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**DISCOVERY & EXCAVATION
IN SCOTLAND**

An Annual Survey of Scottish Archaeological
Discoveries, Excavation and Fieldwork

**EDITED BY
COLLEEN E BATEY**

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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 provided by CBA and Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 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 Tam Ward 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 Commission's work. The continued assistance of Ian Fleming of the National Monuments Record is very gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are due to Historic Scotland for reports of excavations and surveys funded by the Department.

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

As this is the final volume I will be editing, I would like to thank all those people who have ensured that the last five years have been stimulating and challenging, as well as mostly enjoyable.

Dr 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. Copy with disc would be gratefully received. 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 preferably at A4 or smaller size and will be returned **only** if specifically requested.
12. Final deadline for receipt of contributors is **31 October** for publication in late February following.
13. Contributions should be sent direct to CSA Office, c/o National Museums of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1JD.

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- 4. Tweeddale

Central Region

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- 6. Falkirk
- 7. Stirling

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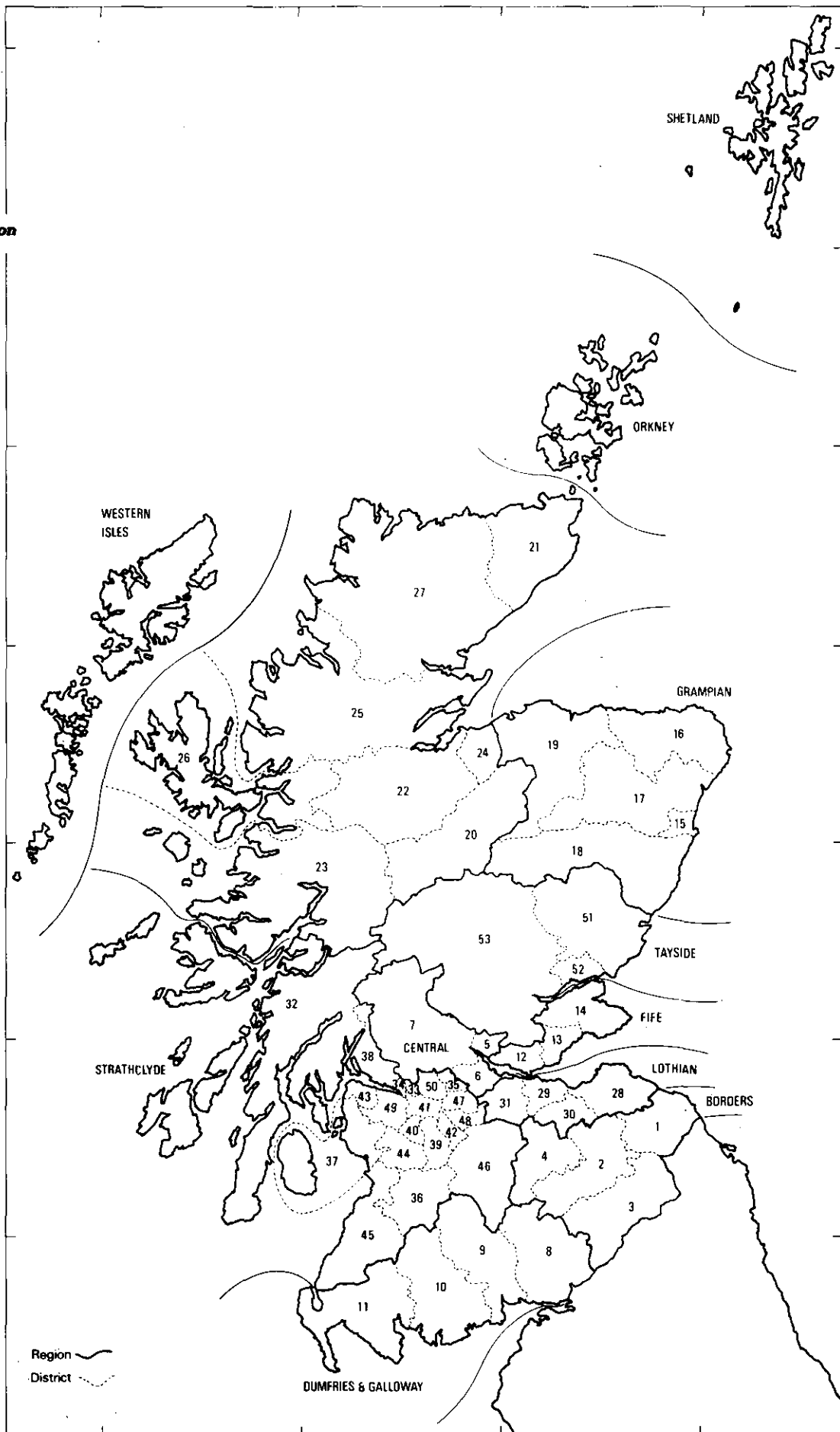
Tayside Region

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

Orkney Islands Area

Shetland Islands Area

Western Isles Islands Area



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BERWICKSHIRE DISTRICT

Paxton House (Hutton parish) A R Rees (CFA)
Paxton boathouse

NT 9340 5195 In October 1994 recording and limited excavation was undertaken within the disused boathouse of Paxton House, prior to its reconstruction as a tourist attraction. The floor of the boathouse was examined and a trench 2.0m by 0.5m was dug parallel to the western wall to locate any buried features or earlier phasing. An earlier wall was noted, indicating that the boathouse had been partly demolished and subsequently widened and extended on its southern side. Later features of the boathouse included tramlines, comprising sandstone slabs set into the floor in two parallel lines with 0.20m wide gaps between them to provide wooden stays for the retention of boats. A setting for a winch was placed at the rear end of the tramlines.

A detailed report has been sent to the NMRS.
Sponsor: The Paxton Trust.

Doons Law, Whitsome (Whitsome parish) C Clarke (CFA)
Cist burial with beaker

NT 868 516 A cist burial on Doons Law was unearthed during ploughing in early January 1995. The cist was located approximately 3m to the N of a prominent mound and enclosed by a stone retaining wall on Doons Law. The capstone had been displaced by the plough and damaged, and was shown to overlie a cist of four upright sandstone slabs with the main axis aligned approximately E-W. The floor area of the cist measured 1.05m by 0.50m. Within the western end the vault of a skull was exposed and to the N of this stood an intact decorated beaker. The skeleton was that of an adult female. The beaker is of the North British/Northern Rhine type. Excavation of the cist revealed four pieces of flint, fragments of a copper awl and charcoal. An area of 'body stain', rich in organic microfossils, around the area of the skeleton was exposed. Palynological work will be undertaken to detect the possible presence of deliberated floral tributes deposited at the time of burial.

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS. Post-excavation work is continuing.
Sponsors: HS and Borders Regional Council.

ETTRICK & LAUDERDALE DISTRICT

Harelaw to Groundistone Height (Ashkirk; Lilliesleaf parish)
Roman road traces W Lonie, F Newall

NT 533 231 to NT 495 202 The Craik Cross Roman road is well established to Craik village, less certainly to Hoscote and its course from there to Dere Street some 30km to the NE has been the subject of speculation and a general route by Esdale Law, Groundistone Height and Harelaw suggested. Search-surveys by the contributors along and about this route, variously with D Mackinnon, M Sinclair and Mrs W Lonie, commenced in 1981 and continue in 1995. Road lengths and features have been described from NE to SW.

Full details have been lodged with NMRS. Landowners and tenants along the route are thanked for their interest.

Eildon Wester Hill (Bowden parish) W Lonie
Thom platform (Bronze Age astronomical station)

NT 548 316 A terrace on Eildon Wester Hill is suggested as a Thom platform, the antiquity indicated by the peat overgrowth, Bronze Age associations, the careful siting and construction, combine to indicate this function. The terrace is 25.6m long, uniformly

4.0m wide extending E-W about NT 5483 3165, some 60m down-slope northwards of and 7m below the 371m summit of Eildon Wester Hill.

A fuller report is lodged with the NMRS. Buccleuch Estates are thanked for their interest in this study.

Turford Burn (Earlston parish) A L Wise
Earthwork (possible)

NT 611 392 In 1993 K Clark from the Newstead Research Project undertook a geophysical survey of Turford Burn. This earthwork is recorded in the NMRS as site NT 63 NW 11. The enclosure is partly preserved in a neighbouring plantation.
Sponsors: NMS, University of Bradford, British Academy, Borders Regional Council.

Droeway sign-wall W Lonie

- NT 185 064 **Wind Fell** (Ettrick parish)
- NT 329 161 **Course Head** (Kirkhope parish)
- NT 323 161 **Craig Hill** (Kirkhope parish)
- NT 320 161 **Craig Hill** (Kirkhope parish)
- NT 447 171 **Gawndie's Knowe** (Roberton parish)
- NT 451 172 **Smasha Hill** (Roberton parish)
- NT 397 326 **Whitehope Rig** (Yarrow parish)
- NT 200 241 **Craigie Rig** (Yarrow parish)

A new class of minor monument is suggested, that of 'droeway sign-wall', so named by analogy with 'road sign-post'. Its function was to warn drovers that a droeway ahead was forbidden by reason of danger or trespass. Its structure is an isolated length of dry-stone wall, 3-50m in length. Eight examples are known to date. They also mark droeways and indicate the direction of droving.

Landowners and tenants are thanked for their interested acceptance of this study.

ARB Haldane 1952 *The Drove Roads of Scotland* Lochar 1995.
RCAHMS 1956 *The Inventory of Roxburghshire*.

Groundistone Height to Woo Law (Hawick; Ashkirk parish)
Roman road traces W Lonie, F Newall

NT 495 202 to NT 460 177 A report has been compiled from search-surveys made in May and July 1981, November 1984 and February 1995 variously by F Newall and W Lonie, with D Mackinnon and M Sinclair. The route of the Roman road from Harelaw to Groundistone Height was traced across the main road at NT 4957 2024 continuing SW as a broad cambered way. Throughout its route it passes under enclosing banks and droeways, often later routes sharing the earlier line of the road.

A full report is lodged with NMRS. Landowners and tenants along the way are thanked for their interest.

Oakwood to Fanns Burn (Kirkhope parish) W Lonie
Probable Roman road

NT 425 248 to NT 415 222 The Roman forts of Oakwood and Milton, in Ettrickdale and Annandale respectively, are separated by 40km of moor and mountain upland about the head-waters of the Ettrick and Moffat Waters, the latter a tributary of the Annan. Surveys along possible routes (Lonie, DES 1988) have been encouraging but inconclusive. The work lends strong support to the suggestion of a roadway linkage, but major gaps in the supposed route remain.

A full report is lodged with NMRS. Landowners and tenants along the way are thanked for their interest.

Kirkhope Tower (Kirkhope parish) J O'Sullivan
Tower house

NT 3787 2505 A watching brief was conducted at Kirkhope Tower (NMRS NT 32 NE 6) by AOC (Scotland) Ltd on the excavation of a cable trench by Scottish Power. The trench was laid in the

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course of a programme of building and restoration works and extended from the NE angle of the tower, across the adjacent farm track, and along the N side of the track for a distance of c.30m. This area had previously been scarped by the creation of the farm track and no archaeological deposits were recorded.

Four sherds of late medieval pottery were recovered from machine spoil.

Sponsor: Scottish Power.

Littledean (Maxton parish) Fort

A L Wise

NT 632 313 In 1993 K Clark from the Newstead Research Project surveyed Littledean. This fort is recorded in the NMRS as site NT 63 SW 51. Resistivity results show evidence for a promontory enclosure comprised of at least three irregularly spaced ditches. Magnetometry results produce evidence for at least five enclosing ditches. Littledean Tower sits within all of these earthworks.

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

Chester Knowe (Melrose parish) Earthwork

NT 554 356 In 1993 K Clark from the Newstead Research Project surveyed Chester Knowe. This earthwork is recorded in the NMRS as site NT 53 NE 31. Magnetometry results show a single ditched circular enclosure.

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

Chesterlee, Cairneymount (Melrose parish) Earthwork

NT 555 397 In 1993 K Clark from the Newstead Research Project surveyed Chesterlee, Cairneymount. This earthwork is recorded in the NMRS as NT 53 NE 22. Although the magnetometry survey produced no evidence for archaeological features, the resistivity plots show roughly the northern half of a single ditched ovoid enclosure. No evidence for an entrance or internal features was recovered.

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

Drygrange Mains (Melrose parish) Enclosure

NT 572 361 In 1993 K Clark from the Newstead Research Project surveyed Drygrange Mains. This enclosure is recorded in the NMRS as site NT 53 NE 70. The resistivity plot shows the N, W and E sides of a single-ditched sub-rectangular enclosure with an abutting enclosure to the NW.

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

Kaeside (Melrose parish) Fort

NT 517 341 In 1993 K Clark from the Newstead Research Project surveyed Kaeside. This fort is recorded in the NMRS as site NT 53 SW 8. Resistivity results show a poorly defined but roughly circular enclosure located on a knoll. It appears to be circled to the S by three partial ditches. Magnetometry results show three circular anomalies within the enclosure which may represent structures.

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

Red Rig (Melrose parish) Enclosure

NT 569 336 In 1993 K Clark from the Newstead Research Project surveyed Red Rig. Geophysical survey was undertaken on

three of the four fields under which Red Rig enclosure currently lies. Resistivity survey was completed on the two southern fields, and magnetometry was completed on all but the northwestern field. Both surveys provide evidence for a double ditched sub-circular enclosure.

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

Cocklee, Blainslie (Melrose parish) Flint scrapper

NMS

NT 5475 4167 Flint scrapper found by Mrs S Campbell. Returned to finder after recording.

Daybook no: DB 1995/71.

Melrose Bypass (Phase III) (Melrose parish) ?Roman ovens

S Clarke

NT 565 340 A group of three or possibly four ovens were excavated in 1994 and 1995 in advance of the Melrose Bypass. Each consisted of a circular chamber, c.1.20m across, cut into the ground. A flue and raking out pit lay on the NE side. The most elaborate had a stone floor of red sandstone. The only dating evidence was provided by a single Roman courseware sherd, unabraded but not closely datable.

Sponsor: Borders Regional Council.

Newstead, Broomhill Camp (Melrose parish) Roman marching camp

NT 578 341 Resistivity and magnetometer survey at Broomhill near Newstead revealed parts of two small marching camps, one of 140m by 180m, the other 140m by 225m. The SW side of these camps were already known from cropmarks and limited excavation, carried out in 1991 by the late Professor St Joseph. Another linear fracture may be part of a larger marching camp or an element of the field system known to have surrounded the Roman fort.

Sponsor: Trimontium Trust.

Newstead Roman Fort, South Annexe (Melrose parish) Roman settlement

NT 570 341 Excavation in advance of the Melrose Bypass (Phase III) examined the sides of the old railway cutting where it passed through the S Annexe of Newstead Roman Fort. Both phases of defensive ditches were examined along with interior occupation, the most important of which were a series of pits (marked A-F on the plan provided (Fig 1, p 7)). Several previously unknown roads were also discovered. The earliest defensive line, consisting of a single large ditch up to 7m across, was found to date to the late 1st century. The larger double ditched enclosure was found to contain only mid-2nd century pottery, similar to that of the interior occupation. Four of the six pits were found to have served as wells, although only two were lined, one with wattle, the other stone. The latter was found to contain a ritual deposit at its base: horse and cattle skulls, an axe complete with handle, deer antlers and a complete pottery jar. This well's contents are probably relevant to the understanding of the 107 'deep pits' dug by James Curle, 1905-1910.

Sponsor: Borders Regional Council.

Newstead, Roman Period Landscape (Melrose parish) Marching camp and field system (see Fig 2, p 7)

NT 562 340 to NT 572 340 Excavation in advance of the Melrose Bypass (Phase III) showed the examination of a Roman period landscape already known from cropmarks and Geophysics. The largest element examined was part of the so-called legionary marching camp to the SW, partly overlying the S annexe. Ditch lengths excavated at NT 570 341, NT 562 340 and NT 567 342 showed three sides of the 'camp' to be quite different in character,

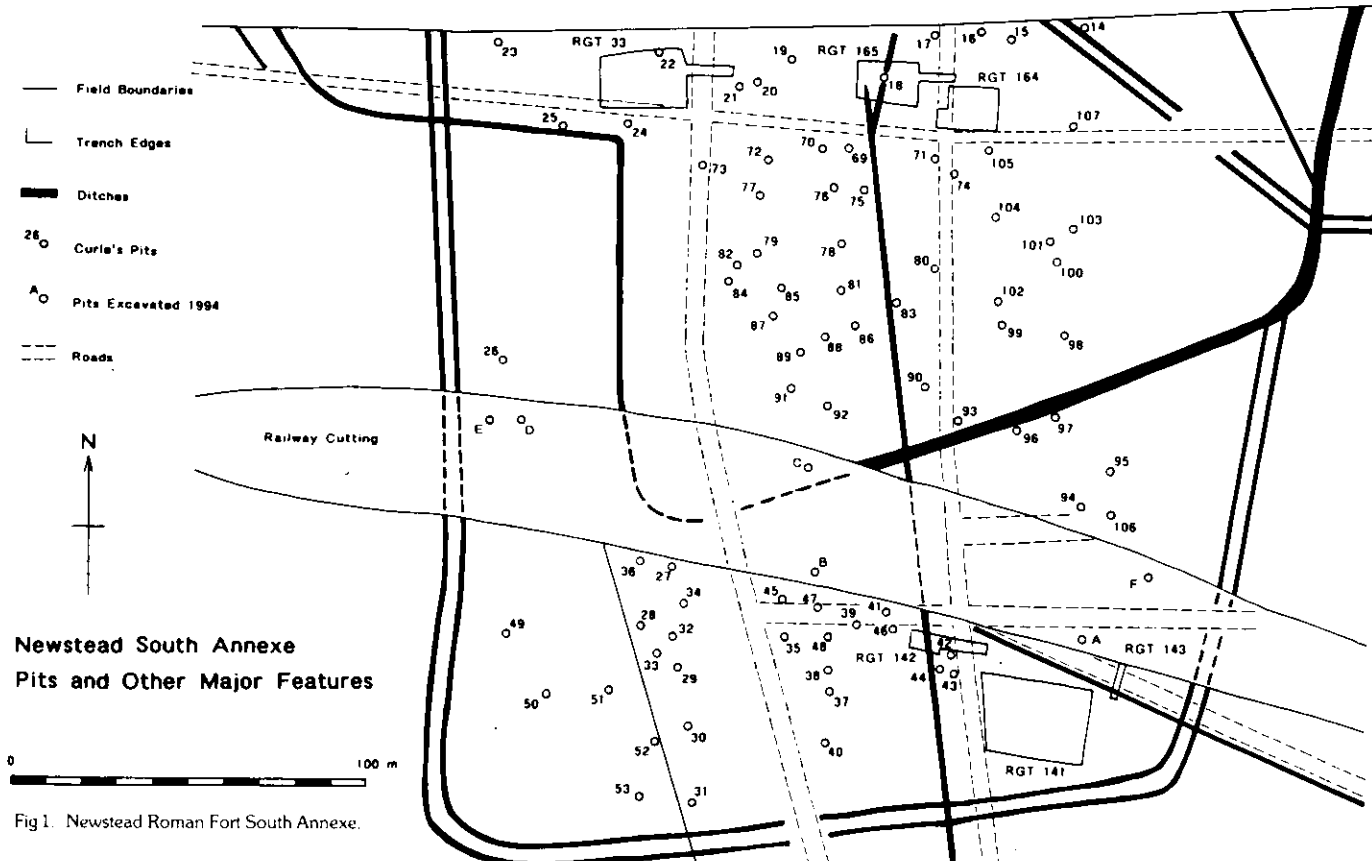


Fig 1. Newstead Roman Fort South Annexe.

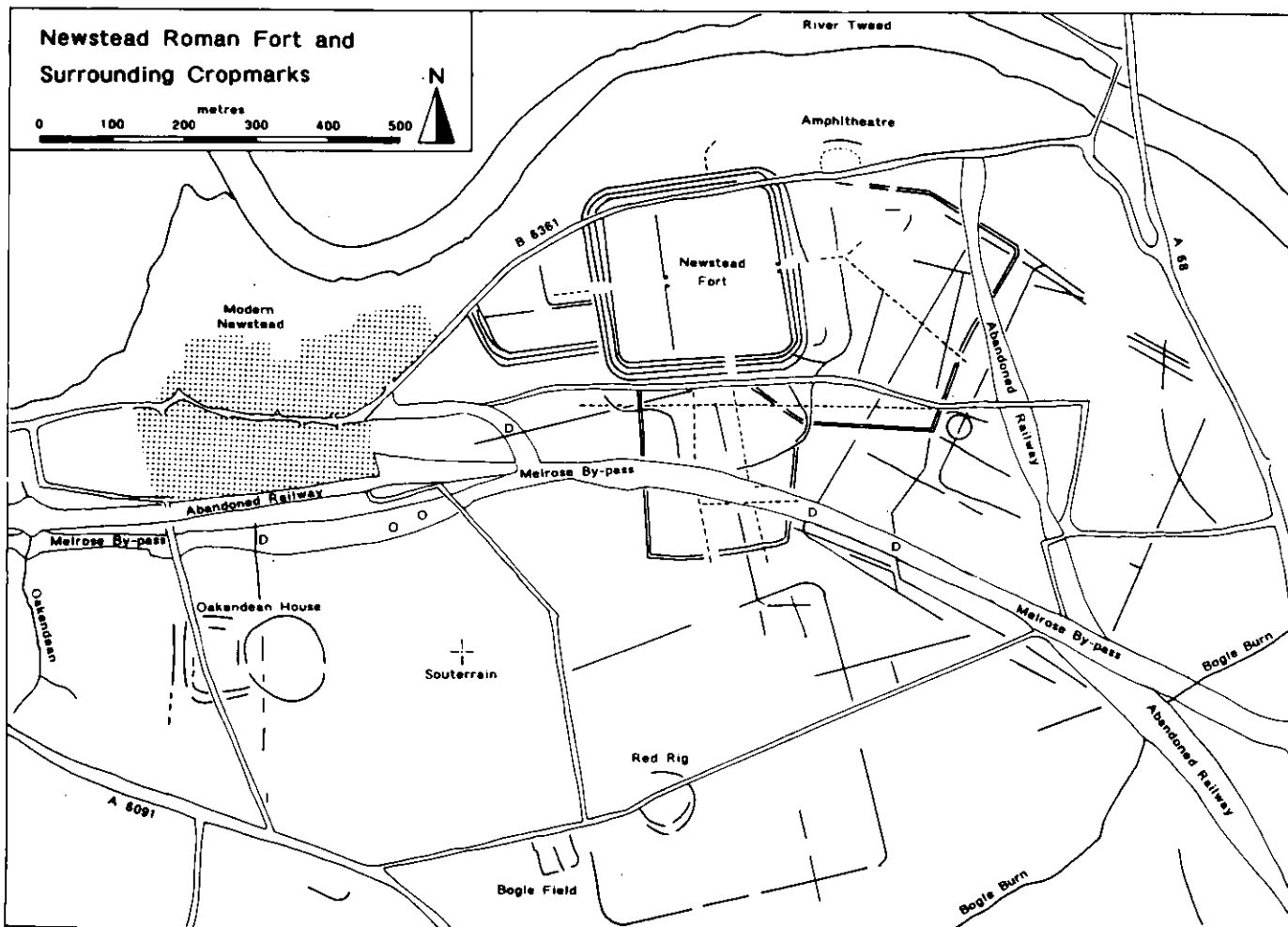


Fig2. Newstead. Roman Period Landscape.

BORDERS

ranging from 1–6m across and 1–2m in depth. These features and another at NT 572 340 seem much more likely to be part of a field system surrounding the fort in the mid-2nd century. Most contained no datable artefacts.

Another ditch at NT 571 341 does represent a marching camp ditch. It was almost 3m across and 1.7m deep. The only find associated with it was the lower stone of a rotary quern.
Sponsor: Borders Regional Council.

The Battery (Melrose parish)

W Lonie, J Dent

Possible medieval river-works

NT 554 347 to NT 557 349 Medieval riverside works along the right bank of the River Tweed by Melrose were reported in *DES* 1994, 5. The full spate of 11 December 1994, estimated at c 450 cubic metres (tonnes) per second, ten times average flow, scoured out a considerable length of the grass-grown silt bank below The Battery wall at NT 5549 3477, exposing the lower stone-work. In the spate of December 1994 this channel filled for its whole 1.4km length. The abnormally low water in late June 1995 then revealed both the whole structure for some 20m about that point and also basal stone and timber-work intermittently along a 300m length of water's edge from NT 5546 3475 to NT 5578 3494. The exposure was examined by the contributor and J Dent and R Macdonald. Detailed accurate survey was later undertaken by the RCAHMS.

A full report is lodged with the NMRS. The landowners and tenants involved are thanked for their interest.

Eildon Hills (Melrose parish)

W Lonie

Lazy-bed patches

NT 548 329 to NT 556 327 The characteristic narrow rigs of lazy-bed cultivation occur in variously sized patches around the Eildon Hill North: c 50m by 50m at NT 5482 3296, altitude 150m, exposure to the NW; c 50m by 50m at NT 550 329, alt 240m, exp NW; c 100m by 50m at NT 554 332, alt 255m, exp N; c 30m by 20m at NT 554 328, alt 370m, exp SW; c 100m by 50m at NT 555 326, alt 345m, exp S. The last of these patches is within the large stone-faced ha-ha enclosure on the broad S terrace of the North Hill, its rigs parallel to but apparently overlying the broader rigs of the enclosure in general.

The hut-base of this type at NT 548 328 (Lonie, below), was some 250m from and level with the nearest.

Buccleuch Estates are thanked for their interested acceptance of this study on their lands.

Eildon Hill North (Melrose parish)

Bronze Age potsherds, calcined bone and charcoal

NT 554 328 Two sherds of Bronze Age pottery were found in the rubble of small stones and gravel exposed at the back of a sheep-scraper into the front scarp of a scooped hut-base at NT 5544 3281, some 35m downslope SSW from the Roman Signal Station base on the summit of Eildon Hill North. The sherds are in a coarse fabric with large grits, brownish-black in colour with a leathery surface texture. In the same rubble there were a few fragments of each of charcoal and calcined bone.

The identification was made by comparison with authenticated samples from the Eildon Hill North held by the Trimontium Trust Museum, Melrose. Finds retained by Mr J Dent.

Buccleuch Estates are thanked for their interested acceptance of this finding.

Newstead (Melrose parish)

Probable Roman quern fragment

NT 564 342 The fragment of an upper quern-stone was picked up as a surface find on ground disturbed in road development at NT 5647 3421 at the head of Newstead village near the W annexe of the fort. The fragment shows a grooved face 15cm by 10cm and

tapers in thickness from 4–8cm. The upper face is dressed flat and shows a few chisel marks. Similarities to a Roman upper quern-stone of Rhenish lava held by Trimontium Museum, Melrose.

Newstead (Melrose parish)

Neolithic stone axe-head

NT 564 342 At NT 5647 3420 a surface find in field-soil much disturbed by road construction works, a Neolithic stone axe-head of maximum dimensions 165mm by 62mm by 32mm. The cutting edge is smoothed and rounded but not chipped. The faces are smoothed for c 120mm from the edge. Find retained by J Dent.

Eildon Hills (Melrose parish)

Old mining complex and whim (horse-gin)

NT 548 328 Possible ore-veins exposed by over-burden removal and worked by open-cast and adit methods, mineral tracks linking these workings and a horse-whim sited to provide rope-haul to the main working combine to suggest an old ore-mining complex on the flanks of the hill-saddle between the Mid and North Eildon Hills. This work has been undertaken between January 1988 and October 1995.

A full detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS. Thanks are due to Buccleuch Estates for their interested acceptance of this study.

Newstead (Melrose parish)

J Hamilton (CFA)

Melrose Bypass Road Phase III: watching brief

NT 577 340 to NT 553 340 A watching brief was undertaken in June and July 1995 on the construction of the Melrose Bypass Road project. The route is mainly set in agricultural land and directly affects a large area of Scheduled Ancient Monument centred round the Roman Military complex of Newstead. No archaeological features that had not previously been recorded by Bradford University were noted during the watching brief. Two artefact scatters were located, at NT 5690 3415 and NT 5710 3410, both on the southern slope of the railway cutting. The material was located by field-walking, where it was eroding from an organic rich matrix exposed by excavation. Both scatters contained sherds of samian ware, mortaria, and other fine and coarse wares.

Sponsor: Borders Regional Council through Bradford University.

Clinthill (Mertoun parish)

A L Wise

Enclosure

NT 603 328 In 1993 K Clark from the Newstead Research Project surveyed Clinthill. This enclosure is recorded in the NMRS as site NT 63 SW 42. Only the southern half of the enclosure could be surveyed as the northern portion currently is overlain by a plantation. Resistivity results show a semi-circular single-ditched enclosure with a possible entrance to the SE.

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

Heckside 1 (Mertoun parish)

Enclosure

NT 603 330 In 1993 K Clark from the Newstead Research Project surveyed Heckside 1. This enclosure is recorded in the NMRS as site NT 63 SW 7. Resistivity plots clearly show the south-eastern quadrant of the enclosure. Visible are two concentric ditches, each with entrances in the SE. Up to four internal features can be seen on the plot, and these are likely to represent structures.

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

Heckside 2 (Mertoun parish)

Enclosure

NT 608 331 In 1993 K Clark from the Newstead Research Project surveyed Heckside 2. This enclosure is recorded in the

NMRS as site NT 63 SW 40. The resistivity plot shows three concentric ovoid enclosing ditches. The eastern portion of the second ditch appears to have been recut at some point as there are two ditch segments at slightly different alignments. One concentric ring, possibly representing a structure, is visible as a high resistance feature lying between the first and second ditches.

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

South Whittrighill (Mertoun parish)

Enclosure (possible)

NT 621 344 In 1993 K Clark from the Newstead Research Project surveyed South Whittrighill. This site is currently registered in the NMRS as NT 63 SW 45. Resistivity printouts suggest that the enclosure is single ditched and D-shaped with two possible adjoining extensions. Gaps appear in the enclosing ditch to the W and E but it is unclear whether these represent entrances. Magnetometry printouts suggest that the enclosure had an entrance to the SE. Running perpendicular from this enclosure is a high magnetic linear anomaly that continues E past the boundary of the survey area.

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

Third (Mertoun parish)

Earthwork

NT 614 351 In 1993 K Clark from the Newstead Research Project surveyed Third. This earthwork is recorded in the NMRS as site NT 63 NW 3. Resistivity results produce evidence for the NW, W, and SW sides of a sub-circular to ovoid double-ditched enclosure. Abutting the outermost ditch to the N are the W and E sides of a possible subrectangular enclosure. Abutting the outermost ditch to the E appears the N, W, and S sides of a possible rectangular enclosure. Three possible internal structures appear as high resistivity signals in the western and southern portions of the main enclosure.

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

Philip Haugh (Selkirk parish)

D Alexander, T Neighbour

Geophysical survey

NT 456 283 A geophysical survey of the cropmark site of the possible Early Historic settlement at Philip Haugh was undertaken NMRS No NT 42 NE 71. A total of 22 grids, 30m by 30m, was surveyed using both resistivity and magnetometry. Many of the features visible on the aerial photographs were located with less clear definition. It will be useful to compare the results from this survey with other sites of a similar date where the cropmark evidence is not as clear, eg Kilspindie Castle, Aberlady (see below, p 48).

A report is being produced and a copy will be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Hunter Archaeological Trust, CFA.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT

Appletreehall, Hawick (Hawick parish)

NMS

Romano-British sculptured figure of deity

NT 5180 1745 A shaped piece of sandstone carved with a human figure in relief was found in the garden at Appletreehall around 1935, and has now been donated to NMS. It is 200mm high, and has an over-large head (damaged), wears a tunic which flares below the waist, and stands full-face with its arms away from its sides, the forearms reaching downwards along the edges of the slab.

There are incised objects below the figure's arms on either side, but their identity is unclear.

Parallels suggest it is likely to be a relief of a Romano-British deity. Daybook no: DB 1995/80.

20-26 Drumlanrig Square, Hawick (Hawick parish)

Assessment

S Stronach (SUAT)

NT 5007 1427 Ten test pits were excavated in the back gardens of 20-26 Drumlanrig Square. These located natural subsoil c 0.10m below ground level next to the frontage; while deep levelling deposits, at least 2.5m deep, were identified towards the rear of the gardens. Two test pits were also excavated in the front gardens of 1-2 The Village, revealing c 1m of garden soil overlying natural. All deposits encountered were modern in origin. One residual sherd of medieval pottery was recovered.

Sponsor: HS

20-26 Drumlanrig Square (Hawick parish)

A Cox (SUAT)

Finds assemblage

NT 5007 1427 A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the test pits excavated at this site. Much of the material is of 19th century date, although a small number of finds may be slightly earlier and there are several which date from the early decades of the present century.

A quantity of cinders, charcoal and partially burned fuel materials recovered from one of the test pits may have derived from rubbish burning on the site. Material such as this may also have been a component of levelling deposits used to create the artificial terrace on which the Drumlanrig gardens stand.

Sponsor: HS

Woo Burn to Blawearle (Hawick; Robertson parish)

W Lonie,

Roman road traces

F Newall

NT 460 177 to NT 441 166 A report has been compiled from search-surveys in May and July 1981, and two in February 1995, variously by the contributors with D Mackinnon and Mrs W Lonie. Several alternative routes were searched and much was learned of roads and tracks of periods other than Roman.

The full detail of this work is lodged with the NMRS. Landowners and tenants along the way are thanked for their interest in this study.

Kilmun Court, Jedburgh (Jedburgh parish)

J Dent

Medieval Friary (precinct wall)

NT 650 207 Landscaping of the garden of Kilmun Court (aka Kilmuir Court) exposed further foundations of the presumed precinct wall, which earlier had been located by excavation to the S of the friary church (DES 1991, Fig 1). The wall extended from the previously exposed length to the boundary with Friarsgate on the W, and had been terraced into the existing slope, to leave the higher ground on the S.

Sponsor: Borders Regional Council.

Borthwickbrae (Robertson parish)

W Lonie

Tumulus

NT 415 139 At NT 4153 1393, at an altitude of 267m, overlooking Borthwickbrae House park from its northern corner, is a prominent circular mound c 22m in diameter, 1.7m high. The mound has no ditches and may have been made with material from a surface quarry, now overgrown with grass, some 50m to the S. This quarry area is crossed by the slumped turf dyke of the park boundary between grass-land and woodland, now mature, offering a crude chronology. The mound is deeply broken by small pits, 3-4m in diameter, which appear dug out rather than cast up, though such sporadic gaining, say for road-stone, poses problems.

The landowner and tenant are thanked for their interested acceptance of this study.

BORDERS

Borthwickbrae to Millsington (Roberton parish) W Lonie
Roman road traces

NT 413 137 to NT 406 130 The Roman road traced to NT 413 1374 on the NW edge of Borthwickbrae park is lost for some 700m about the projected line SW. Survey from Burnfoot farm has located the Roman crossing of the Borthwickbrae Burn and the approaches to it. These lie on the projected road-line. Survey is ongoing.

Detailed report lodged with NMRS. Thanks are due to landowners and tenants along the way for their interest.

Howcleuch and Borthwickbrae (Roberton parish)
Roman road traces

NT 418 144 to NT 413 137 Previous survey traced a Roman road to NT 4186 1443 on the N approach to a crossing of the Howcleuch Burn. From that point SSW for 100m runs an impressive embanked way, 9.0m wide between 3–4m wide side ditches, possible cart-way hollows. The hollow to the W side has been recut as a ditch. At NT 4183 1433 the embanked way with its side-works narrows and evolves over some 20m into a single 3.5m wide cart-way within a 6.0m wide cutting, 0.8m deep. A stone field-wall running E–W across the cutting is gapped to pass the cart-way. The cutting and cart-way continue SSW for 50m to the edge of the Howcleuch mill-pond at NT 4180 1425. Immediately to the W a major drainage-ditch runs into the pond from the NW. Some 50m away SSW directly across the mill-pond a similar broad road-cutting emerges from the water.

A detailed report is lodged with the NMRS. Landowners and tenants on the route are thanked for their interest in this study.

Borthwickshiels and Howcleuchshiels (Roberton parish)
Roman road traces

NT 425 155 to NT 418 144 The Roman road-line traced to NT 4257 1554 emerges below the terrace of the minor tarmac road there as a c 10m broad cambered way between shallow ditches which descends SW at a moderate gradient to the wet ground about NT 4248 1546 at the head of the Borthwickshiels Loch Burn. On the descent the road-mound is cut across from S to N by the grass-grown embanked terrace of a cart-way rising to the tarmac road. For some 30m across the wet ground the cambered road structure is lost, perhaps washed out, but re-emerges at NT 4251 1546 to run for 350m to NT 4226 1522 as a mounded terrace, generally 10–12m wide, broken in places. A cart-way hollow runs to the NW, upslope side of the earlier road-mound.

Full details of the route are lodged with the NMRS. Landowners and tenants along the route are thanked for their interest.

Blawearie, Borthwickshiel Horn, Hangingshaw Hill
Roman road traces (Roberton parish)

NT 441 166 to NT 425 155 The route of the Craik Cross Roman road in its extension 30km NE to Dere Street has been the subject of speculation. Search-survey in April 1995 traced the probable route over the 1.9km length from Blawearie to Hangingshaw Hill. This road-length was not easily traced.

Full detail of this route is lodged with the NMRS. Thanks are due to landowners and tenants on the route for their interest.

Teviothead (Teviothead parish) K Taylor
Field evaluation (possible chapel)

NT 404 049 Further investigation by GUARD, in the form of trial trenching, took place at the site of a possible chapel at Teviothead (DES 1994, 6). Previous work, comprising a desk-based study and geophysical survey, had identified three areas which were deemed to be of potential archaeological significance. All three were investigated by trial trenches; no remains of archaeological significance were encountered.

Sponsor: The Scottish Office Roads Directorate.

TWEEDDALE DISTRICT

Lour (Drumelzier parish) S Carter
Burnt mounds, banks, cultivation remains

NT 180 352 An archaeological survey was undertaken of roughly 50ha of moorland at Lour near Dawyck as part of a research project at the Department of Environmental Science, University of Stirling investigating the behaviour of pollen in soil. Sixteen features of archaeological interest were noted, only two of these had previously been recorded (as part of NMRS site NT 13 NE 1). Almost all of the sites were medieval or later in date but there were burnt mounds along one of the watercourses. More recent features included areas of cultivation, turf banks, tracks and two areas of lead slag of uncertain purpose or origin. A full report has been deposited with NMRS.

Sponsors: NERC, University of Stirling.

Caerlee Hill, Innerleithen (Innerleithen parish)

Watching brief D Alexander (CFA)

NT 324 367 A watching brief was carried out at the NE entrance of this scheduled fort (NMRS no NT 33 NW 7). This was to monitor the removal of spoil which had accidentally been deposited in the ditch terminals after recent construction work at the adjacent communications compound. The spoil was removed by hand and transported by mini-digger away from the site. The earthworks were not damaged and the site was left in a tidy condition. A flake of struck quartz was recovered from a molehill c 30m S of the communications compound.

Sponsor: National Transcommunications Limited.

Manor Valley (Manor parish) I MacLeod

The Manor Valley Research Project, part of the Peeblesshire Arch Soc, plans to conduct a total survey of the Manor Valley over the next three years.

Castlehill (Manor parish)
Burnt mounds, lead smelting site

NT 216 344 Three burnt mounds were discovered by the late John Nash of Castlehill. Lying in a line on the N side of the Hopeterrick Burn. Beside the higher up of the three, there is a 50m long sterile patch of ground which has been a lead smelting site.

Manorhead (Manor parish)

Cup and ring boulder

NT 1895 2829 An angular boulder of greywacke has three incised designs – an oval groove, a lozenge-shaped groove and a cup and ring.

Cavalry Park, Peebles (Peebles parish) A Sheridan
'Sponge finger stone'

NT 2635 3970 Found spring 1994 by Mr R Knox of Peebles, during inspection of soil recently disturbed by construction work on Cavalry Park industrial site. Found near two sherds of prehistoric pottery; over 120 pieces of struck chert found in general area of disturbed ground. Incomplete, and surviving end damaged: of fairly soft, fine-grained green stone. 'Sponge finger stones' may be a leatherworker's tool. Associations found elsewhere indicate an Early Bronze Age date. Treasure Trove case 43/94; allocated to Tweeddale Museum.

Sponsor: NMS.

Cardrona (Traquair parish) NMS
MBA palstave

NT c 30 38 (around this square) A MBA palstave was apparently found by a metal-detectorist some years ago on the farm of Cardrona. The object cannot now be traced and no further details are available.

West Water Reservoir (West Linton parish) F Hunter
Possible BA cemetery; hearth, wall and stone structures of uncertain (?prehistoric) date

NT 118 525 A long dry spell in 1994 exposed further features in West Water Reservoir (DES 1992, 9–10; 1993, 10), which were reported to NMS by the reservoir keeper, Mr A Moffat and excavated in November 1994. Six areas (D–I) were investigated; G turned out to be natural.

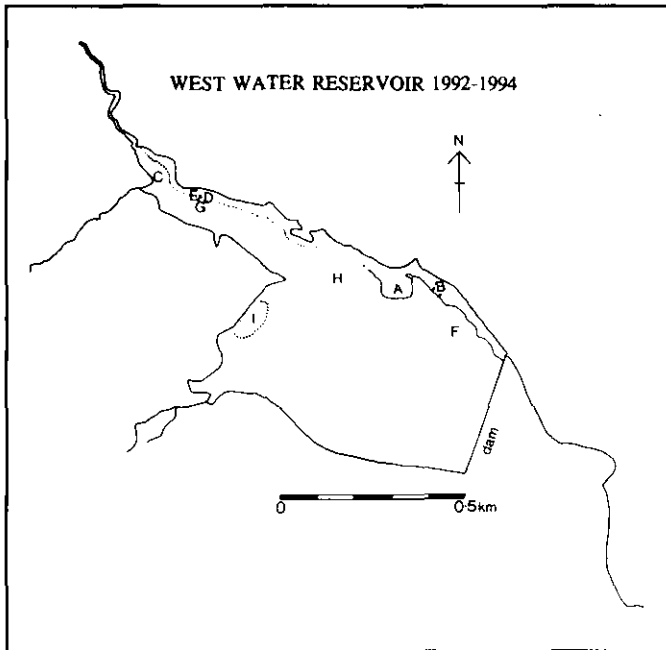


Fig. 3. Areas excavated at West Water Reservoir 1992–1994. The N shore of the reservoir is marked in a solid line where surveyed in, and dotted on elsewhere.

Erosion since 1992 had stripped topsoil and subsoil from the island E of the original cemetery. In 1992, nothing had been visible; in 1994, six clusters of stone slabs, perhaps the collapsed remains of archaeological features, were revealed (area F). One overlay a shallow pit, and was clearly not a burial. The others, on the summit of the island, may be the remains of destroyed cists, covering an area of some 10m by 15m, in a similar setting to the 1992 cemetery. Interpretation is uncertain due to the presence of large flat slabs in the glacial till, although the clustering would be unusual in natural features, and by the lack of associated artefacts, although given the damage this is unsurprising.

On the island immediately W of the 1992 site, a rectangular orthostatic chamber just under 1m in length was partly revealed at its southern tip (area H), but rapidly rising water levels prevented investigation.

Two sites were examined further W in the reservoir, where the valley narrows: part of a curvilinear wall (area E) and an orthostat-lined feature interpreted as a hearth or cooking pit (area D). The wall was only partly exposed, and had been damaged by meandering of the burn. A knife-sharpening stone in its makeup suggests an Iron Age or later date. Its function is unclear, but is probably agricultural. The hearth comprised a sub-rectangular pit, 2.2m by 1.1m by 0.35m in size, orthostat-lined on three sides, with a shallow scoop at the W end leading into a deeper pit, filled with charcoal-rich soil and fire-cracked stones. There was no evidence of associated structures in the small area examined.

At the W of the reservoir, a shallow-sloping area has been partly stripped of turf by water action, exposing stone walls underlying the peat (area I), possibly prehistoric field walls. Time did not permit full study, but the remains were photographed and sketched.

Sponsors: NMS, HS, Borders Regional Council.

CENTRAL REGION

CLACKMANNAN DISTRICT

Kirkgate, Alloa (Alloa parish) S Stronach (SUAT)
Assessment

NS 8865 9262 Four trial trenches were excavated in advance of a housing development. These revealed imported garden soil, and evidence for demolition. Several modern features, cut into natural, were located. Associated with the cut for an infilled cellar was a fine assemblage of rejects from the 19th century Alloa pottery. All deposits encountered were modern in origin.

Sponsor: Ochilview Housing Association.

Kirkgate, Alloa (Alloa parish) A Cox (SUAT)
Pottery assemblage

NS 8865 9262 An assemblage of 19th century Alloa pottery, consisting largely of wasters and incomplete vessels, was recovered from the excavation at Kirkgate. The predominant fabric is Rockingham-type ware, which has a dark brown glaze, the main colouring agent of which is manganese binoxide. Both glazed and unglazed vessels are represented in this assemblage. The collection of unglazed vessels includes examples of penny banks or pirley pigs. Four fragments of kiln spacers are also included in the assemblage.

The Alloa Pottery, established in c 1790 and closed in 1908, stood only a short distance to the N of the excavation site.

Sponsor: Ochilview Housing Association.

Middlehall (Muckart parish) T M Allan
Fife peninsula Roman road survey

For much of the half-mile from NN 990 008 to NN 998 012 – ie along the border between the cultivated and uncultivated areas of the S slopes of the Ochil Hills – there runs a rock-hard agger, up to 8 paces wide, with a ditch along much of its N side, and with many loose cobbles strewn over it, doubtless from field-clearing. At both ends it bends southwards – at its W end to reach a ford at Baldies Burn.

FALKIRK DISTRICT

Inveravon Farm (Bo'ness & Carriden parish) A J Dunwell, I B M Ralston (CFA)
Desk-based assessment and fieldwalking programme

NS 96 79 In order to provide supporting information associated with a planning application for a proposed landfill facility, a desk-based assessment and field inspection, and a subsequent field-walking programme, have been undertaken during 1993–4. The application site comprises a large, roughly triangular, arable field bounded on its three sides by an unclassified public road, the Avon Gorge and the Bo'ness and Kinneil Railway.

The desk-based assessment identified through aerial photographs the seventeen archaeological or potentially archaeological sites within the landfill application boundary: only no 17 is identifiable in the field. Eight of the sites are known cropmark sites – Antonine Wall frontier works, temporary camps and enclosures etc.

9 NS 960 796 Network of removed field boundaries recorded variously on 19th–20th map sources and aerial photographs.

10 NS 962 798 Enclosure with possible rig-and-furrow.

11 NS 962 795 Post-medieval settlement named Bogagich or Bogg, recorded only on pre-OS maps.

12 NS 961 797 Rectilinear parchmarks, possibly structures.

13 NS 961 794 Small rectangular parchmark, possibly an enclosure and possibly associated with site 11.

CENTRAL

- 14 NS 963 794 Embankment projecting from Bo'ness and Kinneil Railway embankment, recorded on first edition OS coverage of 1856 but now destroyed.
- 15 NS 9595 7944 An area of irregular cropmarks, possibly archaeological in nature.
- 16 N/A Raven Farm, as recorded only in Stuart's *Caledonia Romana*, 2nd edition (1852, 361). 'Raven' is clearly a diminutive form of Inveravon, and the site is probably a misrepresentation of the current farm (1852, 361).
- 17 NS 9639 7918 Modern concrete structures, probably associated with Birkhill clay mine.

A fieldwalking programme was subsequently undertaken targeting several of the above sites. The principal aims of the fieldwalking were: to assess the density of artefacts, whether Roman or otherwise, within the scheduled areas of the Roman Temporary Camps to provide some indication of the date and function of a sub-rectangular enclosure; to locate more precisely and attempt to date a probable ring-ditch; to locate more precisely and, if possible, define the time depth of occupation of Bogagich farmstead (site 11); and to locate any artefactual evidence which might suggest an archaeological origin for the irregular cropmarks (site 15). A total of 15 grids, mostly measuring 90m square, and seven transects were walked, with artefacts collected by 10m square block. All but patently recent artefacts were collected. Areas with no recorded sites were walked to provide indications of background densities of artefacts.

The total assemblage collected is estimated at 4,000–4,500 items. The materials recovered were categorized as modern glazed pottery, other pottery, clay pipe, glass, brick and tile, slate, metal objects, industrial residues, bone and shell, flint and chert, other lithic materials, and miscellaneous objects. A handful of pottery, glass and tile finds from the areas of the Roman Temporary Camps are conceivably of Roman origin. A blue glass bead, stone whorl, small ceramic tile and a corroded coin or token were found from areas adjacent to the enclosure. No evidence was found regarding the date or precise position of the ring-ditch. There were no particular densities of post-medieval material around site 11 which might betray the position of Bogagich. A clustering of iron slag was noted in the area around site 15, but this is not enough to suggest that the irregular cropmarks are archaeological features.

A report detailing the work will be deposited with the NMRS.
Sponsor: Scotia Environmental Services Ltd.

Rough Castle, Bonnybridge (Falkirk parish) AJ Dunwell (CFA) Stone pavement

NS 8486 7989 In summer 1995 a stone pavement and a boulder alignment were discovered by Mr G Bailey of Falkirk District Council in a narrow, dry stream valley within Roughcastle opencast coal mine, during archaeological monitoring of topsoiling operations in advance of mining. The features were revealed following the removal of an overburden of bedded peats, sands and gravels in places over 1m deep. This could have represented a possible ford of Roman date. CFA was commissioned by HS to conduct rescue work in order to obtain further information relating to the nature, date and palaeoenvironmental context of the exposed features.

The pavement was revealed to be up to c 7.5m wide and oriented approximately NE–SW. A c 10m length of the pavement was exposed within the area available for excavation. Its full length is likely to have been c 12m, and it is hoped that this will be confirmed by future monitoring adjacent to the NE stream bank. The pavement had been laid across the near-level base of the stream valley, and did not climb the bank on the SW side. Samples have been taken of the peat immediately above the pavement in anticipation of receiving a *terminus ante quem* for the construction of the feature by radiocarbon dating. Fragmentary remains were recorded of a secondary boulder spread overlying the pavement, and subsequently an open

drain had been cut along the stream channel and thus obliquely through the pavement. A pit c 1.5m across truncated the SE side of the pavement.

The boulder alignment identified by Mr Bailey ran beside the base of the NE stream bank. No definitive interpretation of this feature could be made as a result of the excavation, although its stratigraphic position within a complex sequence of peat and fluvial deposits was identified. Its relationship with the pavement has yet to be determined, as the presumed point where the two meet lies beyond the available area.

Post-excavation analysis is under way, and a Data Structure Report is in preparation.

Sponsors: HS and Coal Contractors Ltd.

Rough Castle, Bonnybridge (Falkirk parish)

NMS

Roman axehead

NS 843 798 A heavily-corroded Roman iron axehead was found at Rough Castle, apparently where it had been discarded in the course of illegal metal-detecting. The find-spot lies within the fort, between the Principia and the E rampart. The find was reported to NMS and subsequently donated to Falkirk Museum.
Daybook no: DB 1994/6.

Rough Castle, Bonnybridge (Falkirk parish)

A Rees (CFA)

Watching brief

NS 8465 7985 A watching brief was conducted in the vicinity of Rough Castle Roman fort, during the erection of an electricity pylon. Four small trenches were excavated (2.0m by 0.50m) to facilitate the erection of the pylon. In addition, a watching brief was carried out when a c 100m length of cable trench was excavated. This cable trench was close to the alignment of the Military Way, forming part of the Roman frontier works. During both monitoring operations, no archaeological features or deposits were located.
Sponsor: ScottishPower plc.

Rough Castle, Bonnybridge (Falkirk parish)

A Dunwell,

Roman fort

B Finlayson (CFA)

NS 8424 7985 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in May 1995 during the dismantling and removal of the electricity tower which had stood on the E bank of the Rowantree Burn, immediately W of Rough Castle Roman fort and within the scheduled area. The tower was felled eastwards onto a protective covering of canvas sheeting and tyres, causing only minor and isolated superficial damage to the ground beneath the tower. Four small holes excavated around each tower leg foundation revealed only made ground associated with the original erection of the tower. No archaeological deposits or features were identified. Adherence to a Methods Statement for the removal of the tower, agreed in advance between HS and ScottishPower, ensured that no damage occurred to the site.

The removal of the electricity tower had markedly improved the visual setting of Rough Castle fort.

Full details are in a report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: ScottishPower plc.

Park Street, High Bonnybridge (Falkirk parish)

Antonine Wall

NS 8300 7971 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in July 1995 of the cutting of the foundations of a dismantled electricity tower which had stood directly on the scheduled line of the Rampart, still visible as a prominent earthwork at this location. Four small trenches c 0.5m by 0.5m in area, and 0.5m deep, were excavated by hand around each leg foundation, and the tower foundations cut. No *in situ* archaeological remains were identified. From the disturbed backfill of the SE trench were recovered one dressed sandstone block and three sandstone chunks, probably derived

from the kerb and core respectively of the stone base of the Rampart. Chunks of sandstone were also removed from the NW trench. Adherence to a Methods Statement for the removal of the tower, agreed in advance between HS and ScottishPower, ensured that no damage occurred to the site.

Full details are in a report lodged with the NMRS.
Sponsor: ScottishPower plc.

Milnquarter, Bonnybridge (Falkirk parish)
Roman Temporary Camp

NS 8261 7934 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in July 1995 of the cutting of the foundations of a dismantled electricity tower which had stood within the scheduled south-eastern interior of Milnquarter Roman Temporary Camp. Four small trenches c 0.8m by 0.8m in area were excavated by hand around each leg foundation, and the tower foundations cut. Evidence of a buried ploughsoil was identified in the NW trench at a depth of 0.3m, but elsewhere all excavated material appeared to comprise disturbed backfill associated with the erection and/or maintenance of the tower. No remains associated with the Roman Temporary Camp were identified. Adherence to a Methods Statement for the removal of the tower, agreed in advance between HS and ScottishPower, ensured that no damage occurred to the site.

Full details are lodged with the NMRS.
Sponsor: ScottishPower plc.

Polmonthill, Grangemouth (Grangemouth parish)
Antonine Wall D Alexander (CFA)

NS 949 795 A watching brief was carried out at Polmonthill Ski Slope, to the SE of the route of the Antonine Wall during the laying of a water pipe. The trench was cut from the corner of the Club Master's House north-westwards to the top of the ski slope. The watching brief was conducted in the latter area where it was considered that the remains of the Roman Military Way may have been preserved. No significant archaeological remains were recovered.
Sponsor: Leisure Services Department, Falkirk District Council.

