe-shaped structure c10m long, defined by low banks, visible on vertical aerial photographic coverage.

NY 106 820 A boat-house is marked on the first edition OS map coverage, adjacent to the ferry point across the River Annan.

NY 102 811 Priestdykes Cottages, present on the first edition OS map coverage.

NY 097 814 Moss-side settlement, present on the first edition OS map coverage.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cobham Resource Consultants.

NITHSDALE DISTRICT

Torrorie Farm (Kirkbean parish)
Glacial mound

R Coleman (SUAT)

NX 958 573 In advance of landscaping, an unusually-shaped mound was investigated in early July. A number of standing stones, cairns with cists, cropmark enclosures and stray finds in the vicinity, suggested that the mound may have represented a focal point in the archaeological landscape, perhaps with burials inserted. Alternatively, or as a secondary use, it may have been a motte.

A total of ten trenches were opened, covering the summit, flanks and base of the mound. It was proved to have been geological, rather than artificial with evidence of later activity in the form of traces of 19th/20th-century structures, cut into the N flank of the mound, the remains of a small group of cottages that once stood there.

Sponsor: HS

The Pict's Knowe (Troqueer parish)
Henge monument

J Thomas

NX 953 721 A first season of excavation took place at this small henge monument (NMRS No NX 97 SE 13), in response to serious damage by cattle trampling, rabbit burrows and tree root disturbance. The greater part of the interior of the monument was excavated, together with a cutting through the bank on the western side of the henge, and ditch sections on the W and at the northern terminal. An EDM survey of the monument and its immediate surroundings was undertaken, together with a detailed survey of the visible damage to the site in advance of excavation.

Within the interior, all traces of archaeological features had been destroyed by rabbit action, although sample sieving of the topsoil in metre squares produced sherds of probable early Bronze Age date and fragments of cremated bone. In the entrance to the monument, the surrounding peat lapped up over the sand surface, preserving an undamaged surface. Here, large numbers of stakeholes were found, clustered around the ditch terminals and around two linear slots lying at right angles to the entrance way.

The upper layers of the ditch were composed of peat, which contained perfectly preserved leaves, reeds, turves, roots, nut shells, fruit stones and beetle cases. Beneath this, in a more silty material, were several large wooden objects, including two planks and a complete ard plough. This ard (see Fig 4) is rather unlike others known from prehistoric contexts in Europe. If radiocarbon determinations demonstrate that it is late Neolithic/early Bronze Age in date, it will probably represent the earliest known example of a plough from Europe N of the Alps.

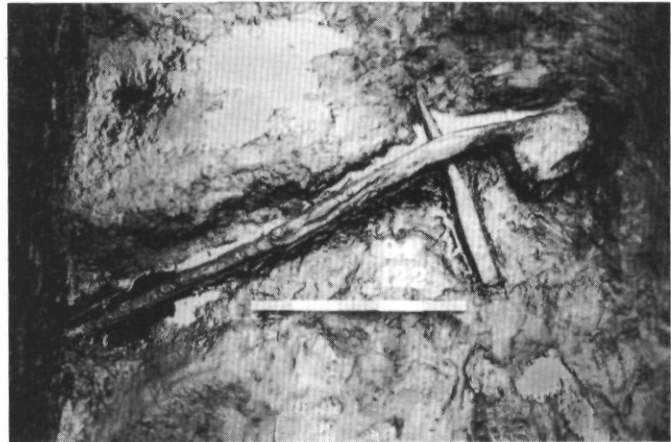


Fig 4. The Pict's Knowe. Complete ard plough.

The organic silty clay proved to fill a recut in the henge ditch, and when removed revealed a series of truncated primary silts, whose laminated character suggested that they had been laid down in wet conditions. These layers contained very large quantities of water-logged wood, quite different in nature from that in the layer above. This material included chips which had evidently come from wood-working on site, together with numerous fragments of hurdlework. Taken in the context of the stakeholes on the surface, these suggest that the henge had originally had a complicated superstructure of hurdling.

Sponsor: HS

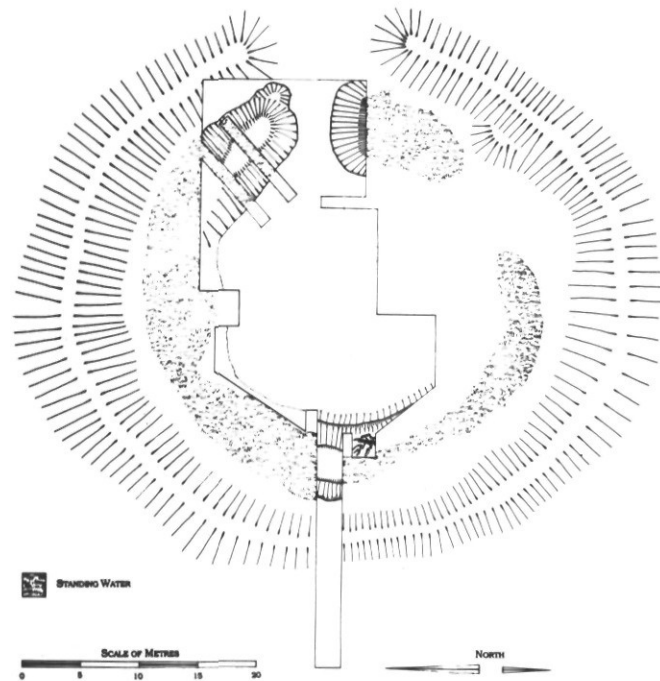


Fig 5. The Pict's Knowe.

STEWARTRY DISTRICT

Lagganmullan & Upper Newton (Anwoth parish)
Rock carvings

E & M van Hoek

Several decorated stones have been discovered by Mr Jack Stevenson of the RCAHMS in the valley of the Skyreburn in February 1994. He kindly reported these finds (NMRS number given) to the contributors who, when checking these, found Lagganmullan 7.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

Lagganmullan 1. Untraceable, reported by Morris (1979, 136). NX 5650 5518; NMRS No NX 55 NE 15.

Lagganmullan 2. At least six badly worn cupmarks on exposed outcrop. NX 5635 5519.

Lagganmullan 3. Large exposed boulder with at least 14 cups, some doubtful grooves and four cups with complete single ring and two possibly ringed cups. NX 5613 5529.

Lagganmullan 4. Large, mostly covered outcrop with at least 58 solo cups; four possible grooves; 36 cups with one ring, one having a distinct tail from the ring; one arch possibly representing a flaked cup-and-ring; one ring with only a very slight depression in centre. NX 5611 5516.

Lagganmullan 5. Distinctly projecting outcrop stack with four solo cups and ten cups with one ring, two connected by a short groove. NX 5585 5512.

Lagganmullan 6. Badly worn engravings on a small outcrop showing three plain cups and three cups with one ring. NX 5600 5498.

Lagganmullan 7. NX 5506 5499 About 60m E of rock 6 and on the same slight ridge are three mostly covered outcrop panels: 7A. Seven plain cups; eight short grooves; seven cups with one ring; one cup with two rings, the inner incomplete; one cup with three gapped rings, the outer more faintly pocked. 7B. Two plain cups; six cups with one ring, one possibly having two tails. 7C. Two solo cups. There might be more carvings under turf between 7A and 7B.

Upper Newton 1. NX 5509 5551 Boulder with three plain cups; one cup with three rings.

Upper Newton 2. NX 5560 5547 Some 13 plain cups, one with natural (?) tail; possibly some pittings.

Upper Newton 3. One cup on outcrop. NX 5562 5544.

Whiteside. Six solo cups on outcrop. NX 5558 5642.

Buittle Castle Bailey (Buittle parish)

A Penman

Motte and bailey

NX 819 616 Previously reported in *DES* 1993, 22, two further trenches have now been excavated by volunteers, and all have yielded evidence of extensive plough damage down to natural. A testoon of Mary Queen of Scots (1578) and five iron arrowheads of the 13th/14th centuries were found in a trench opposite the main entrance of the castle and sherds of yellow-green, yellow-brown and yellow-green-olive glazed pottery have been found in all of the others. The pottery, by comparison with other examples found locally in Dumfries and Galloway, on medieval motte and bailey sites (Medieval Pottery in Dumfries & Galloway by Truckell & Williams *TDGNHAS* XLIV, 1967), is dated to the 13th/14th centuries. Some small fragments of human bone and the lower jaw with twelve teeth of a male, aged 25–30, possibly related to the period when the complex was under siege. Fiddle-key nails and a variety of jewellery items have been found in three of the trenches. All of the artefacts recovered are in the care of the Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright.



Fig 6. An artist's impression of Buittle Castle and Bailey, c 1150 AD.

Building and industrial working evidence have been discovered in two of the trenches and evidence of a massive timber construction, in the form of two large post holes, possibly a watch-tower, has been uncovered in another. Three of the trenches have yielded flint evidence of an earlier prehistoric occupation of this site and include a Mesolithic microlith point, one broken Neolithic dagger and a knife and a variety of scrapers, blades and flakes.

A possible harbour, with the capacity to hold several small craft, a watermill by the river, and a fortified cattle pound have all been identified adjacent to the excavation site. 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.

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

High Grange 1 (Kirkcudbright parish)

E & M van Hoek

Rock carvings

NX 6999 4749 Low outcrop knoll with field-clearance with seven carved panels which were (partially) exposed at the time of visit: 1A. One solo cup. 1B. Three solo cups; one cup with three rings and a runner-cup; one ovalish cup with four rings and a tail. 1C. One cup and three rings. 1D. Two solo cups. 1E. One small cup-and-one-ring. 1F. Six solo cups and one distinctly pocked large oval cup; a row of seven small but distinct cups, mostly joined by short grooves; one large cup with one ring; one cup with two incomplete rings; one cup with possibly six badly weathered rings. 1G. Three plain cups.

High Grange 2 (Kirkcudbright parish)

E van Hoek

NX 6991 4741 Similar knoll with rough outcrop, largely covered with turf, bearing at least eleven plain cups; some partially natural grooves; five cups with one ring, one of the key-hole type, one with short tail and one featuring a rather angular ring and two short tails.

Torrs 8 (Kirkcudbright parish)

NX 6739 4485 Small outcrop with a short row of one normal cup and two smaller doubtful cups linked to it.

Torrs 9 (Kirkcudbright parish)


NX 6738 4490 9A. At the E end of a low outcrop knoll is a panel with one clearly pocked cupmark and two possibly natural cup-shaped depressions. 9B. Some 2m SW of 9A is a small squarish outcrop with four worn cups.

Castlecreavie Dun (Kirkcudbright parish) M van Hoek

Correction: Grid Refs in *DES* 1992, 26 should read: 2a: NX 7255 4896; and 2b: NX 7256 4899.

Dundrennan Abbey (Rerrick parish) G Ewart

NX 749 475 The final phase of excavation on the structures defining the SE corner of the claustral ranges, saw the undercroft of the reredorter fully revealed. The excavation confirmed that the reredorter had been reduced from its original 12th-century length, probably during the 13th century, possibly due to subsidence (a recurring problem in this part of the site). The full extent of the Period 1 reredorter, with its great drain, was c18.5m but was reduced to c14m. Towards the end of monastic occupation of the site, the open sections of drain where it approached and left the reredorter block, were crudely capped and secondary garderobe inlets introduced. These probably replaced the original larger chutes which appear to have been partially blocked in order to stabilise further the S wall of the complex. A series of crude structures were then built against the S and E walls of the range, exploiting available space to the S of the abbey, and which in turn may well be reflected by the layout of the largely 19th-century Manse stable yard. Large numbers of moulded stones were retrieved in the rubble infill of the undercroft, some of which had been recycled in the construction of the later, cruder, monastic buildings while smashed grave covers were used to cap the great drain (*DES* 1993, 24).

Sponsor: HS 

WIGTOWN DISTRICT

Blar-Buidhe > Blairbuy 7c, 7d (Glasserton parish)

Rock carvings Kaledon Naddair, S Willet, N MacLardy, B Bierley

NX 3714 4137 1 x 4-turn spiral; 1 x 3-turn spiral; 1 set of 3 concentric rings; approximately 12 solo cups (3 of which are unusually 'raised' proud above rest).

Blar-Buidhe > Blairbuy 9 (Glasserton parish)

NX 3720 4140 Approximately 2 cups enclosed by 1 ring and 5 solo cups on a small outcrop a few yards from the wall and nearer Blairbuy No 7 than No 1.

Knok-Bragaidh > Knockbrae 1b, 1c, 1d (Glasserton parish)

NX 3663 4059 (NMRS No NX 34 SE 50) Temporary turf and moss removal revealed a further 1 large spiral; 1 serpentine spiral; 3 sets of 1 cup surrounded by 3 rings; 2 sets of 1 cup surrounded by 2 rings; 2 sets of 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; a well-preserved (clearly pecked) 'solar egg' (1 cup enclosed by 2 oval rings) from which descends a bending runnel to end in a cross; plus approximately 28 solo cups.

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

Knock 2B (Glasserton parish) M van Hoek

Possible rock carvings

NX 3653 4054 A smooth outcrop panel features many (natural?) pittings and some possible single cups.

Knock 3C (Glasserton parish)

Rock carvings

NX 3663 4057 Favourable light on the much sloping carved surface proved that one of the alleged cup-and-three-rings on this site (*DES* 1986, 6) is in fact a simple labyrinth with other rings and cup-and-rings touching it.

Balker Moor (Inch parish)

CFA

Desk-based study and field inspection

The following new sites and monuments were recorded in a desk-based survey and field inspection conducted as part of an Environmental Assessment for a proposed c500 hectare windfarm site and grid-connect corridor. Details of sites already recorded in the NMRS are not included here unless new features were identified.

NX 121 645 – NX 121 638 NMRS records (NX 16 SW 57 & 71) of a cairnfield palimpsest. A rectangular mound of stones at NX 1211 6384 was not located. Two rectangular structures were located at NX 1210 6418 and NX 1212 6424.

NX 1093 6510 A trapezoidal turf-covered mound 12m long NW–SE, 5m wide and 2m–3m high lies on the SE bank of the Kirlachie Burn. A possible ramp 10m long and 3m–5m wide abuts the SW side of the mound.

NX 1248 6360 A hut circle 11m in diameter was located on the E flank of Loan Hill. Its penannular, turf-covered stone wall is 2m wide and 0.3m high. The entrance, on the E side, is 1.5m wide. The S wall terminal adjacent to the entrance expands to 5m–6m wide and 0.5m–1m high, which may be due to a secondary cairn built over the hut circle wall.

NX 1075 6513 – NX 1101 6530; NX 1201 6445 – NX 1208 6468; NX 1217 6432 – NX 1202 6422 – NX 1211 6412 Lines of disused grouse butts were present at these locations. Two further lines of grouse butts still in use lie in the same general area.

NX 1214 6468 Quarried scoop 10m long, 7m long and with exposed faces up to 2m high.

NX 1280 6192 D-shaped mound within a marshy depression measuring 37m long N–S by 30m and up to 2m high on its E side. The edges of the mound appear to have been artificially scarped and its surface appears levelled. A 1m wide ditch flanks the mound on its W side, with an external bank 2m wide and 0.4m high. A degraded stone wall runs NE from the mound for c100m.

NX 128 617 Possible robbed cairn comprising a spread of stones and a rectangular depression 1.5m long, 1m wide and 0.3m deep. The latter is possibly the remains of a robbed cist. A small cairn 4m in diameter and 0.5m was located c50m S of this.

NX 126 615 Five quarried scoops lay in a field of improved pasture W of New Luce Wood.

NX 1275 6538 Series of quarry scoops extending over an area of 40m by 15m on the E side of the Tongue burn. The scoops are 2m–3m deep.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: EcoGen Limited.

Penkiln 6 (Sorbie parish) K Naddair, S Willet, N MacLardy,

Rock carvings B Bierley

NX 4790 4840 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; 7 solo cups, on a very fragmented and sectioned outcrop.

Penkiln 7 (Sorbie parish)

Rock carvings

NX 4790 4848 1 solo cup in adjacent field.

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

Culscadden 1 (Sorbie parish) E van Hoek

Rock carvings

NX 4713 4849 1A. Smooth fractured outcrop on slight knoll showing a row of impressive carvings (Fig 7); rather weathered where exposed. A cup with two gapped rings; a big cup with a tail and six rather widely spaced complete rings, 60cm in diameter; a small cup with eight complete (?) rings but badly weathered at its SE quadrant. 1B. At least three plain cups; possible grooves; three cups with single ring; one cup with two rings; one cup with four rings, the innermost being gapped; one cup with five complete rings. 1C. One plain cup. 1D. Three large depressions (natural?).



Fig 7. Culscadden 1A. Looking west (NX 4713 4849).

Culscadden 2 (Sorbie parish) M van Hoek
 NX 4682 4836 Large field-clearance boulder showing a deep and large cup-shaped depression of 10cm in diameter.

Culnoag 1D (Sorbie parish)
 NX 4175 4695 NE of the previously reported engravings is a smooth outcrop with two solo cups; one long curved groove; one certain cup with three rings and one cup with possibly three rings and a runner-cup in the third (?) ring. Badly weathered.

FIFE REGION

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT

Couston Castle (Aberdour parish) P Yeoman
 Tower House
 NT 168 851 A watching brief was carried out by the Fife Archaeological Service in advance of construction of a garage, on the S side of Couston Castle. Nothing of interest was found, and this area may have already been affected by past restoration works. Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Preston Island (Culross parish) G Ewart
 18th/19th-century industrial complex
 NT 007 852 A watching brief was maintained on the second phase of restoration and consolidation on elements of the combined

salt pan and coal mine complex. During the course of this work, a fifth salt pan was discovered immediately adjacent to the accommodation block.
 Sponsors: Scottish Power and Fife Region.

Culross sea wall (Culross parish) R Murdoch
 NS 988 858 Several exploratory trenches were opened by Scotia Archaeology Limited in an attempt to establish the course of the former sea wall at the W end of the village of Culross. Although the wall itself was not located, its course was evident at a depth of 0.9m as a sharply defined boundary between buried garden soil and deposits of poor quality coal and ash, these latter materials having been deposited when the shore was reclaimed earlier this century.
 Sponsor: Fife Enterprise.

Culross Palace (Culross parish) R Murdoch, J Lewis
 NS 985 859 Excavations were carried out within the ground floor of the building known as Bessie Barr Hall and in the precinct between the hall and the W range of Culross Palace. This work was carried out in advance of development of Bessie Barr Hall for public facilities.

A series of surfaces, of various composition, were uncovered within the building, virtually all containing a range of finds indicating redeposition. A cross 'wall' feature predated the hall itself and the original ground contours had led to the depth of the wall foundations of the building varying from virtually nil at the N end to substantial construction on the S and E.

Excavation in the precinct revealed a complex of drains and cobbled surfaces. The area was split into three by two fireclay drain trenches, probably laid down earlier this century. This truncation made surface relationships more difficult to assess across the site. Part of the drainage was related to the overflow from the Bessie Barr Well, located in a covered recess in the wall bounding the N end of the site. Cobbling varied from functional to cosmetic in quality and none thought to be contemporary with the surrounding buildings of c 1600.

A large, well-constructed, sandstone tank (3m long, surviving to 0.3m high) at the N end of the site probably indicates some light industrial activity in the late 18th/early 19th century. The excavated depth on site was restricted and only in the NW corner did contexts uncontaminated by Georgian/Victorian/later material appear.
 Sponsor: National Trust for Scotland.

Culross Palace (Culross parish) J Lewis
 NS 985 859 Excavations by Scotia Archaeology Limited of the 'palace' courtyard, which measures 23m N-S by 17m E-W, revealed structures and other features dating from the 18th (and perhaps the 17th) to the 19th century.

In the SE corner and towards the NE corner of the area were the well-constructed cobbled floors of two chambers which may have formed elements of a range of buildings along the E side of the courtyard. Much of the remaining area was covered with a rude metallised surface, consisting of small stones and flags set into thick clay. Although not physically linked to the putative E range, the two features are thought to have been contemporary and perhaps dating to the 18th century. Overlying the metallised surface were the remnants of a substantial, kerbed path which led from an entrance in the S wall of the courtyard to the main buildings on its W and N sides.


There was considerable evidence of 19th-century occupation towards the NE corner of the area – paths, drains, pits and the remains of a small building which overlay one of the earlier cobbled floors.

Excavation is still under way.
 Sponsor: National Trust for Scotland.

Low Causeway, Culross (Culross parish) D Hall (SUAT)
Watching brief

NS 990 859 A watching brief was carried out on the building of an access road for a new car park. Machine excavation and removal of tree trunks revealed large shaped sandstone blocks at 0.80m below modern ground level. This stonework extended approximately 1.4m to the S of Low Causeway. From this point onwards layers of loose gravel and sand were laid against the face of the stonework. A single base sherd of pottery of late 17th/early 18th-century date was recovered from within the stonework. The stones may represent the foundation base for the post-medieval road. The land to the S appears to be all reclaimed from the Forth.
Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Low Causeway/Binnies Lane, Culross (Culross parish)
Urban medieval J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NS 987 858 Trial trench assessment was undertaken in advance of a private housing development, on a site extending to 1355m², on the immediate eastern side of a 17th-century house known as The Haven. Three trenches were machine excavated and hand cleaned. The trenches were aligned E to W and situated at 25m (Trench A), 15m (Trench B), and 2m (Trench C) to the S of the street frontage. A similar sequence of tip spreads of coal, ash, sand and gravels, to a depth of c 1.5m, was found in all three trenches, indicating that the land has been reclaimed, possibly during the 18th century. In Trench C, occasional loose massive sandstone blocks were found amongst the tip deposits, possibly representing the displaced remnants of the sea defence wall.
Sponsor: HS 

St Catherines Wynd/Kirkgate, Dunfermline
(Dunfermline parish) D Hall, R Coleman, J Mackenzie,
Watching brief R Cachart (SUAT)

NT 089 874 Monitoring of new water pipe trenches located surviving deposits at the Maygate/Kirkgate junction, of earlier metalised surfaces and a stone culvert. Nearer to the High Street extensive 19th-century building work had damaged deposits.
Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

St Catherines Wynd, Dunfermline (Dunfermline parish)
Watching brief D Hall, D Webber (SUAT)

NT 089 873 Monitoring of contractors' excavations for new gas pipes located wall fragments. Part of a stone culvert was also recorded possibly relating to the Watergate that formerly stood across the Wynd. The wall fragments may be related to the western precinct line of Dunfermline Abbey.
Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Maygate, Dunfermline (Dunfermline parish) D Hall (SUAT)
Watching brief

NT 090 873 Monitoring of a Scottish Power trench outside the Abbots House revealed archaeological deposits at c 0.70m below road level. The continuation of two stone wall lines previously located inside the Abbots House was also located.
Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Lauder Technical College, New Row, Dunfermline J Lewis
(Dunfermline parish)

NT 093 872 Excavation was carried out by Scotia Archaeology Ltd over a three-month period in advance of a major programme of development within the grounds of the former college. Of the twenty trenches opened, five were excavated by hand, the remainder being machine-dug while a watching brief was kept.


In two trenches, at the E end of the site, were found the lower courses of a N/S stretch of the precinct wall of Dunfermline Abbey. Extending eastwards from this wall were the remnants of what are

thought to be backland divisions, probably associated with late 15th-century occupation on New Row. Within one of these backlands and directly abutting the precinct wall was a masonry structure, measuring 7.0m by 2.0m internally and divided into two unequal chambers, each floored with sandstone flags: its walls were very fragmentary. Artefactual evidence suggests a date within the 16th or 17th century. The structure may have been associated with the tanning or textile industry, perhaps as a soaking tank.


To the E of the 'tank', but earlier than it, was a corn-drying kiln from which were recovered seeds of barley and oats.

To the immediate W of the precinct wall and parallel to it was a ditch, about 1m deep. The ditch had been infilled deliberately, evidently just prior to the construction of the wall.

In the extreme NW corner of the site were the fragmentary remains of a two-phase building of probable abbey construction although it was not possible to ascertain its function. Most of the remainder of the site, which measured up to 145m by 53m, appeared to be devoid of structural remains.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, Fife Enterprise, HS , Carnegie Dunfermline Trust.

Dunfermline Palace (Dunfermline parish) R Murdoch

NT 089 872 Prior to the installation of a new drainage system, a watching brief was carried out by Scotia Archaeology Limited to assess the nature and extent of archaeological deposits outside the S wall of the S range of the palace during the excavation of six trenches by HS' DEL squad. The depth of deposits below the topsoil increased towards the W of the area where possible midden materials were encountered. These deposits are not threatened by the proposed developments and hence were not excavated.
Sponsor: HS 

Roman Road/Hill Street, Inverkeithing (Inverkeithing parish)
Urban medieval J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NT 128 828 Trial trench assessment was undertaken in advance of the development of shop units and amenity flats located in close proximity to the medieval West Port.

Four trenches were machine excavated and hand cleaned. The trenches were located to investigate the possibility of features relating to the medieval burgh defences surviving on the site and possible evidence for medieval backland activity.


Archaeological deposits were identified in the NE corner of the site only. This was in the form of a single orange-brown sandy clay layer, 0.3m thick; three sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered. The layer was sealed below 0.5m of modern make up and tarmac hardstanding, and overlay natural weathered bedrock. No evidence relating to the burgh defences was encountered.
Sponsor: Link Homes.

Helen Place (Inverkeithing parish)

Urban medieval

NT 132 804 Trial trenching was undertaken in advance of a private housing development, located in close proximity to the ruined medieval chapel of St James.

It was apparent that the ground level of the site had been reduced by c 0.7m during recent groundworks. Excavation revealed a remaining grey brown, sandy loam topsoil depth of 0.15m. Below the topsoil was c 0.2m of a dark grey-brown, slightly silty, sandy loam which contained a large percentage of oyster shell fragments and charcoal flecks. Below this layer was a substantial deposit of mid-brown, sandy loam garden soil, c 1.2m in thickness. Sherds of post-medieval pottery and a small quantity of butchered cattle bone fragments were recovered. Natural grey-orange sand was encountered at 1.15m below ground surface.

Sponsor: HS 

FIFE

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT


The Promenade, Kinghorn (Kinghorn parish)

Medieval inhumation J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NT 270 868 A second phase of investigation was initiated in May 1994, following the discovery of exposed human bone fragments by a local resident (see *DES* 1993, 28, for first phase).

Investigation revealed that subsequent contractors' groundworks had resulted in the complete disturbance of the remainder of the inhumation left *in situ* in 1993. Additional human bone fragments were recovered indicating the possibility of more than one burial in the area. Several sherds of pottery, all pre-16th century fabrics were also recovered. The evidence of a possible pre-16th century burial ground supports the supposed nearby location of the 15th-century hospital.

Monitoring of additional contractors' groundworks revealed no further archaeological remains.

Sponsor: HS 

Oswald's Wynd, Kirkcaldy (Kirkcaldy & Dysart parish)

Assessment D Hall (SUAT)

NT 281 917 An assessment in advance of a sheltered housing development located garden soil overlying natural sand. One sherd of late medieval pottery was recovered from this soil. There was no trace of occupation related to the medieval burgh implying this site lay outside the burgh limits.


Sponsor: Alex Penman (Builders) Ltd.

91 High Street, Dysart (Kirkcaldy & Dysart parish)

Urban medieval J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NT 304 932 A watching brief was conducted during large scale groundworks in advance of a substantial housing development.

Extensive disturbance to underlying deposits as a result of 19th/20th-century activity was noted. Mineworkings occupied the northern half of the site and modern demolition debris, 1.5m in thickness, overlay natural sand and gravels across the remainder of the development area.

Sponsor: HS 

15 The Esplanade, Kirkcaldy (Kirkcaldy & Dysart parish)

Medieval urban R Cachart (SUAT)

NT 282 916 The Trust machine-excavated one archaeological trial trench in the rear of the former garage that occupies the southern half of 15 The Esplanade. This was the third phase of archaeological assessment on the site (see *DES* 1993, 28).

The excavation revealed that below the garage concrete floor were archaeological remains in the form of a possible boundary feature, garden/horticultural beds and a pit. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered. The deposits and features were considered to be associated with horticultural activity. The evidence indicates that at least part of the backlands of properties running to the sea from High Street were used for horticultural purposes, probably from the medieval period up until modern times.

Sponsor: Kingdom Housing Association.

Christ's Kirk on the Green, Leslie (Leslie parish) C Falconer, A Cox (SUAT)

NO 255 020 An excavation was undertaken in advance of the conversion of the interior of the church into flats. An initial assessment in 1993 suggested graveyard soil containing undisturbed burials lay within the church walls; this was confirmed by a series of small test pits. This trial work also established the southern limit of the 1820 church, and the southern limit of the graveyard soil. The graveyard soil within the church was excavated in March and April 1994, primarily to record and remove human remains.

Five dwarf walls, regularly spaced, ran from E to W across the

church, acting as supports for the wooden floor. These were founded 0.30m–0.40m deep in the graveyard soil, and disturbed many burials near the surface.

Forty-one complete and incomplete articulated skeletons were recovered from the graveyard soil. These fell into three distinct groups: 19 simple shroud burials aligned E to W, twelve coffin burials aligned E to W, and a further ten coffin burials aligned NW to SE. All the coffin burials were located at a greater depth than the poorly-preserved, simple shroud burials.

The excavations produced an artefact assemblage directly associated with the burials. This includes copper alloy pins, a majority of which appear to have functioned as shroud pins, iron coffin nails and handles. Small quantities of glass and pottery were recovered from the graveyard soil.

Sponsor: Fraser Gray Contracts Ltd.

Foreshore, East Wemyss (Wemyss parish)

Watching brief D Hall, R Coleman (SUAT)

NT 342 969 Monitoring of contractors' excavations for new coastal defences in the vicinity of Court Cave located recent dumped landfill comprised of coal-mine waste. No archaeological deposits were located.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

NORTH EAST FIFE DISTRICT

Isle of May Environmental Interpretation Project H James, P Yeoman (Anstruther Wester parish)

Monastery, burials
NT 6585 9901 Excavations at St Adrian's Priory on the Isle of May continued for a third season (*DES* 1992, 34; *DES* 1993, 29–30). Attention was focused on the Chapter House and the Cemetery. The Chapter House was a rectangular structure with walls c1.10m wide, measuring 14.80m long and 5.20m wide internally. Two drum-shaped column bases of probable late 12th-century date were still *in situ* in the centre of the building. These were surrounded by demolition debris which contained whole roof tiles, window glass, lead comes and other architectural fragments. The floor level of the Chapter House was not reached.

The Chapter House, like the church, had been re-modelled probably in the 16th century when the W range was converted into a secular residence. A range of outhouses/workshops were built partly re-using the monastic walls. A small bowl furnace also dates from this period.

The cemetery N of the church was examined. The top 1m of soil was removed by machine. Twenty-four extended inhumations were investigated, some of these were disturbed and therefore no longer articulated. Several pockets of disarticulated bones and individually buried skulls were also found.

There were two groups of burials. Those in the S, nearest the church, were aligned between 70–90 degrees from magnetic N, on much the same alignment as the 12th-century church. These had probably been buried within wooden coffins. These graves were cut into, and some were also covered over by, large beach cobbles and angular stones forming a cairn, in places over 1m in depth. At the W edge, the burial cairn appeared to be sealed by late medieval paving, which incorporated the upper half of a rotary quern.

The second group of burials were found in long cists, associated with white quartz pebbles. The graves were cut into the raised beach deposit and lined with orthostats. There were three lines of burials suggesting that the cemetery was originally well laid out. The alignment of these burials were between 60–70 degrees from the magnetic N. The burials were covered with a layer of shell sand and periwinkles. Only three burials had cover slabs surviving. The best

preserved long cist contained at least four successive burials. The pockets of disarticulated bones were possibly caused by the re-use of cists but may also have been burials of defleshed bones, perhaps of people who had died elsewhere, and were brought to the island for burial.

NT 658 991 A trench was opened on Kettle Hill overlooking the harbour where there was a low oval-shaped mound. The spoil from numerous rabbit burrows had produced midden and medieval pottery. Bedrock was found at a depth of 0.30m. More medieval pottery, mortar and midden was found within the loose topsoil, but no structures or features were seen. This suggests that any structure which once stood here had been completely destroyed.

Palaeoenvironmental sampling by Dr R Tipping of a peat deposit has produced a C14 date of the 11th/12th century (GU 3886 930±50bp, cal AD 1024–1166δc13–28.1%), probably identifying changes in vegetation and land-use associated with the incoming Benedictine monks. The programme of pollen analysis will continue in 1995.

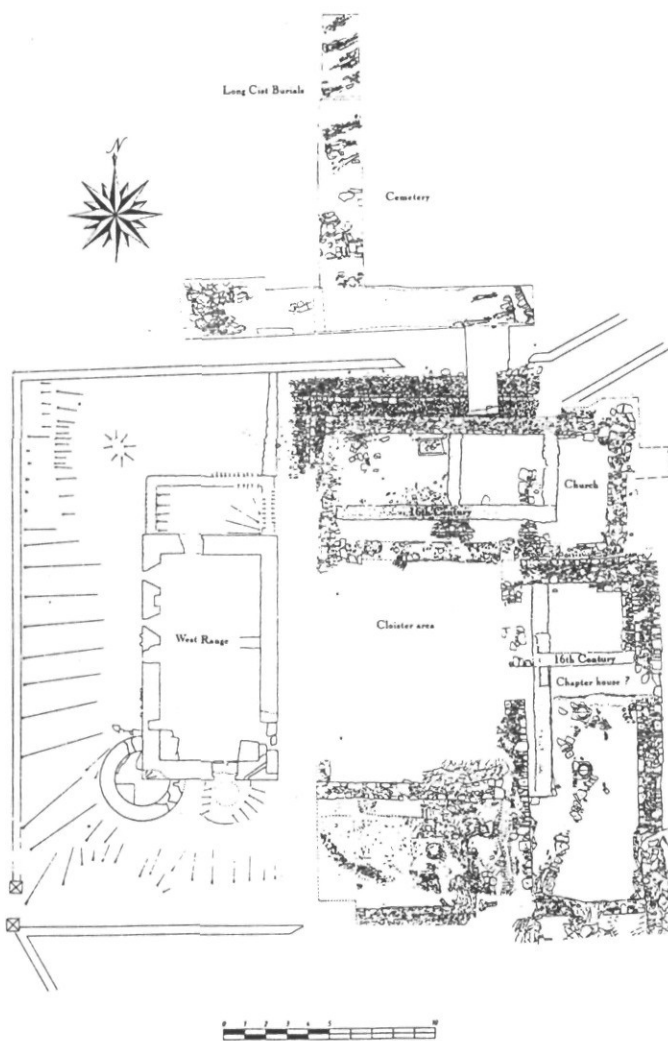


Fig 8. Isle of May excavations (1994).

The project is jointly led 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 [logo], The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, The Russell Trust, The Hunter Archaeological Trust and Briggs Marine Contractors Ltd.

Back Dykes, Auchtermuchty (Auchtermuchty parish)

Roman marching camp

J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NO 2405 1176 Monitoring of contractors' foundation trenches, excavated to a depth of 0.4m, revealed a dark grey brown, sandy clay loam garden soil. No archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were present.

Sponsor: HS [logo].

Balcaskie House (Cambee parish)

P Yeoman

Rig and furrow

NO 525 032 Area of rig reported by Anne-Marie Smout, February 1994.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Tarvit Farm, Cupar (Cupar parish)

NMS

Pitchstone core

NO 388 135 Surface find from ploughed field in 1990.

Daybook no: DB 1994/77.

Hill of Tarvit Mansionhouse (Cupar parish)

R Turner

Stone water tank

NO 3790 1190 With the help of NTS Conservation Volunteers, fieldwork was undertaken to determine the nature of a curious bump in the otherwise well-designed walled garden area to the NW of the house. The bump was found to conceal a fine stone water tank which presumably supplied Wemyss Hall, the predecessor of the current house. In view of its historical significance to the property, the tank is to be retained in its present location and condition.

Sponsor: NTS.

Hill of Tarvit Mansionhouse (Cupar parish)

20th-century water garden

NO 3806 1193 Mr Hugh Sharp is known to have developed an ornamental water garden at Hill of Tarvit Mansionhouse during the 1920s and 30s. Fragments of the garden were still to be seen, but an assessment of the survival, condition and potential of the remains was required. Various areas were cleared with the aid of NTS Conservation Volunteers, and a basic record made of the extant features. Two ornamental bridges were located, and the extent of an ornamental pond was in part discerned. The work showed that the site has the potential to be partially reconstructed, but the restoration may have to be put off until funds are available both for the initial work and for the continued maintenance of the feature.

Sponsor: NTS.

Falkland Castle (Falkland parish)

Medieval castle

NO 2538 0756 Falkland Palace developed from a pre-existing castle which may have its roots in the 12th or 13th century. Two towers of the castle had been adversely affected by root action, and steps were needed to halt this process. Vegetation has now been removed from both towers, and one, the keep or well tower, has been further investigated with the aid of NTS Conservation Volunteers. The tower was found to have been dismantled and entirely restored by Lord Bute during his excavations at Falkland in the 1890s; a well head, perhaps of 17th or 18th-century design, was also introduced. Lord Bute reused stonework from adjacent medieval buildings to make up a level surface which will now be consolidated and used in the visitor interpretation of the castle. The second, smaller tower is due to be investigated in 1995.

Sponsor: NTS.

Ballo Burn (Falkland parish)

P Yeoman

Multi-period farming landscape (Fig 9)

NO 212 059 Extensive remains of a multi-period agricultural landscape showed up during an aerial sortie around West Lomond

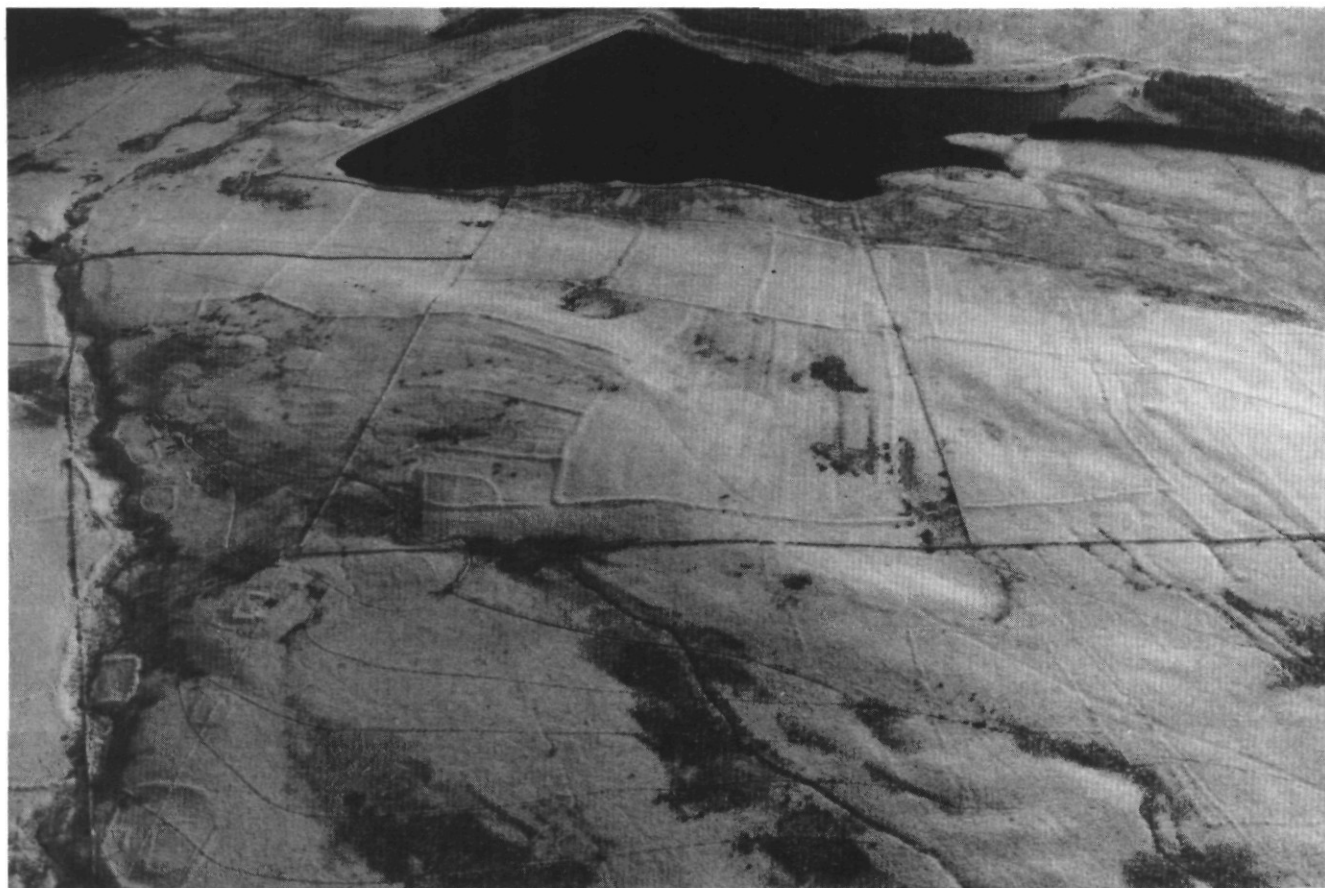


Fig 9. Ballo Burn, W Lomond. Multi-period farming landscape.

Hill in November 1993, under a covering of light snow. This includes various enclosures, rig systems, kailyards and house sites. Some of these were previously recorded by RCAHMS.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council and Scottish Archaeology Air Photography Committee.

St Michael's Golf Course (Leuchars parish)

Cropmarked area J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NO 442 218 SUAT was commissioned to monitor excavations occasioned by the need to erect a fresh property division, which was to cross a multi-period Scheduled Area (the monument known as Southfield).

Fourteen 1m² pits were excavated to the surface of the natural subsoil before strainer posts were erected. A uniform dark grey-brown, slightly silty, sandy loam topsoil, with an average depth of 0.34m, was removed and found to directly overlie fluvio-glacial mid-orange coarse sand and gravels. One single ploughmark, aligned NW to SE was found cut into the natural sand and gravels in one pit. No direct dating evidence was recovered. No archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were encountered in the remaining pits.

Sponsor: St Michael's Golf Club.

16 Main Street, Leuchars (Leuchars parish)

Urban medieval

NO 455 213 SUAT was commissioned to carry out a trial trenching investigation in advance of a sheltered housing development, situated in close proximity to the parish church of St Athernese.

Four trenches were excavated by machine and hand cleaned. The investigation revealed 0.4m of mid-grey brown, clay sand topsoil overlying 1.1m of mid-brown silty sand garden soil. This deposit in turn overlies the remains of a possible fossilised beach.

The considerable depth of garden soil can be attributed to a market garden known to have existed on the site during the late 19th/early 20th century. No archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were encountered.

Sponsor: Servite Housing Association.

10-11 Cove Wynd (Pittenweem parish)

R Cachart (SUAT)

Medieval urban

NO 549 025 A watching brief was undertaken on road and path improvements in the centre of the town. On the E side toward the bottom of Cove Wynd is St Fillan's Cave and Well. A watching brief at the above house on the W side of the wynd revealed a passage-way on the N side of the house that ran below an extension to the side of the steps in Cove Wynd. The passage was 1.08m high, 0.80m wide and 6.80m in length. The original purpose of the passage was for drainage around the house and down Cove Wynd.

On the same property a burial stone incorporated in a garden wall was recorded. It was rectangular and measured 0.25m by 0.25m by 0.54m. On it were carved the initials CHC and the date 1856.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

St Andrews Interceptor Sewer Pipeline

E Proudfoot

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Agricultural remains, wall fragment

NO 506 153 to NO 516 155 to NO 519 159 A watching brief was carried out on behalf of Fife Regional Council between March and June 1994 along the line of the St Andrews Interceptor Sewer Pipeline, from Pipeland Cottage to St Nicholas Farm. This was thought necessary because of a number of casual finds from the S of St Andrews, including several stone axes and a bronze hoard.

No archaeological remains were noted along the length of the pipeline, apart from numerous field drains, including one stone-lined

field drain, possibly of 18th-century date, when the fields were enclosed.

Sherds, glass, pipe stems and a small number of other fragments were collected from fieldwalking the pipeline route. Relatively few medieval sherds were identified; this has been attributed at least partially to the site being at some distance from St Andrews.

Report available from St Andrews Heritage Services.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, St Andrews Heritage Services.

St Nicholas Farm (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Agricultural remains, wall fragment

NO 519 159 A watching brief and small excavation were carried out on behalf of Fife Regional Council between March and June 1994 along the line of the St Andrews Interceptor Sewer Pipeline at St Nicholas Farm. Medieval remains were anticipated as SUAT had found such remains in the vicinity in 1993 (DES 1993, 31). Two trenches were excavated by machine.

In Trench 1 several stones, animal bone fragments and a medieval sherd could have been from the vicinity of the precinct E wall. In Trench 2 field drains of various types, probably of 19th-century date were noted. A fragment of wall at the E end of the trench, possibly the S precinct wall, had been broken through and largely destroyed when a man-hole was dug for the pipeline.

Report available from St Andrews Heritage Services.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, St Andrews Heritage Services.

13–15 South Street, St Andrews

J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Urban medieval

NO 512 166 Monitoring of contractors' foundation trenches revealed a quantity of probable 19th-century imported garden soil. Sealed below was an E to W aligned, random coursed, clay bonded stone wall. This wall appears to represent the base of a garden retaining wall or property division, also of modern date.

Sponsor: HS

St Monans Salt pans (St Monance parish)

R Murdoch

NO 533 018 Excavation by Scotia Archaeology Limited within a field lying between the windmill (DES 1990) and the St Monans to Pittenweem coastal path revealed an extensive array of structures associated with the 18th/19th-century saltworks. These included: the forehouse of one of the salterns; two stretches of channel that may have been associated in some way with the transfer of seawater to the pans; part of a stone and brick building (perhaps a store); and a section of the wagonway that connected the saltworks with the coal pits further N.

The forehouse: Within a trench measuring 15m by 15m and below recently deposited rubble and other debris up to 2m deep, were the remains of a roughly rectangular building, 9.1m E–W by more than 5m N–S. Its sandstone walls were 0.60m thick and stood to a maximum height of 1.5m. Projecting from the N wall was a coal chute with a sloping back wall and a deposit of small coal at its base. The floor of the main chamber comprised sandstone flags and bedrock, both of which were covered with ash. There were doorways in the W and E walls, the latter deliberately blocked. This building was not fully exposed and its link with the nearby panhouse was not established.

The channel and associated features: Extending northwards from the outer face of the E wall of the forehouse was a rock-cut, stone-lined channel, 0.90m wide, its base lined along part of its length with heavy, yellow clay. This channel continued as far as the base of the cliff upon which the windmill stands. The precise function of this channel and its relationship with the salterns, the seawater reservoirs and the windmill are far from clear although the latter appeared to be connected with the channel via what may have been two beam pits cut into the cliff. To the W of the channel, at the base

of the cliff, were the partially excavated remains of a masonry structure whose overall dimensions and function remain unresolved.

The foreshore: A rock-cut channel had carried seawater from an outer bucket pot (or perhaps settling pond) to a smaller, inner pot/pond, now barely discernible in the bedrock. From this point another channel extended 14m northwards where its course continued into a tunnel. Within this channel were two jointed wood pipes, 0.17m internal bore, one of which was built into a cross bulkhead. Raggles were cut into the side walls of the channel at three points, probably to accommodate wooden sluice gates.

The store/gimel: Exploratory trenching some 60m E of the excavated forehouse revealed the remains of two walls of what may have been a store, or gimel. The walls, which stood to less than 0.5m in height, appeared to have been of brick construction on foundations of sandstone masonry. Within the interior of the building were two rows of unbonded bricks, forming what may have been a raised platform, which perhaps allowed air to circulate below any materials which may have been stored therein.

The wagonway: A trench, measuring approximately 5m N–S by 2m wide, was cut across the presumed wagonway that climbed up the raised beach at the E end of the site. Below topsoil were two somewhat indistinct linear features, 0.20m wide and 1.0m apart, perhaps the impressions made by tram lines.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, North East Fife District Council.

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

Battle-axe

D Greenhorn, A Saville, P Yeoman

NO 193 062 Small (length 96.5mm) Bronze Age battle-axe of vesicular volcanic lava found on surface in 1994 after heavy rain.

NMS Daybook no: DB 1994/56/1.

GRAMPIAN REGION

Aberdeenshire

NMS

MBA bronze flanged axehead

An MBA flanged axehead, purchased at a farm sale in Aberdeenshire some ten years ago, has been reported to NMS and claimed as Treasure Trove. Its provenance is most likely Aberdeenshire. No further details are recorded.

Daybook no: DB 1994/20.

CITY OF ABERDEEN DISTRICT

The Green (Aberdeen parish)

A Cameron, D I Harding

Carmelite friary

NJ 941 060 Further excavation of the Carmelite friary, founded c 1273 took place this year (see Soc Antiq Scot Monograph no 6 for previous work in the area). The NW corner of the church was excavated, including two chamfered sandstone buttress bases and a doorway in the N wall with some surviving mouldings. The church may date to the 14th century. Inside the church nearly 60 skeletons, mainly in grave cuts, were cut through various floor levels. Outside the church to the N, cobbled surfaces were cut through by several burials and by a lead pipe which ran through the church walls and along the length of the domestic building. Pre-friary plough marks in this area were the first identified on an urban site in Aberdeen. A line of large post holes running parallel to the N wall of the church, belong to an earlier wooden building, possibly an earlier church.

S of the church, a long stone building 24m long and 7m wide may

GRAMPIAN

have been the remains of the W range of the cloister. It was divided into four rooms, one of which was probably a kitchen with a fireplace and drain. The building was dated to the 15th century by a coin found in a wall foundation. Two slightly later coins were found in the demolition rubble, which contained hundreds of painted and stained window glass fragments and lead window comes, as well as a tap or spigot, and fragments of two others. Adjacent to and earlier than this building were three burials and an oven or kiln.

Sponsor: Stewart Milne Group.

Castle Street (Aberdeen parish)

Medieval walls/steps

NJ 945 063 The development of the S side of Castle Street/ Castle Terrace has enabled an assessment to be carried out on the steep slopes extending southwards down to Virginia Street.

Excavation in the E part of the site below Castle Terrace revealed evidence of considerable 18th to 19th-century terracing and build-up of garden soil layers, but no medieval structures or medieval deposits *in situ*.

Excavation in the W part of the site behind Castle Street revealed virtually complete destruction of medieval levels on the frontage, where the natural subsoil was at present ground level, suggesting that the area had been scarped prior to the buildings being constructed.

Lower down the slope, however, medieval levels did survive below recent buildings. Extensive excavation into the natural sands seems to have taken place, associated with the building of a substantial clay-bonded retaining wall. This was followed in the 13th–14th centuries by backfilling, mainly with sands and gravels but also with some rubbish, including two broken but virtually complete decorated vessels.

In the 14th–15th centuries a cobbled stepped lane was constructed, associated with two clay-bonded walls, all running N–S down the hillside. In an area between these walls a large quantity of burned daub was recovered, and also burned wood and twigs associated with a large shallow rectangular depression, perhaps the remains of a building which had burned down.

The lowermost part of the hillside along Virginia Street was known to have been completely excavated for warehouse developments in the 19th century and current developments have shown that no medieval deposits remain.

Sponsors: Barratt (Scotland) Ltd, Aberdeen City Centre Project.

52 Green (Aberdeen parish)

Service trench

NJ 940 061 During redevelopment, a small trench was excavated under the floor of this property on the N side of the Green. No archaeological deposits were found.

Sponsor: City of Aberdeen.

65 Spital (Aberdeen parish)

Garden soil/subsoil levels

NJ 940 075 During the construction of an extension to the rear of the above property, 18th to 19th-century finds were recovered from a garden soil layer. The natural subsoil was revealed suggesting that the top of the area called 'The Spittal Hill' on the map drawn by Parson James Gordon of Rothiemay in 1661, had been scarped for the building of the property.

Sponsor: City of Aberdeen.

King's Crescent (Aberdeen parish)

J A Stones

Leper hospital

NJ 940 072 Observation during construction work provided no evidence of the medieval leper hospital, thought to be located nearby.

Sponsor: City of Aberdeen.

59 High Street (Aberdeen parish)

Natural levels

NJ 939 083 Observation during shop re-furbishment indicated the presence of natural sand levels c0.3m below modern ground surface.

Sponsor: City of Aberdeen.

Mill of Dyce Quarry (Dyce parish)

CFA

Watching brief

NJ 870 151 The first of four planned watching briefs was carried out at Mill of Dyce Quarry in February to March 1994, in advance of sand and gravel extraction. The extraction site, an extension of an existing quarry, covers a total area of c6 hectares. It comprises the remaining portion of a sand and gravel ridge which originally ran NE–SW adjacent to the S bank of the River Don. A monument to Duncan Liddell, a celebrated 17th-century doctor and mathematician at NJ 8692 1519, is located on the summit of the ridge, within the quarry zone, and will not be disturbed by extraction. The first phase of monitoring concentrated on the SE quadrant of the assessment area.

The density of features was low; only five features were encountered on the low-lying terrace S of the ridge. A pair of inter-cutting pits, each with a diameter of c0.4m, was identified c120m to the SE of Liddell's monument (NJ 8700 1511). These contained a small sherd of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age impressed pottery, a chert reducing flake, and several fragments of hazelnut shell and charcoal within a humic primary fill. A second pair of adjoining oval pits, measuring c0.55m and c0.35m across, was discovered close to the S boundary of the site, c130m SE of Liddell's monument (NJ 8697 1508). These were also isolated and contained no datable artefacts.

A large, circular, hearth-type feature was identified c100m SE of Liddell's monument (NJ 8696 1510). It consisted of a wide, shallow cut, c1.2m in diameter, lined with medium-sized stones and filled with a charcoal-rich deposit. The contained stones were fire-cracked. A secondary, bowl-shaped arrangement of stones, c0.45m in diameter, had been placed within the surface of this fill, and had itself been filled by a light-brown sand. No artefacts or diagnostic residues were recovered from this feature and its function remains unknown.

Extraction from the remaining three quadrants is scheduled to occur over a two-year period.

Full report deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: John Fyfe Limited.

BANFF & BUCHAN DISTRICT

Hillhead of Glasslaw (Aberdour parish)

N Curtis

Flints

NJ 874 597 Collection of 229 flints found before 1930 by farmer. Includes 34 leaf-shaped arrowheads (1 unfinished), 19 barbed & tanged arrowheads (3 unfinished), 27 button scrapers and other flake tools. Donated to Marischal Museum by Miss M Scott.

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Kiln Den (Aberdour parish)

M Greig

NJ 831 607 Longhouses and enclosure.

Long Glen (Aberdour parish)

NJ 841 611 Hut circle.

Sponsors: GRC, RCAHMS.