STIRLING DISTRICT

Ross (Buchanan parish) and environs J R Hunter
Abandoned farmstead

NS 3711 9655 The area of Ben Lomond and of the Loch Lomond Regional park owned by NTS covers some 22 square km on the eastern side of Loch Lomond. The area had not hitherto been the subject of systematic field survey, but local activity has identified a number of sites. These appear to pertain to shieling, bothy or clearance occupation of post-medieval date and, together with precursors, are to be expected on the fertile lower slopes which bound the E side of the loch.

Fieldwork was undertaken for three weeks during July 1995 in order to provide a comprehensive and detailed survey focusing on a tract of landscape covering some 6 square km in the S part of the Trust's ownership based on the Ross settlement. The design was in general harmony with recent MOLRS survey and excavation objectives adapted to locality, environment and the nature of surviving remains. The work covered both higher and lower slopes, above and below the hill dyke, and was intended to provide a representative view of local landscape use and of monument survival.

The monuments recorded included shieling sites, cultivated terraces, field systems, linear earthworks and structural remains. However, the main emphasis of the work was directed towards the recording and analysis of the abandoned farmstead at Ross and its immediate environment on the lower slopes. Ground plans and

elevations were drawn, and selected trial trenching was undertaken in order to record constructional detail. The entire area around the settlement was subjected to geophysical survey in order to identify associated field systems and other related monuments.

Sponsors: NTS and the University of Bradford.

Ceardach; Bucinch; Clairinsh; Inchcailloch F Baker
(Buchanan parish)

Loch Lomond Islands Survey – Phase 1

Four islands in Stirling District were part of Phase 1 of the Loch Lomond Islands Survey which took place in March 1995. All island reports are abbreviated from full report. Only feature lists attached. Full reports in the NMRS and Central Region SMR.

Ceardach

NS 391 918 A small island no more than 30m in diameter, owned by the NTS. Recorded by RCAHMS in 1963 Stirlingshire Inventory as site of a possible smithy. No evidence of this present in 1995 and RCAHMS interpretation based on Gaelic meaning of name and some fire-cracked stones.

Bucinch (Buchanan parish)

NS 388 918 Hut circle; jetty; quarrying; 20th century foundations. (Three plus quarrying)

Clairinsh (Buchanan parish)

NS 413 900 Seven buildings, one with integral corn-drying kiln, structural remains, large boulders, enclosure bank, pond, survey pegs.

NS 4131 8989 Tree.

NS 4139 8998 Field bank, clearance boulders, open area.

NS 4126 8976 Jetty.

NS 4124 8980 Two boulder scatters.

Inchcailloch (Buchanan parish)

NS 4111 9060 Chapel foundations and burial ground with fifteen grave slabs.

NS 4071 9013 Four clearance cairns.

NS 4085 9012 Drystone wall, clearance wall.

NS 4090 9010 Possible bank and scoop.

NS 4095 9110 Possible platform.

NS 4105 9007 Rectangular levelled area.

NS 4089 9018 Corn-drying kiln.

NS 4095 4040 Building.

NS 4095 9030 Drystone wall.

NS 4098 9053 Cairn.

NS 4086 9068 Deserted farmstead with four buildings and associated enclosure walls, drystone jetty.

NS 4082 9062 Corn-drying kiln.

NS 4008 9058 Rig and furrow.

NS 4113 9062 Levelled platform.

NS 4100 9058 Levelled platform.

Sponsors: Friends of Loch Lomond and NTS.

Auchenlaich Farm (Callander parish) T Neighbour (CFA)
Watching brief

NN 648 074 A routine watching brief was undertaken as part of phased extraction of gravel from this quarry (see DES 1994, 8). No archaeological features were identified.

Sponsor: John Fyfe Limited.

Auchenlaich Farm, Callander A J Dunwell (CFA)
(Callander parish)

Watching brief

NN 646 074 An inspection was conducted over a freshly top-soiled area measuring approximately 130m by 130m within the gravel quarry at Auchenlaich. This area lay c 200m W of the mound investigated previously (see DES 1993, 12; 1994, 8). No archaeological features were observed.

Sponsor: John Fyfe Limited.

CENTRAL

Auchenlaich Caravan Site, Callander (Callander parish)

Watching brief and trench inspection R Strachan (CFA)

NN 6495 0725 (centred) A watching brief and trench inspection, undertaken during the construction of a northern extension to Auchenlaich Caravan Site, identified a scatter of archaeological remains on and around the scheduled long cairn (NMRS no NN 60 NW 4).

During the watching brief two separate lengths of ditch were located in the topsoiled trench for the laying of an access track c22m SW of the cairn (NN 6496 0712), a laid pebble surface was identified immediately below the topsoil in the footpath trench across the cairn (NN 6496 0726 to NN 6498 0725), and a buried ploughsoil was discovered in the western half of the foundation trench of an amenity block c45m E of the cairn (NN 6502 0727). Inspection revealed a modern heap of clearance stone in the south-western corner of a soakaway trench c85m E of the cairn (NN 6507 0726).

Neither ditch was excavated as topsoil removal was insufficient fully to expose the features, and the laying of gravel on top of the exposed surfaces of these ditches allowed *in situ* preservation. Apart from unburnt animal bone, no finds were made.

The footpath trench across the cairn was situated at a point where the cairn had already suffered serious robbing, and in an area that had for some time been used as a trackway from the farm (until the monument was recognised, see DES 1991, 9). Topsoil cover was extremely thin (0.05–0.10m), and was mixed with cattle manure. Immediately below this, was a surface of laid pebble stones forming a substantial and slightly convex surface across the cairn, and which also respected the width of the cairn. On the western side of the cairn, and abutting the pebbled surface, were four large protruding slab-like stones lying on their edges, possibly representing the remains of slight kerbing. While probably this surface represents a modern trackway, the fact that the pebbled surface conforms to the width of the cairn suggests that it may represent a basal element of cairn construction.

A single sherd of pottery of probably medieval date was found within the buried ploughsoil. This layer is probably indicative of medieval or later ploughing, with individual furrows visible in section.


A report will be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Cambusmore Estate Trust.

Cathedral Hall, Dunblane (Dunblane & Lecopt parish)

Medieval Bishop's palace D Hall (SUAT)

NN 781 013 Further excavations were undertaken of the wall foundations and vault line previously located in 1994 (DES 1994, 8). The excavation of a larger area proved that two vault lines were present separated by a wall running N to S. The westernmost of the vaults and the southern face of its supporting wall had been badly damaged by a robber trench. An attempt was made to locate the southern side of this vault but this may have been removed by either robbing or undermining. Alterations to the proposed foundation design have been recommended to the Kirk Session.

Sponsors: HS , Dunblane Kirk Session, Central Regional Council.

Hillside (Dunblane & Lecopt parish) J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

Roman Temporary Marching Camp

NN 775 006 In March 1995 the Trust was commissioned to carry out a field evaluation in advance of an extensive housing development. This development was expected to encroach upon the south-western portion of a Roman Temporary Marching Camp located on the south-western side of Dunblane.

The area under threat was focused within the area of the smaller, inner camp and included a portion of the shared outer ditch, and of most interest, the south-western entrance. A series of eleven trenches was opened by machine and hand cleaned; there had been recent disturbance by deep ploughing action. Most likely as a result

of such disturbance, no archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were encountered within the internal area of the camp.

The south-western ditch line was located and sample sections established that the profile had been reduced by plough action. The ditch had a maximum width of 2m and depth of 0.6m with a V-shaped profile. The south-western ditch bows outwards slightly, matching the topography of the slope in the ground surface.

The south-western entrance and *titulus* were also investigated. The entrance was found to be 5m in width. The butt-ends to this entrance were of differing forms. Further investigation revealed that the ditch, to the SE, returned to a similar form to the north-western side, 7m SE of the entrance. A noticeable kink in the ditch line could be seen from this point. It appears most likely that the entrance comprised an original width of 12m with a later addition on the south-eastern side narrowing the width some 7m to only 5m. This appears to confirm the assumption that the two camps at the site are not contemporary but that the smaller camp is later.

The *titulus* was located 10m to the SW of the entrance, slightly off-centre from the narrower entrance. Its butt-ends appeared rounded in plan, similar in construction to the later entrance ditch extension, which may indicate, in addition to its small size and positioning, that it is contemporary with the smaller camp. No datable evidence was recovered.

Sponsor: Barratt West of Scotland.

Duncroisk – Stag Cottage (Killin parish) D MacInnes, A Bray

Pre- and post-improvement agricultural remains

NN 533 362 to NN 538 363 The results of a three year survey of the Duncroisk and Stag Cottage area of Glen Lochay will be the subject of a forthcoming ACFA report. The area was surveyed at a scale of 1:1000 and individual features at 1:100.

The finds include: the remains of 14 buildings, which are being interpreted as dwellings, barns and byres, four corn-drying kilns, two of which are found a single building, a number of enclosures, lazy beds, bridge, tracks, terracing and a variety of field boundaries ranging from drystone dyke to turf bank and large single boulders.

The buildings, all of which are rectangular or sub-rectangular in plan, also show a similar variety of construction methods.

Of particular interest is a multi-period, sub-rectangular, drystone building which is surrounded in part by an earth bank.


Sponsor: ACFA.

Chapelfield, Cowie (St Ninians parish)

J A Atkinson

Neolithic domestic settlement

NS 8363 8957 In July and August the excavation of a Neolithic domestic settlement at Chapelfield, Cowie, Stirlingshire was undertaken by GUARD. The site had two phases of occupation, provisionally dated by pottery to the Early and Late Neolithic Periods. The earliest phase of occupation was characterised by the existence of two circular structures defined by walls constructed of stakes, central posts and E-facing entranceways. This phase was accompanied by four substantial pits and the recovery of carinated bowls, sherds of a fine red ware and pitchstone. The second phase of occupation was marked by a transition to smaller oval structures with no marked entrance and few internal features. This phase was also accompanied by a series of shallower pits, some defined by stakeholes and the recovery of comb impressed ware. A full report is currently being prepared and will be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Ogilvie Builders Ltd, Central Regional Council & HS .

Granada Service Station, Pirnhall (St Ninians parish)

Roman road (supposed course of) A R Rees (CFA)

NS 804 888 In October 1994 an archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of a radio mast and access road was carried out to locate and record any trace of the Camelon to Ardoch Roman road. The supposed line of this was indicated on the OS 6" 1st edition map

as intersecting the development area and had apparently been confirmed by excavations nearby in advance of motorway construction (DES 1972, 39).


In compliance with a specification drawn up by Central Regional Council three trial trenches, comprising a total area of 53 square metres, were opened perpendicular to the supposed road alignment, in order to detect both the road and any quarry pits or other activity associated with its construction. The area had been heavily disturbed due to activity when the M80 slip road and service station were under construction. Modern material was recorded to a depth of at least 1.5m above subsoil, with substantial deposits of red shale, concrete and other associated material within each trench. No trace of the road was located.

A report has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Orange Personal Communications Services Ltd.

Argyll's Lodging (Stirling parish) G Ewart, A Dunn
17th century Town-House

NS 792 938 A watching brief was carried out late in 1994 at the Argyll's Lodging, Stirling, during renovation work. A trench 0.4m wide was opened under archaeological supervision. Several mid-20th century structures were recorded, along with some structures of indeterminate but possibly earlier date. The latter were not excavated. No finds were recovered.

Sponsor: HS 


Argyll's Lodging (Stirling parish) G Ewart, P Sharman
17th century Town-House

NS 792 938 During August 1995, prior to the installation of surfaces in parts of the N and E range ground floor chambers (Lower Hall, Corridor, Kitchen and Cellar), modern underfloor deposits and late medieval occupation debris were removed to an average depth of 350mm.

Within the Lower Hall, the construction cut for the 17th century Town-House was found to truncate a complex cultivated soil deposit, associated with the primary tower-house occupation (early 16th century). This soil horizon contained an abundance of 14th–15th century pottery. Against this surface, and on exposed natural bedrock and boulder clay was found evidence of timber joists for the 17th century floor and the contemporary staircase. A modern drain truncated the floor level, running across the chamber from the E door to the W.

In the Corridor between the Lower Hall and the Cellar, evidence was found of the timber floor continuing from the Lower Hall, dating c 1630, thereby predating the present wall configuration. In the Kitchen, the fireplace and original floor were overlain by a complex series of coal and ash deposits, most of which reflect the 19th and 20th century occupation of the house. The floor comprised artificially levelled bedrock, and contained 2 rock-cut features of uncertain date, probably relating to the 16th century occupation of the site.

In the Cellar between the corridor and the Kitchen, modern debris was excavated to the required depth, or to bedrock.

Sponsor: HS 

Stirling Castle Phase I (Stirling parish)

NS 790 940 Excavation in the Chapel Royal and Lion's Den continued in the autumn of 1994 in advance of restoration and renovation. Work in the Lion's Den (the inner quadrangle of the 16th century Palace) revealed evidence of contemporary or later activities associated with the Palace. However, fragments of masonry were found in the extreme SE corner of the area, which relate to earlier 16th century buildings, but which were recycled for use in the present layout (built during the 1540s).


Elsewhere, a substantial retaining wall was found towards the S side of the Lion's Den, which appears to have defined the southern

limits of the quadrangle layout. This in turn was probably formal and decorative, possibly some sort of parterre arrangement. The polygonal-shaped building discovered in previous excavations and located towards the middle of the area retained by the low S wall, along with a drain or sump lying towards the NE corner of the area, may have been integral to the formal layout. These were heavily altered and damaged by later occupancy of the Palace block. Certainly the polygonal building was used as a cistern serving 19th century lavatories.

In general the extent of damage to the 16th century layout was such as to have almost entirely removed most features and surfaces predating the extensive pipe laying and resurfacing activities of the 19th and 20th centuries.

In the Chapel Royal, the excavation begun in the summer of 1994 continued to bedrock, removing the remaining tips of debris which had been deposited as levelling for the floor of the Chapel Royal (built in 1594). This exercise resulted in a trench over 5m deep, the lower fills of which contained considerable amounts of firebrick and metal slag, apparently evidence of a demolished forge or foundry. Elsewhere within the Chapel Royal, traces of two earlier structures were found, one of which is assumed to be the late 15th century precursor to the 1594 chapel, and which in turn had truncated a smaller, as yet unidentified rectangular lime mortared stone building.

In the Mint, the unblocking of two large fireplaces was monitored – the larger in the N wall, with the second in the E wall. Both of these massive features, thought to date to the late 15th century, had been much altered from the 17th century onwards, with relatively little surviving of primary hearth surfaces.

Sponsor: HS 

Stirling Castle Phase II (Stirling parish) G Ewart, A Radley
Upper Square and Douglas Gardens

NS 790 940 In advance of the re-roofing of the Chapel Royal, a programme of excavation was mounted over December and January of 1994–5 in the Upper Square and Douglas Gardens, within the Castle.

The Upper Square: Two trenches were opened in the Upper Square. The earliest structure found was the SE corner of a stone building. This was formed by a SW–NE wall and its return, extending NW. The SW corner of the same building was seen in the 1994 excavation inside the Chapel Royal. This structure was aligned NE–SW. It measured c 13.1m NE–SW and was at least 4m wide, although the northern limit was not seen.

A large amount of charcoal, ash and metalworking debris was recovered in the upper layers associated with the usage of this building, perhaps suggesting that the latest occupation was industrial. However, it may be that the building was originally an earlier version of the Castle Chapel, predating the 15th century Chapel.

The second phase of activity involved the construction of the 15th century Chapel, parts of which were also revealed throughout the trench, showing it to be at least 29m long and some 9m wide, aligned ENE–WSW.

The discovery of drystone structures within the levelling material prior to the construction of the 15th century Chapel suggest that it had two building phases, the first involving a crypt which was filled in at a later date to stabilise the masonry above, probably part of the documented 1505 repairs.


The other major structure studied in the Upper Square was the present Chapel Royal, known to date to 1594. A complete pottery vessel was found standing upright in the construction trench for the S wall of the Chapel. This pot was almost identical to vessels recovered from beneath the floor of Innerpefferay Church in Perthshire, these examples having been dated to the period 1508–1650.

CENTRAL/DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

There were at least eighteen different masons-marks noted on and around the string course of the S Chapel wall.

The Douglas Gardens: A total of six trenches were opened in the Douglas Gardens. The earliest remains comprised part of a wall aligned SE–NW, comparable to structures in the Upper Square, and finds recovered from this period of activity seemed to indicate an early–mid 14th century date for its demolition.

Built on top of this early wall was a retaining wall with a bank behind (to the W of) it. This revetment may have incorporated part of the earlier wall, which had by this stage been partially demolished. The bank seems to have stood to a height of c 1.3m, and finds from its surface indicate late 15th–early 16th century activity.

Sponsor: HS 


Stirling Castle Phase III (Stirling parish) G Ewart, P Sharman

NS 790 940 Fieldwork during summer 1995 concentrated mainly on excavation in the Upper Square, over and immediately adjacent to the late 18th–early 19th century cistern, which lies to the W of the Great Hall Transe. Further work comprised the monitoring of the excavation of a series of 11 small pits to receive information boards. One of these holes, located in the Queen Anne Gardens, revealed a lime-mortared wall, possibly that shown on the 17th century plan by Slezer. The remaining holes revealed little of archaeological significance, aside from levelling material.

The earliest features revealed in the main excavation comprised a series of occupation surfaces, truncated during the construction of the cistern. These deposits were only revealed in a narrow strip, on average 1m in width, but represent a complex series of early medieval occupation horizons. The medieval occupation is most obviously characterised by a hearth-site, which in turn probably relates to a series of crude structural timber settings, and floor surfaces. Overlying this sequence of deposits were tip-lines and courtyard levels associated with the construction, occupation and demolition of the 15th century Chapel Royal.

The Transe wall was built in two phases, the upper section relating to the vaulting-over of the Transe itself during the later 16th century.

The cistern was revealed in its entirety, showing it to be 15.5m long N–S by 4.25m wide, and of high quality sandstone construction. It had been much altered and repaired since its original construction, affecting both its supply and capacity, and access to it. The capacity of the tank was c 120m³ (c 26,400 gallons), and it was intended to provide water in the event of fire.


Sponsor: HS 

Stirling Castle Phase IV (Stirling parish) G Ewart, A Radley

NS 790 940 Excavation within the Great Hall comprised the recording of a series of cross-walls dating from the later 18th century conversion of the Hall to barrack accommodation. These walls subdivided the ground floor into four chambers, with two staircases leading to upper floors. The walls themselves were of massive lime-mortar construction, and two of them featured flues serving fire-places within the vaulted basement.

The Great Hall floor was recorded in detail, and evidence of both its original pattern and its subsequent damage to receive later floor surfaces and modifications to the internal arrangement of the Hall was noted. It appears that the pattern of floor slabs reflected some sub-divisions within the Hall as completed during the early years of the 16th century.

In addition, two trenches were excavated in advance of the re-roofing of the Great Hall. Of these trenches, one lay to the S of the Hall, and contained considerable deposits of charcoal, alongside pottery of 14th and 15th century type. The second trench was cut at the base of the E wall of the Palace. The excavation of this trench was curtailed by the presence of modern services.

Sponsor: HS 

Broad Street, Stirling (Stirling parish) J R Mackenzie (SUAT)
Medieval street frontage

NS 792 937 In advance of the insertion of three substantial tree planters as part of environmental improvements in the area, the Trust was commissioned to carry out an excavation in June 1995. The excavation comprised three areas, each measuring 2.8m by 3.8m, located on a triangular piece of open ground on the southern side of Broad Street, set c 1m back from the frontage and parallel to it. Area 1 was situated at the lower eastern end of the open ground, and areas 2 and 3 situated further up the slope of Broad Street.

The earliest evidence of activity found on the site was in the form of a garden soil that directly overlay weathered doleritic sill bedrock. This was found c 1m below ground surface in areas 1 and 2 and had a maximum thickness of 0.55m. Sherds of pottery recovered from this layer indicate a 13th–15th century date. Cut through this layer, in Area 1 only, was a remnant of a stone frontage wall, possibly representing the frontage of a building of post-medieval date. A thin deposit of midden, containing pottery of no earlier than 17th century date, was found in Area 2 only. In all three areas, the remains of a late 18th century building and associated drainage were found. This later building utilised part of the foundation from the earlier structure identified in Area 1. Evidence of a contemporary turnpike stair was also uncovered in Area 2. This building is undoubtedly the same structure that was photographed by John Muir Wood in c 1850. Map evidence indicates that this building was demolished sometime between 1858 and 1896. Demolition rubble and modern levelling deposits sealed the areas investigated.

No evidence of any metalised surfaces relating to an open market area, that was thought to have existed in this part of the burgh in antiquity, was found. This may be due to truncation from the late 18th century development.

Sponsor: The Dew Group Ltd.

Gowan Hill (Stirling parish)

S Digney

Enclosure (Oppidum?)

NS 792 943 Between Stirling Castle and the small vitrified fort (Mote Hill) on the northern corner of the Gowan Hill, there are numerous unrecorded features including an enclosure of approximately 4.5 hectares in extent. The earth and stone banks of this enclosure can be found along the edges of a wide sloping shelf, the most northern of the three main ridges which run down Stirling Castle Rock. Traces of medieval rig and furrow can be seen within the enclosure, and livestock were grazed on the hill in the past. However the clearance of thick gorse (which obscures most of the site) at three points on the steep NE-facing side of the shelf has revealed a further 3–5 banks below the perimeter of the enclosure, which suggests that it may represent a minor *oppidum* rather than an old field system.

The banks of the enclosure vary in thickness from c 1–2.5m, and none survive to much more than a metre in height. Urban development covers the south-eastern limits of the enclosure, and only one possible 'hut scoop' has been seen within it. Slight banks have also been located outside the enclosure, mainly along the length of the Gowan Hill's precipitous north-western edge.

Sponsor: Stirlingshire Educational Trust.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY REGION

ANNANDALE & ESKDALE DISTRICT

Dumfries – Annan Waterfoot (Annan parish) G D B Jones
Roman camp

NY 181 652 Further study of the camp at Waterfoot, Annan (NMRS no NY 18 NE 22) shows its situation more clearly. The site

lies on the western side of a former inswing of the River Annan close to its tidal limit. The site itself measures 235m N-S by 150m E-W, an area of 3.5ha. On the western side there is evidence of an outer defensive ditch running due N-S at a slight angle to the main defences. Its role remains unclear as does that of another ditch some 150m further W which exhibits a zig-zag in its course. The two sections that were cut, one across the eastern defences of the camp and the other across the irregular outer ditch, both exhibit ankle-breaker sumps. That of the eastern defences measured at least 1.8m across by 0.9m deep with a Punic profile, although these dimensions were heavily reduced by erosion on the down-slope to the former river bed. The westernmost ditch was also sectioned and yielded a width of 2.9m by 1.4m in depth. Although it too has a clearly defined sump, its profile is more U-shaped and its purpose remains unknown, perhaps forming part of an agricultural complex to the N.

Hallguards Quarry, Ecclefechan (Hoddam parish)

R Strachan (CFA)

Archaeological evaluation and monitoring programme

NY 1660 7317 Evaluative excavation of a faint cropmark enclosure in May 1994 (NMRS NY 17 SE 26) was undertaken in advance of sand and gravel extraction. Rectification of the aerial photograph (NMRSAP: DF/5943 1983) followed by excavation located the heavily truncated remains of a roughly oval enclosure, orientated NW-SE. The enclosure was defined by a single discontinuous ditch and measured 22m wide (SW-NE) by very approximately 40m long (NW-SE). Three shallow pits were also recorded outwith the enclosure. No features orientated NW-SE were found and this may be a direct result of ploughing.

The fills of the discontinuous ditch defining the enclosure contained medium and large sub-rounded stones and compact redeposited subsoil suggesting that these features represent the remaining slots for a palisaded enclosure, the stone providing packing for the uprights. The former existence of such intermittent uprights would help explain the compact nature of the redeposited subsoil and the discontinuous character of the ditch. The shallowness of the excavated sections of the ditch (0.13-0.30m deep) and external pits, and the lack of artefactual evidence prevents dating of the enclosure. The complete lack of features and artefacts from the enclosure interior, however, possibly suggests that it may have served to hold livestock rather than for human habitation.

NY 165 730 An archaeological monitoring programme was carried out between November 1993 and February 1994 during topsoiling operations in advance of sand and gravel extraction. An area of c8 hectares in total was inspected in order to identify any potentially archaeological features which were then planned, photographed and recorded. Previous excavations to the S of this site, on the opposite side of the B725, had located the extensive remains of a 7th-8th century monastic service sector (DES 1991, 10-12; DES 1992, 21-23; DES 1994, 12).

The probable foundation walls of an isolated, stone-built square structure, measuring c2.4m by c2.2m, were located cut into the slope of a gravel knoll (NY 1665 7304). The structure had clearly been heavily truncated, consisting only of a single course of roughly hewn stones placed within, and revetting against, three sides of a square cut depression. The fourth, downslope side of the foundation wall had all but been removed, most likely by the plough. Three separate deposits were visible within the confines of these walls and pieces of displaced masonry were recovered from its upper fill. The lower fills were silty and had been displaced downslope through the damaged wall of the structure. No secure dating evidence was recovered although the high lime content of the mortar bonding the stones suggests a date no earlier than post-Medieval.

Reports detailing the methods and results of this work are lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Hoddam Contracting Co Limited.

Waterhead of Dryfe (Hutton & Corrie parish)

J A Atkinson

Assessment of Medieval and upland landscape

NY 185 955 Archaeological assessment by GUARD of a proposed forestry scheme lying to the N of Waterhead Farm. Boreland has identified a number of significant archaeological sites and the potential in other areas for archaeological activity. In general the sites date from the Medieval period onwards and offer an important glimpse of upland settlement history. Previously recorded sites are not listed here:

| | | |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| NY 1894 9467 | Cocklaw Rig | Enclosure and field system. |
| NY 1786 9449 | Macmaw Farm | MOLRS site. |
| NY 1794 9660 | Disused Pit | Disused gravel quarry. |
| NY 1776 9608 | Macmaw Hill | Field systems. |
| NY 1752 9549 | Fringal | MOLRS site. |

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Fountain Forestry.

Kirkpatrick-Fleming (Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish)

J Brann

Roman Temporary camps

NY 278 704 The condition of the ditches forming the N angle of the larger Roman Temporary camp was uncertain following disturbance of the area during construction of the A74 dual carriageway in 1968. Small scale development in the area was subject to watching briefs which were successful in showing that the NE ditch survives around NY 2786 7048. The N angle was not however located.

Details in DGSMR and copied to NMRS (see NMRS NY 27 SE 7).

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council.

Woodend Farm (Johnstone parish)

I Banks


Double-banked enclosure (see Fig 4, p 18)

NY 1053 9516 In late summer 1994, GUARD carried out a geophysical survey and an excavation on a double-banked enclosure at Woodend Farm, Annandale (NMRS no NY 19 NW 4) in advance of the construction of an access road relating to the upgrade of the A74 to motorway. Although the major part of the enclosure was to be destroyed, the side which included the putative entrance was not excavated since this lay outside the construction area.

The geophysical survey was rather disappointing, indicating little other than the presence of the banks of the enclosure. The one point of interest was an indication of a possible third external bank which was not visible on the ground.

Sections were machine-cut across the banks in three places, with a further trench hand-excavated to examine the top of the banks. A further six sections were machine-dug towards the end of the excavation to trace the line of the ditch. The sections revealed a ditch lying between two banks, the inner bank being stone-capped, with a possible third bank on the outside and supporting the geophysical survey. The banks consisted of dumps of topsoil, turf and subsoil with no indication of an old ground surface. The presumption is that the ground was cleared to subsoil before the banks were constructed, the spoil being used to form the banks. This belief is supported by the size of the banks which are considerably more extensive than the upcast from the ditch could explain.

Within the enclosure, eight separate blocks of structures were observed. Most of these blocks consisted of two phases of buildings overlying one another; in one case there was only one phase while in another there was a sequence of six successive structures. A larger structure was also identified, for which there was no evidence to suggest a roof; this is interpreted as an animal pen. In advance of radiocarbon dates, the sequence of structures suggests occupation over a relatively long period. Artefacts were few, consisting of worked stones, querns and three fragments of pottery. There were no artefacts of Roman date; it is suggested that the site operated in the early Iron Age in view of the proximity of the site to the concentration of Roman activity around Beattock.

Sponsors: SOInD (Roads Directorate)/HS 

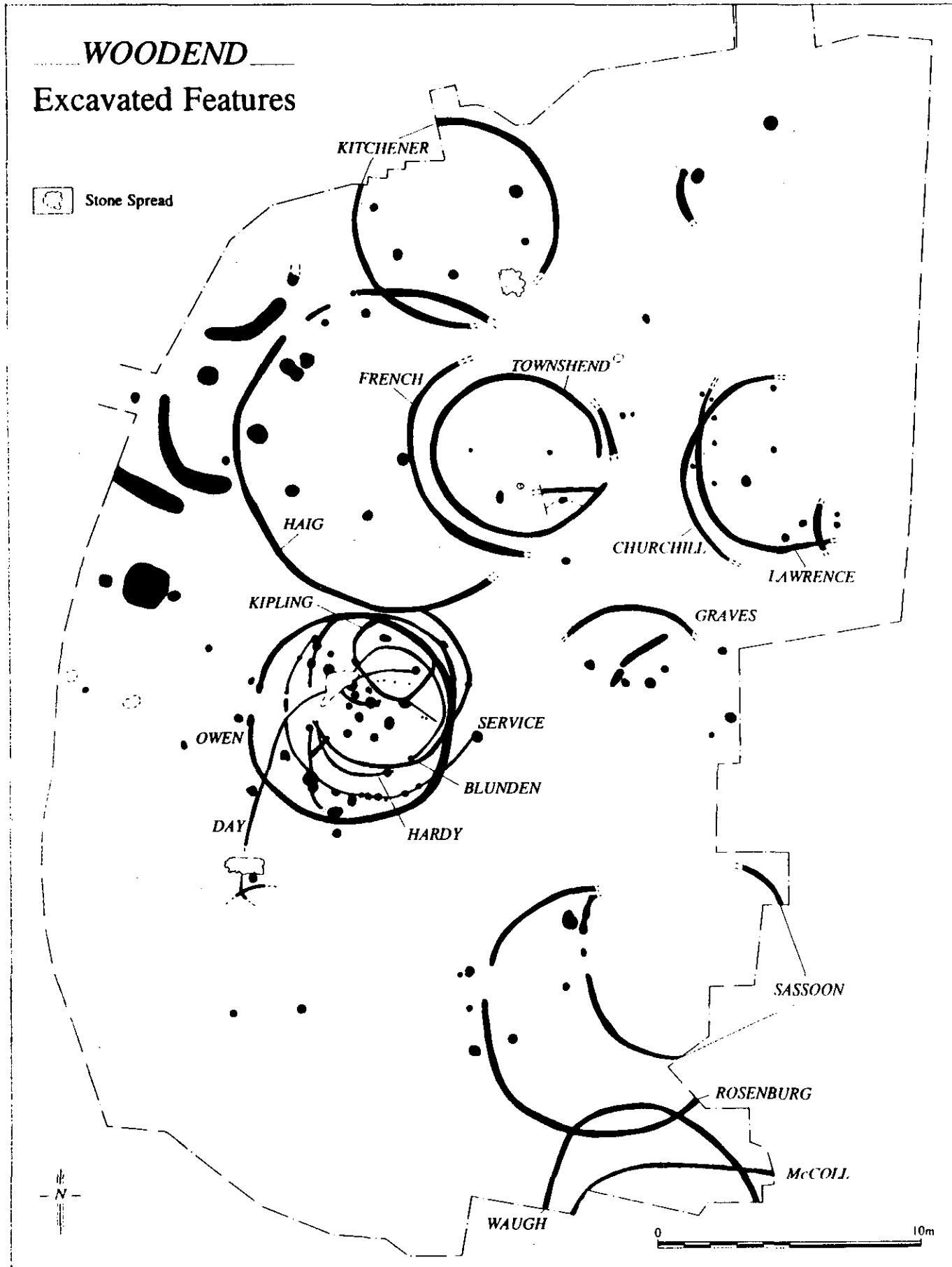


Fig 4. Woodend Farm enclosure.

Halleaths, Lochmaben (Lochmaben parish) K Cameron (CFA)
Watching brief

NY 095 825 A watching brief was carried out during excavations of a sand and gravel quarry at Halleaths in the vicinity of a Roman road. No features of archaeological interest were identified.
Sponsor: Hoddam Contracting Co Ltd.

Purdomstone (Middlebie parish) M Dalland
Survey

NY 208 795 Archaeological survey at Purdomstone was commissioned by HS and conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of proposed forestry development. The survey area lies 5km N of Ecclefechan and is roughly rectangular, measuring 900m N-S and 650m E-W, comprising an area of 0.59km². The area contains one previously known archaeological site: NY 27 NW 1 at NY 2079 7995, formerly classified as an enclosure, but re-classified as a settlement during the Royal Commission's survey of the area in August 1994.

Two features of archaeological and historical interest were recorded by the survey: a track probably linked to peat cutting in the area and dating back to the first half of the 19th century; and a circular platform of unknown origin but probably less than 100 years old. No features were encountered that can be argued to relate to the prehistoric settlement at the N edge of the survey area.
Sponsor: HS

Beattock Bank (Moffat parish) K Speller, R Will
Various sites

Trial trenching and excavation of 12 sites in advance of the upgrading of the A74 was undertaken by GUARD. The sites fall into two categories; cairns and standing buildings, scattered throughout the valley of the Evan Water, between Beattock summit and Beattock village.

1. Six cairns were investigated and all interpreted as either modern or associated with the building of the railway in the mid-19th century. Their grid references are as follows: NT 000 145; NT 002 143; NT 036 111; NT 036 110; NT 040 085; NT 040 087.

2. Possible house (NT 008 141). Badly damaged by forestry ploughing. No evidence was found for structures but a large spread of 19th/20th century pottery sherds were present.

Ruttonside Farm (NT 041 080). This site consisted of an up-standing cottage and outbuildings. The cottage was of rubble build with later additions of concrete and brick. The site appears on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map.

Cottage (NT 044 073). A single rectangular building with mortared walls surviving to c1.50m. 19th and 20th century glass and pottery were retrieved.

Wall remains (NT 056 060). Originally thought to be a possible building.

Raised platform (NT 076 035). Originally thought to be a possible building stance. excavation revealed it to be a natural outcrop of sandstone.

Sponsors: Solnd (Roads Directorate) and HS

Gibsons (Tundergarth parish) W F Cormack
Stone axe

NY 1545 7955 A polished axe of green stone with some small white inclusions, flat along edges and butt slightly battered, 124mm long by 82mm at widest by 33mm thick, was found by Sir Rupert Buchanan-Jardine, Dixons, Lockerbie, in upcast from a recently cleaned ditch. No associated finds or structures. With finder.

Boyken Burn field system (Westerkirk parish) R McCullagh,
Field system F Chrystall

NY 314 893 to NY 311 890 A series of limited area intensive, surface mapping surveys and a total of 30 excavated soil profile and

stratigraphy test trenches were undertaken during the first stage of the case study element of a doctoral research project to investigating computer-aided methods of classification of Scottish field systems. The purpose of both the excavation and the surveys was to seek information on the sequence in which elements of the field system accreted through time and to combine this data with information – especially soil thin-section data – on land-use. The work at Boyken Burn demonstrated that the field system was a palimpsest of enclosures, only some of which were certainly associated with arable. The impressive remains of substantial platform, rectangular dwellings (one of which will be dated) and the extensive documentary record, point to a vigorous phase of land-use in the late medieval and post-medieval periods, but massive circular enclosures of probable Iron Age date indicate earlier antecedents. This field-work points to a highly complex process of preservation of fragments of superimposed land-uses from throughout these implied periods.

The assistance, advice and encouragement of the RCAHMS' Afforestation Land Survey team is gratefully acknowledged.

Sponsors: HS, The Department of Environmental Science, Stirling University, AOC (Scotland) Ltd; and SERC.

NITHSDALE DISTRICT

73–75 Irish Street, Dumfries (Dumfries parish)
Urban Medieval and Mesolithic J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NX 971 759 An excavation was carried out by the Trust in December 1994 in advance of an office development on the site of the old British Legion building. This building, situated on the street frontage, was known to have been cellared, and so an area measuring 10m² was located in open ground to the rear where archaeological remains were found during trial work (DES 1989).

The earliest evidence of human occupation on the site was in the form of 60 worked stone artefacts typologically representative of the Mesolithic period. These artefacts were recovered from a sandy silt deposit overlying a bank of fluvial sand and gravels on the northern side of the River Nith at c10.55m OD. One cut feature measuring 1.56m by 0.58m was found in association and may represent a windbreak or the remains of a drying rack. Three charcoal patches were also found, stratigraphically linked to the artefact bearing deposit. Samples will be sent for C14 dating. It is likely that these remains represent a seasonal camp or work site whereupon the resources of the River Nith could be utilised.

Partially truncating, and sealing, the Mesolithic remains was a substantial deposit of medieval garden soil c0.6m in depth. It is clear that this deposit had been imported and pottery recovered from it indicates a date of deposition of between the 13th and 15th centuries. It is likely that this soil was first deposited as part of an extension of the backlands belonging to High Street properties, therefore pre-dating Irish Street.


Cut through the garden soil was a linear stone box drain leading back from Irish Street towards the River. It is possible that this drain is of early modern date. Truncating the drain was a circular, drystone-built well, 0.9m in diameter. Sealing the well was a garden soil, c0.4m in thickness, containing 19th century pottery.
Sponsors: Callander Land Developments, HS

Glenmaid (Kirkmahoe parish) M Dalland
Survey

NX 965 899 Archaeological survey at Glenmaid was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of proposed forestry development. The survey area lies 14km N of Dumfries and is about 2.5km long and between 400m and 900m wide, comprising an area of 1.4km². The area contains two previously known archaeological sites: NMRS NX 98 NE 4 (cairnfield) and NX 98 NE 27 (rectangular structure).

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

Twenty-five features of archaeological and historical interest were recorded by the survey, primarily cairns or groups of cairns but also some isolated rectangular structures. Many of the cairns had been hollowed out by robbing for later stone structures, giving them the appearance of sub-rectangular structures.

Sponsor: HS 

Sweetheart Abbey (New Abbey parish)
Precinct wall

J Brann

NX 966 660 A series of large granite boulders were disturbed during garden works in November 1994 at NX 9661 6603, to the W side of the A710. They probably represent the S side of the Abbey precinct wall. Record photographs are held in Dumfries and Galloway SMR.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council.

STEWARTRY DISTRICT

Castle Douglas Forest District (various parishes) A N Smith
Various

In March 1993 AOC (Scotland) Ltd created an inventory of archaeological and historical features on Forest Enterprise owned land in the Castle Douglas Forest District. A total of 72 sites were listed, highlighting Scheduled Ancient Monuments and recommending sites thought to be of high archaeological value.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

Cup and Ring Marks (Anwoth parish) Kaledon Naddair,
Lagan Muilleann (7a) C MacKenzie, S Willett

NX 5506 5499 Further excavation greatly increased what was known at these 3 adjacent sites: 1 cup enclosed by 3 rings, the outer ring ending in another cup enclosed by 1 ring; 2 cups enclosed by 2 rings each, 1 with runnel from cup; 16 cups enclosed by 1 ring each; 2 cups enclosed by 5 rings each; 62 solo cups; various adjoining runnels; 6 large natural hollows.

Lagan Muilleann (7b)

NX 5506 5499 15 cups enclosed by 1 ring each, some partial due to broken rock, 1 with another smaller cup budding from the central cup; 30 solo cups; various runnels.

Lagan Muilleann (7c)

NX 5506 5499 1 ring enclosing 6 cups with a runnel from near the edge of the ring outwards ending in 1 other cup that has a partial ring around it; 4 cups (2 dumb-bells).

Lagan Muilleann (8)

NX 5646 5504 1 cup contagiously enclosed by a ring which is in turn contagiously enclosed by another egg-shaped ring; 1 cup which is at the centre of a wide ring depression: 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings; 6 cups each enclosed by 1 ring each; 1 very large cup; 20 solo cups; 3 runnels. On 2 outcrops adjacent to drystone dyke.

Lagan Muilleann (9)

NX 5647 5503 2 cups enclosed by 1 ring adjoining 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; 2 cups enclosed by 1 'heart-shaped' ring; 3 cups enclosed by 1 ring, 2 adjoining; 5 solo cups. Situated by same drystone dyke as (8).

Lagan Muilleann (10)

NX 5647 5505 1 cup enclosed by 2 very ovaloid rings, a runnel leads-off from the outermost ring to enclose a cup with a similarly shaped tail; an indented-ovaloid runnel encloses 1 cup and 1 ring, plus 1 solo cup; 3 associated cups surrounded by 2 ovaloid rings; 1 cup surrounded by 2 rings; 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; 3 solo cups. On outcrop some 14 paces from (9) down into field.

Lagan Muilleann (11)

NX 5539 5498 2 solo cups (possibly natural) on large smooth outcrop.

Mossyard (2a)

NX 5453 5143 I seem to have been the first to notice 2 parallel runnels which form 60% of a 'cartouche' (the other 40% has flaked off the W side).

Mossyard (7)

NX 5466 5155 Kerr McConachie (the farmer) pointed to what turned out to be: 1 cup (very eroded) enclosed by 3 rings; 7 solo cups (1 having a runnel). All motifs are highly eroded and faint on flat, smooth, highly fractured outcrop near hay racks.

Mossyard (8)

NX 546 515 1 cup enclosed by 5 rings with 1 other cup in second ring; 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring with traces of a second. Tops of all rings have been fractured off on this small damaged outcrop near by a massive field-clearance boulder.

Mossyard (9)

NX 5470 5205 Outcrop fractured into 3 parts showing 7 + 1 + 1 (respectively) solo cups. Outcrop is SE of (5).

Mossyard (10)

NX 5449 5242 8 solo cups (2 of which are large and deep) most also still retain clearly delineated pick-marks as this site was not previously uncovered much.

Mossyard (11)

NX 5461 5241 1 cup enclosed by 3 gapped rings (runnel from cup flows down into a natural oval); 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings (runnel from cup down to the same natural oval); 12 solo cups (8 of which are small). Exposed outcrops near intersection of 2 walls.

Sponsor: The Keltic Research Society.

Blackmark Farm (Balmacellan parish) J O'Sullivan
Survey

Archaeological survey at Blackmark Farm was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of proposed forestry development. The survey area is c 2.5km² in extent and is centred at NX 710 850 (OS Sheets NX 78 NW and NX 78 SW at 1:10,000). It lies several kilometres SW of the village of Moniaive on the S side of the A702 road.

The survey recorded a miscellany of features representative of the successive agricultural regimes which operated on the farm in the modern period. Clearance features, rig and furrow remnants and remains of embanked enclosures survive from the early modern period and appear to represent a mixed tillage and livestock regime. These were succeeded, in the late 18th or early 19th century, by sheep rees and drystone dykes, corresponding to the reorganisation of the farm for sheep husbandry.

No 1 NX 7158 8603 Quarry.

No 2 NX 715 860 Dykes; cultivation remnants.

No 3 NX 720 859 Dyke.

No 4 NX 7213 8565 Dyke.

No 5 NX 7140 8543 Dyke.

No 6 NX 7130 8565 Dyke; cultivation remains.

No 7 NX 7125 8558 Clearance cairn.

No 8 NX 7105 8545 Enclosures; possible rectangular structure; cultivation remains.

No 9 NX 7117 8577 Dyke.

No 10 NX 7136 8533 Dyke.


No 11 NX 7165 8527 Enclosure; cultivation remains.

No 12 NX 7155 8496 Enclosure.

No 13 NX 7116 8500 Enclosures; sheep ree.

No 14 NX 7130 8485 Enclosure; cultivation remains; sheep ree.

No 15 NX 7133 8462 Cairn (clearance?).

Sponsor: HS 

Cup and Ring Marks (Borgue parish) Kaledon Naddair, S Willett
Bar-Gharabh > Barharrow (c 3 miles SE of Gatehouse of Fleet)

Nearly all the outcrops in this area are covered with numerous natural solution holes which have in many instances been incorporated into the petroglyph design.

Bar-Gharabh (1) Kaledon Naddair, S Willett
NX 6210 5282 On a prominent whaleback outcrop riddled with dozens of natural pits, there are c 16 cups, 1 with an arching ring and 12 major runnels interconnecting these.

Bar-Gharabh (2)
NX 6203 5275 On the uppermost edge of a flat, pitted outcrop there are 2 (clearly pecked) keyhole rings, plus 3 adjacent cups, the rest of the rock is left to c 40 natural pits.

Bar-Gharabh (3)
NX 6233 5280 A fractured, weathered outcrop bears 1 cup enclosed by 3 rings, 1 large cup enclosed by 2 oval rings; 4 cups enclosed by 1 ring each; 1 large shallow cup; 16 solo cups.

Bar-Gharabh (4)
NX 6232 5278 A small outcrop has 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings (the outer ring bisecting another cup and 1 ring); 4 other cups enclosed by 1 ring each; 6 solo cups.

Bar-Gharabh (5)
NX 6225 5270 A rough outcrop features 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring, clustered around which are a further 14 solo cups (1 having a longish runnel).

Bar-Gharabh (6)
NX 6223 5265 An outcrop nearest a field gate has 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings and 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring both bisected by a long runnel; 9 solo cups (1 possibly natural).

Bar-Gharabh (7)
NX 6262 5293 On the Dawn slope of a prominent outcrop (if approached from the gate in dyke, 80 paces to its NE) is a magnificent 5–6 revolution Deasuil spiral in excellent condition and over 12 inches (30cm) in diameter.

Bar-Gharabh (8)
NX 6263 5330 Only 20 yards from main road (A75) over a steep sided ditch on the conical E tip of a long outcrop are some eroded (though still deep motifs): 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring from which radiates 7 runnels (2 of which arch around to connect with 3 other cups). On an adjacent rock panel are several fainter cups and runnels.

Cul-Ramhan > Culraven (1–6)
All are fractured flatish outcrops rising a few inches above the grass in 2 fields separated by an electric fence.

Cul-Ramhan (1)
NX 6425 4777 2 cups enclosed by 1 ring each; 16 solo cups some joined by 4 runnels.

Cul-Ramhan (2)
NX 6423 4778 1 cup enclosed by 2 gapped rings; 1 natural hollow enclosed by 1 'keyhole' ring with long runnel from central cup; 10 solo cups (2 conjoined by a long runnel).

Cul-Ramhan (3)
NX 6424 4770 1 cup enclosed by 3 rings around which is a hemispherical arch with a cup at each end; 4 cups enclosed by 1 ring each; 9 solo cups (3 with runnels).

Cul-Ramhan (4)
NX 6405 4766 1 cup enclosed by 2 complete rings; 1 cup enclosed by 1 gapped ring; 1 solo cup on two adjacent small outcrops.

Cul-Ramhan (5)
NX 6408 4776 2 cups enclosed by 2 rings each; 3 cups enclosed by 1 ring each; 26 solo cups; 3 runnels; 2 natural pits.

Cul-Ramhan (6)
NX 6413 4776 2 cups enclosed by 2 rings each; 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; 5 solo cups (3 of which are quite large). The cups area slopes markedly into the ground.

Tongue Croft (1c)
NX 6033 4833 Turf removal revealed a previously unrecorded 3.5-turn Deas-iuil > Deiseal spiral with a cup at its centre, plus 1 cup below the foot of spiral (immediately adjacent to 1a, b).
Sponsor: The Keltic Research Society.

Buittle Castle Bailey (Buittle parish) A Penman
Early medieval bailey adjacent to motte, now known to also be an earlier prehistoric site

NX 819 616 This ongoing excavation is now in its fifth season and staffed entirely by volunteers. Mesolithic occupation evidence has been found in one area of this site and in a trench only 50m away there has been a proliferation of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age artefacts. Stake hole and post hole evidence, with accompanying lithic artefacts, within the confines of a network of soakaways, testifies to the presence of at least two prehistoric buildings one of which would appear to be of round construction.

Above this level is the mid-packed floor of a medieval building of the 14th century, in one corner of which was found the almost complete remains of a pottery candle-holder. Pottery and jewellery evidence also dates the occupation of this area to the 14th/15th centuries. A stone poinçon or pottery stamp has been recovered.

A third and later level has been erected over the 14th/15th century one with post hole evidence of 2m wide by 4m long timber building dug down through the earlier level.

Another large timber building of the 13th/14th centuries, again dated by pottery and coin evidence, has been revealed outside of which there has been prolific copper and bronze working within the confines of a cobbled yard. A silver penny of King John (1199–1216), minted in Norwich after 1205, has also been recovered.

As befitted Buittle's importance as a Scottish Royal site it is not surprising that a quantity of imported French pottery has also been recovered from this trench.

In the most northerly trench on the site has been uncovered a cobbled floor of one building and the wall footings with a surviving section of clay floor of another, in addition to domestic fireplaces and furnaces.

Another trench excavated to the N of the castle moat and W of the bank of the River Urr, has revealed evidence of massive military fortifications in the shape of two, square two-storey timber towers and a palisade which has been burnt down, probably having been set alight by fire-arrows, and which, from the charcoal and nail evidence, has then toppled forward, downhill towards the moat. Mesolithic artefacts were recovered from this trench.

The remains of a medieval roadway in front of the castle gates has been examined and, although extremely badly damaged in places by ploughing, can be dated from the recovery of a variety of arrowheads, pottery and coins, to the 14th century.

Cup and Ring Marks (Kelton parish) Kaledon Naddair,
Linkens (1) C Mackenzie, S Willett

NX 7436 5500 2 largish solo cups on one of several exposed outcrops.
Sponsor: The Keltic Research Society.

Slagnaw (Kelton parish) N Fojut
Cup and ring marks

NX 7480 5867 Found during repairs to a drystone dyke, a small sub-triangular slab of grey sandstone with about 70% of a well-executed cup-and-ring marking. The cup is surrounded by 4 equally-spaced rings. A small 'tail', in relief, connects the edge of the central cup through to the outside of the outermost ring. There are traces of an incomplete fifth ring or other carving at two points diametrically opposite each other. The carving is entirely executed by 'pecking'. Information from Mr K Campbell.

In the possession of the finder, Mr Campbell, at Slagnaw.

Cup and Ring Marks (Rerrick parish) Kaledon Naddair, S Willett
Nether Linkens (1b)

NX 7512 5466 Removing turf from the western end of this outcrop revealed 3 major runnels that end in a hooked-ring near to ground level.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

Nether Linkens (3)

NX 7513 5467 Some 6 yards NE of (1 and 2) and 1 yard from a drystone dyke, a large sloping outcrop was excavated (and subsequently turf covered), the top of the rings in some motifs are faint having been weathered c100–200 years ago, the lower reaches are deeply and clearly picked. 1 cup enclosed by 6 rings (almost 1m in diameter) from this buds 1 cup enclosed by 3 ovaloid rings, from this buds 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring joined to it by 4 spokes (= a sun-wheel); 1 cup enclosed by 5 rings; 1 cup enclosed by 4 rings; 3 cups enclosed by 2 rings (1 spiralish); 4 cups enclosed by 1 ring; plus a tangle of 12 or more runnels and c19 solo cups.



Fig5. Nether Linkens (3).

Nether Linkens (4)

NX 7511 5466 1 cup enclosed by 3 rings; 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings (? spiralish); 2 solo cups. On exposed outcrop c10 yards N from (1 and 2).

Sponsor: The Keltic Research Society.

Dundrennan Abbey (Rerrick parish)

G Ewart, J Triscott

12th century Abbey

NX 749 475 A watching brief was maintained in November and December of 1994, during restoration work on the S wall of the Reredorter undercroft and the associated great drain. Remaining fill of the drain was excavated, once the masonry was stabilised.

Sponsor: HS

WIGTOWN DISTRICT

Scotland to Northern Ireland Pipeline – Twynholm to Portnaughan Bay Section

I Cullen, R James

Geophysical survey, trial trenching, fieldwalking and excavation

NX 680 556 to NW 963 694 In November 1994 a programme of geophysical survey and trial trenching was carried out by GUARD along an 85km (52 mile) section of a proposed gas pipeline linking Scotland and Northern Ireland. A previous field assessment (Currie 1994) had identified eighteen sites of possible archaeological sensitivity along the route. Where possible sites were accurately located to allow avoidance. At locations where avoidance was not possible geophysical survey and machine trial trenching were carried out to test for the presence of archaeological features. Most of the sites identified proved insignificant or were located off the pipeline route. However two sites were identified which required further investigation, at Whiteleys, near Stranraer and at Fox Plantation, near Dunragit.

Whiteleys (Inch parish)

NX 064 579 Trial trenching at Whiteleys revealed a complex concentration of archaeological features. A further small excavation was therefore carried out in May 1995. A large well-defined oval pit was excavated, flanked on either side of its long axis with two similar, irregularly-shaped features with banded fills of grey clay and very fine textured black silt. Lithics recovered from these features are provisionally identified as of Mesolithic/Neolithic date. Two other fairly regular oval pits were excavated. The site also contained a number of small features some of which may represent post holes although these formed no clear pattern to suggest a structure.

Fox Plantation (Inch parish)

NX 117 571 Three fields were surveyed and trial trenched at Fox Plantation, an area known to be of archaeological significance from aerial photography and from the presence of lithic concentrations identified during fieldwalking. Each of the three fields contained cropmarks although the lithics were concentrated within the easternmost field. The easternmost cropmark was a linear, apparently double ditched feature. This was not located during trial trenching and may represent an extension to an existing farm track.

A further spread of cropmark features was located at the western end of the field which coincided with the main lithic concentration. Trial trenching at this location revealed a curving line of post holes. The centre of the three fields contained a large cropmark enclosure the presence of which was confirmed by trial trenching. The westernmost field contained a complex concentration of cropmarks which appeared to represent possible houses or small enclosures. The presence of these features too was confirmed by trial trenching. Further excavation is currently under way at Fox Plantation (October 1995).

Sponsor: Premier Transco.

Barmore Moss (Kirkcowan parish)

S Bain

Lithic scatter

NX 280 600 Excavation was undertaken by GUARD in advance of pipeline construction and was confined to the area of destruction within the pipeline corridor. Over 1000 pieces of chipped stone were recovered, dominated by Mesolithic material including microliths and cores, blades and debitage. The site lay within the flood plain of the Tarf Water and the material was recovered from layers of silt.

Sponsor: Entrepose Laing.

Cambret Moor (Kirkmabreck parish)

Bronze Age hut platform

NX 535 578 An extended watching brief by GUARD on the pipeline trench revealed the remains of a possible Bronze Age hut platform on a SE-facing slope on Cambret Moor. Removal of hillwash revealed part of a circular feature cut into the hillside, which consisted of a construction trench with large flat stones in the bottom overlain by charcoal rich soil surrounding a possible occupation layer. Downhill from this feature was a possible midden area which produced a number of pottery sherds preliminarily dated to the Bronze Age.