Leitchestown (Deskford parish)

F Hunter

Find-spot of LIA carnyx; LBA/IA settlement; MBA burials

NJ 520 634 As part of the ongoing research into the LIA war trumpet (carnyx) from Deskford, a two-week excavation was undertaken around the find-spot. This had been recorded with surprising accuracy. The purposes of the excavation were threefold:

1. To investigate the circumstances of deposition – specifically to assess whether the carnyx was a votive deposit, and look for any evidence of other ritual activities.
2. To establish whether the organic deposits mentioned in the original accounts still survived.
3. To look for contemporary settlement in the vicinity – study of Iron Age votive deposits in the NE indicates that they are often closely linked to settlement sites.

The carnyx was deposited in a hollow (NJ 5212 6347) where the E side of the Deskford valley meets a prominent fluvio-glacial ridge (Fig 10). The excavation strategy involved the cutting of a trench (A) across the base of the hollow; and investigation of the neighbouring ridge through a series of trial trenches (B–M), some of which were expanded into larger trenches (H, M). Three additional larger trenches (N, O, P) were also excavated on the ridge. The area was fieldwalked before excavation, revealing a scatter of lithics concentrated on the E flank of the ridge.

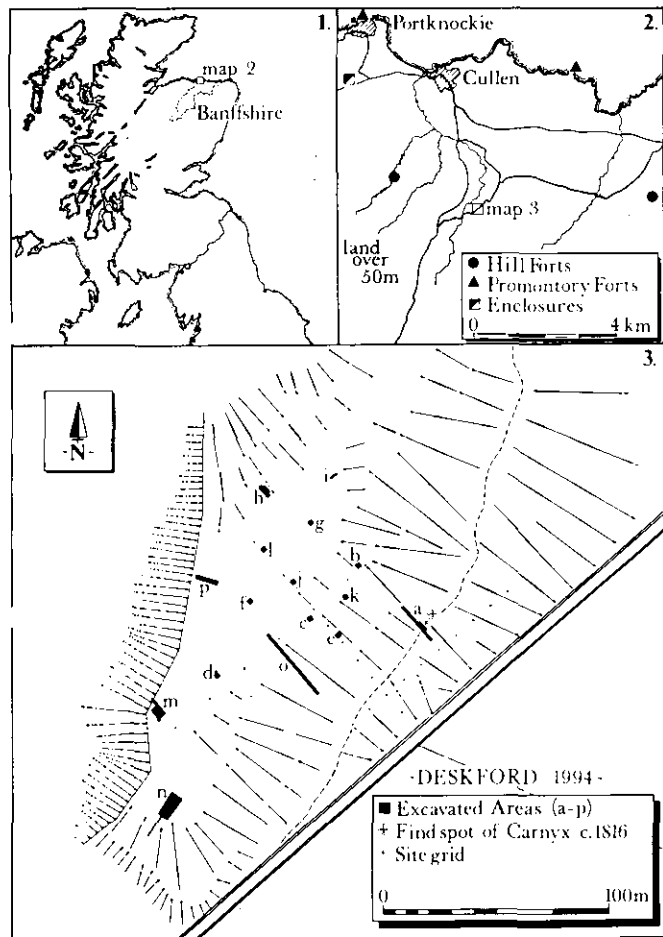


Fig 10. Deskford location map.

The find-spot: A trench 20m long by 0.5m–1m wide was excavated across the base of the hollow. This revealed a well-preserved peat deposit underlying up to 0.8m of ploughsoil. The peat deposit, some 8m wide and up to 0.6m deep, filled the base of the hollow, and had been cut by two drains running near its edges. The early drains were stone-built channels backfilled with rubble: it was probably while digging these that the carnyx was discovered.

They were later replaced by modern ceramic drains. Organic preservation was good, with twigs, roots, bark and hazelnuts surviving. Artefacts were also recovered – fragments of a birch bark container, and a substantial portion of a large pot with a thick, inturned rim, provisionally dated as LBA/IA. The relative narrowness of the peat band suggests it formed over a restricted timescale, and its inception may be linked to human impact on the landscape. Initial palaeoenvironmental observations by Dr Richard Tipping suggest that the hollow never supported a running stream, and conditions would have been more marsh-like.

At the W end of the trench a number of cross-ploughed ard-marks were recorded.

No clear evidence of the nature of the deposition was recovered, but the vessel remains could be interpreted as votive offerings of foodstuffs.

The ridge: A series of trial trenches were placed across the ridge, where ploughing has truncated the remains extensively, and trenches G and I–L produced nothing of archaeological interest. However trench D revealed two possible truncated features and two possible stakeholes, while seven stakeholes, interpreted as a fence-line, were located in trench F. Fieldwalking towards the N end revealed a sherd of possible cinerary urn, and trench B in this area produced a few small fragments of burnt bone, suggesting the presence of a disturbed MBA burial in the area. Two possible ard-marks were noted in trench C.

Area N: This area of 12m by 6m at the S end of the ridge revealed a complex sequence of intercutting negative features, including a large ditch surviving 1.8m wide and 1.1m deep, curving southwards. The section showed evidence of deliberate infilling in the base to provide support for a vertical edge, interpreted as a planked revetment against the N face of the ditch. It is most plausible that the large ditch with a revetted face is a defensive/boundary ditch, curving towards a terminus at a gateway: topographically this is the easiest part of the ridge to approach.

Area M: On the W side, scarping of the natural in area M may represent the remains of a bank. In the lee of this 'bank' archaeological deposits were well preserved. These layers contained considerable quantities of fire-cracked stone and pottery and charcoal. The pottery comes from large, thick-walled vessels, with a range of flattened and expanded rims; these have general LBA/IA parallels. A ?meso scraper was also found. These deposits are likely to be the remains of cooking activities. They were cut by a curvilinear square-sectioned slot. The charcoal covered a small pit, and another small pit was also located in the S of the trench.

The charcoal may once have covered a larger area, and been destroyed by ploughing: a thinner charcoal spread in the SE corner may have been part of the deposit. This overlay a partly-disturbed cremation in a shallow scoop. The cremation was that of an adult female, and was accompanied by a perforated bone mount, parallels for which are MBA.

Area P: Further N along the W edge, area P revealed a steep-sided slot, perhaps a wall-trench or palisade, running roughly parallel to the edge, which came to a rounded end at the N edge of the trench.

Area H: A small trench at the N end (trench H) revealed part of a substantial ditch with a complex infill sequence. Time did not permit fuller investigation of this.

Areas E and O: Trenches on the E side of the ridge revealed a surprising complexity of deposits. Area E, a small 2m by 2m trench, had been heavily disturbed by burrows, but produced a sequence starting with a basal ploughsoil capped by an old land surface. This was cut by a ?linear feature heading downslope, which in turn had a pit cut in its base. A layer of hillwash from 0.1m to 0.3m thick was deposited before the formation of another ploughsoil, truncated by modern ploughing.

Finds were sparse, but both ploughsoils included lithic production

GRAMPIAN

debris, while the lower one also produced a Neo/BA scraper, and the upper one included a potsherd of probable later BA/IA date.

Following these results, a longer trench (O) was excavated down the E side of the hill to assess the further extent of these ploughsoils and look for any boundary ditches. The upper ploughsoil was located in the lower part of the trench, with the hillwash layer showing in places under it. These deposits were not excavated. At the uphill end of these deposits were the highly truncated remains of a ditch, perhaps a boundary ditch between the settlement and the fields. No features were recorded upslope of this ditch, where truncation was more severe.

The results from excavations on the ridge clearly indicate that the hill was certainly used for burial in the MBA and was in occupation in the LBA/IA. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the ditches, it is most plausible to interpret them as part of a LBA/IA enclosed site. The formation of the upper ploughsoil on the E side may be linked to this, with cultivation of the strip of land between the settlement and the marsh. The earlier ploughsoil may be earlier prehistoric: no structural remains can yet be attributed to this date.

In terms of understanding the camyx, this suggests that this valued instrument may indeed have been deposited beside a contemporary settlement site, as with other LIA metalwork in the area.

Grateful thanks are due to Seafeld Estates for granting permission to excavate, and to Len Hall. Illustrations by Alan Braby.
Sponsor: NMS Dept of Archaeology.

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Highfield (Fordyce parish) M Greig
NJ 567 642 Two adjoining circular cropmarks.
Sponsors: GRC, RCM.

Fyvie Castle Estate (Fyvie parish) R Turner
Late 18th-century home farm

NJ 766 392 Old Home Farm is thought to have been built around 1777, and is an extensive group of sheds, stores and working areas surrounding two courtyards. These listed buildings had been allowed to fall into serious disrepair, but the NTS as their new owners now plan to restore their part of the complex. NTS Conservation Volunteers assisted in a two-day exercise to evaluate the survival and composition of the internal and courtyard floors of the complex. These were found to vary from beaten earth to concrete, and from gravel to fine cobbling. Following these positive results, the remaining areas are due to be cleared by a team of professional archaeologists as the first step in the restoration process.
Sponsor: NTS.

Fyvie Castle (Fyvie parish)
Late 18th-century earth closet

NJ 762 393 As a preliminary to restoration work, the interior of the earth closet in the grounds of Fyvie Castle was cleared, and the former means of access was investigated. The interior of the structure, thought to have been built around 1777, was found to have been cleared out within the past 10 or 20 years, but constructional details were nevertheless recorded. Access was found to have been via a fairly slight gravel path. The route of the path is to be further established, with the intention of restoring this for public access to the building.
Sponsor: NTS.

Skelmuir Hill (Old Deer parish) A Saville
Flint extraction site

NJ 986 414 Archaeological and geological research excavations were undertaken for three weeks in July 1994 in a field currently under pasture. The two areas investigated by G S Graham-Smith in 1918 were re-excavated in order to reassess the previous work and

its findings. This was accompanied by more extensive trial-trenching and subsequent excavation of selected features.

It is now apparent that pits were dug across the whole hilltop to extract flint pebbles from the Buchan Ridge Gravel, which immediately underlies the topsoil. Sampled pits varied from 2m to 3m in depth. Primary knapping debris and the characteristic quartzite cobble anvils were abundant, but no finished implements were located.

Geological work allowed the flint-bearing deposits to be characterized and provided new information on the origin of the Gravel. It is now almost certain that the Buchan Ridge Gravel is of marine beach origin.

Sponsor: NMS.

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Castle Hill, Maud (Old Deer parish) M Greig
NJ 944 465 Rig and turren.
Sponsors: GRC, RCM.

Fish House, Peterhead (Peterhead parish) J Wordsworth
Medieval agriculture

NK 1221 4730 Assessment work adjacent to existing 16th-century Fish House revealed a series of post holes probably to hold posts for net drying. Dating of these was uncertain. To the S of this was a group of broad shallow gullies with medieval pottery in association. They were interpreted as the remains of medieval broad rig cultivation.
Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

32 Broad Street (Peterhead parish) R Cachart (SUAT)
Medieval urban

NK 1349 4607 A watching brief was carried out on the rear and W side of the property during development.

Three phases of garden soil with a combined thickness of 0.95m were recorded. Part of a former courtyard surface of river cobbles was recorded at the S end of the site below a demolished outbuilding. No dating evidence was retrieved from either the garden soil or the cobbled surface.
Sponsor: Bank of Scotland.

Ravensraig Castle, Inverugie (Peterhead parish) NMS
Flint scatter

NK 096 487 Multi-period surface scatter, including two barbed-and-tanged arrowheads, collected 1990–94 by Mr A Dunlop.
Daybook no: DB 1994/76.

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Middletack (Rathen parish) M Greig

NJ 997 604 Large double enclosure.

Middletack (Rathen parish)

NJ 995 602 Circular enclosure.

Middletack (Rathen parish)

NJ 994 603 Overlapping circular cropmarks.

Inverugie (St Fergus parish)

NK 100 486 Sub-oval cropmark with internal feature.
Sponsors: GRC, RCM.

GORDON DISTRICT

Kirkton of Bourtie (Bourtie parish) W J Howard
Flint scraper

NJ 7972 2484 Isolated find during fieldwalking. Confirmed by Marischal Museum, Aberdeen as flint scraper (see Fig 11).



Fig 11. Kirkton of Bourtie (NJ 7972 2484). Flint scraper. (see p 24)

Kirkton of Bourtie (Bourtie parish)

Flint scatter

NJ 802 248 Localised scatter of struck flints found during field-walking. Several cores and about five dozen flakes of assorted sizes.

Kirkton of Bourtie (Bourtie parish)

Flint scatter

NJ 803 246 Small, localised flint scatter found during field-walking. One core and about one dozen flakes, one possibly showing secondary working.

Tipperty (Logie-Buchan parish)

R J Cruse

Two EBA arrowheads

NJ 9727 Two barbed-and-tanged arrowheads were found between 1925–1935 during ploughing at one of the above farms by George Silver. By Green's typology, one is Ballyclare, subdivision 9, and the other is Conygar Hill, type e. With finder's family, (details with Grampian Regional Council Archaeological Site Index).

Blackhouse Farm (Methlick parish)

NMS

Jadeite axehead

NJ 8663 4442 Surface find (see Fig 12) some years ago by Mr G Cruickshank. Now in the Marischal Museum, Aberdeen, following a Treasure Trove enquiry. Crown Office TT no: 492.

Daybook no: DB 1994/13/1.

Blackhouse Farm (Methlick parish)

Lithic scatter

NJ 867 450 Stone axehead fragment and 15 flint artefacts, including three leaf-shaped and three barbed-and-tanged arrowheads, collected as surface finds over a number of years by Mr G Cruickshank. Now in the Marischal Museum, Aberdeen, following a Treasure Trove enquiry. Crown Office TT no: 492.

Daybook no: DB 1994/13/2–17.

Berry Hill (Oyne parish)

I Cullen

NJ 669 256 It is proposed that a Gordon Archaeology Centre be built at Berry Hill, Oyne. A scheduled enclosure, containing two possible longhouses, together with a single hut circle situated outside the enclosure wall are located in the field adjoining the proposed site. A survey of the enclosure and its associated field monuments, and trial excavation of the field proposed as the immediate location of the centre were carried out in March 1994 by GUARD. Plans of the enclosure were produced at scales of 1:500 and 1:2500. The trial trenching produced no artefactual material and insubstantial archaeological remains.

Sponsor: Gordon District Council.

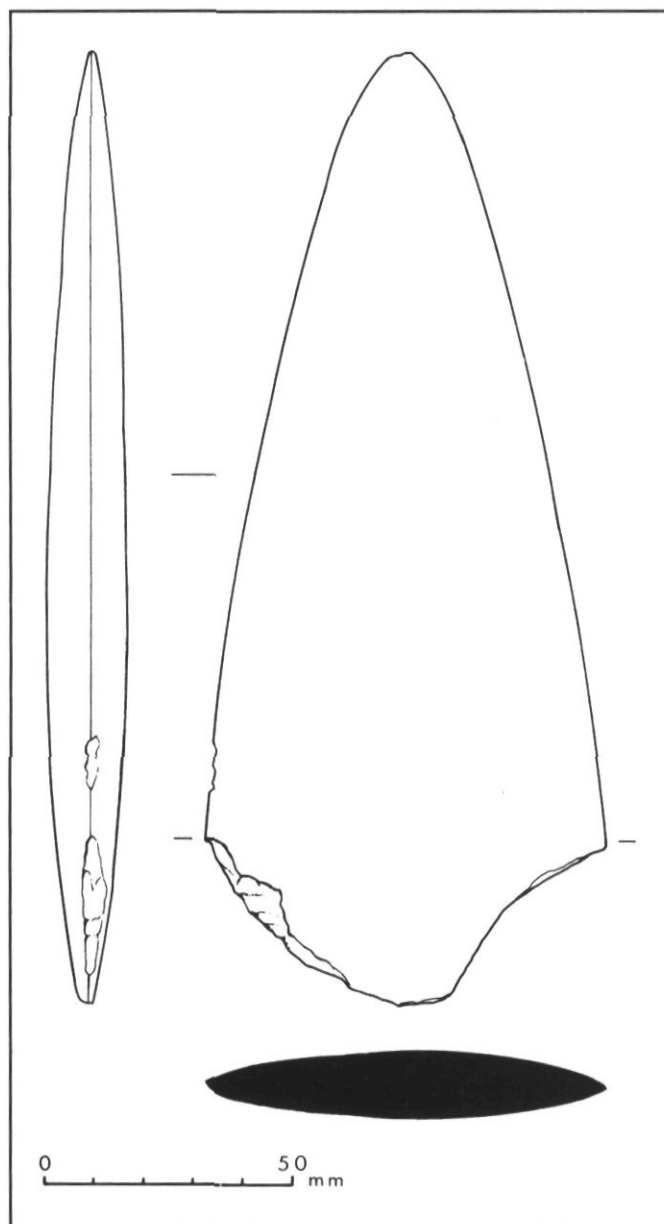


Fig 12. Jadeite axehead from Blackhouse Farm, Gordon.

GRAMPIAN


Garlogie Wood (Skene parish)
Forestry survey

J O'Sullivan

NJ 790 060 Archaeological survey of Garlogie Wood was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of proposed thinning of the forestry plantation by the owners, Dunecht Estate. The survey recorded thirty-six sites which include hut circles, rectangular structures, enclosures and other dykes, cultivation ridges and cairns. These principally appear to represent activity in two periods: late prehistoric (hut circles, enclosures and possibly cairns) and modern or early modern (cultivation ridges and possibly cairns). In view of the large number of cairns and their extensive distribution, it is possible that they represent more than one period and may include funerary as well as clearance cairns. Two rectangular structures were also recorded but cannot be ascribed a date or function on present evidence. The land has been under forestry plantation more or less continuously since the middle of the last century.

List of Sites Recorded

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 NJ 7918 0553 | Hut circle. |
| 2 NJ 7912 0554 | Rectangular structure. |
| 3 NJ 7912 0557 | Cairn. |
| 4 NJ 7912 0556 to NJ 7916 0562 | Terrace. |
| 5 NJ 7917 0563 | Hut circle. |
| 6 NJ 7922 0564 | Cairn. |
| 7 NJ 7925 0565 | Rectangular structure. |
| 8 NJ 7904 0568 to NJ 7919 0576 | Enclosure. |
| 9 NJ 7919 0572 to NJ 7922 0573 | Dyke. |
| 10 NJ 7913 0574 | Possible structure/cairn. |
| 11 NJ 7915 0576 | Possible structure/cairn. |
| 12 NJ 7917 0574 | Possible structure/cairn. |
| 13 NJ 7911 0576 | Structure/dyke. |
| 14 NJ 7908 0560 | Hut circle. |
| 15 NJ 7904 0563 | Hut circle. |
| 16 NJ 7903 0562 | Hut circle. |
| 17 NJ 7896 0562 to NJ 7902 0564 | Dyke. |
| 18 NJ 7907 0564 | Dyke/cairn. |
| 19 NJ 7906 0574 | Dyke. |
| 20 NJ 7906 0572 to NJ 7907 0570 | Dyke. |
| 21 NJ 7899 0569 to NJ 7905 0575 | Enclosure. |
| 22 NJ 7898 0577 to NJ 7901 0578 | Dyke. |
| 23 NJ 7904 0578 to NJ 7904 0577 | Dyke. |
| 24 NJ 7904 0579 | Hut circle. |
| 25 NJ 7902 0579 | Hut circle. |
| 26 NJ 7901 0579 | Hut circle. |
| 27 NJ 7908 0577 | Possible hut circle. |
| 28 NJ 7903 0586 | Hut circle. |
| 29 NJ 7912 0580 | Hut circle. |
| 30 NJ 7911 0578 | Hut circle. |
| 31 NJ 7915 0591 to NJ 7915 0579 | Enclosure. |
| 32 NJ 7921 0581 to NJ 7920 0586 | Enclosure. |
| 33 NJ 7920 0586 to NJ 7923 0586 | Dyke. |
| 34 NJ 7906 0603 to NJ 7910 0603 | Dyke. |
| 35 | Cairns. |
| 36 | Cultivation ridges. |

Sponsor: HS 

Sands of Forvie (Slains parish)
Prehistoric land surface/worked flints

E & N Curtis

NK 010 251 An area of 120m by 60m of an exposed land surface in the dunes near the mouth of the River Ythan was studied. Scatters of flint knapping debris were recorded and collected (including an anvil stone), while a date was implied by the discovery of a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead.

Sponsor: Marischal Museum Young Archaeologists.

The following sites have been identified as the result of an aerial reconnaissance programme. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

- Delachuper** (Strathdon parish) M Greig
NJ 272 075 Remains of farmstead and longhouses.
- Tom Ban** (Strathdon parish)
NJ 270 080 Remains of longhouses.
- Tom Ban** (Strathdon parish)
NJ 269 080 Remains of longhouses.
- Tom Ban** (Strathdon parish)
NJ 269 081 Remains of farmstead/houses.
- Burnside** (Strathdon parish)
NJ 281 090 Rig and furrow with possible circular enclosure.
- Burnside** (Strathdon parish)
NJ 283 088 Longhouses/rigs.
- Burnside** (Strathdon parish)
NJ 283 089 Lime kiln.
- Fleuchats** (Strathdon parish)
NJ 336 088 Sub-circular ditched enclosure.
- Cairnbeg Hill** (Towie parish)
NJ 402 131 Longhouses.
- Corbanchory** (Leochel-Cushnie parish)
NJ 486 151 Sinuous bank across slope of hill.
- Corbanchory** (Leochel-Cushnie parish)
NJ 485 150 Semi-circular bank of double ditched enclosure.
- Mill of Brux** (Towie parish)
NJ 480 146 Possible ring ditch (CM).
- Cairnbeg Hill** (Towie parish)
NJ 401 130 Remains of sub-rectangular enclosure.
- Govals** (Auchindoir & Kearn parish)
NJ 470 234 Sub-rectangular enclosure with traces of rig and furrow.
- Rhynie** (Rhynie parish)
NJ 499 268 Two square enclosures (CM) with possible internal features.
- Cairnballoch** (Alford parish)
NJ 565 140 Rig and furrow.
- North Nib** (Alford parish)
NJ 559 134 Rig and furrow.
- Berrybrae** (Kennethmont parish)
NJ 567 295 Rig and furrow.
- Bridge of Keig** (Keig parish)
NJ 620 186 Rig and furrow (CM).
- Dunnideer** (Insch parish)
NJ 614 282 Rig and furrow.
- Upperton** (Oyne parish)
NJ 661 254 Circular banked enclosure.
- Priestwells** (Insch parish)
NJ 610 263 Ring ditch (CM).
- Dunnydeer House** (Insch parish)
NJ 619 277 Ring ditch (CM).
- Conglas** (Inverurie parish)
NJ 762 232 Rig and furrow.
- Mill of Fintray** (Fintray parish)
NJ 834 165 Thin trace of rectilinear enclosure (CM).
- Blackdog** (Belhelvie parish)
NJ 962 152 Rig and furrow.
Sponsors: RCAHMS, GRC.
- The following sites were found during tree-felling operations and reported to Grampian Regional Council by Richard Cunningham. Full information is held in GRC SMR.
- Woods of Cairnie** (Skene parish) R Cunningham, M Greig
NJ 803 047 Large cairn.

Woods of Cairnie (Skene parish)
NJ 804 045 Hut circle.

Woods of Cairnie (Skene parish)
NJ 804 048 Large cairn.

The following sites were found during tree-felling operations and have been reported to GRC by Brian Stagner of the Forestry Authority. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Tonley Wood (Tough parish) B Stagner, M Greig
NJ 630 131 Possible crannog.

Mains of Afforsk (Oyne parish)
NJ 695 208 Large granite boulder with cross-incised on it.

Woodend (Chapel of Garioch parish)
NJ 699 210 Hut circle and remains of field system.

Woodend (Chapel of Garioch parish)
NJ 699 211 Hut circle.

KINCARDINE & DEESIDE DISTRICT

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Mains of Aboyne (Aboyne & Glentanar parish) M Greig
NO 523 991 Ring ditches and souterrains.

The following cropmark sites have been identified as the result of aerial reconnaissance programme. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Crathes (Banchory-Ternan parish)
NO 741 970 Semi-circular cropmark.

Crathes (Banchory-Ternan parish)
NO 741 969 Indeterminate cropmarks/possible post pits.
Sponsors: RCAHMS, GRC.

Crathes Castle (Banchory-Ternan parish) R Turner
Castle

NO 7341 9680 The removal of a false floor in a recess on the first floor of Crathes Castle revealed a blocked staircase leading down to the kitchen area. Debris had built up at the bottom of the stairs, against the masonry blocking. This material was excavated by hand and was all coarse sieved, leading to the recovery of a small but varied assemblage of material provisionally dated to the beginning of the 19th century. The material is of special value as it relates very specifically to the use of the castle which is now open to the public.
Sponsor: NTS.

The following cropmark sites have been identified as the result of aerial reconnaissance programme. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Sillyflat (Bervie parish) M Greig
NO 829 718 Circular enclosure and other cropmarks adjoining.

Nether Birnie (Benholm parish)
NO 803 683 Ring ditch and other indeterminate cropmarks.
Sponsors: RCAHMS, GRC.

Damside (Benholm parish) I Cruickshank
NO 785 702 Flint debitage found while rotovating garden.
Reported to Grampian SMR.

Craig Dhu (Coull parish) K Cooper
NJ 487 015 Possible clearance cairns, on northern spur of hill.
Reported to Grampian SMR.

The following cropmark sites have been identified as the result of an aerial reconnaissance programme. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Roslynfield (Dunnottar parish) M Greig
NO 875 806 Possible souterrain.

Uras (Dunnottar parish)
NO 867 820 Thin linear and rectangular cropmarks.

Easterside (Dunnottar parish)
NO 870 829 Circular enclosure and other cropmarks.

Easterside (Dunnottar parish)
NO 870 829 Faint trace of a ring-ditch.

Uras (Dunnottar parish)
NO 874 815 Two possible ring ditches.

Uras (Dunnottar parish)
NO 875 811 Indeterminate cropmarks.

Wine Cove (Dunnottar parish)
NO 880 818 Indeterminate cropmarks.

Nether Balfour (Durriss parish)
NO 781 968 Circular enclosure with possible trace of second to N.

The Ord (Durriss parish)
NO 744 913 Rig and furrow.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, GRC.

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Gallow Hill (Durriss parish)
NO 804 977 Faint cropmark of rectilinear enclosure partly overlying a second enclosure.

Park Quarry (Durriss parish) Mr Kirk
NO 801 980 A beaker fell out of quarry face while removing sand and gravel. No evidence of cist but possible ring ditch showing in section near top of quarry face. Beaker a step 3 N/NR, slightly abraded with cord and comb decoration.
Reported to Grampian SMR.

Matthew's Top (Fettercairn parish) J O'Sullivan
Forestry survey

NO c620 765 Archaeological survey at Matthew's Top was commissioned by Historic Scotland and was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of proposed forestry development by Fasque Estates.

The survey area is c6.5km² in extent, located in upland terrain in the eastern foothills of the Grampians. The survey area itself comprises several low, rounded hills or spurs, c320m to 420m OD, with steep sides descending to the deeply gullied stream courses which traverse the area from NW to SE. The survey area is currently maintained by Fasque Estates as a shooting moor and supports controlled populations of grouse and deer.


Early Modern and Modern settlement occurs on the lower slopes outwith the survey area and probably perpetuates a long-standing pattern in which the survey area itself was a marginal area, seldom or thinly populated.

In general, the number of recorded archaeological features is low in proportion to the size of the area surveyed. This may be explained, in part, with reference to high altitude, poor soils and rugged terrain, but may also reflect the unfavourable conditions which prevailed at the time of survey, notably, strongly established heather and bracken.

Recorded Sites

- 1 NO 6313 7763 Deer dyke (NO 67 NW 1).
- 2 NO 6320 7785 Abandoned farmstead (NO 67 NW 12).
- 3 NO 627 770 Enclosure.
- 4 NO 620 760 Earthwork.
- 5 NO 617 762 Hut circles & cultivation remnant (NO 67 NW 2).

GRAMPIAN

- 6 NO 6033 7695 Enclosure (cultivation plot?).
 7 NO 6035 7665 Burnt mound (possible).
 8 NO 6033 7585 Abandoned farmstead (NO 67 NW 7),
 ?Pitcarmick type house.
 9 NO 6068 7625 Cairns.
 Sponsor: HS 

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Bogmuir (Fettercairn parish) M Greig
 NO 655 708 Circle of post pits.

Spurryhillock (Fetteresso parish) CFA
 Mesolithic pit and Neolithic pit with pottery

NO 852 861 Trial trenching, excavation and a watching brief were undertaken in advance of the proposed realignment of an unclassified road at Spurryhillock Junction, joining the A92 Aberdeen to Stonehaven Trunk Road. The proposed road line ran close to a suite of scheduled cropmarks at Farrochie (NMRS Ref: NO 88 NE 39) and the former site of a cropmark enclosure (NMRS Ref: NO 88 NE 58), identified by Grampian Regional Council's archaeologist, on Beattie's Hill.

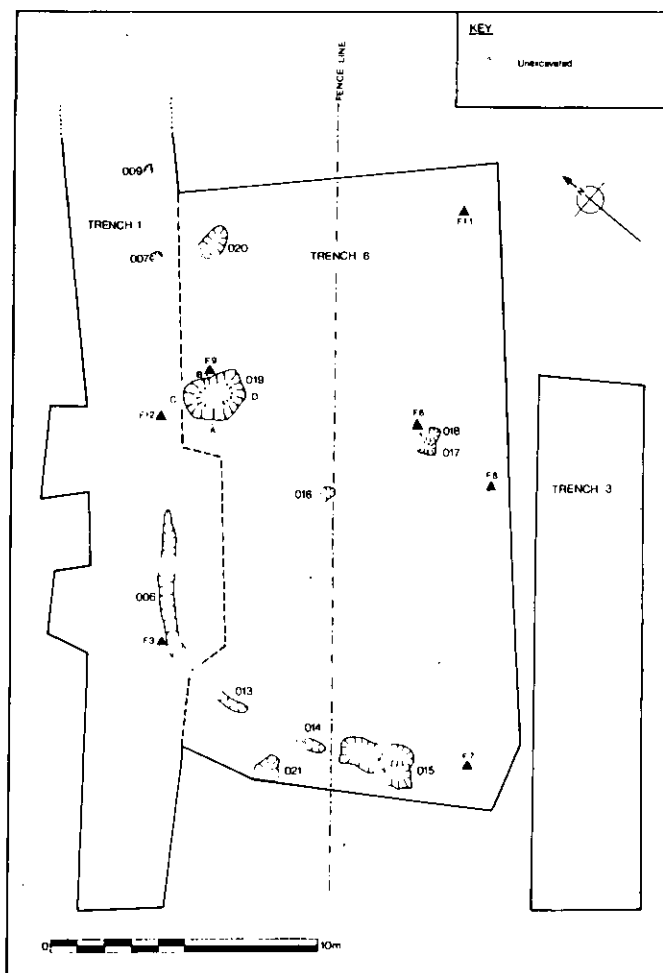


Fig 13. Spurryhillock.

In total six trenches were excavated along the line of the proposed road. Numbers in brackets refer to those given on Fig 13. To the SE of the cropmark site of Farrochie, in Trenches 1 and 6, the remains of a shallow curvilinear ditch (006, 013, 014) and eight pits were recovered. The relationships between these features is unknown. One pit (007) included Neolithic Unstan Ware pottery, whilst another larger pit (019) contained a series of charcoal deposits and

a flake of flint. Other finds, from the interface between the topsoil and subsoil, included flint blades, suggesting a possible Mesolithic presence on the site. Two radiocarbon dates confirmed that the lower fill of the large pit (019) was of late Mesolithic date. On Beattie's Hill five further pits of differing character were recorded; however, the lack of artefacts prevented any attribution of date to them.

A programme of environmental analyses of the pit fills is currently under way. Assistance provided by the Regional Archaeologist for Grampian Region was gratefully received. Detailed report deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council Roads Department.

Auchenblae (Fordoun parish) D Wiseman
 NO 727 787 A circular well found when area of garden cleared; set into a square stone surround.

Reported to Grampian SMR.

The following sites have been identified as a result of an aerial reconnaissance programme. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

East Cairnbeg (Fordoun parish) M Greig
 NO 700 775 Rectilinear enclosure.

Paldyfair Wood (Fordoun parish)

NO 733 811 Linear banks.

Cowden (Glenbervie parish)
 NO 747 824 Semi-circular bank.

White Hill (Glenbervie parish)
 NO 749 826 Remains of longhouses.

Droop Hill (Glenbervie parish)

NO 760 814 Rig and furrow.

Droop Hill (Glenbervie parish)

NO 754 812 Rig and furrow.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, GRC.

The Crannach Hill (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish) I Shepherd

A number of features have been found while walking over an area of hill belonging to the Crannoch Management Group. Full information is held in GRC SMR. They are as follows:

NJ 381 015 A square stone-walled hut 3m by 3m.

NJ 388 007 Small rectangular structure 3.5m by 5m.

NO 390 990 Small cairn and remains of possible field system.

NO 390 990 Remains of a longhouse underlying a bothy.

NO 393 994 Remains of a possible whisky still.

NO 390 990 Remains of a possible kerb cairn approximately 2m in diameter and c0.3m high.

NO 391 990 Remains of a longhouse.

NO 390 990 Remains of informal tracks.

NO 393 984 Extensive area of surface quarrying.

Baltdory (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish) J Cruse

NO 415 958 Remains of a depopulated settlement with longhouses and enclosures with an area of clearance cairns centred at NO 412 957.

Creag Mullach (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

? hut circle/field system

NO 412 952 A series of clearance cairns with the remains of a small circular structure.

Reported to Grampian SMR.

Stranduff (Kincardine O'Neil parish) L Smith

NJ 596 015 Remains of possible round-ended houses now grass-covered. Also grass-covered stone clearance heaps. All sit on a slight shelf defined by a raised bank. Further up slope near top of ridge is the possible remains of a cairn.

Reported to Grampian SMR.

The following cropmark sites have been identified as the result of an aerial reconnaissance programme. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Crowhillock (Kinneff parish) M Greig
NO 850 746 Linear cropmarks, some forming small rectangular enclosures.

Roadside of Catterline (Kinneff parish)
NO 861 791 Sub-circular enclosure.

Roadside of Catterline (Kinneff parish)
NO 862 792 Faint trace of possible ring ditch.

Denhead (Kinneff parish)
NO 865 797 Thin trace of a rectangular enclosure.

Denhead (Kinneff parish)
NO 863 799 Sub-rectangular enclosure with other linear cropmarks.

Upperton (Laurencekirk parish)
NO 740 730 Thin trace of rectilinear enclosure with rounded corners.

Upperton (Laurencekirk parish)
NO 741 732 Circular enclosure.

City Hillock (Logie-Coldstone parish)
NJ 397 092 Field banks.

Bogston (Logie-Coldstone parish)
NJ 397 096 Remains of farmstead, small enclosure with rigs to S.

Cairnmude (Lumphanan parish)
NJ 583 031 Clearance cairns.

Minew (Lumphanan parish)
NJ 594 024 Remains of a field system.

Hilton (Lumphanan parish)
NJ 586 034 Curvilinear bank.

Balmakewan (Marykirk parish)
NO 671 665 Faint trace of circular enclosure.

Balmakewan (Marykirk parish)
NO 672 666 Rig and furrow.

Millbank (Maryculter parish)
NO 858 998 Circular enclosure with internal features. Other cropmarks in same field.

Lauriston Den (St Cyrus parish)
NO 762 662 Circular banked enclosure.

Lauriston (St Cyrus parish)
NO 762 668 Thin trace of large arc.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, GRC.

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Maryculter Home Farm (Maryculter parish)
NJ 845 001 Possible oval enclosure with internal feature.

Aulton Farm (Strachan parish)
NO 695 950 Two possible souterrains.

Fountainhead (Strachan parish)
NO 696 948 Faint cropmark of rectilinear enclosure.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, GRC.

Capo Quarry, near Edzell (Marykirk parish) I Cullen
Watching brief

NO 627 675 An archaeological watching brief was carried out by GUARD during topsoil stripping at Capo Quarry, near Edzell, Kincardineshire in early December 1993. A number of features were recorded including a probable corn-drying kiln built into the side of a slope and a linear ditch possibly associated with the kiln. The flue of the kiln was visible and stone walling survived where protected by the hillslope. Also present were eleven small pits or post holes which formed no recognisable pattern and three larger, irregularly-shaped pits. A circular pit was a probable WWII bomb crater.

Sponsor: Tilcon Limited.

Glen Dye (Strachan parish) CFA
Post-medieval settlement (see Fig 14, p 30)

NO 62 83 An archaeological survey was undertaken on the abandoned rural settlement of Waterhead (NMRS No NO 68 SW 8) on the Water of Dye, Strachan, in July 1994, in advance of a proposed reservoir construction. The survey was designed to assess the archaeological potential of the development area, through the examination of documentary sources, aerial photography and fieldwalking. A total of twenty-two sites was located within the survey area (and on its boundary). While the existing NMRS plan of the area is more or less accurate with regard to the extent of the settlement, the survey has produced more detail of the abandoned settlement area, and identified additional structures associated with the depopulated Waterhead settlement. None of the sites encroached on the proposed reservoir location, and no sites were identified within the survey area to the S of the Water of Dye. It is probable that a further survey, conducted when the bracken is dormant, would reveal further structures.

Detailed report to be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

St Cyrus (St Cyrus parish) R Benvie
Ship's signal gun

NO 745 648 The iron ship's signal gun was dug up at Mayfield Road, St Cyrus (previously Pensioner's Lodge, where sailors used to gather). Size: 28.5cm (length) by 10.5cm (width) by 5cm (depth).

To be passed to the North East of Scotland Museums Service.

DBM 1560.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

MORAY DISTRICT

The following sites have been identified while checking maps held by GRC. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Shank (Aberlour parish) M Greig
NJ 244 335 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

Newtown (Aberlour parish)
NJ 249 329 Remains of farmstead.

The following sites have been identified as the result of aerial reconnaissance. Full information is held by GRC SMR.

Craighead Brae (Bellie parish)

NJ 379 637 Cropmark showing three sides of a sub-rectangular enclosure.

Knockomie (Forres parish)
NJ 026 573 Cropmark of a circular enclosure.

Knockomie (Forres parish)
NJ 026 574 Linear cropmarks and possible square enclosure.

Sanquhar Mains (Forres parish)
NJ 040 568 Discontinuous cropmark resembling a spiral.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, GRC.

88-94 High Street, Forres (Forres parish) R Cachart,
Medieval urban D W Hall (SUAT)

NJ 037 589 This was the last phase of trial work in advance of development on the site of the recently demolished *Smokers* building at 88-94 High Street. Previous trial work in 1993 identified

GRAMPIAN

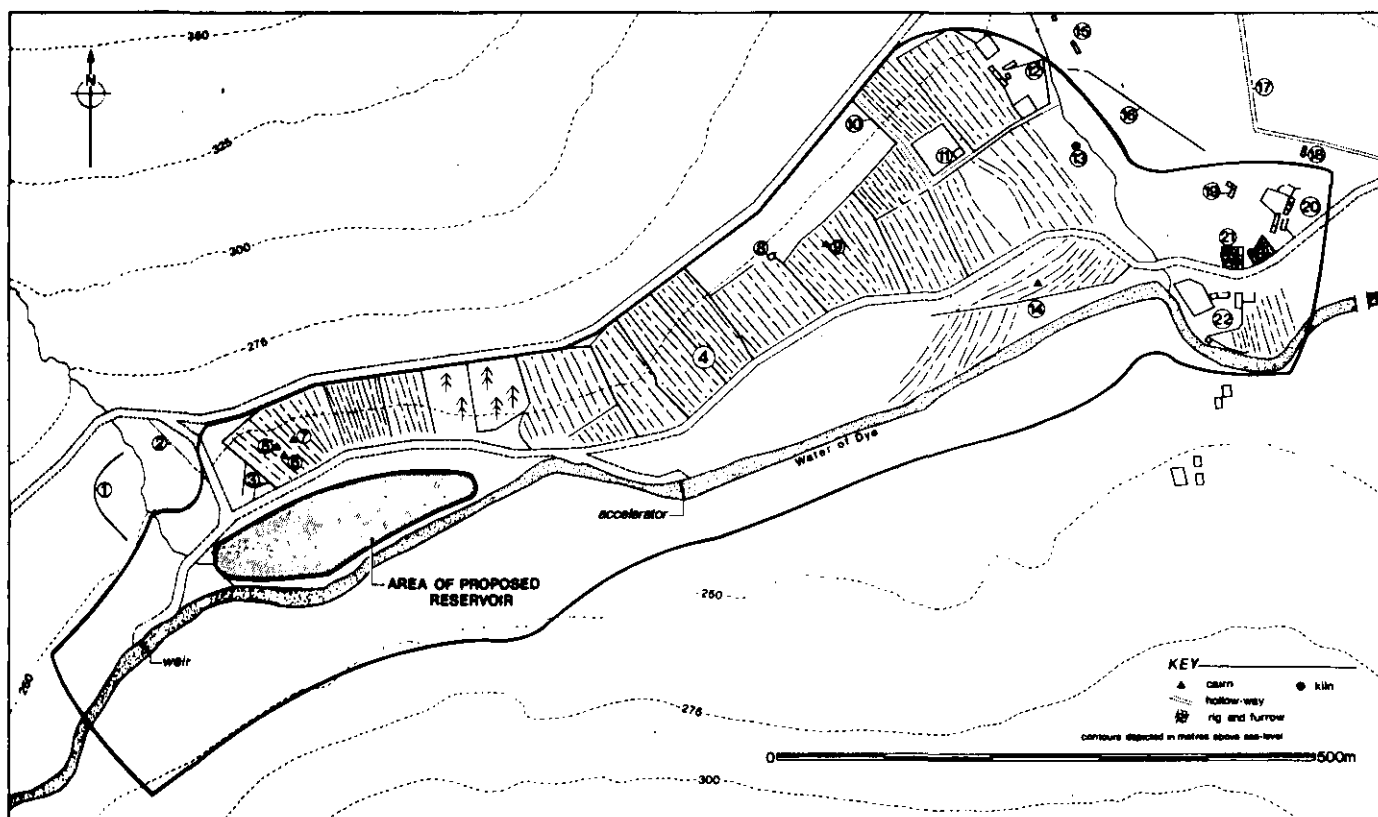


Fig 14. Glen Dye (see p 29).

a medieval pit or ditch feature in the northern vennel (DES 1993, 40). Further work in this vennel extended the pit feature previously identified and found that it was cut by a much smaller pit.

Only the NE part of the earlier pit was revealed. The southern edge had been cut by the services running through the middle of the vennel and its western side had been archaeologically excavated and backfilled during previous trial work. All that remained was a curved butt end to the E and part of the almost vertical N and E side. The pit bottom was fairly flat, and it contained medieval pottery. Five stake holes against the northern edge of the pit were recorded.

The purpose of the later pit with pebble fill is uncertain; it may have been structural, perhaps serving as a post pad, or functional, serving as a soakaway. The pottery and wattle lining of the larger earlier pit would date this feature to the medieval period. The water-laid deposits of silt and charcoal inclusions suggests an industrial function, perhaps a quenching pit.

The medieval pottery: The two phases of excavations produced a very small assemblage of 17 medieval pottery sherds. This material was a mixture of a potential local Redware fabric, sherds from a glazed fine ware import and two bodysherds of East Coast White Gritty ware.

The imported fabric is probably from a water jug, glazed a lustrous green and may be a product of the Yorkshire ware kilns. The discovery of this pottery is very important as it represents the first stratified group of material from the medieval burgh of Forres.

Sponsor: First Samurai Investments.

Batchen Street/High Street, Forres (Forres parish)

Urban medieval J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NJ 0386 5906 In advance of a housing development on a site extending to 1,875m², the Trust was commissioned to carry out a trial trenching investigation. Natural sand was revealed underneath modern demolition rubble at only 0.2m below ground surface across the entire site. No deposits, features or artefacts were discovered.

Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd.

The Glenlivet Old Distillery Site (Inveravon parish) CFA Desk-based assessment and field survey

NJ 187 283 A survey was conducted in March 1994 at the Glenlivet Old Distillery site. This was the first distillery site to be licensed in Scotland under the Distillery Act of 1823, although it is presumed that distilling took place here prior to this date. The site went out of use in 1858. Fig 15 (p 31) shows the surveyed components of the distillery site, and the numbers in the following descriptions refer to this plan.

- (1) Heather Cottage: derelict but still roofed building. The original structure on this site may have been the home of George Smith, the founder, and the distillery offices.
- (2) Collapsed drystone wall.
- (3) Level platform, representing the limit of previous construction around Heather Cottage.
- (4) Rectangular mound, possibly the foundations of a building.
- (5) Scarp possibly related to terrace (3).
- (6) Water channels once feeding dams (7) and (8), recently recut by machine.
- (7) Disused and drained higher dam, possibly used as a water source for soaking the barley and the distilling process itself.
- (8) Lower dam, still operational, possibly used for collecting waste water and powering a water mill to its NE.
- (9) Four mounds, possibly peat stacks.
- (10) Level platform, probably a building foundation; a monument on this platform commemorates the foundation of the distillery.
- (11) Rectangular platform; probably the remains of the malting floors or warehouse facility.
- (12) Chimney forming part of the malt-drying kiln or the still furnace; the latter is a more likely explanation, as the chimney appears to have been located at the gable end of a structure, whereas malt kilns were usually located in the centre of a building.
- (13) Two irregular mounds, possibly representing the remains of a water mill.
- (14) Length of field bank.
- (15) Mound, possibly a ramp.

- (16) Track, probably post-dating the use of the distillery.
 (17) Track, present on first edition OS map coverage of 1869.
 NJ 187 285 The foundations of a building, yard and enclosure lie c 100m N of the distillery site.
 Assistance provided by the Regional Archaeologist for Grampian Region was gratefully received. A full report is lodged with the NMRS.
 Sponsor: The Chivas and Glenlivet Group.

The following sites have been notified to GRC by W Anderson, Head Forester, Crown Estates, Tomintoul.

The Bochel (Inveravon parish) W Anderson
 NJ 223 231 Inscribed stone – carved with date 1710 and the letters WG.

Suie (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 276 248 Mile-stone; sits by side of old road called 'Morton's Way' inscribed 'Glenfiddich 6 1/2' with letters 'JM' and 'CN' below.

The following sites have been identified while checking maps held by GRC. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Parkhead Crofts (Inveravon parish) M Greig
 NJ 196 365 Longhouses/enclosures.

Peterfair (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 193 372 Longhouses.

Coldwells (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 196 390 Remains of houses.

Coldwells (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 198 392 Remains of farmstead and enclosures.

Shenval (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 175 309 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

Tomnabrilach (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 172 311 Remains of farmstead.

Milltown Burn (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 172 332 Remains of longhouses.

Milltown Burn (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 171 330 Remains of longhouses.

Sliaghmagairn (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 177 330 Remains of farmstead.

Craig Balnafuaran (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 175 322 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

Allanreid (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 233 250 Remains of farmstead enclosures and longhouses.

Easter Claggan (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 221 259 Remains of farmstead.

Struan (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 219 258 Remains of longhouses.

Nevie Hill (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 219 263 Remains of houses and enclosures.

Wester Claggan (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 216 266 Remains of farmstead.

Hilltown (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 217 321 Remains of farmstead and enclosure.

Morinsh (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 229 318 Remains of farmstead.

Morinsh (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 233 319 Remains of farmstead and part of an enclosure.

Tomachar (Inveravon parish)
 NJ 246 323 Dis-used lime kiln.

The following sites have been identified as the result of aerial reconnaissance. Full information is held by GRC SMR.

Croughly (Kirkmichael parish)
 NJ 176 206 Remains of farmstead and row of longhouses.

Lynachork (Kirkmichael parish)
 NJ 157 199 Remains of farmstead and longhouses.

Lag na Cuillonn (Kirkmichael parish)
 NJ 165 199 Remains of farmstead and longhouses.

The following sites have been identified while checking maps held by GRC. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Croftintaggart (Knockando parish)
 NJ 154 378 Remains of longhouses.

Glen Gheallaidh (Knockando parish)
 NJ 156 383 Remains of small enclosures.

Glen Gheallaidh (Knockando parish)
 NJ 157 386 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

Glen Gheallaidh (Knockando parish)
 NJ 158 388 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

Glen Gheallaidh (Knockando parish)
 NJ 161 385 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

Glen Gheallaidh (Knockando parish)
 NJ 163 385 Remains of longhouses and small enclosures.

Achbreck (Mortlach parish)
 NJ 296 338 Dis-used lime kiln.

Achbreck (Mortlach parish)
 NJ 296 339 Remains of farmstead and enclosures.

Bellandy (Mortlach parish)
 NJ 292 332 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

Tomnagylloch (Mortlach parish)
 NJ 280 329 Remains of farmstead, longhouses and enclosures.

Gallow Hill (Mortlach parish)
 NJ 275 319 Remains of longhouses and small enclosures.

Corryhabbie (Mortlach parish)
 NJ 280 317 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

Burn of Altavallie (Mortlach parish)
 NJ 285 317 Remains of farmstead, longhouses and enclosures.

Folds of Corhabbie (Mortlach parish)
 NJ 277 314 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

Gallow Hill (Mortlach parish)
 NJ 274 315 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

Corryhabbie (Mortlach parish)
 NJ 277 311 Remains of longhouses, enclosure and sheep stell.

Gallow Hill (Mortlach parish)
 NJ 274 317 Remains of longhouses.

Burn of Corrieour (Mortlach parish)
 NJ 284 315 Remains of longhouses.

Restocknach (Mortlach parish)
 NJ 255 316 Remains of longhouses and enclosures.

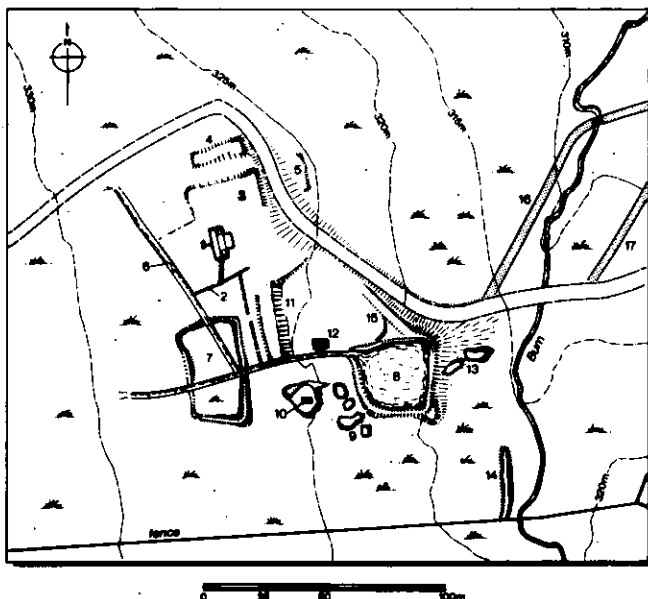


Fig 15. Glenlivet Old Distillery (see p 30).

GRAMPIAN/HIGHLAND

The following sites have been identified while checking aerial photographs held by GRC. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Lochyhill (Rafford parish)

NJ 054 592 Cropmark of an enclosure.

Cassleford (Rafford parish)

NJ 055 599 Thin trace of large oval cropmark.

Tarras (Rafford parish)

NJ 066 597 Cropmark of a rectangular structure.

Sunnybrae (Rathven parish)

NJ 466 674 Possible oval enclosure with long curved cropmark adjoining to N.

Hillhead of Portknockie (Rathven parish)

NJ 481 680 Thin trace of three sides of a rectangular enclosure with possible internal features.


Sponsors: RCAHMS, GRC.

Spynie Palace (Spynie parish)

D Reed

NJ 228 658 A small (4m by 3m) trench was excavated by Scotia Archaeology Limited in the NW corner of the palace enclosure adjacent to the NW (doocot) tower. The area was partially investigated in 1990 (DES 1990): the imminent construction of a new spiral stair to allow access to the tower required the complete excavation of one of the kilns that had been identified in that year. The kiln bowl measured 1.80m in diameter within clay bonded, rubble walls, 0.60m wide; the flue extended eastwards beyond the trench edge. To the NE of the kiln, and pre-dating it, was a large pit, partially infilled with large boulders and humic material containing very few artefacts or bones.

What appeared to be a pit was partially revealed just outside the W curtain wall during the excavation of an electricity supply trench linking the SW and NW towers. The machine-excavation of the foundations of a new sales point, located 18m SW of the palace, revealed nothing of archaeological interest.

Sponsor: HS 

Lhanbryde (St Andrews-Lhanbryd parish)

CFA

Mill lades, pits and medieval coin

NJ 264 612 – NJ 275 610 Trial trenching, excavation and a watching brief were undertaken in advance of the proposed A96 Lhanbryde Bypass.

NJ 2723 6101 – NJ 2726 6104 A series of ditches running SW–NE was revealed for a distance of c32m. The ditches lay beneath a buried ploughsoil which contained two sherds of possibly 14th-century glazed pottery and a silver coin, provisionally identified as a 12th–13th-century short-cross penny. Further excavation identified the ditch system possibly to be the remains of an early mill lade. This consisted of two shallow ditches which ran into two wider ditches. These appear to have combined to form one large ditch, 4m–7m wide and up to 1.3m deep. The NE end of this ditch contained the remains of a grain-drying kiln (NJ 2726 6104). It had a clay-lined base which was covered in a layer of charred seeds, provisionally identified as oats. The layer of burnt seeds was sealed by a deposit of burnt wattle and daub, possibly the collapsed kiln super-structure. The wattle and daub also sealed a sherd of 13th-century pottery. Into this feature two pits containing large stones had been cut subsequently. One of these stones had a cylindrical hole 0.15m in diameter and 0.2m deep cut into its upper surface, possibly indicating its use as a pivot stone.

NJ 2763 6102 Five spreads of charcoal-rich sand in shallow depressions were uncovered. These varied from 2m–10m long and 0.1m–0.3m deep. One contained three sherds of medieval pottery, possibly 15th century in date. The largest spread sealed a round shallow pit, whilst another two shallow pits were also located in the vicinity of these spreads. The function of the pits and spreads is unclear.

NJ 2658 6122 A large sand-filled pit 4.9m long, 3.8m wide and

0.7m deep was located. Approximately 20m NW of this large pit there was another smaller pit 2.9m long, 32.4m wide and 0.4m deep. This pit was filled with a deposit of charcoal-rich sand and stones. Two possibly worked flakes of quartz were recovered from this pit. The watching brief recorded another shallow pit 18m E of the large pit.

NJ 2668 6117 Three small, scattered pits c 1.0m in diameter and between 0.2m–0.3m deep were located during trial trenching and another was found 14m to the SW during the watching brief. No artefacts were recovered.

NJ 2715 6105 A section was excavated across the position of a mill sluice marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" map. This proved to be an unrevetted ditch at least 2.5m wide and 1.5m deep. It had been recut, and finally filled with modern rubbish.