Sponsor: Entrepose Laing.

Cup and Ring Marks (Kirkmabreck parish) Kaledon Naddair, Bar-Holm (4) S Willett, C MacKenzie

NX 5256 5411 Over 30 solo cups (8 of which are connected by several runnels). 4 large deep natural hollows have been incorporated into the layout on this jutting-out outcrop.

Bar-Holm (5)

NX 5238 5356 1 shield-shaped device. Incised on a dressed block.

Carlsruith (4) > Kirkmabreck (4) Kaledon Naddair, S Willett

NX 4856 5624 2 cups enclosed by 1 ring each, 1 with runnel from cup; 3 solo cups; 3 connecting runnels.

Carsluith (5) > Kirkmabreck (5)

NX 4857 5624 1 cup enclosed by 2 egg-shaped rings; 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; 1 oval ring without central cup; 1 solo cup. On adjacent small outcrop of this grassy knoll.

Kirk-Dale Mains (1) Kaledon Naddair, C MacKenzie, S Willett

NX 5135 5411 Excavation revealed a 3-turn spiral with central cup, plus dozens of other glyphs in addition to what was previously known of this site.

Kirkmuir (6)

NX 5133 5433 Excavation of a rough and fractured outcrop revealed deep, clearly pecked - 13 cups enclosed by 1 ring each; 4 with runnels from cup; 7 solo cups, 1 with runnel; grooves. Below fairly deep turf in field E of (3) and (4).

Sponsor: The Keltic Research Society.

Mull of Galloway (Kirkmaiden parish)

J Pickin

Flint scatter

NX 146 305 A scatter of 55 pieces of flint recovered from an eroded area surrounding the base of Kennedy's Cairn. Mainly production waste from pebble cores but the scatter includes some large retouched flakes and 10 narrow blade fragments. The latter might indicate a Mesolithic date.

Donated to Wigtown District Museum Service: 1994.44.

Lochnaw Castle, Isle of Lochnaw (Leswalt parish)

14th century tower

D Alexander (CFA)

NW 9933 6322 Excavations at Lochnaw Castle revealed the plan of the 14th century castle. This was a rectangular tower 15.4m long and 10.1m wide with walls 2.4m thick.

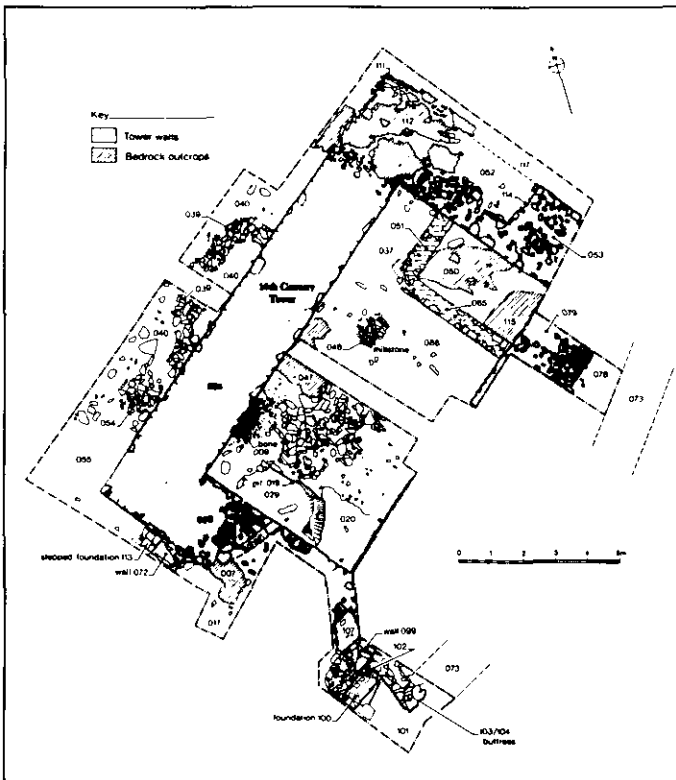


Fig 6. Composite plan of Lochnaw Castle, Isle of Lochnaw.

Architectural features noted included a slit window, an aumbry, a drain and the bases of two possible latrine chutes. The cellar appears to have been barrel vaulted and a small room built into one corner possibly acted as a prison. The floor consisted of layers of deposited material on top of subsoil between outcrops of bedrock. A reused millstone set in clay and burnt and fragmented possibly represented the remains of an oven base. A silver penny of Robert III

was found and dates from the period between when the castle was supposed to have been attacked in 1390 and when it was abandoned in favour of another site in 1426.

Once the tower was no longer in use it appears to have been systematically dismantled, down to its basal courses in places, and most of the dressed stone removed. However, the site appears to have been reused at some point when a stone wall c 0.9m wide was constructed to the S of the tower, underlying the later drystone dyke. This wall overlay the remains of the tower and was subsequently supported by a buttress on the S side.

The recovery of a lead seal matrix bearing the name of Andrew McCracken also testifies to later activity on the island in the 16th or early 17th centuries. A stone cannon ball was sealed below deposits of mortar which overlay the southern side of the tower. A large number of animal bones and oyster shells found within the tower may relate to this later period of use. A poorly constructed lean-to structure against the N wall of the tower may be contemporary with the construction of the drystone dyke around the island when the loch was drained in the 18th century. Finally the site was subjected to the excavation of three pits in the 20th century.

Sponsor: Mr Christopher Nightingale.

Castle Bay (Portpatrick parish)

J Pickin

Perforated stone tool

NX 005 535 Casual find of coarse sandstone cobble, 80mm by 135mm, with central hourglass perforation. Complete, with abrasion at butt end and flake scars at opposing end. Both surfaces exhibit striations, possibly from recent plough damage.

Donated to Wigtown District Museum Service: 1994.31.

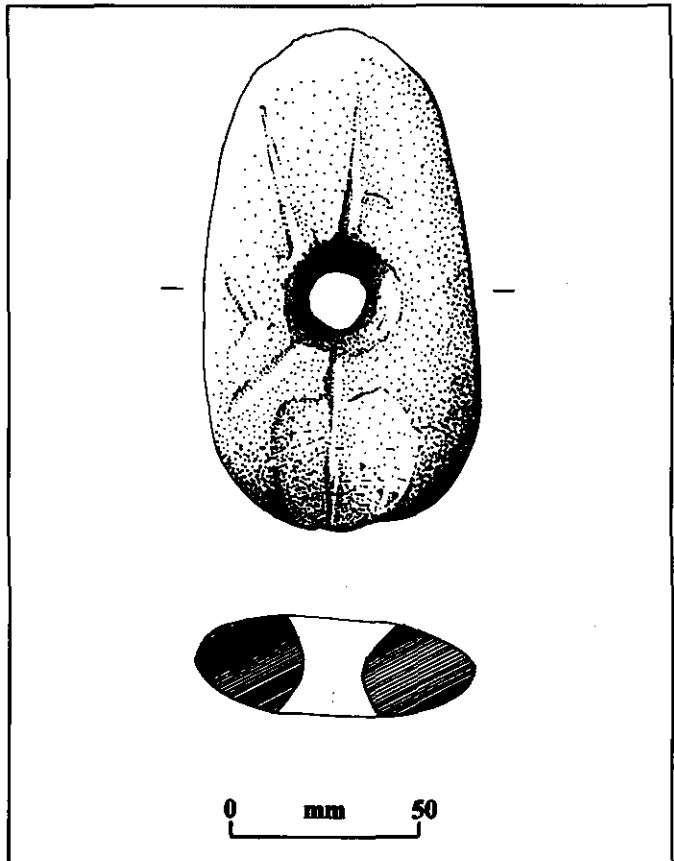


Fig 7. Perforated stone tool.

Cup and Ring Marks (Sorbie parish)

Kaledon Naddair,

Cul-Sgadain (3) > Culscadden (3)

S Willett, B Bierley

NX 4708 4843 2 solo cups on a long low outcrop just over the fence into the main field.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

Cul-Sgadain (4)

NX 4721 4838 27 solo cups, 7 with adjoining runnels. Situated 6 paces SW from wall and 20 paces NW from gate in wall.

Cul-Sgadain (5)

NX 4725 4839 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring with runnel from cup; 3 solo cups.

Cul-Sgadain (6)

NX 4728 4840 2 cups enclosed by 3 rings, 1 with runnel from cup; 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings with runnel from cup; 1 cup enclosed by 1 oval ring; 1 solo cup.

Sponsor: The Keltic Research Society.

Cup and Ring Marks (Whithorn parish)

(Gallows-)Outon additions

NX 4480 4207 (1b) 1 comma-like spiral; (1c) 1 comma-like single spiral; 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; 1 cup.

Sponsor: The Keltic Research Society.

Whithorn Priory (Whithorn parish)

A Clarke

Northumbrian and medieval graveyard

NX 444 402 In a 13 week season the 17m by 8m trench on the flat hilltop, opened by D Pollock in 1993 as an extension to his 1992 trench (*DES* 1993, 26–27), was continued by York Archaeological Trust. The 1995 season revealed a graveyard, originally bounded to the N by a wall foundation of 8th/9th century or later date. This graveyard remained in use for several centuries, with some of the graves post-dating a fire radiocarbon dated to the 11th/12th century. More than 50 burials were excavated in 1995, a proportion of which produced corroded iron hinges, brackets and locks, suggesting burial in wooden coffins. The orientation of the burials was mainly E–W, although there was some variation and a degree of intercutting. The bone preservation was generally poor. At least 50 burials remain to be excavated in a future season. Investigation also suggested that the graveyard had been encroached upon several times during its lifetime, probably by industrial structures used for small-scale metalworking.

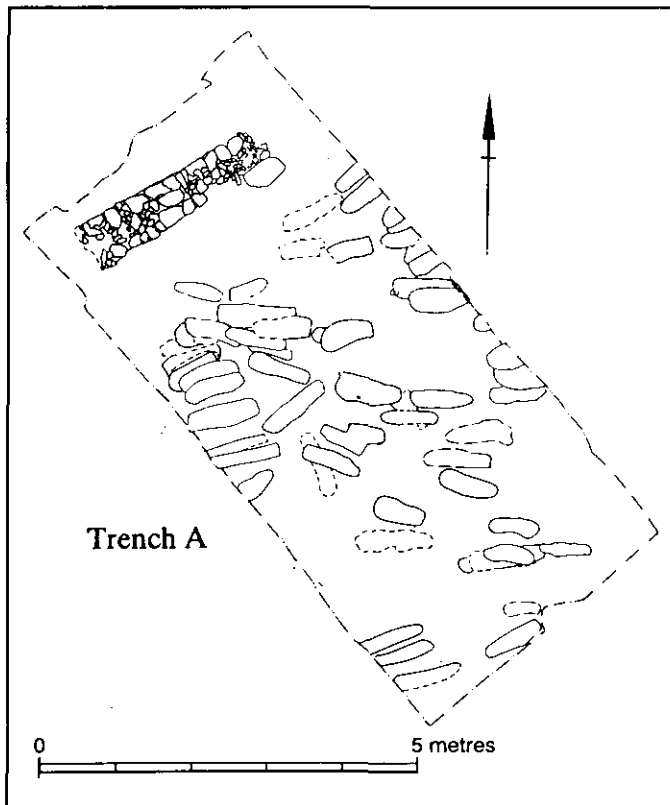


Fig 8a. Whithorn 1995. Trench A: Burials and Northumbrian Wall Foundation.

There are also indications of early occupation (5th/6th century) of the hilltop pre-dating the graveyard, associated with a narrow ditch underlying the possible Northumbrian wall foundation and cutting into the bedrock. These early features will be investigated in 1996.

In addition to this main excavation, a 9m square trench, Trench B, was opened in the field to the W, at the foot of the hilltop. It was intended that this trial trench would locate the limit of significant archaeology, and it was positioned over a possible linear feature identified by early survey work.

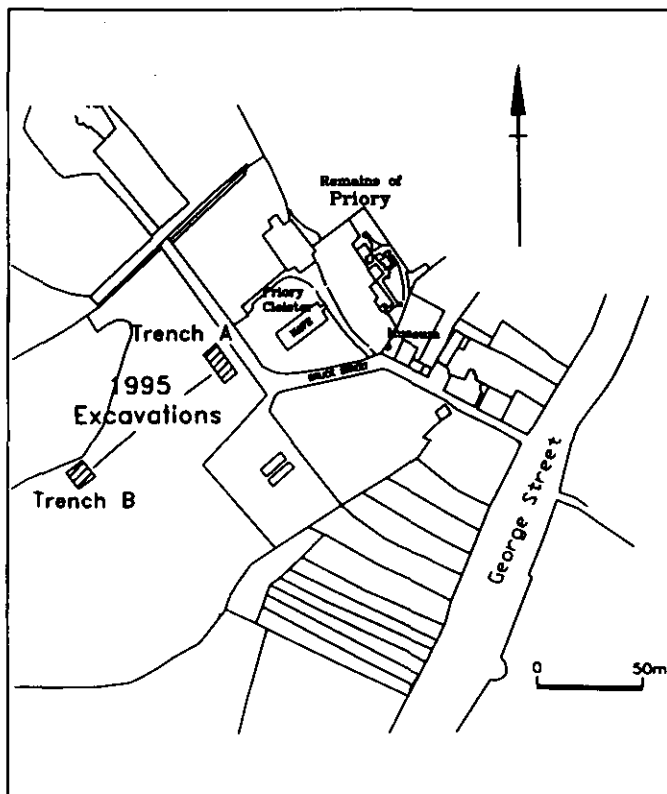


Fig 8b. Whithorn 1995. Location of Trenches.

Investigation revealed a conglomeration of linear alignments and stone surfaces running N down the slope towards the Kett burn. No dating evidence was recovered from these deposits but they were sealed by 15th century and later plough soils. The results suggest that further excavation here would prove fruitful.

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

Torhousekie (Wigtown parish)

J Pickin, A Penman

Stone alignment

NX 383 565 The central stone of this three stone alignment (NMRS no NX 35 NE 12), situated NE of the Torhousekie stone circle, fell during December 1994. The area of the socket was examined prior to re-erection in July 1995.

Excavation revealed that the stone had been sitting in a shallow circular pit, 0.70m in diameter and 0.14m deep, cut into the natural glacial clays. The pit sealed and in part truncated a steep-sided oval feature. No organic material was recovered from the fill of this feature but its form suggests a post hole. This might indicate a timber phase pre-dating the erection of the central stone.

Sponsor: Wigtown District Council.

FIFE REGION

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT

Dora Golf Course (Ballingry parish) EASE
Assessment excavations (prehistoric)

NT 174 925 A programme of geophysical survey and trial trenching was carried out on October 1995, in order to ascertain whether the proposed extension to Dora Golf Course would affect any archaeological remains. A possible henge, identified from aerial photographs lay within the assessment area, however this monument was avoided as it is Scheduled. Elsewhere, cropmarks indicated another monument on site (NT 19 SE 12 at NT 1765 9247). The excavations did not encounter any archaeological deposits. The area has been used up until very recently for mining/ industrial use, and this activity may have destroyed any remains. The cropmark may have derived from an old mineshaft known at the same location.

Sponsor: Dunfermline District Council.

Culross Palace (Culross parish) R Murdoch

NS 985 859 The investigation of the courtyard, begun in autumn 1994, was completed by Scotia Archaeology Limited in March 1995 following the removal of a flowering cherry tree from the E side of the palace precinct. Further evidence was uncovered of a range of buildings set against the multi-phased E precinct wall, elements of which are thought to date from the 17th to the 19th centuries.

Sponsor: NTS.

Boreland Bridge (Inverkeithing parish) D Bowler (SUAT)
Early Modern horse burial

NT 1315 8320 Bridge repair and consolidation by Fife Regional Council Roads Department revealed long bones buried c2.2m below ground, beside a bridge pier. These were thought to be human and reported to the police and HS, but examination by SUAT revealed that they belonged to a large pony, and showed various signs of stress, injury and over-work. There was a horse-drawn mineral railway on this site in the 18th century, which appears on Ainslie's plan of 1775.

Sponsor: HS

Gardener's Cottage, Crombie (Torryburn parish) P Yeoman
Grave slabs

NT 030 851 The owner of Gardener's Cottage reported the presence of grave slabs. A visit revealed two large tomb stones c1600 now in the floor outside dog kennels. Just outside, is a much larger slab with a raised flange which could be part of an altar base. These stones were probably all taken from Old Crombie Parish Church to be reused.

Sponsors: Fife Archaeological Service, Fife Regional Council.

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT

Burntisland Sea Outfall (Burntisland parish) P Yeoman
Naval cannon

NT 225 853 Complete corroded barrel of cast-iron cannon found during construction of sea outfall. Approximately 1km off Burntisland in Firth of Forth. 2m length complete with trunnions and hoop bands; no identifying marks. Estimated by Archaeological Diving Unit to be c1760s. Found by Marine Blast Ltd and immediately placed in sea water storage on their barge. Reported to NMS and Receiver of Wreck. Site subsequently investigated by ADU, but no evidence of wreck found.

Sponsors: Fife Archaeological Service, Fife Regional Council.

Wemyss Caves (Wemyss parish)

Coastal protection works

ce NT 346 972 A final phase of coastal protection works were carried out during April and May to extend westwards the phase one works provided in front of Jonathan's and Sliding Caves in 1994. A constant watching brief was maintained although no significant discoveries were made.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, Kirkcaldy District Council. HS

East Wemyss, Foreshore (Wemyss parish)

Watching brief J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NT 345 972 In June 1995 monitoring of contractors' excavations was carried out by the Trust. The below ground excavation was required as part of an ongoing coastal defence programme. A single trench measuring 14m by 1.5m was opened c50m to the SW of Jonathan's Cave in the vicinity of previously exposed skeletal remains. The trench had a maximum depth of 0.6m, cutting through a reddish grey/brown sand and a yellow beach sand before bedrock was encountered. No skeletal remains were present and no archaeological deposits or artefacts were discovered.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

NORTH EAST FIFE DISTRICT

Tolbooth Wynd, Anstruther (Anstruther Easter parish)

Medieval and post-medieval urban A Cox (SUAT)

NO 567 036 Following a site evaluation by the Trust in November 1994, an excavation was carried out in March 1995, in advance of a sheltered housing development. Former derelict houses and a joiner's workshop had occupied the site, which lies between Tolbooth Wynd and Cunzie Street, in the core of the burgh of Anstruther Easter. This investigation revealed evidence of medieval activity in the vicinity and a complex sequence of post-medieval structural remains and deposits.

Two trenches were hand excavated. They were positioned with the objectives of investigating the maximum area of the Tolbooth Wynd frontage and to investigate deposits lying below the floor surface of the former workshop.

The earliest activity identified on the site was represented by two loam deposits containing medieval pottery. A series of substantial cut features represented early post-medieval activity, dated by pottery to the 16th or early 17th centuries. Hearths, an area of clay and earth floor, a stone-lined well and a series of stone wall foundations represented a subsequent phase of activity.

The pottery assemblage from the excavation included East Coast White Gritty ware, Yorkshire ware and a small group of sherds of North European earthenware. Among the artefact assemblage were dress accessories, household items (including an iron key with a kidney-shaped bow) and objects representing horse equipment and building materials.

Sponsor: Kingdom Housing Association.

Isle of May Environmental Interpretation Project H James

(Anstruther Wester parish)

P Yeoman

Monastery, burials

NT 6585 9901 The fourth season of excavations at St Ethernan's Priory took place over six weeks in July and August. Excavations continued in the cemetery, the church, the E range, and the S range. The cloiser garth was investigated for the first time, as was the W range following structural consolidation.

Part of the 1994 cemetery excavation area was reopened and enlarged, revealing numerous graves spanning a long period of time, possibly with early Christian origins. Various burial types were recorded, including further long cists with well-preserved extended

inhumations, as well as multiple burials within and beneath cists. The skeletons of at least three children were found. Many of the cists and later shallow graves were dug into a possible, large burial cairn, 25m N-S, comprised principally of rounded beach stones. Some of the later burials presumed to be of 14th to 16th century date, were very shallow indeed having been buried in graves in the top of the burial cairn, covered with shell sand and reused cist slabs. A 5m wide paved roadway was found sealing part of the W side of the burial cairn, apparently heading towards the W door of the church. This was partly sealed by the stone foundations of an ancillary building of the monastery located to the NW part of the church.

Although the monastery was established in the 1140s, evidence has been found to suggest that the conventual church was not constructed until some time in the 13th century. One of the principal aims of the excavation has therefore been to identify any remains of a pre-Benedictine church, which had been constructed to contain the shrine of the Saints and Martyrs associated with the island, and would have been available for immediate use by the colonising Benedictine brethren. The excavations did reveal part of a stone structure within and beneath the later church. The older structure may be the E end square apse of an 11th century church, with one corner of dressed masonry surviving above foundations.



Fig 9. E end square apse (?) of pre-Benedictine church in mid-foreground. Early Christian burials on different alignment in burial cairn under churches.

Both churches were built on the raised beach burial cairn which originally extended to beyond the S wall of the monastery church. This may have been altered to form a terrace for building on, and at some time had been provided with a double revetment wall along the seaward side. At least two levels of extended inhumations

survived within the cairn, and these were on the same alignment as the long cist burials. It is interesting to note that these were orientated NE-SW, as opposed to the true E-W arrangement of the later burials which mirrored the alignment of the monastery church.

Excavations within the cloister garth, which measured 8m E-W by 10m, revealed two phases of stone-lined and capped drains. These drains were found to continue beneath and through the walls of the E range where they joined with the main drain under the floor of the Chapter House, to then debouch down the slope to the E. A significant amount of disturbed human bone was found within the cloister garth, indicating that the pre-Benedictine burial ground had originally extended this far.

A small quantity of prehistoric material has been found during each season of excavations, and in 1995 this was augmented by discovery of a sherd of Beaker pottery. A number of sherds of very coarse, thick walled late Iron Age (or Pictish?) pottery was also recovered.

The project is jointly led by Fife Regional Council and SNH. The Archaeological Team and post-excavation facilities are provided by GUARD.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, Scottish Natural Heritage, North East Fife District Council, HS [logo], The Russell Trust, The Hunter Archaeological Trust, The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and the St Andrews & North East Fife Tourist Board.

Back Dykes, Auchtermuchty (Auchtermuchty parish) EASE
Roman Temporary Camp

NO 240 118 Trial excavations were carried out during March, in advance of house construction. The site lies on the projected line of the defences of a Roman Temporary Camp of Severan date. Excavation revealed the remains of spade cultivation, visible as two parallel, shallow cut features in a trench near to the road, however no trace was found of the defences.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Balmerino (Balmerino parish) NMS
Roman brooch

NO 3590 2460 A metal-detectorist found a fragmentary Roman brooch, most likely a headstud brooch, to the S of Balmerino. The find was formally not declared Treasure Trove (TTNC 94/12) and allocated to NE Fife District Museums Service.

Kellie Castle (Cambee parish) H Smith
Trial trenches

NO 520 052 Scotia Archaeology Limited excavated several narrow trenches to accommodate a new drainage system on the N and W sides of the castle. The main trenches, one running E-W across the S face of the castle and the other linking into it along the building's W side, totalled roughly 90m in length and were dug by a mini-excavator under archaeological supervision. Seven smaller trenches, running up to the castle walls, were excavated by hand.

The foundations of a narrow, E-W masonry wall (located just E of the N tower) and two stone culverts (probably the remnants of an earlier drainage system) were the only structural features of interest uncovered. There was evidence to suggest that there was an infilled ditch about 20m W of the castle.


In addition, a small trench was excavated against the S wall of the central range of the castle to accommodate a new power supply. This revealed a thick layer of clay used to seal the wall's foundations; a stone kerb which may have been associated with the clay; and the remnants of a paved surface, also thought to be contemporary with the adjacent range which was built between 1573 and 1606.

Sponsor: NTS.

Belliston Farm (Cambee parish)
Short cist with Food Vessel

E Proudfoot

NO 500 049 A short cist was discovered on Belliston Farm, in the Law Park field at c 70m OD, when the field was being cleared of stones. The cist measured 0.94m maximum by 0.52m internally; it was 0.23m deep internally, and the base was at -0.57m from the top of the plough soil. The cist was well made of four large sandstone slabs, brought from the beach. All the corners and the top edges were sealed with substantial quantities of blue clay; the capstone, also from the shore, measured 160cm by 78cm by 16cm; it had a thick clay stain on its underside, outlining the cist dimensions. The packing stones around the cist were massive, with large voids, back-filling a very large grave pit. The skeleton had not survived. A Food Vessel, damaged by a fall of soil when the cover stone was first moved, was found approximately half way along the S side; it had been on its side or upside down. The Food Vessel is bipartite, with unperforated lugs and stamped and incised decoration. Fife Archaeological Index 34/20.

Sponsors: HS , St Andrews University Student Archaeology Society and St Andrews Heritage Services.

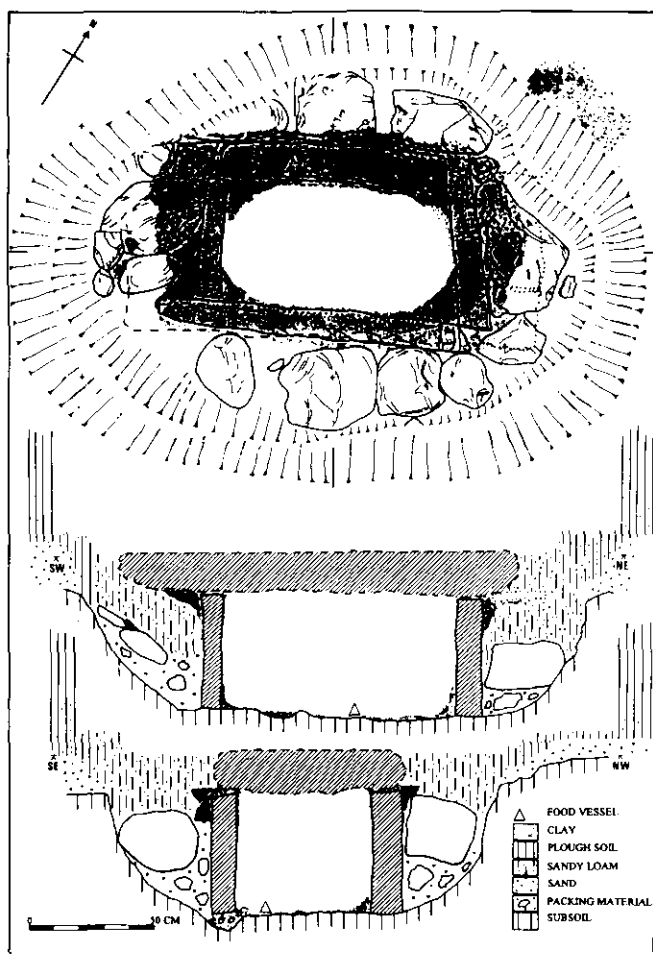


Fig 10. Short cist, Belliston, NE Fife, 1995.
(Drawn by Michael Roy)

Newton Standing Stone, Collesie (Collesie parish)


Sculptured Standing Stone

J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NO 2927 1324 The Trust was commissioned in August 1995 to carry out a small scale excavation at the site of the Newton Standing Stone (NMRS NO 21 SE 18). The stone was displaced at some time in the later part of 1994 and, following advice from the Stenhouse Conservation Trust, was to be re-erected on its original site by HS.

An area 3m² was opened by hand with the disturbed pit for the stone at the centre. At the surface of the pit were several large rounded cobbles, which represented uprooted packing around the base of the standing stone. The pit was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base cut into undisturbed coarse sand and gravel. The cut had a maximum diameter of 1.1m and depth of only 0.42m. A depression, representing a leverage slot, lay on the SW side of the pit. A single, homogeneous fill was contained within the cut.

It appears that the stone was erected by being levered into a pre-prepared pit and then soil and small pebbles chocked around the base to act as consolidation with larger cobbles inserted as packing. From the evidence encountered it is impossible to determine conclusively whether the stone was standing in its original position or whether it might have been moved to this site. No other archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were found.

Sponsor: HS .

31 High Street, Crail (Crail parish)

E Proudfoot

Well, 19th century glass and pottery

NO 6120 0766 During renovations at 31 High Street, Crail, a stone-lined well was found behind the house during pipe laying. The well is 138cm wide; the top courses of stone have been damaged, but it is well built where the sides can be seen. The owners dug the filling out to a depth of 110cm, and recovered quantities of sherds and complete glass bottles all in black soil. The well is to be examined in November 1995.

Fife Archaeological Index No 37/40.


Sponsor: St Andrews Heritage Services.

Danes Dyke, Fife Ness (Crail parish)

A Stapf

Linear feature (dyke)

NO 630 100 Using a geophysical resistance surveying method, a linear feature, probably the continuing course of Danes Dyke, is inferred along the course NO 6316 0989 to NO 6303 1008 and then on to NO 6290 1053, where there appears to be an ending to the feature at this point. The average width of the feature is 4m.

Sponsor: HS .

Cupar (Cupar parish)

NMS

Roman brooch

NO 3835 1465 A Roman enamelled headstud brooch was found by a metal-detectorist in fields to the E of Cupar. It was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 19/95) and allocated to NE Fife District Museums Service.

32/46 Bonnygate, Cupar (Cupar parish) J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

Urban medieval

NO 374 145 In January 1995 the Trust carried out an excavation in advance of a car-park development in an area of open ground to the rear of the Bonnygate frontage. Trial excavation had revealed archaeological remains dating from the medieval period at only 0.2m below ground surface. An area 7m² was opened to further investigate these remains. The earliest evidence of occupation was in the form of a remnant of garden soil which contained pottery dating before the 15th century. Cut through this garden soil, were the heavily disturbed remains of a circular, stone feature, c 2.5m in diameter, with a flue on its western side. Evidence of burning was found in association with this feature indicating usage as a possible drying kiln. Two rubbish pits post-dating the stone feature were also found.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Falkland Palace (Falkland parish)

H Smith

Trial trenches

NO 253 074 Four exploratory trenches were excavated by Scotia Archaeology Limited at first floor level within the E range of

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the palace to determine the age of the deposits that overlay the vaulted cellars below. All such materials, comprising concrete, bricks, felt/bitumen and ashy waste had been deposited during the Marquis of Bute's renovations in the late 19th century or when the concrete floor was laid in the 1930s and 1960s.

Sponsor: NTS.

Ballinbreich Castle (Flisk parish)

NMS

Iron Age metalwork

NO 272 204 A metal-detectorist found two pieces of Iron Age metalwork, a button-and-loop fastener of Wild type III and a fragment of copper alloy tankard handle of unusual form, to the S of Ballinbreich Castle. The finds were formally not claimed as Treasure Trove (TTNC 94/11) and were donated to NE Fife District Museums Service.

Wester Kilmux (Kennoway parish & Scoonie parish)

R Will

NO 361 050 An archaeological assessment of the proposed quarry site in and around the deserted settlement of Wester Kilmux was undertaken by GUARD. This consisted initially of a documentary search and fieldwalking. This was followed up by geophysical survey (resistivity) and trial trenching of several possible sites.

NO 3623 0482 'Site of Chapel'. This is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855. Further historical references indicate the land was granted to a religious community in 1467, and demolished in the 19th century. Both geophysics and trial excavation failed to produce evidence of this.

NO 360 050 Wester Kilmux Farmstead. The main building dates to the 1830s but has several outbuildings which may be earlier and are marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey as being ruined by 1855. It was therefore decided to survey these buildings for evidence of dating or an earlier phase of activity. A change of alignment along the main N wall was uncovered but seems to be part of the original build for which no dating evidence was found.

NO 3613 0508 Circular feature E of the farmstead, possible lime-kiln. Trial trenching uncovered shelving bedrock which may have been quarried to form the circular shape.

NO 3615 0510 Circular feature, possible hut circle revealed as natural.

NO 3617 0514 Cairn revealed as natural.

Sponsor: Johnson, Poole and Bloomer (Scotland) Ltd.

Dunnicher Law (Kilconquhar parish)

P Yeoman

Fortification/Dun?

NO 449 082 Examined during fieldwork with B Crawford and S Taylor. Highlighted by interesting place name on or near several of significant long-established boundaries. Fragmentary and wooded remains of possible drystone ramparts occupying a knoll approximately 40m diameter with possible entrance to S.

Sponsors: Fife Archaeological Service, Fife Regional Council.

East Pitcorthie (Kilrenny parish)

Agricultural artefact

NO 576 076 Possible barley 'knocking stone' ploughed up by Mr Fleming, farmer, in low lying field next to the main road. Large lump of whinstone, 40cm cubed, roughly shaped on outside, but with very smooth, deep indentation.

Sponsors: Fife Archaeological Service, Fife Regional Council.

Lundin Mill Farm (Largo parish)

J A Atkinson

18th-19th century corn mill survey and watching brief

NO 4117 0295 Archaeological watching brief in the course of the demolition programme at the farm steading and mill complex of Lundin Mill Farm, Lundin Links, Fife by GUARD, revealed that the mill with its associated kiln had been the original building on site, followed in the early 19th century by the farm outbuildings. There

was no evidence to suggest the existence of earlier buildings at the location, although cartographic evidence indicates that the site was being utilised for milling of grain from at least 1775. A full report has been submitted to the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bett Homes.

Drumoig (Cowbakkie Hill and Craigie Hill) (Leuchars parish)

Watching brief

H James

NO 438 251 A watching brief on a golf course and housing development has taken place since March 1995. Aerial photographs had indicated the presence of prehistoric features in the area and geophysical examination and trial trenching undertaken by GUARD in 1990 confirmed the presence of numerous archaeological features. Several key areas were fenced off and excluded from the development and a watching brief was carried out on all topsoil stripping over the rest of the development. Full excavation has taken place in several areas of the development where dense concentrations of archaeological features were revealed beneath the topsoil.

Evidence for settlement dating from the Neolithic to the Medieval period has been produced including pottery and flint artefacts. All the features, post holes, pits and arcing ditches have been affected to varying degrees by ploughing. Two pits of particular interest contained carbonised nut shells, fragments of cremated bone. One also contained a leaf-shaped arrowhead and the other a flint blade. The remains of what may have been a souterrain has been excavated and contained iron work and undecorated pottery.

Sponsor: Drumoig Ltd.

Pusk Farm, Balmullo (Leuchars parish)

NMS

Roman brooches

NO 4405 2095 Two Roman brooches, an enamelled headstud brooch and an enamelled bar brooch, were found by metal-detectorists on Pusk Farm, Balmullo. The finds were claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 25 & 26/94) and allocated to NE Fife District Museums Service.

St Mary's College, St Andrews

A Barlow

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Medieval backlands

NO 510 165 Scotia Archaeology Limited carried out a watching brief during the excavation of narrow cable trenches within the courtyard of St Mary's College. The excavation yielded evidence of several medieval backlands, each approximately 8.8m wide, running southwards from South Street. These plots were defined by rubble walls to the sides of which were what appeared to be lanes, about 1.5m wide.

Sponsor: Messrs Patience & Highmore.

Madras College, South Street, St Andrews

D Hall (SUAT)

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Dominican Friary

NO 5077 1655 A watching brief was carried out on new trenches that were being dug for the floodlighting of the Blackfriars chapel and the front of Madras College. Some of the trenches located demolition rubble at c 0.50m below modern ground level, possibly representing the demolished remains of the friary church and southern range. The floodlight trenches around the chapel contained no archaeological deposits but natural sand was encountered at 0.52m below modern ground level in two of them.

Sponsor: Fife Enterprise.

125 Market Street, St Andrews

C Moloney

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Urban evaluation

NO 508 167 The evaluation, undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Ltd, was restricted to an area at the rear of the property. Two

trenches were excavated: below the modern tarmac and hardcore surface was a midden deposit which contained finds dating from the early post-medieval period up to modern times. This deposit sealed a linear arrangement of large, thin sandstone blocks which were roughly squared and bonded with mortar. Two foundations were identified: one aligned E-W and a second, abutting the first, which extended N-S. Beneath the stone foundation was a layer of midden material which contained a substantial quantity of 13th to 14th century pottery, animal bone, fish and bird-bone, shell and plant remains. This was truncated by a number of rubbish pits. These contained pottery, mortar and domestic debris of the later medieval period. The original ground surface, beneath the medieval midden, contained pottery of the 13th century, together with animal, fish and bird bone, marine shell and hammer-scale, indicating that smithing was undertaken in the vicinity.

Sponsor: Hood-Graham Ltd.

St Andrews War Memorial, North Street

E Proudfoot

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Foundations

NO 5134 1673 Following earlier work in 1993 and in preparation for future restoration work, a second small sondage was dug below the steps of the War Memorial, St Andrews. The memorial sits on a sandstone base. On the W of this were the remains of a wall, partially truncated to make room for the above foundations. This damaged wall could be the foundations of the cathedral boundary wall, removed where the War Memorial steps were laid, or it could relate to an early house on the site, known from cartographic evidence.

Fife Archaeological Index 16/110.

Sponsor: St Andrews Heritage Services.

Kincapple Farm (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Stone features and medieval pottery R Coleman (SUAT)

NO 4626 1832 A one day watching brief was carried out at Kincapple Farm in March 1995, in advance of a housing development. The field contained earthwork remains of possible late medieval buildings on the E side of the site, adjacent to ruined farm buildings, although these were not examined.

Rubble, floor bedding and a soakaway found in one trench are probably associated with a range of outbuildings depicted on an estate map dating to 1850. Two curving alignments of unmortared stones, found in the cutting of a new access road, may also date to this period. The fill comprised demolition rubble, including ceramic floor tiles and Victorian crockery. An irregular arrangement of stones, on a roughly E-W alignment, was also found on the line of the new road, further to the S. During cleaning, six sherds of medieval pottery were found within the area defined by the stones.

Sponsors: Colin Wallace, Wester Kincapple and Mike Hughes, Gallow Hill, Kinross.

125 Market Street, St Andrews

J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Urban medieval excavation and watching brief

NO 5082 1674 Work was undertaken in advance of an extensive redevelopment of a retail unit on the Market Street frontage. This focused on an area close to the frontage and measured 3.85m by 2.8m.

The earliest phase of human occupation on the site was represented by a series of cut features found truncating the undisturbed subsoil c.1.1m below ground surface. These comprised three elongated hearths, from which quantities of slag debris were recovered, and two post holes. Pottery sherds in association with these features date this period of possible smithing activity to the 13th-15th century. It is likely that this early phase dates from the period when Market Street was no more than a lane separating the backlands of North and South Street.

Sealing this phase was a layer of garden soil, from which pottery, also dating from the 13th-15th century, was recovered. Cutting the garden soil was the single course remnant of a stone wall 0.9m in width. This was aligned parallel to the existing street frontage, set c.2.5m back, and represents the frontage of a 16th/17th century building. Overlying the stone wall were 19th/20th century deposits, post-dating the demolition of this earlier structure and a number of brick wall remains indicating that the internal area of the existing standing building had been remodelled at least twice.

A watching brief on contractors' groundworks to the rear of the property, after partial demolition had taken place, revealed a large cut feature c.2m in width and 1.2m in depth. 13th-15th century pottery was recovered. The feature was sealed by the medieval garden soil identified during the excavation, and a heavily contaminated layer of possible late medieval midden. A watching brief in a neighbouring pond, included in the redevelopment, revealed that the frontage wall continued to the E. It too was cut through c.0.3m of medieval garden soil.

Sponsor: Highland Improvements Ltd.

GRAMPIAN REGION

CITY OF ABERDEEN DISTRICT

The following cropmark site has been identified over the summer season by aerial reconnaissance undertaken by Grampian Region Archaeological Service. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Leuchar (Peterculter parish)

M Greig

Cropmark

NJ 795 046 Possible circular enclosure showing as a faint dark trace.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, GRC.

BANFF & BUCHAN DISTRICT

Bellarmine Jar

M Greig

Caught in fishing nets while fishing c.100 miles E of Peterhead. Salt-glazed; 380mm tall; rim 50mm external diameter; body diameter 230mm; base diameter 145mm.

Reported to Grampian Region's Archaeological Service by Mr Bruce Cordiner, 50 Glenugie Drive, Peterhead.

Leitchestown (Deskford parish)

F Hunter

Find-spot of LIA carnyx; later prehistoric settlement and ?burial traces; Roman potsherd

NJ 520 634 A second season of excavations was carried out at the find-spot of the LIA war trumpet (*carnyx*) from Deskford (see DES 1994, 23-24). Excavation concentrated on two main areas: AX, around the carnyx find-spot, to the SW of 1994 trench A; and NX, on the summit around the settlement traces discovered in 1994 in area N. Three smaller trenches (Q-S) investigated other specific questions.

The find-spot: An area of peat between 1.5m and 3m wide was excavated to subsoil. This revealed a more extensive hillwash layer than seen last year, which incorporated large stones, apparently deliberately dumped during field clearance, along with two lithic flakes. Apart from a single quartz flake, no other artefacts were recovered from the peat. Environmental and dating samples were taken. Although firm conclusions await further work, the sparsity of artefacts suggests the peat was not used as a rubbish dump in the IA,

GRAMPIAN

and hence implies that the carnyx (and the potsherds recovered in 1994) are indeed more likely to be votive deposits.

The ridge: Three small trenches tackled specific points of interpretation. A slit trench (Q) of 12.6m by 1.6m, positioned on the break of slope between 1994 area H and the erosion scarp to the W feature no continuation of the ditch noted in area H. The nature of this feature therefore remains enigmatic.

Two small trenches, R and S, positioned between 1994 areas E and O, investigated the buried soils discovered in these areas. Only a single buried soil survived under the ploughsoil in area R. However, S proved very useful in clarifying the sequence noted in E, where it had been disturbed by burrowing and cut features.

Area NX: Efforts concentrated on an area of c 18m by 20m which incorporated 1994 area N, in an attempt to elucidate the complex series of features noted in 1994. A large number of intercutting features were revealed. Time did not permit the examination of all of these, but the site has clearly seen a considerable intensity of activity.

The area excavated is too small to give a clear picture of the nature of the site. However, *contra* previous suggestions, there is no good evidence of any enclosure ditch – the ditch noted last year turned out to be much shorter than envisaged, and is similar to storage ditches as found at Dalladies (PSAS 110, 1978–80). A number of slots and fence lines were noted, and several substantial post holes were excavated, including one for a post 0.5m in diameter and 1.4m deep. These do not yet fall into any coherent pattern.

Finds were few, consisting largely of a scatter of lithics, a few potsherds of later prehistoric character and a few fragments of industrial waste.

An enigmatic slot to the E of the area contained burnt animal bone, along with a broken copper alloy object and a sherd of Samian ware. The Samian also provides the first clear indication of activity on the ridge when the carnyx was deposited.

Thanks are due once again to Seafield Estates for their willingness to permit excavation.

Sponsor: NMS Dept of Archaeology.

Old Home Farm, Fyvie (Fyvie parish) R Murdoch

NJ 766 393 Old Home Farm, originally administered from nearby Fyvie Castle, dates from 1777 when the main courtyard was laid out. It was extended eastwards in the 1820s by the addition of another yard and was further enlarged at least once. The workings within the farm steading have been much reduced in recent years and it has become a partial ruin, overgrown with vegetation. Scotia Archaeology Limited undertook to clear the steading of large quantities of debris; and to record the principal features of interest exposed within its buildings and in its two principal courtyards.

The main courtyard measured 36m E–W by 24m wide and was surrounded by ranges of buildings; those on its N, E and S sides opening onto cobbled paths around the sides of the yard. These buildings included a threshing barn, diesel bay, byre, pig sty, wintering shed and stabling for ponies and traps. In the centre of the courtyard was a sunken, rectangular dung pit which was lined with a stone retaining wall. At some stage, the pit was foreshortened at its W end; at a later date it was reduced further to form an almost square pit whose sides were raised by the addition of concrete walls.

The smaller, E courtyard measured 21m N–S by 10.5m E–W and was accessed through an arched pend over which sat a dovecot tower (perhaps the original farm entrance). The inner courtyard was surfaced with cobbles although many of these had been removed in recent years. Along the E side of this area were open fronted cart sheds; at the S end of which was a chaumer which extended into the S range at first floor level. The ground floor of this building served latterly as a stable although this did not appear to have been its original function.

Sponsor: NTS.

Fyvie Castle Earth Closet (Fyvie parish) R Turner

Late 18th century earth closet and associated footpath

NJ 762 393 The earth closet to the W of Fyvie Castle was built around 1777. As part of the restoration of this fine building, the line of the original footpath which served it was sought. The path shown on the 1st and 2nd Editions OS maps was still discernible, and was able to be followed with ease. All soil and leaf debris which had developed within the past 50 or 60 years was cleared, but the gravel surface of the path was not disturbed.

The path was found to have followed a sinuous route, designed to allow visitors the best view of the charming earth closet building rather than to allow the easiest and quickest access. Having been uncovered, the path is being restored for use by visitors, who can now visit the restored building and see its fine working Victorian earth closet mechanism.

Sponsor: NTS.

The following cropmark sites have been identified over the summer season by aerial reconnaissance undertaken by Grampian Region Archaeological Service. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Cropmarks M Greig

Auchlee (Longside parish)

NK 044 481 Linear and curvilinear cropmarks.

Old Rectory (Lonmay parish)

NK 034 599 Part of a rectangular enclosure; also possible ring ditch and other indeterminate cropmarks.


Sponsors: RCAHMS, GRC.

Saplinbrae (Old Deer parish) S Carter

18th and 19th century designed landscapes

NJ 973 484 Archaeological survey at Saplinbrae was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of proposed forestry development. The survey area consisted of six small compartments arranged in four blocks with a total area of c 13ha. They were centred at NJ 973 484 on the E side of Saplinbrae, a prominent hill rising to over 95m. The survey area lay within the S edge of the grounds of Pitfour House and was immediately to the NE of Deer Abbey. No sites of archaeological interest were previously known to exist in the survey area.

Twenty features or groups of features of archaeological and historical interest were recorded by the survey. These included various tracks, enclosures and banks that formed elements of the early 19th century designed landscape around Pitfour House. These overlay fragments of an 18th century improved agricultural landscape, created by the Fergusons of Pitfour, comprising rectangular enclosures containing ridged cultivation. No features were encountered in the survey area that can be argued to relate to Deer Abbey.

Sponsor: HS 

GORDON DISTRICT

Cowhill (Belhelvie parish) M Greig

Stone font

NJ 961 209 Stone font with four 'lugs': found built into wall of garden. May be the missing holy stoup, from Petten's Church, which once stood in the garden of Belhelvie Manse but disappeared a number of years ago.

Reported to Grampian Region Archaeology Service by Mr McRae, Black-Mhuilinn, Cowhill, Balmedie. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Bourtie Parish Church (Bourtie parish) M C Youngblood

Early 19th century ceiling painting

NJ 804 248 With the assistance of J Currie, HS conservator, a preliminary investigation into the existence of a ceiling painting of

1806–7 was undertaken. As the painting had been masked in 1933 by a heavy coat of lead-based oil paint, only scalpel and mild solvent (white spirit) could be used. A geometric lattice in blue and dark blue, with red ochre, yellow and green was discovered to surround a central motif (damaged light fixture) looking through to a 'heaven' of aquamarine-blue dotted with gold-leaf stars. This formed the central ceiling. On a sloping side frieze, a possible shoulder of a robed figure holding a crucifix in gold leaf was discovered. Work had to be abandoned because a previous decision made by the Congregational Board to paint over the ceiling had to be respected (church in use). The 1806 restoration of a pre-Reformation building is Listed Category A.

Sponsors: Assistance from HS [redacted], and assistance for future restoration has been offered by F Lightfoot and R Tinch, Gordon District Planning Dept.

Kirkton of Bourtie (Bourtie parish)
Flint scatters

W Howard

This site was identified in 1994 (*DES* 1994, 25) and further field-walking has revealed:

- NJ 802 248 Two flint scrapers (one illustrated) and many fragments of flint.
- NJ 799 251 Small fragment of blade and possibly part of a plano-convex knife.
- NJ 799 252 Flint scraper and small number of waste flakes.
- NJ 799 251 Fragment of coarse gritted pottery.

Hill of Barra (Bourtie parish)

- NJ 803 257 Leaf-shaped arrowhead.
 - NJ 803 257 Plano-convex tool and ?flint scraper.
 - NJ 802 257 Possible piece of amber from molehill.
 - NJ 8027 2572 Fragments of coarse gritted pottery and four rim sherds, including one wheel-turned.
 - NJ 8027 2573 Lithic with incomplete drilled perforation.
- Further details and photographs with NMRS.



Fig 11. Kirkton of Bourtie. Flint scraper. (NJ 802 248)

Fetternear (Chapel of Garioch parish)
Bishop's Palace

P Z Dransart,
N Q Bogdan, P Bewers

NJ 723 170 The first season of excavation at the summer palace of the Bishops of Aberdeen at Fetternear took place in September 1995. This had been preceded by a resistivity survey of the area immediately S of the ruined mansion. Fieldwork and desk-based research had already shown that this area included the remains of

the pre-Reformation Bishop's palace, parts of which had been exposed in 'excavation' in the late 19th century.

The resistivity survey indicated that the site retained considerable archaeological potential despite the 19th century exploration. It also seemed to confirm many aspects of the plans of the foundations marked as the 'Fortress of Fetternear' recorded on the 1900 2nd Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. Documentary sources suggest that the Bishops of Aberdeen already had a residence at Fetternear by the mid-13th century. This seems to have been extended/rebuilt in the 1330s by Bishop Kyninmund, who used it as a summer residence. The 19th century excavation resulted in the detection of 'some perfect pieces of advanced first-pointed mouldings and tracery' which should probably be associated with this rebuilding. A finely-carved granite capital, a surface find, was recovered near the late 16th century nucleus of Fetternear House, presumably recovered during earlier excavation, and suggesting that further work was being carried out in c1500.

During the 1995 excavation season, the already exposed foundations were cleaned and recorded (Area A). An area measuring 9m by 35m, to the W of these foundations extending southwards from the 16th century towerhouse, was opened (Area B). Thus the upper contexts of a total of nearly 500m² were investigated. The earliest feature within Area A (the 19th century excavation) consisted of a substantial wall c2m wide; it was shown to extend N towards the mansion. Within Area B it had been cut down to serve as part of a cobbled courtyard immediately to the S of Fetternear House. The season's work also demonstrated that the area between the 19th century excavation and the mansion remained substantially undisturbed and that in places organic deposits survive. In addition, the resistivity survey was enlarged to the E of the site, and a contour survey was undertaken.

Working in association with the excavation team, surveyors from the RCAHMS undertook a survey of the ruinous mansion; although not yet completed, it has already demonstrated that this building has a much more complex architectural history than previously has been suggested (*PSAS* 103, 178–191). It now appears that a two-and-half storey hall-house was added to the late 16th century towerhouse, probably in the 17th century. The building was enlarged again at the end of the 17th century, with the construction of the present frontage, which bears the coat of arms of Patrick Leslie, a count of the Holy Roman Empire, and Mary Irvine. Further extensions and alterations were made in the 19th century.

During the course of the architectural survey a number of reused stones from the Bishop's Palace were detected. It also appears that the N wall of the 17th century hall-house may have included parts of the pre-Reformation palace.

This project forms part of a larger research programme, the Scottish Episcopal Palaces Project (see also entries on Bishop's Loch, Gordon District, and Kinneddar, Moray District), one of the purposes of which is to examine the relationship between castellar and ecclesiastical architecture in medieval Scotland.

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

Sponsors: University of Wales, Lampeter; RCAHMS; British Academy; Grampian Regional Council; University of Aberdeen and the Scottish Castle Survey.

Blairmore (Glass; Botriphnie parish)

A N Smith

Post-improvement farm steadings, cultivation ridges


NJ 401 412 (centre) A short notice forestry survey was carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in February 1995, covering approximately 1km² of land in Strathbogie, 11km W of Huntly. Three sites have already been recorded in the area, all of which consist of abandoned farm steadings or small buildings known from first

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edition Ordnance Survey maps. These are: NJ 34 SE 37, Sheals; NJ 34 SE 38, Stripeside of Sheals; and NJ 44 SW 43, Blackhillock. Six features or groups of features were recorded by the survey, consisting in the main of cultivation remains in the form of field banks or dykes, cultivation ridges and abandoned buildings.

List of sites recorded:

- 1 NJ 3935 4115 Cultivation ridges (Stripeside of Sheals, NJ 34 SE 38).
- 2 NJ 3923 4088 Enclosure (Sheals, NJ 34 SE 37).
- 3 NJ 3930 4088 Field bank.
- 4 NJ 395 411 Field dyke and enclosure.
- 5 NJ 3965 4105 Field dyke/enclosure.
- 6 NJ 402 411 Blackhillock farm steading (NJ 44 SW 43) and cultivation remains.

Sponsor: HS 


Ratch-hill (Kintore parish)

S Carter

Survey

NJ 774 168 Archaeological survey at Ratch-hill was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of proposed forestry development. The survey area consisted of c 25ha of land in a single block to the S of the farm buildings of Ratch-hill, 2km W of Kintore. The current land-use is rough grazing for cattle and the vegetation varies considerably over the area from open heather moorland to dense regenerating woodland.

Twenty-one features or groups of features of archaeological and historical interest were recorded by the survey. These included at least six hut-circles with associated banks and cairns extending over an area of some 8ha. An oval embanked structure, measuring 20m by 17m with two opposed entrances, was tentatively identified as a henge. More recent features included a plantation enclosure bank of early 19th century date.

Sponsor: HS 

Meikle Tarty (Logie-Buchan parish)

M Greig

Stone ball

NJ 992 279 Small granite stone ball; c85mm in diameter; undecorated.

Reported to Grampian Region Archaeology Service by Mr Andrew Ferguson, 2 Meikle Tarty Cottages, Tarty, Newburgh. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

The following sites have been identified while checking vertical aerial photographs on loan from Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk Estate to Grampian Regional Council. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Air photographs

Gallowhill Wood (Monymusk parish)

NJ 692 160 Area of rig and furrow.

Enzean (Monymusk parish)

NJ 689 159 Cropmark of a possible circular enclosure.

Knowhead Wood (Monymusk parish)

NJ 664 135 Possible sub-rectangular enclosure with internal feature.

Old Crow Wood (Monymusk parish)

NJ 699 135 Area of rig and furrow.

Newfolds (Monymusk parish)

NJ 652 147 Remains of a farmstead.

Newfolds Cottage (Monymusk parish)

NJ 661 144 Small area of rigs.

Gallowhill Wood (Monymusk parish)

NJ 703 156 Area of rig and furrow.

Haddoch (Monymusk parish)

NJ 708 169 Cropmark of a rectangular feature, ?house.

Ardiebrown (Monymusk parish)

NJ 712 170 Small area of rig and furrow.