A detailed report is lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Scottish Office Industry Department Roads Directorate,

HS 

HIGHLAND REGION

CAITHNESS DISTRICT

West Garty Burn (Loth parish)

J Wordsworth

Post-medieval settlement

NC 983 135 Survey work revealed the remains of at least four rectangular stone-walled structures, the largest measuring 13.5m by 2.5m. Lack of stone tumble suggested the buildings were originally turf walled, the surviving stones merely being footings. All the buildings were obscured by a dense growth of heather.

Sponsor: Farm Power.

John O'Groats Hotel (Canisbay parish)

R James

ND 379 733 GUARD was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the area immediately surrounding the John O'Groats Hotel prior to a proposed extension scheme.

Geophysical survey was followed by trial trenching. This involved surveying the area with electrical resistivity and a fluxgate gradiometer. The results were treated in the field with the conventional dot-density package GEOPLOT. A number of anomalies were detected, and the ensuing test-pitting programme set out to investigate these. The test-pits were also located on the S side of the proposed development area to see whether archaeological features seen in the development of the HADB industrial unit extended this far N (*Glasgow Arch J* 16, 29–37).

The anomalies investigated proved to be non-archaeological, being either artificial (i.e. pipes), or geologically derived.

The backgarden area appears to have been landscaped, probably at the time of the building of the Hotel.

Pit 2 contained some large unshaped stones and boulders, but no finds or evidence of structures was found. The geophysical data also produced no evidence for a stone built structure. This pit was the nearest to the hotel, and the large stones may be associated with clearance work during the construction of the hotel.

There are no apparent archaeological structures within the area of the proposed extension scheme of the John O'Groats Hotel.

Sponsor: Lands End and John O'Groats Ltd.

'Halmie' (Latheron parish)

A Morrison, T Pollard

Prehistoric cairn

ND 1171 3345 Excavations of the prehistoric site at 'Halmie' (DB18/22g) continued. Cairn and chamber now seem to belong to one phase, and probably a late phase of the site. The massive revetment or kerb can now be traced for most of the circumference of

the site and probably existed separate from, and earlier than, the central cairn and 'chamber'. The area between this massive kerb and the inner cairn and 'chamber' had been packed with brown soil, clay, ash and charcoal, dumped there from another source, possibly a domestic area. Apart from the many small patches of charcoal, there are large concentrations of burnt wood in and under this area of dumped-in material, suggesting quite large fires *in situ*.

Under this filled-in material a number of stake holes have been uncovered. These penetrate down into the old land surface under the site. They were first recorded on the northern, slightly uphill, side of the site, but they have now been traced elsewhere around the area between the massive kerb and the inner cairn. They appear to form a pattern of lines, like spokes of a wheel, radiating out from the inner cairn to the edge of the massive kerb. They did not have to be dug out, as they had no infill. This suggests that the posts or stakes had been withdrawn from their sockets before the soil, clay, etc was dumped in and that this infill was already so compacted that it did not trickle into the holes.

The ard marks previously noted (DES 1993, 43) to the SE of the entrance have also been discovered on the other, NE, side of the entrance and in the area between the kerb and the inner cairn. This suggests either that the land in this area had been tilled before any structures were built or that turf had been stripped to prepare the site for building. Large samples of all materials including most of the charcoal have been taken for processing, environmental analysis and dating.

Pottery includes an undistinguished poorly-made form with flat rim resembling late Bronze Age types, and a much shallower, bowl-like form with heavy, thick rim and a great deal of mica-schist in its backing. Lithics include large quantities of quartz flakes and partly-worked pieces, but also a few flint artefacts including a finely-worked knife and a scraper which both appear to be of a much earlier period than some of the pottery and the lignite armlet found in a previous season.

Sponsors: Mr R S Avery/Dunbeath Preservation Trust.

Borlum (Reay parish) Stone rows

L J Myatt

NH 977 634 Approximately 52 small stones sat in about 8 fan-shaped rows converge towards a small mound of stones at the narrow end of the fan and some 12.5m distant. Overall widths of rows 11m and 19m at narrow and wide ends of the fan respectively. Central alignment of rows approximately 318° true. Ground slopes upwards slightly towards the mound from the base of the rows. Length of rows 25.5m

INVERNESS DISTRICT

Fort George (Ardersier parish) 18th-century fort

G Ewart

NH 759 567 An extended programme of excavation, watching brief and survey was completed on the Point Battery (the western extremity of the fort). In order to waterproof the three vaulted structures buried within the thickness of the main rampart, the earthwork itself was removed over the buildings.

After trial excavations in November 1993 and a watching brief in January 1994, the main programme of work carried on until May 1994 with intermittent archaeological input. This entailed the recording of all elements of those gun platforms, revetting wall, flues, drains, as well as the earthworks themselves (parapet, firing step and main rampart), which had to be removed in advance of the repair work.

Evidence was discovered of the Point 'Pepper Pot' and associated passage which was damaged by a 19th-century gun setting along with detailed information of the construction of other parts of the 18th-century layout. The primary gun platforms were of slab stone construction over sloping mortar footings. The brick-faced parapet was built directly on to the wide stone wall which forms the outer face of the main rampart. The firing step and main fill of the rampart behind these revetting elements, was of extremely solid construction, comprising a series of rolled gravels and sand deposits to a depth of over 6m. The tops of the vaults themselves were in turn found to be sealed by a combined deposit of clay and pitch soaked gravelly sand forming a waterproof layer of a high quality only breached by later drainage features.

Sponsor: HS

Cam Dubh (Kirkhill parish) Intertidal crannog

A G C Hale

NH 617 473 Previous investigation of the site began in 1909 when the Reverend Odo Blundell discovered a number of substantial timbers on the surface and running under the boulders (PSAS 44, 16–18). In 1936, members of the Inverness Field Club and Scientific Society excavated on the SW edge of the site to corroborate Blundell's work. The excavation revealed a substantial pile showing original cut-marks surrounded by smaller timbers, organic remains, shells, brushwood and a possible whetstone (INVMG 1936). The site was scheduled in 1971.

The site is over 70m in length and 45m wide. The oval plan consists of a central circular mass, an eastern crescent and a western margin of boulders. Some areas within the site consist of estuarine sands and silts in contrast to the upstanding areas of boulders, cobbles, pebbles and interstitial sediments.

Amongst the consolidated areas of the site substantial horizontal and vertical timbers are well preserved. Three timbers sampled were identified as *Quercus* sp, two of which had been noted and photographed by Blundell in 1909.

A random sample of the upper 30cm of sediments revealed brushwood, shells, and other organic remains. The organics are well preserved due to the waterlogged environment and the site's submergence at every high tide.

Sponsors: HS, The Russell Trust, University of Edinburgh.

Knocknagael Boarstone (Inverness & Bona parish) HRC Pictish symbol stone

NH 6567 4134 Excavation was undertaken around the stone prior to its removal to its new protected location in the foyer of Highland Regional Council Chambers, Inverness. The work was limited to the small Guardianship area, and was further reduced by the immense disturbance caused by the fence foundations. Guardianship gravel overlay a layer of blackened cobbles which dipped below the stone itself. Both were rich in glass and pottery fragments of recent date, and probably derived from the local pastime of hurling bottles at the stone from passing cars. Beneath this was natural gravel sub-soil, and it was clear that the stone was not on its original site. Two finds of interest, both unstratified, were noted. These consisted of a small, unretouched and undiagnostic flint flake; and a broken glass bead of recent date. Neither relate to the stone.

Kilmartin Farm (Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish) Cist

J Wordsworth, J Harden

NH 4233 3075 A short cist was exposed on a low hillock at c 198m OD overlooking Loch Meiklie. The cist was almost totally destroyed with only one slab surviving. It measured c 1m long by 0.5m wide aligned E/W. No finds were associated with it. Narrow rig cultivation is evident in the vicinity.

HIGHLAND

Castle Heather Farm (Inverness & Bona parish) J Wordsworth
Prehistoric pits, castle (site of)

NH 520 420 (centred) An archaeological assessment was carried out here prior to the granting of planning consent for building construction. No archaeological remains were noted.

NH 6778 4260 Castle Heather, previously identified as a probable medieval monument (NMRS No NH 64 SE 3) and severely damaged in 1990, was examined by means of eight machine trenches. Two undated post holes were recorded. No trace of defensive ditches was found and the monument is now so truncated as to be considered destroyed.

NH 666 423 The construction of a golf course on this farm involved removing topsoil for the Tees and Greens. A partial watching brief on this development revealed a group of charcoal-rich post holes. One was sampled and produced pre-medieval pottery.

Sponsor: M J Mackenzie.

Beechwood Park (Inverness & Bona parish)
Nil site

NH 690 446 A watching brief carried out during ground preparation work revealed no archaeological remains.
Sponsor: Morrison Construction.

Balnaran of Clava (Croy & Dalcross parish) R Bradley
Megolithic cemetery (Fig 16)

NH 756 443 (SW cairn) and NH 757 444 (central cairn) The 1994 excavation at Balnaran of Clava had three main aims. First, it sought to identify how far the site has changed its appearance as a result of modern restoration of the monument. A main focus was the largely unpublished excavation of 1930–31. Two of these trenches were reopened and other work was carried out on the SW passage grave. This showed that the chamber 'floor' identified in that work was in fact the old land surface beneath the monument. Both there and at the central ring cairn excavation had extended into

Ring Cairn

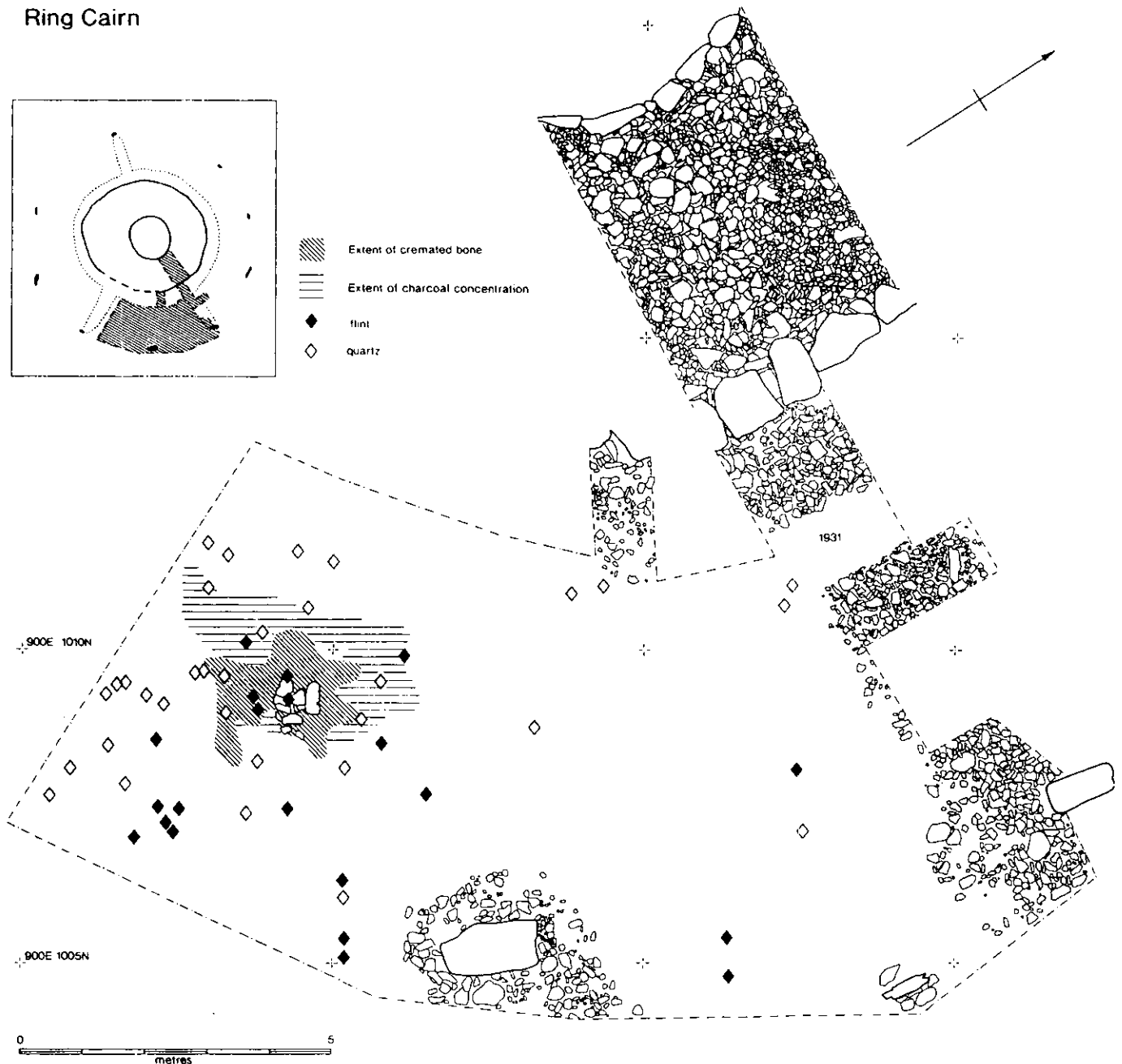


Fig 16. The central ring cairn, showing the extent of excavation before the stone structure was dismantled.

the natural fluvio-glacial gravel. In the case of the central ring cairn unrecorded excavation around the end of the last century had resulted in the clearance of the interior. The rubble removed from that part of the site was added to the material of the cairn.

Second, it sought to resolve the structural sequence at both monuments. At the SW cairn the external ramp was of a single phase. It had been built simultaneously with the kerbstones, which lacked any sockets. At the central ring cairn, there is evidence that the cairn, the stone circle and the external rays which connect these features together were all built at the same time. The line of at least one of the rays seems to have perpetuated division in the internal construction of the ring cairn. In between its kerb and the circle of monoliths was a setting of flat slabs overlying an unaccompanied cremation. This formed the focus for a distribution of pieces of worked flint and quartz.

Third, it aimed to obtain radiocarbon samples. Four such samples were collected, from the old land surfaces beneath each of the cairns, from the cremation outside the central ring cairn and from the socket of one of the monoliths enclosing that site.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, British Academy, Society of Antiquaries of London, with considerable help in kind from HS [redacted], Highland Regional Council and Reading University.

Culloden Battlefield

R Turner

(Daviot & Dunlichty and Croy & Dalcross parish)

18th–19th-century dykes

NH 741 447 The NTS have worked steadily on the restoration of Culloden Battlefield towards how it would have looked at the time of the battle. After an analysis of contemporary plans of the battlefield, an attempt was made to locate a small polygonal enclosure in which the English dead are said to have been buried, and to assess whether any of the surviving enclosures could date from the time of the battle. All of the current drystone enclosures seem to date from around 1845, but to some extent follow the approximate lines of the larger enclosure shown on plans of 1746. As anticipated, no trace of the turf dyke could be found. However, a geophysical survey of the field is now planned, in the hope of locating the English graves and from there surmising the position of the turf dyke: the polygonal parish boundary, which seems to mimic the dyke, should provide supporting evidence if the geophysical survey is successful.

Sponsor: NTS.

Scottish Tourist Board Office, Beechwood

J Wordsworth

(Inverness & Bona parish)

Nil site

NH 689 448 A watching brief carried out during the topsoil strip for the new Tourist Board Offices revealed no significant archaeological deposits.

Sponsor: Scottish Tourist Board.

26–30 High Street, Inverness (Inverness & Bona parish)

Medieval urban

NH 6673 4524 A watching brief was carried out when foundation pits were dug for a new building. A buried soil was noted possibly contemporary with the Mesolithic horizon from the Castle Street excavations in 1979. 1.5m of medieval deposits were also recorded. These were backland midden-type deposits suggesting the present High Street frontage was not established until the end of the 15th century or later.

Sponsor: R H Edmondson Ltd.

Raining's Stairs, Inverness (Inverness & Bona parish)

Medieval building

R G Hanley

NH 6676 4516 Rescue excavation in advance of building development on steep slope adjacent to Raining's Stairs to E of

Castle Street Medieval street frontage (PSAS 112, 322–391) was undertaken. This produced evidence for a timber building terraced into the slope of Barn Hill, of a single phase of construction founded on re-deposited gravels. This was destroyed by burning, with charcoal-rich deposits associated with spread of charred oak planking, indicating probable plank wall in sill beam construction.

Building sealed by redeposited gravels, a probable cultivation soil and deep hillwash deposits.

Associated pottery (currently under study) suggests a 14th to 15th-century date for the building construction.

Site probably represents 'backlands' development to E of main Castle Street frontage.

Watching brief ongoing.

Sponsor: Inverness District Council.

Kerrow Farm (Kilmorack parish)

LBA socketed axe

NH 323 303 A LBA bronze socketed axe was found as a stray find by Mr J Noble in a washed-out bank of the River Glass. The find-spot was subsequently investigated, but no further finds were made.

The axehead socket contained a fragment of wooden haft. A C14 date is anticipated.

The axehead was designated as Treasure Trove and allocated to Inverness Museum & Art Gallery (INVMG 1994.038). Length: 90mm; blade width (max): 48mm.

Sponsor: Inverness District Council.

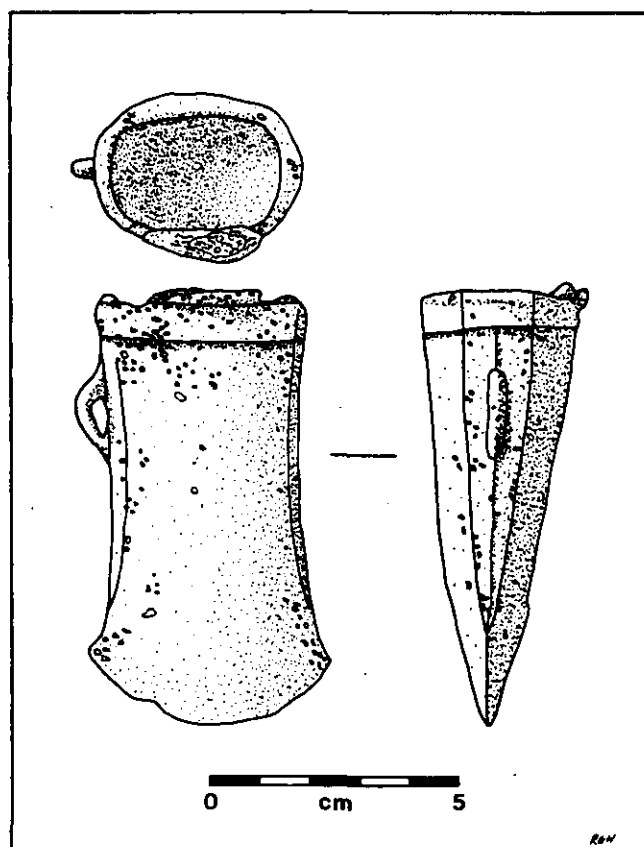


Fig 17. Kerrow Farm. LBA socketed axe.

Phopachy (Kirkhill parish)


A G C Hale

Intertidal crannog

NH 602 467 250m from the southern shore, Phopachy is situated on an intertidal sand bank. The oval-shaped site measures 28m long by 25m wide and the highest part of the site is 1.72m above the surrounding sand bank.

HIGHLAND

The site is covered with boulders colonised by seaweed, beneath which are cobbles, pebbles and interstitial estuarine sediments. Sampling to a depth of 40cm revealed brushwood, well-preserved substantial timbers, leaves, shells and other organic remains.

Three horizontal alder timbers were found lying parallel to one another and their upper surfaces showed signs of wear and structural compression. Pressure exerted from above may have caused the structural changes in the three timbers. Two were radiocarbon dated and have given uncalibrated dates of: 1940 ± 60 bp (Beta 48765) and 2030 ± 60 bp (Beta 48766).
Sponsors: HS  The Russell Trust, University of Edinburgh.

LOCHABER DISTRICT

Gleann Sron a'Chreagain (Ardgour parish) R J Mainland
Recessed platforms

NM 045 735 On the W shore of Loch Linnhe in the area of Gleann Sron a'Chreagain, nearly 2 miles in from the Loch side (between an altitude of 200m and 300m), 19 recessed platforms have been found. They are cut into steep heather and rough-grass covered terrain; the highest being below a rock face and under scree. All are stone built and range in size from 7.3m (24ft) to 9.1m (30ft). A smaller group of five platforms is on the S side of the glen on lower ground between the 100m and 150m contour.
Sponsor: Lochaber Local History Society.

Cona Glen (Ardgour parish)
Recessed platforms

NM 005 703 Three miles N of Ardgour on the W shore of Loch Linnhe, Cona Glen runs westwards for 16 miles nearly reaching to the shores of Loch Sheil. On the northern side of the glen over 100 recessed platforms have been recorded. These are cut into an area stretching for over a mile starting about a mile from the shore of Loch Linnhe. They lie between the 50m and the 250m contour in both oak woodland and on bare hillside. Neither the range of size nor the type of construction has been recorded.
Sponsor: Lochaber Local History Society.

Glen Tarbert (Ardnarmurchan parish) J E Kirby
Shieling

NM 884 605 On the N side of the Carnoch River is a small group of shieling huts, one in turf and stone at 5.0m by 2.5m and another in turf, 4.0m by 3.0m. Some 100m to the E is another, more obscure group of turf structures, one at 4.0m by 2.5m and a second one 3.0m square, with the possibility of others in the vicinity.

Ceann Traigh Breige (Ardnarmurchan parish)
Tidal fish trap

NM 746 616 The mouth of the inlet is partially blocked by a small rocky islet. The northern channel is sealed by a drystone wall 20m long and 1.55m thick at its maximum height of 0.9m. The southern channel has silted up but a few stones may mark the course of an eroded or buried barrier.

Achnalea (Ardnarmurchan parish)
Shielings

NM 862 628 At an elevation of about 300m, the Allt Coire na Creiche takes a right angle bend to the NE. In the angle of the burn is a small group of shieling huts, the most prominent being of drystone work and approximately 3.4m square, with walls to 0.7m high and 0.9m thick with an entrance in the NW side; and possibly overlying other, much denuded buildings of turf. Nearby are two low foundations, mainly of turf, measuring approximately 4.3m by 2.5m.

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

NM 611 599 Excavation followed the survey and assessment of the site which took place last year (DES 1993, 45). The recovery of lithics from test pits located to the N and E of the midden suggested that prehistoric activity was not confined to the area defined by it. One of the main aims of excavation this year was to further examine the nature and extent of this activity. The main excavation trench, some 5m by 5m, was located over the area of densest lithic concentration, immediately to the N of the shell midden mound. Large quantities of lithics, mostly quartz, were encountered immediately on the removal of the turf. A number of archaeological features were identified which included a hearth, pits and stone-packed sub-circular foundation trenches. The latter appear to relate to small structures, which require further excavation.

Some 5,000 lithics were recovered, with the assemblage dominated by waste pieces. Although quartz was dominant, flint and bloodstone were also present; flakes and blades, some of them snapped, and several retouched microliths were noted. A finely worked leaf-shaped arrowhead of bloodstone was recovered from the northern portion of the trench. This assemblage is currently undergoing analysis and its character compared to that previously recovered from the excavation of the shell midden in the early 1920s. The implication is clearly that the shell midden represents only one aspect of depositional activity on the island, with areas of settlement and lithic manufacture located away from the midden.

Limited excavation of the midden deposits established that much of the mound had been disturbed by earlier excavation but did suggest that the deposit may overlie earlier structures; again further work will be required. Excavation is planned in 1995 and an interim report will be produced following that. A paper on this site will also be appearing in the published proceedings of the Mesolithic Conference recently held in Glasgow.
Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Ardnarmurchan Survey Project.

Sunart and Glen Hurich Forest Areas, Lochaber Forest District (Ardnarmurchan, Arisaig & Moidart parish) J E Kirby
Survey of Forestry Commission Ground

The preliminary archaeological survey continued and details of the following sites may be obtained by contacting the Forest District Manager, Lochaber Forest District, Torlundy, Fort William.

- NM 783 691 Depopulated settlement.
- NM 805 679 Lambing pens (2).
- NM 849 701 Enclosure.
- NM 883 714 Sheepfank (circular) and possible shieling.
- NM 872 691 Recessed platform (1).
- NM 821 675 Rectangular building and runrig.
- NM 826 673 Recessed platform (1).
- NM 816 669 Hut foundations.
- NM 769 683 Lambing pen.
- NM 764 687 Recessed platforms (2) hut foundation (2) marker stone.
- NM 758 677 Charcoal burners stances.
- NM 766 672 Recessed platforms (4) and shieling.
- NM 701 641 Bait mortar.
- NM 773 606 Recessed platforms (9).
- NM 689 655 Recessed platforms (15).
- NM 732 631 Recessed platforms (9) hut foundation.
- NM 763 609 Quamies for Parliamentary Bridge of c 1815.
- NM 719 713 House foundation.
- NM 671 622 Depopulated settlement 'Camus Torsa'.
- NM 700 641 Recessed platforms (6).
- NM 769 609 Recessed platforms (additional 14).

- NM 831 636 Charcoal pit?
 NM 860 655 Shielings.
 NM 719 713 Depopulated settlement.
 NM 831 608 Hut foundation and enclosure.

Head of Loch Sunart (Ardnamurchan & Morvern parishes)

Tidal fish trap

NM 831 607 to NM 833 603 Low wall footings and boulders below the high water line mark the two ends of a tidal fish trap which once extended across the head of Loch Sunart, a distance in excess of 500m. Changes in the course of the River Carnoch, which enters the loch here, have obliterated the rest of the barrier, which would probably have been of wickerwork.

Robert Cameron, Dalbeag, Strontian, recalls that many years ago the older men with whom he went fishing here, referred to the area as the 'Carraidh' (i.e. fish trap or weir in Gaelic).

Gleann Suileag (Kilmallie parish)

R J Mainland

Recessed platforms

NN 028 824 Gleann Suileag runs N from Fassfern on the shore of Loch Eil about 5 miles W of Corpach. Two miles up the glen from Loch Eil at an altitude of between 200m and 350m, 14 recessed platforms have been discovered and recorded. They are stone built and the diameters range from between 8.2m (27ft) and 11.8m (39ft). These platforms are all beyond the limit of a forestry plantation but it is possible that more may be hidden within the trees. The surrounding terrain is heather moorland rising steeply to the summits at 630m.

Sponsor: Lochaber Local History Society.

Inverlochy Castle (Kilmonivaig parish)

J Lewis

NN 120 754 The wallhead of the E section of the S curtain was cleared of debris by Scotia Archaeology Limited prior to the consolidation of its masonry. Midway along this stretch of wall, below a thin skim of loose debris, was a block of compact, well-mortared rubble, almost 4m long and covering the width of the wall to a height of 0.8m. Although there were no visible surviving impressions of treads or risers within this rubble, this material is tentatively interpreted as the base for a short flight of steps which perhaps led into an upper storey of a building set against the inside face of the curtain wall.

Sponsor: HS

An Torr (Lismore & Appin parish)

NN 123 565 An exploratory excavation was carried out by Scotia Archaeology Limited on what was thought to be a crudely-built cottage or croft within forested land some 3km SE of the village of Glencoe. The structure measured 4.7m E/W by 3.5m wide internally within walls of drystone rubble construction and, in places, outcrops of bedrock. These walls were up to 3m wide at their bases. It is unclear how the building was roofed although most likely it had been cruck-framed.

There was no trace of a floor surface or any debris of occupation either within or near this structure. A marked N to S slope inside it suggested that this was unlikely to be residential, but conceivably that it had been a store of some kind; although there was no artefactual evidence to support this view or to date its usage.

Sponsor: The National Trust for Scotland.

Sgorr Dhonuill (Lismore & Appin parish)

P Topping

Wall

NN 0300 5557 A c 50m length of boulder wall was discovered on the W flanks of Sgorr Dhonuill immediately above Coire Dearg at roughly 780m OD. It survives mainly as a single course, is continuous and heavily overgrown with lichen and moss, and has been constructed lying across the contours. Time did not permit a search for associated structures.

An-t-Sron (Lismore & Appin parish)

Shieling

NN 1263 5623 This site is located upon a prominent well-drained knoll lying at the foot of An-t-Sron at 90m OD. The site is surrounded by bog, and the E and W sides are skirted by streams.

The site comprises a rectangular building situated on the summit of the knoll with a crude sub-circular structure some 11m to its SE. The rectangular building is roughly 7.0m long E-W, by 3.5m overall. The walls are constructed of roughly coursed stone, double faced, and up to 1m wide at their base. It has slightly bowed gables, and an entrance 1m wide in the S wall. The interior is partly filled with tumble, particularly adjacent to the gables.

The sub-circular structure has an overall diameter of 4.5m, is built of stone and boulder walls up to 1m wide, and has no obvious entrance. The interior is featureless.

A spring on the NE edge of the knoll is truncated by a single course wall c 7m long laid across the spring head. The basin of the spring has been filled with stones.

Papadil, Rum (Small Isles parish) C R Wickham-Jones, D Millar
 Shell midden

NM 365 923 An extensive shell midden site has been located c 200m due N of the loch at Papadil, Rum at c 50m OD. The site is situated among the boulders of the scree slope at the back of the Papadil glen.

The scree slope includes many very large boulders, with voids between them. The midden lies under one of these boulders in a natural cave and extends outside for c 4m. It is difficult to estimate size, but it must cover a minimum area of at least 8m by 8m. When visited, the site was under bracken and there were few clear exposures of midden on the surface, but it was clearly visible between and under the stones. The cave mouth faces S; it is c 1m high, by about 2m by 1.5m inside and it is currently used by goats.

The midden is dark in colour and of a rich organic texture, it contains large quantities of shells, including limpets, and a few bones. In 1993 five small sherds of coarse pottery were collected from the cave area, together with a fragment of copper alloy (?vessel). In 1994 a larger portion of a small round bottomed pit with an everted rim and impressed decoration was recovered from the surface of the midden between two stones inside the cave. It is difficult to find parallels for this vessel, but it would seem to be of Iron Age or later date.

Sponsor: SNH.

Canna and Sanday (Small Isles parish)

J R Hunter

NG 2500 0600 (centred) Following the survey work undertaken by RCAHMS and subsequent evaluation by NTS, detailed topographic survey, geophysical survey and trial excavation began in 1994.

Survey of several sites, involving the detailed record and analysis of a series of settlement foundations abandoned in the Clearances at the site of Greod. Seven structural bases of differing character were recorded, with clear evidence of earlier terracing, related features and wider landscape association. A further post-medieval site was explored at Cnoc Bhrostan where an elevated plateau contains nine shieling foundations mostly enclosed by an earthen dyke. A detailed survey plan was undertaken together with a preliminary assessment of associated earthworks located to the N and W. This will provide the basis for exploratory excavation in 1995 in order to access their nature and date more accurately. Recent work on the nearby island of Skye has identified medieval origins for similar shieling sites.

Detailed topographical survey also took place on a prehistoric settlement complex located above the southern cliffs on Canna, as well as on selected examples of a group of monuments reputed to represent Viking burials. The main survey effort, however, was

HIGHLAND

placed in the vicinity of the standing cross at A'Chill located on the S-facing lower ground towards E of the island.

The area of A'Chill is of prime importance for the spread of early Christianity, both on the island and in the region. The location is known to have housed a former chapel dedicated to St Columba and may also have supported a monastic community. Later settlement became focused in the area before being cleared mid-19th century. Investigation took the form of systematic geophysical survey (resistivity), topographical survey, and detailed planning of the surrounding fields and boundaries followed by selective trial trenching.

Sponsors: NTS and Highland Regional Council.

ROSS & CROMARTY DISTRICT

Garabil, Glen Glass (Alness parish)
Settlement

M Macdonald

ce NH 561 690 This site consists of the footings of five features, of drystone construction, overgrown with gorse and is now in very boggy ground of bog myrtle and juniper.

The name appears on the first edition 6" OS map with one ruin and has an entry in the OS name book, but local and estate enquiries have turned up no further information.

(1) Turf-covered footings measuring 4.5m by 3m; walls are 1m thick. (2) Enclosure measuring 13m by 7.5m. (3) Footings measuring 6m by 3m, with a large pile of stones at one end. (4) Thick-walled feature, very overgrown with whins, measuring 12m by 3m. (5) An enclosure measuring c 6m by 6m.

In the field to the N/W are large clearance heaps. The site may be Norse in origin.

Sockach, Glen Glass (Alness parish)
Previous settlement

NH 571 683 At the edge of hand-planted forestry lie the drystone footings of a thick-walled (3/4m) building, overgrown with moss and covered by leafmould. It is a tripartite structure, with the long axis pointing downslope, and a short length of dyke extending a further 10m. The main compartment is c 12.5m by 4m, with smaller compartments at either end. Several names in this area appear on *Gen Roy's Military Survey*, one being 'Tochy' which would be how a non-Gaelic speaker would hear (an) t-Socach.

Allt nan Corp/Airigh Riabhaich, Loch Torridon
(Applecross parish)

Shieling

NG 903 539 and NG 900 538 This shieling site is now overgrown with ungrazed heather, but two level grassy areas are evident beside the burn. (NG 903 539) Outline of stones through the vegetation, 2m diameter. (NG 900 538) Outline of a two-compartment bothy, c 5.4m by 3.0m.

Airigh nam Bard, Annat, Loch Torridon (Applecross parish)
Shieling

NG 884 537 Two drystone structures near to the burn of the same name form the remains of this shieling, as well as a distinct area of *Deschampsia caespitosa*. This rank grass seems to be an indicator of previous improved pasture in this area. Over-planted by larch, with some self-seeded old Caledonian Pine, the larger feature measures internally 4m by 3m, and has at one end a D-shaped attachment, which was possibly for the storage of the dairy produce. It is revetted into the hillside, incorporating large boulders into the wall. 20m uphill is a small D-shaped enclosure, backing onto large boulders, with an internal diameter of 1.5m.

Airigh nan Druidhneach, Annat, Loch Torridon
(Applecross parish)

Shieling

NG 877 542/NG 876 538 This shieling is situated by Allt a'Ghiubhais, above the old track. The uppermost feature consists of an outline of stones amid an area of Old Caledonian Pines and measures c 1.5m by 2.5m. The lower feature is on a small knoll on the W side of the burn and measures c 1.5m diameter. There is an area of improved pasture adjacent to these. Between the two, on a small flat area close to the burn, were the remains of a bothy which was very likely a 'tigh dubh' for an illicit still.

Airigh a'Chnuic, Loch Torridon (Applecross parish)
Shieling

NG 868 542 and NG 867 542 A small shieling site, now overgrown with ungrazed heather. Two features are discernible: (NG 868 542) Footings of a small circular bothy, 1.2m internal diameter, beside the burn. (NG 867 542) A small grassy patch amidst the heather, with an outline of stones c 3.5m by 2.6m.

Allt Loch Meall nam Feadan, Toscaig (Applecross parish)
Shieling with evidence of cultivation

NG 718 368 This area has been noted on the 6" OS as a shieling site (NMRS No NG 73 NW 1), but no detail recorded. A field c 1 acre is located next to the burn and is surrounded by a wall. Within this field of improved pasture are six large clearance heaps, over 2m diameter. However, outwith this are areas of broad cultivation terraces, largely invaded by heather. Two bothies are built on to the southern wall of the field, c 2.5m by 1.5m internally.

Along the coast towards Uags, at Allt Clais nam Feadan are areas of rig and cultivation, beside the burn, now overgrown with bracken and heather. Nearer Toscaig, at NG 713 375 are more cultivation rigs, known as Achadh Ur a Bhorraich.

A890 Luib-Achnasheen (Contin parish) J R Mackenzie (SUAT)
Evaluation

Excavations were carried out during July 1994 in advance of an extensive road development. Three identified areas of archaeological potential were assessed.

Area 1: NH 144 559 Two possible hut circles were found to be borrow pits relating to the construction of the nearby road, probably during the early 19th century.

Area 2: NH 152 566 An area of improved ground was surveyed and slot trenches were cut through a retaining stone dyke. No dating evidence was recovered.

Area 3: NH 0972 5312 Trial trenches were excavated across the remnants of a rectangular stone-built structure. The structure was found to be of a single phase of construction dating from no earlier than the late 18th century.

Sponsor: Highland Region Roads Department.

Creagan Astle (Creich parish)
Lithics scatter

TAG

NH 73 92 Scatter of retouched and waste flint, quartz and chert pieces, including a number of chert cores.

Finds included probable blade flakes in quartz (a) and chert (b), a flint scraper (c) and a chert bladelet core (d) of possible Mesolithic date (see Fig 18, p 39).

Sponsor: Tain Archaeology Group.

65 Gordons Lane, Cromarty (Cromarty parish)

Possible medieval ruin

J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NH 790 674 Monitoring of developer's foundation trenches was conducted across the remains of a house or byre of possible medieval origin. Two trenches, both 0.6m in width were hand excavated.

The first trench was located in an area already reduced to the natural coarse sand. The second trench revealed, below 0.2m of topsoil, the western foundation wall of the structure and part of a possible earthen floor. This deposit may also represent a bedding layer for a paved floor surface. Pottery found in association with the foundation wall indicates a construction dated of no earlier than the 18th century.

Sponsor: HS [6]

Upper Bogrow Farm, Edderton (Edderton parish)

Hut-circle

NH 708 817 In response to accidental damage caused to a portion of the scheduled monument known as *Upper Bogrow settlement and field system*, SUAT was commissioned to record and carefully reinstate the damaged area.

The northern third of a circular hut-circle, c13m in diameter, had been entirely displaced by contractors' groundworks. From the sections the structure appeared to have been constructed on a slightly flattened platform stance with randomly uncoursed water-borne cobbles and angular stone fragments. Overlying this walling was the possible leached remnants of turf walling. The structure was sealed by a layer of black peat which in turn had been truncated by modern plough action. The spoil from the damaged area was reinstated by hand and sizeable quantities of charcoal were noted to have been displaced. No artefacts were discovered. The boundary of the scheduled monument was surveyed and clearly demarcated.

Sponsor: Highland Region Water & Sewerage Department.

Coille Mhor (Edderton parish)

TAG

Post-medieval settlement site

NH 662 869 Large longhouse with two partitions. Attached ?kaie yard and large stone-walled enclosure.

Site lies within area of improved ground with traces of associated dyke systems.

Sponsor: Tain Archaeology Group.

Dun Alascaig (Edderton parish)

Hut circles and clearance cairns

NH 66 87 Group of six hut circles with associated clearance cairns located in woodland on N-facing slope overlooking the Dornoch Firth.

Sponsor: Tain Archaeology Group.

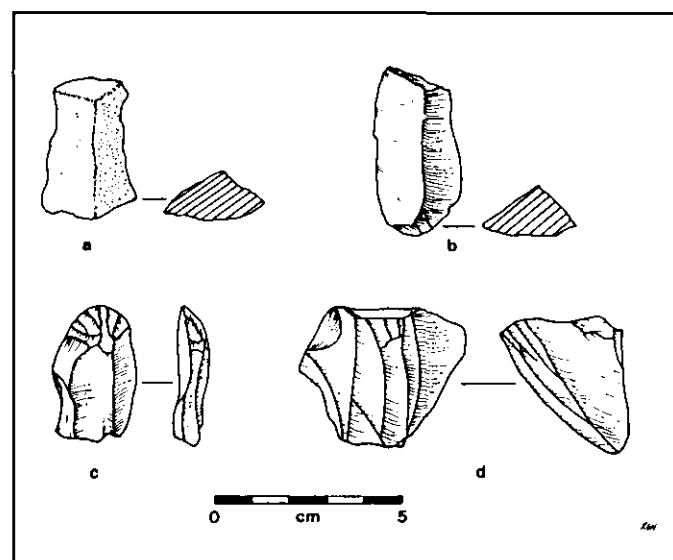


Fig 18. Creagan Astle. Lithics scatter (see p 38).

Tollie-Inverasdale Water Pipeline (Gairloch parish)

Settlement and cultivation

J Wordsworth

Survey work in advance of the proposed route of this pipeline revealed extensive remains of earlier settlement, particularly of cultivation rigs and enclosures of the post-medieval period. A full report is stored with HRC Sites & Monuments Record.

NG 823 841 3 two-celled shielings c3m by 2m.

NG 8333 8265 A circular stone walled enclosure c10m to 12m in diameter and part sunk in peat may be a roundhouse.

Sponsor: HRC Water & Sewerage.

Am Sean Inbhir, Cove (Gairloch parish)

M Macdonald

ce NG 785 923 (Rigs at NG 792 922) On the flat grassy area just above the high-tide level, are the scattered footings of at least ten drystone structures, oval or sub-rectangular in outline, and 3m to 4m long. On the next level up, at the W corner of the bay, amid dense bracken, are the remains of at least two bothies.

A short distance inland, to the E, is a large area of abandoned rigs.

Inverewe Estate (Gairloch parish)

R Turner

Flint blade

NG 8741 8338 A broken flint blade was recovered by RCAHMS surveyors as a casual find from a newly-discovered burnt mound. The site was one of several recorded by the Afforestation Land Survey team of the RCAHMS, as part of a broader survey of the area.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, NTS.

Redcastle (Killeaman parish)

A G C Hale

Intertidal crannog

NH 585 489 Situated 300m from the N shoreline on an intertidal mud flat, at low tide the uncovered oval mass of boulders measures max 40m by 25m. The site is uncovered for between 4 and 6 hours at each low tide. The site's maximum absolute height above the surrounding mud flats is 1.85m.

Surface covering consists of boulders beneath which are cobbles, pebbles; intestinal estuarine sediments, substantial timbers and other well-preserved organic remains. Preliminary excavation revealed three phases of timber construction. A foundation of wattle-lined pits lined with clay and packing stones underlies a horizontal rectangular framework of worked alder timbers. The framework consists of four alder timbers held in place with oak piles driven through square cut slots and a substantial corner cross-piece.

Above the framework are the remains of a superstructure including wattling, timbers, organic remains and sedimentary deposits of sand and clay. Amongst these sediments were found seeds, cherry pips, shells, beech nuts, brushwood and animal and fish bones.

The timber remains are dominated by *Alnus* sp with some *Quercus* sp and the wattling consists of *Salix* sp and *Corylus* sp. Uncalibrated radiocarbon dates from two subsurface timbers were: 2150 ± 60 bp (Beta 48763) and 1750 ± 90 bp (Beta 48764).

Sponsors: HS [6], The Russell Trust, University of Edinburgh.

Coulmore (Killeaman parish)

Intertidal crannog

NH 610 476 The site is situated on a sub-tidal sandbank and when exposed at low tide is 1m above local datum. The smallest site in the Beaully Firth group, it measures 25m long and 18m wide. The oval mound consists of seaweed-covered boulders beneath which are pebbles and estuarine sediments.

Random sampling produced shells, wood fragments and brushwood remains, however, no timbers have been found.

Sponsors: HS [6], The Russell Trust, University of Edinburgh.

HIGHLAND

Ardullie (Kiltearn parish)
Counterfeit coin mould

M Macdonald, R G Hanley

NH 588 637 Shallow cut ?mudstone mould found during field-walking. Mould would produce crude reverse of Charles I copper Turner (c 1642–50) with LACESSET legend. Some lettering not cut in mirror image.

Coille Bhreac, Glen Carron (Lochcarron parish) M Macdonald
Shieling

ce NH 083 527 The footings of the shieling bothy are on a grassy knoll, and consist of two compartments of drystone construction. The present ground level of the small D-shaped compartment is lower than the living area and was probably the 'dairy'. They measure 5.5m by 2.5m and c2.0m internally. A neighbouring grassy knoll to the W has stones showing through the vegetation, but no obvious outline.

20m downhill is another grassy knoll with an oval outline of stones, measuring 3.5m by 2.3m.

10m uphill from the shieling to the NE, on the lower edge of a heather-covered knoll, is a semi-circular outline of large stones, c3.5m diameter.

Further uphill to the W is a circular area of grass, edged by heather, through which stones are evident; size is c3.5m.

Further uphill to the NW is a flattened, grassy area, with moss-covered stones visible through the turf, possibly circular.

Loch Bharranch, Glen Torridon (Lochcarron parish)
Shieling

NG 976 572 Visible from the Torridon/Kinlochewe road is a short wall above Loch Bharranch, a small enclosure measuring 7.5m by 6m and up to 4 courses high. Its back and E wall were revetted into the hillside. The pen was at the top edge of an area of *Deschampsia caespitosa*, which stretched down to the loch. No shieling bothy was immediately obvious, although the site was typical of other shielings in the area. Downslope (30m) from the enclosure was a noticeable hump with an oval arrangement of stones covered by vegetation, probably the remains of the bothy.

Strome Castle (Lochcarron parish) S Driscoll, R Will, I Cullen

NG 8623 3542 In order to examine the archaeological potential of Strome Castle, Loch Carron, destroyed in a siege in c 1602, a short programme of trial excavations was carried out in early September 1994. Considerable evidence of several distinct phases of construction was observed in the hall elements. Structural remains of a tower, buried beneath the rubble at the castle's E end were uncovered. A collapsed sandstone arch from around a blocked doorway was present in the tower's W wall. In addition a rock-cut well was located to the W of the tower mound and partially excavated. A trench located inside the main hall uncovered rubble representing levelling material laid down after construction of the S wall. A flint flake and fragments of vitrified rock were recovered from this trench although no further evidence was found of a prehistoric structure.

A detailed plane table survey at a scale of 1:100 was carried out of the castle ruins, the rubble mound containing the tower, the rocky outcrop they sit upon and the substantial lumps of masonry and general collapse in the surrounding area.

Sponsors: NTS and Highland Regional Council.

Ness of Portnaculter (Tain parish)
Lithics scatter

TAG

NH 745 847 Scatter of flint and chert debitage. Single piece of chert with edge retouch.

Sponsor: Tain Archaeology Group.

Portmahomack (Tarbat parish)
Early historic settlement

M Carver, J Garner-Lahire

NH 915 839 The settlement is contained by a ditched enclosure discovered in 1984 (Jones & Keillar) and dated by C14 from a sample excavation by Jill Harden in 1991 to the early first millennium AD. The enclosure contains Tarbat Old Church, at which site several fragments of carved stones (8th–9th century) have been discovered including the famous Tarbat inscription (PSAS 112, 300–21). Evaluation took place in two seasons in 1994 and included contour and geophysical survey and the initial mapping of three sample areas each 8m by 32m. In the southernmost area were defined a circular building and an oven, which are expected to be contemporary with the enclosure, while adjacent to the church the sequence continues into later historic times with iron working and other activities. The evaluation is being used in the composition of a research strategy for the site and its region.

Sponsors: Tarbat Historic Trust, Ross and Cromarty District, Ross and Cromarty Enterprise, Highland Region, University of York.

SKYE & LOCHALSH DISTRICT

Dun Colbost (Duirinish parish)
Broch

A MacSween, D Reed

NG 205 494 Excavations continued at Dun Colbost broch in autumn 1993 (see *DES* 1989, 35; 1990, 28). The main trench was extended to further examine the wall surrounding the broch. Excavation of the area between the broch entrance and the surrounding wall revealed stone paving, covered drains and a hearth. Coarse pottery and worked stone were recovered.

Sponsor: Russell Trust.

Carn-gorm, Strath Croe (Glenshiel parish)
Corn-drying kiln

J Wordsworth

NG 9560 2072 A possible corn-drying kiln was identified here adjacent to broad rig cultivation.

An Corran, Staffin, Skye (Kilmuir parish)
Rock-shelter

A Saville, R Miket

NG 491 684 Salvage investigation took place during December 1993/January 1994 of a ledge at the base of E-facing cliffs in advance of rock-blasting for road works. Disturbed upper levels contained the remains of numerous hearths and fires but the only datable finds were a mid-19th-century glass bottle and a bronze pin of Early Iron Age type.



Fig 19. An Corran rock-shelter from S during excavation of the upper levels.
Photo: Roger Miket/NMS.

An underlying shell midden contained a very important Mesolithic assemblage of bone and lithic tools, as well as abundant faunal remains. A radiocarbon determination of 7590 ± 90 BP (OxA-4994) has been obtained on one of the bevel-ended tools, made on a red deer bone. The lithic industry, using locally available silicious and basaltic materials, included the manufacture of micro-liths by microburin technique.

About one-fifth of the rock-shelter deposits were examined, but the ledge itself has been preserved despite removal of the cliff.

Sponsors: Skye & Lochalsh District Council Museums Service, Highland Region Roads Department, NMS.

Balmacara Estate (Lochalsh parish) Landscape survey

Dualchas

The following sites were recorded in June 1994 during a comprehensive survey of the NTS estate. Full details are lodged with Dualchas, Skye and Lochalsh Museums Service.

NG 72 NE

- NG 7712 2983 Shielling.
- NG 7705 2985 Hut circle.
- NG 7714 2993 Concrete post.
- NG 7735 2982 Stone pen.
- NG 7751 2985 Twinning pens.
- NG 7760 2980 Lazy bed cultivation.
- NG 7780 2952 Peat cuttings.
- NG 7775 2973 Scooped platforms.
- NG 7751 2977 Peat cuttings.
- NG 7715 2965 Clearance cairns.
- NG 7717 2960 Twinning pen.
- NG 7729 2956 Twinning pen.
- NG 7748 2963 Stone pen.
- NG 7748 2963 Clearance cairns.
- NG 7808 2897 Peat cuttings.
- NG 7706 2870 Bank and ditch.
- NG 7778 2862 Quarry.
- NG 7768 2810 Boulder boundary.
- NG 7785 2813 Shielling.
- NG 7792 2800 Stone dyke.
- NG 7799 2810 Pen.
- NG 7798 2820 Cairns.
- NG 7801 2824 Water tank and filter.

NG 73 SE

- NG 7752 3202 Pen.
- NG 7755 3221 Byre.
- NG 7760 3216 Ruinous houses.
- NG 7762 3218 Ruinous house and byre.
- NG 7767 3210 Ruinous house and byre.
- NG 7799 3198 Ruinous house.
- NG 7800 3186 Ruinous house and byre.
- NG 7800 3183 Ruinous houses and byres.
- NG 7777 3094 Pen and bothy.
- NG 7726 3073 Cairn.
- NG 7745 3112 Ruinous byre.
- NG 7758 3098 Ruinous byre.

NG 82 NW

- NG 8008 2924 Shielling.
- NG 8020 2919 Shielling.
- NG 8058 2910 Hut circle.
- NG 8090 2918 Terraced trackway.
- NG 8190 2902 Green mound.
- NG 8068 2945 Hut circle.
- NG 8061 2946 Stone setting.
- NG 8058 2950 Boundary.

NG 83 SW

- NG 8091 3043 Pen.
- NG 8083 3062 Boulder boundary.

Sponsor: NTS.

Brochel Forest, Raasay (Portree parish)

Pre-felling survey

The following sites were recorded during May 1993 ahead of felling mature trees. Full details are lodged with Dualchas, Skye and Lochalsh Museums Service.

- NG 5806 4588 Farmstead.
- NG 5807 4558 Longhouse.
- NG 5802 4540 Bridge abutments.
- NG 5801 4530 Bridge abutments.
- NG 5801 4470 Bridge abutments.
- NG 5832 4607 Farmstead.
- NG 5830 4595 Longhouse.
- NG 5826 4567 Hut circles?
- NG 5786 4560 Farmstead.
- NG 5796 4561 Enclosure.
- NG 5807 4547 Hut circle.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

Inverarish, Raasay (Portree parish)

Pre-felling survey

The following sites were recorded during May 1993 ahead of felling mature trees. Full details are lodged with Dualchas, Skye and Lochalsh Museums Service.

- NG 5547 3635 Farmstead.
- NG 5568 3660 Cairn.
- NG 5590 3668 Standing stone.
- NG 5617 3671 Farmstead.
- NG 5605 3693 Shielling.
- NG 5492 3687 Cairn.
- NG 5478 3676 Cross base.
- NG 5509 3685 Farmstead.
- NG 5505 3660 Boat-shaped stone setting.
- NG 5517 3688 Hut circle.
- NG 5530 3690 Farmstead.
- NG 5627 3645 Hut circle.
- NG 5575 3642 Dam wall.
- NG 5612 3633 Hut circle.
- NG 5619 3640 Hut circle.
- NG 5624 3609 Hut circle.
- NG 6530 3704 Shielling.
- NG 5615 3645 Hut circle.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

Glen Meadhonach (Sleat parish)

Landscape survey

The following sites were recorded in February 1994 within the glen known as Meadhonach or Dalavil. Full details are lodged with Dualchas, Skye and Lochalsh Museums Service.

NG 50 NE

- 4 NG 5850 0550 Depopulated township.
- 5 NG 5780 0515 Depopulated township.
- 7 NG 5832 0680 Shielling hut.
- 11 NG 5845 0572 Rectangular structure.
- 13 NG 5873 0623 Rectangular structure.
- 14 NG 5980 0515 Shielling huts (5).
- 15 NG 5949 0509 Twinning pen.
- 16 NG 5940 0515 Hut circle?
- 17 NG 5935 0518 Shielling huts (2).
- 18 NG 5928 0520 Shielling hut.
- 19 NG 5921 0504 Shielling hut.
- 20 NG 5915 0510 Shielling huts? (2).
- 21 NG 5909 0512 Shielling huts (2).
- 22 NG 5900 0515 Enclosed stack base.
- 23 NG 5876 0520 Clearance cairns.
- 24 NG 5845 0515 Rectangular structure.
- 25 NG 5830 0510 Shielling hut?

HIGHLAND

- 26 NG 5822 0512 Depopulated township.
- 27 NG 5795 0506 Oval structure.
- 28 NG 5780 0505 Sub-rectangular structure.
- 29 NG 5723 0510 Enclosure.
- 30 NG 5702 0500 Enclosure.
- 31 NG 5790 0538 Rectangular structure.
- 32 NG 5791 0532 Rectangular structures.
- 33 NG 5750 0524 Homestead.
- 34 NG 5735 0525 Homestead.
- 35 NG 5734 0566 Pen and boat noost.
- 36 NG 5739 0576 Enclosures.
- 37 NG 5732 0585 Sub-rectangular structures.
- 38 NG 5730 0595 Pen.
- 39 NG 5730 0605 Pen.
- 40 NG 5730 0618 Enclosure and pens.
- 41 NG 5770 0652 Shieling mound.
- 42 NG 5780 0656 Shieling hut.
- 43 NG 5870 0673 Shieling huts (4).
- 44 NG 5899 0580 Rectangular structure.
- 45 NG 5890 0591 Rectangular structure.
- 46 NG 5991 0610 Hut circle. Shieling hut.
- 47 NG 5861 0560 Homestead.
- 48 NG 5851 0595 Enclosure and lazy beds.
- 49 NG 5841 0595 Shieling hut.
- 50 NG 5840 0605 Shieling hut.
- 51 NG 5838 0572 Pen.