Mains of Afforsk (Oyne parish)

NJ 697 204 Area of rig and furrow.

Mains of Afforsk (Oyne parish)

NJ 689 205 Rectangular banked enclosure.

Boghead Wood (Chapel of Garioch parish)

NJ 704 188 Area of rig and furrow.

Newton Coullie (Monymusk parish)

Stone tool

NJ 700 170 Five stone tools; four are axes, one of which is unusually large. One tool is a rude implement similar to a cleaver; believed to have been found in the same field over a number of years. Found on Monymusk Estate and reported to GRC by Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk House.

Bishop's Loch (Loch Goul) (New Machar parish) N Q Bogdan

Bishop's Palace

NJ 911 142 As part of the Scottish Episcopal Palaces Project, a desk-based survey of published sources relating to this site has been carried out, copies of which have been deposited with HS, the NMRS and the Grampian Region SMR. Site inspection showed that although this scheduled site is now under threat from rabbits, children and growth of saplings, it remains otherwise largely as described in c1725 (*Aberdeen University Review* 30 (1943-44), 312-314). It is anticipated that the site will be cleared of saplings and surveyed during the winter/spring of 1995/6. The manor, at which Bishop Benholm died in c1280, does not seem to be recorded during the Later Middle Ages. It is possible that it fell out of use after the Bishop's Palace in Old Aberdeen was erected early in the 14th century (*DES* 1965, 1).

Sponsor: Scottish Castle Survey.

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

Newton Carnaveron (Alford parish)

M Greig

NJ 562 123 Faint trace of a possible circular enclosure.

Oldtown of Carnaveron (Alford parish)

NJ 559 127 Possible ditched enclosure.

Oldtown of Carnaveron (Alford parish)

NJ 559 130 Area of rig and furrow and possible enclosures.

Kingsford Moss (Cluny parish)

NJ 631 114 Remains of farmstead and small area of rig and furrow.

New Mains (Cluny parish)

NJ 632 111 Remains of farmstead.

New Mains (Cluny parish)

NJ 634 114 Remains of small farmstead.

Culthibert (Cluny parish)

NJ 633 115 Remains of small farmstead.

Culthibert (Cluny parish)

NJ 634 117 Remains of small farmstead.

Woodlands (Kintore parish)

NJ 757 167 Cropmark of a large rectangular enclosure with rounded corners.

Woodlands (Kintore parish)

NJ 754 168 Grass-covered footings of a longhouse and sparse remains of enclosures.

Rhynie (Rhynie parish)

NJ 495 269 Cropmarks of two enclosures; one large oval enclosure has two rectangular features within it, one of which has itself internal features. Immediately to the NE is a circular enclosure with an internal feature.

Greens (Tough parish)

NJ 626 113 Remains of farmstead.

Sponsor: GRC.

The following sites have been identified by aerial reconnaissance undertaken by Grampian Region Archaeological Service. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Castle Hill (Auchindoir & Kearn parish) M Greig

NJ 515 286 Cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure with rounded corners; entrance gap shows on the S side; possible internal features.

Slack (Kennethmont parish)

NJ 580 306 Faint trace of ring ditch; also a thin curvilinear line to the S.

Glen Carvie (Strathdon parish)

NJ 348 083 Footings of a farmstead.

Etnach Hillock (Strathdon parish)

NJ 351 082 Possible field banks.

Kirk Hill (Strathdon parish)

NJ 354 126 Area of rig and furrow.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, GRC.

Tullochpark Wood (Strathdon parish)

Cairn (possible)

NJ 380 108 Possible cairn; fairly substantial; sits on 420m contour on shelf of slope above the River Don; 10.27m by 8.75m, 1.6m high. The stones on the N and E sides have fallen slightly downslope; evidence of robbing on the W side.

Reported to Grampian Region Archaeological Service by A Thom, District Forester, Forestry Commission. Full details in GRC SMR.

Sponsor: Forestry Commission.

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

Corriemore (Glenbuchat parish)

NJ 337 176 Remains of a small farmstead.

Sluggie (Glenbuchat parish)

NJ 349 196 Remains of a small farmstead and enclosure.

Dunanfiew (Strathdon parish)

NJ 231 095 Remains of two lime kilns.

Badnabein (Strathdon parish)

NJ 236 095 Remains of lime kiln; longhouse c 100m to W of it.

Badnabein (Strathdon parish)

NJ 241 095 Remains of lime kiln; longhouse c 100m to NE of it.

Loinherry (Strathdon parish)

NJ 244 094 Remains of a lime kiln.

Inchmore (Strathdon parish)

NJ 213 086 Remains of two longhouses.

Inchmore (Strathdon parish)

NJ 219 076 Remains of a longhouse.

Inchmore (Strathdon parish)

NJ 218 085 Remains of two longhouses with another lying c 100m to S.

Tom Dunan (Strathdon parish)

NJ 214 089 Remains of two longhouses.

East Chapelton (Strathdon parish)

NJ 387 088 Remains of a small farmstead, longhouses and enclosures.

West Chapelton (Strathdon parish)

NJ 383 087 Remains of small farmstead and enclosure.

Hillockhead (Strathdon parish)

NJ 383 092 Remains of a lime kiln.

Tillyduke (Strathdon parish)

NJ 389 099 Remains of a lime kiln.

Braeside (Strathdon parish)

NJ 396 097 Remains of a small farmstead and enclosure.

Shiel (Strathdon parish)

NJ 301 166 Remains of a small farmstead.

Tolduquhill (Strathdon parish)

NJ 312 152 Remains of a lime kiln.

Duffdefiance (Strathdon parish)

NJ 303 166 Remains of a small farmstead.

Righorach (Strathdon parish)

NJ 303 163 Remains of houses and part of an enclosure.

Cline Burn (Strathdon parish)

NJ 347 158 Remains of house and enclosure.

Haugh (Strathdon parish)

NJ 323 154 Remains of longhouses and enclosure.

Belnagauld (Strathdon parish)

NJ 351 100 Remains of a lime kiln.

Coull of Newe (Strathdon parish)

NJ 371 127 Remains of a lime kiln.

Sponsor: GRC.

KINCARDINE & DEESIDE DISTRICT

Belrorie Hill (Aboyne & Glentanar parish) I Shepherd, I Ross
Cairn

NO 486 976 Remains of a cairn; stands to a height of c 1.20m; centre robbed and stones scattered.

Reported to Grampian Region's Archaeological Service by Mr Irvine Ross, Burnfoot Farmhouse, Dinnet, Aboyne. Full details in GRC SMR.

Cairwell Ring-cairn (Banchory-Devenick parish) T Rees,
Ring-cairn J Barber

NO 9071 9733 Total excavation of the scheduled Cairwell ring-cairn (NMRS no NO 99 NW 4) within Badentoy Park, Portlethen, Grampian was commissioned by G & J Investments Ltd in advance of future development. After excavation the monument was re-located and accurately reconstructed within a landscaped site, accessible to the public, 175m to the NW. Fieldwork and reconstruction supervision was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in January and February 1995. Scheduled monument consent was granted for the excavation of an area around the cairn, the cairn itself, the cairn mound, post-excavation analysis and publication of the project.

The ring-cairn was found to have three main structural elements: the ring-cairn composed of an inner and outer kerb with rubble between; a stone circle, enclosing the ring-cairn, of which three orthostats were still *in situ*, one fallen orthostat was revealed and three possible stone sockets identified; and a later deposit of rubble, with an outer revetment, which expanded the ring-cairn to incorporate the stone circle within this later outer revetment. Beneath the ring-cairn an earlier timber enclosure with an entrance to the SE was identified. Within the interior of the site five possible cremation pits were located. Twelve pits or post holes, either underneath the ring-cairn or outside it, were also excavated.

A full post-excavation and dating programme is currently under way. Archive will be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: G & J Investments Ltd.

Tollohill Wood (Banchory-Devenick parish) M Greig

NJ 920 021 Denuded remains of a possible rectangular structure. A line of five large stones sit on edge, with a spread of smaller stones to the E, scattered over 2.50m. Remains of a second wall appears to join the former, again with a wide spread of smaller stones to the exterior. One large upright stone sits on the edge. 20m to the SW is another group of scattered stones with two uprights.

NJ 919 023 Remains of what looks like a short cist and small ring cairn. A massive capstone, c 2m E-W by 1.20m N-S, 30cm thick, is still *in situ* and held in position by a ring of large stones angling

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inwards slightly. Only the N side slab of the cist and the kerb are missing, where it has been robbed in antiquity. A number of stones lie around slightly downslope.

NJ 918 020 Denuded remains of a possible small rectangular structure; only two sides and part of a third survive to 0.40m in height and 0.50m in width.

Reported to Grampian Region's Archaeological Service by Mr Walker, 74 Broomhill Road, Aberdeen. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Birse Manse (Birse parish)
Symbol stone

M Greig, J Addy

NO 555 973 Fragment of a Pictish Class I stone c.0.30m by 0.30m; built into garden wall. Bears a comb symbol and possible part of a beast.

Reported to Grampian Region's Archaeological Service by Mr John Addy, Birsedale, Birse, Aboyne. Full details are held by GRC SMR.

Mains of Balfour (Birse parish)
Possible medieval towerhouse

H Cochrane, M Greig

NO 551 963 Remains of rectangular foundations, part grass-covered. The NW corner comprises of massive boulders. Only one course visible, although not complete due to robbing, but enough to estimate size as being 13.5m by 10.50m by 1m thick. These may represent the foundations of a medieval towerhouse. The remains of a shallow stone-lined well lie c.4m to the S in a damp hollow.

Reported to Grampian Region's Archaeological Service by Hugh Cochrane, Balfour House, Birse. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Glen Ey (Crathie & Braemar parish)
Survey


J O'Sullivan

NO 084 869 Fifteen features were recorded within a survey area on the E-facing slope of Glen Ey by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. These form part of a larger settlement and field system recorded as NMRS NO 08 NE 6. Presumably the township was still inhabited when it was represented on early maps as 'Rhuichelich' (Arrowsmith 1807) or 'Ruachelich' (Roy 1747-55).

The pre-clearance buildings form two groups: (a) dispersed buildings and enclosures which lie at the margins of a central area of improved land and (b) a more tightly knit cluster of buildings on either side of the track or dirt road on the lower slopes of the glen by the Ey burn (outwith the survey area, at NO 087 877).

Recorded sites:

- No 1 NO 0822 8671 Rectangular structure.
- No 2 NO 0826 8675 Rectangular enclosure.
- No 3 NO 0827 8682 Rectangular structure; enclosures.
- No 4 NO 0838 8685 Rectangular structures; enclosure.
- No 5 NO 0835 8696 Rectangular structure.
- No 6 NO 0849 8692 Rectangular structure.
- No 7 NO 0847 8695 Linear clearance cairn.
- No 8 NO 0850 8700 Cultivation terraces; clearance cairns.
- No 9 NO 0851 8701 Possible corn-drying kiln.
- No 10 NO 0846 8704 Rectangular structure; dyke.
- No 11 NO 0838 8695 Clearance cairns.
- No 12 NO 0839 8691 Drain.
- No 13 NO 0852 8715 Rectangular structure.
- No 14 NO 0856 8715 Rectangular structure.
- No 15 NO 0847 8706 Clearance cairn.

Sponsor: HS 

Park Quarry, Drumoak (Durriss parish)
Survey

NO 800 983 Archaeological assessment at Park Quarry was undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of a proposed

extension to ongoing sand and gravel extraction by Chap Quarries Ltd. The site overlooks the River Dee from a well-defined terrace within a strong U-bend on the S bank and rises to 30m OD. A variety of features were recorded by the assessment. Lithic debris recovered from ploughsoil on the river bank represents tool manufacturing and a possible habitation area of early prehistoric date, though associated features are unlikely to survive. A curvilinear slot-trench with burnt timber inclusions may be a remnant of a later prehistoric round house, but the evidence here is slight and this interpretation is tentative. Of much more recent date, rubble foundation remnants, broad rig furrows and an earthen dyke are interpreted as features of settlement and agriculture in the early modern period. Numerous undated smaller, plough-truncated features were recorded. In general, the recorded features from all parts of the assessment were neither extensive nor well preserved.

Sponsor: Chap Quarries Ltd, Aberdeen.

Newdosk Church (Fettercairn parish)
Recumbent graveslab

N Atkinson

NO 602 734 The stone was initially discovered by Niall Robertson, and thought to date to the Romanesque period. The 1307 date on it was probably added in the 18th century or later.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Fetteresso Castle (Fetteresso parish)
Cordoned urn

M Greig, I Shepherd

NO 844 855 In crown of a glacial mound exposed by animal erosion. The urn was inverted in a narrow pit with a large flat stone overlying it; decorated above upper cordon with horizontal lines and large triangles of twisted cord impressions. The urn rim has been broken and a large crack ran down one side. It contained large pieces of cremated bone.

This site has been reported to Grampian Regional Council's Archaeology Service by Mrs Grimes, Fetteresso Castle, by Stonehaven.

Sponsor: GRC.

Ford on River Dee (Kincardine O'Neil parish)
Polished stone axe

A Strang

?NO 590 993 In 1951 a green-coloured, polished stone axe was purchased from the antique shop in Kincardine O'Neil. It was claimed to have been found by the ford over the River Dee just to the S of the village. The axe is in excellent condition, approximately 11cm long, 4.7cm wide at the blade and 2.2cm at its thickest and weighs 148 (150)g.

Retained by contributor.

The following sites have been identified over the winter season by aerial reconnaissance undertaken by Grampian Region Archaeological Service.

Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Hill of Beltie (Kincardine O'Neil parish)

M Greig

NJ 635 001 Sub-rectangular enclosure with rounded corners; possible rigs within.

Hill of Beltie (Kincardine O'Neil parish)

NO 631 998 Remains of a rectangular building; fields.

Hill of Beltie (Kincardine O'Neil parish)

NO 637 996 Circular stone-walled enclosure; ?sheepfold.

Dalbreck (Strachan parish)

NO 654 914 Foundations of a small depopulated settlement.

Bucharn (Strachan parish)

NO 659 931 Remains of small farmstead plus enclosures.

Idlestone (Strachan parish)

NO 642 933 Fields.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, GRC.

The following cropmark sites have been identified over the summer season by aerial reconnaissance undertaken by Grampian Region Archaeological Service. Full information is held by GRC SMR.

Cropmarks

Wester Leochel (Leochel-Cushnie parish) M Greig

NJ 538 092 Ring ditch and other linear cropmarks; possible rig and furrow overlying earlier rigs.

Kintochter (Lumphanan parish)

NJ 572 086 Faint trace of a circular enclosure.

Maryculter Home Farm (Maryculter parish)

NJ 848 001 Rectangular enclosure with rounded corners; may not be archaeological.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, GRC.

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

Glen Girnock (Crathie & Braemar parish)

NO 318 939 Remains of a depopulated settlement.

Thornmuick (Logie-Coldstone parish)

NJ 385 080 Remains of house and part of an enclosure.

Badnagoach (Logie-Coldstone parish)

NJ 389 086 Remains of a small farmstead, houses and enclosures.

Glen Fenzie (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 317 026 Remains of a depopulated settlement.

Glen Fenzie (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 319 031 Remains of a depopulated settlement.

Morven Burn (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 343 016 Remains of at least two longhouses.

Lary (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 336 003 Remains of a depopulated settlement.

Mullach (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 322 011 Remains of a depopulated settlement.

Ardoch (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 319 007 Remains of a lime kiln.

Ardoch (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 322 008 Remains of a farmstead and longhouses.

Stranlea (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 311 006 Remains of a lime kiln.

Shenval (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 305 017 Remains of a depopulated settlement.

Glenfenzie (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 316 029 Remains of a farmstead and longhouses.

Sponsor: GRC.

Capo Quarry, near Edzell (Marykirk parish) G MacGregor

Watching brief

NO 625 672 A further phase of topsoil stripping at Capo Quarry, near Edzell, was monitored by GUARD in March 1995, immediately W of the area stripped in 1993 (DES 1994, 29). A series of stratigraphically unrelated pits and post holes, ten in total all clustered at the southern end of the site, were identified and examined. One of these was found to contain sandstone slabs set upright in the fill within a few centimetres of the cut of the pit and may represent the remains of a badly plough-damaged cist. No human remains, nor any artefactual evidence, save for a few pieces of undiagnostic animal bone, were recovered from any of the features exposed.

Sponsor: Tilcon Ltd.

MORAY DISTRICT

Kinneddar (Drainie parish) A Aspinall, N Q Bogdan, P Z Dransart
Bishop's Palace

NJ 224 696 Research carried out since 1989 as part of the Scottish Episcopal Palaces Project has shown that apart from its

importance as a probable Dark Age monastic site, Kinneddar is the site of an early stone castle and cathedral. Documentary sources showed that Bishop Richard of Moray (1187–1203) resided at Kinneddar, and that what was later to become Kinneddar parish kirk briefly served during his episcopate as the cathedral church of the diocese. Early in the 13th century, the cathedral was moved first to Spynie and later to Elgin. Despite this, sources also indicated that the castle was enlarged or rebuilt by Bishop Archibald in c 1280. It appears that the Bishop's Palace at Kinneddar remained in use until the later 14th century, but it was ruinous by the 17th century.

A detailed 19th century account of the site suggests that the castle was almost certainly unique in a Scottish context; it seems to have been a concentric castle. It was hexagonal in shape. It seems to have been levelled during the 19th century.

In 1988 a resistivity survey immediately N of the cemetery at Kinneddar located the site of the Bishop's palace. Twelve grids 20m by 20m were laid out, within which the presence of walls and ditches were detected. High resistance linear features indicate walls oriented roughly N–S and E–W. These seem to correspond with the sides of a hexagon, the linear low resistance features corresponding with ditches. An area of high resistance in the centre of the site should almost certainly be associated with the 'great tower'.

In 1995 a further resistivity survey of six 20m by 20m grids was undertaken within the cemetery. The site of the former parish church was identified under a prominent mound covered with graves. In this case the cruciform church was represented by areas of low resistance, suggesting that the walls have been heavily robbed. It seems likely that this took place in the later 17th century when the parishes of Ogston and Kinneddar were combined, and a new parish church was erected at Drainie. There is some evidence to suggest that this later church included reused stone from Kinneddar.

A large number of Pictish stones have been recovered from the Kinneddar area since 1855.



Fig 12. Reconstruction by P Z Dransart of one of the Kinneddar Pictish stones, no 1855.1.14 in Elgin Museum.

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The presence of the Pictish stones and the report in the New Statistical Account of a cist cemetery underneath the ramparts or ringwork indicate that Kinneddar is a multi-period site. The majority of the Pictish stones may be assigned to Class III. They include a fragment which is closely related to the long panel of the St Andrews sarcophagus, depicting David rending the jaws of a lion (see Fig 12).

The writers wish to thank Mr A Dunbar, D Forbes and Moray District Council for allowing access to the site.

Sponsors: British Academy, University of Wales, Lampeter and the Scottish Castle Survey.

Kinneddar (Drainie parish)

K Cameron (CFA)

Evaluation of early stone castle and ringwork

NJ 224 696 An evaluative excavation and geophysical survey were undertaken during September 1995 on the site of Kinneddar Castle (the Bishop's Palace) near Lossiemouth. The prime requirement was to define the extent and limits of features of archaeological interest as an aid to future management strategies for the site.

A total of over 900sqm was excavated in the form of twelve individual trenches. Trenches were positioned primarily around the eastern limits of the known site to the N of the modern cemetery, and on and around the shingle ridge to the S of the cemetery.

To the S of the cemetery a range of archaeological features was identified. These took the form of pits, dump deposits and cultivation traces.

To the N and E of the cemetery trenches revealed traces of a substantial structure. Large walls and ditches were located in three trenches corresponding to documentary and aerial photographic evidence of a concentric hexagonal-shaped structure. A number of animal bones and sherds of medieval pottery were recovered within this feature. Resistivity surveys conducted after excavation enhanced this picture.

Sponsors: The Moray Society, Moray District Council, Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey Enterprise Company, and Grampian Regional Council.

Brodie Castle (Dyke & Moy parish) G Ewart, J Triscott, A Dunn

18th century stable block
NH 979 578 Excavations were undertaken in February 1995 in advance of renovation work on the mid 18th century stable building in the grounds of Brodie Castle, a Z-plan tower-house dating to the middle of the 16th century.

No dating material attributable to the primary use of the buildings was recovered in the seven trenches opened. In c 1846, the eastern half of the stables housed a smithy and store, whilst the western half remained as stables. The date of the renovations is not clear, however date stones on the relevant areas of the tower-house, a dated architect's watercolour, and a date-stone recovered from the blocking material of the SW central arch during the 1995 excavations, all date to 1846. The architect's illustration indicates that it was the owner's intention to oversee the construction of an elaborate tower ('The Pigeon Tower') on the SE angle of the castle. This tower was never built.

By the latter half of the 19th century the stable block was in a poor state of repair, having suffered serious structural deterioration as a result of the abortive tower building attempt. Thereafter, the building saw use only as a storage area.

Sponsor: NTS.

High Street, Elgin (Elgin parish)

J Terry

NJ 215 627 The excavation of service trenches, tree planting holes and a trench to house a water tank to feed a new fountain was carried out by Scotia Archaeology Limited in advance of a programme of pedestrianisation to the E and W of St Giles Church in the High Street.

Within the water tank trench, at a depth of 0.3m below the

modern concrete surface, were the foundations of a 1.1m-wide wall, aligned E-W and with two other walls returning southwards from it. All three walls were of clay-bonded, rubble masonry and are thought to have comprised elements of the third and final tolbooth constructed directly over its predecessor in 1716.

Twenty-three human skeletons and numerous disarticulated bones were retrieved during the excavation which took place within the former graveyard of St Giles Church which stands within the market place of the medieval burgh.

Sponsor: Moray District Council.

Queen Street/Greyfriars Street (Elgin parish)

Urban site evaluation

J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NJ 2201 6277 This was an evaluation of a gap site in advance of a sheltered-housing development. The site lay 60m to the N of the site of the medieval Observantine House of the Franciscan Friars and it was thought possible that associated archaeological remains may be present. The total area affected by the proposal extended to 1500m². Seven trenches were machine excavated and hand cleaned.

Undisturbed sand was encountered at c 0.6m below ground surface. A substantial pit c 2.2m in width and 1.2m deep was found cut into the sand in the SW corner of the site. The feature contained three fills from which abraded sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. It is likely that this feature represents a quarry pit for sand. This was sealed by a 19th century garden soil. No further evidence relating to early burgh development or the Franciscan Friary was found, presumably obliterated by 19th/20th century development.

Sponsor: Moray District Council.

The following sites were reported to Grampian Region Archaeology Service by W Anderson, Head Forester of The Crown Estate, Glenlivet. Full information held in GRC SMR.

Coire-na-h-Airnich (Inveravon parish)

M Greig

NJ 187 252 Enclosure and longhouse.

Westertown (Inveravon parish)

NJ 193 250 Enclosure and longhouse.

Whitefolds Wood (Inveravon parish)

NJ 245 256 Enclosure and longhouse.

Cnoc Fergan (Kirkmichael parish)

NJ 140 229 Foundations of several longhouses; walls thicker and size of house smaller than usual.

Kylnadrochit Wood (Kirkmichael parish)

NJ 148 192 Three longhouses.

Sponsor: Crown Estates.

Kinloss Abbey (Kinloss parish)

J Lewis

NJ 065 615 As part of a programme of masonry consolidation, the concrete capping had been removed from the upper floors of the N and S wings of the post-monastic building atop the N end of the partially ruined E range of the abbey. The exposed features were investigated and recorded by Scotia Archaeology Limited.

In the first storey of the N wing of the building the flagged floor was reasonably intact and there was slight evidence of a hearth in the NW corner of the room. The floor was pierced on its E side by what was probably the chute of a slop drain. The original stair, on the W side of the building, had been replaced in recent times by another stair, built on a slightly different alignment. Most of the flags were missing from the second floor of the S wing which was probably entered by a doorway in its NW corner.

Sponsor: Moray District Council.

Burgie Estate: Bognie Farm and Monaghty Farm

(Rafford; also Alves parish)


J O'Sullivan

Survey

NJ 134 600; NJ 102 559 Archaeological survey of two areas on Burgie Estate was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of

forestry planting and natural regeneration. The survey recorded five features of archaeological interest, including remnant post-medieval or early modern field banks and a possible shieling. The recorded sites are:

- No 1 NJ 1342 6000 **Monaughty** Earth dyke.
 No 2 NJ 1353 6004 **Monaughty** Earth dyke.
 No 3 NJ 1347 6009 **Monaughty** Terrace.
 No 4 NJ 1353 5998 **Monaughty** Possible shieling.
 No 5 NJ 1025 5597 **Bognie** Earth banks.


Sponsor: HS 

Spynie Palace (Spynie parish) R Murdoch, A Barlow

NJ 228 658 A new custodian's house was to be erected within the approximate limits of the recently demolished, early 19th century Castle Cottage which stood some 230m W of the palace enclosure. The cottage stood on the edge of the cliff adjacent to the former Loch of Spynie. Scotia Archaeology Limited mounted a watching brief during the initial excavation of the foundations of the new dwelling. During this stage several features of interest were uncovered, resulting in a full-scale excavation of the area within a trench measuring 13m N-S by 11m E-W.

Five pits, cutting the sandy subsoil, were uncovered. Three of them contained substantial quantities of marine shells as well as charcoal-rich deposits and heat-damaged stones. A linear gully ran eastwards from the W end of the trench, returning northwards towards the cliff edge.

On the S side of the trench was an extensive, natural declivity, which had been levelled with substantial quantities of rubble, presumably when the adjacent metalled road was laid in the early 19th century.

Sponsor: HS 

The following cropmark sites have been identified over the summer season by aerial reconnaissance undertaken by Grampian Region Archaeological Service. Full information is held in GRC SMR.

Alves (Alves parish) M Greig

NJ 134 626 Linear cropmark showing possible angled entrance.

Auchenreath (Bellie parish)

NJ 378 633 Thin trace of part of a rectilinear enclosure.

Rashcrook (Birnle parish)

NJ 226 569 Indeterminate cropmarks.

Longley (Dyke & Moy parish)

NH 996 576 Small circular cropmark; may not be archaeological.

Clackmarras (Elgin parish)

NJ 246 596 Indeterminate cropmarks: possible small sub-rectangular enclosure.

Cowfords (Speymouth parish)

NJ 317 596 Cropmarks of field boundaries.

Midtown (Spynie parish)

NJ 198 657 Unenclosed settlement with ring ditches, enclosures and possible square barrow. Also World War II search-light stations.

Lochside (Spynie parish)

NJ 209 655 Faint circular cropmark; also possible larger oval cropmark to S. SW.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, GRC.

HIGHLAND REGION

BADENOCH & STRATHSPEY DISTRICT

Easter Raitts (Alvie parish) M Dalland

Archaeological and contour survey

NH 777 023 The survey at Easter Raitts was commissioned by Highland Regional Council and was conducted by AOC (Scotland)

Ltd. The aim of the survey was to provide data which would enable a reconstruction of the township, at the Highland Folk Park, on a similar land form to the original. The survey area lies on the S-facing slopes on the N side of the river Spey some 2km NE of Kingussie. Two areas were targeted for the survey: to the W a square area c 60m by 60m, and to the E a rectangular area c 340m E to W and 120m wide.

The W area contained a corn-drying kiln, an enclosure, a platform and two rectangular buildings. In the larger area to the E, 36 features were recorded: amongst these were 10 rectangular buildings. Some of these are mapped on the first edition OS map, surveyed in 1869, as part of a settlement called Baldow. Two of the features recorded in the E area may predate the main parts of the Baldow settlement; a platform to the W and the cairn to the E of Baldow, may both be of prehistoric date.

A copy of the report is lodged with the Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Highland Regional Council.

Easter Raitts (Alvie parish)

K Cameron (CFA)

Medieval township

NH 774 0228 Excavation was carried out during June 1995 in advance of the proposed reconstruction of the township of Easter Raitts for the development of the Highland Folk Park. The township is the easternmost of several similar settlements in the area known as Upper Raitts.

A total area of over 55sqm was excavated. This took the form of eight individual trenches positioned across the interior and exterior of two domestic structures and outbuildings, associated terraces, dykes and lanes. One trench examined one of a pair of possible kilns lying adjacent to each other cut into a terrace.

The structures appear to be well built with faced stone, squared corners and paved byres. Floors of beaten earth were identified within the main chambers of two structures. The immediate exterior of one of the structures appears to have been cobbled, with entrances either cobbled or flagstone-laid in both cases. A small assemblage of finds consisting mainly of glass sherds and sherds of porcelain was recovered during the excavation.

Sponsor: Highland Folk Museum.

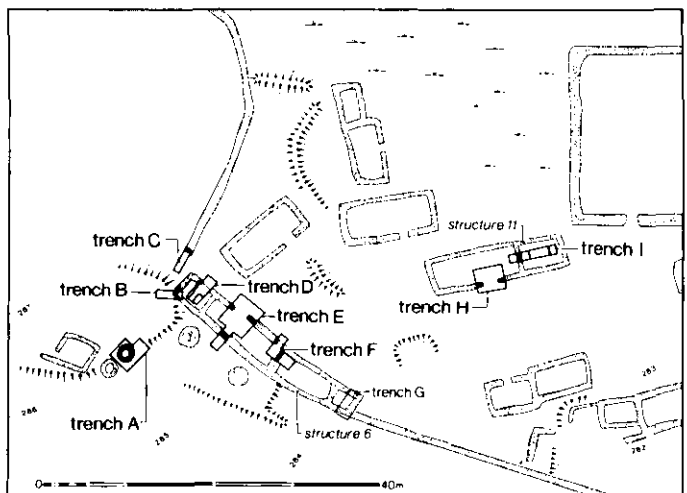


Fig 13. Easter Raitts, trench locations.

The House, Grantown on Spey

J A Atkinson

(Cromdale, Inverallan & Advie parish)

Analytical demolition and excavation of a post and beam house

NJ 0314 2786 The analytical demolition (including survey and photographic recording) of a post and beam cottage within the backlands of 96 High Street, Grantown on Spey was undertaken in September 1995. The work included the demolition and partial

HIGHLAND

excavation of the house, and backland plot. It revealed that the structure dated from the beginning of the 19th century, though the timber frame for the building appeared to be considerably earlier in date and utilised an all wood construction technology (hardwood dowels held the frame together). The work revealed four main (datable) phases of construction and evidence that indicated that the building had originally had an earthen floor to the N and a cobbled byre end to the S. A full report is currently being prepared and will be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Grantown Heritage Trust.

Badan Dubh (Kingussie & Insh parish)

G Robins

Depopulation dyke

NH 832 009 Widening of commercial forestry access necessitated the destruction of a dyke close to a depopulation site. Though in a ruinous state, sections through the dyke suggested a construction of turf and stone, with a narrow, paved path on the side of the dyke facing away from the settlement. Two pieces of glazed ceramic underlying the tumble on the settlement side of the dyke give a late 18th century date. A report has been deposited in the Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

CAITHNESS DISTRICT

John O'Groats Hotel (Canisbay parish)

K Taylor

Watching brief

ND 379 733 A watching brief, ahead of the laying of a sewage pipe, was conducted in May 1995 at John O'Groats Hotel, either side of the area assessed by GUARD in 1994 (*DES* 1994, 32). No archaeologically significant features were identified, though a number of artefacts were recovered from the topsoil, including several pieces of worked flint, two pieces of animal bone and a single sherd of pottery, probably of 14th century date.

Sponsor: Highland Regional Council Water and Sewerage Dept.

Marymas Green, Dunnet Bay (Dunnet parish)

T Pollard

Norse settlement

ND 219 706 Limited investigation of a midden deposit was carried out over seven days in September 1995, as part of Highland Archaeology Week. The feature, which consisted of a deposit of marine shell and animal bone and elements of masonry, had been previously identified eroding from the side of a sand dune (*DES* 1992, 40). Excavation revealed that the deposit had accumulated against a revetment wall, probably built in order to stabilise an active sand dune. A number of soil horizons were identified at a lower level and these may indicate agricultural practice in an area periodically buried by active dune movement. A further portion of wall, possibly from a building, was identified several metres to the N of the eroding section. A well-preserved antler comb was recovered from the midden-rich matrix of this wall and indicates Late Norse activity.

The southernmost trench included further walling which appears to represent another building, with a complex accumulation of deposits on both sides. A fine bone pin with decorated head was recovered from the western side of the wall and may indicate the use of the site at an earlier date than that evidenced by the comb. A fragment of shale armlet was also recovered in close proximity to this wall and the pin.

Sponsors: Highland Regional Council, Caithness and Sutherland Enterprise, Caithness Field Club.

Housle Cairn broch, Gerston (Halkirk parish)

NMS

EH glass bead

ND 119 596 A glass bead was found during fieldwalking beside the remains of Housle Cairn broch, and reported to NMS. The bead

is opaque white with swirling darker bands. Parallels suggest a 5th–8th century AD date.

Daybook no: DB 1994/51.

Hill of Fors (Thurso parish)

R J Strachan (CFA)

ND 065 680 (centre) An archaeological desk-based study was undertaken in September 1994 as part of the environmental assessment for a planned windfarm development. The study was designed to identify and evaluate any archaeological monuments present, through the examination of documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic sources. The study area covered approximately 10.5 sq km. Previous systematic fieldwork covering the majority of the proposed development area was led by Mr R J Mercer between 1980–3. Sites located within the study area comprised: two brochs, seven longhouses, 12 lengths of wall, four enclosures, ten structures, a windmill, two cairns, a cist, a burnt mound, ten mounds, two field systems and two areas of rig-and-furrow. No new sites or monuments were located as part of the current study.

A detailed report is lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: EcoGen Limited.

Loch Watten; Keiss Links (Watten; Wick parish)

A Jones

Flint scatters

ND 232 568, ND 331 575, ND 329 581 Three flint scatters found during the systematic fieldwalking of arable land in the environs of Wick and Watten in Caithness.

The first at ND 232 568 is in close proximity to both Neolithic and Bronze Age mortuary monuments on Lynegar Farm. Situated N of Loch Watten, this scatter of worked flint and quartz may represent activity from both the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Associated with the assemblage was a fragment of shale bracelet indicating the Iron Age use of this area.

Both ND 331 575 and ND 329 581 were located in proximity to the Keiss Links, both being situated in the lee of the dunes some distance inland.

ND 331 575 was a concentrated scatter of flint and quartz material, mostly debitage which indicated the primary working of beach flint, the presence of a number of flint blades probably indicates a Neolithic date.

ND 329 581 was a concentrated scatter of material. Again this material consisted of primary debitage, cores and a few worked pieces. In particular the presence of a kite-shaped scraper probably indicates a late Neolithic date, since these implement forms have strong Grooved ware associations.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Auction Mart, Wick (Wick parish)

J Wordsworth

Post-medieval urban

ND 3633 5094 Development of this site evaded the usual planning procedures and only a watching brief was possible. The area of the Auction Mart appeared to have been built on modern rubble or garden soil dating to the 19th century and these deposits overlay what appeared to be sterile shell sand sloping down to the Wick River. At the N of the area the derelict building at 1 Back Bridge Street was demolished. This lay over post-medieval deposits and garden soil.

Sponsor: Caithness and Sutherland Enterprise.

INVERNESS DISTRICT

Fort George (Ardersier parish)

G Ewart, D Stewart, A Dunn

18th century fort

NH 759 567 A watching brief and excavations were carried out at the NE Battery during the summer of 1995, in the course of repair work to the Battery and casemates. The sequence of construction of

the outer and inner rampart walls was derived, along with evidence for the 18th century waterproofing. Contemporary graffiti was recorded on the mortared faces of some of the structures, and the sequence of repairs and alterations was recorded.
Sponsor: HS [4].

Uchdachan Bridge (Boleskine & Abertarff parish) G Ewart,
18th century bridge D Murray, D Connolly

NH 392 003 Uchdachan Bridge is a single span arched bridge, built between 1731–32 across the Allt Coire Uchdachan on General Wade's road, running N from Dalwhinnie to Fort Augustus. Due to subsidence of the arch the bridge is in a state of disrepair, and so a programme of archaeological recording was undertaken, prior to repair work being carried out. The bridge is oriented approximately E–W, built onto unlevelled bedrock and subsoil. It is a predominantly drystone structure, with some mortar rendering in places, and is composed of micaceous rocks, with the occasional granite slab. The angular stone is probably derived from a local quarry, possibly the quarry situated beside the next bridge to the N along Wade's road. The span of the arch, spandrel to spandrel, measures 5.8m, and the bridge stands to a maximum height of 2.9m.

Two trenches were opened, Trench 1, measuring c90cm by 90cm against the N parapet at the western end of the bridge and Trench 2, measuring c50cm by 50cm at the approximate centre of the span. Both trenches revealed a layer of dumped material representing an infill of the basic frame of the bridge.

No evidence of a clay lining was found, and the upper surfaces of the arch revealed in Trench 2 indicate that the build was quite irregular (although the visible arch was more finely faced). The parapet created by the side walls is still visible above the turf line in places, and it may once have stood some courses higher.
Sponsor: Association for the Protection of Rural Scotland.

Balnuaran of Clava (Croy & Dalcross parish) R Bradley
Megalithic cemetery

NH 7576 4447 The second season of excavation (see DES 1994, 34–5) focused on the NE passage grave and investigated the chronological relationship between the five main elements on the site: the internal structure of the cairn, its kerb, its entrance passage, the platform upon which the site appears to be built and the stone circle which surrounds the entire monument. All proved to have been constructed during a single phase. The cairn contained a core of massive blocks and redeposited turf or topsoil which formed a stable structure supporting the corbelled burial chamber. This was covered by a skin of smaller rubble which was revetted by the kerbstones. These were only shallowly bedded in the ground and had been held in position by a rubble ramp piled up against the exterior of the monument. The composition of this ramp or platform matched the constructional sequence in the cairn itself, with quarried slabs similar to those employed in the chamber towards the base of this deposit and rounded boulders towards its surface. This feature continued unbroken across the entrance to the tomb and extended outwards as far as the stone circle. One of the monoliths belonging to this circle lacked any socket and was bedded in the tail of the ramp – thus it could not have been erected after that material was in position. The entrance passage had been cleared of any archaeological deposits during an unrecorded excavation. A few flecks of cremated bone were found on the surface of the platform. Over a hundred lithic artefacts were recovered during the excavation and samples were taken for study by soil micromorphology, pollen analysis and radiocarbon dating.

A section was also cut through the rubble ramp of the SW passage grave (NH 7568 4447) at the point where the kerbstones were at their lowest. In this case the kerb lacked any sockets and again the ramp must have been a primary feature of the monument. It was

constructed in exactly the same manner as the platform of the NE cairn, but in this case it had been surfaced with flat slabs.

Sponsors: British Academy, HS [4], Reading University, the Society of Antiquaries of London and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, with additional assistance from Highland Regional Council and NTS.

Torness (Dores parish) R G Hanley

Three rectangular buildings

NH 581 251 (centred at) Stone footings of three rectangular buildings lying in heather adjacent to the line of mid-18th century military road. Long axis of buildings 1 and 2 aligned on military road. Building 3 is located in SW corner of large rectangular drystone enclosure aligned with military road (OS marked).

Building 1 (NH 5806 2512): 8.3m by 4.3m; Building 2 (NH 5807 2508): 18.1m by 3.9m with extension to NW; Building 3 (NH 5807 2506): 7.8m by 3.9m.

Sponsor: Inverness District Council.

Culloden Battlefield T Neighbour (CFA)

(Inverness & Bona, Daviot & Dunlichty parishes)

Geophysical surveys

NH 745 450 and NH 740 448 Resistance and gradiometer surveys were conducted on two discrete areas of the battlefield at Culloden: the area around Old Leanach and an area in the extreme W of the land owned by NTS.

The project was instigated after cartographic research, and had three main aims: to establish the presence of remains of other structures around the extant building at Old Leanach; to locate the remains, if any, of a pentagonal turf-built enclosure at the W of the battlefield; and to identify the position of the reputed 'grave of the English dead'.

The survey around Old Leanach successfully identified two regions of high resistance of similar surface area to the extant building which probably reflect the footings of associated buildings.

The larger survey to the W identified nothing of any great antiquity, save for a very faint anomaly noted on the gradiometer survey. This anomaly had a magnitude little greater than the background, and would be very difficult to view as significant, if it were not aligned on a similar orientation to the cartographic evidence for the turf dyke. Only excavation could confirm this interpretation.

Sponsor: NTS.

Slackbuie Avenue (Inverness & Bona parish) EASE

Assessment excavation

NH 670 424 Assessment excavations were carried out in advance of proposed development in the area. The proposed access road would cross one end of a scheduled monument area, within which, to the S there are two cropmark sites identified from aerial photographs (NH 64 SE 37 'Balloan Cottages'). Excavation uncovered deposits associated with periodic flooding, however no features or deposits of an archaeological nature were encountered.
Sponsor: M Mackenzie.

Unprovenanced (Inverness & Bona parish) R Hanley

Part-polished flint axehead (see Fig 14, p 40)

Flint axehead in mottled brown flint with polished blade. Discovered in delivery of topsoil to address in Inverness. Probably from Inverness area.

Length: 78mm; blade width: 33mm; butt width: 20mm.

Upper Glen Affric (Kilmorack parish) J Wordsworth

Post-medieval settlement and shielings

A survey of West Affric Estate was carried out on behalf of the NTS. Thirty sites were recorded including nine drystone structures with a range of forms and sizes, a farm at NH 0985 2190 which

HIGHLAND

includes a possible pear-shaped byre with a central drain, sheep and cattle enclosures and six smaller structures that may be the remains of stills. Copies of the report have been lodged with HRC and NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

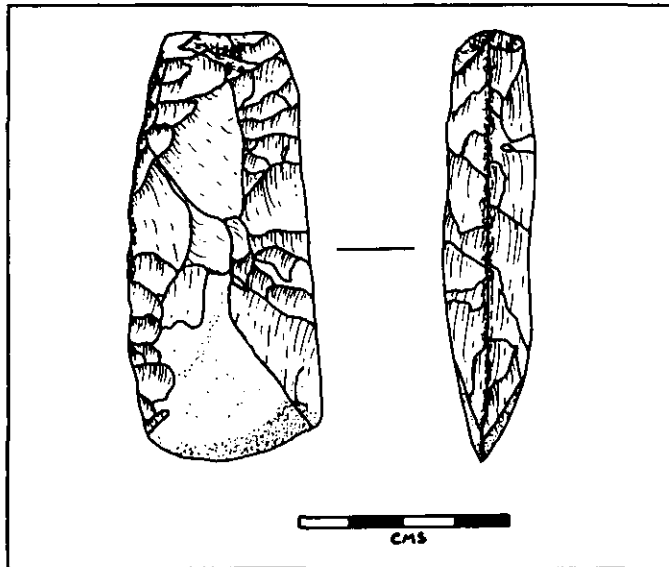



Fig 14. Part-polished flint axehead (see p 39).

Phopachy (Kirkhill parish)

A G C Hale

Intertidal crannog

NH 602 467 Further to the work carried out in July 1994 (*DES* 1994, 35–6), a small trench was excavated on the southern flank of the site. Beneath the surface cover of stones and interstitial sediment was a fine grained sand amongst which substantial timbers were found. The timbers were aligned E–W and were very similar to those previously found on site. Samples were taken for radiocarbon assay. The results were: (GU–4098) 2060 ± 50 bp and (GU–4099) 1990 ± 50 bp.

Sponsors: HS , Council for British Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, Department of Archaeology and Highland Regional Council.

LOCHABER DISTRICT

Gearradh (Ardgour parish)

J E Kirby

Cairn

NM 964 611 At the side of the A861, 0.5km NE of Gearradh is a circle of small boulders 15m in diameter, in the centre of which is a pile of stones approximately 9m across and 1m high, with an extensive plunder pit in the middle. There is the possibility of a surrounding ditch and bank, but features are obscured by vigorous bracken.

Ardnastang (Ardnamurchan parish)

Grass-tempered sherd

NM 796 614 A body sherd of slightly grass-marked pottery was recovered from an old cattle-eroded field dyke on the Ardnastang Common Grazing.

Ariundle (Ardnamurchan parish)

Bloomery

NM 841 642 Bloomery waste was found in a mole cast at the side of the Garbh Allt by Peter Madden of Strontian. The site is overgrown but slag can be seen on a small green 'island' amongst the boulders.

Survey (Ardnamurchan parish)

- NM 805 715 **Gorstanvorran** Two recessed platforms.
 - NM 805 717 **Gorstanvorran** Depopulated settlement.
 - NM 891 786 **Innis Bhuidhe** Three rectangular buildings and enclosure.
 - NM 906 801 **Port na Creige** Turf-walled enclosure ?droving stance.
 - NM 836 736 **Scamodale** Flint flake.
 - NM 801 659 **Corrantree Lead Mine** Bloomery waste and slag.
 - NM 832 658
 - NM 837 658 **Stronian Lead Mines** Two smiddies.
 - NM 833 727 **Allt na Slabhruidh, Scamodale** Shieling.
 - NM 737 626 **Port na h-Uamha** Boat landing.
(Arisaig & Moidart parish)
 - NM 752 683 **Eilean Fhianain** Bloomery.
- Sponsor: Forest Enterprise Lochaber.

Arisaig (Arisaig & Moidart parish)

D Alexander (CFA)

Desk-based survey and field inspection.

The following new sites and monuments were recorded in a desk-based survey and field inspection in four areas proposed for natural woodland regeneration. Details of sites already recorded in the NMRS are not included here unless new features were identified, and details of isolated field banks and quarries are omitted.

NM 640 847 Cultivation rigs, which run N–S for 300m and which truncate a wider set of rigs, at their S end.

NM 6430 8507 Oval drystone structure with enclosures.

NM 6435 8512 Rectilinear building with rounded corners.

NM 6437 8519 Rectilinear structure with drystone walls; square drystone enclosure, probably animal pen; degraded structure 20m E of enclosure.

NM 6438 8528 Settlement comprising three rectilinear structures, one with a possible lean-to structure on its N side, and a possible grain-drying kiln.

NM 6416 8531 Promontory fort, possible facing stones of S side in rubble spread. The SW side of the promontory is protected by a rubble wall up to 3m wide and 1m high, which runs for 9m along the top of the crag before turning E to block access from the N up a steep gully. The sub-circular enclosed area of the promontory was c 15m across.

NM 638 851 Cultivation rigs covering area 500m E–W by 400m N–S.

NM 6555 8466 Rectilinear structure, a lean-to structure possibly once abutted its N side.

NM 6668 8468 (centre) Rig-and-furrow cultivation marks within a large sub-circular enclosure measuring c 200m by 150m: the outline of the enclosure is present on current OS 1:10,000 map coverage.

NM 6709 8444 Four rectilinear structures.

NM 6720 8456 Three rectilinear structures.

NM 6719 8443 Rectilinear structures: a drystone house with turf-covered foundation immediately to its S. A second drystone house lies c 30m E of the first, with a possible lean-to structure on the N side.

NM 678 842 Rig-and-furrow cultivation covering an area c 400m E–W by 300m.

NM 6648 8514 Possible building foundation of Glen Cottage, as marked on first edition OS map coverage.

NM 6716 8501 Boat noost, 6m long, 3m wide and 1m high; separated from current edge of loch by marshy area.

NM 7150 8480 Series of tracks S of Beasdale Bridge, generally 3–4m wide and terraced into hillslopes with stone retaining walls.

Assistance provided by the archaeological service of Highland Regional Council is gratefully acknowledged.

A report is lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

Allt a' Chaolas Bhig, Loch Hourn

R C Callander

(Glenelg parish)

Deserted township

NG 886 061 On gentle slopes on either side of Allt a' Chaolas Bhig are the remains of field clearance cairns, enclosures and at least five ruinous stone-walled buildings, some measuring as little as 4m by 2m internally, none of which were shown on the 1st edition OS Map.

Full report with NMRS.

Kinloch Hourn (Glenelg parish)

Dry dock

NG 946 068 On the S side of Loch Beag at the head of Loch Hourn above low water level parallel walls extend from the shore a short distance northwards into the loch. The W side and S end are largely revetted, the E side is free-standing and supported by two buttresses on its outer side. The N end is open to the sea. This was originally used as a dry dock [P MacRae personal communication].

Full report with NMRS.

Barre (Kilmallie parish)

J E Kirby

Depopulation settlement

NN 121 828 Barre forms a fairly extensive but widely scattered settlement on the south-eastern side of the Allt Coire an Lightuinn. Three small enclosures have been located, each with an associated barn or house, and an additional seven buildings varying in size from 6.0m by 3.0m to 13.7m by 5.0m. A small knoll has been scooped out on top to form a hollow 9m by 6m by 1m deep. At the N end is a well-preserved corn kiln with a second bowl-like feature also within the hollow. Another corn kiln occurs close to the burn. On the slopes of Tom a' Bharrach are prominent areas of runrig and some clearly defined cultivation terraces.

Barre was burnt by the Hanoverian troops in 1746, when it was occupied by at least six families. The Forfeited Estate Papers of c 1775 record that 'there were a few houses built with stone, but the major part are of turf wattled with timber'.

Inverloch Castle (Kilmonivaig parish)

H Smith

NN 120 754 Exploratory excavations were carried out by Scotia Archaeology Limited at several locations within and adjacent to the 13th century castle.

A small, L-shaped mound in the E corner of the castle courtyard proved to be of relatively recent origin.

Work outside the main (SE) entrance to the castle revealed that the low terrace against the curtain wall was bounded by a wall which abuts and presumably post-dates the putative barbican which survives to a height of at least 1.0m.

Several trenches were excavated against the outer enclosure wall which encircles the castle. It is thought that parts of the wall, which has a maximum width of only 0.5m, were once field boundaries and that its SE side, including its turrets, are of 19th century date.

Sponsor: HS

Caulfield's Military Way

J A Atkinson, K Speller

(Lismore & Appin parish)

Survey of 18th century military road

NN 2222 5632 to NN 2130 5820 (Section D: Altnafeadh to Allt a' Choire Odhair Bhig) The survey and recording of a fourth section of Caulfield's Military Way (which is currently being utilised by the West Highland Way) over the Devil's Staircase in Glencoe was undertaken in May of 1995. The full details, which recorded in full the nature of the road and its associated features within a 20m corridor centred on the road is currently being brought together in a full report for deposition in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Highland Regional Council & Scottish Natural Heritage.

NAIRN DISTRICT

Auldearn (Auldearn parish)

R G Hanley, A Gordon

Flint scraper

NH 917 551 Corticated flint scraper struck from brown beach pebble flint. D-shaped with steep retouch across edge of arc. Topsoil find in field. Dimensions: length 21mm; width 16mm.

The Garage Site, King Street, Nairn (Nairn parish) G Robins

Trial trenching

NH 883 566 Trial trenching was undertaken in May 1995 prior to development of the former Macrae & Dick garage site, King Street, Nairn, which lies within the medieval centre of town. Nineteen trenches were opened, revealing the foundations of a stable block and outbuildings, laid into natural dune-sand. The site was levelled in the 1950s, truncating any pre-existing features. Artefact evidence coincides with evidence from deeds giving a date of 1798 for the earliest recorded development of the site. A watching brief was conducted in July 1995 during the laying of foundations and revealed nothing more of archaeological significance.

Full report with NMRS.

Sponsor: Tulloch Construction Group Ltd.

Mill Road, Nairn (Nairn parish)

S Farrell

Trial trenching; watching brief; burials

NH 8853 5625 Skeletal remains were found by workmen in the vicinity of the old parish church and cemetery.

Excavation revealed the remains of at least six individuals at a depth averaging c 450mm. The area had formerly been used as a nursery garden and some bone fragments were found in the upper topsoil and subsoils.

To minimize the impact of the need for further work a redesign of the foundations and layout of the building was agreed upon. A watching brief was kept on the foundations and drainage trenches and an amount of skeletal material recovered. Being mostly fragmentary it was agreed for it to be reburied in the town cemetery.

The nearby church was originally built in 1658 and rebuilt in 1810 with a boundary wall, the finds of skeletal remains outside this wall most likely represent a relation with the earlier church.

Sponsor: Nairn District Council.

ROSS & CROMARTY DISTRICT

Novar Estate, near Evanton (Alness parish) J E Hamilton (CFA)

Desk-based study and field inspection

The following new sites and monuments were recorded as part of a desk-based assessment and field inspection conducted in December 1994 as part of an environmental assessment for a proposed c 150 hectare windfarm development and access provision at Meall an Tuirc and surrounding area. The archaeological potential of the area appears generally to be low, although it is possible that further remains are buried beneath peat cover which extends across the entire site.

NH 568 688 Abandoned farmstead of Auchnagaul; on line of proposed access route.

NH 565 689 Abandoned farmstead of Balnarge; on line of proposed access route.

NH 555 713 Penannular, peat grouse butt.

All other recorded features were of recent origin.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bioscan Environmental Consultancy.

Abhainn a' Chraicich (Applecross parish)

M Macdonald

ce NG 766 553 Shieling.

ce NG 764 563 Deserted settlement.

HIGHLAND

Loch Torridon (Applecross parish)

Corn-drying kilns

NG 792 587 **Araid**

NG 807 572 **Lagaidh Dhubh**

NG 888 568 **Lub a' Ghriogalaich**

NG 904 559 **Balnabruaich**

NG 863 550 **Aird Mhor**

NG 838 546 **Camas a' Chlarsair**

NG 816 553 **Camas-beithe**

NG 781 560 **Ardheslaig**

M Macdonald

Lub a' Ghriogalaich, Loch Torridon (Applecross parish)

Settlement (see Fig 16)

NG 885 570 to NG 888 567 An area of settlement, traditionally associated with a group of proscribed Macgregors. The site is between Allt Mheirliche and Allt Ghoibhle and is heavily infested with bracken. It consists of several buildings and enclosures and a corn-drying kiln. The old track between Doire na Fuaran and Alligin passes through it.

(1) Causeway. (2) Corn-drying kiln built onto the back of the 'barn'. (3) Footings of a drystone feature. (4) L-shaped building with two compartments. (5) Building attached to a kaleyard, which is at right angles to the house. (6) Footings of building. (7) Further W and uphill, perhaps the remains of the head dyke. Within this probable area of cultivation are two enclosures. Clearance cairns. (8) Footings of a building. (9) Enclosure with attached building and clearance cairns outwith the enclosure.

Torran nan Tiodhlacaidh, Alligin (Applecross parish)

Burial mound

NG 834 582 The site name means 'the little mound of the burial', and is one of a group of mounds around Loch Torridon which are associated locally with the burial of unbaptised infants. Such a mound was the subject of a rescue excavation in the 1970s at Shildaig, and was dated to the Bronze Age. I would be interested to hear of other sites associated with the burial of unbaptised infants.

Camas Rainteach, Loch Torridon (Applecross parish)

Deserted settlement

NG 810 568 Substantial remains of a round-cornered building.

NG 811 569 A two-compartment building, totalling 7m by 2.75m.

ce NG 812 572 An area with broad cultivation terraces and clearance heaps. Four small bothy-like features are in the vicinity. One at NG 812 571 may be the remains of a kiln. Under a large rock at c NG 814 572 is a collection of shells, various edible species.

Newton, Loch Torridon (Applecross parish)

Remains of settlement

ce NG 904 553 A sheep fank/enclosure is seen from the road. A sunken area, now stone-filled, is on the W side. Between the fank and the road are the outlines of two other features. In the sheltered

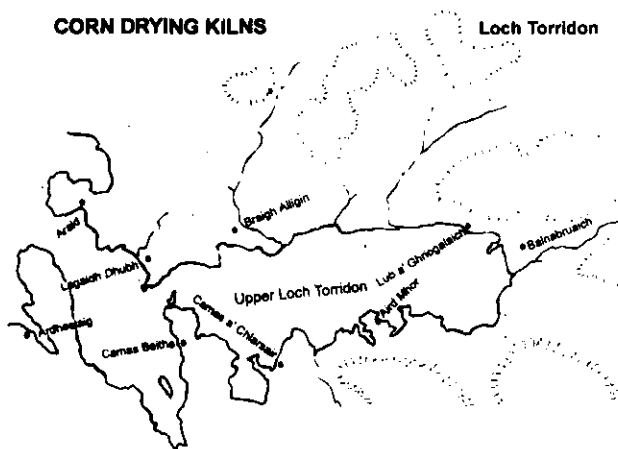


Fig 15. Loch Torridon. Corn-drying kilns.

Balnabruaich/Bank, Torridon (Applecross parish)

Settlement

NG 904 559 Small area of settlement covered with bracken and some gorse, situated behind the Youth Hostel. It is outwith the main township dyke and lies to the E of the burn.

(a) Corn-drying kiln with bowl c2m diameter. The flue is not intact, but the lintel stone is nearby. The back wall is revetted into the hillside and up to 1m still standing. (b) Remains of a long building, possibly two compartments, but very tumbled, c7m by 3m. (c) 5m by 2.5m with large stones in three corners. (d) Small bothy measuring 3m by 1.5m.

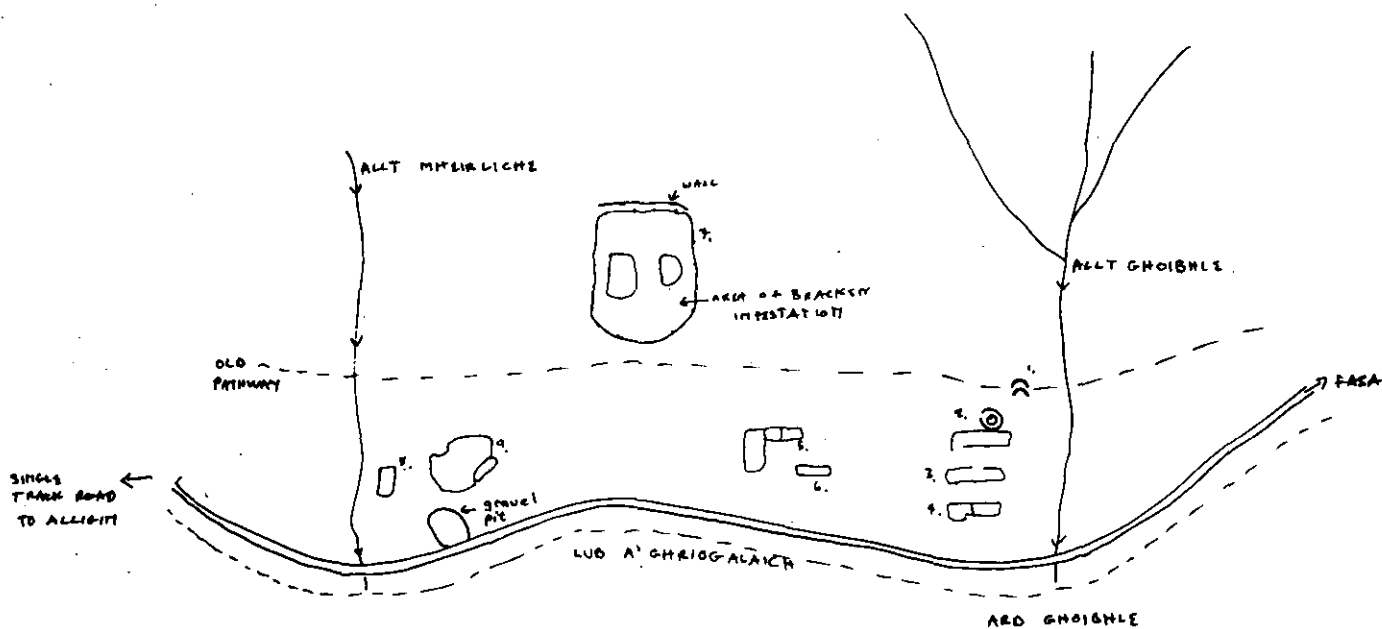


Fig 16. Lub a' Ghriogalaich, Loch Torridon.

lea of a small hill, facing the modern bungalow, are the footings of a building. Uphill and to the E of this are the outlines of another building.

Doire-chlaigonn, Loch Torridon (Applecross parish)

Shell midden and shell deposits

NG 8254 and 8354 Two areas of eroding oyster shell midden under a thin covering of turf, on a ledge just above the shore line. Around Ob Mheallaidh are other deposits of shells, one in a large, robbed cairn, which has a clearly defined rim. There are also at least 14 deposits of oyster and other shells in cracks in, or under, large boulders, which are dotted about this site.

Details with NMRS.

Lub Dubh-aird, Loch Torridon (Applecross parish)

Settlement

NG 873 549 An area of dense rhododendron thicket has been cleared near the old track as access to a small fish farm. Footings of three drystone buildings were seen: (a) 6m by 4m; (b) 10m by 4m; (c) 5m by 4m; the stones were tumbled inwards in all buildings.

At the western end of the bay (NG 872 551) are two buildings, one with two compartments and up to five courses (6m by 3m and 2m by 3m), the other measuring 4m by 2m. This site is also heavily infested by rhododendron. Down near the shoreline is another small bothy.

Drochaid an Uillt Bhig, Applecross (Applecross parish)

Shieling

NG 744 440 The site W of bridge over Allt Beag is overgrown with heather, with some patches of rough grass. It consists of the footings of five small bothies, four 'dairies' and a possible pen.

Allt Chumhaing, Bealach na Ba (Applecross parish)

Shieling

NG 801 401 This site has several bothies and smaller 'dairies', some of which are in an area of improved pasture, indicated by *Deschampsia caespitosa*.

Rassal (Applecross parish)

J Wordsworth

Hut circle

NG 8473 4316 A hut circle survives below the copper mines and to the S of the ash wood.

Alligin Shuas (Applecross parish)

Post-medieval house

NG 8318 5768 Cruck slots still survive within this ruinous building.

Drum Farm (Avoch parish)

Flint core

NH 689 537 A yellow microlithic flint core and two flakes were found during fieldwalking. The finds are held by Groam House Museum.

Work undertaken by Rosemarkie Field Group.

Gleann Meinich (Contin parish)

J Wordsworth, J Monighan

Iron slag

NH 240 544 Iron slag has been found here. The area is now forested.

Glenmarskie (Contin parish)

J Wordsworth, A Armstrong

?Fort

NH 383 582 ?Small fort with drystone walled entrance at NW on a hill overlooking Loch, Luichart, Gleann Mareasaidh and Scatwell. No obvious defensive wall survives other than beside the entrance.

98 Shore Street, Cromarty (Cromarty parish)

G Robins

Urban watching brief

NH 791 673 A watching brief was undertaken during foundation work on the above site, which lies within the old Fishertown of Cromarty. Nothing of archaeological significance was discovered.

Creag an Fhithich, Struie Hill (Edderton parish)

TAG

Probable stock control or land boundary dyke

NH 684 867 Substantial denuded drystone dyke with silted V-shaped ditch to SW. Located at c 170m on knoll on E ridge of Struie Hill above Raven's Crag. Dyke cuts across ridge and has short returns at both ends. Probable ?estate boundary or stock control feature.

Dounie Wood (Edderton parish)

Hut circles

NH 691 869 Two hut circle sites damaged by forestry planting on lower N-facing slopes of Dounie Wood plantation. Reports of two further hut circles in vicinity (not visited).

Dun Alascaig (Edderton parish)

Hut circle, clearance cairns and drystone dykes

NH 656 866 Hut circle of 10.6m diameter on N-facing slope within scrub woodland. Entrance to E. Associated with a group of clearance cairns and heavily denuded drystone dykes.

Coille Mhor (Edderton parish)

Hut circles

(1) NH 663 873; (2) NH 665 873; (3) NH 667 873 Group of three hut circles located on N-facing slope within scrub woodland. Maximum diameters: (1) 11.4m; (2) 11.2m; (3) 11.2m.

Cadboll (Fearn parish)

Square building – ?fishing shed

cNH 890 782 Footings of square stone building 4m by 4m situated on raised beach. Probable salmon fishing shed associated with small inlet. Slag deposit noted in surrounding pebble beds.

Cadboll (Fearn parish)

R G Hanley

Area of runrig cultivation

NH 878 773 Remnants of small area of runrig cultivation on raised beach.

Inverasdale Water Pipeline Survey (Gairloch parish)

J Terry

NG 808 910 – NG 812 888 Field survey was undertaken by Scotia Archaeology Ltd along the proposed route of a new pipeline on the W side of Loch Ewe.

NG 8082 9094 Terrace with drystone walling in S side.

NG 8094 9005 Pre World War II quarry pit.

NG 8091 8994 Pre World War II quarry pit.

NG 8076 9054 Pre 19th century field dyke.

NG 8077 9043 Pre 19th century field dyke.

NG 8091 8994 Pre 19th century field dyke.

Sponsor: R J McLeod (Contractors) Ltd.

Allt an Fail, Kinlochewe (Gairloch parish)

J Wordsworth,

Illicit still

E Maclean

NH 027 599 The remains of an illicit still survive as a decayed two chamber structure hidden beside the bank of the burn. The still was worked within the memory of E Maclean's father, the copper worm having been hidden and lost in Glen Torridon.

Redcastle piles (Killearnan parish)

A G C Hale

Possible fish-trap


NH 593 485 700m SE of the Redcastle intertidal crannog, at low water mark the tops of 12 piles were found. Protruding from the

HIGHLAND

intertidal sandflat, the piles were severely eroded. One of the piles when excavated was 300mm in length and the end removed from the sandflat showed well-preserved cut-marks and signatures.

A thirteenth pile was found, however, it was lying horizontally and was over 2m in length. This pile showed cut-marks at both ends and any smaller twigs had also been cut off.

Three of the piles were excavated and will be analysed for cut-marks and samples will be submitted for dating.

Sponsors: HS , Council for British Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, Department of Archaeology and Highland Regional Council.

Redcastle (Killearnan parish)


Intertidal crannog

NH 585 489 The fieldwork was carried out during low tide periods of June and July 1995. Survey discovered a number of further horizontal, sub-surface timbers associated with the SW timbers found in 1994 (DES 1994, 39) and two substantial vertical piles, probably driven through square mortise holes in the horizontals. A course of drystone walling was noted adjacent to the timbers and a number of stone features seen elsewhere on the site. A contour survey of the site was carried out and the site was levelled into OD for contemporary sea-level research.

Beyond the visible extent of the site, probing and two small trenches established that the margins are extensively covered by estuarine sediments. One of the trenches produced bones and a substantial timber, sampled for dating purposes.

Limited excavation inside one of the wattle-lined pits, found in 1994, revealed the design of the wattle-work. Sampling beneath the internal packing stones exposed fragments of animal hide. Other remains found inside the pit included bark, beech seed cupules, twigs and a layer of organic debris. Scattered outside the two wattle-lined pits were substantial quantities of fragmentary and butchered animal bones.


Radiocarbon assay on two of the sails, one from wattle-lined pit 1 and one from pit 2 were: (GU-4094) 2310 ± 50 bp and (GU-4095) 2330 ± 50 bp. A radiocarbon date from one of the horizontal cross piece timbers was: (GU-4097) 2480 ± 50 bp.

Sponsors: HS , Council for British Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, Department of Archaeology and Highland Regional Council.

Redcastle (Killearnan parish)

Cauldron

NH 585 489 10m SSW of the visible extent of the Redcastle intertidal crannog, a stray find of a small cauldron was found. The rim, some of the body and part of the handle were exposed. There were substantial amounts of iron concretion build-up and the interior was obscured by sediment. The rim was 260mm in diameter and the emergent body was 150mm high.

The find was excavated and packaged within a single block and taken to *Inverness Museum*. It was declared to the Receiver of Wreck. Sponsors: HS , Council for British Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, Department of Archaeology and Highland Regional Council.

Black Hill, Foulis (Kiltearn parish)

Burnt mound

NH 573 639 A burnt mound some 12m long and uncertain width has been disturbed by forestry ploughing.

Black Hill, Foulis (Kiltearn parish)

Hut circle

NH 5735 6375 The largely ploughed out remains of a hut circle estimated at c8m in diameter survive to the N of the previously recorded cup-marked stone.

Teanord, Foulis (Kiltearn parish)

?Burnt mound

NH 5995 6471 A possible burnt mound survives in a hollow here within a ploughed field.

Meall an Duibhe, Dundonnell (Lochbroom parish)

Hut circle and field system

J Wordsworth

NH 128 855 A low hut circle 6m in diameter is associated with a series of irregular low stone enclosure walls exposed by heather burning. The walls presumably link this site with the hut circles previously recorded in this area.


Badentarbat (Lochbroom parish)

R McCullagh, F Chrystall

Field system

NH 011 101 A series of limited area intensive, surface mapping surveys and a total of 18 excavated soil profile and stratigraphy test trenches were undertaken as part of the second stage of the case-study element of a doctoral research project to investigate computer-aided methods of classification of Scottish field systems in collaboration between Stirling University and AOC (Scotland) Ltd. The purpose of both the excavation and the surveys was to seek information on the sequence in which elements of the field system accreted through time and to combine this data with information – especially soil thin-section data – on land-use. The work at Badentarbat has demonstrated that the field system expanded from a series of small enclosures. There is cartographic evidence for the existence of this core during the 18th century, from which it is concluded that most of the manufacture of the extensive head-dyke occurred at a later date. The field-work cast doubt on a direct chronological relationship between the enclosing dyke and most of the rig-based land-use of the enclosed land. Accompanying soil depth, drainage and vegetation surveys indicate that the form and chronological intensity of land-use in any one area were highly constrained by drainage. As most of the enclosed land was covered in ridged peat, it is assumed that much of what would be recorded as the 'field system' consists of highly marginal land that probably underwent short term cultivation within specific social and economic circumstances. The field-work also added further weight to the persuasive evidence for extensive land-use and settlement within and beyond the head-dyke.

The assistance, advice and encouragement of the RCAHMS' *Afforestable Land Survey team* is gratefully acknowledged.

Sponsors: HS , The Department of Environmental Science, Stirling University; AOC (Scotland) Ltd; and SERC.

Lag an Duin, Kishorn (Lochcarron parish)

J Wordsworth

Copper smelting

NH 8369 4046 Within a rectangular drystone enclosure to the E of the Dun, traces of copper slag have been exposed by erosion. As the mines to the E, worked at the beginning of this century exploited iron ore, this slag is probably connected with an earlier exploitation of the copper ore.

Auchmartin Farm (Resolis parish)

Stone axehead

NH 6955 6695 A stone axehead was found here some 30 years ago at the base of the raised beach. It remains in the possession of the finder, Mr A Ferguson. Various other flint tools have been found on the farm over the years. These are mostly now dispersed.

Achandunie (Rosskeen parish)

TAG

?Denuded chambered cairn

NH 642 727 Clearance within area of dense rhododendron revealed part of a site referred to as 'druidical place of worship' and chapel in antiquarian reference. Located adjacent to pair of standing stones recorded by RCAHMS (1979), these were probably re-

erected during the 19th century. Exposed remains consist of arc of kerb stones associated with off-centre settings for two small chambers. Possible remains of heavily denuded Orkney-Cromarty cairn.

Glenmorangie (Tain parish)

Fieldwalking finds

NH 763 840 Fieldwalking in the field adjacent to the site of the Glenmorangie Dun produced quartz, flint and chert debitage, a chert core, a calcined flint core, fragments of cremated bone and a probable urn body sherd. Possible evidence for disturbed cremation burial.

Meikle Tarrel/Rockfield Farm (Tarbat parish)

- NH 910 809 Rectangular enclosure 19m by 15m.
- NH 908 806 Rectangular enclosure 20m by 5m.
- NH 908 806 Square enclosure c3m by 3m.
- NH 913 815 Square enclosure 6.6m by 6.0m.
- NH 917 818(?) Rectangular building 15.6m by 3.8m.
- NH 903 802 Rectangular building with attached enclosure 13m by 4m; 18m by 7.3m. Associated with clearance cairns.
- NH 904 802 Rectangular building with attached enclosure 10.3m by 3m; 30m by 22m.
- NH 895 789 Four rectangular buildings and associated enclosures.

Fuller details with NMRS.

Millbuie Wood, Ferintosh (Urquhart & Logie Wester parish)

Hut circles and field system J Wordsworth

A survey of previously noted hut circles was carried out prior to felling. A field system was recorded in association but no contemporary clearance cairns.

- NH 5985 5575 Hut circle 10m internal diameter.
- NH 5985 5593 Hut circle 7m diameter with linked sinuous boulder wall.
- NH 5993 5607 Hut circle c10m diameter.
- NH 5982 5625 ?Hut circle 8m diameter.
- NH 5964 5597 ?Cairn c10m diameter.

Kinbeachie Farm (Urquhart & Logie Wester parish)

Neolithic pottery, hut circles

cNH 623 627 A hut circle has been found within this mature plantation by Mr Fraser. It is heavily overgrown and its exact position is uncertain. There are the remains of possible clearance cairns in the vicinity.

cNH 623 625 Possible hut circle, heavily disturbed.

NH 6273 6253 In January 1993 an area of charcoal-blackened stones was found 2ft below the ground surface during the laying of a waterpipe. These were removed by the farmer, Mr Fraser, to reveal a stone cut basin 50in by 37in and 1.5ft deep and filled with an apparently featureless deposit of yellow sand. One sherd of pottery was found beneath the stones.

NH 6233 6217 In January 1993 ploughing the headland beside the road disturbed a group of stones and examination by Mr Fraser produced a sherd of pottery identified as early Neolithic by T Cowie, NMS. Limited excavation in September 1995 suggested this may have been a post socket and it is hoped to obtain a C14 date from carbonised hazelnut shells found within this feature.

Fieldwalking has produced a number of flint flakes from this farm including a leaf-shaped arrowhead. All finds have been deposited with Inverness Museum & Art Gallery.

Muir of Ord, Tarradale Schoolhouse (Urray parish)

Well J Wordsworth, K Howie

NH 5290 5007 A well was discovered in the garden of the former schoolhouse at Tarradale composed of dressed blocks of old red

sandstone. It was sealed by two slabs with leaded iron settings suggesting a pump had stood here. It is not recorded on the OS 1st and 2nd edition maps.

SKYE & LOCHALSH DISTRICT

Quoad Sacra Church, Barrisdale, Loch Hourm R C Callander (Glenelg parish)

Former church building

NG 873 059 On the E shore of Barrisdale Bay, Loch Hourm is the roofless shell of a building, whose side walls and gables still stand to their original height. Named *Quoad Sacra* church according to the First edition OS Map where it was shown as roofed, it measures 13.0m N-S by 3.8m transversely within mortared walls of semi-dressed stone, plastered on the inner face, 0.7m thick, sidewalls 2.5m and gables about 4m high.

Lying on the ground in the interior are the cast-iron side frames of combined seat and desk units, possibly indicating that the structure may have been used as a school at some time.

Full report with NMRS.

Camas Ban, Loch Hourm (Glenelg parish)

Deserted township

NG 916 067 On the S shore of Loch Hourm to the E of Creag Raonabhal are the remains of at least three buildings. Internally one measures 6m by 2m and the other two about 9m by 4m. At the time of the survey for the First Edition OS map only one of the latter was roofed. Full report with NMRS.

Skiary, Loch Hourm (Glenelg parish)

Deserted township

NG 929 071 On the S shore of Loch Hourm on either side of Allt Coire Mhicrail are the ruins of some 15 buildings both gabled and hip roofed, most of which stand to wall-head height. At the time of the survey for the First Edition OS map most were shown as roofed. Currently only one building is occupied. Full report with NMRS.

Oskaig and Holoman Isle of Raasay (Portree parish)

Settlement survey J Macdonald, J S Wood

NG 547 383 and NG 552 402 The survey of Oskaig and Holoman was carried out by ACFA in April 1995 as part of a continuing survey of the Island of Raasay. The survey team were: I Hughson, A Johnstone, A Macdonald, W Duggan, G Hearn, D McKay, J Waterton, J Macdonald and J S Wood.

Oskaig

- NG 5481 3827 Sub-rectangular structure 14m by 10m.
- NG 5482 3822 Sub-rectangular structure 15m by 8m.
- NG 5483 3818 Sub-rectangular structure 15m by 8m.
- NG 5482 3816 Field system.
- NG 5482 3816 Clearance cairns.
- NG 5482 3816 Small enclosures/structures.
- NG 5482 3816 Robbed out walling.
- NG 5482 3816 Possible well.
- NG 5475 3829 Area of broad rig/lazy beds.
- NG 5478 3825 to NG 5484 3862 Drystone dyke.
- NG 5462 3825 Sub-rectangular structure 9m by 5.5m.
- NG 5455 3821 Sub-rectangular structure 17m by 5m.
- NG 5453 3811 Rectangular stone structure 14m by 5.8m.
- NG 5453 3812 A quay and boat noosts.
- NG 5460 3831 Enclosure 7m by 3m close to the beach.
- NG 5462 3837 Oval structure 4m by 2.5m.
- NG 5471 3850 Sub-rectangular structure 5m by 2.5m.
- NG 5472 3850 Oval scoop 2.5m by 1.5m.
- NG 5476 3852 Terrace of six houses called Manitoba.
- NG 5473 3851 Grassy mound 8m in diameter and 1.7m high.

HIGHLAND

- NG 5475 3853 Parallel stony rickles 20m in length.
 NG 5476 3852 Sub-rectangular structure 9m by 4.5m.
 NG 5478 3852 Sub-circular structure 4m by 3.5m.
 NG 5478 3852 Grassy mounds the largest measures 9m diameter.
 NG 5478 3862 Sub-circular structure 5m by 4m.
 NG 5476 3846 Possible cist.
 NG 5475 3842 Possible well edged on three sides with stones.
 NG 5473 3846 D-shaped enclosure 5m long.
 NG 5482 3835 to NG 5467 3842 and NG 5463 3827 Stone dyke.
 NG 5479 3844 Old track from the main road to Manitoba.
 NG 5482 3846 Area of rig.
 NG 5492 3871 Small enclosure 4m by 1.5m.
 NG 5515 3925 Oval-shaped structure 4m by 2.5m.
 NG 5515 3930 Possible robbed out cairn 10m in diameter.
 NG 5487 3843 Sub-rectangular structure 5m by 3m.
 NG 5487 3845 Sub-rectangular enclosure 8m by 4m.
 NG 5487 3846 Semi-circular enclosure 7m by 4m.
 NG 5487 3846 Sub-circular enclosure 5.5m by 5m.
 NG 5523 3788 Two parallel lines of stones.
 NG 5520 3794 Field bank constructed of stone and turf.
 NG 5523 3800 Shieling 3m by 2m.
 NG 5525 3801 Sub-rectangular shaped raised area 3.5m by 2m.
 NG 5540 3910 Stone wall.
 NG 5501 3829 Rectangular stone structure 5m by 3m.

East Holoman

- NG 5547 3990 Sub-rectangular structure 10m by 5.5m.
 NG 5548 3990 Sub-rectangular structure 7m by 4m.
 NG 5548 3990 Sub-rectangular structure 8m by 4.5m.
 NG 5548 3990 Sub-rectangular structure 7m by 5m.
 NG 5547 3990 Field bank 20m long.
 NG 5547 3991 Area of rig 10m by 10m.
 NG 5550 3995 Area of rig, extensive.
 NG 5555 3967 Sub-rectangular structure 8m by 4m.
 NG 5555 3967 Small find. Part of an iron pot 0.3m by 0.23m.
 NG 5555 3967 Grassy mound, possible midden.
 NG 5554 3966 Enclosure 8m by 4m.
 NG 5554 3968 Area of rig 100m by 25m.
 NG 5550 3971 Enclosure/structure 4m by 2m.
 NG 5550 3971 Sub-rectangular structure 2m by 1.5m.
 NG 5535 3978 Ruins of Holoman cottage. (see Fig 17)

Holoman

- NG 5523 3996 Sub-rectangular structure 10.2m by 4m.
 NG 5523 3996 Sub-rectangular structure 8m by 3.8m.
 NG 5528 4001 Stone field bank.
 NG 5518 4006 Field bank/turf structure 7m by 3m.
 NG 5520 4006 Sub-rectangular structure 11m by 6m.
 NG 5520 4005 Sub-rectangular structure 8.5m by 5m.
 NG 5517 4005 Stone wall.
 NG 5519 4006 Area of rig.
 NG 5518 4010 Centred on this grid reference are a complex of structures covering an area of 70m by 25m:
 (1) Sub-rectangular structure 6m by 3.8m.
 (2) Square structure 4m by 4m.
 (3) Sub-rectangular structure 10m by 3.8m.
 (4) Enclosure stone built 26m by 8m.
 (5) Sub-rectangular structure 7m by 3.8m.
 (6) Enclosure stone built 38m by 19m.
 (7) Enclosure 8m by 8m lying within (6) above.
 (8) Cairns lying within (6) used for net drying.

- NG 5514 4014 Rickles of stone 40m long.
 NG 5514 4014 Rickle of stone 25m long.
 NG 5514 4014 Area of rig between the rickles.
 NG 5512 4010 Turf/stone field bank 20m long.
 NG 5514 4020 Hut circle (possible) 10m internal diameter.
 NG 5515 4022 Field boundaries enclosing an area 10m by 10m.
 NG 5513 4028 Stone foundations for iron fence posts.

- NG 5514 4025 Area of rig 22m by 15m.
 NG 5519 4028 Sub-rectangular structure 12.5m by 6m.
 NG 5519 4028 Sub-rectangular structure 5m by 3m.
 NG 5519 4028 Field bank/remains of a structure.
 NG 5516 4031 Sub-rectangular structure, only half remains.
 NG 5517 4031 Sub-rectangular structure 3m by 2m.
 NG 5515 4031 Sub-rectangular structure 7.5m by 6m.
 NG 5523 4015 Stony banks.
 NG 5523 4015 Field clearance cairns.
 NG 5534 4052 Sub-rectangular structure 8.5m by 5.5m.

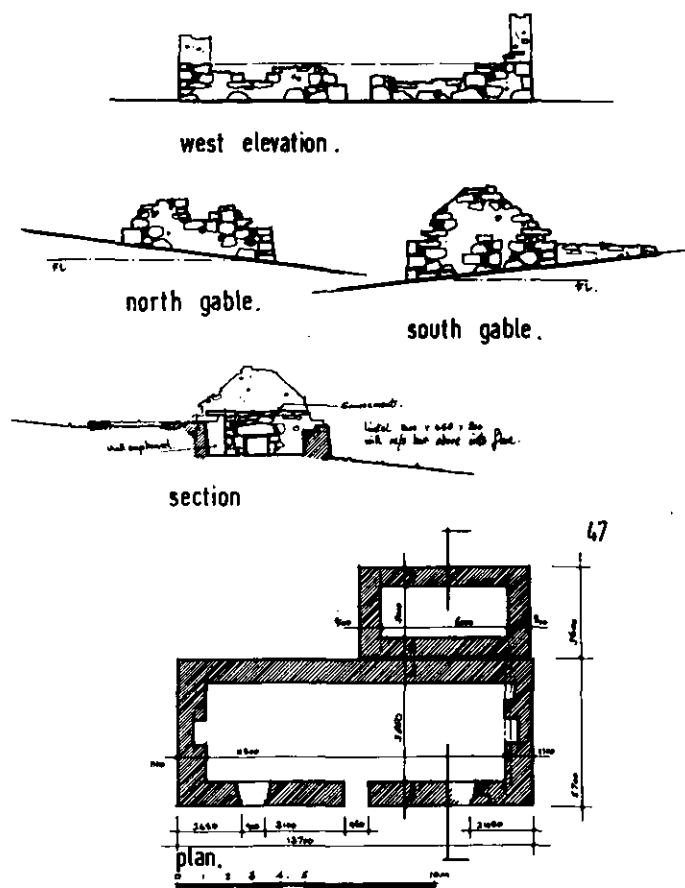


Fig 17. Holoman cottage.

Harrapool and Braigh Skulamus (Strath parish) L Masters Deserted settlements

NG 648 223 – NG 662 215 As a follow-up to the survey undertaken by ACFA in the Broadford to Ord area (DES 1993, 50–52), a detailed field survey was undertaken by students in the 2nd year of the *Glasgow University Certificate in Field Archaeology* course, in the hinterland to the S of Harrapool and SW of Skulamus. Over fifty rectangular to sub-rectangular buildings were recorded, varying in building material from turf to stone, together with associated small enclosures, field banks, rig cultivation and sheep-washes, indicative of pre- and post-clearance land use.

Sponsor: DACE, University of Glasgow.

SUTHERLAND DISTRICT

Ospisdale (Creich parish)

- Fieldwalking finds
 NH 7176 8964 Flint scraper and flint debitage.
 NH 716 893 Chert core.
 NH 7183 8958 Retouched blade and flint debitage.
 NH 718 899 Flint and quartz debitage.

TAG

Dalnamein (Dornoch parish)

- NH 7213 9854 Drystone dyke/land boundary. Over 150m.
- NH 7245 9850 Slag deposits in mole upcast.
- NH 7213 9859 Hut circle associated with.
- NH 7212 9857 Sub-rectangular enclosures.

Dalnamein (Dornoch parish)

M Macdonald

Multi-period

Iron slag was found in this area by A Jupp and P Webber, TAG. Further investigation revealed a large number of new features:

1. cNH 728 987 Three rectangular, turf-covered footings measuring 5m by 4m, 8m by 2.75m and 10m by 3m approximately.
2. cNH 725 987 Turf-covered footings of a two-compartment building c5m by 3m and 10.5m by 3m.
3. Innis Aonar. Footings of enclosures noted on the 6" OS map, and of a cruciform building and well-preserved corn-drying kiln were found (Fig 18).
- NH 725 992 The long axis of the cruciform building is c16.5m by 2m, with the extensions being 4m by 2m and 3m by 2m, and slightly offset.
- NH 725 991 Corn-drying kiln, with 1.5m bowl, flue opening to SE.
- NH 724 991 Oval outline of stones 4.6m by 2m.

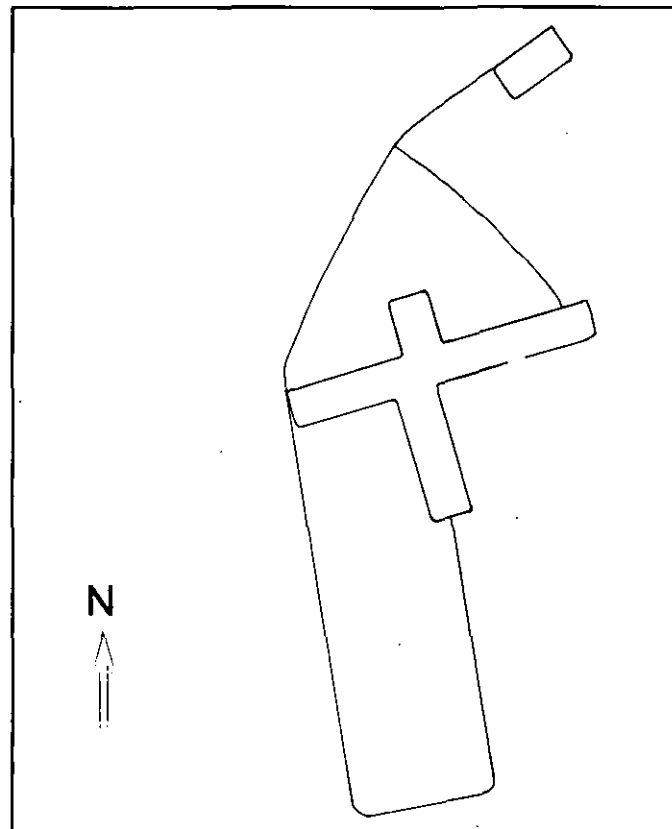


Fig 18. Dalnamein 3. Innis Aonar.

4. ce NH 723 988 Large area of rig cultivation.
5. NH 724 985 Footings of another cruciform house with the outline of three small buildings nearby. Downhill and a few yards to the W of this are four small circular depressions.
6. NH 722 985 Heather-covered corn-drying kiln, near E end of an enclosure. Bowl c1.5m.
7. NH 720 985 Well-preserved corn-drying kiln at NW corner of another enclosure, most of which was under bracken and not investigated.
8. NH 725 985 Faint outline of a three-compartment building, measuring 11.5m by 2m. This is between two large, turf-covered arcs of stones.

9. Below the modern house of Dalnamein is an area of cultivation rigs.

10. NH 727 986 Possible remains of corn-drying kiln.

11. NH 726 986 Turf-covered outline of rectangular enclosure, 16m by 10m.

12. A stretch of turf and stone dyke, terminating in a sunken, walled enclosure at the bottom of the slope (NH 726 987). 10m to the E of this enclosure is a small grave with headstone revealing letters BIDDY.

13. NH 727 985 Corn-drying kiln.

14. Turf-covered footings of a long building with three compartments, measuring 16.5m by 2-4m, being wider at the W end.

Sponsor: TAG.

Achinchanter (Dornoch parish)

R Hanley, M Gallon

Romano-British Trumpet brooch

NH 798 904 Trumpet brooch found with metal detector in ploughsoil. Length: 45mm. Characteristic Romano-British Trumpet brooch of earlier 2nd century date. This example is a small and cheaper cast piece with cast chain loop (missing) and hinged pin. The mid-bow moulding is of crude acanthus type, with moulding only on front face. The foot knob and base of catch plate are missing. Decorated with Celtic swirling blue enamelled mouldings.

Unprovenanced (Dornoch parish)

R Hanley

Chipped pebble tool

Axehead-shaped thin beach pebble retouched at both points. Stray find within sand dunes on Embo beach, found c1980.

Length: 152mm; 'Blade' width: 52mm.

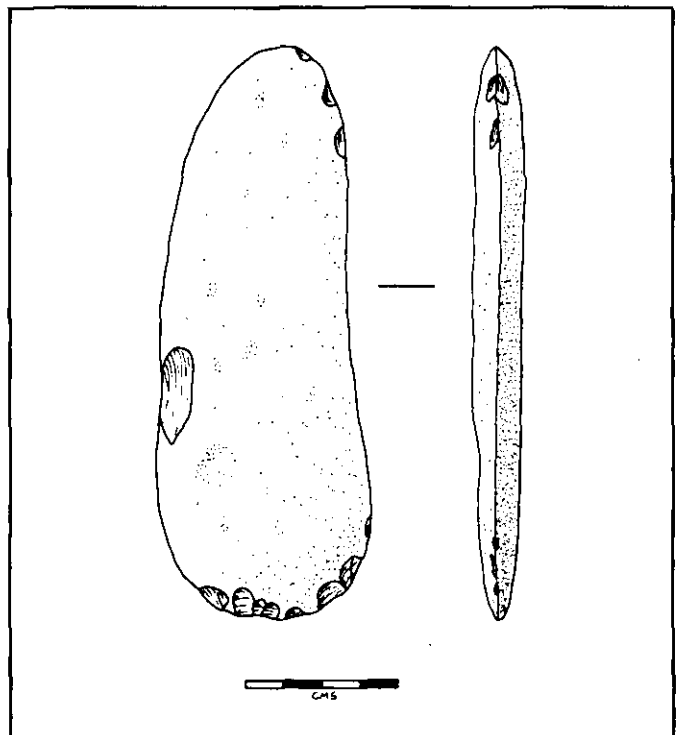


Fig 19. Chipped pebble tool.

Durness (Durness parish)

T Neighbour (CFA)

Pipeline survey

A survey was undertaken along a proposed water pipeline route close to Durness. The assessment was designed to identify and evaluate any archaeological monuments present in the areas, through the examination of documentary sources and fieldwalking.

The results of this work suggested that, although the locality is rich in archaeological remains, the pipeline successfully avoids all but

HIGHLAND/LOTHIAN

a few monuments of lesser worth. Only previously unrecorded monuments are presented in the following list:

- NC 3875 6607 (centre) Rig and furrow.
- NC 3876 6603 to NC 3881 6609 Turf bank.
- NC 3890 6604 to NC 3892 6608 Turf bank.
- NC 3894 6606 Penannular stone feature.
- NC 3923 6598 to NC 3926 6601 to NC 3930 6609 Fieldbank.
- NC 3936 6602 Small stone pile.
- NC 3953 6608 to NC 3949 6612 to NC 3946 6617 Trackway.
- NC 3914 6600 Sheepfold.
- NC 3921 6609 to NC 3926 6611 Turf dyke.
- NC 3923 6611 (centre) Rig and furrow.
- NC 3909 6600 to NC 3910 6609 to NC 3906 6637 Field bank.
- Gap between NC 3910 6605 and NC 3910 6606
- NC 3881 6616 (centre) Turf banked, *rectilinear enclosure*.

A report will be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Highland Regional Council.

Glassknapper's Cave, Antler Cave and Wet Weather Cave

(Durness parish)


T Pollard

Cave deposits

NC 418 671 (centred on Smoo Cave) (1) Glassknapper's Cave and Antler Cave: During the spring of 1995 GUARD were commissioned to carry out the rescue excavation of coastal midden deposits. The deposits were located in two small adjoining caves which were situated in the western wall of the narrow, canyon-like inlet through which the Alt Smoo flows. The much larger cavern known as Smoo Cave is situated some 80m to the S of these caves at the back of the inlet. It was during work carried out in the larger cave that archaeological deposits in the smaller caves were first identified (DES 1992, 48-49). The caves were named by the excavators as a means of preventing confusion with the larger cavern - Glassknapper's so-called because of finds of bottle glass which at first sight looked as though they had been knapped (they had not) and Antler Cave after unmodified red deer antler was found in the deposits.

Excavation carried out over four weeks revealed deposits of accumulated midden, which in places reached a depth of around 2m, containing concentrations of marine shells, including oysters and limpets, and animal bone, which included deer, cattle and sheep. Quantities of fish bone were also present, at least some of the larger pieces probably representing cod. Pottery sherds were found at various levels and suggest Late Norse and post-Norse activity in the upper levels and possible Iron Age activity in the lower levels. Of most interest were a number of organic artefacts, which included a peg carved from antler, a bone spatula and a broken bone needle, with a perforated round head. A number of square-headed rivets and iron slag strongly suggest that boats were hauled up onto the beach for repair. No sign of earlier prehistoric activity was identified, with the cave's location on the present shoreline strongly suggesting its total inundation for much of the Mesolithic. Analysis of faunal remains and artefacts is now under way.

(2) Wet Weather Cave: This site is situated on higher ground on the opposite side of the inlet, in close proximity to the eastern side of the mouth of Smoo Cave. For the most part this site is characterised by a shallow overhang at the foot of the cliff, although deeper recesses and chambers do exist toward the rear. Some assessment work was carried out on this site during the same programme of work described above, limited to periods when wet weather prohibited work in the other caves, hence the name Wet Weather Cave. This work resulted in the discovery of a small shell midden, from which butchered animal bone was recovered, and of a number of small pits cut into the floor of the cave. Several sherds of Impressed Ware indicate the use of the cave at least during the late Neolithic.

Sponsor: HS 

Lairg Scheduled Areas (Lairg parish)

A Duffy

Multi-phase cultivation monuments and cremation cemetery

NC 580 024 and NC 579 027 As part of the continuing programme of work in advance of the A836 road improvement scheme, archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Ltd within two scheduled areas to assess the nature and extent of monuments directly affected by road construction. Five trenches were opened within the two scheduled areas:

Lairg Scheduled Area 1: *Area 1.1* The area deturfed measured 10m by 37m and was centred on two large cairns identified in the 1988 Lairg Survey. At the upslope end, the trench contained traces of narrow-, or cord-rig with an average inter rig spacing of 1.2m. The two cairns were situated on the downslope edge of the rigged ground and marked the transition from freely draining land to an area of impeded drainage.

Area 1.2 was located between Sites 867 and 907 and examined the nature of an earthen bank (Site 866, 1988 survey) which forms the perimeter to a large enclosure. The bank consisted of peat built upon the local peaty topsoil. Documentary sources suggest a late AD 17th century date for its construction.

Lairg Scheduled Area 2: Three separate small trenches were opened. *Area 2.1* examined the intersection between the road-line and an area of broad rig identified from aerial photography and from 18th century map evidence.

Area 2.2 was a 1m wide trench located across a long rectangular structure (Site 966, 1988 survey).

Area 2.3 examined one cairn (Site 1002, 1988 survey) and its immediate environs at the northern end of the scheduled area.

Area 2.1 contained no archaeological entities except for very slight traces of broad rig.

Area 2.2 demonstrated that, contrary to the findings of excavation in 1991 of a similar structure, the turf walls had stood for some time after abandonment. Re-examination of the immediate vicinity identified an adjacent earlier house stance and a corn-drying kiln.

Area 2.3 the excavated cairn was shown to be the product of successive episodes of tillage. The earliest identified phase contained charcoal and minute sherds of coarse pottery. The latter has been recognised within previous excavations at Lairg to date from the 3rd millennium BC. At a relatively late phase a burial, consisting of cremated human bone, was inserted into the accumulated cairn.

Sponsors: HS , Highland Regional Council.

LOTHIAN REGION

EAST LOTHIAN DISTRICT

Kilspindie Castle, Aberlady (Aberlady parish) T Neighbour, Gradiometer survey W Shaw, E Cavanagh

NT 461 800 The remains of the 16th century castle lie in a field known as the Glebe or Butcher's Field N of Aberlady. A gradiometer survey was carried out to attempt to produce a context for finds recovered from the topsoil.

A number of features of archaeological interest were detected, including possible structures, enclosures, clusters of pits and isolated examples as well as two rows which seem to define an 'avenue', as well as anomalies of unknown function. Any suggestions as to dating of the features would be premature, although it is probable that at least two phases of activity are represented. Letters on the interpretative plot (Fig 20) refer to the more detailed description of the survey present in a report lodged with the NMRS.

It is hoped to carry out a resistivity survey on the area. This should produce a more definite picture of any buried structural remains that lie within the field.

Sponsor: HS

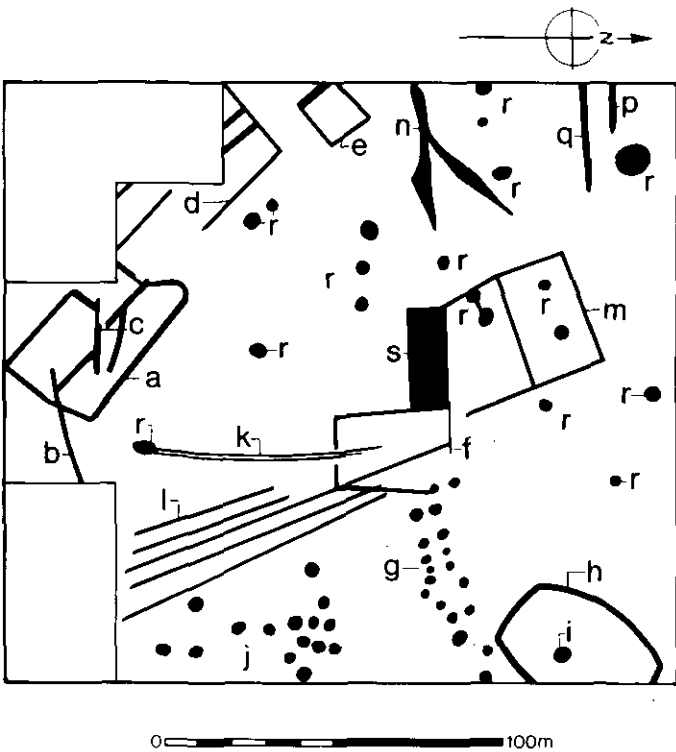


Fig20. Kilspindie Castle, interpretative plot.

Barney Hill Enclosure, Haddington (Haddington parish)
Archaeological assessment R Strachan (CFA)

NT 513 760 An archaeological assessment was undertaken in July 1995, on the later prehistoric enclosure at Barney Hill, East Lothian (NMRS no: NT 57 NW 91).

The site is known from oblique aerial photographs and has recently been Scheduled. Parts of the enclosure can be detected on the ground, most visibly on the northern and western sides, where an upstanding bank and probable segmented ditch can be traced in places, and possible structural elements have been noted in the interior.

The foundation trench for a proposed communications mast measured 7.5m by 7.5m and was linked to existing power lines by a cable trench c26m in length by 0.60m wide. No features of archaeological significance were located within the excavated trenches. This absence may be assumed to be the product of the erosion of a light, thin topsoil by ploughing.

Sponsor: Orange Personal Communications Services Ltd.

Ardmore, West Road, Haddington (Haddington parish)
Watching brief C Lowe, M Dalland

NT 501 737 A watching brief was undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Ltd during the construction of a bungalow at Ardmore on West Road. The site lies on the principal Haddington to Edinburgh road and opposite a leper hospital, recorded on early maps. No archaeological deposits or features were identified on site.

Sponsor: C Gaskin Architect.

Harperdean Farm (Haddington parish) S Bain

NT 505 750 A field at Harperdean Farm was walked and four trial trenches dug prior to soil stripping. No archaeological features were discovered and all artefacts recovered were modern.

Sponsor: Miller Civil Engineering Ltd.

Rosehall, Haddington (Haddington parish) N Bridgland
Supposed icehouse/coldstore

NT 5093 7373 During redevelopment of the site, workmen reported finding a circular stone-lined void. It was roughly 1.5m deep and 1m across. The sides were rubble built and tapered inwards as it got higher. The contractors were asked to cap the structure.

Park Lane Hospital, Musselburgh (Inveresk parish)
T Neighbour (CFA)

Ring-groove house and putative Roman civilian granary

NT 350 722 Excavation was carried out prior to the redevelopment of Park Lane Hospital, Musselburgh. Trial excavations had identified an area within the proposed development site as being of archaeological interest. The excavation uncovered the partial remains of a probable ring-groove house and a post-built structure, perhaps to be interpreted as a Roman civilian granary, attached to a curvilinear post-pit arrangement. Various ditches, the remains of a possible rampart and a number of features of unknown date and function were also recorded. The ground plan of the putative granary is a slightly splayed rectangle, measuring c8.5m by c7m, and is composed of deeply-set posts on a dense grid system. The density of posts indicates the presence of a raised floor designed to support a considerable weight.

The series of ditches and possible rampart may be part of a narrow enclosure around the granary and its associated curvilinear post-pit arrangement. They may however be of a completely different date.

A full report will be deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Teague Homes Scotland Ltd.

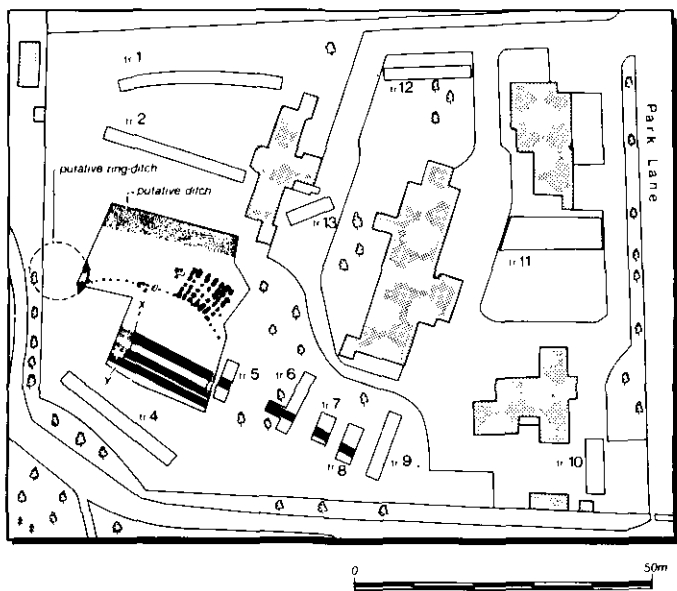


Fig21. Park Lane Hospital, trench locations and archaeological features.

Wedderburn House, Inveresk (Inveresk parish)
Ring-groove house (probable), ditches A J Dunwell (CFA)

NT 348 714 area An archaeological evaluation was carried out in March - April 1995 within the grounds of Wedderburn House (c2.4ha), in advance of the sale of the property by Lothian Regional Council and the anticipated redevelopment of the site. Although no archaeological features had previously been recorded, the property lies within the area of field systems and Roman temporary military works E of the Roman fort and civilian settlement at Inveresk.

Desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, trial trenching and soils analyses were employed in order to establish the archaeological potential of the gardens to the SW and NE of Wedderburn House, avoiding heavily landscaped areas and the positions of demolished

LOTHIAN

outbuildings. Excavation of features was kept to the minimum necessary to establish their depth and complexity, and the excavation of pits and intersection points between features was avoided. As the filling material of archaeological features was mostly an homogenised brown sandy material, the stratigraphic relationships between features could not be established for the most part.

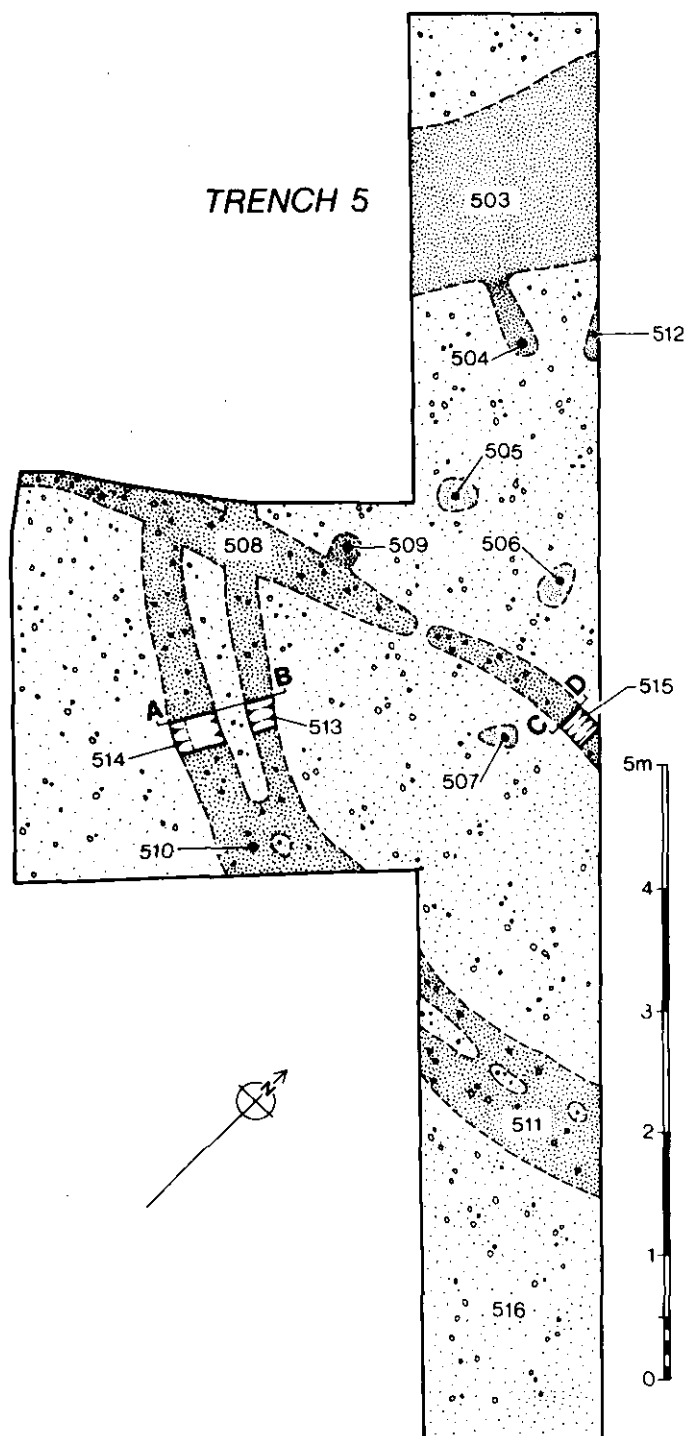


Fig 22. Wedderburn House, Inveresk. Plan of trench showing probable field boundary ditch and ring-groove house.

The evaluation methods have defined an archaeologically sensitive area to the NE of the house. Here, several lengths of ditch are visible on oblique aerial photographs (eg RCAHMS 1978 ML/3218); fieldwork located some of these, and exposed further ditches and pits. Test sections were excavated through two of the ditches, revealing them to be in the order of 2m wide and 0.8m deep

with steep-sided sandy fills. The ditches were sealed beneath a buried ploughsoil, which indicates that they are of pre-modern origin. An incomplete plan of the features was revealed, and it is not currently possible to determine whether the various ditches can be seen as representing either a single complex or a palimpsest.

The aerial photographic evidence indicated a curvilinear crop-mark springing from one of the ditches. A trial trench excavated at this point (Fig 22) partially exposed a probable ring-groove house, but not the intersection between this and the ditch (503). The structure comprised a squared slot c 0.45m across and c 0.40m deep (510/514), immediately within which ran a slot 0.20m wide and 0.10m deep (511/513): this double feature may represent evidence either of structural complexity or of rebuilding. Several pits or post holes lay within the curvature of the slots, which, assuming a regular circular form, would circumscribe a structure in the order of 10m across. A second slightly curving slot crossed the putative ring-groove obliquely (508/515), and appears to be unrelated to this structure.

Most of the features recorded elsewhere in the gardens were of demonstrably modern origin, and included utility service trenches, large pits filled with modern debris and garden paths.

A full report is with NMRS.
Sponsor: Lothian Regional Council.

East Field, Dalkeith (Inveresk parish)
Assessment

A N Smith

NT 34176 70160 and NT 34430 70010 An assessment, consisting of two trenches (see grid references above) was carried out in the vicinity of East Field, Dalkeith by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. No archaeological features were identified.
Sponsor: Morrison Quarries.