NG 50 SE

- 1 NG 5675 0480 Dun Geilbt.
- 3 NG 5690 0460 Depopulated township (Caradal).
- 5 NG 5716 0442 House and byre.
- 6 NG 5723 0446 House and byre.
- 7 NG 5733 0452 Shieling huts (2).
- 8 NG 5732 0460 Hut circle.
- 9 NG 5730 0466 Hut circle.
- 10 NG 5770 0470 Shieling huts (3).
- 11 NG 5770 0485 Shieling huts (2).
- 12 NG 5793 0470 Shieling huts (13).
- 13 NG 5800 0485 Shieling hut.
- 14 NG 5831 0442 Shieling hut.
- 15 NG 5855 0491 Rock shelters (3).
- 16 NG 5845 0498 Shieling hut.
- 17 NG 5860 0490 Shieling huts.
- 18 NG 5924 0494 Homestead.
- 19 NG 5930 0490 Oval structure and enclosure.
- 20 NG 5936 0478 Shieling huts (6).
- 21 NG 5934 0444 Shieling huts (3).
- 22 NG 5921 0462 Shieling huts (2).
- 23 NG 5765 0497 Shieling huts (2).

NG 60 NW

- 4 NG 6103 0580 Homestead.
- 5 NG 6082 0588 Shieling hut.
- 6 NG 6070 0591 Ancient wall.
- 7 NG 6065 0575 Enclosure, shielings.
- 8 NG 6052 0608 Hut circle.
- 9 NG 6060 0568 Turf fank.
- 10 NG 6047 0571 Shieling hut.
- 11 NG 6035 0556 Stone fank and cottage.
- 12 NG 6037 0570 Bow-sided structure.
- 13 NG 6031 0568 Enclosure.
- 14 NG 6000 0570 Homestead.
- 15 NG 6030 0592 Bow-sided structure.
- 16 NG 6054 0580 Homestead.
- 17 NG 6045 0589 Bothy (ruinous).
- 18 NG 6056 0575 Rectangular structure.
- 19 NG 6052 0582 Enclosure.
- 20 NG 6110 0540 Shieling huts (4).

- 21 NG 6102 0537 Shieling huts (11).
 - 22 NG 6089 0507 Pen.
 - 23 NG 6080 0510 Shieling huts (5).
 - 24 NG 6083 0517 Shieling huts (6).
 - 25 NG 6090 0522 Shieling huts (3).
 - 26 NG 6076 0522 Shieling huts (3).
 - 27 NG 6068 0520 Shieling huts (2).
 - 28 NG 6063 0517 Shieling huts (3).
 - 29 NG 6059 0512 Shieling huts (5).
 - 30 NG 6051 0518 Shieling huts (9).
 - 31 NG 6042 0520 Shieling huts (4).
 - 32 NG 6035 0520 Shieling huts (20).
 - 33 NG 6025 0515 Shieling huts (5).
 - 34 NG 6020 0510 Shieling huts (2).
 - 35 NG 6038 0530 Shieling huts (10).
 - 36 NG 6090 0535 Shieling huts (10).
 - 37 NG 6005 0610 Bow-sided structure.
 - 38 NG 6044 0580 Bothy (ruined).
- Sponsor: Clan Donald Lands' Trust.

Ostaig (Sleat parish)

Pre-development survey

The following sites were recorded during August 1993 prior to development of the area around Sabhal Mor Ostaig Gaelic College. Full details are lodged with Dualchas, Skye and Lochalsh Museums Service.

- NG 6434 0648 Turf-built structure, enclosure.
- NG 6469 0646 Turf and stone-built farmstead.
- NG 6542 0673 Ruinous stone house, turf pens.
- NG 6534 0666 Pen.
- NG 6519 0666 Ruinous turf house.
- NG 6522 0676 Ruinous stone house, turf pen.
- NG 6508 0652 Degraded turf house and pen.
- NG 6489 0653 Degraded longhouses (turf).
- NG 6497 0656 Ruinous turf and stone house, enclosure.
- NG 6512 0650 Degraded turf house and pen.

Ord 1 (Sleat parish)

M Wildgoose, C Burney, R Miket

Hut circle

NG 628 133 Excavation began at Easter on a hut circle at Coille nan Groban. Poor weather resulted in recovery of only the latest phases of activity. Work will continue next season.

Details lodged with Dualchas, Skye and Lochalsh Museums Service.

Sponsors: Skye & Lochalsh District Council, Manchester University.

Coille A'Ghasgain (Sleat parish)

Hut circle (excavation)

NG 644 122 In April 1993, excavation of a stone-walled hut circle was undertaken. One period of settlement activity was identified within which only minor structural modifications occurred.

The hut walls were raised on a gentle S-facing slope, with a single SSE-facing entrance. Roughly-faced drystone walling was bonded with a core of similar but smaller material.

A little over 1m from the inner wall face, and concentric with it, lay a ring of eight post pits. Each contained a post-pipe indicating that it formerly contained a single timber upright 0.15m in diameter. This circular arrangement was broken by a gap of 2.25m in line with the entrance. At this point two flanking posts were inset within the area enclosed by the posts, in effect producing a short passage to a centrally-placed hearth, made of well-laid sandstone slabs. This lies within a low, circular setting of small stones, 2m in diameter.

Lying to the SW of the hearth was a small cobbled area measuring 0.80m by 1m which overlay the filling of three of the post pits, butting up against their timber uprights. All the pottery fragments

and a total of 5kg of pot-boilers were recovered from or close to the edges of this feature.

A radiocarbon date was obtained from hazel charcoal. This produced a calibrated date of 2370 ± 190 bc BP (centroid at 469 BC at 95%). [Beta 66137]

Interim report, *Manchester Archaeological Bulletin* Vol 8, 1993, pp 5–10.

Details of excavation lodged with Dualchas, Skye and Lochalsh Museums Service.

Sponsors: Skye & Lochalsh District Council, Manchester University.

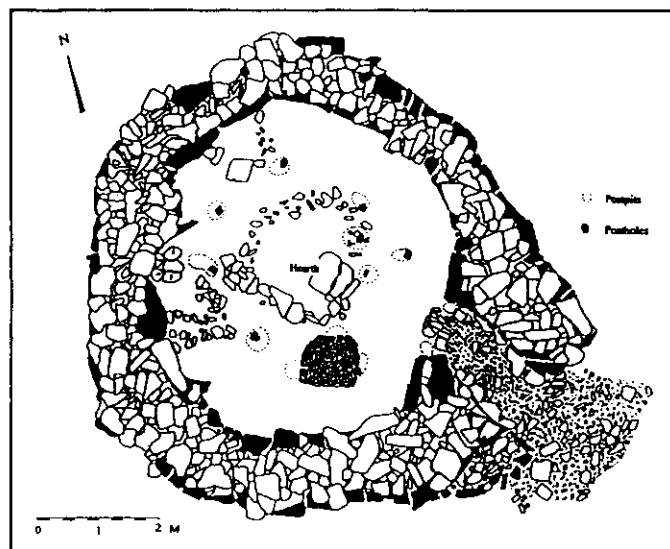


Fig 20. Coille A'Ghasgain, Isle of Skye, 1993. Site A – NG 644 122.

Storr Woodland (West) (Snizort parish) Dualchas Survey

The following sites were recorded in July 1994 within the 1 square kilometre area of a proposed tourist development. Full details are lodged with Dualchas, Skye and Lochalsh Museums Service.

NG 55 SW

- NG 5045 5338 Dun.
- NG 5045 5338 Shieling.
- NG 5050 5338 Boat-shaped structure.
- NG 5004 5363 Shieling.
- NG 5012 5292 Shieling.
- NG 5064 5276 Degraded turf and stone house.
- NG 5057 5270 Degraded turf and stone house.
- NG 5046 5293 Twinning pen.

Sponsor: Skye & Lochalsh District Council.

Ashaig (Strath parish)

Strap-end

NG 687 242 A finely decorated bronze strap-end was found by Martin Wildgoose, Dunan, in a rabbit scrape in the churchyard at Ashaig. The strap-end is elaborately decorated on both sides with pellet, interlace and foliate based designs, suggesting an 11th century AD date (see Fig 21, p 44).

The strap-end is deposited with Dualchas, Skye and Lochalsh Museums Service. Accn No: 1994.1.

Sponsors: Dualchas, Skye & Lochalsh District Council & Museums Service, National Museum of Antiquities.

Water Main Survey (Strath & Bracadale parish)

Survey

The following sites were recorded in February 1994 on the proposed line of a new water main. Full details are lodged with Dualchas, Skye and Lochalsh Museums Service.

- NG 3128 4145 Degraded stone bothy.
- NG 3304 3938 Shieling.
- NG 3370 3848 Farmstead.
- NG 6557 1851 Shielings.
- NG 6514 1810 Hut circles and enclosures.
- NG 6608 1970 Chalybeate well.

Sponsor: Highland Regional Council.

SUTHERLAND DISTRICT

Inverkirkaig (Assynt parish)

M Bangor-Jones

- NC 090 196 Hut circle c 12.5m diameter.
- NC 090 196 Hut circle c 6.5m diameter.

The surrounding area has been used for shieling/grazing activity.

Cnocnaneach (Assynt parish)

NC 106 206 Hut circle c 12.5m diameter. Lies within a detached enclosure (formerly a shieling) which belonged to the cleared settlement of Cnocnaneach.

Dubh Chlais (Assynt parish)

- NC 118 229 Hut circle c 13m diameter.
- NC 120 231 Hut circle?

Lie within the cleared settlement of Dubh Chlais.

Eilean an Tighe, Cam Loch (Assynt parish)

Fortified island

NC 220 125 The remains of a low drystone wall, about 1.60m to 1.75m thick, surround the island and enclose a vegetation-filled interior of about 11.3m by 18.3m. There is a landing place on the NE side of the island near to a probable entrance.

Various traditional accounts recorded in the 19th century – partly supported by documentary evidence – suggest that Eilean an Tighe should be associated with one John MacLeod, who was a younger brother of Neil MacLeod of Assynt and who possessed nearby lands in the second half of the 17th century.

Creagan Asdale (Dornoch parish)

TAG

Leaf-shaped arrowhead

NH 726 924 Broken leaf-shaped arrowhead in red-brown flint found in area of forestry ploughing on E slopes of Creagan Asdale.

Sponsor: Tain Archaeology Group.

Cuthill Links Survey (Stage 2) (Dornoch parish)

Lithics scatters and midden deposits

The following is a list of sites investigated by TAG during the second stage of a study of the Cuthill Links post-glacial shingle bar and dune complex on the N side of the Dornoch Firth.

Gridded collections were made on a series of transects across the Links. These indicated the presence of distinct working areas associated with the working of quartz, quartzite, chert, and flint, related to a series of eroding midden deposits.

NH 743 871 Gridded surface collection over area 18m by 8m across face of eroding midden. The collection produced 43 large flaked quartz chunks, 55 pieces of quartz debitage, 24 pieces of chert debitage, 3 chert cores, 1 retouched chert piece and 1 retouched flint piece.

NH 743 873 A 10m by 10m box transect laid out over 70m across exposed gravels to N of main dune/midden systems. Surface collection indicated a general light background scatter of lithics. A concentration of material was noted in one box, possibly indicating the location of a working area. This box produced 64 pieces of quartz debitage, 2 pieces of chert debitage and a flake of ?pitchstone.

HIGHLAND

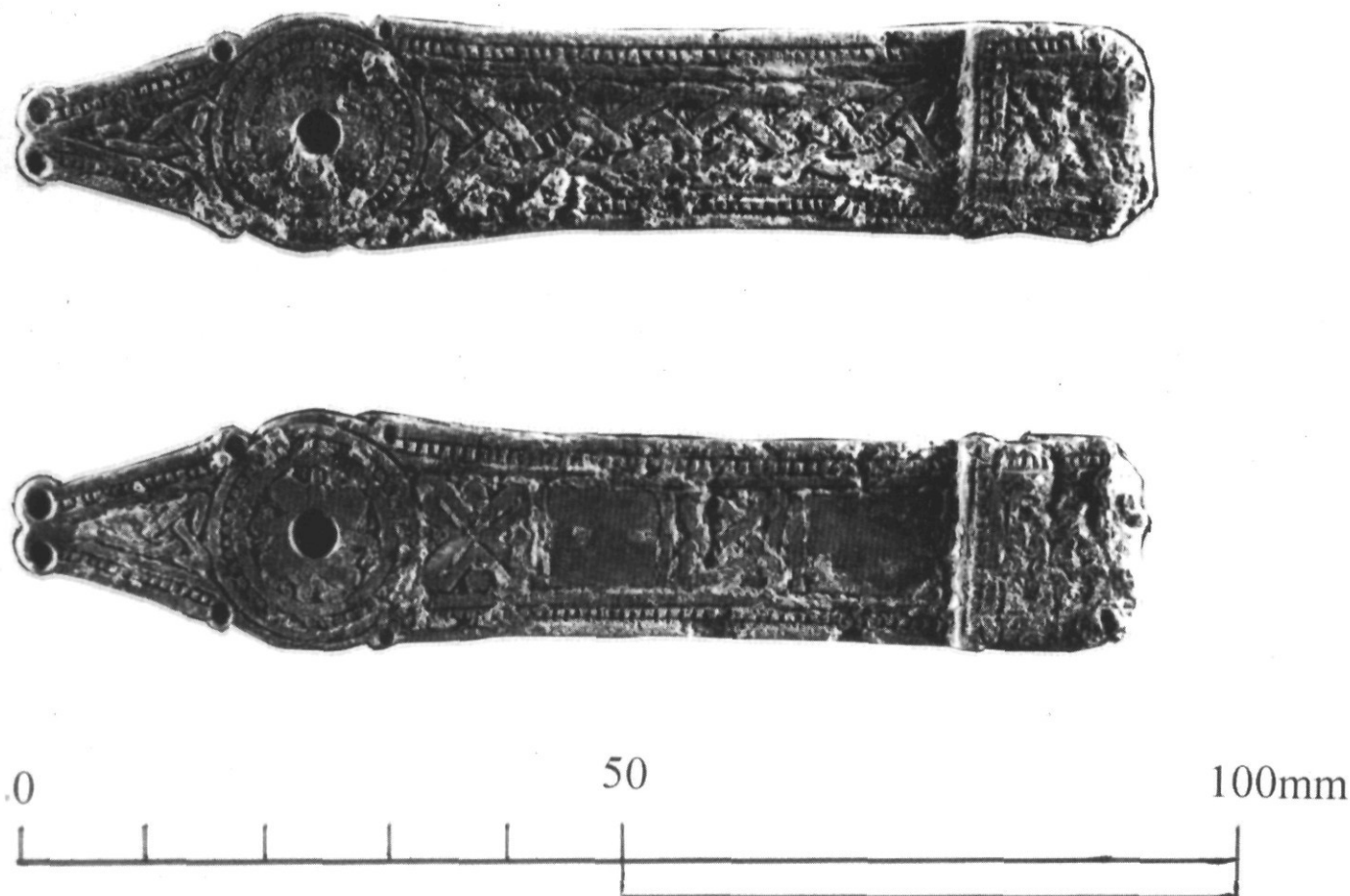


Fig 21. Ashaig. Strap-end (see p 43).

NH 745 873 A 10m by 10m box transect laid out over 80m of exposed gravels to N of main dune/midden systems. Surface collection indicated the existence of a light background scatter of quartz and flint. Two leaf-shaped chert arrowheads and a quartz ?blade flake were found.

NH 749 869 Stray find of chert leaf-shaped arrowhead.

NH 744 873 Stray find of flint flake scraper.

Sponsor: Tain Archaeology Group.

Armadale (Farr parish)

J O'Sullivan

Survey: hut circles, dykes, cairns, tracks

Archaeological survey on the route of the A836 road from Lednagualin to Ben Ainnie was commissioned by Highland Regional Council and conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of proposed upgrading of the road. The survey area is located 1km SE of Armadale Bay within a deep U-bend on the existing A836 road. A previous survey by Roger Mercer had identified hut circles, dykes, cairns and rectangular and circular enclosures in the area (*Archaeological Field Survey in Northern Scotland*, Univ Edinburgh, vol 2, 37-41; NMRS and HRC.SMR NC 76 SE 001). The present survey confirmed that the hut circle recorded by Mercer as Site 146 and the dykes recorded as Sites No 144, No 145 and No 147 lay within the projected road corridor. New sites identified included remnant trackways, part of the earlier coast road, designed by Thomas Telford in 1803 and a small, circular structure, possibly a shieling. The complete list of sites within the survey area is as follows:

No 1 NC 7991 6401 Cairns.

No 2 NC 7986 6397 Trackway.

No 3 NC 7983 6393 Hut circle.

No 4 NC 7985 6393 Dyke.

No 5 NC 7980 6391 Circular structure.

No 6 NC 7978 6391 Dyke.

No 7 NC 7974 6395 Trackways.

No 8 NC 7967 6392 Trackway.

No 9 NC 7971 6394 Cultivation terrace.

No 10 NC 7971 7387 Old road.

No 11 NC 7974 6388 Peat basin.

No 12 NC 7989 6392 Peat basin.

No 13 NC 7991 6404 Dyke.

No 14 NC 7989 6400 Trackway.

Sponsor: Highland Regional Council.

Bridge of Horn, Dunrobin Glen (Golspie parish) M Macdonald Settlement

ce NC 794 050 The footings of a house, enclosures, a corn-drying kiln, numerous clearance heaps and a possible hut circle are on this SW-facing hillside, within a still evident head dyke and foot dyke. There are also signs of rig cultivation, but the site is infested with bracken and heather, making mapping of the features impossible until early spring.

Carn Liath (Golspie parish)

NMS

Worked shale fragment

NC 870 013 A fragment of an unfinished ring or bangle was found in a mole-hill SE of the entrance to Carn Liath broch, and legally donated to NMS. There is already extensive shale-working evidence from this site.

Daybook no: DB 1994/69.


LOTHIAN REGION

EAST LOTHIAN DISTRICT

The Manse, Bayswell Road, Dunbar (Dunbar parish)
Urban medieval J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NT 676 791 In advance of a housing development in the grounds of the parish church manse, located in close proximity to Castle Park, SUAT was commissioned to carry out investigation.


Two hand-excavated trenches, both measuring 1m by 2m were opened. Below 0.3m of dark grey-brown, clay topsoil, a substantial quantity of mid-grey-brown sandy clay garden soil was encountered, 0.8m in thickness. Sherds of white china pottery were recovered indicating a probable 19th-century date contemporary with the building of the Manse. Natural pinkish-brown clay was encountered at 1.1m below ground surface. No archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were discovered.

Sponsor: HS 

2 & 2A Westgate, Dunbar (Dunbar parish)

Urban medieval

NT 6778 7913 A development in close proximity to the known location of an early medieval long cist cemetery was monitored. Observation of contractors' foundation trenches revealed a substantial quantity of mid-grey-brown, sandy garden soil, c0.6m in thickness, directly overlying natural pinkish-brown clay. The garden soil contained mostly 19th/early 20th-century finds with occasional residual late medieval pottery sherds. A sump and associated box drain, also of modern date, were revealed cut into the natural subsoil. No evidence of the long cist cemetery was found.

Sponsor: HS 

King's Meadow Primary School, Haddington

(Haddington parish)

Medieval town defences

NT 513 736 In advance of the development of a new teaching block, SUAT was commissioned to conduct a trial-trenching investigation. Five trenches were machine excavated and hand cleaned.

An upstanding bank thought to represent the line of the 16th-century defences was found to be a 20th-century feature. A variety of modern levelling deposits, average depth of 0.6m, were encountered throughout the remainder of the site. These deposits directly overlay natural flood plain, soft yellow clay with grey clay inclusions.

Sponsor: Lothian Regional Council.

Haddington (45 Artillery Park) (Haddington parish) NMS
Leaf-shaped arrowhead, chert

NT 5171 7439 Found in garden soil; soil may have been imported, but not from far. Legally retained by finder, Mr D Haire.

Sponsor: NMS.

A1 Cement Works to Innerwick (Innerwick parish) CFA
Archaeological assessment

NT 69 76 to NT 72 74 An archaeological assessment was carried out in March 1994 along a 500m wide survey corridor, in advance of the improvement of a c2km stretch of the A1. This involved a desk-based survey, field survey, detailed fieldwalking of a limited area, geophysical survey, and trial-trenching within land parcels to the N of the A1. Particular attention was paid to the area around the Skateraw Bronze Age burial (NMRS: NT 77 NW 6) which was discovered in 1939. A total of fifty trenches was excavated, covering an area of 780 square metres.


Field survey located only one previously unknown site, at Tun

Law (NT 7128 7516). This circular feature measures c 40m across, and, although it appeared to consist of a mound on vertical aerial photograph coverage taken in 1975, it is now visible only as a slight bank and ditch. Geophysical survey was carried out, but no distinctive features were detected there or at the Skateraw site. A total of 9,900 square metres were surveyed by this method.

NT 7215 7501 Trial trenching around the area of the Skateraw burial identified a long cist burial below c 0.4m of topsoil, close to the deserted Innerwick Church and Manse. The cist was aligned E-W, measured c 1.8m by c 0.6m with a depth of c 0.35m, and comprised two end slabs and four side slabs of flaky, yellow sandstone. These had fractured *in situ*. The skeletal remains were poorly preserved, probably as a result of ground disturbance which had fractured and displaced the cover stone, but suggested a supine, extended burial with the head at the W end of the cist. It was ascertained that the burial comprised a small and slender female aged between 17 and 25 at death. No artefacts were recovered from the burial. The surrounding organic fill was extensively sampled for palaeo-environmental analysis. The skeletal material was also collected for analysis, but the stone cist was left *in situ*. A sample of the bones has been sent for C14 dating and the results will be published subsequently.

An isolated, circular feature was located c 140m E of Innerwick Manse (NT 7225 7498). It measured c 1.2m in diameter by c 0.2m deep, and the fill consisted of a large quantity of densely-packed, rounded stones within a humic sandy silt. No associated features were found, and no datable evidence was recovered.

Evidence was found for modern borrow pits and the remains of concrete hard-standings within land parcels S of the Cement Works. One pit measuring c 20m across had been back-filled with re-deposited sand, humic soil and modern building waste (NT 7026 7615). A second pit contained hardened concrete and was situated in an area which contained several similar features (NT 7043 7601). It is presumed that these are the remains of hard standings which would have supported temporary structures during the building of the nearby Cement Works. A report detailing these findings will be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Scottish Office Industry Department Roads Directorate, HS 

Eskgrove, Inveresk (Inveresk parish)

Segmented ditch and pits

NT 348 721 Excavation of a trench 360m² was carried out in advance of the proposed construction of a house at Eskgrove within the scheduled area of the civilian settlement and field systems to the E of Inveresk fort, under the provisions of a scheduled monument consent. The trench was located c 70m E of the excavations reported previously (DES 1993, 56).

A number of archaeological features cut into the subsoil were recorded. Context numbers in brackets refer to those on the accompanying plan (Fig 22, p 46). Three lengths of segmented ditch were located by the excavation running from E to W diagonally across the trench for a distance of c 24m. Only a short section, c 4.0m long, 1.2m wide and 0.7m deep, of the western ditch (027) was available for examination, before it ran beyond the southern limit of the trench. All of the central ditch section (024, 042) was revealed. It measured 13.0m long, 1.3m–2.0m wide and 0.7m–0.8m deep. The upper fill of this ditch contained sherds of both medieval and possibly Roman pottery. At its eastern end this middle ditch truncated a narrow slot (043, 044), the northern end of which contained a rim sherd of a Roman mortarium vessel. The eastern ditch segment (053) measured c 8.0m long, 1.2m wide and 0.5m–0.6m deep. It continued eastwards beyond the limit of the excavation. Sixteen pits were also located, the majority of which were concentrated in the western end of the excavated area. One pit (035) contained sherds of Roman Samian and Grey Ware along

LOTHIAN

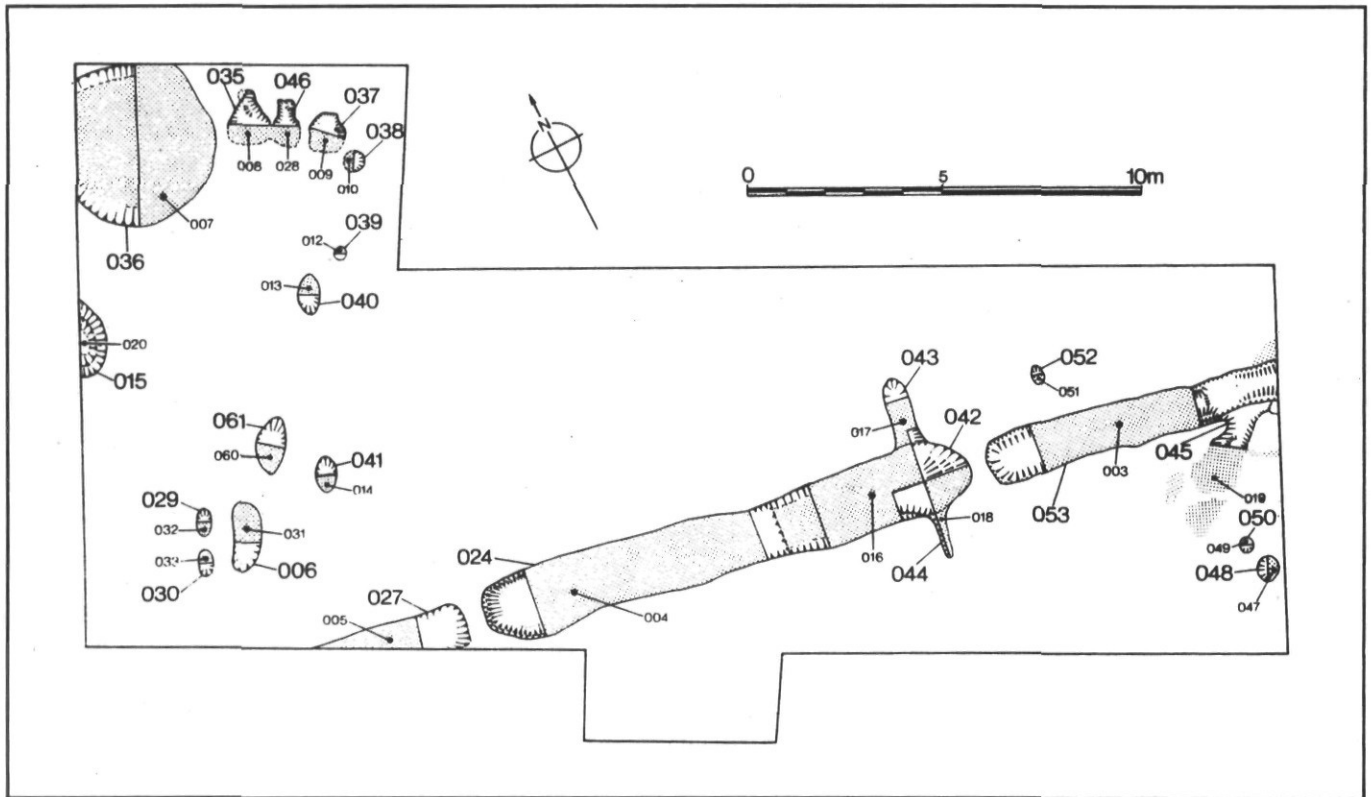


Fig 22. Eskgrove, Inveresk. Segmented ditch and pits.

with some large stones, one of which was dressed. Another pit (037) contained a number of sherds of later prehistoric pottery.

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

Sponsor: Mr & Mrs J Jordan.

High Street/Pinkie Road, Musselburgh (Inveresk parish)

Urban medieval assessment D Hall (SUAT)

NT 350 725 Observation of test trenches for site investigation located natural sand at c.0.40m below modern ground level at the southern end of this site. At closest point to the High Street natural sand was at c.1.80m below ground level. No medieval deposits were identified in any of these trenches.

Sponsor: A B Hamilton Ltd.

172–180 High Street, Musselburgh (Inveresk parish)

Urban medieval J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NT 343 726 Prior to extensive redevelopment of a 2,500m² site, located within the historic core of the medieval burgh, four trial trenches were hand excavated, one close to the frontage, one across an adjoining vennel and two to the rear of the site. The area was found to be extensively disturbed as a result of 20th-century construction and demolition activity. Demolition debris and modern make up deposits were found across the entire site. Natural coarse orange sand was encountered at c.0.8m below ground surface. No archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were discovered.

Sponsor: Aulay Estates Ltd.

Quality Street, North Berwick (North Berwick parish)

Urban medieval

NT 5544 8531 Monitoring of contractors' groundworks during the erection of a public toilet block revealed 0.7m of an imported brown clay sand garden soil, below tarmac hardstanding. Modern china ware pottery sherds and residual clay pipe fragments were recovered. A well, of probable modern date, was reported to have been found close to the street frontage. The well was c.1m in

diameter and was constructed of roughly faced, rectangular, pink sandstone blocks, bonded with a lime mortar.

Sponsor: East Lothian District Council.

St Andrew's Churchyard, North Berwick

NMS

(North Berwick parish)

Norse comb, medieval ?midden material

NT 553 852 In the course of a road-widening scheme along Kirk Ports, North Berwick, part of the old churchyard of St Andrew's was levelled, with the spare soil being sold. While spreading this soil, the purchaser discovered a Norse decorated single-sided antler comb, broken into several pieces. All the teeth were missing, apparently broken off before deposition. Scandinavian parallels suggest a date of c.850–950 AD.

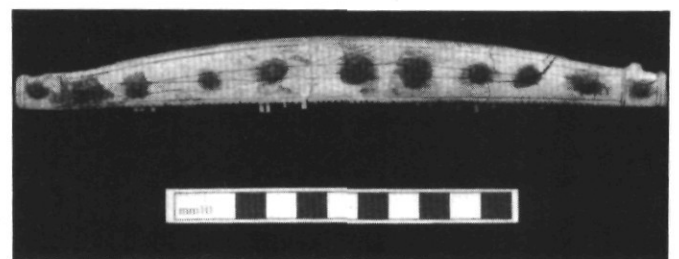


Fig 23. Norse decorated single-sided antler comb.

Subsequently, a team from NMS and the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society sieved the surrounding spoilheaps. No further material of this date was recovered but, apart from the extensive disarticulated remains of post-medieval burials, animal bone and a scatter of pottery spanning the medieval period was recovered. Examination of the area revealed only coffin fittings and two post-medieval coins. The low density of finds suggests derivation from rubbish spread on fields rather than primary midden.

The comb was claimed as Treasure Trove and acquired by NMS, (reg no IL 969), with the finder being rewarded.

Seton Mains (Tranent parish)

CFA

Later prehistoric enclosure

NT 424 753 A topographic survey of the area around this cropmark enclosure was undertaken prior to scheduling. In addition a rectified plot of the enclosure was produced. Eight pieces of chipped stone, including a scraper, were recovered during the survey of the site. These were mainly located to the N of the enclosure.

Sponsor: HS

Fishgate Road West Enclosure (Tranent parish) R McCullagh
Ditched, rectilinear enclosure

NT 406 752 Excavation by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in May and June 1994, of a cropmark revealed a sub-rectangular enclosure measuring approximately 3.5ha at its maximum extent. The limits of the enclosure were defined by a sequence of ditches. Throughout this sequence the enclosure was aligned approximately E to W, with access to the interior via causeways from both the eastern and western approaches. Within the ditch stratigraphy five phases of site activity were identified.

In general the site was truncated to such an extent that little evidence of sequence survived. Within the primary feature of the cropmark, the enclosing ditch, five phases of activity are apparent:

Phase 1: The earliest ditch line only survived on the SW corner of the site where it was clearly truncated by the line of the Phase 2 ditch.

Phase 2: A second shallow and much truncated ditch was detected in almost all ditch trenches. The shallowness of this feature in many areas of the site indicates either that the site suffered a considerable phase of erosion prior to Phase 3, or that it was never more than a shallow boundary marker.

Phase 3: After the Phase 2 ditch had infilled, a new enclosure was constructed with, in some areas, a steep-sided V-shaped profile. This ditch enclosed an area of approximately 2.8ha.

Phase 4: The final phase of the enclosure saw the rapid and probably planned infilling of the eastern line of the Phase 3 cut and its replacement by a new ditch further to the E. The area of the new, enlarged enclosure totalled approximately 3.3ha. For the first time in the archaeological investigation there was clear evidence for an internal rampart.

Phase 5: If Phase 4 can be extended to cover the period in which the form of the ditch and any complementary perimeter features were well maintained then the subsequent phase is characterised by a cessation of care and maintenance and the deposition of midden refuse into the ditch. It is perhaps into this phase that most of the surviving structures must be placed.

Away from the ditch stratigraphy, some sequence can be observed, but generally the sub-soil surface has been so extensively truncated by both on-site activities and subsequent agriculture that much of the complete site sequence has been lost. From the fieldwork it was not possible to directly correlate the fragmentary interior sequences to any part of ditch sequence, but it is probable that some of the structures, for instance Structure 4, did post-date the abandonment of the earthworks as an effective boundary to the site. It remains uncertain how many of the shallow linear features – provisionally interpreted as fence slots – correlate either to the ditch sequence or to the settlement evidence.

The ground plan of the site and the artefact assemblage appear to be broadly comparable to nearby site at St Germain's and parallels can be also be drawn with the ceramic assemblage from Broxmouth Hill, near Dunbar. The Fishgate Road W enclosure is therefore provisionally dated to the late 1st millennium BC or early 1st millennium AD.

A full programme of post-excavation analysis is currently under development. It is hoped that the site sequence will be augmented by radiocarbon dates and that waterlogged macroplant remains will offer insights into the economy and environment of the site.

Sponsor: HS

Longyester, Gifford (Yester parish)

CFA

Desk-based survey and field inspection

The following new sites and monuments were recorded in a desk-based survey and field inspection in the area of a proposed sand and gravel extraction site. Details of sites already recorded in the NMRS are not included here unless new features were identified.

NT 5285 6424 Grassed depression 17m long E–W, 15m wide and 4m–5m deep; probably the remains of a quarry.

NT 5285 6429 Quarry pits for gravel extraction, covering an area c 75m NW–SE by c 25m.

NT 521 645 Field bank running for c 180m across the neck of a promontory NW of The Castles fort. The bank is heavily denuded, being c 1m wide and 0.1m high.

NT 5284 6416 Small circular trace, c 5m in diameter, visible on vertical aerial photographs; not located by field inspection.

NT 5243 6373 Area of low banks visible on vertical aerial photographs (541A/485, 24 June 49, 3029–30). Area now under conifer plantation, which has removed any surface traces of the banks.

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

Sponsor: John Fyfe Limited.

CITY OF EDINBURGH DISTRICT

Cramond Roman Fort (City parish of Edinburgh)

V E Dean

Building remains, entrance path

NT 1899 7698 Northward extension of the exploratory trench between the Roman fort and bathhouse revealed a possible entranceway to the W side of the mid-19th-century kennels building of Cramond House. The building has been cut into the edge of the 15m raised beach, necessitating steeply ramped access routes to the S and W. The above path consisted of a compacted surface of mortar and sandstone chips overlying steep tips of mortar and stones, not yet bottomed. This was bounded on the N by a length of curved walling and parallel drain, which overlay a very substantial clay-bonded wall, 1.1m wide, running E–W, whose large, squared, re-used stones bore traces of mortar. North of this, another wall, running N–S, and consisting of at least three courses of mortared stones of assorted shapes, appeared to have been deliberately collapsed to the E into a trench dug, through the clay-bonded wall, to receive it. This building had an outer rendering of ochre-yellow mortar, with an inner blue-painted plastered wall. No dating for these walls is yet available.

Sponsors: City of Edinburgh District Council, Archaeology Service; Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

1–6 Coalhill, Leith (City parish of Edinburgh)

M A Collard

Evaluation

NT 2694 7638 Trial trenching demonstrated that no archaeological deposits survived on the site. Natural deposits lay immediately below modern ground surface over the entire site.

Sponsor: Wimpey Homes.

Kincaid Court/Guthrie Street/Cowgate, Edinburgh

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation

NT 2582 7346 Five trial trenches were excavated in advance of development to further explore the site previously investigated in 1977 (*DES* 1977). No archaeological deposits had survived; bedrock/boulder clay lay immediately below modern ground level.

Sponsor: Peaston & Co Ltd.

LOTHIAN

Coburg Street/East Cromwell Street (City parish of Edinburgh) Urban medieval/watching brief M A Collard, J A Lawson

NT 2669 7651 Observation of engineering test pits over the site demonstrated the existence of a large linear feature running NW–SE across the site, 3.50m deep and at least 10m wide. The E edge of the feature lay within the site but its W limit was beyond the site boundary. Cut into boulder clay, the feature was filled with water-borne silts; mortared rubble was revealed at the base of the feature, apparently *in situ*.

The alignment and position of the feature suggest that it is probably the defensive ditch of the French fortifications erected around Leith in the 1550s.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council.

Burgess Street/Water Street/Shore Place, Leith (City parish of Edinburgh) M A Collard, D Reed Prehistoric artefacts/urban medieval/post-medieval settlement

NT 2706 7639 (centre) Large scale excavation of the site was carried out from June to November 1994 prior to development. Four trenches were excavated; located over the areas of substantial archaeological deposits and structures previously identified (DES 1993, 58–9). A survey was also carried out of the upstanding structures within the development area.

Trench A: The earliest features were cross-cutting cultivation marks in the natural sand. These were overlain by substantial middens; preliminary dating of the pottery suggests the middens date from the 12th to the 13th century. A 12th/13th-century oven was located on the S edge of Trench A and a hearth found on the E side of the trench may be contemporary.

The foundations of a mid to late medieval structure of mortared rubble construction were located on the W side of the trench. The structure was orientated E–W with a horseshoe-shaped, stone-lined tank on its NE external corner. To the E of this structure were the foundations of a second stone building, apparently of similar age, with a large fireplace in its N wall, its base formed from yellow glazed tiles. A sandstone-lined well, probably post-medieval, located near the centre, remained unexcavated below water level. Adjacent to the well was a stone-built tank with flagstone floor and infilled with early 19th-century debris.

Trench B: This area had been at both the N and S ends disturbed by modern landscaping. The S end of the trench was truncated to the level of 12th/13th-century middens overlying natural beach sand. In the centre of the trench were the stone foundations of a medieval structure consisting of a substantial curving wall with five sleeper walls projecting radially from its outer face, creating discrete areas with central areas of burning. Provisional dating suggests this structure dates to the 14th/15th centuries. The foundations of a substantial mid-17th-century stone building, fronting onto Water Street, overlay this structure on the E side.

Trench E/I: This area contained a complex sequence of medieval midden spreads, dating from the 12th century overlying natural beach sand. The middens were cut by various later medieval and post-medieval pits. The foundations of a large E–W orientated post-medieval building overlay the middens.

Trench E/II: This represented the main area of excavation and was totally excavated, to a depth of up to 2.3m of archaeological deposits. Within this area several residual prehistoric flint artefacts were recovered although no pre-medieval contexts were identified.

The initial phase of occupation was represented by five double-flued bowl furnaces associated with a complex array of post holes and stake holes representing timber structures. This industrial activity was separated by a fence-line from an adjacent plot which was in use for cultivation, demonstrated by the presence of plough and spade marks within the primary soil deposits. Post dating the furnaces were the clay-cored stone foundations of two N–S orientated buildings (provisionally dated to the mid–late 12th century).

The northern building appeared to have had an earlier purely timber phase. A large rectangular clay-built cistern was situated to the N of the buildings with associated alignments of post holes which may also represent further timber buildings associated with this phase of activity. To the E, above the earlier cultivation, rich and extensive midden deposits were found, containing particularly dense accumulations of oyster shells. The next phase of the building at the N end of the trench incorporated a line of three bread ovens within its W wall.

Following the disuse of the ovens a complex sequence of building from the 13th century to the late medieval period was revealed with continual re-use of pre-existing walls, all walls being of clay-cored rubble construction. Towards the later medieval period this area displayed evidence of cultivation with the accumulation of soil deposits over earlier structures. The N–S aligned property boundaries established in the earliest phase were maintained throughout this period.

The character of the occupation apparently changed in the mid-17th century with the construction of substantial mortar-bonded stone buildings apparently for industrial purposes, were constructed across much of the site, with subsequent rebuilding and structural alterations.

Sponsors: Port of Leith Housing Association (on behalf of Scottish Homes) and City of Edinburgh District Council.

Brown's Close, Canongate, Edinburgh J A Lawson (City parish of Edinburgh) Watching brief

NT 2662 7387 A watching brief was carried out during installation of drains, immediately adjacent to the medieval street frontage. A layer of mixed Victorian midden deposits 0.25m thick directly overlay bedrock.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council.

30–40 West Port, Edinburgh (City parish of Edinburgh) Urban field evaluation

NT 2522 7323 Trial trenching in advance of development showed that modern landscaping had removed all archaeological deposits with the exception of small areas of post-medieval structures.

Sponsor: Muir Homes.

Pleasance (City parish of Edinburgh) Watching brief

NT 2628 7345 A watching brief carried out on two service trenches, each 2m square in plan, along the medieval road line leading S from the Cowgate Port showed that no archaeological deposits survived, as the bedrock in this area directly underlies the modern road make-up.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council.

MIDLOTHIAN DISTRICT

Pathhead to Gladsmuir Gas Transmission Pipeline I Cullen

NT 395 645 to NT 434 687 A programme of documentary research and fieldwalking was carried out prior to the construction of the first phase of a gas pipeline to run between Pathhead and Gladsmuir in Lothian. The first phase was concerned with the western half, between Pathhead and Pencaitland. The research and fieldwalking was carried out in February to March 1994. No evidence of any new sites was recorded.

Sponsor: British Gas.

Dalhousie Mains (Cockpen parish) S Carter
Rectilinear enclosure

NT 318 645 A field evaluation was carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd on the site of a rectilinear cropmark previously recorded as NMRS site NT 36 SW 13. The cropmark was shown to be caused by the ditch of a rectilinear enclosure measuring roughly 40m by 40m internally. The ditch is up to 7m wide and survives 0.8m deep. No internal features were identified and no dating evidence was obtained. Sponsor: Walker Group (Scotland) Ltd.

Little Law, Soutra (Fala & Soutra parish) NMS
Blue glass bead

NT 451 604 A blue glass bead of Iron Age date was found casually in a field SW of Little Law. It has been legally donated to NMS. Daybook no: DB 1994/45.

Toxside, Roseberry Estate (Temple parish) J O'Sullivan
Forestry survey

Archaeological survey at Toxside was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of proposed forestry development by Roseberry Estate. The survey area is c 2.2km² in extent and is centred at NT 275 545 (OS 1:10,000 Sheets NT 25 SE & NT 25 NE). It lies N of the Moorfoot Hills and SE of the town of Penicuik.

Two archaeological sites were previously known to exist in the survey area, in the vicinity of Toxside Quarry. These are recorded by the NMRS as (NT 25 SE 3) a cinerary urn and bronze object and (NT 25 SE 13) a ring enclosure, possibly a barrow. Thirteen other archaeological features or groups of features were recorded by the survey. These included a hut circle with associated enclosures, an abandoned modern building and enclosures, possible burnt mounds, a dyke, rig and furrow cultivation remnants, part of a (possible) droveway, several early quarries and a 19th-century bridge.

The hut circle and enclosures had survived within the confines of Stell Plantation, but elsewhere, post-medieval and modern tillage have evidently destroyed most other significant remnants of earlier landscapes. However, given the incidence of an urned cremation (NT 25 SE 3) and a possible barrow (NT 25 SE 13) at nearby Toxside Wood, as well as burnt mounds near Salterford, there would appear to have been a well-established late prehistoric presence in the area.

East of the survey area, there has been a farmstead at Toxside since at least the 18th century. 'Toxside Hole' appears on early maps by Laurie (1763), by Knox (1812) and by Sharp, Greenwood and Fowler (1828). The ruined building and enclosures at Salterford (variously 'Salterford' and 'Saturfoord') appear only on later maps and are absent from Laurie's *Plan of the County of Midlothian* (1763). This map represents the survey area as rough or waste. Though this does not necessarily mean that there was no habitation of any sort within the survey area in the mid-18th century, it is possible that Salterford was first established in the late 18th or early 19th century as a specialised site, with byres and pens, relating to live-stock management.

- NT 269 555 Quarries (gravel).
- NT 266 551 Quarries (gravel).
- NT 2684 5517 Circular enclosure (site of).
- NT 2712 5504 Bridge.
- NT 2797 5445 Ring-enclosure (NMR NT SE 13).
- NT 2706 5422 Cinerary urn; bronze object (NMR NT 25 SE 3).
- NT 2706 5422 Quarry.
- NT 2727 5436 Hut circle; enclosures.
- NT 2838 5480 Quarry.
- NT 2738 5407 Abandoned building; enclosures.
- NT 2747 5405 Possible burnt mounds.
- NT 2747 5405 Dyke.
- NT 2835 5490 Cultivation remnants.

NT 2815 5477 Droveway (possible).
NT 2835 5490 Cultivation remnants.
Sponsor: HS

WEST LOTHIAN DISTRICT

Kettlestoun Mains (Linlithgow parish) CFA
Watching brief

NS 977 764 In the second year of a six-year programme of gravel extraction, an area approximately 120m long by 80m wide was stripped of topsoil. This was located to the NE of the more extensive area which had been stripped during 1993 where a grain-drying kiln and a mill lade were recorded (*DES* 1993, 62-63). The region was inspected after it had been stripped of topsoil down to gravel subsoil but no new archaeological features were evident. The line of the mill lade had been recorded the previous year was visible running through the stripped area. Full report with the NMRS. Sponsor: RMC Technical Services Ltd.

Graves Knowes/Adam Brae, Livingston (Mid Calder parish)
Cist burials R Cachart (SUAT)

NT 040 665 and NT 045 665 Three phases of trial work have been carried out in advance of large scale development on supposed cist burial grounds at Adam Brae and Graves Knowes.

Trial work was undertaken on the Wellmore Homes development site to the NW of Graves Knowes. Three trenches were excavated and recorded in an area believed to have formed part of the Graves Knowes cist cemetery. The trenches revealed plough soil with an average depth of 0.4m, below which were glacial sands and gravels containing cobbles and boulders.

Only one archaeological feature was identified. A hearth-like feature was found in the southern end of the western trench, cut into natural sands and gravels, at about 0.5m below the surface. It measured 2m in length, 1.2m in width and was formed by a flat setting of large stone slabs and cobbles. The slabs had been formed by splitting a large boulder. Associated with this arrangement was a disturbed rectangular sandstone slab which may have derived from a cist. The feature contained burnt sand with charcoal, but no artefactual dating evidence.

Much of the Wellmore Homes site has been affected by deep ploughing, however, the hearth does indicate that archaeological features can survive on the site and that other remains may survive in the vicinity.

Another phase of trial work was conducted on the northern edges of Adam Brae and to the W and NE of Graves Knowes. In this phase, nine trenches were excavated and recorded. No archaeological features relating to cist burials were encountered.

The last phase of trial work took place on the fields recently under cultivation at Adam Brae, Graves Knowes and a field to the NE of Graves Knowes. These areas are believed to be the focus of the cist cemeteries.

At Adam Brae twelve trial trenches were excavated which produced nothing of archaeological interest. At Graves Knowes a further nine trenches were excavated one of which produced the base of a medieval jug but nothing relating to cist burials was found.

In the field adjacent to Graves Knowes eleven trial trenches were cut. On a knoll at the E end of the field below the plough soil and cut into the natural a rectangular feature was found and partially excavated. It was aligned N to S and measured 2m by 0.70m. The cut was approximately 0.08m deep with vertical sides and a flat but even bottom. It had a fill of dark, silty sand. This feature was interpreted as the remains of a robbed and ploughed out long cist. No other features associated with cist burials were found in the remaining trenches.

Sponsor: Livingston Development Corporation.

STRATHCLYDE

STRATHCLYDE REGION

ARGYLL & BUTE DISTRICT

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

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

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

(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish)

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

(Dunoon & Kilmun parish)

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

(Inveraray parish)

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

(Inverchaolain parish)

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

(Kilchoman parish)

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

(Kilchrenan & Dalavich parish)

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

(Kilfinan parish)

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

(Kilmartin parish)

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

(Kilmichael Glassary parish)

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

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

(Kilmodan parish)

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

(Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish)

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

(North Bute parish)

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

(North Knapdale parish)

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

(Saddell & Skipness parish)

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

(South Knapdale parish)

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

(Southend parish)

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

(Tiree parish)

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

Caulfield's Military Way

J A Atkinson

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

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

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

Ardrihaig (Ardrihaig parish)

J E C Durie

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

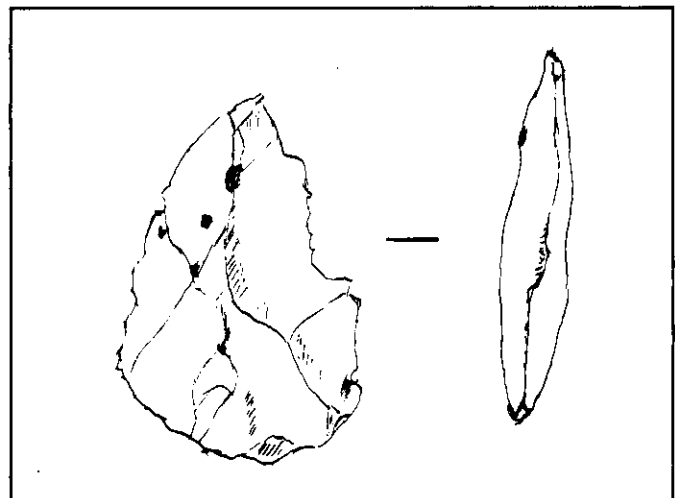


Fig 24. Ardrihaig. Flint scraper/knife, approximately actual size.

STRATHCLYDE

Peninver Beach (Campbeltown parish)

F Hood

Worked flint

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

Corphin Bridge (Campbeltown parish)

S Martin

Flint arrowhead

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

Barrackan (Craignish parish)

Kaledon Naddair

Rock carvings

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

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

Chapelhall, Toward (Dunoon & Kilmun parish)

J A Atkinson

Salvage excavation

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

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

Glen Shira (Inveraray parish)

E B Rennie

Recessed platforms

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

Glen Aray, Balantyre Wood (Inveraray parish)

Recessed platforms

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

Initial information from P Fairweather, factor, Argyll Estates.

An Tairbeart (Kilcalmonell parish)

B A Crone

Stray timbers

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

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

Sponsor: Mr Neil Duncan.

Loch Assapol Crannog, Mull (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

M W Holley

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

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

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

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

Iona, Phase 2 (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

J A Atkinson,

Watching briefs

S Bain, G MacGregor, G A Turnbull

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

Sponsor: Strathclyde Water.

Iona, Phases 3 & 4 (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

Excavations for the water mains; watching briefs

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

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

Sponsor: Strathclyde Water.

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

Crannog

M W Holley

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

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

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

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

The Finlaggan Project (Killarow & Kilmeny parish) D H Caldwell
Eilean Mor

Medieval and earlier occupation

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

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

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

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

Eilean na Comhairle

Dun, medieval castle and houses

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

The walls of the castle were founded on rubble with numerous

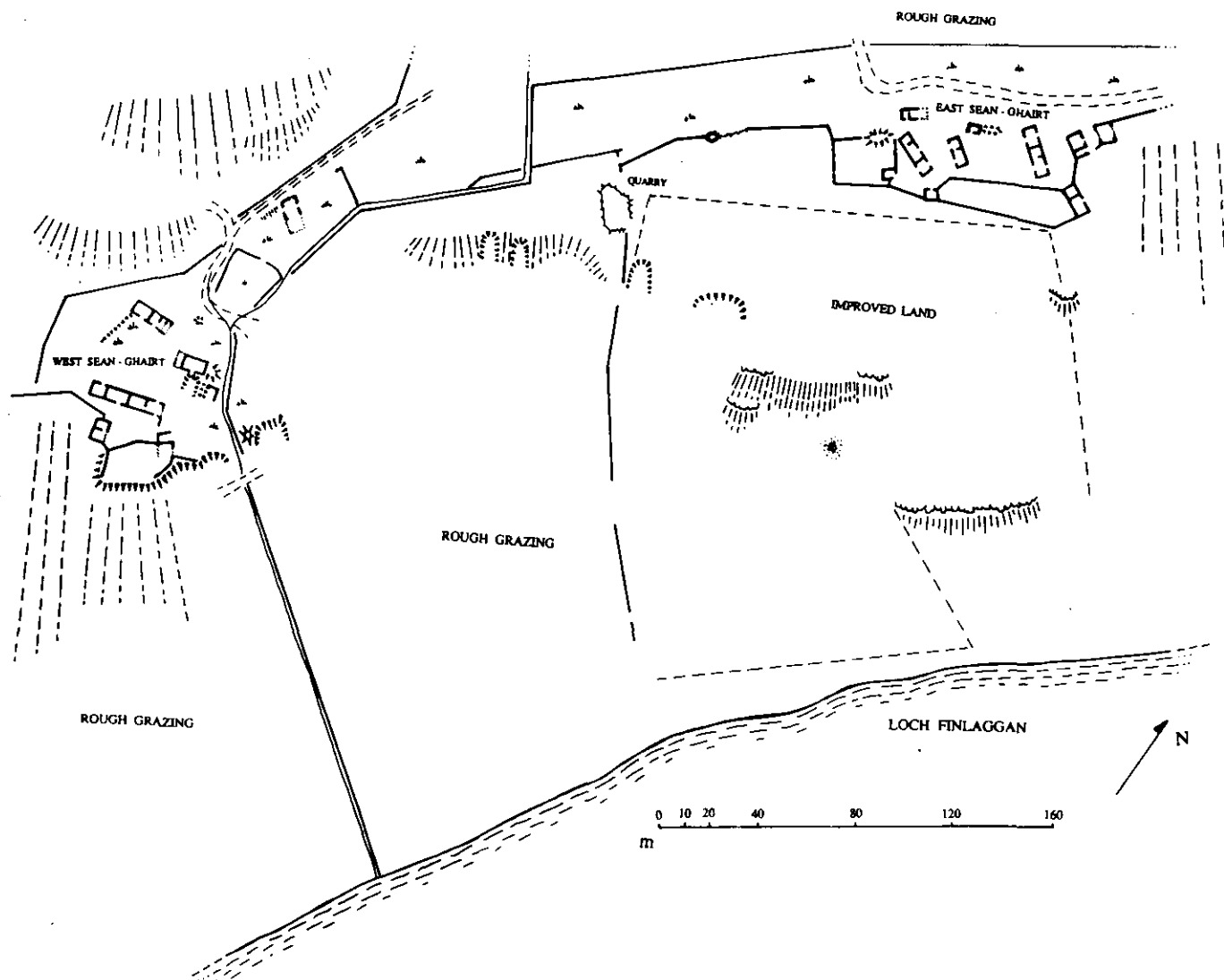


Fig 25. The Finlaggan Project. Sean-ghairt (see p 54).

STRATHCLYDE

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

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

Cnoc Seannda

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

Rudh' a' Chrocaìn

Turf-walled houses

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

Sean-ghairt

Township (see Fig 25, p 53)

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

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

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

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

Sponsors: NMS, The Russell Trust.

Mulreesh (Killarow & Kilmeny parish)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

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

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

Drumnamucklach (6)

Approximately 11 solo cups.

Drumnamucklach (7)

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

North Beachmore (4)

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

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

Beachmenach (Killean & Kilchenzie parish) F Hood Kerb cairn

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

Beachmenach (Killean & Kilchenzie parish)

Cup-marked stone

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

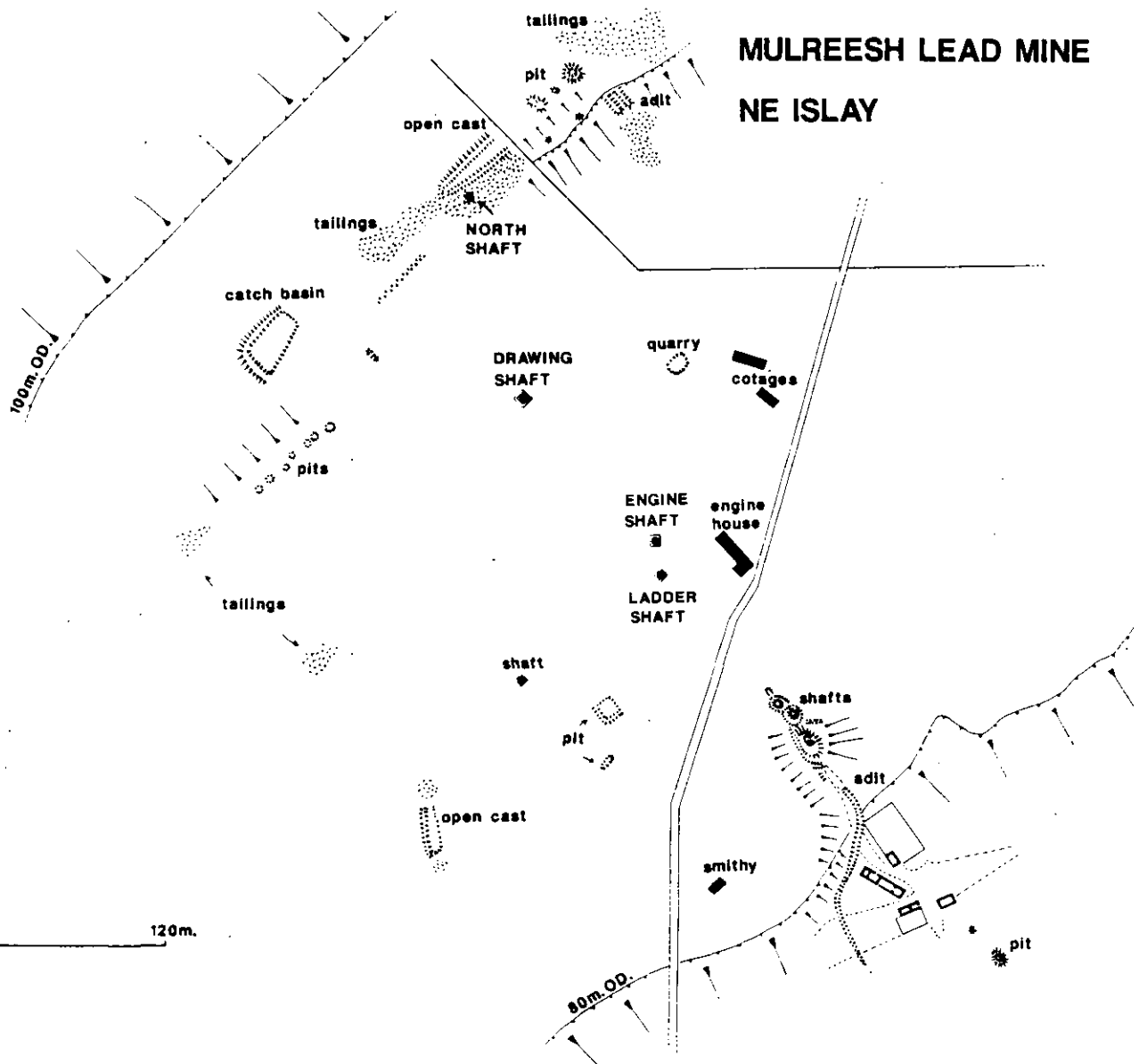


Fig 26. Mulreesh Lead Mine, NE Islay (see p 54).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NR 7240 5015 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

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

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

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

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

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

STRATHCLYDE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

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

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

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

Sponsor: HS 

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

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

Kilmartin

Possible rock carving

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

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

Upper Largie 1

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

Creagantairbh Mor 3

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

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

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

Fin-carn > Fincham Castle (1) Kaledon Naddair

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

Kilbride House – Field (7) Kaledon Naddair et al

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


Kilbride House – Field (8)

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

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

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

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

Sponsor: HS 

Dunadd Farm (Kilmichael Glassary parish) SRC SMR Watching brief

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

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


Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: HS 

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

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

Dunamuck 1

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

Dunamuck 2

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


Dunamuck 3

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

Fincham 4

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

Dunstaffnage Castle (Kilmore & Kilbride parish) J Lewis

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

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

Crannog

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

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

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

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

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

Crannog

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: University of Edinburgh, Department of Archaeology.

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

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

STRATHCLYDE

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

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

The excavated areas – a total of c 200m² – comprise five trenches on the N (Trench C), S (Trench A), E (Trench D) and W (Trenches B & E) sides of an existing modern cemetery which lies at the N side of the parish church. The principal features recorded by the assessment are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Trench E: Modern topsoil and rubble dumps.

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

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

Overland route to Jura – archaeological survey

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

Keills

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

Old Ulva

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

Smithy Wood

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

Barrahormid

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

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

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

Sponsor: Centre for Environmental Management Studies.

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

Watching brief

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

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

Sponsor: McLean Gibson Partnership (Architects).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

STRATHCLYDE

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

Kaledon Naddair,
S Willett

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

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Full details with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

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

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

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

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

Gruline, Loch Ba, Mull (Torosay parish)
Crannog

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

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

BEARSDEN & MILNGAVIE DISTRICT

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

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

Law Farm (3)

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

Law Farm (4)

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

Law Farm (5)

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

Law Farm (6)

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

Law Farm (7)

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

Windyhill Golf Course (2)

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

Antonine Wall (New Kilpatrick parish) SRC SMR
Watching brief

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

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

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

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

Sponsors: SRC, HS

CLYDEBANK DISTRICT

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

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

Ach-na-Craig > Auchencraig (9)

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

(Old Kilpatrick parish)

SRC SMR

Cochno Hill

NS 479 752 Shielings.

Old Kilpatrick (Old Kilpatrick parish)

K Speller

Roman fort

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

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

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

Sponsor: Kelvin Central Buses.

CUMBERNAULD & KILSYTH DISTRICT

Garnhall (Cumbernauld parish)

D J Woolliscroft

Antonine Wall, Roman camp and ?Roman tower

NS 780 779 Excavations revealed a 'V' profiled ring ditch 24m in internal diameter (28m external), immediately S of the Antonine Wall and inside a large temporary camp. Inside it, a post hole structure 4.1m² was set on a lightly metallised clay platform and associated with four fragments of Roman glass, two of which were bangle

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: University of Manchester, Soc Ants Scot.

Garnhall (1) (Cumbernauld parish)

K Speller

Roman temporary camp

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Stewart Homes Ltd.

CUMNOCK & DOON VALLEY DISTRICT

Abbot Hunter's Tower, Mauchline

C Falconer (SUAT)

(Mauchline parish)

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

No features earlier than c1700 were encountered above the

STRATHCLYDE

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

Sponsor: Meikle Kleboe.

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

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

(New Cumnock parish) SRC SMR

Glen Farm

NS 6572 1482 Steading, ruined structures, horse gang.

Fountainhead Mine

NS 6577 1045 Disused antimony mine.

House of Water (New Cumnock parish) CFA

Post-medieval industrial and agricultural landscape, castle

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NS 5400 1150 Little Rigend Farm; recently abandoned.

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

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: British Coal Opencast.

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

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

Sponsor: R J Budge (Mining) Limited.

CUNNINGHAME DISTRICT

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

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

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

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

Holehouse Farm (Irvine parish) F Baker
Cropmarks

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

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

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

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

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

(Kilbride parish) SRC SMR

Boat House, Holy Island

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

Holy Island

NS 0526 3013 Concrete pillboxes.

Robbers Cave, Holy Island

NS 0615 2902 Occupied Cave, possible carvings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Main Street, Kilwinning (Kilwinning parish) R Murdoch

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Irvine Development Corporation.

(Largs parish) SRC SMR

Kelly Burn

NS 2130 6810 Enclosure.

NS 2199 6845 Enclosure.

NS 2199 6842 Structure.

These sites reported to SMR by A Lee

Burnt Hill, near Largs (Largs parish) CFA

Desk-based study and field inspection

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

STRATHCLYDE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: ScottishPower plc.

Lade Street, Largs (Largs parish)

SRC SMR

Watching brief

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

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

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

Hopeton Farmstead (West Kilbride parish)

V E Bickers

Ruined 19th-century farmstead

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

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

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

DUMBARTON DISTRICT

(Arochar parish)

SRC SMR

Glen Falloch

NN 3250 1765 Roofless structure and enclosures.

Doone

NN 332 144 Settlement c 8 structures.

Allt a' Chnoic

NN 260 134 4 roofless structures.

Lochan Uaine

NS 3373 9933 1 roofless structure.

NS 3417 9931 1 roofless structure.

Glen Douglas

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

NS 3354 9798 2 roofless structures.

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

(Cardross parish)

Mains of Cardross

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

(Kilmarnock parish)

Wester Portnellan

NS 3994 8647 1 roofless structure and enclosure.

Knockour Cottages

NS 3940 8615 2 roofless structures and enclosure.

Duncryne

NS 435 859 Possible beacon stance.

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

(Luss parish)

Doone Hill

NS 2968 9741 Cairn.

Glen Douglas

NS 331 974 2 roofless structures.

Inverbeg

NS 3465 9710 1 roofless structure.

NS 3466 9698 1 roofless structure.

NS 3394 9683 1 roofless structure.

Sith Mor

NS 3061 9661 2 roofless structures.

Inverbeg

NS 3408 9639 1 roofless structure.

Glen Molloch

NS 3072 9552 2 roofless structures.

Gleann na Caorainn

NS 307 936 1 roofless structure.

NS 3070 9274 Sheepfold.

Sron an Laoigh Burn

NS 329 924 1 roofless structure.

Auchengavin Burn

NS 340 921 1 roofless structure.

Coire Fuar

NS 300 921 1 roofless structure.

Auchengavin Burn

NS 3391 9194 1 roofless structure.

Inchmoan

NS 3710 9073 1 roofless structure.

Highfields

NS 331 852 1 structure and enclosure.

Fruin Water

NS 3270 8482 Roofless structures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

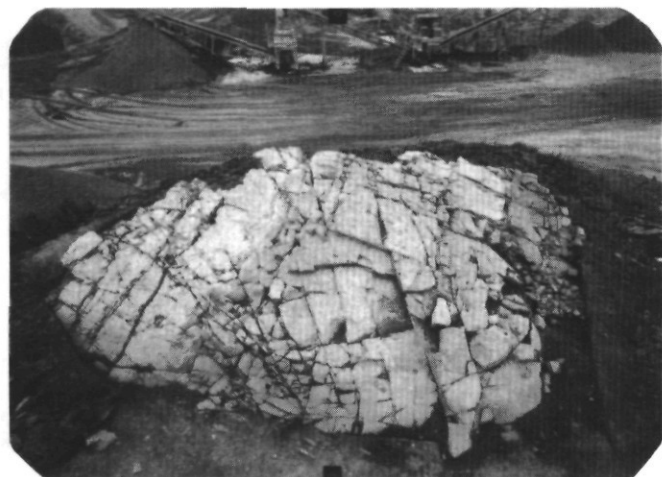


Fig 28. Greenland 1, July 1994, after cleaning.
Photo: Survey & Development Services.

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: HS 

EAST KILBRIDE DISTRICT

Strathaven Castle (Avondale parish) SRC SMR
Watching brief

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

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

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

STRATHCLYDE

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

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

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

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

Full report with NMRS.

Sponsor: East Kilbride Development Corporation.

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

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

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

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

Full report with NMRS.

Sponsor: East Kilbride Development Corporation.

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

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

Details deposited with the Strathclyde SMR.

Law Knowe (East Kilbride parish) Limekiln?

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

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

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

EASTWOOD DISTRICT

Ballageich Hill (Eaglesham parish) Unenclosed platform

S Hunter

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

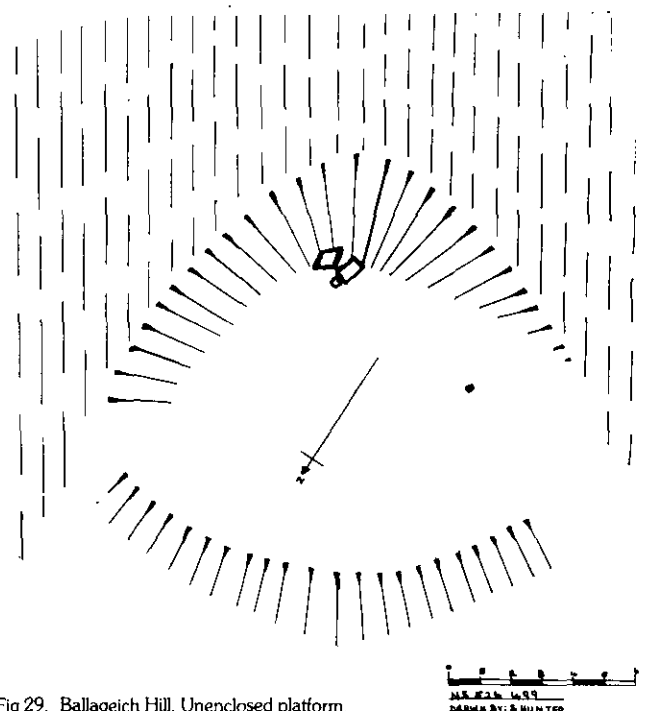


Fig 29. Ballageich Hill. Unenclosed platform.

Polnoon Castle (Eaglesham parish) D Alexander
Castle site

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

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

Dell's Wood (Eaglesham parish)

Tumulus or motte

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

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

(Eaglesham parish)

SRC SMR

South Moorhouse Farm

NS 528 512 Stone-built feature, possible drain.

(Reported to SMR by Strathclyde Water)

Greenbank Garden (Mearns parish)

R Turner

Late 18th-century formal gardens

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

Sponsor: NTS.

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Kantal MacDonald Orr.

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

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

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

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

CITY OF GLASGOW DISTRICT

Drumsargad Castle, Hallside (Cambuslang parish) CFA
Archaeological evaluation

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

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

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

Sponsor: H J Banks & Company Limited.

High Street (Glasgow parish) J R Mackenzie (SUAT)
Urban medieval

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

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

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

Sponsor: HS

Provands Lordship (Glasgow parish) I Cullen

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

STRATHCLYDE

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

Sponsor: City of Glasgow District Council.

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

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

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

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: City of Glasgow District Council.

INVERCLYDE DISTRICT

(Greenock parish)

SRC SMR

Lady Burn

NS 2968 7470 Site of smithy trackway and lade.

(Inverkip parish)

Kelly Burn

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

Coves Reservoir

NS 2466 7652 Second World War gun emplacement.

Compensation Reservoir (Inverkip parish)

A Lawler

Stone axe

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

Milton Bridge Motte (Kilmacolm parish)

D Alexander

Motte

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

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

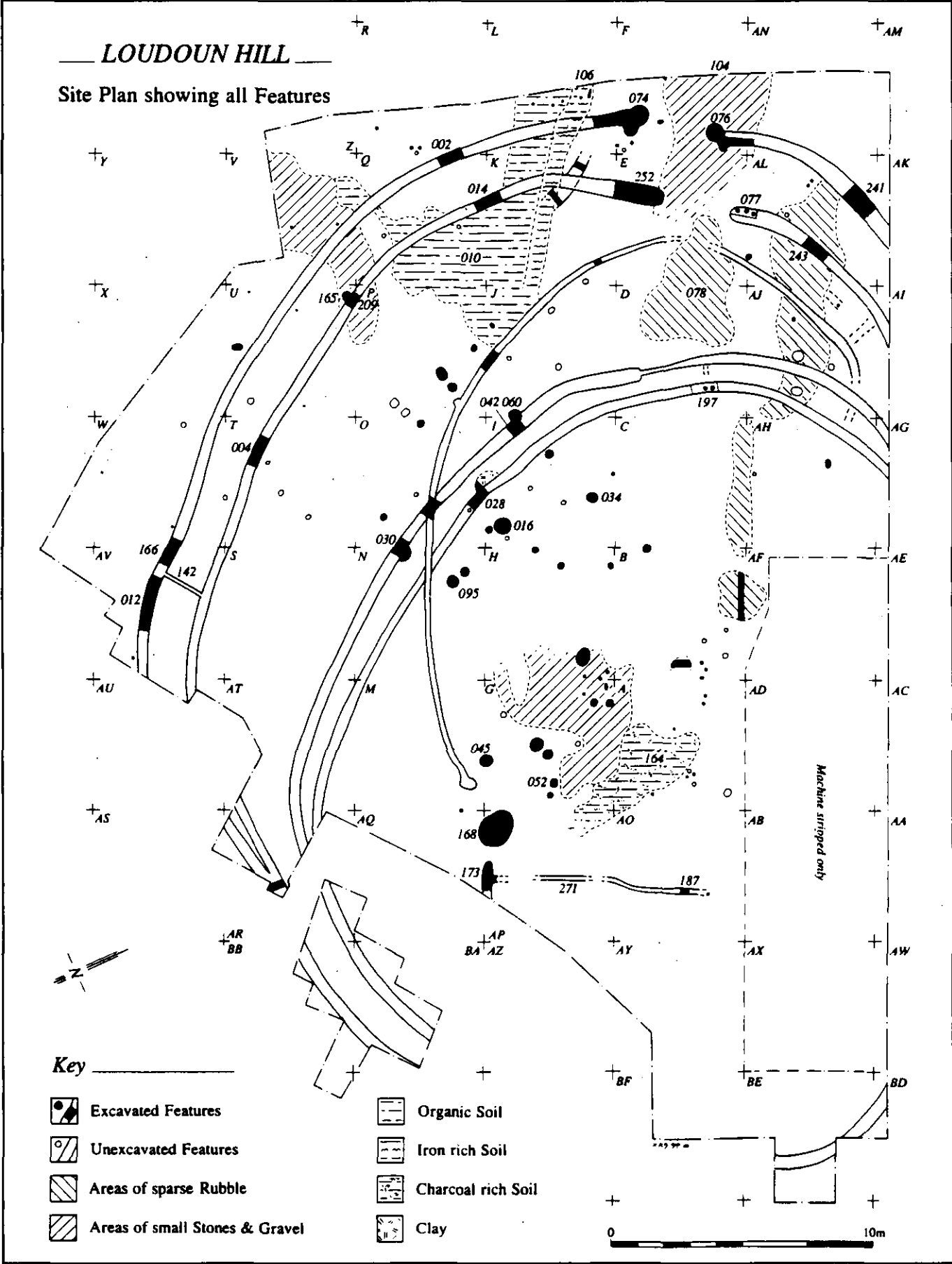


Fig 30. Loudoun Hill (see p 70).

STRATHCLYDE

Pennytersal Motte (Kilmacolm parish)

D Alexander

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

KILMARNOCK & LOUDOUN DISTRICT

Loudoun Hill (Galston parish)

J A Atkinson

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

Old Castle of Loudoun (Loudoun parish)

A Johnstone, J Mair,
G Hearn

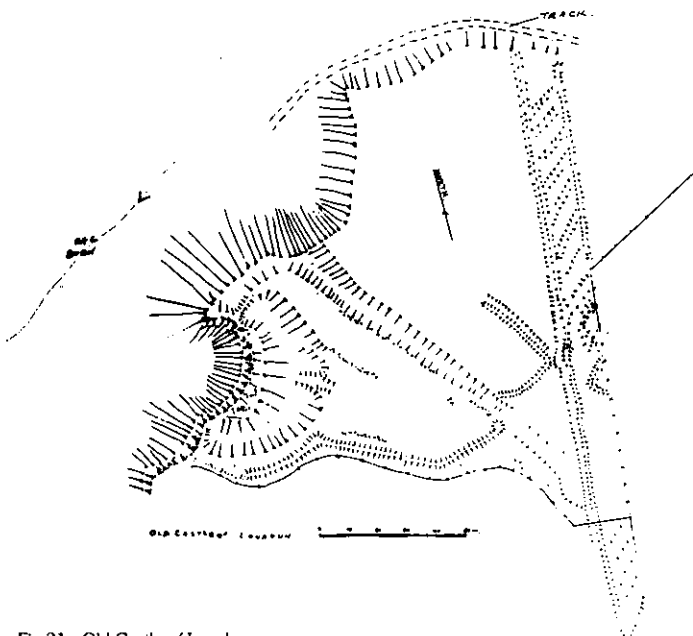


Fig 31. Old Castle of Loudoun.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judge's Hill (Loudoun parish)

Landscape (see Fig 32)

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

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

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

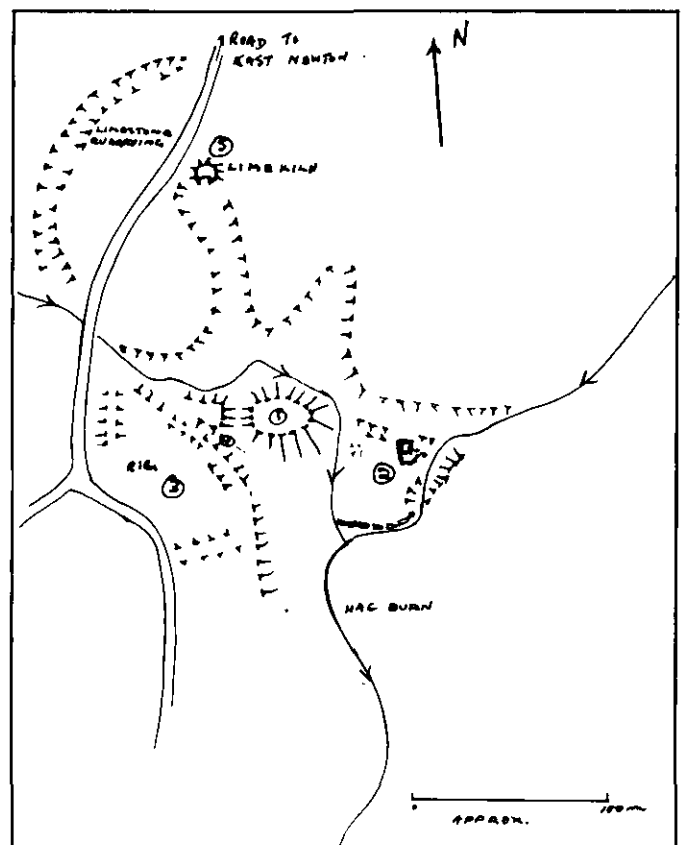


Fig 32. Judge's Hill (sketch map not to scale).

KYLE & CARRICK DISTRICT

(Barr parish)

SRC SMR

Eldrich Hill

NX 360 921 Cairn.
NX 364 922 Cairn.

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

(Dailly parish)

Bargany Coal Pit

NS 2572 0191 Engine house.

(Kirkmichael parish)

Auchalton

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

Girvan Golf Course (Girvan parish)

S Bain, A Leslie

Pipeline impact assessment on Roman marching camp

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

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Strathclyde Sewerage.

Girvan Mains Farm (Girvan parish)

I Cullen

Archaeological fieldwalking

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

Sponsor: Strathclyde Sewerage.

Motehill Crescent, Girvan (Girvan parish)

SRC SMR

Watching brief

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

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

Littlehill Bridge (Girvan parish)

G MacGregor

Flint scatter

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

A preliminary report is available.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Sewerage.

Culzean Castle Estate (Kirkoswald parish)

R Tumer

Camellia House

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

Sponsor: NTS.

Sunken Road, Culzean Estate (Kirkoswald parish)

Landscape feature

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

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

Sponsor: NTS.

Fail Monastery (Tarbolton parish)

SRC SMR

New information

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

STRATHCLYDE

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

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

CLYDESDALE DISTRICT

(Carnwath parish)

Burnfoot

NS 9850 5573 Brick and concrete structures.

Upper Haywood

NS 969 557 Limekilns.

(Crawford parish)

Normangill Henge

NS 9733 2209 Two flints on surface molehill.

Camps Water

NS 9832 2226 Flint core found.

(Douglas parish)

Parish Holm

NS 7603 2787 Stone structure.

NS 7523 2743 Earthwork enclosure.

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

(Lamington & Wandel parish)

Wandel Hill

NS 9568 2696 Possible burnt mound.

Chapel Street, Carluke (Carluk parish)

Watching brief

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

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

Harrows Law, near Tarbrax (Carnwath parish)

Desk-based study and field inspection

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A full report will be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: ScottishPower plc.

Cornhill (Coulter parish)

T Ward

Find-spot

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

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

Boghead Unenclosed Platform Settlement (Crawford parish)

Monitoring of electricity tower dismantling CFA

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

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: ScottishPower plc.

Stoneyburn Cairns, near Elvanfoot (Crawford parish)

Monitoring of electricity tower removal

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: ScottishPower plc.

Fall Kneesend (Crawford parish)

T Ward

Cairn/cremation burial

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

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

Camps Reservoir (Crawford parish)

T Ward

Bronze Age cremation and inhumation cemetery (see Fig 33)

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

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

Camps Water (Crawford parish)

J O'Sullivan

Survey

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

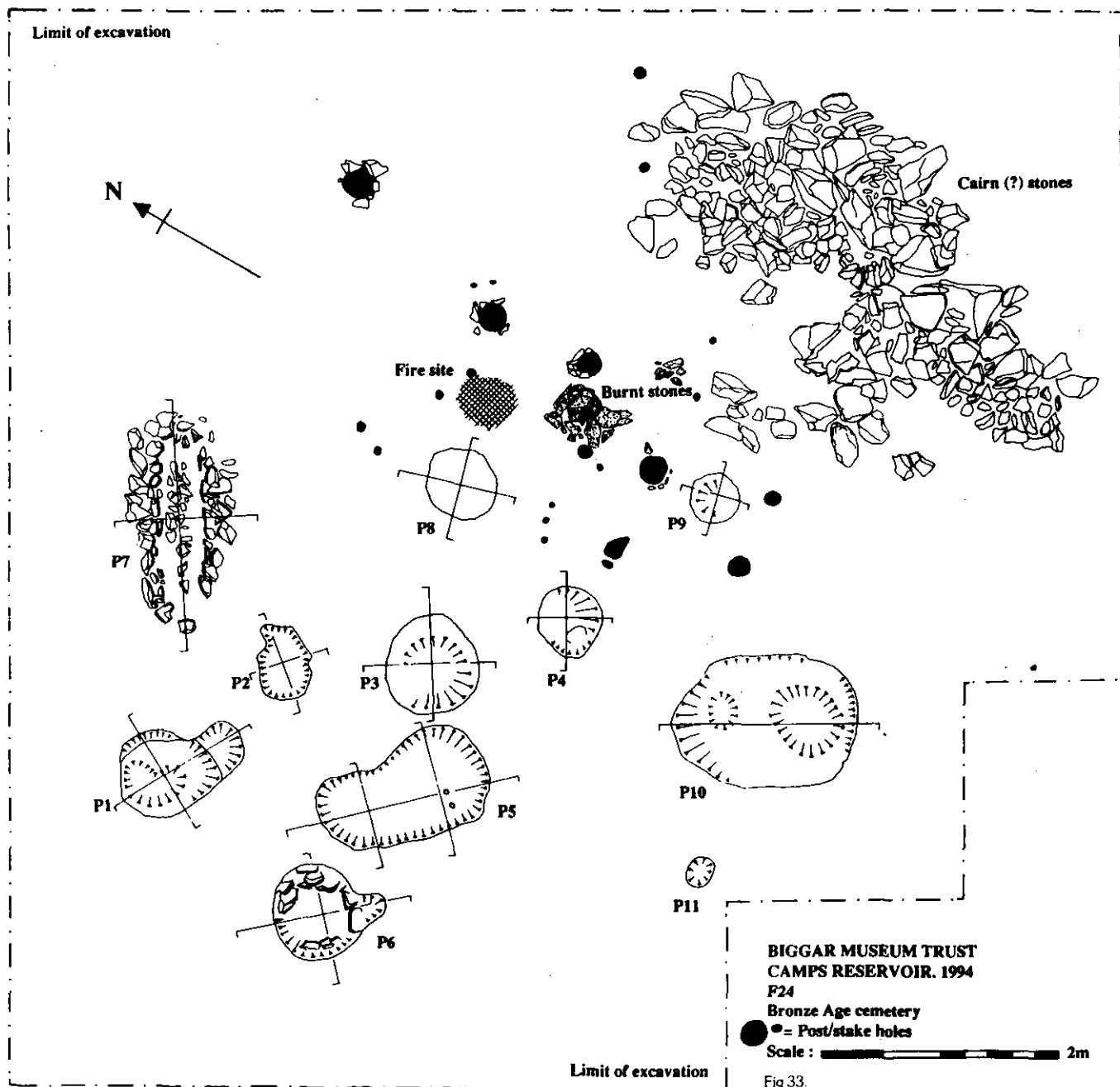


Fig 33.

STRATHCLYDE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Strathclyde Archaeology Service.

Further fieldwalking in Clydesdale has produced the following sites:

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

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

Hagshaw Hill, near Douglas (Douglas parish) CFA
Desk-based study and field inspection

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

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

NS 8000 3005 Enclosure, field bank and possible shieling.

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

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

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

NS 7902 2993 Annular enclosure 13m in internal diameter.

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

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

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

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: EcoGen Limited.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

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

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

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

Sponsor: Church of Scotland.

Cloburn Quarry (Pettinain parish) E Archer
Prehistoric cairn

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

Two main areas were investigated:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Late Neolithic flint scatter was recorded.

Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

MOTHERWELL DISTRICT

Bothwellhaugh Roman Fort (Dalziel parish) D Reed

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

Sponsor: Shanks and McEwan (Contractors) Limited.

RENFREW DISTRICT

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

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

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

(Erskine parish) SRC SMR

Erskine Golf Course

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

(Neilston parish)

Moyne Moor

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

Moyne Moor (Neilston parish) B Henry
Various structures

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

1. Enclosure I Black, A Rutherford, A Macdonald

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

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

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

3. Platforms S Hunter, D Gormlie

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

STRATHCLYDE

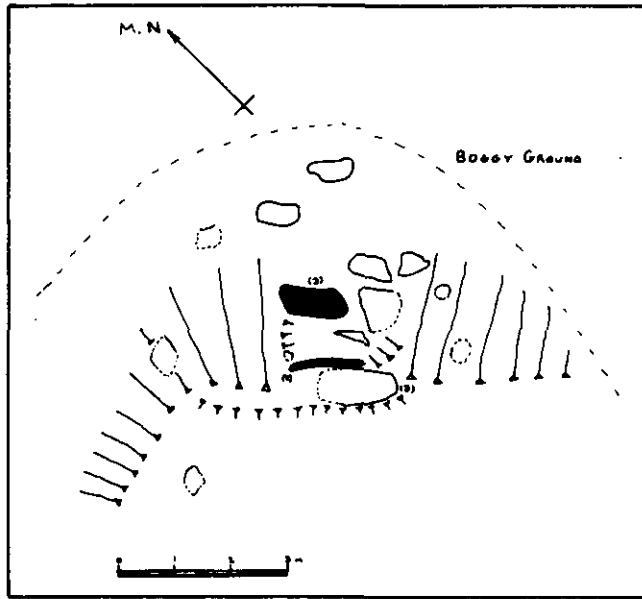


Fig 34. Moyne Moor. Cist (see p 75).

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Field system and Bronze Age cairn

J Macdonald, A Macdonald, B Henry

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

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: ESU Ltd.

Paisley Abbey (Paisley parish) CFA

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

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

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

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

A report will be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council Department of Sewerage.

STRATHKELVIN DISTRICT

M80 Survey and Evaluation J O'Sullivan Various

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

1850s features by comparison of first and later editions of the Ordnance Survey, as well as consultation of earlier historic maps and estate plans. Fieldwalking was comprehensive and involved inspection of all land parcels in the survey area, as well as recording of industrial sites, designed landscapes, historic buildings and early vernacular architecture by designated specialists. The area of the combined road corridors was c36km² and, in all, 600 individual sites or features of interest were recorded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

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

Listed buildings

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

Designed landscapes

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

Other domestic or agricultural buildings of historic interest

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

STRATHCLYDE

- NS 7147 7219 Deerdykes: Domestic.
 NS 7162 7502 Easter Board: Farmstead.
 NS 7172 7228 Orchardton: Domestic.
 NS 7175 7168 Mollinsburn: Domestic.
 NS 77 NW 36 Auchinvole: Ruined stables.
 NS 7197 7685 Auchinstarry Farm: Farmstead.
 NS 7196 7679 Auchinstarry: Miners' Cottages.
 NS 77 NW 44 Craigmarnloch: Canal stables.
 NS 7216 7196 Badenheath Park Farm: Farmstead.
 NS 7315 7309 Kirk Place: Domestic.
 NS 7330 7337 Westfield: Domestic.
 NS 7364 7818 Currymire: Farmstead.
 NS 7387 7838 Lochside Cottage: Domestic.
 NS 7413 7786 Shawend: Domestic.
 NS 7414 7717 Wester Dullatur: Farmstead.
 NS 7468 7719 East Dullatur: Farmstead.
 NS 7465 7717 East Dullatur: Factor's House.
 NS 7403 7825 Townhead: Farmstead.
 NS 7466 7881 Craigs: Domestic.
 NS 751 783 Gateside: Farmstead.
 NS 7518 7887 Banton: Church and Manse.
 NS 7520 7505 Eastfield: Domestic.
 NS 7539 7857 Ruchill: Farmstead.
 NS 7563 7854 Near Kelvinhead: Domestic.
 NS 77 NE 52 Kelvinhead Farm: Farmhouse, implement shed with heraldic panel.
 NS 7608 7740 Westerwood: Farmstead.
 NS 7609 7892 West Auchincloch: Farmstead.
 NS 7551 7877 E of Kelvin House: Farmstead.
 NS 77 NE 59 Orchard Farm: Farmstead.
 NS 7672 7630 Roadside, Cumbernauld: Domestic.
 NS 7694 7904 Easter Auchincloch: Domestic.
 NS 7754 7841 Netherwood: Farmstead.
 NS 7700 7838 Bog Cottage: Domestic.
 NS 7765 7978 Wester Thomaston: Farmstead.
 NS 7781 7953 Cloybank: Farmstead.
 NS 7823 7939 Rusticbank: Domestic.
 NS 7858 7807 Castlecary House Hotel: Domestic.
 NS 7861 7846 Woodneuk: Domestic.
 NS 7902 7897 South Garnrew: Domestic.
 NS 7909 7929 Kilsyth Road: Domestic.
 NS 7979 7963 Bramblebank: Domestic.
 NS 7979 7958 Springbank: Domestic.
 NS 7982 7959 Villabank Cottage: Domestic.
 NS 6977 7248 Mossfinnan: Ruined building.
 NS 6994 7387 Gartshore: Site of buildings and enclosure.
 NS 7013 7264 Playhill: Ruined building.
 NS 7027 7236 Barbeth: Site of building, ruined building.
 NS 77 SW 14 Barrs: Ruined building.
 NS 7063 7112 Pleaknowes: Site of buildings and enclosure.
 NS 7085 7263 Laigh Hole/Barbeth: Site of building with enclosure.
 NS 7106 7439 Drumgrew: Site of building.
 NS 7112 7381 Little Drum: Site of building.
 NS 7122 7176 Mollins Farm: Site of buildings.
 NS 7138 7223 Badenheath: Site of building and enclosure.
 NS 7138 7666 Langside: Ruined building and site of building.
 NS 7183 7688 Auchinstarry Farm: Site of buildings.
 NS 7198 7694 Auchinstarry: Site of buildings.
 NS 7199 7685 Auchinstarry: Ruined Canal Inn and site of buildings.
 NS 7202 7668 Auchinstarry: Site of building.
 NS 7228 7665 Langhill/Machrie Mhor: Site of buildings.
 NS 7335 7781 Woodend: Site of buildings.
 NS 7336 7655 Croy Hill: Ruined buildings; site of buildings and enclosures.
 NS 7360 7787 Craigmarnloch: Site of buildings.
 NS 7373 7363 Condorrat: Site of buildings.
 NS 7378 7829 Burnhouse: Site of building.
 NS 77 NW 46 Craigs: Ruined buildings and enclosures.
 NS 7502 7851 Gledstane: Ruined building.
 NS 7561 7877 E of Kelvin House: Ruined building.
 NS 7706 7901 Coneypark: Site of building.
 NS 7744 7880 Wyndford: Site of building.
 NS 7824 7801 Wardpark/Garnhall: Site of buildings.
 NS 7835 7968 Middle Thomaston: Site of buildings.
 NS 7851 8005 Braeface: Site of buildings.
 NS 7854 7819 Castlecary Station: Site of buildings.
 NS 7865 7811 Castlecary: Site of buildings.
 NS 7868 7983 Easter Thomaston: Site of buildings.
 NS 7877 7954 Cannerton: Ruined building and site of buildings.
 NS 7890 7866 Bridge Cottage: Site of building.
 NS 7915 7871 F & C Canal: Ruined building.
 NS 7940 8001 Banknock: Site of buildings.
 NS 7955 7960 Mount Pleasant: Site of building.
 NS 7974 7968 Parkhead: Site of building.

Agricultural features: enclosures, dykes, cairns and cultivation ridges

Sites of buildings and ruined buildings

- NS 6626 6919 Garnkirk Burn: Site of buildings and enclosures.
 NS 6713 7039 Peathill: Ruined building.
 NS 6730 6941 Crow Wood: Site of buildings.
 NS 6735 7125 Netherhouses: Ruined building.
 NS 6768 7093 Clossfoot: Site of structures with enclosure.
 NS 6774 7077 Knockmilly: Quarry and site of building.
 NS 6792 7174 Muckcroft: Site of buildings and enclosure.
 NS 6798 7155 Burnbrae Farm: Site of buildings.
 NS 686 713 Auchengeich: Site of buildings.
 NS 6865 7175 Braeside Farm: Ruined buildings and site of buildings.
 NS 6895 7293 Drumbeck: Ruined building.
 NS 6895 7306 Drumbeck: Site of building.
 NS 6899 7342 Newlands: Site of buildings.
 NS 6911 7359 Gartshore: Site of building.
 NS 6924 7188 Stoneyetts: Ruined building and enclosure.
 NS 6925 7290 Sidegoats/Drumshanty: Site of buildings.
 NS 6951 7240 Whitehill: Site of buildings and enclosure.
 NS 6956 7273 Drumshanty: Site of buildings and enclosure.
 NS 6975 7455 Easterton: Site of buildings and enclosure.
 NS 6720 6997 Drumsack: Cultivation ridges.
 NS 6663 6930 Garnkirk Burn: Dykes and ridges.
 NS 6675 6995 Arronhill Plantation: Dykes and ridges.
 NS 6835 7135 Burnbrae/Auchengeich: Dykes and ridges.
 NS 7069 7567 Bar Hill: Cultivation ridges.
 NS 707 761 Bar Hill: Cultivation ridges.
 NS 708 752 Bar Hill: Cultivation ridges.
 NS 7093 7150 Barrs/Mollins: Dykes.
 NS 7117 7110 Mollinhillhead: Cultivation ridges.
 NS 712 724 Badenheath: Enclosure/deer park.
 NS 7125 7560 Bar Hill: Cultivation ridges.
 NS 713 746 Drumgrew: Cultivation ridges.
 NS 728 775 South Barrwood: Enclosures.
 NS 737 771 Croy Hill/Wester Dullatur: Abandoned farmstead.
 NS 7545 7737 Dullatur: Cultivation ridges.
 NS 7702 7931 Coneypark: Cultivation ridges.
 NS 7775 7860 Netherwood: Cultivation ridges.
 NS 7789 7872 Netherwood: Clearance cairn.
 NS 7809 7848 Netherwood/Castlecary: Cultivation ridges.
 NS 7811 7858 Banknock: Cultivation ridges.
 NS 7839 7839 Castlecary: Dyke.
 NS 7908 7822 Castlecary: Cultivation ridges.

Early bridges

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

Dismantled railways

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

Railway bridges associated with the above

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

Industrial sites, recently demolished

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

Quarries

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

Mills

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

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

Mines, pits, kilns, mineral lines etc

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


Palaeoenvironmental sites

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

Prehistoric sites

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

STRATHCLYDE/TAYSIDE

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

(Baldernock/Campsie parish)

SRC SMR

Lennox Forest

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

(Baldernock parish)

Lennox Forest

NS 6024 7610 Limekiln.


(Campsie parish)

Lennox Forest

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

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

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

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

TAYSIDE REGION

ANGUS DISTRICT

Melgund Castle (Aberlemno parish) J Lewis

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

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Mr Martyn Gregory.

Rock Carvings (Aberlemno parish)

Kaledon Naddair

Aberlemno: possible Pictish Ogam stone fragment

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


Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

51-53 High Street, Arbroath (Arbroath & St Vigean's parish)

Assessment

D Hall (SUAT)

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

Sponsor: HS 

16 Guthrie Port, Arbroath (Arbroath & St Vigean's parish)

Urban medieval

J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

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

Sponsor: Mr J Carswell.

Cliffburn Road (former nursery site)

R Cachart (SUAT)

(Arbroath & St Vigean's parish)

Site adjacent to cist burials

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

Six trenches were excavated; three were within the main walled

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NO 583 687 Archaeological assessment of a site adjacent to Edzell Churchyard was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. The assessment area, comprising c 1,900m², lies immediately E of the present graveyard, which is thought to have been the site of a medieval parish church. Immediately NE of this graveyard, a natural knoll has been sculpted to form a motte. This was the seat of the Stirlings or Strivelyns of Glenesk and may still have been occupied when the estate was acquired by the Crawford Lindsays in 1358. This historical and topographical background constituted strong grounds for believing that the area of the proposed cemetery extension was the site of significant archaeological remains, possibly representing medieval settlement or enclosures associated with the motte, or alternatively, remnants of a medieval church or churchyard. However, assessment trenches excavated over a total area of c 200m² recorded no significant archaeological features and no features at all of demonstrably medieval date. Sponsor: Angus District Council.

Shandford Farm (Fern parish) R Benvie
Cropmark of souterrain

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

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

TAYSIDE

Royal Hotel, Castle Street, Forfar (Forfar parish)

Medieval urban R Cachart (SUAT)

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

Sponsor: Royal Hotel Ltd.

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

Watching brief

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

Sponsor: Tayside Regional Council.

Restenneth Priory (Forfar parish)

N K Atkinson

Gold finger ring

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

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

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Wester Denoon (Glamis parish)

Pictish cross slab

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Kilry (Glenisla parish)


J O'Sullivan

Survey

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

List of Recorded Sites

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

Sponsor: HS 

Red Castle (Inverkeilor parish)

R Benvie

Lead ball

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

DBM 1435.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Auchlishie (Kirriemuir parish)

A M Dick

Trial excavation: prehistoric site?

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

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

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

Late medieval/modern

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Scottish Enterprise Tayside.

High Street, Kirriemuir (Kirriemuir parish)

Urban medieval

J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

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

Sponsor: Scottish Enterprise Tayside.

Montrose (Montrose parish)

R Benvie

Coin

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

Montrose (Montrose parish)

Jetton

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

Museum Accession Number M1994.51.

Montrose (Montrose parish)

Button and neck clasp

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

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

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

Montrose (Montrose parish)

Lead bullets

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

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

Montrose (Montrose parish)

Lead flax bale seal

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

DBM 1471.

Montrose (Montrose parish)

Coin

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

Museum Accession Number: M1994.41.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Carnoustie (Panbride parish)

A N Smith

Archaeological evaluation

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

Sponsor: Tayside Regional Council Water Services Department.

West Scryne (Panbride parish)

R Benvie

Cist burial

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

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

TAYSIDE

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Glenogil (Tannadice parish)


S Carter

Hut circle, post-medieval settlement

NO 441 648 (centre) A short notice forestry survey was carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd covering approximately 1.5km² of land at Glenogil. A group of sites, previously recorded as NMRS No NO 46 NW 1 (hut circles and field system) was surveyed and additional sites were identified. The survey recorded twenty-three features of archaeological interest which can be divided into three chronological groups: prehistoric, pre-improvement, and post-improvement. Only one site is considered to be unequivocally prehistoric: this is the hut circle No 4 (NMRS NO 46 NW 1, 'A'). The second supposed hut circle, No 8 (NMRS NO 46 NW 1, 'B') is a roughly square platform with a stone enclosing bank, now low and spread. It cannot be assigned to a well-defined site type and is of unknown age.

List of Sites Recorded

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

Sponsor: HS 

CITY OF DUNDEE DISTRICT

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

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

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


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

Sponsor: Bank of Scotland.

South High Street, Dundee (Dundee parish)

Medieval urban

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

Sponsor: HS 


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

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

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

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

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

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

PERTH & KINROSS DISTRICT

School Wynd, Abernethy (Abernethy parish)

Medieval inhumation J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

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

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

School Wynd, Abernethy (Abernethy parish)

Round tower

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

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

Sponsor: Tayside Region Roads Department.

Castle Law, Abernethy (Abernethy parish)

M D King

Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead

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

Newmill Cottages (Auchtergaven parish)

Flint and chert artefacts

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

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

Acc No 1994.243.1-12.

Inchtuthil (Caputh parish)

NMS

Roman ballista head

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

Daybook no: DB 1994/12.

Dunsinane Hill (Collace parish)

Medieval vessel hoard

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

Daybook no: DB 1993/24.

Easter Dundurn (Comrie parish)

M D King

Cup-marked stone

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

Comrie (Comrie parish)

Stone axe

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

Wester Dundurn (Comrie parish)

Roman coin

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

Coupar Angus Abbey (Coupar Angus parish)

Medieval finds, flint artefact

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

Acc No 1994.1863.1-9.

Drummond Hill Fort (Dull parish)

Spindle whorl/weight

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

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

Acc No 1993.1457.

TAYSIDE

Near Coshievile (Dull parish)

Necklace of agate beads

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

Sponsor: NMS.

Dunkeld House Estate (Dunkeld & Dowally parish) R Turner

17th-century tower

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

Sponsor: NTS.

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

Collared urn

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

Charlestown (Errol parish)

Stone axe

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


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

Auchtenny (Forteviot parish)

Forestry survey

Archaeological survey of Auchtenny was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of proposed forestry development. The survey area is c 2km² in extent and is located in upland terrain in the Ochill Hills. Nineteen features of archaeological interest were recorded, including field dykes, ridge and furrow remnants, remains of several rectilinear structures, a kiln, rock quarries, a mill dam and lade (site of) and the cistern or reservoir of a modern distillery (in ruins). These appear to represent rural settlement and industrial activities of the Modern or Early Modern periods exclusively, and no early medieval or prehistoric sites were identified in the field. The recorded sites are listed below.

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

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


Plains Farm (Forteviot & Arngask parishes)

Forestry survey

NO 097 100 Archaeological survey at Plains Farm was commissioned by HS and was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of proposed forestry development. The survey area is c 1.1km² in extent and is centred at NO 097 100. Six sites were recorded by the survey, including a ruined cottage and byre, a quarried drain, several rock quarries, a group of embanked dykes, and a rubble spread. Plains Farm is recorded on several early maps and may well perpetuate the site of a medieval farm settlement. Few or no features survive from earlier periods in the life of the farm and the quarrying, drainage works and ruined farm cottage which are the major elements of the present survey appear to represent a vigorous period of improvement and re-organisation in the 19th century.

List of Sites Recorded

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

Sponsor: HS 

Garth Estate (3) (Fortingall parish) Kaledon Naddair, B Mair, Rock carvings S Willett, N McLardy

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

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

Lagariasgair Cottages, Annat (Fortingall parish) M D King

Stone axe

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

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

Tom Buidhe (Fortingall parish)

Hill fort

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Newton (Fowls Wester parish)

Spindle whorl

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

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

Ben Lawers Centre Nature Trail (Kenmore parish)

Shieling remains

D MacInnes

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

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

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

Sponsor: NTS.

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

B Andrian

Logboat

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

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

Sponsor: Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology.

Riverside Inn, Bridgend (Kinnoull parish)

D Hall (SUAT)

Watching brief

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

Sponsor: SUAT Ltd.

Lochleven Mills (Kinross parish)

M D King

Post-medieval pot

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

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

Kinross House Gardens (Kinross parish)

A Cox (SUAT)

Assessment: walled garden

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

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

Sponsor: Children's Hospice Association Scotland.

North Pitcarmick (Kirkmichael parish)

J C Barrett, J M Downes

Pitcarmick-type building

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

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

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

TAYSIDE

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

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

Pittensorn Farm (Little Dunkeld parish)

M D King

Pictish stone fragment (see Fig 35)

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

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

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

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



Fig 35. Pittensorn Pictish stone fragment.

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

Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, flint

NMS

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

Sponsor: NMS.

Rock Carvings (Logierait parish)

Kaledon Naddair

Cultullich, Brae of (2b)

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

Cultullich, Brae of (6)

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

Cultullich, Brae of (7)

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

Cultullich, Brae of (8)

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

Cultullich, Brae of (9)

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

Dun-Dabhaich > Dundavie (2)

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

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

Garadh Dubh (Muthill parish)

T M Allan

Highland Front Roman road survey

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

Machany Water (Muthill parish)

Highland Front Roman road survey

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

Strageath (Muthill parish)

Highland Front Roman road survey

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

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

Milnathort (Orwell parish)
Flints

M D King

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

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

Fechney Inch (Perth parish)

Roman coin

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

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

60 George Street, Perth (Perth parish)

Worked stone slab

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

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

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

141 High Street, Perth (Perth parish)

Hammermen plaque

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

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

11–17 Skinnergate, Perth (Perth parish)

A Cox (SUAT)

Watching brief

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

Sponsor: New Fairfield Estate Company Ltd.

77 George Street, Perth (Perth parish)

R Cachart (SUAT)

Georgian architecture

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

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

Sponsor: HS 

Site of Cromwellian Citadel, Lesser South Inch, Perth

(Perth parish)

R Cachart (SUAT)

Cromwellian fortification

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

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross District Council.

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

Watching brief

D Hall (SUAT)

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

Sponsor: SUAT Ltd.

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

Grounds of Carmelite friary

J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

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

Sponsor: Wickes Properties Ltd.

TAYSIDE/ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross District Council.

East Drimmie (Ratray parish) M D King
Spindle whorl

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

Parkhill (Ratray parish)
Roman coin

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

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

Inchyra (St Madoes parish)
Roman coin hoard

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Tayside Regional Council.

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

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

Sponsor: NTS.

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

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

Glassie Farm (9)

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

Glassie Farm (8)

3 solo cups on a boulder.

Glassie Farm (10)

1 cup enclosed by 1 ring plus 11 solo cups.

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

Orkney Barrow Survey J Downes

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

Cornquoy (Holm parish)


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

Costa Hill (Birsay & Harray parish)

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

Langskaill, Tankerness (St Andrews & Deerness parish)

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

Sponsor: HS 

Stonehall Farm (Firth parish)

C Richards, R Jones

Early and late Neolithic settlements

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

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

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

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

Moan Farm (Firth parish)

C Richards, E Stuart

Bronze Age burial cist

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

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: University of Glasgow.

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

S Carter

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

List of Sites Recorded

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

Linga Fold (Sandwick parish)

J Downes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

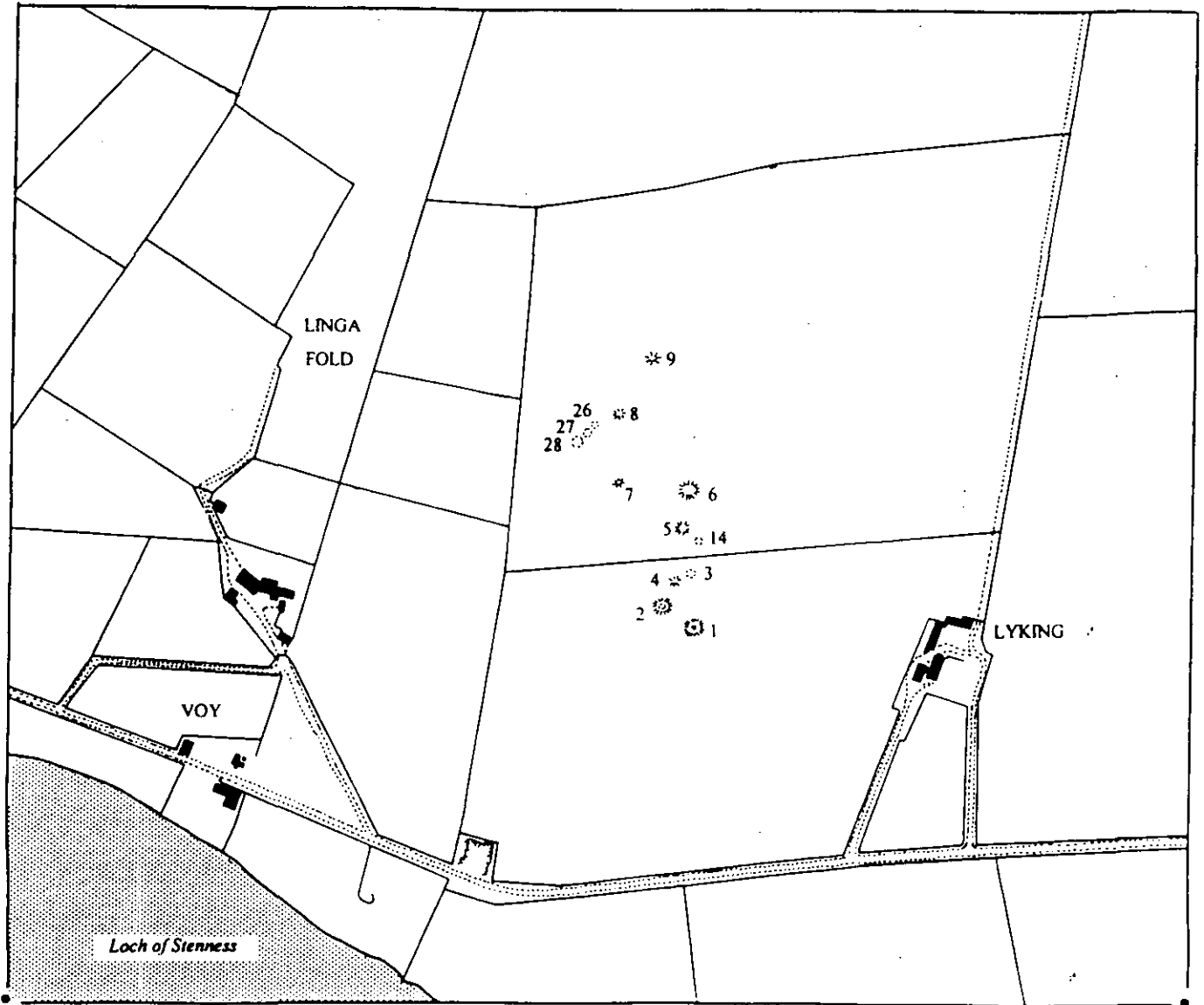



Fig 36. Linga Fold. Bronze Age burial mounds.