Quality Street/Melbourne Place, North Berwick
(North Berwick parish)
Urban site evaluation

J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

NT 5545 8536 A site evaluation was carried out in June 1995 in advance of a housing development on the site of the former Dalrymple Garage which stood next to the supposed location of a 16th century almshouse. Four trenches were machine excavated and hand cleaned. Unfortunately the area closest to the supposed site of the almshouse, and half of the available area of the Quality Street frontage, had been completely disturbed by the insertion of underground petrol tanks. Thin deposits of midden were found across the rear of the site. These were located between 5.1m OD at their lowest point and 6.2m at their highest. Seven sherds of White Gritty ware pottery, a small assemblage of butchered animal bone, and a large number of marine mollusc shell fragments were recovered.

A thin remnant of garden soil of possible medieval date was found close to the Melbourne Place frontage. This deposit was truncated from above by a modern cobbled surface.
Sponsor: Yearsweep Ltd.

7 Victoria Road, North Berwick (North Berwick parish)
Urban medieval

NT 5540 8546 In February 1995 monitoring of contractors' foundation trenches was carried out on a site located within the core of the medieval burgh. A trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.42m and three sandy deposits were observed. Roofing slate fragments and white china pottery were recovered from the lowest layer. Natural was not reached.
Sponsor: HS

North Berwick Priory (North Berwick parish)
Archaeological evaluation in Priory grounds

J O'Sullivan

NT 5459 8499 Archaeological evaluation at North Berwick Priory was commissioned by MacAlister & Gilmour Architects and

was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of a proposed building development.

North Berwick Priory was a foundation of Duncan, first Earl of Fife, cAD 1150, and was a house of Cistercian nuns. The ruined N range of the convent buildings still stands in the grounds of 'The Abbey', an old people's home. Previous excavation had revealed a 13th century tile kiln 30m N of the present Priory ruins. The present evaluation took the form of trial trench excavation at four locations SW, S and SE of these ruins.

Twenty-four graves (F4012) recorded in a trench E of the ruins appear to represent an organised cemetery, probably contemporary with the occupation of the site by the Cistercian Priory.

Two large, deep pits recorded in the same trench are interpreted as industrial features and appear to have been used to fire or roast limestone in the preparation of building mortar. One of the pits demonstrably pre-dates the cemetery as it is cut by several graves.

The present grounds are bordered on the S and E by a shallow, dry valley which falls towards NE, issuing seawards. A former stream channel within this valley is represented by water-sorted sediments occurring at depths of up to 2.8m from the present surface. The higher ground on the N side of this stream valley is demarcated, variously, by a stone-revetted terrace edge or by a stone kerb. Both the stream channel and the stone revetments were buried under a series of deep land-fill dumps – rich in medieval midden material – with which this low-lying area of the site had been levelled or reclaimed.

Sponsor: FASGA Ltd.

A1 Tranent to Haddington

J Terry

(Tranent: Gladsmuir; Haddington parish)

NT 374 715 – NT 521 747 Late in 1994 an archaeological assessment was carried out along the proposed line of the new A1 road between Tranent and Haddington by Scotia Archaeology Ltd. Nine areas identified as potentially archaeologically sensitive were investigated by a combination of excavation and geophysical survey. These revealed three areas of interest.

NT 375 713 The route crosses part of the old Cockenzie to Tranent industrial railway. Excavation revealed a series of wheel ruts

beneath the rail bed deposits, suggesting reuse of an earlier cart track.

NT 513 747 Excavation uncovered a group of late prehistoric settlement features 0.55m below present ground level. These included a curved wall slot with the impressions of posts in its base; four similar post holes, arranged in a 2.0m square; and two linear slots. A flint waste flake was recovered from the curved slot. Extending the trench confirmed that no further remains were contained within the road corridor, suggesting that most of the settlement lies further up the hill, to the N. This putative settlement is perhaps associated with a known cropmarked enclosure at NT 512 750 (NMRS no NT 57 NW 93), which is outwith the area of investigation.

The geophysical survey identified what appeared to be part of a rectangular structure near the village of Gladsmuir, reputedly the site of a medieval motte. Excavation was not possible at this site.

In 1995 topsoil stripping was monitored along the route of the new road between NT 452 734 and NT 476 738; little of archaeological interest was uncovered. The putative rectangular structure near Gladsmuir proved to comprise two adjacent rubble drains. The only features of note were two circular concrete chambers (each 1.45m diameter) at NT 4513 7346 which may have been associated with a nearby World War II airfield; and the remains of a small electricity pylon at NT 4678 7363.

Sponsor: SOInD (Roads Directorate).

Seton Mains (Tranent parish)

D Alexander (CFA)

Later prehistoric enclosure

NT 424 752 Two parallel trenches measuring 10m by 2m, orientated NE–SW and placed 3m apart, were excavated to assess the archaeological potential of an area proposed for house construction. The assessment area was outside the scheduled area but within the most likely inferred compass of the SE corner of the cropmark enclosure, although no cropmarks were visible at this point. A number of archaeological features cut into subsoil were recorded. A ditch, apparently unconnected to the cropmark features, 1.3–2.0m wide and 0.25–0.5m deep ran from E to W along the southern

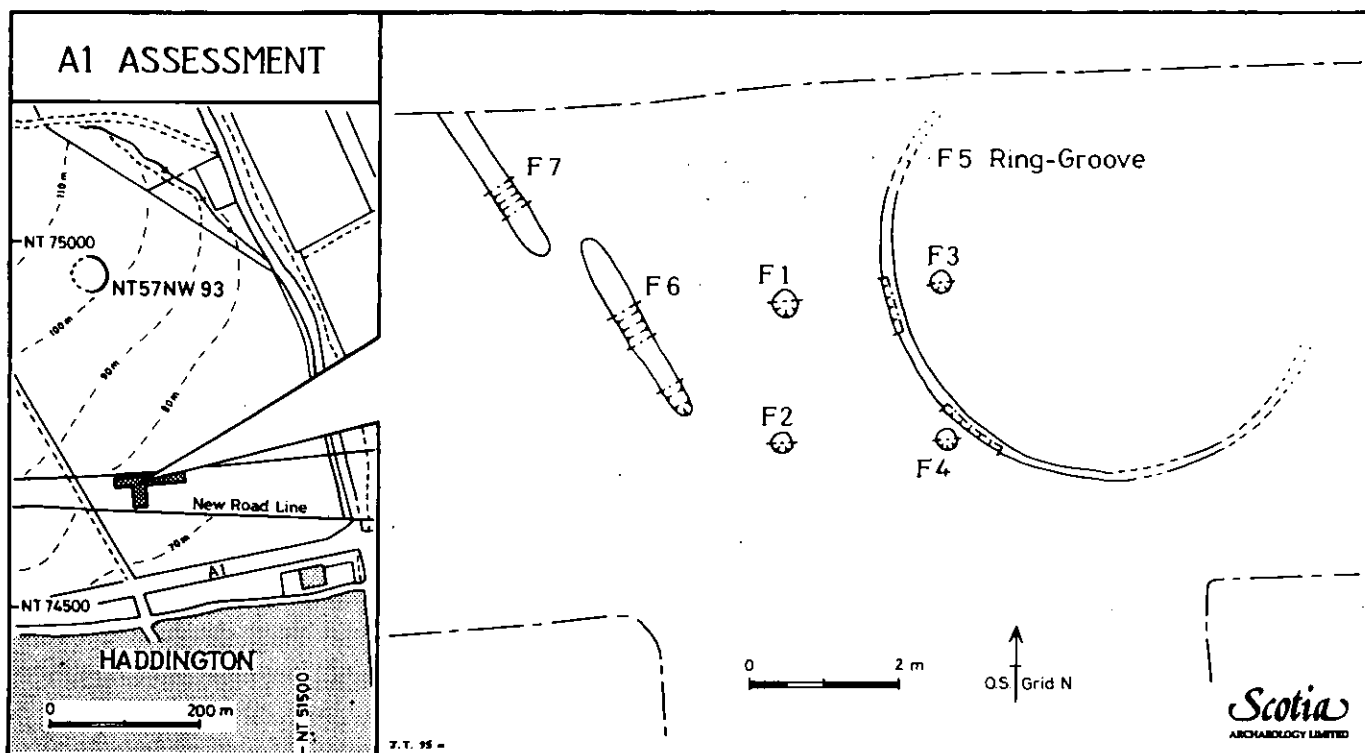



Fig23. A1 Tranent to Haddington. Archaeological assessment.

LOTHIAN

trench. In the northern trench there was a shallow linear slot and two ploughmarks. They may be related to activity associated with the prehistoric enclosure. The considerable truncation of the western end of the ditch in the southern trench suggests that the degree of preservation of other features within the assessment area may be reduced.

A watching brief was conducted when the majority of the assessment area was stripped of topsoil but no further archaeological features were recorded.

An assessment report will be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

Port Seton East, Fishers Road (Tranent parish) C C Haselgrove Ditched, curvilinear enclosure

NT 409 754 Excavation by the University of Durham in March – April 1995 of a cropmark site (NMRS no NT 47 NW 21) revealed a major defended enclosure complex measuring about 0.8ha in internal area, and probably dating to the Iron Age. Lack of evidence for multiple phases suggests a relatively limited period of occupation, but activity on the site was clearly intensive.

The site comprised a double ditched enclosure to the E, connected to a larger single ditched enclosure, the whole complex being essentially of single phase construction. The outer enclosure was itself subdivided by a substantial ditch in two unequal parts. Opposed terminals facing E from the double-ditched enclosure probably reflect the main entrance to the complex. Elaborate, apparently decorative stone revetments beside the entrance terminals suggest an impressive original appearance. The ditches were generally of substantial U-shaped form with more complex arrangements of double slots at several points. Rampart material had been levelled into the ditches and the majority of the site was truncated to the top of the subsoil horizon by medieval and later ploughing. The ditches yielded animal bone, carbonised grain, artefacts associated with weaving, and small fragments of pottery. Waterlogged deposits were not encountered despite the presence in the ditches of groundwater up to 1m deep.

Four foci of domestic and related occupation were examined. The

most substantial of these lay at the western side of the double-ditched enclosure. A circular stake-built house measuring close to 11m in diameter with part of an inner ring of post holes, an E-facing porch and a partial outer ring ditch, was fully excavated. One of the stake holes yielded the rim of a hand-made vessel, provisionally given a broad Iron Age date. Associated fence lines and post hole structures indicate a range of activities taking place close to the dwelling.

The much more ephemeral remains of a second house were located in the entrance between the two subdivisions of the outer enclosure. A shallow ring ditch 8.3m in diameter and a partial outer ring of post holes 13.5m in diameter were the only visible features. In the angle between the inner and outer enclosures a third house was represented by a ring ditch 9m in diameter with a NE-facing entrance. A number of both internal and external post holes may reflect weaving or other industrial activities. The fourth house lay in the centre of the western enclosure. It was formed by a ring ditch 13m in diameter with an ENE entrance. A ditch forming a parallel arc to the immediate SE probably represents a fence line. Internal post holes may reflect industrial activity. To the NE another fence line and a series of post holes suggest that the house may have been enclosed. A number of U-shaped gullies seem to be wind-breaks associated with industrial and other activities.

An irregular sunken structure, ovoid in shape and measuring 10m by 5m was located inside the E part of the circular enclosure, immediately W of the S inner ditch terminal. Its floor was composed of cobbles and had been penetrated by a large number of small stake holes. The SE side was formed by a square-sectioned slot packed with stone for timber uprights. Fills above the floor contained a large quantity of animal bone, including a substantial proportion of whale bone fragments. The structure has provisionally been interpreted as a facility for processing carcasses.

The character of the site and the few finds recovered appear to be broadly comparable to other nearby excavated sites of probable Iron Age date, notably the enclosure site at Port Seton West excavated in 1994 (*DES* 1994, 47) and St Germain's.

Sponsors: HS , Miller Homes.

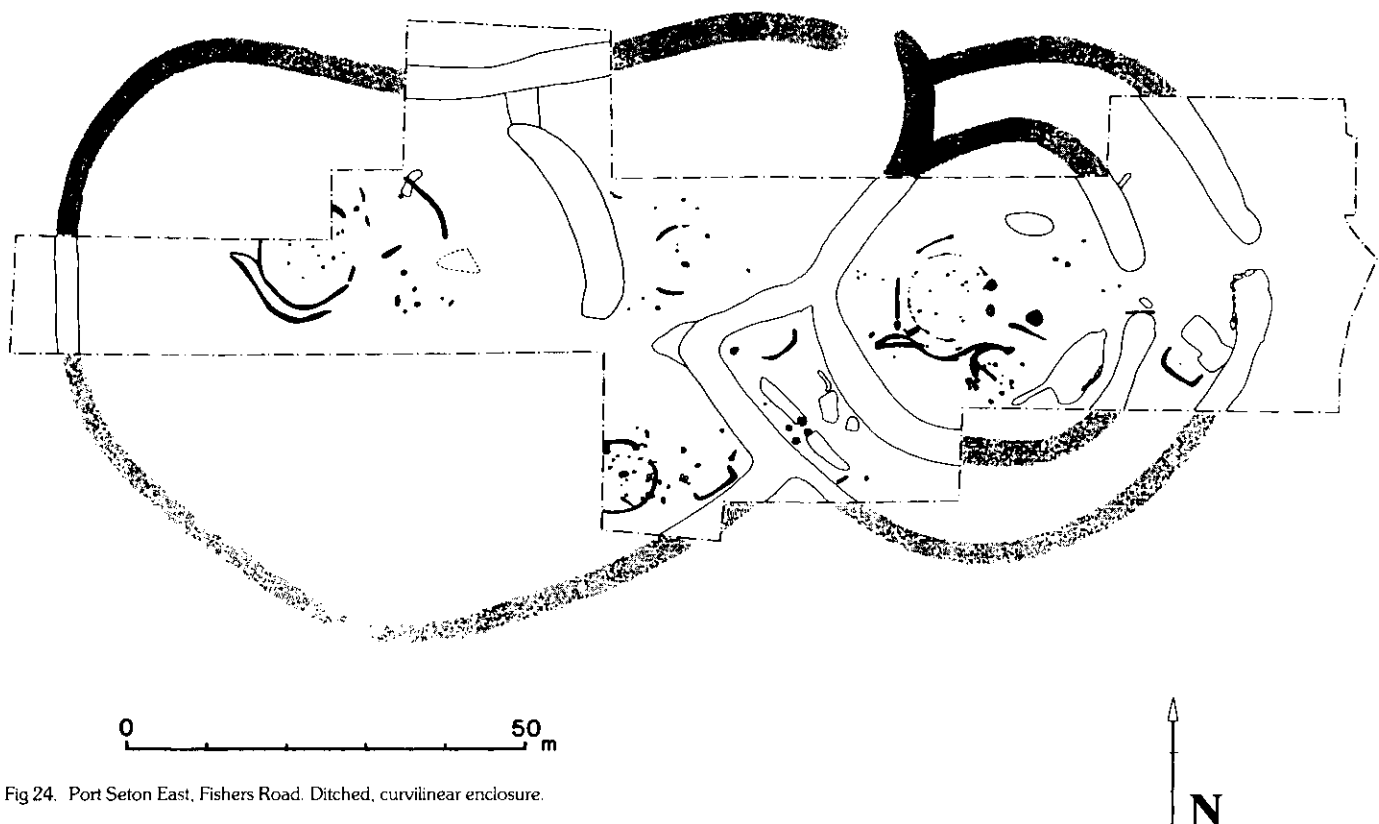


Fig 24. Port Seton East, Fishers Road. Ditched, curvilinear enclosure.

CITY OF EDINBURGH DISTRICT

Cramond Roman Fort (City parish of Edinburgh) D Reed
Mesolithic features, artefacts

NT 1899 7698 Deposits containing Mesolithic struck lithics, identified during excavations undertaken by the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society (DES 1993, 59), were further investigated. The trenches (D and E) were located close to the edge of the raised beach to the N of the Roman fort.

Trench D measured 4.50m by 2.00m. The removal of a 0.34m lithic-rich deposit revealed a large sub-circular pit (1.55m in diameter) and a sequence of smaller pits cutting into subsoil. The deposits within the pits contained concentrations of lithics and carbonised hazelnut shells. A spread of stake holes was also identified, all quite uniform in diameter and depth, but with no obvious patterning. A further cluster of stake holes formed an elongated oval group.

Trench E measured 4.50m by 2.00m. Although cut away by two post-medieval pits in the northern half and the SE corner of the trench a deposit up to 0.11m identical to that in trench D was excavated, again containing large quantities of struck lithic material. After its removal a small sub-circular pit and eight small stake holes were visible cut into subsoil. The limited number and distribution of the stake holes did not allow any interpretation.

More than 2500 struck lithics (flint, chert, quartz, agate) were recovered from the two trenches. A small stone bead was also found. Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council Archaeology Service.

Burgess Street/Water Street/Shore Place, Leith J A Lawson
(City parish of Edinburgh)

Watching brief: urban medieval/post-medieval deposits & structures
NT 2706 7639 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken during May 1995 to monitor the excavation of service and foundation trenches, for housing construction. Six areas were excavated (F–K) totalling c 3000sqm, revealing a complex series of deposits which complemented those previously revealed during the 1993 and 1994 seasons (see DES 1993, 58–9; 1994, 48).

More extensive evidence for the previously recorded early medieval cultivation, pre-dating the accumulation of midden deposits in the 12th/13th centuries, was revealed within areas G, J and K. With the exception of area I, all areas contained midden layers and associated pits, starting in the 12th/13th centuries and continuing into the post-medieval period. These midden deposits were found to extend beyond the limits of the site to the S and W (under Shore Place) and E (under Water Street). The maximum depth of deposit was reached to the S of Bowies Close (1.70m), with the average being between 0.50m and 1.0m.

The limited remains of medieval clay-bonded structures were also recovered. These structures respected the modern street frontages of both Shore Place and Bowies Close, and their alignment was maintained into the post-medieval period.

Sponsors: Port of Leith Housing Association (on behalf of Scottish Homes) and City of Edinburgh District Council.

23 Cramond Glebe Road (City parish of Edinburgh)
Roman road and ditches, prehistoric artefacts and ?features

NT 1894 7673 Excavation was carried out in October 1995 in advance of development within an area thought to contain both the outer Roman fort ditch and the road leading from the S gate. Two trenches and two test pits were excavated.

Trench A measured 10.8m by 1.4m, and confirmed the existence of the Roman road running southwards from the S fort gate. The road itself was in a poor state of preservation having suffered from robbing, with only a single layer of metalling surviving. The trench produced small quantities of Roman and Medieval pottery as well as several struck lithics, some certainly Mesolithic in character.

Trench B measured 9.5m by 1.5m. The W edge of a Roman ditch was excavated, running N–S along the length of the E baulk. An extension trench showed that the ditch was V-shaped in profile 2.0m wide by 0.95m deep with a central 'ankle-breaker', producing Roman Grey Ware from the main fill. This ditch is not on the same alignment as the known fort, and may be of an earlier fort, possibly Flavian. The expected outer ditch of the Antonine/Severn fort did not occur on its projected alignment, though the S edge of a ditch was located further N under the N baulk.

The main N–S Roman ditch cut through a linear feature, possibly prehistoric, 1.08m by 0.14m running NE–SW across the S end of the trench, which was associated with two small pits close by. This later ditch produced two struck lithics.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council Archaeology Service.

High Street/Lawnmarket/Hunter Square M A Collard,
(City parish of Edinburgh) D Reed

Watching brief: post-medieval building remains

NT 2557 7354 to NT 2613 7366 A watching brief during the relaying of the entire length of the main medieval street confirmed the observations made during test-pitting (DES 1993, 58) ie that the whole length of the High Street had been scalped of any accumulated deposits or structures, most likely during remodelling of road levels for the construction of North and South Bridges in the late 18th century.

Excavation close to John Knox House showed that the rebuilt forestair stood on its original foundations; the full extent of the foundations of the front of the Moray-Knox church were exposed in front of the Netherbow Centre.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council Archaeology Service.

'Marwood', 93 Whitehouse Road, Cramond M A Collard
(City parish of Edinburgh)

Short cist

NT 1859 7610 A short cist, uncovered during construction work, was observed by V E Dean of Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society. Excavated in advance of the building works, the empty cist was aligned due N–S and measured 0.50m by 0.90m internally. It was built of upright sandstone slabs with a single large slab as a lid. The side slabs were of irregular shape and gaps in the walls of the cist were filled with blocks of sandstone, while the N end of the lid was supported by three irregular slabs laid horizontally beneath it. The floor of the cist was formed of a sticky organic, alluvial clay, which had also been used as luting in the NE corner of the cist.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council Archaeology Service.

St John's Hill (City parish of Edinburgh) D Reed

Urban evaluation: medieval building, post-medieval garden, prehistoric flint flake

NT 2631 7347 An archaeological evaluation of a potential development site within the medieval suburb of the Pleasance was undertaken in February 1995. The site was approximately 10.3ha in extent, bounded to the N by Holyrood Road, the Pleasance to the W, Viewcraig Gardens to the E and the Pleasance annexe of the University of Edinburgh on the S.

A total of 21 trial trenches totalling 325sqm were excavated. In most areas modern building and terracing had destroyed any archaeological remains which may once have existed. Two limited areas of archaeological deposits/structures which pre-date the 19th century were identified, within Area A (Trench 1) and Area C (Trenches 2, 4 and 5). At the W end of Trench A1, fronting onto Holyrood Road, clay-bonded wall foundations probably represent the remains of a medieval structure. No deposits or finds were associated with the excavated building remains. An area of 47sqm of dark cultivation soil, located within Trenches C2, C4 and C5 contained 17th century finds. This represented the only remaining

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element of the garden areas to the rear of the premises fronting onto the Pleasance shown on Gordon of Rothiemay's bird's-eye view of Edinburgh of 1647. A 17th century pit within Trench C2 contained primary butchery waste (skulls, horn cores) from cattle and sheep. A single redeposited flint flake was recovered from the same pit. Sponsor: Morrison Developments Ltd.

Craigmillar Castle Park (City parish of Edinburgh) D Reed
Trial excavation: post-medieval estate wall

NT 2900 7073 As part of a programme of repair to the scheduled boundary walls around Craigmillar Country Park, two small trenches were excavated within a gap in the wall along Craigmillar Castle Road. These showed the existence of wall footings within the gap and the wall has subsequently been rebuilt, although not at the same alignment as the footings. Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council Archaeology Service.

Cramond Iron Mills (City parish of Edinburgh) V E Dean
Tramway

NT 1884 7677 Short length of iron rail, probably part of horse railway used for transport of iron products from Fair-a-Far and Cockle mills, visible alongside River Almond walkway. Line of tramway first shown on Carfrae's 1839 plan of the Lands of Fair-a-Far.


Corstorphine Hill (City parish of Edinburgh)
Roman pottery

NT 207 738 Sherd of Samian ware found on upper slope of S side of Corstorphine Hill. With finder.

Holyrood Palace (City parish of Edinburgh) S Bain
Medieval cemetery

NT 269 740 During the upgrading of the Victorian boilerhouse, human remains were uncovered. Excavation by GUARD revealed the remains of a minimum of 38 individuals from two main phases of burial which form part of the medieval and post-medieval cemetery at the Abbey church. The initial phase of burial was badly disturbed by a large pit. After this filled up, a layer of building rubble and debris covered the site; this included fragments of mortar, stained glass, lead came and architectural fragments. Through this a second phase of burials were dug.

Two coins from the reign of Edward I/II deposited c 1330 were recovered including one from a burial. A copper jetton or counter was also recovered; this was minted in France in the 14th–15th centuries.

Sponsor: HS 

Arthur's Seat (City parish of Edinburgh) D Alexander (CFA)
Fort rampart


NT 276 729 Excavation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a length of stone-pitched path on the eastern approaches to the summit of Arthur's Seat. This path is to run inside the area enclosed by two ramparts which have been previously suggested as being Early Historic in date by R B K Stevenson. The investigation comprised the excavation in January 1995 of seven closely-spaced trenches along the length of the proposed new path, the lower end of which ran along the inside of the inner rampart. An eighth trench was excavated through the rampart to examine its structure and provide a possible date for its construction.

In the trenches adjacent to the rampart, the rubble core was exposed. The trench through the rampart revealed that the rubble forming the rampart core was at least 1.2m high. A possible collapsed outer wall face was located, making the exposed section of rampart at least 5.4m wide. No archaeologically significant artefacts were recovered from the core of the rampart or below this, and the date of its construction remains unknown. A later dyke, c 0.65m wide and one course high, had been built on top of the rampart

rubble. This dyke appears to be part of a rectilinear enclosure, situated in the slight valley between the summits of Arthur's Seat and Crow Hill to the SW, which contains traces of cultivation.

Erosion was apparent along the entire length of the proposed path line. The upper, steeper section had eroded down to bedrock in many places. Downslope, however, buried turf lines indicated that this erosion was episodic and artefacts suggested that it had occurred in the last 200 years.

A full report will be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

Ashley, nr Ratho (Ratho parish) A Sheridan
Fragment of axe hammer

NT 151 715 Blade half of axe hammer (length 93mm), ironstone. Found 1994 in ploughsoil, by Mrs C Wicksted of Edinburgh, whilst metal detecting. Donated to City of Edinburgh Museum Service after clearance through Treasure Trove system (TT Not Claim 1994.4).

Sponsor: NMS.

MIDLOTHIAN DISTRICT

Aikendean, nr Carrington (Carrington parish) A Sheridan
Fragment of axe hammer

NT 321 616 Blade half of axe hammer (length 104mm), ironstone. Found 1994 in ploughsoil, by Mrs C Wicksted of Edinburgh, whilst metal detecting. Donated to City of Edinburgh Museum Service after clearance through Treasure Trove system (TT Not Claim 1994.5).

Sponsor: NMS.

Dalhousie Mains, Bonnyrigg (Cockpen parish) J O'Sullivan
Survey

NT 318 645 Excavation by AOC (Scotland) Ltd at Dalhousie Mains recorded a sub-rectangular or trapezoidal, ditched enclosure, previously identified from aerial photographic evidence as a crop-mark (NMRS no NT 36 SW 13). No significant features or artefacts were recorded in the interior, but a sunken house floor and associated hearth were excavated outwith the site in the SW. No entrance was identified within the excavated area: this is thought to underlie a farm track which traverses the site. Several trenches were cut across the ditch which was found to be a broad feature with a U-shaped base. The fills were predominantly stone-free clay-silts and, in one of the section trenches, were found to include small quantities of well-preserved organic materials. These were predominantly plant remains representing weeds of disturbed or cultivated ground.

Sponsor: Walker Group (Scotland) Ltd.

Fuffet, Cousland (Cranston parish) R J Strachan (CFA)
Engine House of Fuffet Coal Pit


NT 3693 6743 Three trenches opened as part of the archaeological evaluation phase in advance of the proposed construction of the A68 Dalkeith Northern Bypass (see below), located two lengths of wall at the site of the Engine House of Fuffet Coal Pit, Cousland (as shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map coverage). The structure was not visible on the ground surface, and appeared upon excavation to have been revetted into the hillside and subsequently overlain with dumped deposits of bing materials. Following the evaluation, further excavation was conducted during February and March 1995.

The engine house was found to be in fair condition. The structure was built with walls of mortared stone, upstanding to 1.2–1.5m, and defining three compartments, representing the boiler house, engine house and coal depository. Parts of the walls associated with the

boiler house and coal depository showed signs of having been subjected to heat.

The boiler house was orientated approximately N–S and contained internal brick supports and a bricked floor. The stoking entrance was located to the S, adjacent to the coal depository, which consisted of a bowl-shaped flagged floor enclosed by a revetting wall on its E and S.

The engine house was located E of the boiler house. This structure was orientated N–S, with a large opening in the eastern wall. The floor of the engine house was flagged with large blocks, apart from two channels running E–W in the northern and southern ends of the room. A metal peg was located within the northern channel, suggesting that these features were the remains of foundation beds, presumably for the steam engine. Iron pegs were also located *in situ* in three square unflagged areas of the floor within the eastern opening. These appear to represent the remains of supports, possibly for a fly wheel. Finds from the excavation were limited, comprising broken tiles, unmarked bricks, iron pegs and nails, part of the boiler house door, and modern glazed pottery. A large quantity of slag and cinder was present, presumably waste material from firing the boiler.

Sponsor: Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Industry Department, managed on its behalf by HS .


Pathhead (Crichton parish) NMS
Neolithic axehead

NT 390 634 Neolithic unperforated polished stone axehead found by Mr J Bee. Treasure Trove case (TT.20/95), allocated to NMS.

Smeaton, near Dalkeith (Dalkeith parish) M Cressey (CFA)
Brick and tile works

NT 348 690 The site of Smeaton brick and tile works was subject to a documentary study and limited excavations as part of the A68 Dalkeith Northern Bypass (see below). The works, known to have been in operation during the 19th century, are now only visible as cropmark traces on aerial photographic coverage.

Documentary study indicated the considerable scale of production achieved by the works in the mid-19th century. Trenching located a series of building foundations with two internal kilns. Kiln 1 was rectangular in shape and survived as a series of fireboxes with an internal loading chamber or gallery 4.80m wide (its length was not established), within a building measuring 16m by 12m. This building originally comprised a series of several courses of red brick and mortar above a substantial sandstone foundation c0.4m deep. Exterior floors of red brick were laid to form the stoking floors. Kiln 2, 5.80m wide, was enclosed within a rectangular building measuring 16.10m by 11.80m. The gallery of the kiln had an internal width of 3m with a mortared brick floor and fireboxes on the E and W walls. The stoking floor of this kiln was composed of sandstone flags. In addition, an ancillary coal store was identified; it appears to have been connected by a nearby tramway to the colliery at Smeaton Mains. Two large dumps of waste material were located and sampled to provide information on the range of products.

Sponsor: Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Industry Department, managed on its behalf by HS .

Elginhaugh (Dalkeith parish) S A McGregor
Pre-Roman native settlement

NT 321 673 It is suggested that the aerial photograph ref A 65774/C5 of 1984 of this site shows numerous hut foundations of post-hole construction and other circular features, possibly stock enclosures, containing paved areas and connected by paths. Also apparent lengths of fencing.

Transcript lodged with NMRS.

Meikle Law Field, Fala (Fala & Soutra parish) NMS
IA glass bead

NT 4565 6090 An opaque green glass bead of Iron Age date was found casually in Meikle Law Field, Fala, and donated to NMS. Registration number: FJ 162.


Smeaton, near Dalkeith A J Dunwell (CFA)
(Inveresk/Dalkeith parish)

Roman Temporary Camp and prehistoric features

NT 345 692 area An excavation was conducted between November 1994 and January 1995 across the Roman Temporary Camp (RTC) at Smeaton, within the proposed road corridor of the A68 Dalkeith Northern Bypass. Seven trenches totalling c 7500m² in area were excavated within the c 60m wide road corridor running for c 400m between the River Esk and Salters Road. Archaeological features of Roman, prehistoric, post-medieval and modern origin were recorded. Those demonstrated to be of pre-medieval date were entirely restricted to the areas of gravel subsoil adjacent to the river. To the E of this, where a heavy clay subsoil was present, only a dense spread of cultivation furrows and land drains was identified.

Only the western alignment of the RTC perimeter ditch was located in Trench 1. A continuous length of 57.5m of this feature was exposed, through which 13 sections were excavated. The ditch was most substantial at the northern end of the trench, where it was 3.5m wide and 1.7m deep, with a V-shaped profile and indications of a squared channel at its base. No evidence was identified for any structural complexity within the ditch. It had not been deliberately backfilled. No trace of an adjacent rampart survived. Finds from the ditch include a carved sandstone block, a fragment of stone armlet and a chip of flint, all from the uppermost ploughsoil fill. The absence of the opposite, eastern, ditch alignment of the RTC accords with the cropmark evidence – either this feature was never dug or it has not survived later cultivation.

Three linear features and a series of pits were identified in the vicinity of the western RTC ditch. Artefact recovery and stratigraphic relationships indicate that at least some of these features are of pre-Roman origin. The linear features, c 0.2m deep, were truncated by the RTC ditch: they may be some form of cultivation furrow (1018, 1113, 1125). Two large pits, 2.5m and 3.0m long and each c 1.5m wide by 0.3–0.5m deep, containing primary deposits of burnt cereal grain and charcoal, are provisionally identified as cooking pits or ovens (1076, 2027). Pending further analysis, these features can be interpreted as being of either Roman or native in origin. The remaining pits were generally sub-circular, measuring between 0.5m and 1.5m across and less than 0.5m deep. Few showed evidence of multiple fills and none had been recut. Several sherds of coarse, native pottery were recovered from pits 2016 and 2017.

Sponsor: Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Industry Department and managed on its behalf by HS .

Newton Old Church (Newton parish) T Rees
Church tower

NT 3342 6903 A series of limited excavations were carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd at Newton Old Church, NMRS site NT 36 NW 3. The work exposed two portions of the S wall of the church to act as foundations for repair works to the tower. The rubble filled interior of the tower was also reduced.

Sponsor: Midlothian District Council.

A68 Dalkeith Northern Bypass R J Strachan, A R Rees (CFA)
(Newton, Inveresk, Dalkeith, Cranston and Newbattle parishes)
Archaeological evaluation and excavations


NT 335 695 – NT 378 667 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken between September and November 1994 of the proposed route of the A68 Dalkeith Northern Bypass, from its

proposed junction with the Edinburgh City Bypass to its proposed junction with the existing A68 at Fordel Mains. The evaluation comprised a desk-based assessment, field inspection, selective fieldwalking, and trial trenching. A total area of 9872m², divided between 154 trenches in 23 land parcels, was sampled by trial trenching along the road corridor. Separate entries have been compiled for the excavations at Castle Steads pit alignment, Smeaton Temporary Camp and Smeaton Brick and Tile Works, which were previously known sites and thus not subject to preliminary evaluation.

Several known sites lay adjacent to the evaluation corridor; and neighbouring areas were thus examined. The desk-based assessment discounted the site of the Langside cropmark enclosure (NMRS NT 36 NE 67) being of archaeological significance; its location corresponds with the site of a disused gravel pit recorded on the OS first and second edition maps. The evaluation did not locate any archaeological evidence for a known pit alignment (NMRS NT 36 NW 52) where its extrapolated line intersected the road corridor immediately beside the Edinburgh City Bypass (NT 335 696). Excavation showed that the area had been severely affected during the construction of the Edinburgh City Bypass, and the pit alignment has most likely been destroyed here. The evaluation did not find any direct evidence of the cist cemetery (NMRS NT 36 NW 5) known to lie adjacent to a proposed slip road (NT 348 688). However, the sand extraction pit mentioned in the NMRS record, and in which the cists were located, was found, as was a pipe trench opened in the 1970s, in which two cists were also previously located. Trenches excavated adjacent to the site of Smeaton Brick and Tile Works in the same field (NT 349 689) revealed deposits of associated industrial waste material. An area of possible environmental interest was located around the Bellyford Burn, comprising a peat deposit containing pieces of 'bog oak' (NT 368 676 area).

In addition, the evaluation produced evidence of isolated features of lesser significance, such as areas of rig-and-furrow, small (modern) pits, field drains, a probable ploughed out field dyke and a length of ditch of unknown date.

A Data Structure Report has been produced, and will be deposited in the NMRS.


Sponsor: Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Industry Department, managed on its behalf by HS .

Castle Steads, near Dalkeith (Newton parish)

Pit alignment K J Cameron (CFA)

NT 337 695 An excavation was carried out in October and November 1994 where one of a series of pit alignments recorded around Castle Steads was intersected by the proposed route of the A68 Dalkeith Northern Bypass. One large trench measuring c50m by 30m was excavated over the pit alignment, and three 4m wide runner trenches with a combined length of c290m were opened to examine adjacent land where cropmark traces of former cultivation had previously been identified.

Nine pits were recorded in the main trench, arranged in a single line and orientated on a N-S axis. These varied in size from 3.5-5.5m long and 2.2-2.8m wide and were mostly c1m deep. They do not appear to have held posts, and it appears unlikely that they were deliberately infilled. Putatively medieval pottery was recovered from the upper layers of four pits, and a chert flake came from the primary fill of a fifth. No trace of an adjacent bank was identified. To the E of one of the pits a cluster of seven smaller pits and post holes was identified, three of which contained large fragments of later pre-historic pottery. The eroded remains of rig-and-furrow cultivation systems were identified, representing a different, later pattern of land-use.

Sponsor: Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Industry Department, managed on its behalf by HS .

Castle Steads, near Dalkeith


A Rees (CFA)

(Newton/Inveresk parish)

Stone paving and associated features

NT 3430 6910 An archaeological excavation of part of an area of stone paving and associated features was conducted in spring 1995 within the proposed road corridor of the A68 Dalkeith Northern Bypass. The site was initially discovered as a surface scatter of chipped stone artefacts. Several negative features were then identified by trial trenching. Subsequent test-pitting was undertaken to assess the artefact content of the topsoil, and an area of c600m² was excavated.

The principal feature excavated was the area of stone paving, with exposed dimensions of c14m by 11.5m, situated in a shallow scoop beneath a deposit of possibly windblown silty loam. Some of the stones appeared to have been laid in an orderly fashion. Adjoining, and probably truncating, this paved feature was what appeared to be a soakaway sink filled with loose stones and boulders. Several other minor negative features, comprising three pits, two post holes and a rickle of stones, were identified. They could not be related with confidence to the stone paved feature. Among the finds from the area of paving were a saddle quern and several flakes of flint and chert. Preliminary analysis suggested that the samples from the site are unsuitable for palynological analysis.

Sponsor: Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Industry Department, managed on its behalf by HS .

Castle Steads, near Dalkeith (Newton/Inveresk parish)


Ring-groove houses

NT 3397 6935 An archaeological excavation of two ring-groove houses and associated features was conducted between February and March 1995 within the proposed road corridor of the A68 Dalkeith Northern Bypass. The site was initially identified as a surface scatter of chipped stone artefacts. The presence of several negative features was then confirmed by trial trenching. Subsequent test-pitting was undertaken to assess the artefact content of the topsoil, and an area of c1000m² was excavated.

An almost complete ring-groove structure measuring c10m across was located, within which was a concentric ring of seven post holes. In its SW sector the ring-groove slot was heavily truncated and measured as little as 0.25m in width by 0.10m in depth. In some places the slot was entirely absent. In the remaining sections of the slot, there was less truncation and dimensions, typically from 0.40m to 0.50m wide by 0.25m to 0.35m deep were recorded. No post holes were located in the trench. The entrance, possibly showing evidence of two structural phases, was located on the SE side of the structure. Within the ring-groove fill a small number of quartz and chert flakes were found, along with a red chert scraper, charcoal, and a piece of material which appears to be coal.

To the NE were the heavily truncated remains of a second ring-groove, within which four post holes of an inner ring were preserved. The ring-groove comprised three separate excavated units. This structure was cut on its N side by a ditch, which appears to be an earlier version of the modern field boundary ditch which presently runs parallel to this, 4m due W.

To the SE of the ring-groove houses were three adjacent, elongated pits, of which the largest, central one had been re-cut. The function of these features remains unclear; although not fully exposed, they do not appear to have formed the termini of enclosing works around the ring-grooves structures. Within the fills of the central pit were found large numbers of flint and chert flakes, and a small quantity of chert scrapers and flint blades.

Sponsor: Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Industry Department, managed on its behalf by HS .

Uttershill Castle (Penicuik parish)

D Alexander (CFA)

Late Medieval Hall-house

NT 2385 5943 Excavation was carried out in September – October 1994 at Uttershill Castle, in advance of a proposed restoration programme. The interior of the castle was emptied of all deposits down to 300mm below the original floor level, and additional trenches were excavated immediately outside the S wall (Fig 25).

The excavations revealed a complex structural sequence, confirming information gathered from a documentary study by Mr N Q Bogdan. The castle appears initially to have been a two-storied bastle house c12m long by 7m wide externally, with a vaulted undercroft incorporating a central drain, built in the late 16th century. Its upper part was modified in the early 17th century before being extended to the E. This extension had a kitchen on the ground floor with a solar above, and made the castle c19.8m long externally. An integral part of this construction was a previously unknown structure, c4.1m long and at least 1.7m wide, built against the southern side of the extension. The remains of another structure, c2.7m wide and c2.9m long, were found abutted against the southern side of the western end of the castle and this structure may also have been constructed in the 17th century.

After the castle was abandoned, the roof, gables, and external structures collapsed and were probably robbed, leaving the box-like remains visible at present. These remains then appear to have been cleared of rubble, removing most *in situ* archaeological deposits, and the castle was used as a gunpowder store. In addition, the remains were allegedly subjected to an early 20th century excavation which was not published. The survival of archaeological deposits within the castle was consequently limited. However, trenches excavated outside the castle have provided more late medieval artefactual material suggesting that despite severe tree root disturbance further *in situ* deposits may survive here.

Sponsor: Mr J Grounell.

WEST LOTHIAN DISTRICT

Duntarvie Castle (Abercorn parish)

J O'Sullivan

Later medieval fortified house

NT 090 764 In the course of a programme of restoration works, AOC (Scotland) Ltd monitored the removal of modern rubble from within the W wing of the building (December 1994 to January 1995). All work was suspended in late January due to the unsafe condition of the building in high winds. Within a few days, part of the E tower collapsed and, at the time of writing, the programme of restoration works has not resumed on site.

Sponsor: Ed Kelly (architect), for Geoffery Nicholsby (owner).

Linlithgow Palace (Linlithgow parish)

G Ewart

NT 002 773 The excavation of four small pits for earthing lightning conductors was monitored. Trench 1 was dug at the external base of the E wall of the Palace, close to the SE corner. It contained a substantial deposit of smashed sandstone (builder's debris), up to 1m beneath turf and topsoil.

Trench 2 was dug at the base of the N wall of the Palace, close to the NE corner, and contained a deep deposit of midden material, including late and post-medieval pottery, overlying a clean subsoil at a depth of over 1m below present turf level.

Trenches 3 and 4 were cut against the base of the W wall of the Palace. Trench 3 was only dug to a depth of 0.5m, but revealed a rubble deposit over a dark, humic earth layer – possibly evidence of garden activity. Trench 4 was cut against a bank of redeposited loose rubble in a dark earth matrix, apparently dating to no later than the 19th century.

Sponsor: HS

Linlithgow Kirkgate (Linlithgow parish)

J O'Sullivan

Assessment of disturbed human skeletal remains

NT 002 772 Archaeological assessment by AOC (Scotland) Ltd of a site at the Kirkgate, Linlithgow was conducted when small

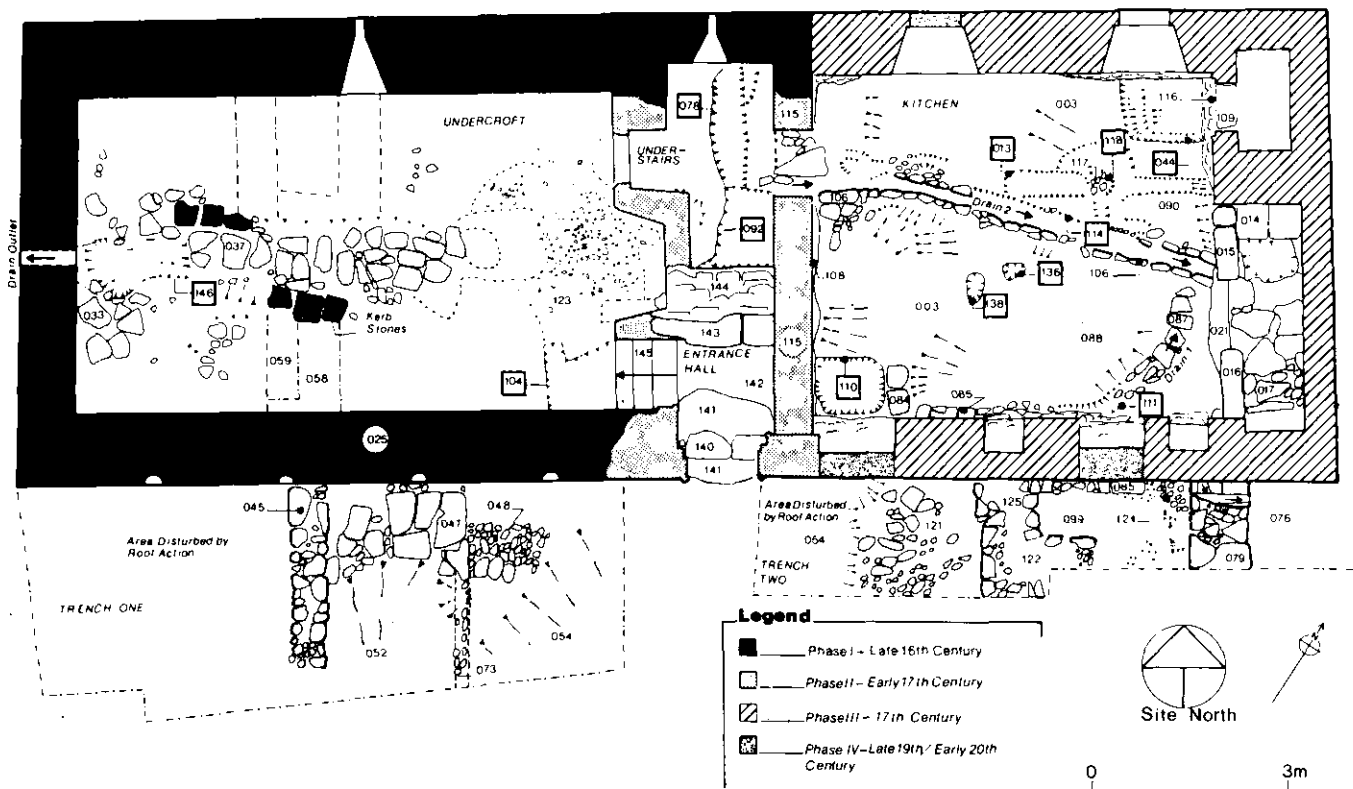


Fig 25. Uttershill Castle: plan of castle showing structural phases and principal archaeological features.

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quantities of human skeletal remains were exposed at two locations in the course of road resurfacing works. These proved to be disturbed, redeposited remains lying (a) within the foundation trench of the cemetery wall which borders the Kirkgate on the E side and (b) in redeposited soil layers, c.0.5m beneath the present road surface, near the doorway of a cottage at No 3, Kirkgate. No *in situ* burials were found and there is no evidence that the parish cemetery formerly extended beyond the present churchyard wall.

Elsewhere on the site, a group of assorted fills is tentatively interpreted as evidence for a back-filled enclosing ditch, outwith the late medieval gate-house to the Palace yard.

Sponsor: West Lothian District Council.

M6/M8 Fastlink: R J Strachan, A J Dunwell (CFA)
Hybrid Survey – Restricted Evaluation (Avoidance Phase)
 (Whitburn; Livingston; West Calder parish)

NS 97 66 – NS 95 57 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on 30 alternative route elements, with a combined length of c.87km, for a proposed road linking the M8 near Whitburn, Lothian Region with the M6/M74 near Douglas, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region. The evaluation comprised a desk-based assessment and field inspection of 500m wide corridors centred on each route element. NMRS records, a Desk Assessment produced by HS, Ordnance Survey and earlier map sources, vertical aerial photographs held by RCAHMS, bibliographic references and raw data from ongoing RCAHMS field survey, targeted principally at recording industrial landscapes in the grid square NS 95, were the principal desk-based sources examined. All land parcels within the survey corridors were visited apart from areas of dense conifer plantation, which are widespread between Breich, West Lothian District and Wilsontown, Clydesdale District. Listed and other occupied buildings, and designed landscapes, were not considered as part of the study.

This entry summarises the results of the Lothian Region section only; for sites in Clydesdale District see Strathclyde Region entry. The lists of sites are ordered from N to S, and include all previously known and most newly identified sites, the former prefixed by NMRS reference number and the latter by NGR. Sites recorded by RCAHMS in NS 95 are included where independent confirmation was obtained by the current survey. CFA are grateful to RCAHMS for the assistance provided during the evaluation.

In Lothian Region, only three sites were previously recorded, comprising two areas of rig-and-furrow cultivation and a poorly provenanced find-spot. The evaluation has identified over 60 new sites, nearly all of which can be related to post-medieval agricultural and industrial land-use, the former ubiquitous and the latter concentrated between Breich and the District boundary. The most common agricultural site types were rig-and-furrow cultivation marks and deserted farmsteads and cottages. Drove roads, field clearance and sheepfolds were also recorded. The range of industrial sites comprised principally 19th century stone quarries, collieries and other mineshafts concentrated on Rashiehill Muir.

Riddoch-hill

NS 975 663 Colliery.

Blackburn

NS 9795 6599 Building.

Swinabbey

NS 973 658 Rig-and-furrow cultivation, building.

Red Mill

NS 967 655 Mill lade.

Foulshiels

NS 967 643 (approx) Deserted settlement of Cockhill.

NS 969 642 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

NS 973 642 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

NS 966 640 Deserted settlement of Hensnest.

NS 968 640 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

Foulshiels (cont)

NS 964 637 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

NS 970 637 Curvilinear cropmark.

NS 9715 6368 Deserted railway station.

NS 967 636 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

Bents

NS 972 630 – NS 973 635 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

NS 966 627 – NS 970 634 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

Foulshiels

NS 964 633 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

South East Longridge

NS 960 630 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

Bents

NS 966 630 Cropmark enclosures.

NS 9676 6295 Deserted settlement of Mangrove.

NS 9684 6272 19th century water tank (possible).

South East Longridge

NS 960 627 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

Bents

NS 966 626 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

NS 964 623 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

NS 962 622 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

NS 961 620 Industrial building and spoil heap.

Holehouseburn

NS 96 SE 5 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

NS 9603 6162 Deserted settlement, 'old houses'.

NS 959 616 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

Rashiehill

NS 961 614 Track.

NS 962 613 Cropmark enclosure.

Glenhutch

NS 958 607 Rig-and-furrow cultivation (possible).

Rashiehill Muir

NS 96 SE 8 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

Breich

NS 960 605 Quarry.

Jeanfield Cottage

NS 957 604 19th century quarry.

NS 959 599 – NS 956 603 Drove road.

Breich Station

NS 956 603 19th century quarries.

Woodmuir Burn

NS 962 603 Deserted settlement of Backside.

Woodmuir Farm

NS 964 602 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

Breich Station

NS 955 601 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

Woodmuir Burn

NS 9612 6005 Deserted settlement of Backburn.

Rashiehill Muir

NS 9573 6003 Field clearance/shooting butts.

NS 954 599 Quarries.

NS 958 599 Walls (possible deserted settlement).

NS 953 598 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

NS 964 598 Enclosures, rig-and-furrow cultivation.

NS 963 597 Tramways.

NS 954 596 Quarries.

NS 953 595 Quarry.

NS 955 595 Quarry.

NS 962 590 – NS 962 595 Drove road/old fences.

NS 966 595 Woodmuir Colliery, coal pit.

NS 957 592 Quarry.

Breich Braes

NS 96 SE 2 Find-spot of flint arrowhead.

Linn Bridge

NS 9559 5895 19th century quarry.

Paddy's River

NS 964 578 – NS 961 588 Drove road.

Rashiehill Muir

NS 9562 5864 Quarry scoop.
 NS 9540 5851 Quarry.
 NS 9556 5844 Quarries and trackway.
 NS 9552 5834 19th century quarry.
 NS 9547 5832 19th century quarry.
 NS 9553 5827 19th century quarry.

Tormywheel

NS 9556 5820 19th century quarry.

Paddy's River

NS 961 582 Mine shafts.

Rashiehill Muir


NS 9528 5817 19th century quarry.

Tormywheel

NS 955 581 Deserted settlement of White House.
 NS 9556 5807 19th century quarry.
 NS 9538 5764 19th century quarry.

Bye Law Hill

NS 9519 5748 19th century quarry.
 NS 9504 5719 19th century stone quarry.

A detailed, illustrated report will be deposited with the NMRS.
 Sponsor: Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Industry Department, managed on their behalf by HS 

(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish)

Eas Achadh Airigh

NN 0023 2786, NN 0024 2780, NN 0018 2772, NN 0009 2764,
 NN 0001 2751, NN 0055 2722

Platforms (probable charcoal burning stances).

NM 9967 2774–NM 9962 2659 Head dyke.

NN 0026 2778 Field dyke.

NN 0023 2777, NN 0025 2774 Clearance cairns.

Barguillean Farm

NM 9805 2882 Grinding mortar built into barn wall.

Am Barr

NM 9771 2896, Platforms (probable charcoal burning stances).
 NM 9759 2867 (Information supplied to SMR by Mr S Macdonald)
 (Campbeltown parish)

Kilkeddian

NR 7385 2652 Carved rock.

Maol a' Chuir

NR 7443 2738 Crash site of Lancaster bomber (WWII).
 (Information from Forestry Authority)
 (Glenorchy & Inishail parish)

Lub-criche

NN 3202 4486 Deserted settlement.
 (Inverchaolain parish)

Tighnuilt

NS 0940 7479 Deserted settlement.
 (Kilchoman parish)

Buaille Corc

NR 2734 7327 Circular enclosure. (Information on the above site
 on Islay supplied by HS)
 (Kilchrenan & Dalavich parish)

Gleann na h'Airigh

NM 9730 1852 Shielings.
 (Kilfinan parish)

Dun Mor

NR 9822 7336 Standing stone (possibly natural).
 (Killean & Kilchenzie parish)

Westport

NR 6537 2575 Shipwreck. (Site first reported by Mr A Graham)
 (Kilmartin parish)

Creaganterve Mhor

NM 8443 0114 WWII observation post and gun emplacement.
 (Kilmichael Glassary parish)

Upper Braevallich

NM 9590 0693 Possible kerbed cairn.
 NM 9613 0662 Stony spread.
 (Kilmodan parish)

Clachan of Glendaruel

NR 9947 8418 Mound protruding from western boundary of Kil-
 modan graveyard.
 (Kilmore & Kilbride parish)

Barnabuck

NM 8018 2840 Ruins of a building, stack bases.

Barr-nam-boc Bay

NM 7985 2845 Quay.

Gleann Mor nan Usragan

NM 8074 2770 Shieling.

Gleann na Curra

NM 8100 2823 Shieling.

Am Maolan

NM 8070 2843 Enclosure.

Leac

NM 8100 2968 Buildings, rig.

Slatrach Bay

NM 8151 2954 Mill.

Rubha Seanach

NM 8036 2560 Deserted settlement and field system.