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: HS 

Skail Bay (Sandwick parish)

C Richards


Late Neolithic butchery site

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

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

To the E of the wall, a circular hearth overlay articulated red deer bones, including a skull with attached antlers. Few Skail knives were present in this area.

These deposits are likely to be of Neolithic date (C14 dates will be available 1994/5). The site is obviously an area for butchery primarily red deer and the manufacture of butchery tools (Skail knives), which are discarded after use. This fits into a broader picture of late Neolithic primary food preparation occurring off-site.

Sponsor: HS 

ORKNEY/SHETLAND ISLANDS AREA

Bay of Skall Midden and Undated Human Remains

(Sandwick parish) J Barrett, S King, N Murray, J Jamieson
Disturbed burial and midden

HY 230 187 Fragments of a human skull, from an adult individual (possibly male), were found eroding from the wave-cut bank SW of Skara Brae during a University of Glasgow field trip on 24 March 1994. The fragments were directly associated with a lens of midden material of variable thickness (c 10cm maximum) which was visible for c 4m in the exposed section. Both midden lens and skull lay immediately under an irregular layer of flat stones of uncertain origin. Building rubble, poor quality paving, a heavily robbed cairn, and a storm beach are all possibilities. The midden and stones were overlain by c 1m (maximum) of sterile sand and underlain by similar material which merged with the cobble beach.

The position of the skull could not be ascertained due to its fragmented state. However, the absence of associated vertebrae or other bones of the upper body suggests that – if the skull fragments represent an *in situ* inhumation – the remaining portion of the body had lay seaward and has been lost. Alternatively, the association of the skull with a single human metatarsal suggests that these remains represent disturbed secondary deposition. This interpretation is supported by their direct association with midden material and the lack of evidence of a grave cut. Faunal material recovered from immediately adjacent to the skull included bones of cattle, sheep or goats, cod and unidentified birds.

SHETLAND ISLANDS AREA

Gungstie, Noss (Bressay parish)
Early Christian – 1878 cemetery

V Turner

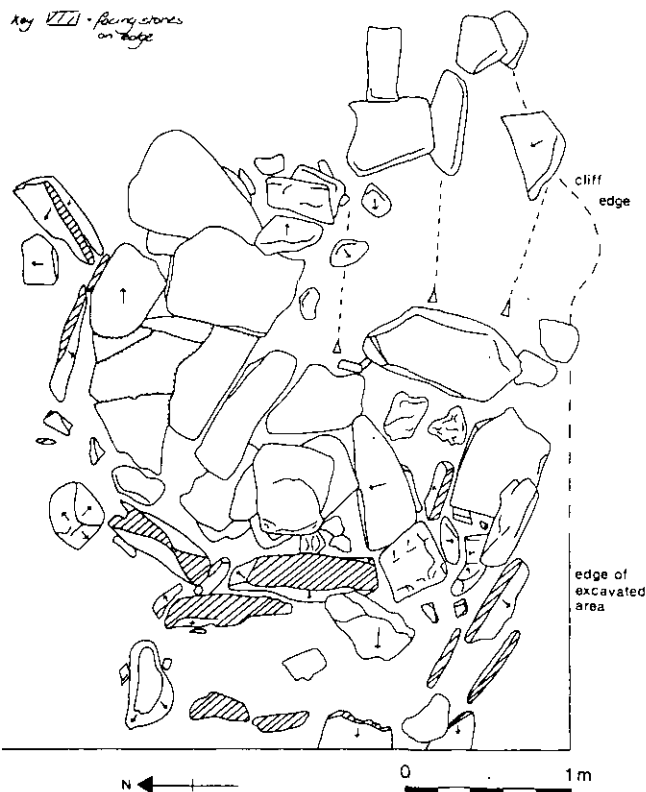


Fig 37. Plan of tower, Gungstie, Noss. Drawn by V Turner.

HU 530 409 A small trench, 10m long and up to 2m, was opened up on the top of eroding cliffs on the E side of the Gungstie peninsula (DES 1993, 105–106). The area comprised part of the scheduled

chapel and graveyard site. The intention was to remove the human remains which were beginning to erode into the sea, prior to carrying out coastal protection work below the scheduled area. The protection works were carried out in conjunction with Scottish Natural Heritage and the Scottish Conservation Volunteers.

A possible corner post from an Early Christian shrine was thought to be lying in this area: excavation verified that this was what the stone was, and sets the date of the site back to the 8th century. The corner post was found not to be lying in its original setting and no further pieces of the shrine were found within the small area opened up. A broken rune stone suggests continued use of the site during the Viking period. The area had been intensively used and reused for burial: some of the burials had been in coffins, others definitely had not been. One skeleton was found lying across what appears to be part of the foundation and facing stones of a possible round tower of a 12th-century chapel, similar in size to the one which still stands on Egilsay, Orkney. (Three such towers are known in Shetland from documentary evidence.) If the chapel shared the same orientation as that in Egilsay, the rest of it will have already fallen into the sea.

Sponsors: HS [] (coastal protection sponsored by Shetland Amenity Trust, Scottish Natural Heritage, Scottish Conservation Volunteers).

Shirva Mill, Funniquoy, Fair Isle (Dunrossness parish)

Horizontal water mill R Turner

HZ 216 719 Deposits likely to be affected by the restoration of this horizontal mill were excavated by a team of volunteers. The environs of the mill had previously been examined by J Hunter of Bradford University, and the extensive mill system had been surveyed by RCAHMS. The current excavations defined the construction pit in the burn side, and located what was felt to be a primary floor. A secondary floor surface had been constructed out of disused lower millstones, and the central area of the upper house was flanked by two crude drystone and turf sack benches. A roughly cobbled area to the side of the mill was probably for sack/creel or peat storage, and the mill was found to have been connected to Old Mill, the first of the three mills in this fragment of the system, by a narrow cobbled path.

Perhaps the most rewarding information to come from the work was the *in situ* discovery of the sole tree (on which the tirl sat) and the bolster plate (to which the sole tree was attached). The sole tree not only retained the sile plate on which the tirl revolved, but also included the joint for the lightning tree (by which the upper millstone was raised or lowered). The excavations, combined with photographs of the mill in use and disuse, produced sufficient information for the reliable reconstruction of the building in its secondary form. It is hoped also to reconstruct New Mill, and the buildings and the system as a whole will be interpreted for visitors.

Sponsors: NTS, Shetland Amenity Trust.

Jarlshof Coastal Protection (Dunrossness parish) V Turner

HU 3980 0950 A watching brief was carried out by A Fox for Shetland Amenity Trust between November 1993 and February 1994 during construction work on new sea defences. The two features in the section were fully protected and work was stopped whenever the Guardianship site was threatened by cement dust. Oil, thought to be from the Braer incident, was located just above bedrock.

A full photographic record has been deposited at the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS []

Fort Charlotte (Lerwick parish)

G Ewart


17th/18th-century artillery fort

HU 476 416 A second season of excavation and survey was completed along the seaward [eastern] battery of the fort in advance of a programme of restoration (DES 1993, 106–7). The sites of five

SHETLAND/WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

gun platforms from the fort as laid out in the 1780s, were exposed and in general they confirmed the findings of the 1993 season. The extent of surviving 18th-century masonry and associated features varied considerably over the five sites, with those lying immediately to the SE of the Magazine being heavily disturbed. It is likely that a late 19th-century gun platform was constructed in this area, removing much of the 18th-century work, and this in turn was disturbed by a 20th-century building.

As in 1993, some evidence was found of a slumped earthwork against which the 1780s masonry was cut, and which appears to date from the earliest fort, built in the 1650s. Further evidence was also found to show that the 18th-century gun platforms were in fact of wood over a slightly raked mortared masonry base.

Sponsor: HS 

Rinns of Shurdimires (Walls & Sandness parish) H Exton
Stone row

HU 217 574 A distinctive collinear setting of three rough, earth-fast stones, A, B and C, of the local gneiss is aligned almost on the meridian, with an azimuth of 355°.96 from the most southerly stone A. The site lies about 35m above ordnance datum, and the sizes of the stones are as follows: Stone A: 0.75m by 0.56m by 1.4m high, (most southerly); Stone B: 0.64m by 0.48m by 1.12m high; Stone C: 0.69m by 0.46m by 0.74m high, (most northerly). AB = 9.63m and BC = 5.52m.

From the stone A, the cliffs at Eshaness, at a distance of about 19km to the N, are precisely indicated.

This site was initially pointed out by John Georgeson.

Bordastubble (Unst parish)
Prehistoric lunar alignment

HP 578 033 Using the 4m high standing stone as backsight, a 1m high standing stone at Burragarth (HP 575 039) at a distance of 0.7km to the NNW, acts as skyline foresight for a hitherto unnoticed lunar alignment with declination 28°.629.

The stone at Burragarth has been described by Guy (*The Island of Unst* (1990), 60).

WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

Borve Site B.54 (Barra parish) K Branigan
LBA/EIA occupation site

ceNF 667 008 Site B.54, discovered in survey in 1988, is an oval mound surrounded by a kerb, and enclosed within a larger oval kerb about 70m along its axis. Sampling excavation was undertaken at the southern end of the mound to determine the nature and if possible the date of the monument.

Although the mound had been lazy-bedded and used for cultivation in modern times, a stone-walled circular hut was partially preserved under the mounds of the lazy-bedding. The hut was about 3.75m diameter internally with a wall about 1m wide. A thin occupation deposit was associated with the hut from which sherds of both thin- and thick-walled vessels were recovered together with four pieces of flint. A slab-covered drain, preserved for only about 2m of its length ran outside the hut and was probably contemporary.

The hut was found to be built immediately on top of a lower occupation deposit with which was associated a well-paved and well-worn path and an area of densely-packed cobbles. There were also traces of a substantial stone structure which had been largely destroyed (perhaps robbed for the overlying hut?). Over 200 sherds from this lower deposit were mainly from thick-walled vessels including flat-rimmed and flat-based jars thought to be on the LBA/EIA borderline.

Sponsor: University of Sheffield.

Dalmore (Barvas parish) M R Curtis, G R Curtis, B Ponting
Stone structures – further artefacts

NB 214 451 As a result of recent erosion by the Allt Garbh, at the site of the prehistoric settlement excavated in 1979–82 (e.g. *DES* 1983, 38) the following finds have been recovered: part of a broken saddle quern, 36cm by 25cm by 12cm, the worn hollow being 4cm deep, in a 1.5m length of coursed walling in the burn bed; 2 hammerstones, pot boilers, quartz core, and a pink quartz core associated with the wall; also 6 quartz flakes, pottery 12cm long with horizontal wavy grooved pattern, antler, animal bone, shell, and stone.

Sponsor: Outer Hebrides Archaeology.

Allt Loch Nan Eang (Harris parish) J Terry, S Hothersall

NB 204 077 Fieldwalking within an area to the W of Loch Seaforth revealed two sites of interest located along the banks of the Allt Loch Nan Eang.

Site 1 comprised a small stone structure – probably the remains of a shieling – built on a knoll and measuring approximately 4.9m by 3.7m over drystone rubble walls. At one end of its interior was a possible bed platform.

Site 2 sat on what appeared to be a low, natural mound and included a single-skin drystone wall enclosing three sides of a rectangle, slightly sunken and measuring 3.7m by 2.0m. To its W was a roughly circular, hollow mound of boulders; perhaps the remains of a kiln although it seems unlikely that grain had been grown in the vicinity. The remains of another possible shieling, circular in shape and 4m in external diameter, stood nearby. Beyond it stood a length of walling, incorporating some very large stones, which ran 5m towards the stream and extended along its edge.

Sponsor: RMC Roadstone Products Limited.

St Kilda (Harris parish) A Morrison, T Pollard, J Huntley
An Lag Bho'n Tuath

The archaeological work in 1994 was concentrated in this area (see *DES* 1993, 109). It had been previously noted that around and occasionally under the four more recent drystone built enclosures in the corrie there was a series of low ridges and banks. In 1993 a platform-like feature, c. 14m to 15m long (AL1), lying just outside Enclosure 1 to the SSE (NF 1038 9953) and with its northern end located beneath or just inside the enclosure wall, was excavated to discover whether it was a natural feature and, if not, what its function might have been. Excavation and soil sampling suggested more an artificial bed of earth, possibly used for some type of cultivation. This season, some of the more rectangular turf-covered features inside Enclosure 2 (AL4 a, b, c) were investigated. These proved to have a considerable depth of soil, unlike the areas on the western sides of the corrie where the 'boat shapes' and cairns are located and where there is very little soil cover. These features within Enclosure 2 showed no trace of stone in their structure, and the rectangular appearance shown on the surface appears simply to be, again like AL1, a raised soil 'lip' running around the edge of each platform or bed of soil; the soil profiles also show undoubted tip lines. Pollen and soil analysis, together with the recovery of a large rim sherd of black ware pottery from another of the earthen platforms (AL4c; inside Enclosure 2), well below the surface, during this year's excavations, would appear to confirm the human association. A preliminary examination of the sherd suggests similarities with pottery from the excavations of a black house along the Village Street.

The excavation of the pair of stone settings (AL2a, b, NF 1020 9950) was completed. These 'boat shape' features were seen in 1993 to represent the central settings of sub-circular cairns. The sites had a shallow covering of grass, sphagnum, heather and peaty soil and the two settings appeared to be joined by the stone 'platform' which surrounds them. The 1994 season showed that the sites were more complex than had been previously realised, with traces of pits

WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

and cuts, first noted in 1993 in the central area of the larger of the two settings, appearing to run beneath the stone settings and 'platform' material in the old land surface. The form of the settings would suggest perhaps burial or some ritual connected with it, but the highly acidic nature of the thin soil derived from the granophyre geology and the constant flooding of the site makes it unlikely that any organic remains would survive.

Sponsor: NTS.

Clash na Bearnaich (Harris parish)

A Fleming

Stone quarries and stone working areas

NF 097 988 Observation of extensive quarries in dolerite bluffs especially N of central 'chimney' with working debris on scree below, in part covered by soil and vegetation. Individual outcrops along the contour further N have been worked and stone-working debris and rough-outs found. Evidently the source of the numerous broken stone implements, to be found in walls and cleits in Village Bay area to E.

Laimhrig Mhor, Leverburgh (Harris parish)

M R Curtis,

Cup-marked bedrock

G R Curtis

NG 0155 8603 There are 24 definite cups (and possibly as many as 32 cups) measuring from 6cm to 19cm diameter and from 2cm to 9.5cm deep (carved or ground into rock). They are distributed over an area 6m long by 2m wide, along a shoulder of rock just below high water mark. The location is on the NE side of the old sheltered anchorage, SE of Leverburgh pier, known as Laimhrig Mhor.

They were drawn to our attention by Mr Norman MacLeod of Leverburgh.

Abhainn a' Ghlinne (Scoraiclett), Kyles Scalpay (Harris parish)

Stone structures

NG 226 995 There is an oval mound, about 9m long and 5m wide, formed mainly of large stones or small boulders, possibly a prehistoric burial cairn.

The top has been denuded and surmounted by a rectangular setting (internally 3.4m by 1.9m) of stones forming the base of four walls, possibly 1.5m thick. The centre is lower than these walls.

Within 30m there are the ruins of: (A) a small 'shieling' 2.6m by 1.9m internally; (B) three 'cells', (1) the first course of a 'cell' 1m to 2m diameter, (2) a contiguous cell 1.4m diameter, (3) a 'cell' 2.5m across adjacent to two large boulders; (C) a possible platform area (or base of cairn?) 6m across with at least five boulders including the above boulders but otherwise robbed; and, across the burn, (D) a small 'shieling' 2.4m by 1.7m internally; and adjacent to it, (E) a rough stone structure 1.9m by 1.6m internally with three boulders at the corners.

These are all located close to the burn at the upper end of the floor of a glen. There are no peat cuttings anywhere in the vicinity.

This site was brought to our attention by Mr Simon Fraser of Callanish.

Rubh' an Tighe, Aline, Loch Seaforth (Lochs parish)

Prehistoric burial cairn

NB 2047 1215 There is a cairn, about 17m long, of stones up to about 0.4m long. Most of the SSE half is intact. It is about 2m high, built on a rocky outcrop, and slopes down to an irregular base of larger stones and rock, some of which is being eroded by high tides. On top of the NNW half are the remains of a building of blackhouse type, 9.1m long partly set into the cairn.

The structure is on a small rocky promontory, Rubh' an Tighe, barely large enough for it, about 1km ENE of Aline Lodge.

About 160m ENE there is a similar cairn of stones just above high water level. Sea erosion is occurring at the toe of the structure. On top there are the remains of a building of blackhouse type with adjacent storehouse.

About 30m further ENE there are the remains of a stone structure, 5.5m by 2.3m internally, with walls 1.4m thick and over 1m high on the outside. The NNW end is rounded. The seaward end has been destroyed by high tides.

Achmore Stone Circle (Lochs parish)

Fallen standing stone

NB 317 292 One more stone hole (probably the last) of the circle has been exposed as a result of peat cutting. There are two stones, possibly packing stones, 50cm and 40cm long. The stone exposed in 1982 (DES 1983, 39) has subsided to an angle of 30 degrees to the horizontal despite an island of uncut peat around it.

Achmore (Lochs parish)

Stone macehead or battle axe, quartz flake and stone mound

NB 321 285 Part of a broken perforated stone macehead or battle axe was found while peat cutting. The find is 63cm long, 48cm wide and 35cm thick. It has been broken through the shaft hole and damaged in antiquity along one side. The remaining end is incomplete but appears to be pointed. The shaft hole is bi-conical and measures 1.9cm at its narrowest, and 2.4cm at its widest. The surface was polished and is now etched by immersion in peat.

It is reported to have been lying in the lowest peat, less than 5cm above the till. There were other small fragments of it seen close by but not retained. Excavation in 1994 over about 15 square metres failed to find any further fragments.

A quartz secondary flake, 29mm by 30mm and 7mm thick, was found within 10m of the macehead, by ourselves this year.

In the adjacent peat bank, some 60m E, a low stone mound, 5.5m by 4.0m across, comprising stones of assorted sizes from 10cm to 1.0m, has been exposed during the last decade. The three largest stones may have tumbled from the 'structure'. Near the centre there are two earthfast stones up to 27cm high, and many of the other interior stones appear to have voids between them.

The peat banks are on low ground, 850m SSE of Achmore stone circle (Callanish XXII).

The macehead was found by Mr Donald MacLeod of Achmore, while cutting peat two years ago, who brought it and the stone mound to our attention. The macehead is in the possession of Mr MacLeod.

Sidhean Tuath (North Uist parish)

N Fojut

Burnt mound

NF 7193 7017 This site is described by Erskine Beveridge as a possible dun. It is oval on plan, some 15m N-S by 12m and over 2m high, and stands in a boggy area, perhaps formerly the edge of a loch. Erosion by stock has revealed that the mound is composed of large quantities of small fire-cracked stones. Traces of larger stones near the base may indicate some underlying structure.

This is, so far as the contributor is aware, the first convincing burnt mound identified in the Outer Hebrides. The place-name suggests a pre-medieval date.

The Mermaid's Grave, Nunton, Benbecula (S Uist parish)

Putative grave-marker

HSLs Ltd

NF 7610 5345 A field-reconnaissance of the dunes fringing Culla Bay, undertaken by a correspondent at the request of the Keeper of Mollusca at the NMS, led to the discovery of an isolated stone within a wind-eroded hollow upon the crest of the dunes.

The possibility existed that this could mark the site of the grave of a mermaid, reportedly buried thereabouts cAD 1820-1830. Investigation was undertaken to confirm or otherwise this story for the forthcoming television series, 'Arthur C Clarke's Mysterious Universe'.

A brief examination of the stone's character did not support the hypothesis that it had been set-up as a grave-marker.

Sponsor: Granite Productions Ltd.

WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

Garenin (Uig parish)

C Burgess, J Henderson, T Rees

Deserted settlement landscape

NB 195 442 During June and July 1994 survey and excavation work was carried out around the village of Garenin. Situated on the coast to the NE of Carloway, Garenin consists of around 25 crofts of which 18 are occupied. The study had three main aims:

1. To prepare detailed survey drawings of the seven abandoned 19th/20th-century black houses at the W end of the village prior to redevelopment of the village as an educational centre.
2. To carry out excavations within four of the abandoned black houses (Buildings 3c and f, Building 4 and Building 5b) to aid in the reconstruction of these buildings.
3. To carry out field survey in the surrounding area to help put the village into its archaeological context (an area of approximately 1,500 ha, delineated by the grazing lands of the village and including all of the immediate crofting land within the village). The results of this survey are too extensive to list here.

A report containing all survey drawings, descriptions of the excavations and full details of the field survey results will be lodged with the NMRS and with the Garenin Trust for whom the work was done. It is hoped that a further season of survey and excavation can be completed during 1995.

Sponsors: Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, The Garenin Trust and RCAHMS.

Cnoc an Tursa (Uig parish)

G M Coles, T Rees

Excavation

NB 213 329 The site lies immediately to the S of the Callanish I stone circle and on the same broad ridge. Expansion of the trial trench opened in 1993 (DES 1993, 110–11) appears to confirm that the site represents a southern extension of the Callanish I site and is probably broadly contemporaneous with it.

A 10m by 20m trench was opened and excavated to the underlying till. Features present in the subsoil and cut into the till were concentrated in the area immediately adjacent to the c2m high rock wall of the *roche moutonnée* which forms the southern boundary of the site. Prehistoric activity appears to have been focused on a vertical fissure in this rock face.

The fissure contained a complex sequence of deposits. The upper part of the fissure was sealed with an evidently modern layer of organic silt containing sub-angular stones and bottle glass together with what appeared to be modern 'new age' offerings. This sealed several archaeologically sterile layers of coarse angular sands alternating with fine organic rich silts, possibly turf lines. Below these coarse sands and silts were a number of heart-like packings of flat stones set upon one another in a black charcoal-rich matrix. The dark matrix extended slightly beyond the fissure itself and overlay the edge of the fill of a c2m diameter pit immediately in front of the fissure. This pit was haphazardly packed with possibly re-deposited till.

The fill and edges of this pit feature were counter-cut by several pits and shallow scoops, previously noted in 1993, and which contained worked flint and pottery fragments of indeterminate type. The stratigraphic relationship suggests that the excavation of the large pit and its deliberate backfilling took place in antiquity. The location of the fissure and the pit on a direct alignment with the southern standing stone row of Callanish I may indicate that these features are contemporary.


Approximately 10m from the rock face and also on the alignment of the southern standing stone row was a large flat bottomed pit. This feature (part excavated in 1993) is thought on the basis of the presence of 'packing stones' and an irregular edge indicating removal damage to represent a previously unknown addition to this standing stone row. This stone is not indicated on any known historic plan or illustration of Callanish I.

In 1993 a setting of four post-sockets in a shallow arc was noted

immediately to the S of this pit, further possible post sockets were noted in 1994 but no convincing structure plan was evident.

The western boundary of the site appears to be marked by a shallow ditch-like feature extending 3m N from the western end of the rock face. This feature was part exposed in 1993 and closer examination during 1994 has revealed that the apparent 'ditch' is composed of multiple counter-cutting post settings, sockets (with packing stones) and shallow scoops following the same alignment. At least two and possibly more phases of post replacement are indicated.

Pottery fragments of indeterminate type and worked stone were present in many of these features and they appear to mark some form of post built 'wing wall' or screen along the eastern boundary of the central focus of the site. It is not known if these features are paralleled by a similar series to the W since this area has yet to be excavated and geophysical survey has so far proved ineffectual.

Sponsors: University of Edinburgh, HS 

Callanish Environs Survey (Uig parish) G M Coles, C Burgess, Field survey, trial excavation and underwater survey J Henderson


NB 250 330 (centred) The second phase of the program of field survey and trial excavation begun in 1993 involved the investigation of the Callanish township grazings. A 4km wide strip of land extending from the Callanish township nearly 10km inland to the boundary of the grazings with those of the adjacent townships was fieldwalked and surveyed. This strip extended from the presently relatively fertile coastal lands near sea level up onto the blanket peat-covered 'blacklands' between 100m and 140m ASL. The survey revealed a hitherto unknown complexity and density of settlement evidence in the interior of this part of Lewis.

Several sites with pre-peat growth utilisation of the interior were noted with apparent field banks and walls extending under the peat in several places. Later phases of prehistoric occupation were suggested by a number of possible unenclosed hut platforms, several of which have been re-used by more recent shielings.

A number of complex sites of conjoined sub-rectangular structures utilising natural peninsulas extending into lochs were recorded and may reflect Medieval settlement. Shielings of relatively recent age were common, but in many cases appeared to overlie earlier structures.

Trial excavations of two shielings were begun and it is intended to extend this program to establish the chronology and economy of the different settlement types recorded by this survey.

The terrestrial field survey was complemented by the reconnaissance survey of all the lochs within the fieldwalked area. This involved the systematic underwater examination of over 20 lochs and larger lochans to establish the presence of submerged archaeological sites. Particular attention was paid to a large number of potential crannog sites where detailed underwater surveys were carried out. Trial terrestrial excavations were also undertaken on two potential utilised natural islands. Almost all lochs contained some submerged or partially submerged features, the majority appear to reflect relatively modern activities such as fishing stances, however a number of well-built broad causeways to apparently natural islands were noted and these will form the focus for future research.

Sponsors: University of Edinburgh, HS 

Cnip Headland, Isle of Lewis (Uig parish)

CFA

Viking Age graves; miscellaneous eroding features

NB 099 364 In August 1994 two further Viking Age graves were excavated beside the three adult burials recorded in 1992 (see DES 1992, 83). Further erosion within a deflation hollow on the SE slopes of Cnip headland had revealed human bones in an eroding sand face less than 1m W of the 1992 excavations. A bone pin, two amber beads and a small quantity of human bone were recovered by a representative of HS during an initial site inspection.

WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

Subsequent excavation revealed a substantially eroded grave, comprising a rounded scoop filled by light brown sand, and containing an infant orientated NW–SE. Only the skull and upper left torso of the skeleton were preserved *in situ*. A single amber bead was recovered from beneath the jaw, suggesting that it had formed part of a necklace.

During cleaning of areas of exposed ground surface contemporary with the Viking Age cemetery a second grave was located adjacent to that detailed above. Upon excavation, it contained an undisturbed flexed neonate inhumation orientated approximately E–W. A small lump of iron, as yet unidentified, was located beneath the rear of the skull. The burial lay within a rounded scoop measuring 0.66m E–W by 0.48m by up to 0.20m deep and containing a light brown sand fill. As with the other burial, no surface marking of the grave was evident.


Cleaning of exposed areas of ground surface on a terrace up to 3.8m wide revealed no evidence for further graves within c 9m SW and c 6m NE of the excavated grave group. The burials excavated in 1992 and 1994 therefore appear to have formed a discrete cluster, possibly reflecting familial or kinship relationships. The grave group lay on a level patch of ground, and it is likely that the graves were deliberately sited on a terrace on the hillside. No evidence for any formal boundary to the cluster of graves was identified.

Three other eroding features were examined during fieldwork. A cluster of stones c 1.5m across, located c 1m N of a multi-phase Bronze Age cairn excavated by J Close-Brooks in 1976 and 1978, had been identified as a possible cist roof. No structure was revealed within the stones: two pits at least 1m in diameter were partly revealed in the trench immediately to the E of this. The stones lay on a Bronze Age cultivated soil previously identified by Close-Brooks, indicating that the features were broadly contemporary with the adjacent cairn.

A disturbed cobble hearth was identified c 15m NE of the cairn. An irregular patch of dark grey sand lay adjacent to the hearth. Two iron objects, possibly tacks or rivets, a lump of iron slag, and several lumps of charcoal were recovered from this deposit.

Approximately 40m SW of the Viking Age grave group an alignment of four stones orientated N–S, exposed within an erosion face over 1m high, was investigated. The stones lay within a layer of pale yellow sand immediately beneath the present turf horizon; the stones overlay a sequence of sand deposits. The date and function of the feature is unclear. A fifth stone, possibly part of a slumped upper course, partly overlay one of the stones, but no deposits abutted the stone alignment.

Fuller report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

Traigh Bosta, Great Bernera (Uig parish) M R Curtis, G R Curtis
Sites of settlements – further finds

NB 1373 4010 As a result of further coastal erosion at the walled structures of the settlement (*DES* 1993, 110), the following finds have been recovered: broken red hammerstone, broken quartz hammerstone, broken pot boiler, quartz flake, pottery sherds, animal bone, shell, and stone.

Also, near the E end of the beach (NB 1378 4023): 2 hammerstones, pot boiler, 2 quartz cores, and pottery rim with stab-marked pattern.

Sponsor: Outer Hebrides Archaeology.

Keava Island, East Loch Roag (Uig parish)

Prehistoric burial cairn

NB 1999 3520 There is a burial cairn about 18m long in a N–S direction, 14m wide and 2.5m high. The original structure incorporates a rock outcrop which protrudes from the SE and SW corners of the mound. It is built largely with stones up to 1m long. The E side meets the present rocky shore, the S edge touches a shingle storm

beach, and the W side goes under 0.5m peat deposits. There is no evidence of orthostats or roof slabs, but the height is sufficient to incorporate a chamber.

The top of the mound has been disturbed by being levelled and having a sub-rectangular setting of stones built on it. This setting is about 8m long (N–S) and 6m wide. On the W and N the edge is only a single row of stones but on the E side it thickens to a low wall 1.5m thick, the inner face having three courses of slabby stones. There is the suggestion of a right-angled corner to the interior on the SE and of a doorway on the NE. The mound is located on a very small promontory of land at the NE corner of the island, and is now reached by the highest tides.

This site was brought to our attention by Mr J Crawford of Garynahine.

Druim na H-aon Chloich, Garynahine (Uig parish)

Possible prehistoric stone setting

NB 2363 3192 A sub-circular stone setting about 6m across, partially covered by turf but at least 12 are visible, the largest being about 60cm by 35cm and protruding 20cm. To the SW they seem to be in a single layer laid on bedrock and to the NE there may be more than one layer where they are in deeper turf with rabbit holes. They appear to form a flat platform without a raised edge or kerb.

The setting is located in the S top of a hillock or ridge less than 150m NW of the road junction at Garynahine, and 100m SW of Callanish XVII, the fallen stone of the same name.

There is no local tradition of this setting. It seems to be earlier than any historic agricultural activities.

Beannan Beag, Tolsta Chaolais (Uig parish)

Stone setting

NB 2077 3751 A small rectangular stone setting (2m by 2.5m) with a central stone, 0.5m by 0.5m and 0.6m high is located on a small raised area which appears to be bounded by a stone or boulder at each of the four corners. The mound on which these stand may be about 4m by 5m across and extends under the surrounding peat, part of which has been cut and abandoned a long time ago.

It is located on a rocky ridge about 50m E of the main A858 road and about 150m N of the junction of the side road to Tolsta Chaolais. There is no local knowledge about this setting. The site was brought to our attention by Mr Ian Law of Tolsta Chaolais.

Aird Skapraid (Uig parish)

Stone structure

NB 270 272 There is a pear-shaped structure of stone walling, measuring internally 6.25m by 2.75m, built with stones and boulders up to 1m wide and 1m high, which form the internal faces. The boulders, on the E and S sides, are carefully aligned, and the stones on the N side are carefully built in 'boulder and chips' fashion. There is part of a cross wall separating the upper, narrower area from the lower, wider area.

It is located at the foot of the small cliff at the NW side of Aird Skapraid, filling the space between the cliff and a low rock ridge.

A stone structure, either an old shieling or a beehive hut, filled with loose tumble stones, stands immediately to the E, with another one 10m further E.

On the facing hill slope to the NW there are the remains of: (A) a rectangular stone-walled building, 8m long inside, with outlying walls; (B) a shieling, 3m by 2m inside; (C) a setting of boulders; and further E, (D) a setting of stones, 2.5m by 2m inside; (E) a setting of boulders, 3m by 2m inside; and (F) a probable shieling, 2.5m by 2m inside.

This site was drawn to our attention by Mr Jim Crawford of Garynahine.

WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

Aird Skapraid (Uig parish)

Possible burial cairn

NB 270 273 There is a small old and denuded cairn, with ten small earthfast stones set on end in an oval measuring 0.8m by 1.2m internally. Inside, the grass surface is concave, and outside it is surrounded by further earthfast stones making a low mound with an outside diameter of 2.5m. It is located on the western summit of the hill 200m NNW of Aird Skapraid.

Aird Callanish (Uig parish)

?Prehistoric mound

NB 2093 3385 There is a low mound with a turf-covered flat top about 3m across comprising stones surrounded by some bare sloping rock surfaces. At the centre there is one earthfast stone, 0.5m long, 0.4m wide and 0.3m high, and one loose stone.

It is located on the E shoulder near the N end of the ridge of Aird Callanish. Attention is drawn to this mound because it is thought to be an outlying horizon marker connected with the Standing Stones of Callanish (Site I).

Loch na Muilne, Loch Risay, Great Bernera (Uig parish)

Stone setting

NB 1670 3692 There is a setting of four stones up to 1.0m by 0.15m on plan, their heights being 1.55m, 0.65m, 1.20m and 1.10m in order from N to S. They are set in a curve 7m long, with almost equal spacings between them of 1.83m. They are located in a slight hollow below a crag and above the W shore at the N end of Loch na Muilne.

The setting has been superceded by very old feannags which have made banks on either side of it and a ditch through it. If the setting was originally circular, the missing stones may have been

incorporated in the Mill, about 100m away at the outlet of Loch na Muilne (NB 1673 3703).

The site was drawn to our attention by Mr J Crawford of Garynahine.

Breasclate Village (Uig parish)

Possible quern stone or font

NB 2158 3532 A loose stone, ground or worn into a deep oval hollow, was found amongst rubble associated with a wall or structure whose foundations appear to be on firm ground below the peat.

The stone is 45cm by 37cm across and 33cm high. It has a hollow in it 26cm by 24cm across and 22cm deep from the highest part of the rim, a small part of which is broken off. It is only 3cm deep from the lowest part of the rim.

It was found in Breasclate village, close to the N side of the road which runs from the pier to Stornoway. According to an elder resident the area was known as Cnoc an Teampull.

The discovery was made by the digger driver while widening the cutting at the bend in the road. The stone is in the possession of the driver, Mr Neil MacDonald of Bayble, who brought the find to our attention. He considers it to have been a font.

Loch na Berie (Uig parish) D W Harding, S Gilmour, J Henderson Broch and post-broch settlement (Fig 38)

NB 103 351 A further season's excavation in July and August 1994, revealed more detail of the post-broch, pre-Pictish occupation which had been exposed in 1993 (DES 1993, 110-11) within the area defined by the inner broch wall, and which was characterised by cellular construction and corbelled roofing of a series of small, but conjoined or closely-related units.

The principal unit, provisionally described as a 'shamrock' on

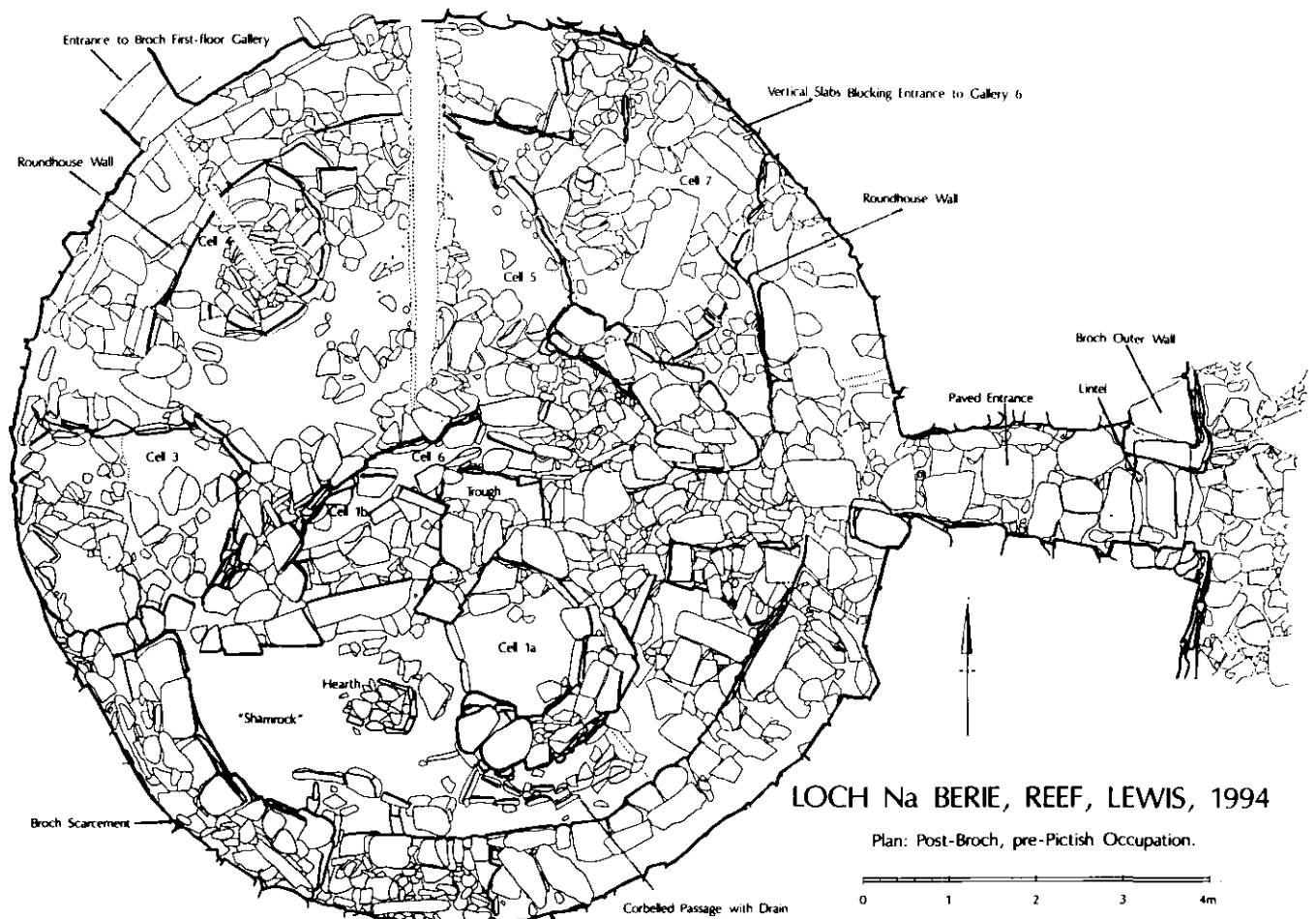


Fig 38. Loch na Berie. Plan: Post-broch, pre-Pictish occupation.

WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

analogy with the Pictish-period building at Gurness, appears to have comprised two conjoined cells (1a and 1b) facing SW into an open court, the SW side of which, adjacent to the former broch scarcerment, appears to have been at least partially roofed. Access to this structure from the main entrance, which followed the line of the original broch entrance to the E, was by means of a paved passage around the inner edge of the broch wall on its SE circuit. This passage had supported a corbelled roof, and had a narrow central drain along part of its length. These buildings displayed several phases of structural modification, as was indicated by refacing of walls, re-surfacing of paving and rebuilding of hearths. In one of the more significant of these, a projecting pier (previously believed to be the projecting pier of a wheelhouse, but now seen as a similar structural element to the projecting wall between Cell 1a and Cell 1b) was inserted adjacent to the main entrance on its southern side, overlying the passage paving (which it therefore cannot pre-date), and effectively blocking access to the 'shamrock' from this direction. The re-modelled passage, with its central drain likewise re-built, thus resembles in this secondary phase a souterrain leading away from the 'shamrock'. The previous identification of the projecting pier and the passage wall in the SE quadrant as part of an earlier wheelhouse is now plainly wrong, though this need not discredit the existence of an earlier roundhouse, based upon evidence from a lower level around the northern sector of the interior of the broch.

Cells 1a and 1b themselves now appear to represent the re-building of an earlier, larger unit of which the element designated Cell 6 was partially exposed in 1994. The NE sector of this structure has yet to be defined clearly, and may indeed have been destroyed in the re-modelling of the souterrain-passage, as a result of which a more direct means of access appears to have been created into the interior. A striking feature of Cell 6, however, is a rectangular trough defined by edge-set stones, the floor of which comprised a baked clay surface decorated with finger-stroked hatched squares, in

a manner resembling floor-tiles. It is hoped to expose the full extent of this feature in 1995.

The northern half of the interior was occupied by several further cellular structures. Cell 4 had been exposed in 1994, and this area will certainly require further clarification in 1995. In the NE quadrant the presumed smaller roundhouse wall from 1994 can now be seen to be integral to the network of cells in this sector, provisionally designated Cells 5 and 7. Cell 7 evidently extended beyond the projected line of the underlying roundhouse wall to terminate by the inner broch wall, where a series of sizeable slabs, set vertically, included three which blocked the entrance from the broch interior into its Gallery 6. In fact, it seems probable that the underlying roundhouse wall itself was interrupted at this point to allow access through this entrance into the broch gallery. If this transpires to be the case, the earlier assumption that the broch galleries would have survived uncontaminated by later occupation (based upon the fact that all but one of the galleries retained their capstones intact) could prove to be premature.

Excavation of the main entrance has revealed a succession of paved surfaces, the accumulation of which occasioned the need to raise the original broch lintel, until in the final Pictish-period phases it was itself incorporated among the paving slabs of the open entrance passage. These successive levels of paving offer the prospect of a sequence of sealed deposits reflecting the successive phases of occupation.

Finds from the 1994 excavations were more numerous than from previous seasons, and included numerous hammer-stones, polishing-stones, counters, strike-a-light, spindle-whorls, bone and bronze pins, cut antler, an amber bead, a fragment of clay mould and evidence for ?bronze-working, as well as quantities of pottery. The last included a small fragment of a Samian ware platter, sealed between the two levels of paving of the souterrain-passage.

Sponsor: Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.

NATIONAL SURVEYS

The CSA's Churches Committee is continuing to manage the Inventory of Scottish Church Heritage. This database provides an initial set of information for Christian sites in Scotland, from early Christian stone crosses to Quaker meeting houses of today. 1994 saw the extension of the availability of this Inventory -- it can be consulted in the NMRS at the RCAHMS in Edinburgh or, by appointment, at the CSA offices within the NMS. It is also accessible by appointment at the Scottish Civic Trust HQ in Glasgow and the Hunter Foundation Library at Restenneth.

The Committee's current aim is to raise funds to ensure that the network of fieldworkers working on the Inventory, currently covering c 40% of the parishes in Scotland, is extended over the whole country. It is also intended that those volunteers who have already done a considerable amount on the first level of pro-formas should be provided with training to enable them to take their studies further. There is also the associated task of in-putting the fieldworkers' reports onto the database, checking the new entries and correcting the old, which is being undertaken by a few volunteers. The Committee is determined that the Inventory should be a living database, one that will still be being added to in the new millennium. Further voluntary help would be most welcome.

Each year the Churches Committee is active in a variety of fields. Concerns about redundant churches continue to figure highly on the agenda, whilst the development of an appropriate Honorary Archaeological Advisers network to all the major denominations with historic sites in their care is also being progressed. Casework is also commented upon, with concerns about the lack of archaeological work in advance of change or development, as at Scotlandwell and Falkirk, or the state of carved stones, as seems to often be the case in Argyll & Bute, being the most frequented topics.

**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 of its immediate predecessors. For fuller details of progress and performance, readers are referred to the Royal Commission's Annual Review, *Monuments on Record 1993-4*. Keeping the public abreast of its aims and achievements in the Record and in the field is a high priority for RCAHMS, and among its publications several widely differing titles have been issued in fulfilment of this aim. The leaflet series *Recording Scotland's Heritage* has been redesigned as a fully illustrated pack comprising six separate A5 sheets, each dealing with different aspects of field and Record work together with a folder which provides a general account of the Royal Commission and its development, as well as the present operational structure. (Copies are available free on application to the Secretary, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9NX.) The publication of the second volume in the archaeological survey series, *South-east Perth: an archaeological landscape*, answers another area of need: the requirement that RCAHMS should make available the detailed results of its survey programmes of the even greater riches that have been added by that survey to the national database in the NMRS. *The Handlist of Pictish Stones*, first prepared in 1985, has been brought up to date and has been illustrated to show the range of material in NMRS; copies are available from RCAHMS price £3.50 (including p&p). In response to a request that the material covering Colonsay and Oronsay in the fifth volume of the *Inventory of Argyll* be made available as a separate publication, an extract has been prepared with revised introductory matter. The volume, some 86 pages in length, is available from RCAHMS and from the Colonsay Hotel, Isle of Colonsay, price £9.95 (not including p&p).

The past year has furnished other instances of concern for user needs. They include such regular events as the Consultative Users' Panel, which met for the second time in November 1994, and the second Crichton Lang Measured Drawing Competition, the leading prizewinners of which, with contributions of outstandingly high standard, were Kevin Leadingham, Glasgow and Colin MacInnes,

Glenurquhart, Inverness-shire. But it is perhaps in its programmes of active data- and record-collection that the RCAHMS' appreciation of external need is best seen. Perusal of the following Sectional reports will demonstrate how much of its resource is spent, either on collaboration with other heritage bodies, or in providing material for their direct use. RCAHMS is happy to be so closely associated and indeed draws considerable strength from that association.

Finally, on a sombre note, it would be impossible to close an account of the past year without registering the immense sadness and shock sustained on the death in July 1994 of Dr Ian Smith of the National Archaeological Survey Section. The fatal accident occurred on the island of Canna, while the NAS team was conducting a special survey, and where Dr Smith had contributed, as in so many areas, so valuably to the work of the Royal Commission.

ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Eastern Dumfriesshire

Survey work for this volume was completed by the detailed planning of the surviving motte-and-bailey castles in the area, and also with the Roman and native earthworks on Burnswark. The castles have been particularly rewarding, and vividly illustrate the differences in scale of some of the fortifications constructed in the Bruce lordship during the 12th century. On the one hand there are simple pudding-basin mottes, often set at strategic locations on the lines of communication, while on the other there is the massive mound constructed at the heart of the lordship at Lochmaben, possibly with traces of a huge bailey or town defence visible on the golf-course. All these sites are well known and much visited, but drawn survey has provided a series of fresh insights into the early castles of the lordship and their role in Scottish affairs. The same can be said of



Figs 39 & 40. National Archaeological Survey: Burnswark, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, fort, Roman camps and fortlet (RCAHMS).

Burnswark, where survey of the Roman fortlet on the south side of the hill has not only revealed a complex sequence of Roman earthworks, but also an overlying settlement of circular house-platforms.

Canna

This survey has been undertaken at the request of the National Trust for Scotland and is designed to complement work by Dr John Hunter of the University of Bradford. It provides the opportunity to map the archaeology of the island in its entirety and will provide basic information for further projects to explore the history of settlement and land-use in this part of the Hebrides. Although the survey was cut short this year, ground-checked aerial photographic data has now been digitised into the EDM control across the whole of the east end of the island, and it is already possible to detect the differences in the character of the field archaeology between this part of the island and the remote west end. Notable discoveries include a large burial cairn, possibly with the remains of a chamber.

Special Surveys

While Canna has been taken on as a special survey, it is a much larger project than is usually dealt with under this heading. Smaller projects include a mapping and levelling survey of the cup-and-ring markings at Auchentorlie, Greenland near Dumbarton on behalf of the National Museums of Scotland, who, together with John Dent, the Borders Regional Archaeologist, also requested a survey of a lead extraction site known as the Siller Holes near West Linton in Tweeddale District. The stimulus for this survey was provided by the remarkable waterlogged deposits of medieval date discovered when a pond was constructed in the boggy ground immediately below the mines.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Reconnaissance

The practice of aerial reconnaissance in Scotland in 1994 was both easier and more productive than in the previous year, despite the weather pattern of the early months proving to be a continuation of the unfavourable pattern of 1993. A total of 108 hours were flown (up to mid-November 1994) in 41 sorties, yielding a total of more than 1,200 sites. Conditions remained unsettled with successive waves of strong winds and showers sweeping in from the west, producing some snow, but also fairly rapid thawing; the quickly changing weather meant that survey under conditions of light snow cover was restricted to areas on the eastern side of the hills, notably in Tayside and Borders. Particular attention was directed towards recording evidence of settlement and agriculture in the higher valleys, as well as revealing details of the interior features of monuments such as the fort at Hillhouse, Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region. The weather finally ameliorated in May with the arrival of cool easterly winds which, as rarely happens in Scotland, were not accompanied by haar and poor visibility; as a result of the dry and cold nature of the air, continual dust and air pollution were virtually absent. The opportunity was taken to cover areas around Inverness, carrying out recording in support of survey by the ALS team. Unfortunately the western areas of Scotland did not benefit to the same extent from the better weather, setting a pattern that persisted throughout the summer.

The more productive areas for cropmark reconnaissance were restricted to an arc extending from the mouth of the River North Esk, through Central Fife to the eastern Borders. Within this area, there were some remarkable examples of palisaded and pit-defined monuments, appearing with considerable clarity; a pitted structure at Nether Kelly in Angus District, Tayside Region, may be interpreted as a mortuary enclosure, and what might be identified as

a cursiform structure was noted near the Cleaven Dyke. Of particular interest during the summer months was the further extension of the series of pit-alignments around the Lammernmuirs; a succession of linear features, pit-alignments and segmented ditches was traced from north of Preston, Berwickshire District, for a distance (with some gaps) of more than seven kilometres eastwards towards Reston. For much of its length the feature consisted of two roughly parallel lines, forming a trackway or double boundary with other linear features set at right angles. There are similarities to the much less extensive series of pit-alignments to the north-west of Ayton, further south in Berwickshire, recorded mainly in 1989, the last occasion when this area was particularly productive.

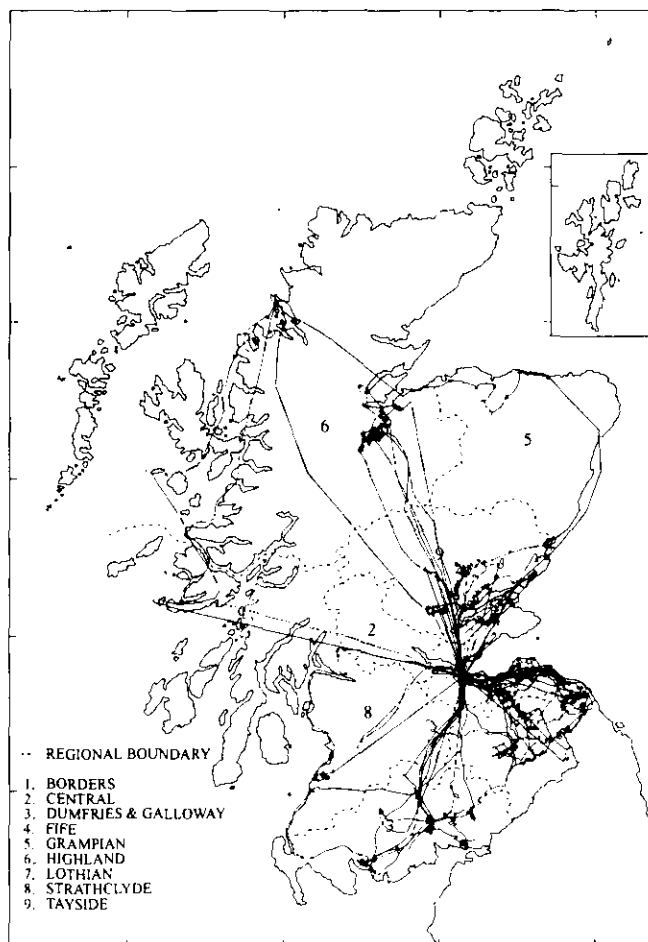


Fig 41. Aerial Photographic Survey: Raw plot of flight traces January – November 1994 produced from Global Positioning System survey data (RCAHMS).

Sponsored Flying

Reconnaissance by sponsored fliers, totalling 27 hours in the air (up to mid-November) took place in Shetland, Highland, Strathclyde and Fife and again, most successfully, in Grampian Region. Although poor cropmark conditions, especially in the west of Scotland, prevented any major discoveries, recording of upstanding sites formed a useful part of the programme.

AFFORESTABLE LAND SURVEY

The first part of this summary report gives a brief outline, Region by Region, of RCAHMS work relating to strategic survey of selected areas of Scotland likely to be at risk from afforestation, and this is followed by a list of future areas of work. Finally, there is a short account of one of the discoveries made during the course of the Craigievar survey.



Fig 42. Aerial Photographic Survey: Hillhouse, Berwickshire District, Borders Region, the interior of the fort (RCAHMS) (C25499).



Fig 43. Aerial Photographic Survey: Multivallate fort, West Mains, East Lothian District, Lothian Region (RCAHMS).

Survey Areas

Borders

Southdean: a report on the work undertaken in 1992-3 was published in the summer of 1994 and copies are available from the Royal Commission (£3.50 including p&p).

Central

Braes of Doune: a report on the work undertaken in 1993 was published in the autumn of 1994 and copies are available from the Royal Commission (£3.50 including p&p).

Dumfries and Galloway

Glenshtn: a report on the work undertaken in 1992 was published in 1994 and copies are available from the Royal Commission (£3.50 including p&p).

Creetown: fieldwork has been completed in a sweep extending eastwards from Creetown to Gatehouse of Fleet, where it abuts a block of ground surveyed in 1990. Amongst the new discoveries there were cup-and-ring marked rocks, burnt mounds, and what may be a stretch of Roman road leading westwards from the fort at Gatehouse.

Grampian

Craigievar: at the suggestion of the Regional Archaeologist, a block of ground, roughly centred on Craigievar Castle, was surveyed in the early autumn of 1994. Fieldwork showed that, despite agricultural improvements in the 19th century and large-scale forestry planting in recent years, small numbers of important unrecorded monuments, and even landscapes, still survive in pockets of ground not under arable cultivation.

Mar Lodge: the results of the survey undertaken in 1993 have been deposited in the NMRS. A report on the area is being prepared for publication in 1995.

Highland

Achiltibuie: the north-western end of the Colgach peninsula was surveyed during the summer of 1994 at the suggestion of Highland

Regional Council. As well as recording the crofting and pre-crofting townships, several later prehistoric landscapes were also mapped, and among the individual monuments discovered were several burnt mounds and what may be the remains of a Norse settlement.

Inverewe: at the invitation of the National Trust for Scotland, the ALS team undertook the archaeological assessment of the Trust's estate at Inverewe as well as a detailed survey of part of the property in advance of a plan for the natural regeneration of native woodland. Of particular interest was the survey of the military camps to the north of the NTS gardens which were associated with a Second World War training area. The results of the survey have been deposited in the NMRS.

Strathclyde

Central Scotland Woodland: work has continued on the in-house assessment of the industrial and earlier landscapes of this area. During the summer fieldwork was carried out around the major industrial complex at Wilsontown, once at the forefront of Scotland's iron-working industry.

Tayside

Strathbraan: the survey of the north side of Strathbraan, between Amulree and Bimam, has been completed. Fieldwork revealed a number of well-preserved archaeological landscapes, including several settlements containing Pitcairn-type buildings, the first to be identified on the ground to the west of the River Tay.

Future Surveys

The 1995/96 field programme comprises survey work in Rogart parish (Highland), Kingussie (Highland), and Sheriffmuir (Central), while the assessment programme includes part of the Plateau of Lorn which lies to the east of Oban (Strathclyde).

South Brideswell, Settlement and Cairn

During the course of the survey of the Craigievar area a number of groups of prehistoric monuments were discovered in felled plantations. The trees in these 19th- or early 20th-century plantations had

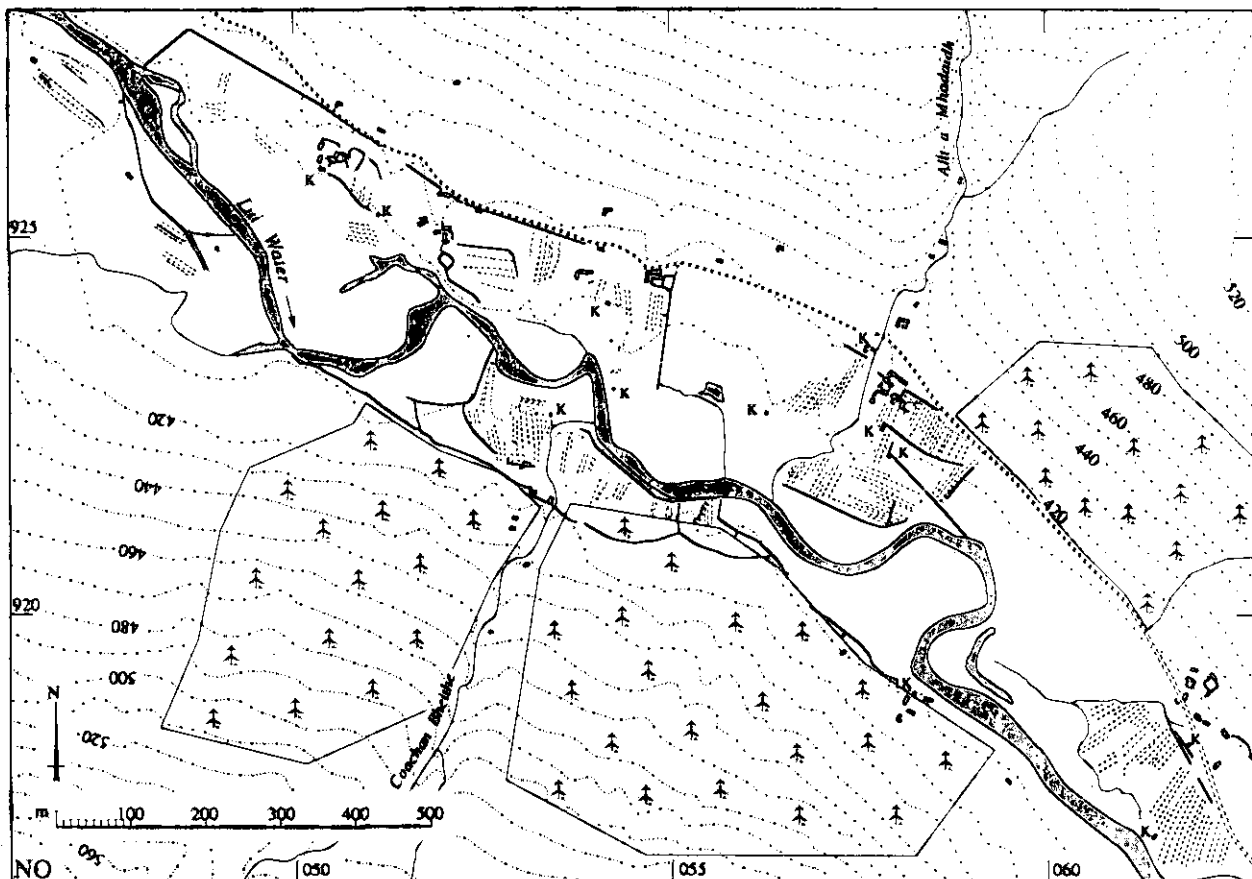


Fig 44. Afforestation Land Survey: Mar Lodge, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian; post-medieval settlement and cultivation remains in Glen Lui (RCAHMS).



Fig 45. Afforestation Land Survey: Avonhead Colliery, Monklands, Strathclyde land Woodland: aerial view of an agricultural and industrial landscape showing pits, tramways and bings, some of which overlay rig-and-furrow cultivation, and, at the top, traces of commercial peat-cutting (RCAHMS).

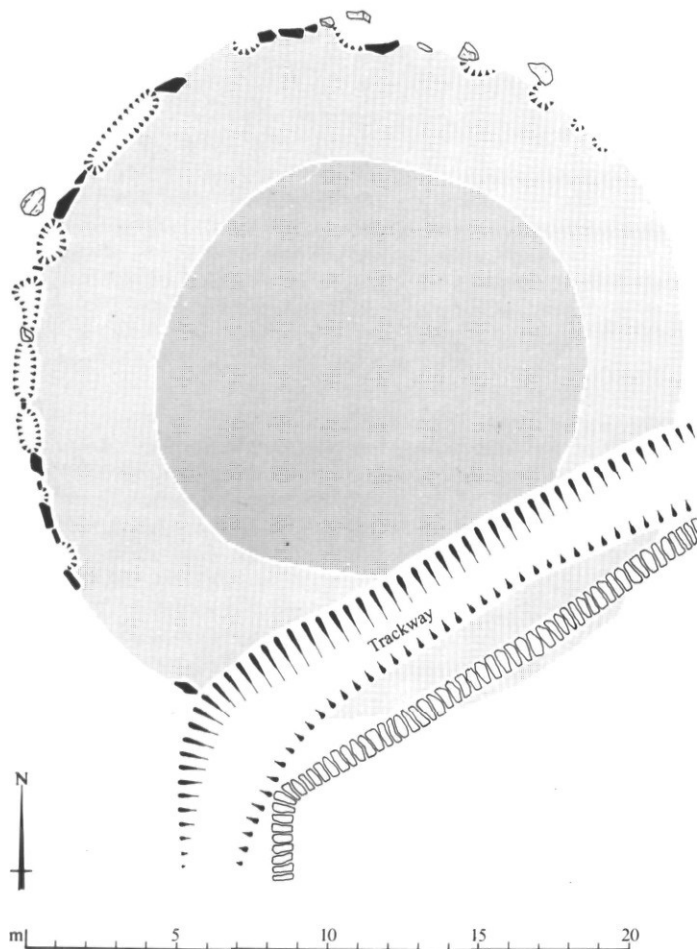


Fig 46. Afforestation Land Survey: South Brideswell, Gordon District (RCAHMS).

been planted by hand and were cleared without the use of heavy machines; as a consequence, there had been a minimum of damage caused to the archaeological remains which represent some of the best-preserved examples of early landscapes in the area.

One of these landscapes is to be found on an east-facing slope above the farm of South Brideswell (NJ 509 100). It comprises a small number of hut-circles set within a field-system consisting of banks, lynchets and clearance cairns, accompanied, at the south-east end, by the much disturbed remains of a large, two-period cairn (see Fig 46). The earlier phase is represented by what appears to have been a ring-cairn 23m in diameter; in the second phase, the ring-cairn was supplemented by a round cairn, 14m in diameter and 1m in height, which was built over the court of the earlier monument.

The structure of the cairn is unusual for this area but is in keeping with the multi-period nature of several ring-cairns excavated recently in Perth and Fife, while the survival of this group of monuments as a whole illustrates what remains to be discovered in even the most heavily exploited of landscapes.

ARCHAEOLOGY RECORD

Accessions to the Archaeology Record have been both numerous and varied, with the reports from field-work, trial excavations, watching briefs, archaeological assessments by the independent archaeological organisations representing a high percentage of the new material, reflecting also the amount of work that has been going on in Scotland in the past year.

Of particular note was the material relating to the excavations by F T Wainwright (1917-61) at Carlungie and Ardestie souterrains, Angus, which includes original notes and photographs from 1949 and 1950 (see Fig 47, p 105); the excavation archives from Rattray medieval settlement, Banff and Buchan, by J C and H K Murray, 1985-1990 and the numerous sites in Aberdeen by the Aberdeen Archaeological Unit, 1976-91.

PRINCIPAL ACCESSIONS

October 1993 – September 1994

Scotland in General

Black and white photograph of sepia drawing of James Skene of Rubislaw by unknown artist from collections of Scottish National Portrait Gallery (catalogue number PG2051). (Purchased, National Gallery of Scotland)

Black and white photographs and negatives of various grave-stones in cemeteries throughout Scotland by B Willsher, 1992–93. (Mrs B Willsher)

Thesis – 'Some Aspects of Early Medieval Burial Practice in Southern Scotland AD400–1100', submitted to the University of Glasgow for the degree of Master of Philosophy, Department of Archaeology in the Faculty of Arts, by D Etheridge, 1993. (Mr D Etheridge)

Computer discs containing the Council for Scottish Archaeology Churches Database. Also typescript 'The Inventory of Scottish Church Heritage: An Introduction', second edition, 1994. (Ms J Harden, CSA)

'Motorway to the Past – The Archaeology of South-West Scotland', video illustrating the archaeological research undertaken on the route of the M74. (Dr S Driscoll, GUARD)

Miscellaneous glass slides and negatives found at 20 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, c 1976, possibly part of a lecturing set from the 1920–30s. (Mr R Miket, Skye and Lochalsh Museum Services)

CBA cards compiled by J Hume relating to the Industrial Archaeology of Scotland. (Mr J Hume, Historic Scotland)

Black and white photographs, including William Donnelly, excavator of Dumbuck crannog; and Erskine House, exterior view and possible view of the dining room. On loan for copying. (Mr D Shackleton)

Papers relating to conferences organised by the Scottish Archaeological Forum in the 1980s. (Mr T G Cowie, National Museums of Scotland)

Black and white photographs of various upstanding archaeological sites in Scotland by H Brown, 1970–90. Purchased and gifted. (Mr H Brown)

Unedited version of Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1993. (Dr C E Batey)

Notes, sketches and photographs relating to mineral extraction sites throughout Scotland, compiled by M Spearman. (Dr M Spearman, National Museums of Scotland)

Report of secondary sources index and register of individuals and institutions involved in MOLRS, by P Clapham and R Hingley, Historic Scotland. (Mrs D M Murray)

Glass slides of various sites, monuments, finds and drawings, of sites throughout Scotland. (Dr C E Batey, Glasgow Museums)

Catalogue of aerial photographs by W S Hanson, 1990–93. (Dr W S Hanson)

Original drawings from forestry surveys at Garlogie Wood, Gordon District, Grampian Region, 1994 and Kilry, Angus District, Tayside Region, 1994 by AOC Scotland Limited. (Dr S Carter, AOC Scotland Limited)

Six photograph albums illustrating the annual excursions of the Ancient Monuments Board, from 1984–89. (Dr D J Breeze, Historic Scotland)

A5 record cards on Scottish prehistoric burial sites compiled by D B Taylor. (Mr A Zealand, McManus Galleries, Dundee)

Aerial footage (unedited) for the video 'Motorway to the Past' produced by Life's Rich Tapestry Limited, for GUARD. (Dr S Driscoll, for Life's Rich Tapestry Ltd, GUARD)

Personal papers and correspondence of Robert L Merritt, Cleveland, Ohio, relating to his work with the late Professor A Thom. (Dr N Greber, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, USA)

'Episodes in a Life. Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, 1945–6', an autobiographical account of time spent between the war and demobilisation by Kenneth A Steer, Secretary, RCAHMS (1957–78). (Dr K A Steer)

Papers relating to the research and excavations of Professor J K S St Joseph (1912–94). (Mrs D St Joseph)

Final report and draft text on the summary of the committee deliberations and the reported results of the excavations from the Scottish Field School of Archaeology 1947–72 by J Farrow, voluntary worker with the Council for Scottish Archaeology, 1994. (Ms J Harden, CSA)

Photocopies of trace maps showing available Luftwaffe aerial photographic coverage for Scotland held in the National Archives of America, 1939–42.

BORDERS REGION

Miscellaneous ink survey drawings, with photographic or dyeline copies, and negatives of various sites in Borders Region, including Hume Castle, 1987; the Heuchen, Hume, 1987; Whithaugh Park; the Glebe and Bow Butts, Hume; Harwood Knowe; and Shankend Forest; by P J Dixon, Borders Burghs Architects Project. (Dr P J Dixon)

Ettrick and Lauderdale District

Archive from trial excavation at Melrose Abbey carpark, Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region, including report, notebooks, specialist report, black and white prints and negatives, drawings and colour slides, by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1991. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Colour photographs and negatives showing cropmarkings at Meldon Bridge, neolithic enclosure, Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region, by P Corser. (Mr P Corser)

Brief notes and colour slides relating to excavations at The Haining, Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region, by J Gilbert, 1980. (Dr P J Dixon)

Roxburgh District

Archaeological survey and dyeline drawings of Harkers Hill, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, by P J Dixon, 1987. (Dr P J Dixon)

Tweeddale District

Reports, colour prints and correspondence relating to the discovery of a Late Bronze Age copper alloy bracelet and lithic material at Sandy Hill, Ingraston, Tweeddale District, Borders Region, by T G Cowie, National Museums of Scotland. (Mr T G Cowie, National Museums of Scotland)

Report and plan on a watching brief at Neidpath Castle, Tweeddale District, Borders Region, by J Lewis and A Barlow, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Five colour prints showing the tower at Castlehill, Tweeddale District, Borders Region, by Werner von Lowis of Menar, 1993. (Mr W von Lowis of Menar)

Report on excavation of barrow at Broughton Knowe, Tweeddale District, Borders Region, by J Burns, 1968. (Mrs L Linge, Historic Scotland)



Fig 47. NMRS Archaeology Record: Flooding of the excavation of the souterrain at Ardestie by F T Wainwright in 1949–50, Angus District, Tayside Region. F T Wainwright is in the water holding the ranging pole (see p 104). (RCAHMS: Courier Dundee)

CENTRAL REGION

Report (no. 171) on Caulfield's Military Way, Central, Strathclyde and Highland Regions by J A Atkinson, GUARD, 1994. (Mr J A Atkinson, GUARD)

Falkirk District

Report on the excavation of a well shaft at Kinneil House, Falkirk District, Central Region, for Historic Scotland by Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1994. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Two photograph albums of prints illustrating the excavations at Mumrills, Roman fort, Falkirk District, Central Region, 1927; miscellaneous black and white photographs of excavations at several Roman forts, including Rough Castle, West Lothian District, Lothian Region, collected by Miss M Nicol. (Mr F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland)

Notes, correspondence, negatives, and black and white prints relating to the excavations by James K Thomson at Lochlands, Roman temporary camp (NS88SE 7), Falkirk District, Central Region, 1965-6; Antonine Wall, Seabegs Place Farm, (NS87NW 3), Falkirk District, Central Region, 1968. (per Dr C E Batey, Glasgow Museums)

Miscellaneous notes, drawings, photographs and negatives relating to various scheduled ancient monuments, including: Inveravon, Antonine Wall, Falkirk District, Central Region, by E J Price, 1972-5 and A Robertson, 1967; Seabegs, Antonine Wall, Falkirk District, Central Region, 1968, 1971-2 and 1981; Howgate area, Antonine Wall, Falkirk District, Central Region, by L Keppie, 1979. (Dr R Hingley, Historic Scotland)

Stirling District

Two folios of estate plans and details relating to the Cromlix estate, Stirling District, Central Region. One contains drawing by D McLagan, 1853, the other contains three drawings by J Keir, 1765 and 1781. On loan for copying from Mr R Eden, Cromlix House. (Mr R Eden)

Report (no. 153) on the geophysical survey and trial trenching at Chapel Field, Westerton Farm, Cowie, Stirling District, Central Region, for Miller Todd and Central Region by GUARD, 1994. Report by I Banks. (Mr I Banks, GUARD)

Research report on the Blackfriars of Stirling by E R and C Page, n.d. (Mr E R Page)

Notes, map extract and offprint relating to a survey of cup-and-ring markings by MAM van Hoek in the parish of Port of Menteith, Stirling District, Central Region. (Mr MAM van Hoek)

Black and white photographs of carved stone at St Brides, Loch Lubnaig, Stirling District, Central Region, by T E Gray, 1993. (Mr T E Gray)

Notes, correspondence, negatives, and black and white prints relating to excavations and research by James K Thomson at Glenallan Cottages, dagger (NN70SE 33), Stirling District, Central Region, n.d.; Coneypark, cairn (NS79SE 169), Stirling District, Central Region, 1972; Wallstale, dun (NS79SE 48), Stirling District, Central Region, 1965-7. (per Dr C E Batey, Glasgow Museums)

Colour prints and drawings of cup-and-ring marked stones at various sites, including Menteith, Stirling District, Central Region, by K Naddair, 1994. (Mr K Naddair)

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY REGION

Annandale and Eskdale District

Report (no. 130) of an excavation of a mesolithic flint scatter at Kirkhill Farm, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, for TEXACO, by T Pollard, GUARD, 1993. (Mr T Pollard, GUARD)

Various colour slides and negatives, on loan for copying, including some illustrating excavations at Lochwood Tower, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, in 1967, 1982 and 1983, by A M T Maxwell Irving. (Mr A M T Maxwell Irving)

Report (no. 150) of an archaeological assessment of proposed sand and gravel extraction sites near Dinwoodie Mains Farm, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, carried out by GUARD, 1993. Report by K Speller. (GUARD)

Report (no. 153) on archaeological monitoring results at a sand and gravel extraction site at Hallguards, Ecclefechan, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by S Mann, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1994. (CFA)

Report (no. 154) of archaeological evaluation and watching brief at Albie Hill, Applegarthtown, Lockerbie, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by R J Strachan, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1994. (Mr R J Strachan, CFA)

Report (no. 160) of an archaeological evaluation of a cropmark enclosure at Hallguards Quarry, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by R J Strachan, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1994. (Mr R J Strachan, CFA)

Correspondence and notes relating to work or excavations at various sites, including Broomholm fort, Langholm, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1963-5. (Mr P J Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

Report (no. 140) on the geophysical survey at Fairy Knowe, near Ecclefechan and on the investigation of a linear feature near Kirtlebridge, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, for the Scottish Office Roads Project Team by GUARD, 1993. Report by D Abernethy and P Robins. (GUARD)

Nithsdale District

Report (no. 125) of archaeological fieldwork at Blairhall Burn, Amisfield, section 40 of the Southwest Scotland Pipeline Gas Interconnector Project, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by R Strachan and B Finlayson, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1993. (Ms D Nelson, CFA)

Colour photograph of a barge at Glencaple, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by C Wright, n.d. (Mr C Wright)

Three colour photographs of a barge at Glencaple, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by K McLaren, 1994. (Mr K McLaren)

Colour slides and drawings from the excavations at Gledenholm, homestead, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by Major-General J Scott Elliot, 1966. (Mrs J Brann, Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council)

Photocopied extract from 'Dowsing, One Man's Way' by J Scott Elliot, describing excavations at Gledenholm, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1966. (Mrs J Brann, Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council)

Stewartry District

Report (no. 130) of archaeological fieldwork at Chapelton, Haugh of Urr, section 24 of the South West Scotland Pipeline Gas Interconnector Project, Stewartry District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by D Alexander, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1993. (Ms D Nelson, CFA)

Report with plans of a forestry survey at Clenrie and Drumbuie, New Galloway, Stewartry District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by J Rideout and S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1993. (Dr C Lowe, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Original ink drawings relating to forestry surveys undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Limited, including Clenrie and Drumbuie, New Galloway, Stewartry District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1993. (Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Wigtown District

Video - 'The Whithorn Story', a Great Scot Production for The Whithorn Trust. Incomplete archive from the phase I excavations at Whithorn, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region by P Hill, The Whithorn Trust, 1986-91, including drawings, photographs, negatives, and colour slides. (Mrs C Wilson, Whithorn Trust)

FIFE REGION

Details of aerial photography in Fife by P J Yeoman, in 1992-3. (Ms S Govan, Fife Regional Council)

Twelve colour photographs of standing stones in Fife Region by J M Carder, 1994. (Negatives borrowed for copying) (Mr J M Carder)

Dunfermline District

Copy correspondence and transcripts from newspaper articles from 1856 relating to the discovery of cists at Tulliallan, Dunfermline District, Fife Region. (Mr T G Cowie, National Museum of Scotland)

Interim reports from excavations at Culross Palace, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, by J Lewis, D Reed and R Will, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1992 and 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Archive from a watching brief at Dunfermline Abbey, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, including colour slides, black and white photographs and negatives, and reports, by A Barlow, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Interim report on excavations at Dunfermline Lauder Technical College, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Report (no. 134) of a trial archaeological excavation of buildings and grounds at Gask, Lathalmond, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, for Fife Regional Council and Historic Scotland, carried out by GUARD, 1993. Report by R S Will. (GUARD)

Report on excavations at Culross Palace, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, in advance of harling of the west range, by Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1994. Excavation commissioned by the National Trust for Scotland. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Kincardine Crossing, Archaeological Evaluation, volume 1, report (no. 174) on impact analysis and descriptions of archaeological sites, historic buildings and designed landscapes, for Historic Scotland by GUARD, 1994. (Dr S Driscoll, GUARD)

Information sheet relating to excavations at Culross Palace, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, by R Turner, National Trust For Scotland, 1994. (Mr R Turner, National Trust for Scotland)

Kirkcaldy District

Historic Scotland administrative file relating to Balbirnie, stone circle, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region, 1968–81. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

North-east Fife District

Report (no. 101.2) on the second season of archaeological excavations at the Isle of May Priory, North-east Fife District, Fife Region, by H F James, GUARD, 1993. (GUARD)

On loan for copying. Five plans of Falkland Palace, North-east Fife District, Fife Region, illustrating the main ranges, and the excavated foundations, n.d. (Mr R Turner, National Trust for Scotland)

Interim report with drawing of excavations at St Monans Salt pans, North-east Fife District, Fife Region, by Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1994. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Archive from the excavation and post-excavation research at Balfarg Riding School, North-east Fife District, Fife Region, by G J Barclay, including correspondence and reports relating to radiocarbon dating and calibration: black and white photographs: ink drawings, photographic reductions and negatives; draft text and three computer discs containing the database and draft reports. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

GRAMPIAN REGION

Eleven leaflets in series on Grampian's archaeology including Loanhead of Daviot, the Maiden Stone, Burghead, the Picardy Stone, Dunnideer, the Rhynie Man, Nine Stanes, Mulloch, Birnie Kirk, Capo Long Barrow, Culsh Souterrain and Strichen Stone Circle by Grampian Regional Council. (Mr I A G Shepherd, Grampian Regional Council)

Details of updates to the Grampian Region Sites and Monuments Record for October 1993 – August 1994. (Mrs M Greig, Grampian Regional Council)

Details of the 1993 and 1994 flying programmes by Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys, with contact prints of results. (Mrs M Greig, Grampian Regional Council)

Listing of Grampian Region SMR numbers for recent survey of World War I and II sites by Historic Scotland. (Mrs M Greig, Grampian Regional Council)

City of Aberdeen District

Archives from excavations undertaken by the Aberdeen Archaeological Unit, Grampian Region, 1976–91, including drawings, colour slides, black and white negatives and manuscripts.

(Ms J Stones, Aberdeen Archaeological Unit)

Report (no. 158) of an archaeological watching brief at Mill of Dyce Quarry, City of Aberdeen District, Grampian Region, phase 1, report by S Mann, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1994.

(Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

Banff and Buchan District

Archive from the excavations at Rattray medieval settlement, Banff and Buchan District, Grampian Region, by and J C and H K Murray, 1985–90, including black and white photographs and negatives, colour slides, context sheets, matrices, publication drafts, registers, correspondence, drawings, and specialist reports.

(Mr J C & Dr H K Murray)

Report on collection of flints from Hillhead of Glasslaw, Banff and Buchan District, Grampian Region, by N Curtis, Marischal Museum, 1994. (Mr N Curtis, Marischal Museum)

Interim reports on the prehistoric exploitation of a flint resource in north-east Scotland: work at Den of Boddam, Banff and Buchan District, Grampian Region, 1991, 1992, 1993 by A Saville, Artefact Research Unit, Royal Museum of Scotland. (Mr A Saville, National Museums of Scotland)

Research notes, publication drafts, photographs and miscellaneous documentation from the archaeological work of Frederick T Wainwright (1917–61), including excavation material from Dundarg Castle, Banff and Buchan District, Grampian Region. (Professor R Bradley, University of Reading)

Correspondence and notes relating to work on excavations at various sites, including Castle Point, Gamrie, Banff and Buchan District, Grampian Region. (Mr P J Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

Gordon District

Aerial photographs showing the canal basin at Port Elphinstone, Gordon District, Grampian Region, by Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys, 1993. (Mrs M Greig, Grampian Regional Council)

Grampian Region Report of archaeological excavations at Pitmedden House, Udney, Gordon District, Grampian Region, by R Turner, National Trust for Scotland, 1993. (Mr R Turner, National Trust for Scotland)

Report of a forestry survey at Garlogie Wood, Gordon District, Grampian Region, by J O'Sullivan and A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1994. (Dr C Lowe, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Report (no. 176) on archaeological survey and trial excavation at Berry Hill, Oyne, Gordon District, Grampian Region, for Gordon District Council, carried out by GUARD, 1994. Report by I Cullen. (Ms I Cullen, GUARD)

Two black and white photographs of the urn and urn fragment from Low Side, Gordon District, Grampian Region, now deposited in the Anthropological Museum, Aberdeen, accession numbers 240/29A and B. (Mrs L Linge, Historic Scotland)

Kincardine and Deeside District

Archive from the excavation at Moss-side, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, by H Smith, GUARD, 1993, including contact sheet, notebook, drawings, research notes, draft report, black and white negatives, colour slides and context sheets. (Ms H Smith, GUARD)

Reports (nos. 142 and 167) on the A92 trunk road, Aberdeen to Stonehaven: realignment of unclassified road at Spurryhillock Junction, Stonehaven, Kincardine and Deeside District, archaeological assessment, field evaluation and environmental analysis by Centre for Field Archaeology, 1993 and 1994. Report (no. 142) by D Alexander and (no. 167) by D Alexander and C Clarke. (CFA)

Report (no. 175) on archaeological monitoring, third report on the A92 trunk road, Aberdeen to Stonehaven: realignment of unclassified road at Spurryhillock junction, Stonehaven, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, by A Rees, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1994. (Dr W Finlayson, CFA)

Moray District

Archive from the excavations at Roman Camp Gate, Moray District, Grampian Region, by G J Barclay, 1990, including drawings, site notes, black and white photographs, and final report. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Report on excavations at Roman Camp Gate, Moray District, Grampian Region, carried out on 1 June 1968 by the Elgin Society. (Mrs L Linge, Historic Scotland)

Report and drawings of the excavations at Balvenie Castle, Moray District, Grampian Region, in September 1993 by R Murdoch, Scotia Archaeology Limited. (Dr D Pringle, Historic Scotland)

Report of a forestry survey at Knockando, Moray District, Grampian Region, by J O'Sullivan and A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1994. (Dr C Lowe, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Interim reports on excavations at Spynie Palace, Moray District, Grampian Region, by D Reed, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Report with drawing of an excavation at Spynie Palace, Moray District, Grampian Region, by Scotia Archaeology Limited, March 1994. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Report on excavations at Spynie Palace, Moray District, Grampian Region, by Scotia Archaeology Limited, January 1994. (Dr D Pringle, Historic Scotland)

Reports (nos. 159 and 164) on the Aberdeen–Inverness trunk road A96 Lhanbryde bypass, archaeological assessment, excavation and watching brief data structure reports by D Alexander, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1994. (CFA)

HIGHLAND REGION

Report (no. 171) on Caulfield's Military Way, Central, Strathclyde and Highland Regions by J A Atkinson, GUARD, 1994. (Mr J A Atkinson, GUARD)

Colour slides of various sites by Mrs J Durham. Accession number 1993/155. (Mrs J Durham)

Registers (4 volumes) of archaeological sites within areas of special scientific interest (SSSI) in north-west Scotland, compiled by J Wordsworth for Scottish Natural Heritage. (Ms N Black, Scottish Natural Heritage)

Badenoch and Strathspey District

Report with drawings on the Lochindorb Survey in August 1993 by N Dixon and B Andrian, Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology, 1994. (Dr N Dixon, STUA)

Caithness District

Robert's Haven: an archaeological investigation of rural economy in the medieval earldom of Caithness by J H Barrett, 1993. (Mr J H Barrett, Glasgow University)

Report (no. 27) of an archaeological assessment of the proposed development area of the John O'Groats Hotel, Caithness District, Highland Region, commissioned by Andrews Downie and Partners, Architects, carried out by GUARD, by R James, 1994. (GUARD)

Inverness District

Report of excavations at Knocknagael Boarstone, Inverness District, Highland Region, by R Gourlay, 1990. (Mr J Small, Historic Scotland)

Details of further unrecorded sites in the Aird noted between October 1987 and May 1992 by the archaeological group of the Inverness Field Club. (Ms I McLean, Inverness Field Club)

Interim report, colour slide and correspondence relating to the excavation at Newton of Petty, Inverness District, Highland Region, by J Thawley, 1975–7. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Lochaber District

Report on the investigation of wall-head of SE curtain wall at Inverloch Castle, Lochaber District, Highland Region, May 1994, by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Report on archaeological investigations at An Torr, Glencoe, Lochaber District, Highland Region, for the National Trust for Scotland, by Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1994. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Report with drawings of an archaeological field survey of the settlement at Unimore, Morvern, Lochaber District, Highland Region, by J G Robertson, 1993. (Dr J G Robertson)

Ross and Cromarty District

Report on the investigation of various iron-working mounds in the Ben Wyvis area in November 1992, with sketch location plan, by J Wordsworth. (Mr J Wordsworth)

Report (no. 136) of archaeological assessment and excavation relating to the A9 road diversion between Broomhill and Logie Easter, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by T Neighbour and W Finlayson, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1994. (Dr W Finlayson, CFA)

Report and photocopies of photographs of the incised stone from 2 Castle Terrace, Ullapool, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by N Crank, Highland Regional Council, 1994. (Mr N Crank, Highland Regional Council)

Skye and Lochalsh District

Correspondence and notes relating to work or excavations at various sites, including Dun Ardtreck, Skye, Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region, 1964. (Mr P J Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

Sutherland District

Report (no. 105) of archaeological investigations of a possible broch site at Durcha, Lairg, Sutherland District, Highland Region, by A Dunwell, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1993. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

Illustrated report on the Camore-Sydera Woods settlement of hut-circles, Dornoch, recorded by S J T Robertson for the Dornoch Heritage Society. Copy of lecture text on 'Prehistoric Dornoch' by S J T Robertson, 1993. (Mr S J T Robertson, Dornoch Heritage Society)

Five photocopied drawings of sites in Camore Wood, Sutherland District, Highland Region, by the Dornoch Heritage Society, 1994. (Mr J K Bell, Dornoch Heritage Society)

List with measurements of souterrains in Sutherland, Highland Region, by A Morrison, 1994. (Dr A Morrison, Glasgow University)

On loan for copying. Four colour slides showing the excavation of a hut-circle at Kilphedir, Sutherland District, Highland Region, taken by J K Bell, 1965. (Mr J K Bell)

Colour photographs and drawings from the surveys at Kilearnan Hill, Sutherland District, Highland Region, by A Haggarty, 1982–3. (Ms A McIntyre)

Report of forestry survey at Creagan Soilleir, Eriboll, Sutherland District, Highland Region, by S Carter and M Dalland, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1993. (Dr C Lowe, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Original ink drawings relating to forestry surveys undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Limited, including Creagan Soillier, Eriboll, Sutherland District, Highland Region, 1993. (Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Miscellaneous notes, drawings, photographs and negatives relating to various scheduled ancient monuments, including Duchary fort, Sutherland District, Highland Region, by C J Tabraham, 1971. (Dr R Hingley, Historic Scotland)

LOTHIAN REGION

Report (no. 169) with project drawings on a programme of documentary research and fieldwalking relating to the Pathhead to Gladsmuir gas transmission pipeline, Lothian Region, carried out on behalf of British Gas by GUARD, 1994. Report by I Cullen. (Ms I Cullen, GUARD)

East Lothian District

Notebook relating to the survey and excavations at Torness, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, by R J Mercer. (Mr R J Mercer)

City of Edinburgh District

Correspondence and notes relating to work or excavations at various sites, including Riddles Court, Lawnmarket, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, 1963–66. (Mr P J Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

Midlothian District

Stratigraphic report on archaeological excavations at Cockpen medieval parish church, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, in March, September and October 1993 by J O'Sullivan AOC (Scotland) Limited. (Mr S Newsom, Simpson and Brown)

Correspondence and notes relating to work or excavations at various sites, including Camp Hill, fort, Braidwood, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, 1968–9 (Mr P J Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

West Lothian District

Report on excavations at Drum Farm, Bo'ness, West Lothian District, Lothian Region, by G B Bailey, 1994. (Mr G B Bailey, Falkirk Museum)

ORKNEY

Album of views of Orkney by George Washington Wilson and James Valentine including Maes Howe, Yesnabie Castle, Dwarfie Stane, St Magnus Cathedral and Stromness. (Purchased)



Fig 48. NMRS Archaeology Record: Maeshowe, Orkney, as photographed by George Washington Wilson (RCAHMS).

Report on the excavations at Earl's Bu, Orphir, Orkney, by C E Batey, R Harry and C D Morris, 1993. (Ms R Harry, Glasgow University)

Report on archaeological fieldwork at Millfield, Stronsay, Orkney, and an artefact catalogue by C R Wickham-Jones, 1993. (Ms C R Wickham-Jones)

Report (no. 161) of archaeological excavation of cists and stone settings at Hermisgarth, Sanday, Orkney, for Historic Scotland, carried out by GUARD, 1994. Report by J Downes. (Ms J Downes, GUARD)

Report of a forestry survey on Hoy, Orkney, by S Carter and A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1994. (Dr C Lowe, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Two black and white photographs of the symbol stone from the shore near St Boniface's Church, Papa Westray, Orkney, by John Brundle, 1993. (Mrs A Brundle)

SHETLAND

Black and white photographs of the excavation of a site at Clugan, Unst, Shetland, 1969–70. (Dr C E Batey, Glasgow Museums)

Catalogue of aerial photographs by V Turner, 1993. (Ms V Turner, Shetland Amenity Trust)

Photographic record of Jarlshof Coastal Protection Project, including colour slides and prints, black and white prints and negatives by Shetland Amenity Trust, 8 November 1993 to 25 February 1994. (Ms V Turner, Shetland Amenity Trust)

Details of aerial photographs taken in Shetland by V Turner, in 1993. (Ms V Turner, Shetland Amenity Trust)

STRATHCLYDE REGION

Report with annotated maps of an archaeological assessment for the Kelvin Valley Sewer, by M Dalland, C Mills and S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1992. (Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Report (no. 171) on Caulfield's Military Way, Central, Strathclyde and Highland Regions, by J A Atkinson, GUARD, 1994. (Mr J A Atkinson, GUARD)

Argyll and Bute District

Report of short notice forestry survey at Dun Mor, near Lochgilphead, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region by T Neighbour and M Wilson, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1993. (Ms D Nelson, CFA)

Interim report from excavation at Kilmartin Quarry, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by A Radley, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Report (no. 116.3) describing watching briefs at 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, S Bain, G MacGregor and G Turnbull. (Mr J A Atkinson, GUARD)

Archive from excavations at Glenkinglass Furnace, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by J Lewis, 1979 and 1981, including sitebook, black and white prints, negatives and colour slides. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Report of a geophysical survey of Kilmartin Glen, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by D Abernethy, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow, 1993. (Mr J Barrett, Glasgow University)

Report of a forestry survey at Torbhlaran Lower, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by J O'Sullivan and S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1993. (Dr C Lowe, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Report of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief of the former auction mart site, Lochavullin, Oban, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by C Bonsall and S Gilmour, Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, 1994. (Mr C Bonsall)

Report on a survey of Gigha, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by F Hood and members of the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1993. (Ms F Hood)

On loan for copying. Colour slides of a site at Allt a' Chlogaid, Mull, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by Mrs M Douglass, 1993. (Mrs M Douglass)

Report on excavations at Macewan's Castle, Kilfinan, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by the Cowal Archaeological Society, n.d. (Mrs L Linge, Historic Scotland)

Black and white photographs, and plan relating to Arichonan, deserted settlement, Mid Argyll, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by Forest Enterprise, 1994. (Ms M Baptie, Forest Enterprise)

Report on archaeological watching brief at 2–23 Bridge Street, Rothesay, Bute, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by FIRAT Archaeological Services, 1994. (Ms F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services)

Original ink drawings relating to forestry surveys undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Limited, including Torbhlaran Lower, Mid Argyll, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1993. (Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Colour prints and drawings of cup-and-ring marked stones at various sites in Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, including Ardfuir, Fincham, and Drumnamucklach, by K Naddair, 1994. (Mr Kaledon Naddair)

Clydesdale District

Report on a watching brief at Castledykes, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by Strathclyde Regional Council, 1993. (Mr P Robins, Strathclyde Regional Council)

Report of a pre-afforestation survey at Lochlyoch Farm, Rigside, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust, 1993. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust)

Report of a trial excavation at Craignethan Castle, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by J Lewis and G Wilson, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Colour prints showing a spoil clearing operation and subsequent turf regrowth at Normangill Henge, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, undertaken by Strathclyde Regional Council, 1993. (Mr A Macgregor, Strathclyde Regional Council)

Report with drawings describing excavations and fieldwork on Biggar Common, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by Biggar Museum Trust, 1993. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust)

Descriptions and photocopied drawings of burnt mounds in the NS82SW and NS92SW areas, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust)

Reports on watching briefs at Stoneyburn cairn (NS91NE 15), and Boghead unenclosed platform settlement (NS92SW 28), both Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by Centre for Field Archaeology, 1993. (Dr W Finlayson, CFA)

Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District

Report (no. 139) of an archaeological excavation of the Roman temporary camp at Garnhall, Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District, Strathclyde Region, by GUARD, 1994. Report by K Speller. (GUARD)

Report (no. 194) on excavations on the Antonine Wall within the lands of the Manse, Hillhead, Kirkintilloch, Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District, Strathclyde Region, undertaken on behalf of Mr and Mrs Docherty, Historic Scotland and Strathclyde Regional Council by GUARD, 1994. Report by J A Atkinson. (Mr J A Atkinson, GUARD)

Cumnock and Doon Valley District

Report of a forestry survey at Glen and Merkland Farms, New Cumnock, Cumnock and Doon Valley District, Strathclyde Region, by S Carter and M Dalland, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1993. (Dr C Lowe, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Report of an archaeological assessment of a proposed open cast mining site at Lanemark, New Cumnock, Cumnock and Doon Valley District, Strathclyde Region, for R J Budge (Mining) Limited by GUARD, 1994. Report by M J Richmond. (GUARD)

Original ink drawings relating to forestry surveys undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Limited, including Glen and Merkland, Cumnock and Doon Valley District, Strathclyde Region, 1993. (Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Cunninghame District

Report (no. 179) on archaeological survey of the King's Cave, Arran, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, for Argyll and the Islands Enterprise and Historic Scotland by GUARD, 1994. Report by R Harry. Also colour prints and transparencies. (Ms R Harry, GUARD)

Report on exploratory excavations at Kilwinning Main Street/Abbeygate, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, by Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1994. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Archive from the excavation of cropmarks at Holehouse Farm, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, by FIRAT Archaeological Services, 1993, including report, colour slides, drawings, black and white photographs, and negatives, computer disc, field notes and correspondence. (Ms F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services)

Draft reports on survey of upstanding features on Machrie Moor, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, 1979, and excavations and field studies, 1978 and 1979 by A Burl. (Dr S M Foster, Historic Scotland)

Dumbarton District

Colour slides of the cup-and-ring markings at Auchentorlie, Greenland, Dumbarton District, Strathclyde Region, by J R Sherriff, 1994. (Mr J R Sherriff)

Eastwood District

Details and drawing of a platform site at Ballageich Hill, Eastwood District, Strathclyde Region, by Mrs S Hunter, 1994. (Mrs S Hunter)

City of Glasgow District

Notes, correspondence, negatives and black and white prints relating to research and excavations by James K Thomson at Camphill, earthwork (NS56SE 32), City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, 1951 and 1957. (per Dr C E Batey, Glasgow Museums)

Hamilton District

Report of excavations at Bothwell Castle, Hamilton District, Strathclyde Region, by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited, in 1981 and 1991. Also excavation archives, including colour slides, black and white prints and negatives. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Kilmarnock and Loudoun District

Report (no. 158) on archaeological excavations at Loudoun Hill Quarry, Kilmarnock and Loudoun District, Strathclyde Region, carried out on behalf of Tilcon Limited, Strathclyde Regional Council and Historic Scotland, by GUARD, 1993. Report by J A Atkinson. (Mr J A Atkinson, GUARD)

Kyle and Carrick District

Report (no. 160) of an archaeological assessment of the impact of a proposed rising main on the site of a Roman marching camp at Girvan, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, prepared for Strathclyde Sewerage by S Bain and A Leslie, GUARD, 1993. (Mr A Leslie, GUARD)

Report (no. 168) of a programme of archaeological fieldwalking prior to the construction of a sewage treatment plant and its associated rising mains at Girvan Mains Farm, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, conducted by GUARD for Strathclyde Sewerage, 1994. Report by I Cullen. (GUARD)

Original ink drawings relating to forestry surveys undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Limited, including Altimeg Hill and Barbae, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, 1993. (Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Motherwell District

Report on a watching brief at Bothwellhaugh Roman fort, Motherwell District, Strathclyde Region, by D Reed, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Report of an archaeological watching brief at Bothwellhaugh Roman fort, Motherwell District, Strathclyde Region, by Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1994. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Renfrew District

Colour slides from the excavation of the canoe at Erskine, Renfrew District, Strathclyde Region, by H Adamson. (Dr C E Batey, Glasgow Museums)

Report (no. 199) on the archaeological assessment of Braehead Park, Renfrew, Renfrew District, Strathclyde Region, undertaken on behalf of the Environmental Sciences Unit by GUARD, 1994. Report by J A Atkinson. (Mr J A Atkinson, GUARD)

TAYSIDE REGION

Colour aerial photographs taken by B Fuller and N Evans from Perth Aerodrome, illustrating various archaeological cropmark sites in Tayside Region, 1992. (Mr M King, Perth Museum)

Angus District

Black and white photographs and negatives of sacrament house at Meathie, church and burial ground, Angus District, Tayside Region, by Dr I Fraser, 1993. (Dr I Fraser)



Fig 49. NMRS Archaeology Record: Detail of sacrament house originally found in March 1926 during Dr J S Richardson's excavations at Meathie old parish church, Angus District, Tayside Region, and recorded in 1993 (I Fraser).

Report of an archaeological watching brief at Gallows Knowe, House of Dun, Angus District, Tayside Region, by R Turner, National Trust for Scotland, 1993. (Mr R Turner, National Trust for Scotland)

Report with drawings of a forestry survey at Glenogil, Angus District, Tayside Region, by S Carter and J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1993. (Dr C Lowe, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report of an archaeological assessment at North Mains of Ballindarg, near Kirriemuir, Angus District, Tayside Region, commissioned by Strathmore Mineral Water Company Limited, by R J Strachan, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1994. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

Report with drawing of a forestry survey at Kilry, Angus District, Tayside Region, by J O'Sullivan and A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1994. (Dr C Lowe, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Report on excavation at Auchlshie, near Kirriemuir, Angus District, Tayside Region, by A M Dick, 1993. (Mr A M Dick)

On loan for copying. Eight colour slides of Restenneth Priory, Angus District, Tayside Region, by R M Dawson, 1991. (Mr R M Dawson)

Original notes, sketch drawings of sections and photographs relating to the excavations at Carlungie and Ardestie, Angus District, Tayside Region, by F T Wainwright, 1949 and 1950. (Mr A Zealand, McManus Galleries, Dundee)

Research notes, publication drafts, photographs and miscellaneous documentation from the archaeological work of Frederick T Wainwright (1917–61), including excavation material from the souterrains at Ardestie and Carlungie, Angus District, Tayside Region. (Professor R Bradley, University of Reading)

Report on a Pictish cross slab found at Wester Denoon, Angus District, Tayside Region, by N Atkinson, 1994. Two black and white photographs of the stone by T E Gray, 1994. (Mr N Atkinson, Angus Museums)

Information sheet relating to excavations at House of Dun, Angus District, Tayside Region, by R Turner, National Trust for Scotland, 1994. (Mr R Turner, National Trust for Scotland)

First interim report on excavations at Fordhouse barrow (House of Dun), Angus District, Tayside Region, by R Peterson, National Trust for Scotland, 1994. (Mr R Turner, National Trust for Scotland)

Original ink drawings relating to forestry surveys undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Limited, including Glenogil, Angus District, Tayside Region, 1993. (Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

City of Dundee District

Correspondence and notes from work or excavations at various sites, including Dundee Law, City of Dundee District, Tayside Region, 1963. (Mr P J Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

Research notes, publication drafts, photographs and miscellaneous documentation from the archaeological work of Frederick T Wainwright (1917–61), including excavation material from the souterrain at Longforgan, City of Dundee District, Tayside Region. (Professor R Bradley, University of Reading)

Perth and Kinross District

Archive from excavations at Cleaven Dyke, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by H Adamson, 1975, including drawings, colour slides, black and white photographs, and negatives. (Dr C E Batey, Glasgow Museums)

Archive from excavations at Bertha Roman fort by H Adamson, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, 1973, including drawings, colour slides, black and white photographs and miscellaneous documentation. (Dr C E Batey, Glasgow Museums)

Black and white photograph of the Pictish cross shaft at Weem, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by Perth Museum and Art Gallery 1992. (Mr M D King, Perth Museum)

Archive from research and excavations at Litigan, 1969 and Queen's View, 1975–77, both Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by Dr M E C Stewart, including notebooks, black and white photographs, colour slides and drawings. (Mr D B Taylor)

Archive from excavations at Balvaird Castle, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, including notebook, context sheets, colour slides, black and white photographs, negatives, and drawings, by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1988 and 1990. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Archive from a watching brief at Huntingtower Castle, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, including black and white negatives, colour slides and report by D Reed, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

On loan for copying. Plan of the eastern section of the estate of Delvine, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, surveyed by W and J Chalmers, 1835. (Colonel P Dumphie, Inchtuthil, per Anderson Strathern WS)

Interim report of excavations at 80–86 High Street, Perth by C J Moloney, SUAT, 1992. (Mr C Moloney, SUAT)

Map extract, and photocopies of drawings showing cup-and-ring markings in the Cultullich area, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by K Naddair, 1994. (Mr Kaledon Naddair)

Photocopied plan and photographs showing an excavation at Bhual Bhan, Ballinluig, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, in 1939 where two urns were found. (Mr M King, Perth Museum)

Two colour aerial photographs of the enclosure at Leadketty, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by B Fuller, 1993. (Mr M King, Perth Museum)

Report with drawings of an archaeological field survey of Strath Tay, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by R Bradley, 1994. (Professor R Bradley, University of Reading)

Black and white photograph of the recently discovered fragment of a Pictish stone from Pittensorn Farm, Murthly, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by Perth Museum, 1994. (Mr M D King, Perth Museum)

Report with drawing from forestry survey at Auchtenny, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by J O'Sullivan and A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1994. (Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Black and white photographs, newspaper cuttings, papers and correspondence relating to excavations at Barton Hill, motte, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by M E C Stewart, 1971. (Mrs M Seddon, Historic Scotland)

Black and white photographs of carved stone at Balharry and Kingoldrum, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by T E Gray, 1993. (Mr T E Gray)

Correspondence and notes from work on excavations at various sites, including Parkneuk, Roman signal station, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, 1968. (Mr P J Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

Notes, correspondence, negatives, and black and white prints relating to the research and excavations by James K Thomson at Parkneuk Wood, Innerpefferay, Roman Road (NN91NW), Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, 1967. (Dr C E Batey, Glasgow Museums)

WESTERN ISLES

Report describing beach erosion at Bosta, Great Bernera, Lewis, Western Isles, with a list of finds by M and R Curtis, 1993. (Dr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

Reports on the work carried out by the National Trust for Scotland work parties on St Kilda, Western Isles, 1992–3. (Mr R Turner, National Trust for Scotland)

Black and white photographs and negatives of St Kilda, Western Isles, by P J Ashmore, Historic Scotland, 1983. (Dr D Pringle, Historic Scotland)

Two colour photographs illustrating a recently exposed shell midden at Berneray, Western Isles, by D Coghill, 1994. (Mr D Coghill)

'The Mermaid's Grave, Nunton, Isle of Benbecula, Scotland'. Report describing the examination of a putative grave marker upon the dunes fringing Culla Bay, by Heritage Site and Landscape Surveys Limited, 1994. (Heritage Sites and Landscape Surveys)

BUILDINGS DIVISION

BUILDINGS SURVEY

A full account of survey and record activities for the year ending 31 March 1994 is presented in *Monuments on Record 1993–4* which contains the lists of surveys and principal accessions. Recent publications have included a *Catalogue of the Scottish Power Collections* (in NMRS) and an illustrated list of *Surveys of Postwar Buildings (1985–91)*, both available on request from RCAHMS. A preliminary assessment was produced by the Scottish Farm Buildings Survey in early 1994; upon final completion of the assessment programme in December 1994 this will be revised and re-issued for limited circulation in early 1995.

Notable surveys undertaken during the period under review have included subjects as varied and wide-ranging as Newhall House near Carlups, St Peter's College, Cardross (Gillespie, Kidd & Coia), and Marischal College, Aberdeen. Distilleries have continued to dominate industrial survey, and have included The Glenlivet, Tormore, Ardmore and Glendronach, the last two being coal-fired. Special mention should also be made of an ordnance factory at Powfoot, Annan, of a timber-framed drying-store (1885) at Whytock & Reid's Belford Cabinet Works in Edinburgh, Inverurie Railway Works, and a number of industrial remains on Skye, particularly associated with the diatomite industry.

ARCHITECTURE RECORD

An important purchase was a collection of plans, photographs and sketchbooks relating to the successful turn of the century

Glasgow practice, Salmon and Gillespie. Other significant acquisitions included a set of student and competition designs by Leslie Graham Thomson, and a portfolio of plans and pamphlets titled 'Protest and Co of the Free Church' which was compiled by a dissenting minister in Arbirlot, who documented the founding of the Free Church. Another rare addition to the archive is a Civil Engineer's Journal which records, over the period c 1870–96, his work on more than twenty-five projects including the Caledonian Railway Station, Edinburgh. The Journal is illustrated with sketches and a wealth of factual detail as well as personal observation.

Deposits continue to enrich the Collection and, through the Scottish Survey of Architectural Practices, we have taken in plans from Houston and Dunlop, Kilbimie and J and F Johnston, Leith.

Our Survey of Private Collections has been particularly active this year, notably in copying photograph albums. The National Trust for Scotland have lent several, including four compiled by Lady Aberdeen in the 1880s and 1890s of Guisachan and Haddo, and four compiled by Gwendoline Forbes-Sempill of Castle Fraser c 1920. A cache of plans from Gosford was listed; it throws new light on the complex development of one of Robert Adam's last houses.

PRINCIPAL ACCESSIONS

October 1993 – September 1994

Scotland in General

10 photographic views of Guisachan House, 4 of Wardlaw Chapel, Kirkhill, 4 of Tweedmouth Memorial Fountain, 2 of Achnagairn House, Kirkhill. (Lent for copying by Victoria Collison Owen)

14 boxes of glass plate negatives recording the work of Whytock and Reid. Primarily furniture although some topographical views of unknown provenance have been included. (Deposited)

2 photographic prints of designs for the Columbus Memorial, Dominican Republic, by J L Gleave. (Lent for copying per Rebecca Bailey)

21 19th-century photographic views, mostly commercial, by George Washington Wilson, including views of Abbotsford and Melrose Abbey. 2 views of the Tarbert Hotel and view of an unidentified lodge, possibly on the Balmoral Estate. (Purchased)

23 slides taken in 1993 including views of Geilston, Dunbartonshire, Balcaskie, Fife, Cromarty House, Foulis and Kilcoy, Ross and Cromarty. (Presented by Miss C H C Cruft)

38 student and competition designs by Leslie Graham Thomson which include a design for new RIBA premises. The student designs date from 1926. The collection includes elevations for the Royal Bank of Scotland, St Andrews Square, Edinburgh, 1936. (Purchased)

4 large student designs dated December 1930 by James M Simpson while studying at Princeton University. (Presented by Peter Alberti)

4 photograph albums compiled by Lady Aberdeen in 1885, 1891, 1893, 1905 which include views of Haddo and Guisachan and record new decorative schemes by Wright and Mansfield. 4 photograph albums compiled by Gwendoline Forbes-Sempill, photograph album compiled at Castle Fraser c 1920. (Lent for copying by the National Trust for Scotland)

5 illustrations from *Holiday House* (1839), by Catherine Sinclair, showing interior scenes. (Lent for copying by Miss Elizabeth Strong)

5 views of estate buildings, c 1900. (Lent for copying by Miss Black)

63 miscellaneous postcards with views including Cardoness Castle, St Andrews Castle, Culross Palace, Edinburgh Castle and Lincluden College. Most produced by H M Office of Works.