STRATHCLYDE REGION

ARGYLL & BUTE DISTRICT

Argyll & Bute District


SRC SMR

New sites added to the SMR, 1 November 1994 to 31 October 1995

Recent fieldwork by the staff of the Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service (funded by Strathclyde Regional Council and its constituent District Councils) has resulted in the discovery and recording of a number of new sites from the prehistoric period to the early modern era. Only a brief summary is provided here covering the period from 1 November 1994 to 31 October 1995. 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 SMR, 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 12 month period the Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service dealt with 213 Woodland Grant Scheme referrals from the Forestry Authority: identified 107 planning applications with potential archaeological implications; answered 325 enquiries on archaeological matters; and prepared 17 briefs for archaeological survey, evaluation, excavation, or watching briefs by archaeological contractors implementing conditions on planning consents on behalf of developers. Over the 12 month period the number of WGS referrals and prepared briefs has remained at a similar level to the preceding 12 month period. The number of identified planning applications however is much less, as a result of less monitoring by the Service whilst effort has been concentrated instead on SMR and GIS development, which in the long term should lead to much more effective monitoring of development for archaeological implications by local planning authorities. The number of enquiries has noticeably increased by about 50%, mainly pre-planning application enquiries by developers and their agents. This appears to be a result of the introduction of NPPG 5 and PAN 42 in January 1994.

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- Cnoc na Faire**
 NM 7912 2707 Burial enclosure.
 NM 7910 2754 Chapel and burial ground (possible).
 NM 7935 2735 Shieling.
- Eilean Orasaig**
 NM 794 266 Shieling-type structures, rig, dyke.
 (Information on the above sites on Kerrera supplied by HS)
 (Kilninian and Kilmore parish)
- Port na Ba**
 NM 3889 5479 Deserted settlement.
- Aird**
 NM 3915 5430 Deserted settlement.
- Dun Dubh**
 NM 4000 5318 Dun.
- Bail' a' Chlaidh**
 NM 3702 4036 Deserted cottages.
 NM 3690 4047 Graveyard, cross slab.
 NM 3711 4059 Deserted buildings.
 NM 3730 4064 Deserted buildings.
 NM 3720 4097 Deserted settlement.
- Acairseid Mhor**
 NM 3565 4180 Deserted buildings.
- Torr a' Mhullaich**
 NM 4083 5260 Deserted settlement.
- Loch a' Chumhainn**
 NM 4117 5298 Deserted settlement.
 NM 411 530 Rectangular structure.
- Druim nan Geoidh**
 NM 411 529 Rectangular structure.
 NM 410 528 Turf mound, some stone protruding.
 NM 410 526 Rectangular building.
 NM 410 526 Rectangular building.
 NM 411 528 Rectangular structure.
 NM 412 527 Deserted settlement.
 (Information on the above sites on Mull and Gometra supplied by HS)
 (Lismore & Appin parish)
- Kilcheran Loch**
 NM 8304 3974 Deserted croft.
 NM 8330 3978 Deserted croft.
- Achnachroish**
 NM 8505 4114 Corn kiln.
 NM 8498 4114 Buildings and a rectangular enclosure.
- Druim Buidhe**
 NM 8491 4119–NM 8475 4126 Old road.
- Balygrundle**
 NM 8385 4051 Deserted croft.
- Tigh na Starach**
 NM 8389 4054 Ruin of the House of the Ford.
- Dun Mor**
 NM 8363 4010 Single cell buildings, field bank.
- Baligrundle**
 NM 8355 3960 Deserted croft, kiln.
 (Information on above sites on Lismore supplied by HS)
 (Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish)
- Easan Dubh**
 NN 2368 0911 Shielings.
 (Reported by Forest Enterprise)
- Allt Beinn Ime**
 NN 2388 0926 Shielings.
- Beinn Luibhean**
 NN 2456 0890 Shielings.
- Croe Water 1**
 NN 2441 0619 Shielings.
- Croe Water 2**
 NN 2542 0683 Shielings.
- Croe Water 3**
 NN 2494 0666 Shielings.
- Corran 1**
 NS 2131 9394 Deserted (fishing?) village.
- Corran 2**
 NS 2163 9383 Possible platform and piles of stone.
- Guananbeg**
 NS 2411 9706 Probable shieling.
- The Saddle**
 NS 2296 9663 Shielings.
 (North Knapdale parish)
- Achanthcanbhaile**
 NR 8131 9129 Deserted farmstead.
 (Southend parish)
- St Ninian's Chapel**
 NR 7291 0466 Well.
- Brecanridge Port**
 NR 7249 0395 Corn-drying kiln.
 (Information on above sites on Sanda Island supplied by HS).
 (South Knapdale parish)
- Sron Doire**
 NR 8405 7856 Platform, cultivation remains, earth & stone banks.
- Muilichinn**
 NR 7423 6447 Deserted settlement.
- Buaile Innse**
 NR 7200 6315 Shieling.
- Cruach Airde**
 NR 7276 6330 Deserted settlement and shielings.
- Breac-larach Mor**
 NR 8433 7816 Enclosures and structures.
- Allt Mor**
 NR 8523 7878 Possible clearance dumps.
 (Torosay parish)
- Abhainn an't-Sidhean**
 NM 7012 3126 Deserted settlement.
- Garmonyreoch**
 NM 6750 2569 Deserted settlement.
- Gortendoil**
 NM 7115 2689 Deserted farmstead.
- Kenandroma**
 NM 7150 2700 Deserted settlement.
- Balgamrie and Barnashoag**
 NM 7160 2663 Deserted settlements.
- Arinasliseig**
 NM 6545 3168 Deserted farmstead.
- Cnoc na Croiche**
 NM 6253 2485 Donald Ban's house – roofless ruin.
 (Information on the above sites on Mull supplied by HS)
- Ardchattan Priory** (Ardchattan & Muchair parish) R Murdoch
 NM 971 349 Small-scale excavation was carried out by Scotia Archaeology Limited in advance of the construction of a stone shelter to house several late medieval grave slabs and an early Christian cross slab. There was no evidence of any priory buildings or burials of any age within the area investigated, only a series of paths running alongside a garden wall which probably dates to the 19th century.
 Sponsor: HS 
- Lochan na Beithe** (Ardchattan & Muckairn parish) J Hamilton
 Watching brief
 NM 915 349 A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of house foundations adjacent to the scheduled ancient

monument of Achnacree cairn (1) (NMRS NM 93 SW 15). The limited excavations revealed no evidence of any earlier activity within the environs of the proposed development.

Low Ugadale (Campbeltown parish) F Hood
Chambered cairn

NR 779 294 Mound with forecourt situated on a ridge S of a gully containing Allt na Beiste, between High and Low Ugadale. Mound measures 4.6m long and 1.7m at its widest point. The horns of the forecourt measure 10.0m at their ends. The site is oriented W–E, the forecourt facing E.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian and Natural History Society.

Surface finds from Duns (Coll parish) M W Holley
Dun-beic

NM 154 564 13 sherds pottery.

NM 1548 5642 23 sherds pottery.

Dun Morbhaidh

NM 234 633 1 sherd pottery.

Dun an Achaidh

NM 183 545 9 sherds pottery.

Sponsors: Univ of Edinburgh Dept of Archaeology, Holley & Assoc.

Crannog Survey (Coll parish)

Ballyhaugh

NM 1744 5845 Oval area with substantial causeway.

Breachacha

NM 1561 5303 Oval mound set in marshy area; post-1903 'howking'.

Dun Anlaimh

NM 1884 5684 Oval stone-covered mound with three buildings and substantial causeway.

Loch Anlaimh

NM 1885 5581 Circular mound with substantial causeway. Saddle quern.

Loch Cliad no 1

NM 2072 5878 Circular mound.

Loch Cliad no 2

NM 2074 5883 Oval mound with three buildings and causeway.

Loch Cliad no 3

NM 2085 5847 Circular turf-covered mound with slight causeway. Three buildings.

Loch an Duin

NM 2125 5781 Oval mound, two platforms and well-preserved perimeter walling. Causeway.

Loch Fada

NM 2558 6203 Circular mound with no causeway.

Loch na Cloiche

NM 2406 6106 Circular mound, no causeway.

Loch Urbhaig

NM 2310 5778 Natural base with platform.

Sponsors: Univ of Edinburgh Dept of Archaeology, Holley & Assoc.

Killunaig Cemetery, Isle of Coll (Coll parish)

Medieval chapel site R J Strachan (CFA)

NM 2214 6170 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed southward extension of the cemetery at Killunaig. Within the grounds of the existing cemetery are the remains of a building, tentatively identified as the site of the late medieval church of St Fynnoga or Findoca of Coll (NMRS no NM 26 SW 3). A number of features, including cists and ash spreads, as well as artefacts including pottery, flints, bronze objects and hammer stones have been reported previously from sand dunes to the W of the existing cemetery.

The proposed extension measured approximately 26m E–W by 13m N–S, and was located in an area of stabilised sand. Following

an unsuccessful augering survey, four trenches were opened by hand, uncovering an area of approximately 30m². Three trenches were excavated to a depth of 1.2m. Two of these trenches were then sondaged to 1.5m at which level the water table was reached. These trenches were then cored to a depth of 2m. No archaeologically significant horizons or finds were made.

A report has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Argyll and Bute District Council.

Machrins, Colonsay (Colonsay & Oronsay parish) NMS
Norse ringed pin

NR 361 936 Found by Mr James Hendry while metal detecting on the old 'Sports Field' at Machrins Farm, Colonsay. The pin is a fine example of the type classified by Fanning as plain-ringed, polyhedral-headed pins, probably dated to the mid-10th century. The head is decorated with a single dot on the lower angle of each main facet, and there appears to be further decoration on the faces (saltire motif?). There is also well-preserved decoration on the lower shank, including both stepped and running chevron motifs. On the top of the head there is a small patch of organic material, almost certainly the remains of textile. Dimensions: length 165mm; diameter of ring: 18mm.

The pin was claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to NMS (NMS IL 970).

Buchailean Hill (Dunoon & Kilmun parish) E B Rennie
Hill fort

NS 122 702 The summit of Achafour Hill known as Buchailean was noted as a 'fort' on all early maps and in the Argyll List of Ancient Monuments dated to 1916. Later lists and the OS maps published after 1976 have omitted the information. A survey made in January 1994 by E Rennie, F Newall, E & A Garner, has shown that the hilltop is fortified.

The summit is enclosed by a spread rampart – on the NE arc it is 4m broad and incorporates an internal ditch; around the rest of the perimeter the spread rampart is 2.8m broad. The area enclosed (SW–NE 70m; NW–SE 103m) being 7,210sqm, ie approximately 0.75ha. A few upstanding boulders and a change in the hillslope on the S shoulder may mark the remains of a lower rampart.

A sharply angled entrance 2.8m wide, leads up the N slope and through the rampart. The track can be followed southwards below the W shoulder of the hill.

Two hollows – one in the NE arc and one in the W – may mark the site of hut platforms.

The fort is at a height of 345m (1131 ft) and commands a wide view over the outer and inner Firth of Clyde. It is both the largest and the highest Hill fort in Cowal, Bute and north Ayrshire. The complete summit is now masked with thick heather growth.

Chapelhall, Toward (Dunoon & Kilmun parish)

Two stone heads

NS 139 689 Adjacent to the site construction plot at Chapelhall (reported in *DES* 1994, 52), two stone heads were found. They had always been known to the owner of the ground though a possible significance to the 'chapel' name was overlooked.

Head I is of limestone which is local to the area. It measures approximately 200mm by 180mm by 150mm thick. The facial characteristics resemble those of the Celtic 'Stone Heads'. Head II may be of Old Red Sandstone which also is local. It measures approximately 300mm by 200mm by 130mm thick. It has been affixed to a wall by mortar which is still present on the back of the stone.

Indications of more graves than those already reported suggest that the area of burial may extend to 100sqm. Remains of chapel were visible according to the Name Book of 1860. Place name evidence further suggests that an ecclesiastical site of some importance

STRATHCLYDE

has pre-dated both the early village of Innellan centred at the ferry at Sandy Beach, and Victorian Innellan centred on the pier.

Ardminish (Gigha & Cara parish) F Hood
Cup-marked stone

NR 648 484 Situated just inside gate and S of track leading to Brae House. Flat surfaced boulder measuring 1m by 0.06m with at least 15 shallow cups.

Ardminish Point (Gigha & Cara parish)
Jetties

NR 663 499 and NR 663 500 (1) Stone jetty, situated on W side of Ardminish Point, measuring 25m long by 3m wide. Made of natural boulders. 2m high.

(2) 65m S of first jetty, on W side of Ardminish Point, measuring 25m long by 3m wide. Made of natural boulders. 2m high.

Garbh Phort (Gigha & Cara parish)
Bait holes

NR 661 496 Situated on W side of Garbh Phort on level sheet of rock 6m above sea, two saucer-shaped depressions measuring approximately 30cm across and 15cm deep.

Achamhinish (Gigha & Cara parish)
Fish trap

NR 661 498 Stone-built wall 1m wide and 1m high. 55m long, it cuts off unnamed inlet at high tide.

Achamhinish (Gigha & Cara parish)
Kelp kiln

NR 657 493 Stone-lined pit, 3m long by 0.05m wide, situated in grassland above a sandy bay.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian and Natural History Society.

Ardtaraig Estate (Inverchaolin parish) T Neighbour (CFA)
Pre-afforestation survey

A survey was undertaken as part of the environmental assessment prior to proposed afforestation on Ardtaraig Estate. The assessment was designed to identify and evaluate any archaeological monuments present, through the examination of documentary sources and fieldwalking of the area. The results of this work suggest that the survey area has pockets with sites of archaeological importance, but is generally of marginal significance.

Initial identification of a site by the Strathclyde Joint Archaeological Service (SJAS) is credited below by the use of these initials. Four sites recorded in the NMRS lay within the survey area. Their details are not repeated below.

NS 0300 8310 to NS 0340 8305

to NS 0345 8285 to NS 0335 8250

to NS 0305 8235

Tamhnich settlement (SJAS).

NS 0310 8205 to NS 0395 8270

to both

NS 0420 8365 and NS 0465 8310 Drystone dykes.

NS 0340 8190 Shielings (SJAS).

NS 0560 8570 to NS 0560 8580 Turf-covered, curvilinear dykes.

NS 0575 8425 to NS 0575 8460 Drystone dyke.

to NS 0565 8470 to NS 0560 8505 Drystone dyke.

NS 0570 8465 to NS 0585 8515

to NS 0560 8550 to NS 0565 8600 Drystone dyke.

NS 0575 8435 to NS 0550 8430 Drystone dyke.

NS 0575 8450 to NS 0560 8440 Drystone dyke.

NS 0565 8470 to NS 0555 8465 Drystone dyke.

NS 056 836 Standing stone and cup marking (SJAS).

Full details of the survey are in a report lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Ardtaraig Estate via Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

Burg, Isle of Mull (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish) NMS
Neolithic axehead

NM 426 266 Neolithic unperforated polished stone axehead found by Mr J Ramsay and donated to the NMS.
Daybook no: DB 1995/34.

Dun Bhoraraic (Kilarrow & Kilmeny parish) E B Rennie
Stone setting

NR 415 658 On the NW slope of Dun Bhoraraic two settings of stones which together resembled some of the stone ship settings at Lindholm Høje in Denmark.

Stones forming a 'boat' shape are set into the ground at 160m OD, 600m NE of Lossit Farm and about 30m below Dun Bhoraraic. The setting is 11m long by 4m broad; it has slightly bowed sides. At least six stones form the WNW side and seven form the ESE side with a further two forming the 'prow'. The 'stem' appeared to be 'open ended'. The ground slopes slightly towards the 'prow' which points towards the smaller stone setting. It is 30m to the SW, it is round (2.5m in diameter) and composed of four or five large boulders and some smaller stones.

Gartnagrenach – Cruach nam Fiadh F Baker
(Kilcalmonell parish)

Survey (centred at NR 815 565)

NR 8018 5720 Standing stone. 0.80m high. schist.

NR 8067 5725 Cairn 10m by 4m, 1m high.

NR 8081 5630 Cairn. 2m diameter. 0.20m high.

NR 8086 5628 1970's rock sculpture.

NR 8126 5663 Three oval mounds c8.00m diameter, probably natural.

NR 8256 5590 Linear cairn utilising bedrock in its construction. 8.50m by 3.50m NW-SE, 0.40m high. Chamber/cist robbed in antiquity consists of drystone wall uprights and several capstones.

NR 8256 5589 Cairn. 6.00m diameter, incorporates bedrock into its construction, kerb up to 0.50m high on its SW side.

NR 8139 5619 Shieling settlement remains: (1) Rectangular turf and stone buildings on slope and recessed into hillside. 11.50m by 5.50m orientated E-W over walls 1.40m thick. Two rooms and two entrances on the S side. (2) Circular hut foundation, 4.00m diameter over walls 0.90m thick. (3) Sub-rectangular building, turf and stone. 6.70m by 4.30m over walls 1.40m thick. Opposed entrances 0.60m wide in long walls on a prominent built up knoll with two circular enclosures on the N side. Of more than one phase. ?Winnowing barn. (4) Possible hut platform to SE of above structures.

NR 8139 5620 Recessed platform 3.50m by 2.00m orientated E-W. Drystone walling on inner and outer edges. House site.

Sponsor: Atlantic Energy Ltd.

Cnoc Donn, near Clachan, Kintyre (Kilcalmonell parish) A J Dunwell (CFA)
Desk-based study and field inspection

The following new sites and monuments were recorded in a desk-based survey and field inspection conducted in October 1994 as part of an environmental assessment for a proposed windfarm site encompassing the summits of Craig Loisgte Talatoll and Cnoc Donn. The archaeological potential of the windfarm site appears low, although much of the inspected area is covered by peat, which may mask traces of further archaeological remains.

NR 756 542 Penannular soil-mark with a diameter of c10m, visible on vertical aerial photographs but not located on the ground.

NR 753 536 Area of poorly preserved rig-and-furrow cultivation marks identified by field inspection, covering an area 200m by c20-30m.

NR 749 534 A c100m length of drystone wall substantially buried beneath peat, exposed height of no more than 0.5m, with a maximum of four courses visible. This feature was not identified on any of the map coverage examined.

NR 742 535 Small quarry comprising principally several grass-covered depressions and exposed rock outcrops over an area c 40m in diameter. The largest of these was c 5m across and 2–2.5m deep, with an upcast mound flanking its W side.

NR 747 527 An area of at least 50m by 50m of poorly defined peat cuttings visible as several squared cuts measuring c 5–10m across and with vertical faces up to 0.3m deep.

NR 747 531 Earth-and-stone field bank running slightly sinuous for c 200m, terminating in an area of low boggy ground, and measuring c 2–2.5m wide by up to 0.8m high. It marks the NW continuation of a field boundary crossing Cnocan Tioram, which is indicated on current Ordnance Survey maps.

A report detailing the sources consulted, study methods and fuller results of the project will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: ScottishPower plc.

Corra Farm (Kilfinan parish)
Ancient road

F Newall, W Lonie

NR 9743 6589 Further inspection has established that, true to tradition, this road does 'run to the sea' (DES 1981, 34).

Just W of a primary field boundary which runs S from near Corra Farm to the edge of the raised beach scarp above Ardlamont Bay, the road is indicated by a firm slightly cambered track, which passes through marsh and continues as an animal track. Probing suggests that a ditch follows the W side. The line is crossed by the 17th century road to Ardlamont House. Here wash-out and cattle trampling have exposed metalling beyond the limits of the later road.

From here a hard track continues to pass under the stone wall, NR 9749 6550, into the field on the E where a firm raised track through marshy iris-grown ground develops as a broad rig which reaches to the raised beach scarp.

Melldalloch Island (Kilfinan parish)
Occupied island with causeway

E B Rennie

NR 936 745 Melldalloch Island within the loch of the same name is just over an acre in extent. The loch lies on the E side of the B8000 about 4 miles S of Kilfinan.

The island has recently been cleared of undergrowth and a light bridge built which joins the island to the mainland making access possible.

On the island are the foundations of two West Highland long-houses. They are both approximately 18m by 6m externally. The walls are completely tumbled and spread to 2m in breadth. Both structures are divided internally by cross walls.

The SW end of the island is partially enclosed by a bank rising 1m above the shore line and spread to about 1.5m. Enclosed by this bank is a second mounding which curves inwards around a flat area. One of the longhouses may overlie a continuation of this mounded curve. A gap in the outer bank about 3m wide may be the original access from the shore. The drought this summer revealed the end of a causeway 80m long leading from the S end of the island to the S shore of the loch. The causeway joins the island at a point adjacent to the gap in the outer bank.

The causeway is about 3m broad and in the drought conditions, was at no point more than 0.6m below the surface of the loch. In folk memory it is said that at one time it was possible to cross to the island dry shod. The causeway is composed for 25m from the island end, of flat slabs of rock. Within 30m of the mainland shore the track leads on to a small island of vegetation which is joined to the shore by a further stretch of laid stones. Between the firm mud and the small island there was a gap where the mud was soft and formed a treacherous hole. The water continued to be shallow on each side of the causeway for considerable distances but apart from the bottomed track, the loch floor was muddy and soft.

Badden, Lochgilphead (Kilmichael Glassary parish) SRC SMR
Watching brief

NR 8575 8895 The first phase of a housing development on the outskirts of Lochgilphead was to come within 90m of the find-spot of the Badden cist slab (Glasgow Museums A6045). Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service carried out a watching brief during earthmoving works in case other prehistoric remains were disturbed. Two series of field drains were identified, being roughly parallel ditches cut through the gravelly sands. The more recent series had ceramic drain-pipes, but the earlier series was stone filled. One ditch from the earlier drain series was roughly parallel to a line of double stake holes, but their stratigraphic relationship was not confirmed. A machine-excavated site inspection pit dug in the mid-1970s was uncovered. No prehistoric remains were identified.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service.

Achnabreck (Kilmichael Glassary parish)
Cup-and-ring marks

J O'Sullivan

NR 855 906 Excavation at the site of cup-and-ring marked rock outcrops in Achnabreck Wood was undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of the installation of new walkways, stiles, notice boards and a drain. In several small cuttings immediately adjacent to the carved rock exposures, the turf was stripped by hand and the topsoil layer was excavated to the subsoil surface. Though hitherto unexposed areas of bedrock were exposed, no new carvings were identified. Up to 10% of the topsoil was sieved in each area in an attempt to identify lithic debris associated with the carvings or their production, but no such material was identified. A group of linear features adjacent to the E or smaller carved outcrop is interpreted as ard or plough marks, but there is no evidence that these are associated with the carvings.

Sponsor: HS with Forestry Enterprise.

Ballymeanoch (Kilmichael Glassary parish)
Standing Stones and Henge

D Abernethy

NR 833 964, NR 833 962 During April 1995 landscape work was carried out at these sites in order to improve their appearance. This involved the removal of modern clearance stone and the addition of topsoil to cover plough damage on the ground immediately around the monuments. In addition a trench was excavated at the site in order to test the nature of some geophysical anomalies which had been detected in 1993.

Whilst removing the modern clearance stone from around the bases of stones A–D (RCAHMS 1988, 128 Figure A) nothing of additional archaeological interest was encountered. Amongst the clearance stone around the bases of Stones E and F (RCAHMS 1988, 128 Figure A) were two large flat stones; one measured 0.78m by 0.43m and in one of its corners are two possible eroded cup-marks. The other stone measured 0.66m by 0.32m and was thinner and squarer with a dressed appearance. Both stones were left *in situ*.

When clearance stones were removed from the ditch around the henge on its W side a large flat stone measuring 1.2m by 0.5m was found. It is suspected that this is the missing northern end slab from the central cist in the Henge. Another smaller, flatter, and much squarer stone was also found in this area of the ditch. It measures 0.5m by 0.3m and may have originally come from the satellite cist. Both stones were left *in situ*.

Geophysical prospecting in 1993 had detected a series of linear anomalies on the same alignment as Stones A–D (RCAHMS 1988, 128 Figure A) and running up to meet them at their SE end. A 50m by 1m trench was excavated across these anomalies as there is a good case to suggest that they represent the remains of a prehistoric earthwork avenue. There were no archaeological deposits encountered that might explain the cause of the linear anomalies

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but a ditch was encountered running N-S. It measured an average of 0.6m across and when sectioned proved to be only an average of 0.11m in depth. No finds were recovered but the W side of this feature contained more stone than the E possibly indicating the presence of packing material for a palisade trench.

Sponsor: Commissioned by HS and funded by Kilmartin Glen Project.

Dunamuck Cottage (Kilmichael Glassary parish)

Enclosure

NR 842 913 On the N side of a meandering dyke 120m N of Dunamuck Cottage is situated a circular enclosure. It consists of a band of turf-covered rubble, 3-5m thick and up to a metre high in places which forms a circle 19m in diameter with large earthfast rectangular stones delineating the NE edge. The SW side appears to abut the meandering dyke and there is a possible entrance way on the SE.

Monadh An Tairbh (Kilmichael Glassary parish)

Flint scatter

NR 830 964 A number of worked flints, including fragments of blade and debitage were recovered from molehills in the field occupying the low terrace between the B8025 and Monadh An Tairbh. The first flints were discovered by David Clough, Kilmartin House Trust.

Poltalloch (Kilmartin parish)

A M Kahane

Circular enclosure

NR 811 962 On an almost level E-facing grassy terrace c 200m N of the larger enclosure described in DES 1981, 30, an area of c 7m diameter surrounded by the tumbled remains of a wall originally c 1.5m wide. For a short stretch on the N side a bottom course of inner facing-stones appear to be in place.

Ormidale, Burial Ground (Kilmoden parish)

E B Rennie

Defended homestead

NR 9991 8218 The burial ground of the Campbells of Ormidale has recently been cleared of trees and undergrowth. This has revealed that the burial ground has been set within and on an earlier foundation.

Surrounding the later rectangular mausoleum is a 'D'-shaped bank and ditch. The feature stands on a flat river terrace with the straight side to the hill and to the W; the heavily curved side is towards the E and the river Ruel. The river terrace has been formed by the river which at present flows about 200m W of the feature. Further to the W the hill rises steeply to 250m OD. The flat land continues northwards and opens into Glendaruel.

The enclosure is deeply ditched on the curving N, E and W sides. To the W there is no evidence of ditch but here the bank falls directly into the surrounding fields. The bank stands about 1m high above the field and the same internally. Where the banks are enclosed by ditch they are nearly 2m high as the ditch is about 1m deep. The breadth of the bank at base and also of the ditch is about 3m.

A gully through the fields which could mark the position of an access track, meets the ditch. On the opposite side of the ditch at the same point, there is a berm on the external side of the bank and above the ditch. These collected features suggest that a previous crossing point over the ditch has been destroyed.

The internal flat area now utilised by the mausoleum, extends to about 18m by 15m. There is no evidence of an earlier foundation on the internal area except for a ramp and a 'pier' of drystone work which might or might not be associated with access to the later mausoleum.

Survey work was undertaken by F Newall, H Sinclair and E Rennie.

Burg (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

R Turner

Neolithic polished stone axe

NM 426 266 A complete Neolithic polished stone axe was found during drystone dyking work at Burg. The small axe measures 89mm by 54mm, and is 19mm thick. The finder, Mr Jim Ramsay, has given the find to the NMS.

Sponsor: NTS.

Am Bannas, Mull

M Douglass, R C Callander

(Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

Probable shielings

NM 359 191 Near the crest of the valley between Loch Mor Ardalanish and Loch an Sgalain above an extensive area of rig are the ruins of two adjoining structures. Probably shielings, each structure measures internally about 2.5m square.

Full report lodged with NMRS.

Beinn a' Bhearnais, Mull (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

Roomed kiln

NM 361 193 On hill slopes to the W of Loch Mor Ardalanish to the N of several shielings (NM 361 192) is a ruinous roomed kiln. Built astride a head dyke, it measures internally 4.5m NW/SE by 2.7m transversely with opposed entrances at the SE end which is gabled and has a small window. At the NW end where the floor level is higher there is the probable location of the kiln bowl but no clear evidence of this was found.

Full report lodged with NMRS.

Beinn a' Bhearnais, Mull (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

Shielings

NM 361 192 On hill slopes to the W of Loch Mor Ardalanish to the S of a ruinous roomed kiln (NM 361 193) is a line of three ruinous shielings on either side of a head dyke. All are two chambered, both sub-circular, one chamber about 2.5m in diameter, the other 1.5m in diameter.

Full report lodged with NMRS.

Cnoc an t-Sionnach, Ardalanish, Mull

NMS

(Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

Cloth fragment

NM 367 188 A fragment of woollen cloth was turned up by Mr A Mackay of Ardalanish while digging peat, at a depth of 'about 3'' (0.9m). It is woven in an open tabby weave with S-spun threads. There is no indication as to date.

Daybook no: DB 1995/5.

Iona Abbey; Iona Nunnery

J O'Sullivan

(Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

Geophysical survey

NM 286 245 (Abbey); NM 284 240 (Nunnery) Resistivity and geophysical surveys were undertaken at Iona Abbey and Nunnery by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford for AOC (Scotland) Ltd.

At the Nunnery, a broad, curvilinear magnetic anomaly appears to respect the NE corner of the convent buildings. While this may simply represent an igneous geological feature, it may, alternatively, represent buried road metalling in igneous materials. In the same part of the site, a rectilinear group of features offering high resistance may represent buried wall-butts. At the Abbey, several magnetic and high resistance anomalies correspond to known features (walls, paths or service structures). Other high resistance anomalies, S and E of the Abbey complex, form clear linear traces and may correspond to buried drains. A group of weakly-defined, linear, high resistance anomalies forms a rectilinear pattern within the NW angle of the present boundary wall. The appearance of these features is of buried walls, but they may simply be drains or garden features.

There is no obvious continuity between features identified in the environs of the Abbey by these surveys and features to the S of this area which were identified by an earlier resistivity survey conducted by the Royal Commission (RCAHMS 1981, *Argyll 4: Iona*, 32).
Sponsor: Iona Cathedral Trust Ltd.

Port Beul-mhoir Beach (West of Spouting Cave) G Szuca
(Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

Buried stone wall
?NM 258 225 In the centre of the highest part of the raised beach, is a cylindrical wall, 2ft deep, 6ft long, and 4ft wide. The highest point of the wall being level, with ground level, on the beach. The wall is well built.

Sean Bhaile, Mull R C Callander, M Douglass
(Argyll, Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

Stone walled building within enclosure (see Fig 26)
NM 360 176 In a valley to the S of the deserted township of Sean Bhaile is a stone walled enclosure 16m by 10–14m with an entrance, 0.75m wide, in the SE side. Within the enclosure is an oval building 5m NE–SW by 2.5m transversely within a tumbled dry-stone wall up to 1m thick and up to 0.8m high with an entrance 0.7m wide to the SSW.

Full report and plan lodged with NMRS.

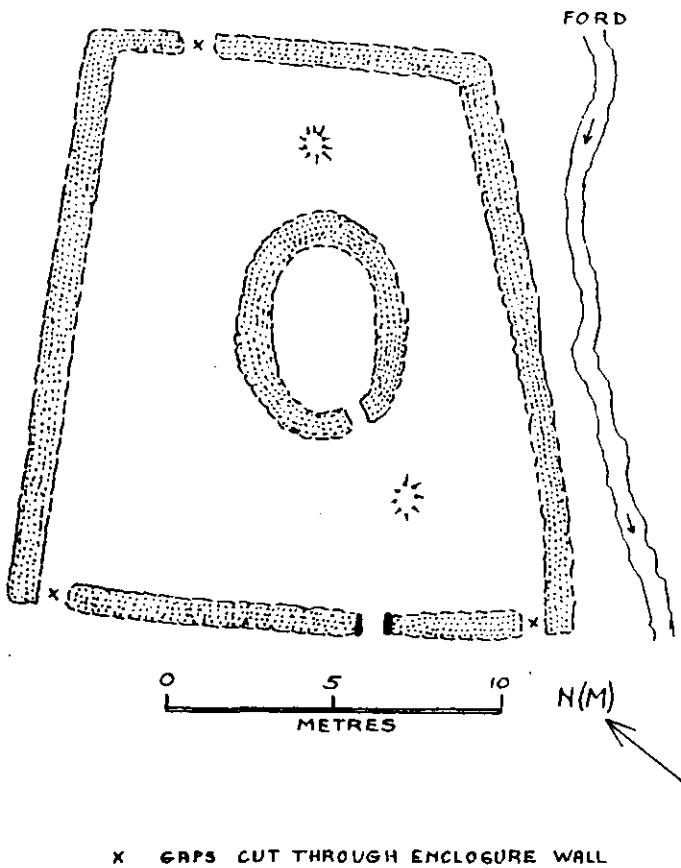


Fig26. Sean Bhaile, Mull (NM 360 176). Stone walled building within enclosure.

Sean Bhaile, Mull M Douglass, R C Callander
(Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

Deserted township
NM 361 178 (centre) At the head of a valley running inland from a wide sea inlet are the ruins of 11 buildings, most standing to original wall height. In the OS Name Book 'it is called Lower Ardalanish and described as deserted.

Full report lodged with NMRS.

Fineglen, Scammadale
(Kilninver & Kilmelford parish)
Bridge

S Fletcher

NM 926 183 On the E side of the Allt Dearg the revetment wall which held the bridge in place is still in position. It consists of neat courses of drystone masonry blocks and is some 4m high and 3m wide. On top of the wall are the rusted broken ends of iron girders which presumably spanned the bridge at one time. On the W side the revetment wall is in a tumbled state.
Sponsor: Lorn Archaeological and Historical Society.

Scammadale (Kilninver & Kilmelford parish)
Cairns, field dykes and lazy beds

NM 913 197 (1) On the W side of the Scammadale to Loch Avich trackway, known as 'The String of Lorne', a small cairn of stones, 2m diameter, with 1m of overspill. Some small revetment/kerb stones showing around the edge of the cairn.
(2) A further cairn, 1m diameter, 6m to the S and downslope of the first cairn.

(3) A man-made stone alignment consisting of three boulders, each 1m high and 0.5m wide, the central boulder of grey granite and the outer ones of pink andesite.

(4) Substantial turf and stone dykes running upslope NE of the track and, beyond the gate, downslope SW of the track and along the W edge of the track all the way to Fineglen. These are up to 1m high and 1m wide with large basal boulders in places.

(5) There are lazybeds clearly visible on the SW-facing hillslope running parallel to the track, showing evidence of past cultivation on land which is now used for hill sheep farming.
Sponsor: Lorn Archaeological and Historical Society.

Fineglen, Scammadale (Kilninver & Kilmelford parish)
Deserted sheep farm; ruins of an older dwelling

NM 931 186 A deserted 19th–20th century dwelling house with mortared walls, full roof and glass panes and with a byre adjoining, has beside it the remains of an older drystone house with one of its rounded end walls standing over 1m in height. The two buildings stand in a walled enclosure of approximately 1 acre of grassland with rig and furrow on sloping ground within it. The wall is approximately 1.5m high and 1m across and in a good state of repair. At the S end of the enclosure, integral with the wall, is a sheep fank. S of this are the foundations of two drystone buildings.
Sponsor: Lorn Archaeological and Historical Society.

Dunagoil, Isle of Bute D W Harding, I Ralston, C Burgess
(Kingarth parish)

Survey
NS 086 533 – NS 084 531 A second season of survey work was carried out on the site of the two forts at Dunagoil on the SW coast of the Isle of Bute. This season saw the completion of the detailed topographic survey of an area measuring c1000m by 500m, and allowed comprehensive three-dimensional models to be formed to aid in the understanding of the location and topography of the sites.

A further stage of field work will be required for verification of the features surveyed before publication.

St Blane's Chapel (Kingarth parish) G Ewart

NS 094 534 A shallow hole, caused by the collapse of a mature tree, was recorded prior to back-fill. An alignment of four large water-washed boulders was recorded, which probably reflect a structure built against the inside face of the outer precinct wall of the pre-12th century Monastic enclosure, located c12m W of the N entrance.
Sponsor: HS [redacted]

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Newfield, Lismore (Lismore & Appin parish)

NMS

Iron Age armlet (see Fig 27)

NM 848 406 Discovered casually in a pile of spoil from building an extension to Newfield farmhouse. It is a very unusual example of the 'oval' type of massive ring, comprising two strands rather than the usual three, and is markedly smaller than other known examples.

Investigation of the disturbed find-spot by a team from NMS revealed no trace of further artefacts. The find-spot lies on a slight terrace at the foot of a low rocky ridge, immediately S of the confluence of two burns. There are no known contemporary settlement sites in the immediate vicinity, although a shieling lies on the ridge behind the find-spot.

The find was declared Treasure Trove and allocated to NMS. Full publication is in preparation.
Daybook no: DB 1995/33.

Strone Estate

T Neighbour (CFA)

(Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish)

Pre-afforestation survey

A survey was undertaken as a part of the environmental assessment prior to proposed afforestation on the Strone Estate. The assessment was designed to identify and evaluate any archaeological monuments present, through the examination of documentary sources and fieldwalking of the area. The results of this work suggest that the survey area has restricted portions with sites of archaeological importance, but is generally of marginal significance.

Many of the sites in the locality were already recorded by the Strathclyde Joint Archaeological Service (SJAS). Their initial recording is credited below by the use of these initials.

NN 2555 1170 Abyssinia farmstead and associated features (SJAS).

NN 2555 1175 Bridge footings.

NN 2555 1180 Enclosures.

NN 2430 1040 Drystone enclosure and sheepfold.

NN 2365 0909 Low, rectangular drystone structure.

NN 2290 0965 Drystone enclosure.

NN 2025 0965 Sheepfold.

NN 1740 1045 to NN 1745 1050 to NN 1725 1030 to

NN 1740 1025 to NN 1760 1025 Old stone and turf field bank.

NN 1735 1045 Rig and furrow (SJAS).

NN 1740 1065 Rig and furrow (SJAS).

NN 1725 1080 to NN 1750 1060 to NN 1800 1130 to

NN 1775 1150 Drystone dyke.

NN 1765 1155 to NN 1770 1150 to NN 1845 1230 to

NN 1835 1235 Drystone dyke.

Full details of the survey are in a report lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Strone Estate via Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

Montague Street, Rothesay (Rothesay parish)

Watching brief


S Stronach (SUAT)

NS 088 646 Five trenches were monitored in Montague Street, an area considered likely to have been subject to early modern



Fig 27. Newfield, Lismore. Iron Age armlet.

levelling and reclamation. The evidence confirmed this with homogenous sand and gravel dumps containing Victorian finds lying beneath the modern roadway. In two places these were bottomed onto probable natural, the levels of which suggested that the area had consisted of undulating shoreline prior to reclamation. Two additional trenches in Dean Hood Place and Tower Street were also monitored. The latter exposed the roof of the town's lade culvert, the former contained homogenous dumps, but also a possible line of earlier frontage.

Sponsor: HS .

15–19 Montague Street, Rothesay (Rothesay parish)

Watching brief SRC SMR

NS 0886 6466 The Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service carried out a watching brief on behalf of Argyll & Bute District Council during the excavation of planting trenches in a gap-site on the southern side of Guildford Square (15–19 Montague Street). The site is of importance for the understanding of the development of the burgh. Two shallow trenches parallel to the street frontage, and a number of separate pits approximately 0.6m square were dug to a depth of approximately 0.4m. The sandstone rubble foundations of the last building on the site were partially uncovered, and a brick-built internal wall foundation at right angles to the street frontage was identified, along with the remains of a sub-floor surface. No cellarage was encountered. No artefactual remains earlier than the 19th century were found.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service.

Montague Street, Rothesay (Rothesay parish)

Watching brief

NS 0881 6468 The Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service carried out a watching brief during roadworks in Montague Street, Rothesay, in front of numbers 26–32. Streetscape improvements necessitated the removal of a reinforced concrete slab from directly under the road surface, and excavation of the underlying deposits to a depth of approximately 0.55m below present ground surface. Several modern service trenches were observed to cut through what appeared to be the upper surface of a naturally deposited sandy gravel which outcropped over a large area at a depth of between 0.45m and 0.5m. No pre-Victorian features were identified.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service.

Isle of Bute Deserted Settlement Survey

(North Bute: Kingarth parishes)

A C Hannah,
E V W Proudfoot

Work has continued throughout the year, and the following newly discovered sites have been noted. Most sites are named by the nearest farm or hill.

- NS 046 585 Clachan Ard North: wall footings.
- NS 111 602 Scoulag Old Ferry House: house.
- NS 061 604 Barmore Butt: farmstead.
- NS 043 609 Daisy Cottage South: wall footings.
- NS 075 618 Woodend Butt: farmstead.
- NS 055 622 Old Quogach: farmstead.
- NS 056 626 Stewarthall Cottage: house.
- NS 039 627 Nether Ardroscaidale North: structure.
- NS 049 650 North Largievrechan: farmstead.
- NS 038 665 Ettrick Smithy: platform.
- NS 040 666 Ettrick Inn: bridge and roadway.
- NS 053 674 Edinmore Cottage: cottar house.
- NS 016 675 Leightan South: hut circle.
- NS 052 681 Slate Quarry Upper: hut circle group.
- NS 037 682 Upper Ettrick Butt: cottar house.
- NS 015 681 Lenihall Upper: cottar house.
- NS 053 683 Edinbeg Hill West: hut circle group.
- NS 056 683 Edinbeg Hill South: shieling?
- NS 043 683 Muirton Hill: hut circle.

- NS 012 684 Altabrauaich: house wall footings.
- NS 009 690 Glecnabae Hill: house wall footings.
- NS 010 698 Grey Craig: house wall footings.
- NR 998 698 North Lenihuline: farmstead.
- NS 056 702 Old Stuck: two houses.
- NR 999 708 Altmor South: hut circle.
- NS 027 715 Balnakeilly Burn upper: shieling.
- NS 025 718 Balnakeilly Burn lower: two shielings.
- NR 994 720 Barlia Hill East: circle.
- NR 995 722 Cat Craig: hut circle.
- NR 995 725 Corval 2: mound, enclosure.
- NR 995 726 Corval 1: hut circle.
- NS 010 726 Muclich: six oval buildings.
- NS 008 726 Muclich West: hut circle.

Harbour Quays and Ferry Ports

I Maclagan

(North Bute, Rothesay & Kingarth parish)

Sea communications

A survey has been made (over several years) of the quays, piers and ferry ports which now or formerly served the Island of Bute.

NS 089 648 Rothesay Harbour dates from 1752. It is an extensive two basin undertaking built for local and overseas trade and to accommodate the Loch Fyne herring busses.

NS 093 655 Remains of Craigmor steamer pier built 1877.

NS 075 674 Remains of Port Bannatyne steamer pier built 1857.

NS 105 547 Remains of Kilchattan Bay steamer pier built 1880.

NS 073 673 Port Bannatyne stone quay built 1796/97 for local trade.

NS 103 550 Kilchattan Bay stone quay built 1822 for local trade.

NS 112 602 Scoulag Port. Remains of stone jetty which served as terminus for ferry to Largs which has been traced back to 1680.

NS 108 613 Kerrycroy stone quay built 1804/05 by Marquess of Bute as new terminus for Largs ferry on enlargement of policies of Mount Stuart.

NS 108 633 Ascog. Remains of stone quay built 1832 for local trade.

NR 992 702 Kilmichael ferry fort. Remains of stone breast for ferry to Blair's Ferry, Argyll built 1769 and remains of ferryman's house and inn.

NS 015 668 Port Glas. Terminus of ferry to Blind Man's Bay, Argyll.

NS 026 745 Rhubodach. Site of terminus of ferry to Colintraive, Argyll which has been traced back to 1685.

NS 083 531 Port Dornach, Dunagoil. Terminus of ferry to Arran established 1684.

NS 035 615 Stein's Port, St Ninian's Bay. Remains of stone breast for fishing boats.

NS 039 618 Port McIver, St Ninian's Bay. Site of stone breast for fishing boats.

Sponsor: Buteshire Natural History Society.

Thom's Cuts (North Bute, Rothesay & Kingarth parish)

Water conduits and reservoirs

A survey has been made of the 15.7km of water cuts and the five dams constructed by Robert Thom between 1813 and 1819 to increase the water power for Rothesay's cotton mills. The previously known cuts and dams have been fully recorded together with hitherto unknown sections of cut and sections which were thought to have been destroyed. Twenty-two bridges and the sites of another eighteen have been recorded as have the locations of fourteen sluices. (See Fig 28, p 68.)

Sponsor: Buteshire Natural History Society.



Fig 28. Bridge over Barmore Cut at entrance to Ardscaipsie Farm (NS 050 583). (see p 67)

Carradale, Kintyre
(Saddell & Skipness parish)

A J Dunwell (CFA)

Desk-bound study

NR 736 494 – NR 793 384 In January 1995 a desk-bound assessment was conducted of a 500m wide corridor centred upon the proposed route of an overhead electricity line running between the proposed windfarm at Largie Moor (see DES 1994, 55–6) and the electricity substation at Carradale. Fifteen sites and monuments were recorded within and adjacent to this corridor. Sites in the following list are newly identified. New sites were restricted to post-medieval settlement recorded on Ordnance Survey, earlier map coverage and vertical aerial photographs.

- (1) NR 7647 4584 Deserted farmstead of Lurgan.
- (2) NR 780 454 Deserted farmstead of Craigmore.
- (3) NR 778 450 Limekiln/deserted farmstead of Breachlarach (probable).
- (4) NR 787 425 Deserted farmstead of Auchenn.
- (5) NR 794 412 Deserted farmstead of Kirnashie.
- (6) NR 788 387 Rhonadale mill.

A detailed report will be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: EcoGen Limited.

Sgeir Dhubh, near Castle Sween
(North Knapdale parish)

NMS

Neolithic axehead

NR 715 793 Neolithic unperforated polished stone axehead found on beach by Drs S & H Thomson. Treasure Trove case (TT.46/94) allocated to Glasgow Museums.

Stronachullin Estate Survey (South Knapdale parish) J Terry Survey

Scotia Archaeology Limited undertook a survey, in support of a planning application for a woodland grant, over an area measuring approximately 2.0km by 1.5km on the W side of Loch Fyne. Apart from post-Improvement field dykes, several sites and features of interest were noted.

- NR 8437 7920 Openings associated with a former lead mine.
 - NR 8492 7891 A trackway within the abandoned farm of Srondoire.
 - NR 8463 7888 A small, drystone structure built into an old field dyke.
 - NR 8405 7858 Lazy beds and a small, sub-rectangular platform with no evidence of structural remains within it.
 - NR 8433 7816 A sub-circular, drystone enclosure, approximately 60m across and standing one course high. There was no evidence of an entrance or of internal structures although the enclosure was overgrown with vegetation.
- Sponsor: David Goss and Associates.

Eilean a' Chocaire (Strachur parish)
Crannog

E B Rennie

NS 140 946 2.5km S of the N end of Loch Eck, and 50m offshore from Dornoch Point a small stone island was revealed in the summer drought. This feature, although now usually visible only as a few stones and dead trees rising out of the water, was marked on the older maps as an actual island and named 'Eilean a' Chocaire' – (the island of cooking or of cooks).

Investigation by A & E Garner and E Rennie in the summer showed that it consists of a flat stony area measuring about 20m in diameter and dropping away steeply into deep water around the circumference.

The nearest farm which is within 500m is known as 'Island Farm' – suggesting a past importance of the island.

The surface of Loch Eck was raised in the 1970s.

Glenbranter-Ford (Strachur parish)

Motte

NS 107 990 An oval mound standing in flat pasture land on the S side of the river Cur may be a motte.

The mound measures 55m by 40m, is very steep-sided but has a double flat summit consisting of two near-circular areas – one of 20m diameter and the other of 7.5m diameter. The summit stands about 6m above the field level. There is the suggestion of a path leading to the summit which is a continuation of a raised track through the fields. The steeply sloping sides rising above the path are packed with a yellowish clay which contrasts with the natural reddish clay on the summit.

At widely spaced intervals there are set into the sides a few very large boulders some of which are set on edge and two are in an upright 'standing' position. Deeply embedded into the surface of the summit in the larger of the circular areas, are four boulders.

The mound has been planted with a stand of coniferous trees which have now reached maturity and are falling with each strong wind-blow. The fallen trees make the site difficult to evaluate and measure. Adjacent to the mound, about 100m ENE, there is a ford over the river Cur.

An Dunan (Tiree parish)

M W Holley

Dun

NM065490 Surface finds from An Dunan: Three pottery sherds. Sponsors: Univ of Edinburgh Dept of Archaeology, Holley & Assoc.

Dun Beag (Tiree parish)

Dun

Surface finds of pottery and hammer-stones found in the spoil of a recently cut drainage ditch around the perimeter of Dun Beag.

NM 0780 4938 Three pottery sherds, decorated with single zig-zag pattern.

NM 0781 4939 Pottery, nine small flakes of same type. One well-rounded quartzite hammer-stone, measuring 9.0cm by 4.0cm by 3.0cm, with wear on both ends.

NM 0773 4932 Fourteen pottery sherds.

NM 0773 4938 Three pottery sherds, including one rim. One well-rounded quartzite hammer-stone, measuring 9.0cm by 7.0cm by 4.0cm, with wear on both ends.

NM 0777 4944 One well-rounded quartzite hammer-stone, measuring 14.0cm by 10.0cm by 5.5cm, with heavy wear on both ends.

Sponsors: Univ of Edinburgh Dept of Archaeology, Holley & Assoc.

Eilean Aird nam Brathan, Loch Bhasapol, Tiree (Tiree parish)
Crannog

NL 9739 4705 This site, identified by RCAHMS (1980, no 246(1)) is located 41m off the mid-point of the E shore of Loch Bhasapol. The section of lochbed surrounding the site is composed

of firm sand with a slight growth of vegetation. No trace of a causeway was found. The crannog is surrounded by water 1.0m to 1.3m in depth with the shallower water located between the site and shore. Immediately to the SW of the site the water deepens to over 2.5m.

This artificial island is an oval-shaped mound of small and medium sized stones which measures 29.2m by 41.5m at its base. The mound is capped by a fairly level, oval platform which measures 14.0m by 23.0m with the long axis running perpendicular to the shore. The surface of the islet is heavily overgrown with reeds, and peat is just beginning to encroach. Large boulders were found to encircle the base of the site but were not placed in any coherent fashion suggestive of walling.

Five separate sections of walling were found on the islet just below the water-line.

Several artefacts were found on the upper platform during the survey. Three sherds of pottery were found lying on the surface of the site near the E edge of the fifth section of walling. The largest sherd measures 1.5cm by 2.5cm and appears to be part of a rim. Two hammer-stones were found on the outside edge of the third section of walling.

Sponsors: Univ of Edinburgh Dept of Archaeology, Holley & Assoc.

Eilean Mhic Conuill, Loch Bhasapol, Tiree (Tiree parish)

Crannog

NL 9695 4677 This site, identified by RCAHMS (1980, no 246(2)) is located 82.0m S of the large peninsula in the W end of Loch Bhasapol. The section of lochbed surrounding the site is composed of firm sand with a slight growth of vegetation, no trace of a causeway. At the time of survey the top of the site was covered by 0.3m of water and showed no signs of vegetational growth. The site is surrounded by water 1.2m to 1.5m in depth but deepens to 2.3m between the site and shore.

The artificial island is a circular mound of small, well-rounded stone which measures 31.6m by 34.5m at its base. The mound is capped by a fairly level, circular platform which measures 24.0m in diameter and stands 1.0m above the surrounding lochbed. The sides of the mound taper out gradually at an angle of 6 degrees over an average of 5.0m. No walling, shaped stone or timbers were found.

Sponsors: Univ of Edinburgh Dept of Archaeology, Holley & Assoc.

Loch na Buaille, Tiree (Tiree parish)

Crannog

NM 0338 4490 This site, identified by RCAHMS (1980, no 248) is located off the E shore of Loch na Buaille 65m from the present N end. The island is artificial and accessed by a causeway 10m in length of large well-rounded boulders. The causeway is 3.4m wide at its base and provides a 1.5m wide level walkway which is 0.5m above the surrounding loch bed.

The artificial island is a circular, turf-covered mound which measures 15.1m by 15.9m at its base and is crowned by the remains of an oval 6.2m by 8.6m structure. This structure appears to be a single ring of medium-sized boulders which have now been turfed over. Underwater investigation revealed that the islet was comprised of small well-rounded stones.

Sponsors: Univ of Edinburgh Dept of Archaeology, Holley & Assoc.

Loch na Gile Crannog, Tiree (Tiree parish)

Crannog

NM 0260 4819 This site, identified by RCAHMS (1980, no 250) as a 'possible crannog' is located near the centre of the N end of Loch na Gile, 24m from the W shore. It is surrounded by water less than 0.5m in depth and is easily accessed from shore. No trace was found of a causeway noted by Beveridge even though the loch bed was probed.

The site is an oval-shaped bedrock islet, which measures 18m by 25m at its base, that has been slightly enlarged by small stones. The islet is crowned by a level grassy platform which resembles a light bulb in shape and is 0.5m above water level and 1.1m above the surrounding lochbed. Only one corner of the sub-rectangular building previously identified by the RCAHMS is clearly visible, the remainder of the structure has been broken up and is indistinct. A 5.5m long section of walling was identified on the NE edge of the platform. This walling consisted of a single course of well-rounded, medium sized boulders. Underwater investigation revealed that the islet was natural and only slightly enlarged with small stones.

Sponsors: Univ of Edinburgh Dept of Archaeology, Holley & Assoc.

BEARSDEN & MILNGAVIE DISTRICT

Bearsden Roman Fort (New Kilpatrick parish) I Banks
Roman Fort

NS 545 720 In May 1995, GUARD undertook a resistivity survey across the line of the southern extent of the ditch of the Roman Fort at Bearsden. The intention was to determine whether the ditch had a causeway on the southern side.

Conditions were poor for survey, the soil being loose and giving very low resistance readings. However, two areas of anomalous readings were encountered, one being interpreted as the excavation trench from the 1980s and the other a possibility for a causeway. However, in view of the conditions, any interpretation remains tentative.

Sponsor: HS

CLYDEBANK DISTRICT

Cleddans Farm (Old Kilpatrick parish) D Abermethy
Possible course of Antonine Wall

NS 512 723 During March 1995, GUARD were commissioned to excavate a trench at the above location before the construction of farm buildings adjacent to the scheduled course of the Antonine Wall. The trench measured 45m by 1.5m and up to 1m in depth and was positioned at 90 degrees to the adjacent scheduled area. Throughout the entire exercise no archaeological deposits or finds of any significance were encountered.

Sponsor: Farm Engineering Ltd.

CUMBERNAULD & KILSYTH DISTRICT

Cumbernauld & Kilsyth District SRC SMR
(Kilsyth parish)


- Craigdouffie Burn 1**
NS 7443 8080 Possible shieling.
- Craigdouffie Burn 2**
NS 7565 8070 Industrial extraction, possibly coal.
- Craigdouffie Burn 3**
NS 7484 8075 Possible enclosure.
- Craigdouffie**
NS 7501 8082 Deserted farmstead.
- Gimal Hill**
NS 7457 7818 Unworked burnt flint, burnt bone, and a flint flake found in molehill.