68 postcards dating from c 1900–20. Colour and black and white views including Coylet Inn, Loch Eck, The Rock House, Chirnside, Killin and the Fish Market, Aberdeen. (Purchased)

Album of antiquarian sketches, measured surveys and engravings of English and Scottish castles, churches and towns compiled by John Sime, 1840. Folder of designs with the album included the office drawings of John Douglas, architect. Designs include Arniston, Traquair and Rosneath. Also, James Gibbs' copy of *A Book of Architecture* borrowed by Douglas from James Adam. (Presented by the Company of Merchants of the City of Edinburgh)

Album of photographic views of Yester House, c 1920, including loose views of Hill Hall, Essex, c 1930, and 7 interior views of Yester, c 1960. (Lent for copying by Lady Tyrell)

Civil Engineer's Journal, c 1870–96. Describes building work on over twenty-five projects including the Caledonian Railway Station, Edinburgh, and includes sketches. (Purchased)

Collection of plans, photographs and sketchbooks relating to the work of J Salmon and Gillespie. (Purchased)

Colour view of a plan chest at Walker and Pride Architects, St Andrews. (Lent for copying by the SSAP)

Colour view of Sir Walter Scott's Library Chair and one postcard of Kinloch Castle Hall, Rhum. (Presented by Ian Gow)

Copy of *Architectural Illustrations of Kettering Church and Others*, R W Billings, 1845. Includes manuscript material, letters from C R Cockerell and Billings and sketches by Billings and others. (Purchased)

Five copy plans for the Barclay Curle and Co North British Engine Works including a plan of the Electric Travelling Tower Crane, Sir William Arrol and Co Ltd 1957. (Presented by Barclay Curle and Co Ltd)

Four late 19th-century mounted photographs of baronial houses including Benmore. One paper bound photograph album with commercial views of the Cullen area by John Valentine. (Presented by Biggar Museum)

Fourteen views of Trajan's Column, Rome, details of reliefs taken in the 1970s. (Presented by Angus Lamb)

Gourlay's *Plans for the Improvement of Edinburgh*, 1824 and prospectus for *Views of the Seats*, Neale, 1821. Late 19th-century photograph album, possibly compiled by an architect, with commercial views of buildings in Sutherland and Inverness-shire as well as presentation views of a large American town house. (Purchased)

Illustrated Catalogue of Wine, Spirit and Beer Trade Furnishings, Allan and Bogle, Calton Brass Foundry, Clyde Street, Glasgow. (Presented by Cooper Hay)

Illustrated copy of A Series of Sketches of the Existing Localities alluded to in the Waverley Novels. Etchings from the drawings by James Skene. Cadell and Co 1829. (Purchased)

Large collection of photographs from the studio of Francis Caird Inglis of varying dates, largely 1930s. Subjects include Holyrood House, Scottish churches, hospitals, industrial subjects, gravestones and stained glass. (Purchased)

Large design for a decorative scheme, marble paint effect in geometric patterns on canvas attributed to D R Hay, c 1846. (Lent for copying by Ian Gow)

Material relating to the Scottish Power collection including an album of newspaper cuttings 1940–55 and files of plans relating to transmissions in Glasgow.

Model interior of an rural kitchen with vernacular furniture, c 1880. (Lent for copying by Ian Gow)

Model of a bridge, possibly an entry for a Highland Society competition, c 1820. (Photographed before purchase by NMS)

115 slides including views of buildings in the Borders, Gullane and Dirleton, and five slides of watercolour views of Islay by William Heath, c 1830, in an album belonging to the Hon James Morrison. (Presented by Miss C H C Cruft)

Pair of photographs dated 1907 of 'Violet Cottage' and its photographer; view of cottages in Musselburgh, 1880; interior view of house in Rothesay, c 1900; view of Shalloch Smiddy, c 1890; photograph album relating to 13 St Andrew's Square with interior views of the flat above the shop; 1878 advertisement for John Donald China Warerooms; 49 Forrest Road, Edinburgh; mounted view of a house with 'Photographic Studio' painted on the brickwork, c 1880. (Purchased)

Photograph album dated c 1890–1920. Views of Aberdeenshire houses, Udney, Durris House, House of Monymusk, and Ballindarroch, Inverness-shire. (Purchased)

Photograph album of Susan Freer, 1910. Includes postcards, photographs and theatre programmes with views of Crichton House, Dumfries, Fordel House, Melrose and St Andrews University Hall. (Purchased)

Photograph, c 1880, of an unidentified mill or farm possibly in the Kirknewton area. (Purchased)

Photographic print of a perspective of the Columbus Monument, Dominican Republic, by J L Gleave. (Presented by Hugh Pagan)

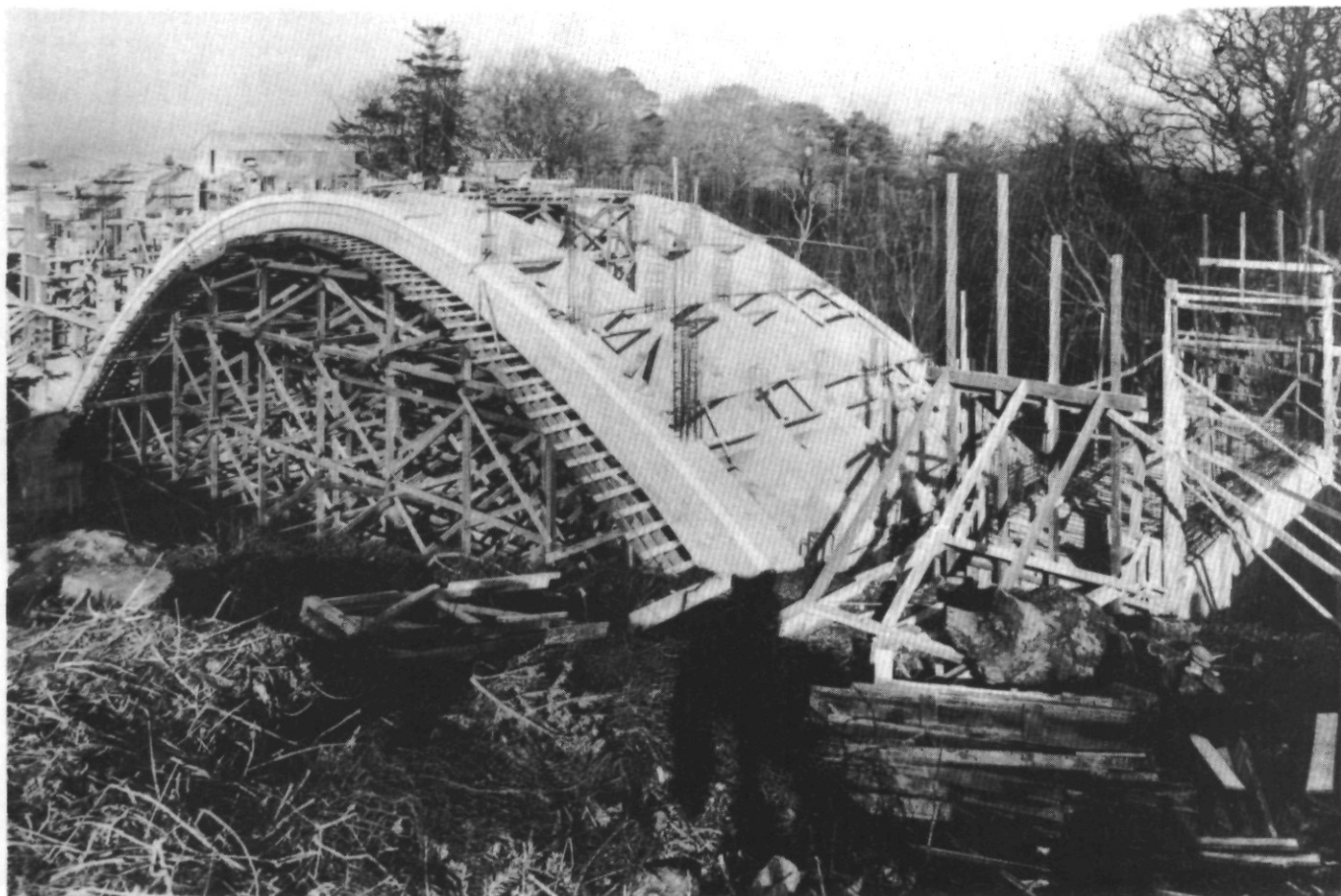


Fig 50. NMRS Architecture Record: Unknown bridge under construction, as photographed by Francis Caird Inglis.

Photographic view, c 1920, of an unidentified baronial house. (Presented by Nicholas Coutts, Phillips)

Photographic view of a house at Crichton Dean, c 1930. (Lent for copying by Miss Allan)

Scottish Gas material including notebooks, pamphlets photographs and albums. (Terms of deposit to be agreed)

Seamless Axminster Squares. Catalogue of John Lyle and Co, Glasgow. Contains customer correspondence, d 1929. (Purchased)

Set of 7 plans relating to alteration work at Castle Leod and Specification dated 1850 from the Burn and Bryce office, Edinburgh. Three plans dated 1904 for extension for Inchvannie Farm steading and a plumbing diagram dated 1908 for Strathpeffer Spa. (Lent for copying by Mike Taylor)

Seven photographs of models for designs by Basil Spence in the late 1930s, including the House for Art and Industry at the Glasgow Exhibition, 1938. (Presented by Bill Adams)

Student material from the archive of Wittet Ltd 11 rolls of late 19th-century studies, early 20th-century student work, 2 sketchbooks d 1890 and 9 volumes of lecture notebooks. (Presented to the RIAS per Rebecca Bailey, SSAP, by Wittets Ltd)

Three colour photographic views and negatives of the foyer of Dundee Theatre, the Ubiquitous Chip, Ashton Lane, Glasgow, and Deans Court, St Andrews, 1993. (Presented by Robert Adam)

Twenty-seven copy plans and twelve photographs illustrating alteration work at Old Mill, Creetown, by Edwin Thomson and Co; 64 St Vincent Crescent, Glasgow by Hypostyle Architects; 31–3 Bishop Street, Rothesay, by Marshall Architects; Nithbank Hospital, Dumfries, by M R Rodger and Partners; 25 Bon Accord Terrace, Aberdeen, by Michael Forbes Beattie; 14–16 Renfield Street, Glasgow, by Cooper Cromer Associates; and Dungavel Prison, by Law and Dunbar-Nasmith. (Presented in lieu of RCAHMS Survey)

Two pairs of stereoscopic views of Queen Mary's House, Jedburgh and Roslin Castle. c 1860. (Purchased)

Two photograph albums, c 1900. Views of buildings in the West Coast and the Aviemore area including a recently constructed corrugated iron structure. (Purchased)

BORDERS REGION

16 dyeline plans for the Bernat Klein Studio and 9 dyeline diagrams of glazing arrangements etc drawn by Charles Strang in 1971 while working for Peter Womersley. Dyeline plan for Derby Civic Halls and 2 dyeline plans for Hull University Squash Courts. (Presented by Charles Strang)

Album of newscuttings compiled in the 1920s, probably by Thomas Hume, relating to the Humes and Berwickshire. (Presented by Miss Clephane Hume)

Bound inventory of contents for The Holmes, St Boswells, compiled in 1914, and Specification by Leadbetter and Fairley. (Presented by Lady Arbuthnott per Janet Grant)

Material relating to Cowdenknowes, Earlston. Two photographs 1862 and c 1890, one perspective view c 1850, three plans including a design for additions in 1867 and survey plans c 1880. (Lent for copying by Miss Scott Plummer)

Photographs of the Glen, Innerleithen, c 1880. (Presented by Sebastian Pryke, Historic Scotland)

Seventeen colour photographic views of Stobo Church, Peeblesshire, with the harling removed during restoration work, 1993. (Presented by Peter Corser)

CENTRAL REGION

2 photographic views of Pilkington Jackson at work on the Bannockburn Monument, c 1963. (Lent for copying by the Royal Scottish Academy)

Five late 19th-century photographic views of the Smith Art Gallery and Museum, Stirling showing the original picture arrangement and one 20th-century view showing the museum room, no longer in use. (Lent for copying by the Smith Art Gallery and Museum)

Illustrated letter-head showing Bridge of Allan annotated to show the writer's lodging at Mine House, c 1850. (Presented by Ian Gow)

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Photocopy of a plan by Goodhart-Rendel for the Church of St Ninian and St Martin, Whithorn. (Presented by Brian Edwards)

FIFE REGION

16 plans of factories in Kirkcaldy, 4 for Victoria Works, 12 for Linktown Works including machinery details, 1858 and plans for additions, 1890. Schedules and Specifications for works also included. (Lent for copying per Mark Watson, Historic Scotland)

2 plans by James Richardson of Pittenweem Priory, 1941. (Lent for copying by Mr Miller)

2 slides of Muiredge Colliery, Buckhaven, Fife. (Lent for copying by Eric Simpson)

2 slides of St David's Harbour during infilling and Seafield Farm, Dalgety Bay, during demolition. (Presented by Eric Simpson)

4 photographic prints of sculpture in Glenrothes by David Harding. (Lent for copying by David Harding per Randal McInnes)

8 colour photographs of the Co-operative Society Dairy, South Bow, Coaltown of Wemyss, prior to demolition. (Presented by Sinclair Watt Partnership)

Album compiled c 1871, with antiquarian material including original sketches of 'Dunnemarle Moat' and 'Lowvalleyfield Moat' as well as early photographs of Dunnemarle, Fife. Collection of photographs of the interior of Seapark House c 1900. Inventory dated 1941 and a valuation of damage done during Army occupation. Estates Exchange for Boath Estate, Nairn, 1921. (Purchased)

Ten dyeline plans relating to Andrew Melville Hall, St Andrews University, by James Stirling, 1965–6. (Lent for copying by University of St Andrews Estates and Buildings Office)

GRAMPIAN REGION

Five photographs and negatives of Dyce Old Parish Church and seven photographs and negatives of Boyne Castle taken 1989. (Presented by Historic Scotland)

Nine plans, originals and copies, for a conjectural reconstruction of Elgin Cathedral, by G C Cockburn, 1937–47. (Presented by Mrs Cockburn per Denys Pringle, Historic Scotland)

One colour photograph of 2a Rose Street, Aberdeen, October 1993. (Presented by Mark Watson, Historic Scotland)

HIGHLAND REGION

92 colour slides relating to grave-slabs, standing stones, churches and sarcophagi in the Ross and Cromarty area. (Lent for copying by Mrs Jane Durham)

Colour print of the rear kitchen extension of 9 Bank Street, Plockton, prior to demolition. (Presented by Mr L A L Williamson in lieu of RCAHMS survey)

Four negatives of plans and elevations of Sutherland Technical College, by Dick Peddie and MacKay. (Lent for copying by Dick Peddie and MacKay per Elizabeth Beaton)

Nine plans of mill and machinery details, Newmills near Balbair, Black Isle, by Michael Taylor, 1984. (Presented by Michael Taylor)

Postcard, c 1993, of Viewfield House, Portree, Skye. (Presented by Miles Oglethorpe, RCAHMS)

Seven colour photographic views of Dalguise House near Dunbeath, 1994. (Presented by Elizabeth Schaaf)

Thirty-eight early 20th-century glass negatives of A I Welders, Inverness, showing premises and products. (Presented)

Two photographs of Fort Augustus Abbey, c 1955. (Presented by Peter Reid)

LOTHIAN REGION

2 photocopied full size plans of Redford Barracks, Edinburgh, Ordnance Survey, 1928. (Presented by Mr Dickson, Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners per Angus Lamb, RCAHMS)

5 survey drawings of Gowanbank Farm, West Lothian, by Jamie Bateman, 1992. (Lent for copying by Ted Ruddock, Edinburgh University Architecture Department)

8 colour prints of Eastwood, Haddington, prior to alteration. (Presented by Walter Wood Associates in lieu of RCAHMS survey)

9 photographic views of a pair of commodes said to have come from Dundas House, St Andrews Square, Edinburgh. (Presented by John Harley, Christie's)

Colour photographic views of St Andrew's and St George's Church, Edinburgh, and a detail of Thistle Chapel carving. (Presented by Ruth Wimberley)

Colour postcard of the interior of St Andrew's and St George's Parish Church, Edinburgh. (Presented by Ian Gow)

Copy of a perspective of Ainslie Park School, Edinburgh, 1991. (Presented by Ainslie Park School)

Early stereoscopic views of the interior of the Signet Library soon after completion. (Lent for copying by Richard Emerson)

Engraved view of Edinburgh Castle, 1779. (Lent for copying by Dr Iain Gordon Brown)

Fifteen colour photographic views of the conservatory 13 Waverley Road, Dalkeith, illustrating its damaged state prior to demolition, April 1994. (Presented in lieu of RCAHMS survey)

Framed photographic view of Jenners, Edinburgh, following gutting by fire, c 1890. (Purchased)

Interior photographic view of Standard Life Office, Canonmills, Edinburgh, c 1992. (Presented by Christine McWilliam)

Material relating to 16a Meadow Place, Edinburgh. Two views of the studio pre-1946 and three views of it as altered by Alan Reiach c 1950. Two xeroxed plans of the studio, originals now lost. (Lent for copying by Mrs Victoria Schilsky per Ian Scott)

Measured survey of Priest Mill, Kirkliston, by J H Scott, 1965. Copy on drawing film detailing the arrangement of machinery. (Borrowed for copying from Colin Scott, Dunbeath Estate Office per Graham Douglas, RCAHMS)

Nine prints taken recently from original Bedford Lemere negatives of 3 Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh. (Presented by Donald Findlay)

One photographic copy of a design perspective for a commemorative arch, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh, by Gillespie Graham, c 1815. (Presented by the Scottish Record Office)

Photograph of Camps Villa, near Kirknewton, West Lothian. (Presented by Bruntsfield Estate Agents)

Photograph of the interior of 17 Pilrig Street, Edinburgh, prior to sale August 1993. (Presented by Phillips, Edinburgh)

Photographic copy of a view of Edinburgh by Thomas Sunderland, late 18th century. Part of the Cornish Torbrook Collection sold by Sotheby's, April 1994. (Presented by Sotheby's)

Photographic view of Craigmillar Castle, Edinburgh. (Presented by Historic Scotland)

Photographic view of St Vincent Street, Edinburgh, c 1966. (Presented by David Easton)

Photographic view of the Edinburgh Conference Centre under construction, 1993. (Presented by Jane Thomas)

Set of 5 plans relating to Old St Paul's Church, Jeffrey Street, Edinburgh, and proposals for alterations by Hay and Henderson, 1904. Also plans for a new church in Carrubbers Close. (Lent for copying by Mr Rogers)

Six photographic copies of 19th-century views of Portobello, Edinburgh and Leith. (Purchased)

Sixteen colour negatives from the Furniture History Society visit to Gosford, 19 March 1994. (Lent for copying by David Jones)

Thirty-six colour negatives taken during the Furniture History Society visit to Gosford, 19 March 1994. (Lent for copying by Martin Levy)

ORKNEY

Postcard of St Magnus Cathedral, Orkney, 1990, reproduction of a Washington Wilson view. (Presented by Veronica Steele)

SHETLAND

Postcard of Belmont House, Shetland. (Lent for copying by Mary Miers)

STRATHCLYDE REGION

3 colour photographs of Finnart Church of Scotland, Greenock. (Presented by A A Forbes Architects)

Collection of 9 trade catalogues for Clyde industries including Clyde Crane and Booth Limited and dating from c 1930–80. (Presented by Paul Yunnie, A S Andrews Water Heaters, per Miles Oglethorpe)

Coloured lithograph of a perspective design for a monument to Dr Robert Simson at West Kilbride Church, Ayrshire, by F T Pilkington. Three plaster maquettes for an unidentified scheme, R S Lorimer. (Purchased)

Dyeline cross-section plan dated 1897 of spooling mill, Ferguslie Mills, Paisley. (Presented by J & P Coates Ltd)

Eleven copies of plans, c 1960, from John Hastie and Co, ship steering equipment manufacturers, Greenock. (Presented by John Hastie and Co)

Eleven photocopied plans of alterations to 8–16 Royal Exchange Square, Glasgow, showing existing and proposed work, 1994. (Presented by Gillies Ramsay Diamond)

Estates Exchange for Craigengillan, Ayrshire, 3 photographic views of the house, c 1920, and a view of a locomotive in use at Dalmellington Iron Company c 1909. (Lent for copying by Sheena Andrews, Carnegie Library, Ayr)

Fifty colour photographic views of Our Lady and St Francis Secondary School, Charlotte Street, Glasgow, prior to partial demolition and alteration. (Presented by Lane, Bremner and Garnett)

Five boiler plans dated between 1912 and 1944 for Coatbridge Boiler Works. (Presented by Thomas Hudson Ltd)

Forty plans dated 1934–76 for Nobel Explosives Works, Ardeer. Site plans and details of safety fuses and pulverising plants. (Presented by ICI)

One photograph of St Bonaventura's RC Church, 473 Caledonia Road, Glasgow, March 1985. (Presented by Professor David Walker)

One photographic view of Scalasaig Farm, Colonsay. (Presented by Mr Kevin Byrne)

Photograph of the stoup, St Mary's RC Church, Abercromby Street, Glasgow, 1987. (Presented by Aonghus McKechnie)

Photographic print of a perspective of Lee Castle, Lanarkshire, c 1850. (Presented by Sotheby's, London)

Photographic view of Penkill, c 1940. (Presented by Dr Eckstrand per Simon Green)

Set of 3 plans comprising an early design by Pilkington and Bell for Lady Flora's School, Newmilns, Ayrshire, 1873. (Presented by Nicholas Groves-Raines)

Sixteen colour photographic prints and negatives of St Peter's, Cardross, 1994. (Presented by Emma Crawford)

Specification for a gateway for Elderslie, Renfrewshire, by Burn and Bryce, 1848. Plan of site and elevations of the gateway and pillar. (Purchased)

Ten dyeline site plans for Ardrossan Refinery, produced by Shell and dated 1925–75. (Presented by Shell)

Ten photographs, c 1900, of Calderwood Castle, East Kilbride, showing bridges and garden buildings including the grotto. (Provenance unknown)

Three black and white photographic views of Glasgow, c 1960. (Lent for copying by Mrs Sadie Gibson)

Two Henck Snoek interior views of Hutchesontown 'C', Glasgow, c 1959. (Lent for copying per Gavin Stamp)

Two negatives of the Empire Theatre, Glasgow, 1960s. (Lent for copying by Gavin Goodfellow)

Two sketch perspectives of the New Club, Glasgow by James Sellars, c 1878. View of the Entrance Hall and Dining Room. (Purchased)

TAYSIDE REGION

Four early 19th-century lithographic views of House of Dun, Arbuthnott, Glamis and Craighall, Rattray. Produced for *Sketches of Scenery in Angus and Meams*, J S Paterson, 1824. (Purchased)

Material relating to Orchill House, Perthshire, and its restoration after destruction by fire. 9 designs by Henry Maclennan dated 1925 and 5 copies. One plan on tracing for a fire escape, c 1960. (Presented by Mr Porteous, Condie Solicitors and Estate Agents, Perth)

One dyeline plan of Lochee Road elevation of Tay Works by Covell Matthews Architects, 1985. (Presented by Covell Matthews Architects)

Postcard, 1993, with a reproduction of the John Landseer view of Brechin Cathedral, 1805. (Presented by Mrs Jane Durham)

Twenty-eight dyeline copies of designs for mill buildings, store machinery and office buildings mostly 1960s; twenty-five dyeline construction plans for Milnab Mill, Crieff, 1947–c 1970. (Presented by Scottish Agricultural Industries)

Two dyeline plans for proposed garages for S Moody and M Griselle, 509 Perth Road, Dundee, 1994. (Presented by Charles Mackie, Architect)

Two photographs and a commemorative engraving of the inauguration of the Albert Memorial, Perth, dated 30 August 1864. (Purchased.)

Watercolour perspective of Rottearns Mill, Perthshire, signed 'John Connal 1870'. Dedicated on verso to 'Miss Finlayson' from the neighbouring property of West Third. (Purchased)

WESTERN ISLES

Thirty-two copies of lantern slides of blackhouses on North and South Uist. The originals, now at the Institute of Archaeology, University of London, were taken by O G S Crawford when on Ordnance Survey fieldwork in the late 1930s. (Copied by the NMS and transferred by John Shaw, NMS)

INDEX OF CONTRIBUTORS

Contributors to this issue of *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* are listed below.
Comments or queries should be addressed to the contributors.

- ABERNETHY, D: See GUARD.
ACFA: Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, c/o Dept of Adult Education, 59 Oakfield Avenue, Glasgow.
ALEXANDER, D: See CFA.
ALLAN, T M: 127 Broomhill Road, Aberdeen.
ANDERSON, W (Moray District): Head Forester, Crown Estates, Glen Livet, Tomintoul.
ANDRIAN, B: STUA, Dept of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.
AOC (SCOTLAND) LTD: The Schoolhouse, 4 Lochend Road, Leith, Edinburgh.
ARCHER, E: 18 Hope Street, Lanark.
ATKINSON, J A: See GUARD.
ATKINSON, N K: Forfar Museum and Art Gallery, Meffan Institute, Forfar.
BAILEY, G B: Falkirk Museum, 15 Orchard Street, Falkirk.
BAIN, S: See GUARD.
BAKER, F: FIRAT, 50 Campbell Street, Helensburgh.
BANGOR-JONES, M: 1 North Somerville Place, Dundee.
BANKS, I: See GUARD.
BARLOW, A: See Scotia Archaeology Ltd.
BARRETT, J: Dept of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.
BARRETT, J C: Dept of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.
BARROWMAN, C: See GUARD.
BENVIE, R: Museum and Art Gallery, Montrose.
BICKERS, V E: 19 Moorburn Road, Largs.
BIERLEY, B: c/o Kaledon Naddair.
BRADLEY, R: Dept of Archaeology, University of Reading.
BRANNIGAN, K: Dept of Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield.
BURGESS, C: Dept of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.
BURNEY, C: c/o Dualchas.
CACHART, R: See SUAT.
CALDWELL, D H: See NMS.
CAMERON, A: Museum and Art Gallery, Aberdeen.
CARTER, S: See AOC (Scotland) Ltd.
CARVER, M: Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd, Mickelgate House, York.
CFA: Centre for Field Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.
COLEMAN, R J: See SUAT.
COLES, G: Dept of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.
COLLARD, M: Archaeology Services, City of Edinburgh District Council, 90 Broughton Market, Edinburgh.
COOPER, K: Mill of Culsh, Tarland, Grampian.
COX, A: See SUAT.
CRESSEY, M: Dept of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.
CRONE, B A: See AOC (Scotland) Ltd.
CRUICKSHANK: Damside Garden Herbs, Benholm, Grampian.
CRUSE, R J: Cairnlee Avenue East, Culter, Aberdeen.
CULLEN, I: See GUARD.
CUNNINGHAM, R: Leucharbrae Farm, Skene.
CURTIS, G R and M R: New Park, Callanish.
CURTIS, N and E: Manschal Museum, University of Aberdeen.
DEAN, V E: 50 Whitehouse Road, Edinburgh.
DENT, J S: Borders Regional Council, Newton St Boswells, Melrose.
DICK, A M: 3 Grampian Crescent, Kirriemuir, Angus.
DOWNES, J: See GUARD.
DRISCOLL, S: See GUARD.
DUALCHAS: Skye and Lochalsh District Council, Park Road, Portree, Skye.
DURIE, J E C: Tigh-an-Blaran, Ardrishaig, Argyll.
EWART, G: Kirkdale Archaeology, 38 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.
EXTON, H: Nyuggel, Lunabister, Dunrossness, Shetland.
FALCONER, C F: See SUAT.
FLEMING, A: Dept of Archaeology, University of Wales, Lampeter.
FOJUT, N: See HS.
GARNER-LAHIRES, J: c/o Carver.
GILMOUR, S: Dept of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.
GREENHORN, D: c/o Saville.
GREIG, M: Grampian Regional Council, Westburn Road, Aberdeen.
GUARD: Dept of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.
HALE, A G C: Dept of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.
HALL, D: See SUAT.
HANLEY, R G: Museum and Art Gallery, Inverness.
HANNAH, A: Bute Antiquarian and Natural History Society, The Museum, Stewart Street, Rothesay.
HARDEN, J: c/o Wordsworth.
HARDING, D I: c/o Cameron.
HARDING, D W: Dept of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.
HARRY, R: Dept of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.
HEARNS, G: See ACFA.
HENDERSON, J: Dept of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.
HENRY, B: Pinewood, Broadie Road, Neilston, Glasgow.
HSL: Heritage Site and Landscape Surveys Ltd: 1 Church Road, Stannington, Morpeth, Northumberland.
HRC: Highland Regional Council, Kinmylies Buildings, Leachkin Road, Inverness.
van HOEK, E and M: Hoogstraat 60, 5061 Ex Oisterwyck, Holland.
HOLLEY, M W: Dept of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.
HOOD, F: Craiglussa, Peninver, Campbeltown, Argyll.
HOTHERSALL, S: c/o Scotia Archaeology Ltd.
HOWARD, W T: Old Schoolhouse, Kirkton of Bourtie, Inverurie.
HS: Historic Scotland, 20 Brandon Street, Edinburgh.
HUNTER, F: See NMS.
HUNTER, J R: University of Bradford.
HUNTER, S: 69 Craighill Drive, Glasgow.
HUNTLEY, J: Dept of Archaeology, University of Durham.
JAMES, H: c/o Yeoman.
JAMES, R: See GUARD.
JAMIESON, J: Dept of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.
JOHNSTONE, A: See ACFA.
JOHNSTONE, D A: Archaeology Service, Unit 7, Abbeymount Techbase, 2 Easter Road, Edinburgh.
JONES, R: Dept of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.
KALEDON NADDAIR: Keltia Publications, P O Box 307, Edinburgh.
KEPPIE, L J F: Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow.
KING, M: Arbroath Museum, Signal Tower, Ladyloan, Arbroath, Angus.
KING, M D: Museum and Art Gallery, Perth.
KING, S: Dept of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.
KIRBY, J E: Forest Enterprise Lochaber, Torlundy, Fort William.
KIRK, Mr: Manager, Park Quarry, Durris.
KNOX, R D: 9 Glen Road, Peebles.
LAWLER, A: 31 Spey Avenue, Paisley.
LAWSON, J A: c/o Collard.
LESLIE, A: See GUARD.
LEWIS, J: See Scotia Archaeology Ltd.
LOWE, C E: See AOC (Scotland) Ltd.
LUTZKER, M: Dept of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.
McCRAE, G and R: c/o McNeill.
McCULLAGH, R: AOC (Scotland) Ltd.
MACDONALD, M: 13 Ash Hill, Evanton, Ross-shire.
MacGREGOR, G: See GUARD.
MacINNES, D: See ACFA.
McKEAN, J C: c/o 9 Glen Road, Peebles.
MacKENZIE, C: c/o Kaledon Naddair.
MacKENZIE, J R: See SUAT.
MacLARDY, N: c/o Kaledon Naddair.
MacNEILL, M: 7 Lawrence Street, Dowanhill, Glasgow.
MacSWEEN, A: c/o Reed.
MAIN, L: Planning Dept, Central Regional Council, Stirling.
MAINLAND, R J: Lochaber Local History Society, Hill House, Corpach, Fort William.
MAIR, J: 36 High Street, Newmilns, Ayrshire.
MARTIN, S: 13 Saddell Street, Campbeltown.
MELLER, D: See GUARD.
MIKET, R: See Dualchas.
MILLER, C A: 11 Valleyfield, East Kilbride.
MILLER, D: Reserve Office, The White House, Kinloch, Isle of Rum.
MOORE, H: c/o Wilson.
MORRISON, A: Dept of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.
MURDOCH, R: See Scotia Archaeology Ltd.
MURRAY, N: c/o J Barrett.
MYATT, L J: Skinandi, Braal, Halkirk, Caithness.
NMS: National Museums of Scotland, Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.
NTS: National Trust for Scotland, 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.
OAKES, S: Tarhaugh Farmhouse, West Linton, Peebles.
O'SULLIVAN, J: See AOC (Scotland) Ltd.
PAGE, E R AND C: Kingarth, Airthrey Road, Stirling.
PENMAN, A: Lochaber, 65 Academy Street, Castle Douglas.
PERRY, D: See SUAT.
PETERSON, R: Dept of Archaeology, University of Southampton.
POLLARD, A: See GUARD.
PONTING, B: c/o Curtis.
PROUDFOOT, E: St Andrews Heritage Services, Westgate, Wardlaw Gardens, St Andrews, Fife.
RALSTON, I: Dept of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.
RCAHMS: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh.
REED, D: See Scotia Archaeology Ltd.
REES, T: Dept of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.
RENNIE, E B: Upper Netherby, Kim, Dunoon, Argyll.
RICHARDS, C: Dept of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.
RICHMOND, M J: See GUARD.
RIDEOUT, J: See AOC (Scotland) Ltd.
ROBB, M J: See Keppie.
SAVILLE, A: Artefact Research Unit, NMS.
SCOTIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD: 29 Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh.
SHEPHERD, I: Grampian Regional Council, Westburn Road, Aberdeen.
SHERIDAN, A: See NMS.
SMITH, A N: See AOC (Scotland) Ltd.
SMITH, L: Stranduff Farm, Kincardine O'Neil.
SPELLER, K: See GUARD.
SRC SMR: Strathclyde Sites and Monuments Record, Strathclyde Regional Council, Dept of Physical Planning, 20 India Street, Glasgow.
STAINGER, M B: Forestry Authority, Grampian Conservancy, Ordiquhill, Portsoy Road, Huntly.
STONES, J A: c/o Cameron.
STUART, E: See GUARD.
SUAT: Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 55 Methven Street, Perth.
TAG: Tain Archaeological Group, c/o Hanley.
TERRY, J: See GUARD.
THOMAS, J: Dept of Archaeology, University of Southampton.
TOPPING, P: c/o RCHME, Quern House, Mill Court, Hinton Way, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.
TURNBULL, G A: See GUARD.
TURNER, R: See NTS.
TURNER, S: 69 Craighill Drive, Glasgow.
TURNER, V: Shetland Amenity Trust, 22-24 North Road, Lerwick, Shetland.
WARD, T: Biggar Museum Trust, 4 James Square, Biggar, Lanark.
WEBBER, D: See GUARD.
WICKHAM-JONES, C: 21 Dudley Gardens, Edinburgh.
WILDGOOSE, M: See Dualchas.
WILL, R: See GUARD.
WILLET, S: c/o Kaledon Naddair.
WILSON, G: EASE (Environmental and Archaeological Services), Unit 8, Abbeymount Techbase, 2 Easter Road, Edinburgh.
WISEMAN, D: Glenlarick, Mackenzie Avenue, Auchenclochy, Grampian.
WOOD, S: c/o Mair.
WOOLLISCROFT, D J: Dept of Archaeology, University of Manchester.
WORDSWORTH, J: Balbeg, Balnain, Glenurquhart, Inverness.
YEOMAN, P: Fife Regional Council, North Street, Glenrothes.

SUBJECT INDEX TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Compiled by Liz Gray

- Abbey, 5, 6, 15, 17, 63, 76, 81
 Adze, 6
 Agger, 11
 Agricultural remains, 21
 Air photographs, 12, 29, 32, 55, 56, 74, 84, 90
 Amber, bead, 97, 99
 Anglo-Saxon strap-end, 43
 Antler, 94
 cut, 99
 Antonine Wall, 8, 60, 61, 77
 Anvil, 24, 26
 Arch, 40, 89
 Architectural fragment, 75
 Ard: marks, 23
 plough, 13
 Arran pitchstone, 5, 19, 72, 75
 Arrowhead, 14, 25, 26, 36, 43, 45, 52, 72, 81, 85, 88
 Axe: battle, 95
 bronze, 6, 21, 35
 flint, 7
 jadeite, 25
 lava, 21
 socketed, 35
 stone, 25, 68, 85, 86
- Backlands, 62
 medieval, 7, 35
 Badge, pilgrim, 54
 Ball, lead, 82
 Bangle, Roman glass, 61
 Bank, 84
 Barn, 77
 Barrow, 7, 74, 81, 90, 91, 92
 Bead: agate, 86
 amber, 97, 99
 blue glass, 49
 Beaker, 27
 Beacon stance, 64
 Bell pit, 62
 Birch bark container, 23
 Black burnished pottery, 60
 Black house, 96
 Blade, Neolithic, 85
 Bloomery, 50, 60
 Boathouse, 13
 Boat jetty, 76
 Boat-shaped setting, 94
 Bolster plate, 93
 Bone: animal, 92, 93, 94, 97
 bevel-ended tool, 41
 fish, 93
 pin, 99
 Bottle, glass, 9, 90
 Boulder, 27
 Bowl, iron, 52
 Box, stone-lined, 54
 Bracelet, jet, 57
 Braer, 93
 Brickworks, 79
 Bridge, 77, 79, 89
 abutments, 50, 62
 railway, 79
 Broch, 40, 80, 98
 Post broch settlement, 98
 Brooch, penannular, 82
 Bronze: axehead, 6, 21, 35
 industrial, 11
 object, 49
 pin, 99
- Bronze (cont)
 strap-end, 43
 vessel, 6
 Bronze Age: burial cairn, 58
 burial cist, 81, 91
 cairn, 76, 97
 cremation, 73, 91
 mound, 92
 occupation, 94
 Building, 36, 38
 remains, 47
 Bullet, lead, 83
 Burgh, medieval, 6
 Burial, 5, 17, 18, 37, 45, 49, 50, 67, 73, 84, 89, 91
 adult, 58
 cairn, 58, 95, 97, 98
 cist, 58, 80, 83, 91
 ground, 63
 medieval, 85
 mound, 91, 92
 neonate, 97
 stone, 20
 Viking, 37, 96
 Burnt mound, 7, 72, 74
 Butchery site, Neolithic, 92
 Button, 83
- Cairn, 18, 26, 32, 35, 50, 57, 64, 65, 71, 72, 73, 74, 80, 82, 84
 burial, 58, 95, 98
 chambered, 32
 clearance, 55, 58, 62
 kerb, 54
 long, 82
 prehistoric, 75, 76, 95, 97
 Camp, Roman, 12, 19, 61, 71, 77, 80, 84
 Canal, 77
 Cannon, 5
 Carmelite Friary, 89
 Carvings, 63, 64
 Norse, 63
 Carnyx, 23
 Castle, 9, 11, 19, 24, 27, 34, 37, 40, 57, 62, 65, 66, 67, 76, 80
 Cathedral, 8, 67
 Channonry, 81
 Caulking moss, 87
 Causeway, 60, 76
 Cave, occupied, 63
 Cellars, 89
 Cemetery: Bronze Age, 73
 cist, 81, 91
 cremation, 12
 megalithic, 34
 Quaker, 77
 Channel, 84
 Channonry, 81
 Chapel, 6, 38, 58, 63, 93
 Chert, 5, 7, 75
 worked, 72, 85
 Christian, Early, 63, 93
 Church, 11, 40, 74, 77
 medieval, 81
 Circle, stone, 96
 Cist, 19, 33, 45, 49, 58, 75, 80, 83, 84, 91
 cemetery, 81, 91
 Cistern, 48, 86
 Clasp, 83
 Clay: house, 90
 mould, 99
- Clay (cont)
 pipe, 74, 85, 90
 Cloister, 21
 Coal pit, 8, 16
 Coffin fittings, 46
 Coin, 7, 32, 40, 46, 83
 Roman, 5, 7, 85, 89, 90
 Coke kiln, 77
 Concrete, 45
 Corn-drying kiln, 17, 29, 40, 44, 54
 Corner post shrine, 93
 Crannog, 9, 27, 33, 35, 39, 52, 57, 60, 66, 87, 96
 Cremation, 12, 23, 73, 75, 77, 81, 92
 Bronze Age, 73, 91
 Croft, 37
 Cromwellian fortification, 89
 Cropmark, 5, 12, 24, 27, 49, 56, 63, 71, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 90
 Cross: latin, 82
 market, 83
 slab, 82
 Cultivation: marks, 48
 ridges, 78, 82
 terraces, 38, 62
 Culvert, 8, 61, 76
 Cup marks, 85, 95
 Cup and ring mark, 7, 13, 14, 15, 50, 52, 54, 56, 57, 60, 61, 85
- Dam, 79, 86, 91
 Daub, 89
 Deer: park, 78
 red, bone, 92
 Dere Street, 6
 Deserted settlement, 58, 59, 76
 Designed landscape, 71, 77
 Disc, 90
 barrow, 90
 Distillery site, 30, 86
 Disturbed burial and midden, 93
 Ditch, 8, 45, 46, 47, 48, 61, 84, 89, 90
 annexe, 61
 linear, 5, 67
 ring, 61
 Doorway, 11
 Dovecote, 77
 Drain, 11, 16, 40, 67, 68, 86
 field, 66
 medieval, 67
 slab, 61, 84, 94
 Drystone, 42, 43, 68
 culvert, 8, 61, 76
 Dun, 53, 55, 80
 Dykes, 35, 57, 86
- Earth dykes, 86
 Earthwork, 27, 72
 Enclosure, 6, 9, 13, 24, 47, 49, 57, 75, 82, 84, 91
 circular, 24, 27, 49, 74
 ditched, 5, 40, 47
 earthwork, 72
 prehistoric settlement, 80
 square, 55, 56, 62
 stock, 55
 twin palisaded, 70
 Engine house, 54, 71
 Entrance path, 47
- Farm, 24
 Farming landscape, 19

- Farmstead, 7, 14, 27, 55, 56, 77, 78, 84
Field system, 6, 76
Fieldwalking, 71
Fireplace, 21, 48
Fish trap, 36, 37
Flax, bale seal, 83
 mill, 79
Flint, 5, 7, 22, 26, 27, 33, 52, 64, 72, 74, 75, 84, 85
 arrowhead, 22, 52
 blade, 39, 56, 84
 core, 54, 56, 72
 extraction pits, 24
 flake, 40, 54, 56, 85, 89
 knife, 84
 scatter, 24, 25, 56, 71
 scraper, 22, 24, 33, 51, 75
Food vessel, 73, 84
Footbridge, 51
Font, 98
Fort, 33, 57, 65, 80, 87, 93
 hill, 86
 medieval, 56
 Roman, 8, 11, 60, 61, 75, 77
Fortified island, 43
Fortifications, 48, 86, 89
 battlement, 6
Foundry, 77
Friary, 21, 89
Furnace, 30, 48
- Garden, 5, 18, 19, 20, 67, 77, 82, 87
Geophysical, 9, 11, 32, 35, 37, 56, 63, 68, 84
Glass, 22
 bead, 49
 bottle, 9, 90
 Roman, 61
 window, 74
Gold finger ring, 82
Graphite, 62
Grave, 50
 marker, 95
Graves Knowes, 49
Graveyard, 18, 71
Grey Ware, 45
Grooved ware, 91
Gun: emplacements, 13, 68
 loop, 6
 platforms, 33, 94
 setting, 33
 signal, 29
- Hammermen plaque, 89
Hammerstones, 94, 97, 99
Hall, 8, 16, 40
Harbour, 14
Hearth, 7, 12, 22, 36, 40, 42, 49
Henge, 13
Hogback stone, 56, 70
Horse gang, 62
Hospital, 22
House, 9, 96
 turf, 54
Hut, circle, 13, 15, 22, 25, 26, 39, 42, 44, 49, 56, 82, 84
Hypocaust, 71
- Industrial landscape, 62
Inscribed stone, 27, 31
Inscription, Ogham, 63, 80
Interlace, 88
Iron Age: occupation, 6, 94
 settlement, 6, 85
 shears, 90
Iron, bowl, 52
 slag, 68
- Iron (cont)
 working, 40
Island: fortified, 43
 ornamental, 66
- Jadeite, axe, 25
Jet, bracelet, 57
Jetton, 83
- Kerbed bowl barrow, 91
Kiln, 32, 55, 56, 86, 94
 bowl, 55
 coke, 77
 corn, 17, 29, 40, 44, 54
 lime, 8, 26, 31, 50, 60, 66, 70, 71, 72, 80
 malt, 30
 site, 62
Knife, 51, 84, 92
- Lade, 32, 68, 79, 86, 89
Lazybeds, 75, 94
Lead: ball, 82
 bullet, 83
 mine, 54, 55
 seal, 83
 smelting site, 74
Leper hospital, 22
Lightening tree, 93
Lime kiln, 8, 26, 31, 50, 60, 66, 71, 72, 80
Lithics scatter, 36, 40, 43
Logboat, 87
Longhouse, 22, 25, 39, 74
Lunar alignment, 94
Lynchet, 82
- Macehead, 95
Macroplant, 47
Magnetic susceptibility survey, 65
Maps, 31
Market cross, 83
Medieval: abbey, 81
 backlands, 7, 35
 castle, 76
 causeway, 76
 church, 81
 coin, 32, 46
 complex, 5, 6, 8, 38, 45, 46, 48, 80, 82, 83, 84, 90
 defences, 45, 53
 drain, 67
 fort, 56
 hearth, 7
 inhumation, 85
 pit, 30
 pottery, 7, 12, 30, 35, 74, 81, 82, 85, 88, 90
 settlement, 64, 96
 shoes, 7
 terrace, 12
 textile, 7
 vessel hoard, 85
 wall, 7, 22
Mermaid's Grave, 95
Mesolithic: assemblage, 41
 flint, 5, 71, 75
Midden, 43, 48, 58, 64, 93
 shell, 36, 37, 41
Milestone, 31
Military Way, 61
Mill, 5, 50, 77, 79
 charcoal, 79
 corn, 79
 dam, 79, 86
 flax, 79
 horizontal, 93
 lade, 32, 68, 79, 86
 paper, 79
- Mill (cont)
 stone, 51, 60
 water, 14, 93
Millstone quarry, 60
Mine, 79
 antimony, 62
 lead, 54, 55
Mineworkings, 18
Monastery, 18, 71, 84
Monastic site, 63
Mortaria, 45
Mortar, 58, 61, 68, 89, 90
Moss caulking, 87
Motte, 66, 67, 68, 70
 and bailey, 14, 70
Mound, 7, 8, 13, 72, 82, 91, 92, 94, 95, 98
- Neck clasp, 83
Neolithic: blade, 85
 butchery site, 92
 Early, 75, 91
 Late, 75, 91, 92
 village, 91
Noost, 9, 57
Norse: burials, 37, 96
 carving, 63
 comb, 46
 settlement, 38
- Ogham inscription, 63, 80
Ovens, 48
- Palace, 16, 32
Palaeoenvironmental: material, 66, 71
 sites, 79
Palisade, 12, 23, 70
Palstave, 6
Passageway, 20
Paving, 40
Penannular: brooch, 82
 structure, 13
Pewter button, 83
Photographic survey, 12, 29, 32, 55, 56, 74, 84, 90
Pictish, 99
 cross slab, 82
 stone, 33, 88
Pilgrim's badge, 54
Pillbox, 63
Pillar base, 75
Pipe, clay, 74, 85, 90
Pit, 5, 8, 28, 30, 32, 45, 66, 71, 92, 96
 alignment, 42
 bell, 62
 coal, 77
 stone-lined, 82
Pitcarmick-type building, 87
Pitchstone, 5, 19, 72, 75
Plaster work, 74
Platform, 94, 95
 gun, 94
 recessed, 36, 37, 52
 unenclosed, 66, 74, 75
Plough ard, 13
Ploughmarks, 20, 21
Pollen, 94
Post-medieval, 90
Pot boiler, 94, 97
Pottery, 11, 22, 23, 33, 57, 83, 85, 90, 94, 96, 97, 99
 assemblage, 30
 Black burnished, 60
 East Coast Redware, 80
 green glaze, 63, 67, 87
 medieval, 7, 12, 30, 35, 74, 81, 82, 85, 88, 90

- Pottery (cont)
 post-medieval, 60
 prehistoric, 7, 28, 70, 75
 Roman, 5, 45, 60
 Samian, 45, 61, 99
 Yorkshire ware, 80, 89
- Precinct wall, 17
- Prehistoric, cairn, 75, 76, 95, 97
- Priory, 5, 18, 82
- Promontory structure, 76
- Pyre, 92
- Quaker cemetery, 77
- Quarry, 13, 22, 47, 55, 57, 62, 66, 71, 72, 74, 77, 78, 79, 86, 95
 millstone, 51, 60
 scoop, 62
- Quartz: core, 94
 flake, 95, 97
 worked, 56
- Quern, 6, 18, 98
 saddle, 94
- Radiocarbon, 19, 41, 43, 92
- Railway, 12, 77, 79
 viaduct, 77
- Rampart, 33
- Recessed platform, 36, 37, 52
- Rectangular structure, 26, 55, 82, 86
- Reredorter, 15
- Reservoir, 86
- Resistivity survey, 67
- Rig and furrow, 19, 55, 62, 66, 70, 74
- Ring ditch, 61
- Ring, gold, 82
- Road, 11, 16
 drove, 50
 Roman, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 72, 80, 88
 sunken, 71
- Roche moutonnée*, 96
- Rock: carvings, 7, 13, 14, 15, 50, 52, 54, 56, 57, 60, 63, 80, 85, 86, 88, 90, 95
 site, 64, 65
- Rock shelter, 40
- Roman: badge, 54
 ballista head, 85
 bangle, 61
 brick, 5
 camp, 12, 19, 61, 71, 77, 80, 84
 civilian settlement, 5
 coin, 5, 7, 85, 89, 90
 coin hoard, 90
 fort, 8, 11, 60, 61, 75, 77
 glass, 61
 inscription, 12
 pit, 5
 pottery, 5, 45, 60
 road, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 72, 80, 88
 silver, 5
 temporary camp, 12, 84
 tools, 6
 tower, 61
- Roof tile, 85
- Saddle quern, 94
- Sapphire cabochon, 82
- St Adrian's Priory, 18
- Salt pans, 16, 21
- Samian, 45, 61, 99
- Sandstone, 17, 45
- Scraper, 23, 24, 33, 51, 85
- Seal, 83
- Sea wall, 16, 17
- Settlement, 38, 40, 44
 deserted, 58, 59, 76
 Iron Age, 6, 85
 medieval, 64, 96
 Post-medieval, 32, 84
 unenclosed platform, 74, 75
- Setts, 83
- Severan camp, 61
- Shaft, drift, 62
- Shale, 44, 68
 oil works, 72
- Shamrock, 98, 99
- Shears, iron, 90
- Shell, 97
 oyster, 71, 85
- Sheriff Court, 67
- Shieling, 36, 37, 38, 40, 57, 60, 61, 74, 76, 87, 94, 95, 96, 97
- Siegework, 66
- Signal: gun, 29
 tower, 61
- Sites, 26, 79
- Skail knives, 92
- Skeleton, 11, 68, 83, 84
 human remains, 67, 75, 91, 93, 96
 skull, 5, 93
- Smithy, 54
- Sole tree, 93
- Souterrain, 27, 85, 99
 cropmark, 81
- Spindle whorl, 5, 85, 87, 90, 99
- Stables, 78, 82
- Stained glass, 22
- Stakeholes, 23, 33
- Standing stone, 56, 64, 82, 91, 95
- Steatite urn, 92
- Steps, 22
- Still: furnace, 30
 whisky, 28
- Stone: alignment, 56, 58
 axe, 54, 68, 85, 86
 carved, 68, 82
 circle, 96
 quarry, 95
 row, 33, 94
 setting, 83, 94, 97, 98
 standing, 33, 56, 64, 82, 91, 95
 structure, 72
 tank, 19
 worked, 83, 89, 90
- Strap-end, Anglo-Saxon, 43
- Structure, 57
 clay-built, 90
 rectangular, 26, 55, 82, 84, 86
- Structure (cont)
 stone, 50, 68, 72
 timber, 48
 turf-built, 60
 with enclosure, 78
- Sundial, 87
- Sunken road, 71
- Survey, 9, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 51, 58, 90
 forestry, 49, 56
 gradiometer, 83
 magnetic susceptibility, 65
 resistivity, 67
 underwater, 96
- Tank, 16, 19, 48, 53
- Testoon, 14
- Textile, medieval, 7
- Tiles, 48, 85
- Timber, 9, 36, 39, 52, 57
 building, 35
 defence, 53
 structure, 48
- Tirl, 93
- Titulus, 61
- Tolbooth, 83
- Tower, 5, 19, 40, 57, 61, 62, 86
 house, 6, 16, 77
 Roman, 61
 round, 63, 85, 93
- Township, 54
- Trackway, 71, 74
- Treasure trove, 6, 46
- Turf-walled houses, 54
- Turner, 83
- Unstan Ware, 28, 91
- Urban, 45, 46, 48, 80, 82, 83, 84, 90
- Urn: cinerary, 49, 77, 79, 86
 collared, 81, 86
 steatite, 92
- Urnfield, 58
- Viaduct, railway, 77
- Viking: see Norse
- Village, Neolithic, 91
- Wagon way, 21
- Wall, 7, 11, 17, 20, 21, 22, 37
 Antonine, 8, 60, 61, 77
 mortared, 61
- Walled garden, 87
- Watch-tower, 14, 61
- Watermill, 14, 93
- Well, 5, 8, 19, 28, 68, 76, 81, 83, 84
- Whisky still, 28
- Whorl, 5, 85, 87, 90, 99
- Windfarm, 55, 63
- Window, stained glass, 22
 plain glass, 74
- Wood fragments, worked, 63
- Wooden objects, 13
- World War II bunker, 64
- Yorkshire ware, 80, 89

COUNCIL FOR SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGY

The Council for Scottish Archaeology (CSA) is an independent voluntary body which promotes informed opinion concerning the study and conservation of Scotland's archaeological heritage, and brings together individuals, societies and organisations in order to do so. CSA works with the Council for British Archaeology to give a greater voice to the past.

Membership is open to all individuals, societies and institutions who support our aims:

- * To advance the **education** of the public concerning Scotland's archaeological heritage.
- * To encourage the better **identification and conservation** of material evidence of past human activity in Scotland.
- * To press for the adoption of improved policies for the **preservation, management and interpretation** of Scotland's archaeological heritage.
- * To facilitate **liaison** between statutory bodies, archaeological societies, other appropriate groups, organisations and the general public.

Publications produced by CSA are available direct from CSA or from booksellers and include:

Understanding Scottish Graveyards by Betty Willsher.
Reprinted 1990. Members £4.95 (non-members £5.50).

How to Record Scottish Graveyards by Betty Willsher.
Reprinted 1990. Members £2.75 (non-members £3.25).

Our Vanishing Heritage: Forestry and Archaeology edited by E Proudfoot.
Printed 1989. Members £5 (non-members £6).

Back issues are available for most years of *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* since 1968 – price on application to the address below.

Standing orders for *Discovery & Excavation* may be placed by those organisations who are unable to become members of CSA.

All prices include postage and packing.

Available from:
CSA
c/o National Museums of Scotland
York Buildings
1 Queen Street
EDINBURGH EH2 1JD



Are you concerned about the past in Scotland?

Do you want to know more about the archaeological remains in your area?

Have you ever thought about joining your local Archaeological Society?

Do you know who is responsible for ancient sites in Scotland?

Do you know who to contact if you find an archaeological site or object?

If you want to know more about archaeology in Scotland contact:

The Council for Scottish Archaeology.

For further information and Application for Membership apply to:–

CSA
c/o The National Museums of Scotland
York Buildings
1 Queen Street
EDINBURGH EH2 1JD

Free to members.