3-11 Main Street, Cumbernauld S Stronach (SUAT)
(Cumbernauld parish)
Urban Early Modern

NS 768 761 An excavation on a gap site identified very shallow stratigraphy, especially on the frontage where natural subsoil was

STRATHCLYDE

c0.20m below ground level. The foundations of two adjoining buildings of probable 18th century date were uncovered, however these had been substantially altered. Extensive truncation of archaeology was evident across the site, however small areas of post-medieval deposits were identified. Much of the site consisted of modern garden soil deposits, outhouses and service trenches. A small assemblage of green-glazed pottery was recovered, much of it residual, as were two medieval sherds.

Sponsors: HS , Cumbernauld Development Corporation.

Garnhall (Cumbernauld parish)

D J Woolliscroft

Roman tower

NS 780 779 A small trench opened to the S of the site confirmed its identity as a Roman tower (*DES* 1994, 61) sitting just to the S of the Antonine Wall inside its own ring ditch and linked by a track to the Military Way to its S.

Sponsors: University of Manchester and Soc Ants Scot.

CUMNOCK & DOON VALLEY DISTRICT

Broom Hill, near Patna (Dalrymple parish)

M Cressey,

Evaluation

W L Finlayson (CFA)

An archaeological desk-based assessment and field inspection were undertaken in October – November 1994 within a proposed 1.5km² opencast coal extraction site. This exercise was designed to assess the proposed development area in terms of its archaeological potential, particularly its industrial heritage. The survey identified several industrial sites, comprising six mineral extraction sites, four bings or spoil heaps, a tileworks, a group of industrial structures of uncertain function, and a railway line. Other recorded sites were a deserted farmstead and cottage. All sites appear to be of post-medieval origin.

The following sites and monuments were recorded during the evaluation:

- 1 NS 435 147 Kerse Tileworks.
- 2 NS 425 138 Fire clay extraction site.
- 3 NS 436 147 Clay pit.
- 4 NS 434 145 Clay pit.
- 5 NS 427 138 Stone quarry.
- 6 NS 429 138 Stone quarry.
- 7 NS 420 133 Gravel pit.
- 8 NS 4283 1390 High Knockshinnoch farmstead & field system.
- 9 NS 431 143? Holehouse Branch Line of Glasgow and South Western Railway: a single span bridge carries the line over the track to Knockshinnoch.
- 10 NS 429 143 Industrial buildings.
- 11 NS 422 136 Levelled area of mining spoil.
- 12 NS 427 139 Linear bing of slate and shale waste.
- 13 NS 430 142 Linear spoil tip accessed from railway line.
- 14 NS 432 143 Linear bing.
- 15 NS 4308 1433 Knockshinnoch Cottage, partly demolished.

A report will be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Coal Contractors Ltd via Natural Resource Consultancy.

Skares Road, near Cumnock

W L Finlayson,

(Ochiltree & Old Cumnock parishes)

D Alexander (CFA)

Evaluation

A desk-based assessment and field inspection were undertaken by CFA within the accessible areas of a proposed opencast coal extraction site. The evaluation site comprised c800ha of upland pasture and forestry land between the 200m and 270m contours. The assessment was designed to identify and evaluate known monuments, and sites present on the Ordnance Survey first edition coverage, details of which were supplied by the Regional Archaeologist for Strathclyde Region, and to locate and evaluate any other

visible archaeological monuments through a programme of field inspection and analysis of aerial photographs. A palaeoenvironmental assessment was also made of two areas of peat formations identified within the evaluation site. The identified sites and monuments date mostly to the post-medieval period, including principally farm buildings, sheepfolds and other enclosures, as well as disused coal mine workings and small stone quarries. Several traces of possible enclosures, both circular and rectilinear, may relate to either this or earlier activity.

The following sites and monuments were recorded during the evaluation:

- 1 NS 4944 1666 Auchencloigh Castle (outside site boundary).
 - 2 NS 4900 1622–NS 4941 1661 Two alleged Roman roads NS 4941 1661–NS 5078 1500 meet at Auchencloigh Castle.
 - 3 NS 4964 1664 Sheepfold (outside site boundary).
 - 4 NS 4991 1679 Ruined structure recorded on first edition OS.
 - 5 NS 4982 1701 Auchlin Farm, farmstead.
 - 6 NS 5060 1686 Closs Farm, deserted farmstead.
 - 7 NS 5060 1645 Enclosures recorded on first edition OS.
 - 8 NS 5090 1562 Sheepfold; four rectangular drystone enclosures.
 - 9 NS 5107 1623 Modern sheepfold; rig-and-furrow cultivation.
 - 10 NS 5126 1700 Darntaggart Farm, derelict farmstead and cottages.
 - 11 NS 5152 1621 Sheepfold and hay rees recorded on first edition OS.
 - 12 NS 5151 1581 Sheepfold and ruined dyke.
 - 13 NS 5188 1649 Hay ree and previous find-spot of flint scraper.
 - 14 NS 5221 1675 Muir Farm, farmstead.
 - 15 NS 5296 1678 Hindsward Farm, occupied farmstead.
 - 16 NS 5310 1727 Smithy and old quarry recorded on first edition OS.
 - 17 NS 534 165 Skares Quarry (disused).
 - 18 NS 5337 1603 Knockdunder Farm, row of cottages.
 - 19 NS 5346 1597 Area of old coal mining activity.
 - 20 NS 5325 1591 Sheepfold.
 - 21 NS 5360 1682 Ward Farm, farm buildings.
 - 22 NS 536 174 Old quarries on first edition OS: now destroyed.
 - 23 NS 536 164; Disused mine workings;
NS 537 164 brick and concrete buildings.
 - 24 NS 5425 1740 Enclosure.
 - 25 NS 5431 1757 Garlaff Farm; outside site boundary.
 - 26 NS 547 176 Disused mine workings and brick building.
 - 27 NS 5468 1694 Disused quarry, recorded on first edition OS.
 - 28 NS 548 171 Milzeoch Farm, derelict.
 - 29 NS 5490 1700 Mill lade and dam.
 - 30 NS 5023 1694 Single span stone bridge over the Closs Burn.
 - 31 NS 5068 1643 Quarry scoop into rock outcrop.
 - 32 NS 5091 1713 Rectilinear structure foundations (possible).
 - 33 NS 5183 1665 Sheepfold.
 - 34 NS 525 169 – NS 527 169 Mine workings, structures, coal bing and railway.
 - 35 NS 5388 1701 Two quarry scoops.
- Aerial Photographic Sites:* The following sixteen sites were identified on vertical aerial photographic coverage held by RCAHMS, but were not located on the ground. Resistivity survey was carried out to locate AP6, but without success, possibly due to the partly frozen and partly waterlogged ground conditions at the time of survey.
- AP1 NS 545 176 Three annular traces.
 - AP2 NS 5363 1752 Circular trace c5m diameter.
 - AP3 NS 5349 1738 Possibly upstanding ditched feature 5–8m diameter.
 - AP4 NS 5362 1722 Sub-circular trace, c14m diameter.
 - AP5 NS 5475 1696 Sub-rectangular trace c8–10m long.
 - AP6 NS 5062 1688 Rectilinear trace c8–10m long.
 - AP7 NS 5014 1695 Rectilinear trace c15m by 10m.
 - AP8 NS 5063 1698 Squarish trace c5m across.

- AP 9 NS 514 163 Three circular vegetation marks.
 AP10 NS 5173 1621 Possible circular enclosure and tracks.
 AP11 NS 519 159 – NS 519 160 Three possible circular traces.
 AP12 NS 5203 1710 Three piles of rubble.
 AP13 NS 5270 1740 Sub-circular trace c 10–15m diameter.
 AP14 NS 5263 1737 Faint circular trace, c 20–25m diameter.
 AP15 NS 5305 1700 Faint circular trace, c 15–20m diameter.
 AP16 NS 5160 1690 Five circular traces c 15m–c 30m diameter.

A report will be deposited in the NMRS. The advice and assistance of the Regional Archaeologist for Strathclyde Region is gratefully acknowledged.

Sponsor: Natural Resource Consultancy, Ayr.

Lugar Street, Cumnock (Old Cumnock parish) SRC SMR
 Watching brief

NS 5672 2023 The Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service maintained a salvage watching brief during the earthmoving operations associated with the construction of the Lugar Street to Barrhill Road relief road. The Lugar Street frontage was occupied by a much modified late 18th century cottage, and observations were made of its foundation construction and sub-floor features. No earlier structures were positively identified. The degree of disturbance from the earthmoving operations made observation difficult. No pre-modern features were identified elsewhere on the new road line.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service.

Drongan Pottery (Ochiltree parish) R D Golightly, S J Golightly,
 J Mair, A Johnstone, S Wood, T Mathews
 18th–19th century pottery

NS 4460 1992 Due to building on the site of the former Drongan Pottery, fieldwork was undertaken by permission of the present owner, Mr Wilson Kennedy.

The pottery was active in the late 18th–19th century and subsequent rebuilding on the site has caused much disturbance. Field-walking in July 1994 yielded a large collection of clayware and pottery sherds and excavation in 1994–1995 added to the size, but not the range, of the collection.

The stratigraphy was badly damaged but one phase could be related to the use of the pottery. The 1854 OS map indicates a quadrangular setting of buildings with a kiln in the yard, a cottage, clay pit and enclosure. Excavations revealed part of the building range behind the kiln, drainage details, yard and part of the kiln.

The pottery produced field drains of varying types and domestic wares – milk pans with jet glazing and other items of brown earthenware. A selection of types was recovered in the excavation.

Fuller report with NMRS.

CUNNINGHAME DISTRICT

Cunninghame District SRC SMR
 (Dalry parish)

Springside

NS 3264 4874 Deserted farmstead.
 (Kilmory parish)

Balliekine, Arran

- NR 8722 3948–NR 8746 3920–NR 8752 3938–NR 8759 3925
 Droveaway.
 NR 8740 3920 Rig and furrow.
 NR 8750 3951 Cairn (possible).
 NR 874 389 Structure and field dyke.
 NR 8751 3953 Hut circle (possible) or enclosure.
 NR 8745 3860 Enclosures, structures, corn-drying kiln (possible).
 NR 8700 3962, NR 8727 3967 Deserted settlement (10 structures and several small enclosures).
 NR 8709 4001 Stone structures/dykes.

Aucheleffan, Arran

NR 982 249 Four poster (reported by Kerr Robertson of Forest Enterprise via Tim Yarnell).

Sliabh Fada, Arran

NR 919 268 Birch stakes recovered during improvement of mill pond (also reported by Kerr Robertson).

Glenree, Arran

- NR 941 252 Semi-circular enclosure.
 NR 9398 2518 Circular enclosure, possible hut circle.
 NR 9420 2558 Two hollows with slight external banks.

Torr Bhruaich, Arran

NR 9405 2576–NR 9425 2572 Alignment of boulders with some groups of stones.

- NR 9417 2579 Possible cairn.
 NR 9417 2585 Possible cairn/clearance.
 NR 9416 2587 Possible cairn.
 NR 9406 2590 Upstanding boulders.
 NR 9430 2610 Two circular enclosures, two shieling-type structures, earth and stone banks.

NR 9429 2600 Possible circular enclosure, possible shieling-type structure, banks.

NR 9407 2607–NR 9411 2616 Alignment of boulders, possible robbed prehistoric boundary.

Alltan Donn, Arran

- NR 937 263 Two mounds, possible shielings.
 NR 9360 2632 Earth and stone bank.
 NR 9352 2605 Possible standing stone.
 NR 9366 2594 Mound with stone shieling-type structure on top.

Allt an t-Sluice, Arran

NR 9292 2635 Ruined farmstead with associated kiln and enclosures.

NR 9303 2590 Concentration of stones.

Lean a' Chneamh, Arran

NR 9435 2500–NR 9263 2740 Trackway.

Sliabh Fada, Arran

NR 929 263 Rig and furrow.

Allt na Pairce, Arran

NR 933 256 Rig and furrow.

Alltan Donn, Arran

NR 938 257 Rig and furrow.

Glenree, Arran

NR 942 252 Rig and furrow.

(Largs parish)

Cott House, Skelmorlie

NS 2026 6783 Structure, possible house.

A78 Ardrossan Bypass: Archaeological Evaluation

(Ardrossan and Stevenston parishes) J E Hamilton (CFA)

Linear survey


NS 223 438 and NS 281 426 An archaeological evaluation, comprising a desk-based assessment and field inspection, was conducted in October–November 1994 along the proposed road corridor of the A78 Ardrossan Bypass. The road corridor was up to 1km wide, and ran for approximately 6km to the N of Ardrossan, Saltcoats and Stevenston. NMRS records, a Desk Assessment produced by HS, Ordnance Survey and earlier map coverage, vertical aerial photographs held by NMRS and bibliographic references were the principal sources examined. All land parcels were inspected, with a number of sites subsequently surveyed to ensure that their positions could be plotted to 5m accuracy. Several new sites and potential sites of cultural heritage interest were identified. Several field boundaries around Kerelaw may relate to a designed landscape associated with the now destroyed Kerelaw Castle. The sites located on vertical aerial photographs may indicate a rich archaeological landscape, but need verification by intrusive field-work to confirm their archaeological significance. The following

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archaeological sites and monuments were recorded, from W to E:

- Montfode**
 NS 224 439 Battle-axe find-spot (known site).
 NS 2240 4391 Linear, rectangular and circular cropmarks.
- Mill Farm**
 NS 2350 4450 Raised, triangular platform.
- Stanley Burn**
 NS 2374 4403 Two penannular cropmarks and linear feature.
- Whitlees**
 NS 2396 4391 Two annular cropmark enclosures.
- Dykesmains**
 NS 2450 4370 Possible cropmark enclosures and field boundaries.
- Sorbie**
 NS 2456 4404 A single annular cropmark.
 NS 2460 4396 Cropmark of two parallel linear features.
- Sharpill**
 NS 2509 4330 Quarry scoop.
 NS 2511 4340 Quarry scoop.
 NS 2515 4376 Cropmarks.
 NS 2536 4374 Faint rectangular cropmark.
- Middlepart**
 NS 256 431 Sub-rectilinear, annular and linear cropmarks.
- Middleton**
 NS 257 433 Hammer-head find-spot (known site).
- Middlepart**
 NS 2586 4307 Possible pit alignment cropmark.
- Quarrel Burn**
 NS 2594 4292 Faint rectilinear cropmark.
- Greenhead**
 NS 2638 4308 Two penannular enclosures and linear feature.
 NS 2648 4315 Penannular and linear cropmarks.
- Kerelaw**
 NS 2664 4294 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
 NS 2674 4311 Disused quarry and relict field boundaries.
 NS 2675 4309 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- Fellie Hill**
 NS 268 432 Field banks; rig-and-furrow cultivation.
 NS 2685 4323 Disused quarry.
- Kerelaw**
 NS 2696 4306 Disused quarry.
 NS 2706 4309 Lime kiln.
 NS 270 430 – NS 273 432 Relict field boundaries.
- Hullerhirst**
 NS 2740 4320 Three faint penannular cropmarks.
 NS 2763 4303 Limeworks; two limekilns.

A report will be deposited with the NMRS.


Sponsor: Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Industry Department, managed on its behalf by HS .

King's Cave, Arran (Kilmory parish)

R Harry

Natural sea caves

NR 884 309 A watching brief over the installation of a grille at the mouth of the King's Cave was undertaken in March 1995. The minimum of damage to the cave and soil deposits at the cave floor was successfully achieved. The construction of the grille required seven holes to be dug at the entrance to the cave, each hole being up to 0.6m in diameter and 0.75m to 1m deep. A shell deposit was investigated and may have been a small midden. Nothing of archaeological significance was otherwise recovered, apart from modern debris and pieces of bone in good condition.

Sponsor: HS .

Machrie, Arran (Kilmory parish)

F Gorman, B Murray,

Mesolithic site

E Lambie

NR 898 329 This prolific site (DES 1993, 79) has now been confirmed as Mesolithic. It continues to produce a considerable

quantity of lithic material. The number of microliths now exceeds 500; many are very well made having fine retouch.

Kildonan, Arran (Kilmory parish)

Mesolithic site

NR 031 208 This is another area showing concentrated evidence of Mesolithic activity. It was walked in 1994 and again this year and has produced to date over 550 cores, 333 tested pebbles of flint, also scrapers, points, burins, blades, snapped blades, shell fragments, fire-crazed flint, debitage, large quartzite tools and many microliths, over half with steep retouch.

The lithics are predominantly flint, with a very small percentage of pitchstone and quartz. Like the Machrie site, pebbles of smooth good quality haematite were found but not in the rest of the field. There was also a concentration of fairly large pebbles (unstruck) of white quartz.

There is some erosion of the site down a steep slope on the western edge. We have been told that in the next field (NS 032 210) whenever the ground around a central mound was ploughed in the past, a mass of shells was repeatedly turned up.

Sliddery, Arran (Kilmory parish)

F Gorman, B Murray

Cists, stone settings, ?hut circle, pitchstone working sites

(1) NR 927 242 On the lower slopes of Cnoc Reamhar a substantial chamber protrudes from a mound to the N. The axis is N/S. The internal measurements are 2.20m long by 1.05m wide. It is filled to an unknown depth with grass-covered boulders. Two substantial side stones and, to the S, a recumbent stone lying at an angle have been noted; to the N an infill or walling of round boulders continues into the mound. A large flat stone lies 45m to the NNW. This appears to have come from the chamber(?capstone or lintel). The site is c 120m above sea level and overlooks gently-sloping land.

(2) ?NR 929 243 On a high rocky spur of land 122m above sea level there are the remains of a cist. The axis is N/S. The cist is inset into a slightly raised and much eroded platform. The approximate internal measurements are 1.46m long by 80cm wide. Lining the base are three flagstones which are slightly stepped. Probing revealed the presence of other buried stones.

(3) NR 929 244 At much the same height as the last setting there are the remains of a substantial chamber with large stones visible. To the S a large stone lies at right angles to the axis of the chamber, and is flanked by a large stone on either side. These three stones appear to be on an arc. The whole site is covered by deep heather. A few metres to the N there is another setting of parallel stones.

(4) NR 929 243 17m SW from site no 2 is another stone setting. Two parallel side stones protrude by a few centimetres through the middle of a slightly raised area; one is 1.08m long and the other is 1m long. Another smaller parallel stone can be seen 51cm to the E.

(5) NR 923 248 On a flat area set on a rough heather-covered hillside there is a circle with an inner diameter of 10m. There is a low bank to the NW but none to the S and E. There are 14 undressed irregular rocks and boulders round this circle; four are out of alignment and three are recumbent. Probing revealed more buried stones. The tallest stone is 81cm above ground level and the broadest stone is 98cm. Thick heather and bracken grow round the circumference but the inside area is flat and grass covered. To the S there is a heather-covered mound abutting the circle. In this area the surviving stones of several more denuded cists/chambers can be seen.

(6) NR 935 242 All of these stone settings are in close proximity to this habitation/working site (DES 1993, 79–80) which has now been identified as predominantly Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Magnetic susceptibility and phosphate surveys were carried out in 1994. The association of the main magnetic anomaly with enhanced phosphate values underneath the main concentration of lithics almost certainly indicates a house-like structure.

(7) NR 937 236 Two fields away there is a smaller pitchstone working area producing similar lithic material.

Crochandoon, near Tormore, Arran (Kilmory parish) R Harry
Field evaluation

NR 897 315 In January 1995, GUARD undertook trial excavation on the proposed site of the Arran Discovery Centre, near Tormore. Two areas were assessed: one on the proposed site of the Discovery Centre building (site A); the other on the proposed site of the extension to the existing car-park facility (site B). The evaluation was achieved by means of a combination of fieldwalking along existing forestry plough furrows and trial pitting. Work at site A revealed little of archaeological importance, no features being observed and only a few items of worked flint being recovered. At site B however, a series of archaeological deposits and ephemeral features were located, together with flint debitage, two scrapers and blades and worked pitchstone waste. Further excavation has been recommended at site B, prior to any development taking place.

Sponsors: Argyll and the Islands Enterprise and Cunninghame District Council.

Kilwinning Abbeygate (Kilwinning parish) K Speller
Abbey remains

NS 3030 4330 A watching brief during piling operations for housing and shop development was conducted by GUARD on a site c 50m to the NW of Kilwinning Abbey ruins, a scheduled monument dating from the 12th century. The development area comprised a rectangular plot fronting onto both the Main Street and Abbeygate. Previous excavations had taken place on the site during 1994 by Scotia Archaeology Ltd and immediately to the W in 1987 by Hugh McBrien.

The aim of the brief was to define and record any features, deposits or structures which might relate to the Abbey and/or the Main Street/Abbeygate frontages. No evidence, either structural or artefactual was revealed, for any Medieval activity on the site.

Sponsor: Irvine Development Corporation.

Brisbane Glen (Largs parish) V E Bickers
Turf shieling

NS 219 627 Oval turf-banked structure, situated on unimproved grassland on the E side of Brisbane Glen, close to a small burn. There is a gap at the NW corner that contains some non-earth fast stones. A further larger gap is evident in the SE corner but this could be where the structure has eroded away. The area enclosed by the banking is 5m by 6m. The interior is smooth and grass covered. There are no obvious internal features. The NE section of banking stands to a height of approximately 1m. The remainder is 0.5m or less. 25m to the SE is a hollow-way which leads up to the moor. Running from E to W is a line of ruined stone dyke, now partially turf covered. From its location and construction this would appear to be a shieling.

Work on this side of the glen has been carried out by kind permission of Mr P Robertson, the landowner, and Mr E McIntyre, tenant farmer of Middleton Farm.

Flatt Farm (Largs parish)
Shieling

NS 217 596 Single cell stone shieling situated on a natural terrace, 48m from a ruined stone dyke. Structure reduced to footings only. Work carried out by kind permission of Mr J Menzies, Holehouse Farm and Mr W Menzies, Flatt Farm.

Craigton/West Grassyards/East Grassyards Farms

Site survey, photographic survey and archive search has been carried out on the following sites as part of the ongoing project to record the 'lost' farms of North Ayrshire.

Pre- and post-improvement farms

Craigton Farm, Brisbane Glen (Largs parish)

NS 218 626 By kind permission of Mr P Robertson, landowner and Mr E McIntyre, tenant farmer of Middleton Farm.

West Grassyards Farm, Brisbane Glen (Largs parish)

NS 2203 6416 The reputed site of the above farm was intensively walked. The only definite evidence of a structure was a piece of dressed stone which was found in a burn at NS 220 644. This piece of stone was donated to the finder by the landowner and will be lodged at the museum in Largs. There is extensive rig and furrow in the area, at the edges of which are what appear to be heaps of field gathered stones.

East Grassyards Farm, Brisbane Glen (Largs parish)

NS 223 647 Two phases of occupation were noted on this site. The 19th century farmhouse and outbuildings are in a good state of preservation. To the NW of these lie the remains of what would appear to be the pre-improvement farmstead.

Work at E and W Grassyards carried out by kind permission of Mr H Scott, Constablewood Estate.

14 Gallowgate, Largs (Largs parish) SRC SMR
Watching brief

NS 2021 5944 The Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service carried out a watching brief during building works associated with an extension to 14 Gallowgate, Largs. The development site is in the centre of the late medieval burgh, and is approximately 10m from the edge of a mound which is reputedly the burial place of Norsemen killed in the Battle of Largs in 1263.

A gravelly sand with many cobble-sized stones was encountered within 0.6m of the present ground surface, but no pre-modern features were identified in the small area excavated (c 12 sq m).

Sponsor: Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service.

Kelly Bridge, Wemyss Bay A Lee (LOCHIS)
(Largs (Cunninghame): Inverkip (Inverclyde) parishes)
Remains of old quay?

NS 194 684 Estuary of Kelly Burn, previously called Kelly Port. Substantial walling on land side of present bridge photographed in advance of pipe laying and construction of sewage pumping station on beach close to present bridge over Kelly (Mowlem 1995). Boulder pile(s) found on beachside riverbank are result of 'clearance' for hovercraft trials in the 1960s. Speculated remains of old quay to be found in area. Interpretation to be confirmed by further research and fieldwork.

Skelmorlie, 'over Kelly' (Largs parish)
Drystone wall

NS 195 682 – NS 204 681 A drystone wall divides deciduous woodland from a previous sheepfold, and runs for a distance of approximately half a mile to a quarry entrance where it changes direction and runs for about a quarter mile along the bottom of a wooded hillside. There is documentary evidence that woodland, woodland paths and metalled track are features of estate management carried out by a previous estate owner over 150 years ago.

'Over Kelly' near 'The Bridge' (Largs parish)
Horse trough?

NS 201 682 A shallow, rectangular, stone-lined water tank fed by stream from conduit in field nearby and draining away from behind into the river at a point opposite the old sawmill site. The riverbank behind the trough seems to have been terraced.

Skelmorlie, The Path 'over Kelly' (Largs parish)
Metalled track or road

NS 195 682 – NS 204 681 A metalled access track leads up to and beyond the entrance of a whinstone quarry which is found in

STRATHCLYDE

close proximity and opposite to a sinuous path leading down to the Kelly Burn. The track is approximately 4.5m broad, widening out just before the quarry entrance, and beyond, where the metalling deteriorates. The path, earthen and banked after initial walling on the right-hand side, is considerably narrower and quite steep, terminating above the river in close proximity to site of the Kelly Sawmill dam. The track seems to have served two purposes, ie as a route from plantation to sawmill and (later) as access/egress to quarry. It progresses up into the area known presently as 'Nanny's Content' and noted on the OS Pathfinder NS 26/36 as 'Craigengowr' – previously plantation (1857). Deciduous woodland lines the track from its several starting points in the village of Skelmorlie.

Skelmorlie, The Quarry (Largs parish)

19th century quarry

NS 202 682 The substantial remains of pylons and loading ramp remain *in situ* within this whinstone quarry. Documentary sources indicate that the quarry was opened between 1845 and 1855. A local resident recollects an activity during the early 1900s.

Photographic record made.

'The Hill' (Largs parish)

Line of old road or land boundary?

NS 202 682 – NS 203 680 Cambered line of old road or land boundary? Earthen bank, 1.9m in width, with ditch on either side up to 2.7m in width. Runs from whinstone quarry to point above and beyond a stone water tank on the hillside where it meets the present bounding fence and a crescentic and narrow dyke running downhill and separating golf course from heathery ground, recorded as plantation in 1855 (OS). From here, two narrow earthen banks, approximately 3m apart, run up the hill above the bank.

'The Tank' (Largs parish)

Water cistern? and platform

NS 200 680 Stone 'tank' 4m long, 1.8m broad, cut out of/into hillside, filling apparently naturally and (now) draining through central break in 0.5m wide cut stone front wall. Side walls lined (with mortar), rear wall rough natural stone, front wall built. To the front, hawthorn present on this otherwise mainly bracken and silver birch covered hillside, previously wood and planting. Drystane dyke lines bottom of hillside above ground previously designated 'arable'.

Nearby, an apparent platform heavily obscured by bracken and scrub.

Pre-1960? the tank was covered with a corrugated iron 'roof', possibly a safety measure. Water levels have previously been shallow enough to reveal timber and stone lying on the bottom but these may simply have been thrown in by children.

Skelmorlie, 'The Hill beside the Golf Course' (Largs parish)

Earthen banks

NS 202 680 – NS 204 680 Extending uphill from the line of an old road? or boundary line on the woodland side, two earthen banks, approximately 3m apart, run in line with the present bounding fence (lower reaches) and sandstone drystane wall (upper hill). The bank may have separated land designated arable from wooded and planted ground in 1812.

Nanny's Content (Largs parish)

Fallen wall or road

NS 207 679 A fallen wall leaving line of rubble, or a broad metalled track running downhill into enclosed field. At least 5.5m broad.

Skelmorlie, 'Nanny's Content' (Largs parish)

Remains of building walls

NS 208 682 In an enclosed area presently known as 'Nanny's Content', substantial remains of building walls built in local red

sandstone and grey whinstone. Random rubble, twin-leaved, mortared and tooled walls up to 1m high, 0.6m thick, forming structure 61m long and 7m wide, facing uphill. At 30m a water channel under cover of stone appears to run through the building exiting on the downhill, northernmost side. There is no immediately clear indication of internal division. The structure may have served as a shelter for animals, a six vertical-bar metal basket or gate being found inside beside the first opening on the initial visit. Finely carved initials, with date, on stonework may indicate habitation in 1855. Initials found elsewhere may reflect secondary occupation or graffiti.

The ground has observably been scored with drainage ditches but photographs of the hillside also reveal what appears to be rig and furrow on the eastern slope close to the structure. This may support the possibility of habitation.

Two small rectangular platforms lie approximately 18m downhill from the structure.

Documentary evidence indicates a plantation in 1855 at the top 'eastern' end described as 'Craigengowr Wood'.

Moor and Heath above Skelmorlie Golf Course (Largs parish)

Enclosure and associated features (NS 200 670)

NS 2055 6715 A nearby roughly circular low mound – turf and stone – may have previously been recorded ('cairn', Lonie and Newall 1964) and/or may be the 'viewpoint' referred to by Boyd (1856). The sweeping view of the Clyde is impressive.

NS 203 672 The golf green downhill from the enclosure is known locally as 'The bullfield'. Two small quarries in centre of green now infilled. (Old) Path to 'Fardens' farm cuts diagonally across green to back gate, may be reflected in cambered bank (NS 2042 6710 – NS 2060 6705) running diagonally to top of slope and field gate. Aerial photograph (1955) shows line running out towards site of previous 'Fardens' farm site. A well-metalled track 3m wide with ditch up to 4.5m, upcast bank 0.6m high runs from the field gate (NS 2060 6705) for several hundred metres towards the mound and the enclosure.

NS 204 677 Aerial photograph (1995) shows apparent faint cropmark running on through 'Nanny's Content' where ground presently covered in deep sedge. A ditched rectangle occupies the N end of the site but this may date from 1970's work to extend the golf course. Earthen banks in close proximity may or may not be connected to this work. Further work to extend the golf course is anticipated.

Moor and Heath above Skelmorlie Golf Course (Largs parish)

NS 205 672 A double enclosure with walls of turf, and stone and turf. Narrow drainage channels within (late?). Possibly animal sorting pens and/or previous plantation enclosure. 'Fardens' farm and previous 'Beithglass Farm', in close proximity.

Skelmorlie Golf Course (Largs parish)

Documented site of old Cott House

NS 203 678 No immediately obvious evidence of house or garden on ground surface.

Skelmorlie Golf Course and Village (Largs parish)

March line(s) and land boundary

NS 200 678 to NS 212 678, NS 199 676 to NS 199 202, NS 196 680 to NS 204 680, NS 204 680 to NS 204 679,

NS 204 679 to NS 212 679 Under suitable light and ground conditions, linear cropmarks may be observed on the hillside of the golf course above the village. One of these is likely to be a march line described in documentation dated 1812.

Research and fieldwork in this area is ongoing. Please contact LOCHIS (Local History in Skelmorlie), if interested.

Sponsor: Local History in Skelmorlie.

DUMBARTON DISTRICT

Inveruglas Barn (Arrochar parish) F Baker
Standing building

NN 319 094 Standing barn orientated N-S. 15.60m by 6.50m over walls 0.60m thick with a stone lean-to outbuilding at S end of W wall and a brick furnace chimney to NW. Traditional dalriadic-type mortared freestone, mostly schist, slate roof. Incorporates re-used architectural fragments including a feline/bear head gargyle water spout and three upside-down keyhole archery slits. Originally two gargyles but one has been stolen. Stands beside A82 just N of Inveruglas Farm.

Dumbarton District SRC SMR
(Arrochar parish)

Blairstaine

NN 3245 1728 Deserted settlement.

Ardleish

NN 323 108 Deserted settlement.

Doune

NN 3320 1443 Deserted settlement.

NN 3334 1428 Sheepfold and boilers.
(Information on above sites supplied by HS)

(Bonhill parish)

Auchenreoch Muir

NS 4142 7941 Cultivation remains.

(Dumbarton parish)

Pappert Hill

NS 4255 7964 Cist and possible kerbed cairn or chambered cairn.

Hazel Glen

NS 4214 7930 Shieling.

Auchenreoch Muir

NS 4213 7856. NS 4185 7875. NS 4205 7907. NS 4212 7918

NS 4254 7966 Cultivation remains (rig and furrow).

(Old Kilpatrick parish)

Milton Tourist Information Centre

NS 4325 7403 Horse trough found in redeposited context.

(Rosneath parish)

Toman Dubh

NS 2439 8134 Enclosure.

Clachan Farm

NS 2570 8240 Flint debris.

Ellan Vhow; Inchmurrin; Inchconnachan; F Baker

Inchtavannach; Inchlonaig

(Arrochar; Kilmarnock; Luss parishes)

Loch Lomond Islands Survey Phase 1

The Loch Lomond Islands Survey is a three-phase archaeological assessment of the islands and crannogs in Loch Lomond. Phase 1 took place in March 1995 and covered 12 islands. Four of these – Bucinch, Ceardach, Clairinsh and Inchcailloch are in Stirling District, Central Region. All the other islands are in Dumbarton District, Strathclyde Region; five of these are reported here. Inchgalbraith (NS 3692 9030), Ellan Rosdhu (NS 3597 8940) and Inveruglas (NN 3226 0954) have been excluded as, although they have been recorded in detail for the first time, the castles are already on record.

The full report detailing 280 sites has been deposited in the NMRS and Strathclyde and Central Regions' SMRs.

Ellan Vhow (Arrochar parish)

NS 359 894 Four rectangular drystone structures: one jetty/breakwater; enclosures all along S and W of island, collapsed drystone walling; earthen bank, three boat noosts and a hollow way. Nineteen features distinguished in total.

Inchmurrin (Kilmarnock parish)

NS 3730 8632 Rectangular drystone building.

NS 3740 8632 Cairn.

NS 3739 8637 Cairn.

NS 3741 8636 Drilled hole in bedrock.

NS 3732 8636 Cairn.

NS 374 864 Bank and ditch; rig and furrow.

NS 3732 8636 Cairn.

NS 3742 8645 Cairn.

NS 374 865 Clearance walling.

NS 3761 8664 Four recessed platforms.

NS 3765 8664 Sub-rectangular platform and revetment.

NS 3763 8669 Enclosure/hut circle.

NS 3773 8652 Cairn.

NS 3773 8652 Bank, enclosure.

NS 3773 8652 Bank, enclosure.

NS 3773 8652 Oval mound.

NS 3759 8655 Complex of two recessed platforms and levelled platform.

NS 3750 8642 Stone/turf dyke.

NS 3742 8621 Stone jetty.

NS 3789 8661 Rectangular drystone building.

NS 3783 8666 Enclosure, platform.

NS 3775 8671 Recessed platform.

NS 3773 8681 Two crescentic scoops.

NS 3781 8680 Stone/turf dyke.

NS 3773 8681 Scoop, platform.

NS 3780 8690 Stone/turf dyke.

NS 3886 8810 Sub-rectangular hollow.

NS 3882 8810 Jetty.

NS 3874 8810 Rectangular drystone building.

NS 3795 8720 Rig and furrow.

NS 3801 8719 Stone revetted platform 'Burial Ground'.

NS 3801 8719 Oval cairn.

NS 3761 8634 Enclosed platform.

NS 3761 8632 Modern dump.

NS 3761 8631 Oval cairn, two field walls.

NS 3761 8631 Oval mound ?modern.

NS 3756 8637 Sub-circular scoop.

NS 3729 8626 Jetty.

NS 3790 8660 Jetty.

NS 3784 8632 Jetty.

NS 3832 8751 Watch tower site.

NS 3820 8745 Enclosure.

NS 3801 8700 Site of building.

Inchconnachan (Luss parish)

NS 3739 9193 Stone revetted track.

ce NS 3735 9166 Deserted farmstead and associated enclosures.

NS 3733 9159 Trackway.

NS 3742 9163 L-shaped ditch and bank.

NS 3739 9179 L-shaped ditch and bank.

NS 3773 9159 Hollow/ditch with bank.

NS 3738 9199 Sub-rectangular stone platform.

ce NS 376 915 Quarrying activity, hollows and scoops.

NS 3725 9140 Cairn.

NS 3732 9165 Platform.

NS 3732 9135 Platform.

NS 373 913 Platform and loose stone scatter.

NS 3740 9150 Clearance, cultivation area.

NS 3739 9150 Clearance cairn?

NS 3730 9148 Clearance wall.

NS 3732 9153 Sub-rectangular scoop.

NS 3726 9148 Clearance wall.

NS 372 914 Natural hollow.

NS 376 915 Sub-rectangular cut.

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NS 3735 9166 Stone revetted track.
 NS 375 913 Site of buildings.
Inchtavannach (Luss parish)
 NS 3645 9072 Decorated stone.
 NS 364 907 Byre, dairy and barn: platform.
 NS 365 907 Quarrying debris.
 NS 365 907 Caim.
 NS 3655 9080 Stone-lined hollow.
 NS 365 907 Ditch and bank.
 NS 365 907 Sub-rectangular building.
 NS 365 907 Corn-drying kiln.
 NS 365 907 Quartz pebbles - pet ferret burials.
 NS 3672 9090 Sub-rectangular drystone building.
 NS 3675 9095 Enclosure.
 NS 367 908 Rig and furrow.
 NS 3673 9077 Line of boulders.
 NS 3680 9097 Bank and ditch.
 NS 3679 9110 Graffiti boulder.
 NS 3665 9135 Recessed platform.
 NS 3670 9135 Earthwork enclosure, site of byre.
 NS 3660 9132 Stone/turf enclosure bank.
 NS 3653 9130 Recessed platform.
 NS 3653 9131 Recessed platform.
 NS 3652 9131 Rectangular turf/stone building.
 NS 3660 9132 Enclosure wall.
 NS 3620 9063 Corn-drying kiln.
 NS 364 907 Grave slab fragment.
 NS 3626 9068 Hearth.
 NS 3627 9066 Stone/turf enclosure bank.
 NS 3640 9069 Enclosure bank.
 NS 364 907 House complex.
 NS 364 907 Rectangular mortared building.
 NS 364 907 Drystone walling.
 NS 364 907 Rectangular platform.
 NS 3657 9069 Jetty/clearance wall.
 NS 3672 9077 Wall.
 NS 3673 9077 Worked sandstone.
 NS 3660 9070 Metalled track.
 NS 3652 9072 Field.
 NS 3660 9077 Field.
 NS 368 909 Field.
 NS 365 913 Field.
 NS 364 907 Stone revetted track.
 NS 365 907 Stone revetted track.
 NS 3636 9065 Field.
 NS 364 907 Long cist burial.
 NS 3670 9073 Cave.
 NS 366 909 Temporary encampment.
 NS 366 909 Sub-circular platform.
 NS 366 909 Modern dump.
 NS 3682 9106 Recessed platform.
 NS 3672 9139 Recessed platform.
 NS 3660 9140 Quarry debris.
 NS 3652 9138 Clearance knoll.
 NS 3652 9150 Jetty.
 NS 3652 9150 Quarry debris.
 NS 367 915 Stone revetted track.
 NS 367 915 Recessed rectangular scoop.
 NS 367 915 Small scoop; revetted track wall.
 NS 3683 9163 'The Hidden Glen'.
 NS 3674 9168 Quarry debris; sub-circular hollow.
 NS 3669 9766 Drystone walling.
 NS 3666 9162 Quarried depression.
 NS 3666 9160 Graffiti on bedrock.
 NS 3670 9167 Recessed sub-circular platform.
 NS 3675 9170 Sub-circular platform?


NS 3675 9170 Recessed sub-circular platform.
 NS 3682 9175 Drainage ditch.
 NS 3682 9175 Two recessed sub-circular platforms.
 NS 3683 9175 Hollow.
 NS 3699 9178 Recessed platform with stone revetment.
 NS 3702 9171 Rectangular buildings.
 NS 3718 9160 Stone jetty?
 NS 3631 9082 Recessed platform.
 NS 3632 9084 Two recessed platforms.
 NS 3632 9084 Run-off channel for charcoal burning?
 NS 3632 9103 Recessed platform.
 NS 3632 9103 Rectangular building.
 NS 3640 9112 Track.
 NS 3643 9120 Recessed platform.
 NS 3712 9173 Iron ring in rock: flat topped rock.
 NS 3650 9062 Midden.
Inchlonaig (Luss parish)
 NS 379 932 Two rectangular mortared buildings; rectangular turf building.
 NS 379 932 Bank and enclosure.
 NS 379 932 Platform with possible stone revetment.
 NS 379 932 Recessed platform.
 NS 379 932 Drystone walling, wall and revetment.
 NS 380 932 Rectangular building.
 NS 380 932 Raised circular platform.
 NS 380 932 Boat noost, two stone jetties.
 NS 379 932 Collapsed wall/building.
 NS 377 932 Platform.
 NS 377 932 Scoop, hut circle.
 NS 377 933 Three scoops.
 NS 377 933 Circular kerbed structure.
 NS 377 933 Four cairns.
 NS 377 933 Bank with platform.
 NS 376 930 Bedrock with graffiti.
 NS 376 930 Two cairns.
 NS 377 931 Five scoops.
 NS 376 933 Mound, sub-rectangular building.
 NS 377 934 Rectangular hollow/bank.
 NS 378 934 Rectangular mortared building.
 NS 377 934 Sub-rectangular platform.
 NS 381 935 Rectangular building.
 NS 383 935 Quarry and building, scoop.
 NS 383 931 Cairn.
 NS 383 931 Sub-rectangular scoop/quarrying.
 NS 383 931 Cairn.
 NS 381 932 Rectangular cultivation enclosure.
 NS 378 935 Rectangular scoop and bank.
 NS 378 935 Rectangular stone setting.
 NS 375 932 Stone line.
 NS 379 932 Cottage.
 NS 3831 9390 D enclosure.
 NS 3812 9319 Site of limekiln.
 NS 377 933 Building.
 NS 3770 9349 Crannog and jetty?
 NS 3800 9312 Jetty.
 Sponsor: Friends of Loch Lomond.

Dumbarton Castle (Dumbarton parish)

G Ewart

Watching brief

NS 400 745 A watching brief was maintained during the excavation by HS staff of a power cable trench in an area immediately E of the Governor's House, latterly a garden. Masonry dating from the earlier Gatehouse (demolished in advance of the 18th century artillery fortification) was revealed running E-W close to the E wall of the Governor's House.

Sponsor: HS 

EAST KILBRIDE DISTRICT

Castle Street, Strathaven (Avondale parish) SRC SMR
Watching brief

NS 7034 4449 The Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service carried out a watching brief on behalf of East Kilbride District Council during the construction of an on-site information board on the landscaped area N of Strathaven (or Avondale) Castle. This area was part of the medieval core of the town, but the sloping site was cleared in the 1960s, and has been planted with grass and trees.

A rectangular foundation cut measuring 1.9m by 1.25m was dug into the slope to a maximum depth of 0.35m. The upper surface of a clay subsoil was exposed, and fragments of sandstone rubble were seen to be pressed into this. One fragment of late medieval pottery was recovered from the cut. No features were identified *in situ*.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service.

Side Hill to Goodbush Hill (Avondale parish) K Speller,
Cairns; hut platform A Leslie

NS 6805 3700 to NS 7160 3500 Archaeological assessment of the proposed site of a windfarm development along a line of hilltops between Side Hill and Goodbush Hill, covering a distance of c 4km, was undertaken by GUARD. A series of features of potential archaeological sensitivity of prehistoric date were identified, comprising three cairns and a possible hut platform. Also noted was a significant accumulation of peat which may mask surviving archaeological remains. Mitigation measures adopted involve the creation of exclusion zones around the sensitive areas identified, within which no development should take place. The monuments recorded are as follows:

NS 68055 37000 *Site 001: Side Hill Cairn* A grass-covered cairn, c 12m in diameter with a centrally placed modern marker cairn. Originally recorded by the RCAHMS in 1978.

NS 6818 3661 *Site 002: Davy's Cairn, Side Hill* This cairn is depicted on the first series Ordnance Survey map positioned on the SE slopes of Side Hill. On the 1980 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map the site is absent. The location indicated on the 19th century map now lies under extended trench forestry. No trace of the monument was found during the course of the field assessment.

NS 6861 3662 *Site 003: Feeshie Cairn, Harting Rig* This cairn is depicted on the 1980 Ordnance Survey map as standing on open ground on a small promontory on the SW slope of Harting Rig. The location is now under discrete tree forestry. A limestone outcrop located within the plantation, close to its eastern edge, appears to represent the feature listed under this name.

NS 6944 3622 *Site 004: Harting Rig Cairn* A mostly grass-covered, circular cairn c 8m in diameter with a centrally placed modern marker cairn. Originally recorded by the RCAHMS in 1973, when possible remains of a stone kerb were noted, the site today displays no indication of a possible kerb. This feature has either become overgrown or the stones in question have been removed. A possible outer ditch and bank exists on the SE side, extending for c 5m. A barbed wire fence currently cuts approximately centrally across the cairn.

NS 69815 36038 *Site 005: Possible Cairn, Harting Rig* A low grass-covered, stoney mound, oblong in shape, measuring c 8m along its long axis (NW-SE) and c 6m across with an average height of 0.30-0.40m, with the possibility of a shallow peripheral ditch and outer bank on the southern side.

NS 6997 3528 *Site 006: Cairn, Auchingilloch Hill* This cairn is depicted on the 1980 Ordnance Survey map as standing on the SW slopes of Auchingilloch Hill on open ground. This area is now under extended trench forestry and no remains of the cairn were located during the field assessment.

NS 70630 35440 *Site 007: Possible Hut Platform, Auchingilloch Hill* An approximately circular area of grass within the heather,

measuring c 20m in diameter, positioned on the eastern slopes of Auchingilloch Hill. This possible hut platform has been cut into the gently sloping hillside on all but its south-eastern arc, where it is flush with the natural slope. There is no evidence for any banks or ditches within the platform area. A barbed wire fence runs across the area. This site has not been recorded previously.

Sponsor: Energy Unlimited & Manweb Generation Holdings Ltd.

East Kilbride District SRC SMR
(East Kilbride parish)

Reith Drive, East Kilbride

NS 628 532 Site of bell pits.

Town Centre Park

NS 632 543 Rig and furrow.

Law Knowe

NS 632 563 Limekiln?

(Information on above three sites supplied to the SMR by Charles Miller)

Kirtonholme School/East Mains C A Miller
(East Kilbride parish)

Limekilns?, quarrying

NS 632 551 to NS 634 553 A complex area some 50m wide by 200m long. Aligned SW to NE. Showing 2/3 phases of quarrying and pits for extraction of limestone. Possible 'pit kilns/clamps' for lime burning in NW corner of area. Large, N/S hollow way within area to E of modern road. Area probable origin for name of 'Lymekilns House' (now built over) – there are traces of landscaping around SW edge of area. This may represent incorporation of former lime quarries into house policies as a 'wilderness' feature in 19th century garden.

Associated features to S of complex: (i) ridge and furrow between Kirtonholme School and 'Wilderness' area; (ii) field boundary on EW incorporating a spring/well? with access ramp for carts; (iii) driveway to Lymekilns House – fragment (100m plus) with remains of 19th century wrought iron fencing. All the above are currently threatened by housing (associated features), 'woodland regeneration', landscaping and public access – (quarries, hollow way) etc.

Knocklegoil (East Kilbride parish)
'Cairn (site of)'

NS 6280 5498 Site now built over without archaeological investigation (NMRS no NS 65 SW 1). Site reported in 1790s as still being 'substantial' after having over 1000 cartloads of stone removed from what was largest cairn in district. Modern observation that monument was on floor of natural amphitheatre.

EASTWOOD DISTRICT

Eastwood District SRC SMR
(Mearns parish)

Mearnskirk Hospital

NS 5363 5506 Possible site of medieval cross.
(Information reported by Mr McFadzean)

NS 5361 5503 Pieces of possible burnt flint.

M77 Floak to Malletsheugh (Avoidance Phase) R Strachan,
(Mearns parish) D Alexander (CFA)
Evaluation

An avoidance oriented evaluation in advance of the proposed upgrading of the A77 to the motorway standard Fenwick in Kilmarnock and Loudon District to Malletsheugh in Eastwood District (for the first part of route see other districts) has been conducted. The evaluation comprised a desk-based documentary

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assessment followed by field survey based on a 500m wide corridor centred on the c16km long proposed route. A number of sites were located from an examination of vertical aerial photographs (VAP).

The following finds, sites, monuments and listed buildings lay within the study corridor:

- Mid Floak**
NS 45 SE 28 (NS 4977 5000) Windpump.
- Floakside**
NS 4997 5038 VAP rectilinear vegetation mark.
NS 5024 5067 Deserted farmstead.
NS 5017 5072 Annular feature.
- Threep Knowe**
NS 5023 5083–NS 5010 5108 Trackway, stone bank.
NS 5020 5094 Quarry scoop.
NS 502 510 Clearance cairns.
NS 505 509 – NS 507 508 Trackway and ford.
NS 5053 5100 Annular features.
NS 504 511 – NS 506 513 Rig-and-furrow.
NS 5066 5130 Shielling.
NS 5032 5116 VAP vegetation mark.
- Blackloch Hill**
NS 5015 5123 (centred) Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- Threep Knowe**
NS 5049 5114 VAP square feature.
- Blackloch Hill**
NS 5045 5122 Concrete foundation.
NS 5042 5128 Fieldbank enclosures.
NS 5047 5130 Structure, trackway.
- St Martins**
NS 5037 5147 Possible structure.
- Brown Castle**
NS 55 SW 6 (NS 504 517) Quarry and vegetation mark.
NS 5055 5180 Vegetation mark/quarry.
NS 5034 5176 (centred) Field bank.
NS 5035 5180 Potential settlement.
NS 5050 5179–NS 5067 5186 Field bank/drainage?
NS 5032 5188–NS 5043 5202 Terraceway.
- Byreside Hill**
NS 5165 5205 Possible terraceway.
NS 5080 5223 Quarry scoops.
NS 5082 5231 Quarry.
NS 5084 5233 Cairn (possible).
- Brownside**
NS 509 519 Field bank.
NS 511 521 (centred) Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- Byreside Hill**
NS 5106 5239; NS 5119 5242; Quamies.
NS 5115 5245 (NS 55 SW 10) Enclosures (not located).
(NS 514 526 & NS 514 525)
- Loganswell**
NS 55 SW 23 (NS 5165 5256) Pollok Monument.
- Mearns Muir**
NS 5153 5304–NS 5170 5317 Field bank.
- Eastwood Golf Course**
NS 518 530 (centred) Relocated milestones.
NS 519 531 (centred) Fieldbank, structure (possible), well.
NS 5185 5323 Structures (possible).
NS 5185 5332 Field bank.
- Southcroft**
NS 5192 5338 Stone heap.
- Harelea Hill**
NS 55 SW 8 (NS 5208 5345) Barrow (possible).
NS 55 SW 26 (NS 520 534) Fort (not located), field banks.
- The Ridge**
NS 55 SW 19 (NS 5205 5353) Mound.

Star and Garter

- NS 5237 5371 Quarry.
NS 5245 5375 Quarry.


Crook

- NS 525 539 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.

South Hillhead

- NS 55 SW 29 (NS 5233 5385) Windpump.
NS 5221 5422 Quarry.

A report has been produced and a copy will be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Industry Department, managed on its behalf by HS .

CITY OF GLASGOW DISTRICT

Glasgow District

SRC SMR

(Eastwood parish)

Patterton

- NS 532 583 Rifle range, probably WWI in date.
(Information supplied by Mr Parry)

Cathkin Braes (Carmunnock parish)

C Batey

Neolithic axe

NS 60 57 Miniature stone axe recovered by Mr J Conley of Crofffoot. Fine-grained igneous rock with slight secondary damage. 8.1cm by 4.5cm by 1.2cm.

Accessioned by Glasgow Museums as A9531.

Cathkin Braes (Carmunnock parish)

D Topen

Survey

NS 615 587 An archaeological field survey was carried out by ACFA in the Cathkin Braes area on the S side of Glasgow. The area included (1) Cathkin Braes Country Park which lies to the S of Castlemilk and E of Carmunnock, just inside the city boundary. (2) The associated peripheral green spaces namely Castlemilk Glen, Blairbeth Golf Course, Cathkin Braes Golf Course and the open farmland between Carmunnock road and the East Kilbride boundary.

The survey was based on aerial photographs, maps and historical sources as well as a detailed physical survey of the park itself and selected parts of the associated spaces. An arable fieldwalking exercise was carried out immediately to the E of Carmunnock. The sites already listed in the NMRS were checked; these are mainly possible cairns. These were located and surveyed with the exception of the 'possible cairn base' (NS 6069 5822) which could not be confirmed, only bedrock was visible at that location.

A number of new sites were located. (1) A possible cairn in Big Wood within the park (NS 6149 5846). It is circular, 20m in diameter and 1m high.

(2) Two sites were identified from aerial photographs in the NMRS collections. (a) A soil feature on Blairbeth Golf Course (NS 622 589). It appears to be a long parallel sided feature 165m by 16m (photo AP 3346 10.5.46). Nothing was visible on the ground. (b) A soil and shadow feature on Cathkin Braes Golf Course attached to the rim of the known large enclosure at NS 6132 5777. This large enclosure has been variously described as a possible earthwork castle (Talbot E, 1973) and as a possible site of the very large 'Queen Mary's cairn' whose destruction was recorded by a local historian Reverend Ure in the 1790s (Welsh, T C, notes on NMRS record card). The new site is a circular ditched feature 22m in diameter overall, the ditch 2.5m broad and containing a rectangular central feature 2m by 1m, probably a burial (photo AP F22 0045 24.11.54) (see Fig 29, p 79).

(3) A number of pre- and post-improvement banks, ditches and areas of rigs were identified and were fitted into a developing

morphological pattern which was related to the historical back-ground.

(4) The fieldwalking exercise yielded a large quantity of pottery and glass fragments, almost all 19th or 20th century but with one medieval piece.

Sponsor: City of Glasgow Council (Parks and Recreation).



Fig.29. A large earthwork on Cathkin Braes Golf Course with a smaller burial enclosure attached to it. (Crown Copyright: RCAHMS)

Pollok Park Courtyard (Eastwood parish) R James
Watching brief

NS 550 615 In June 1995, GUARD was commissioned to conduct a watching brief on bore holing activity near Pollok House in the Pollok Estate, Glasgow. This work formed part of a wider test-pitting programme designed to assess the stability and constitution of the local geological deposits, ahead of the proposed construction of flood defences against the nearby White Cart. It was recognised that the location of the work, within a designed landscape of historical importance, and specifically its proximity to the old courtyard, rendered the presence of significant archaeological remains a distinct possibility.

Four test pits were dug by machine, whilst four small samples were taken by hand bores. The pits and bore holes were characterised by the presence of a loamy topsoil and orangey clay deposits on top of riverine sands and gravels. No archaeological features were encountered.

Sponsor: Glasgow District Council.

Pollok House, Stable Block (Eastwood parish) SRC SMR
Well

NS 5500 6160 During cable-laying works at the southern end of the E range of the former stable block E of Pollok House, the sandstone capping of a well was broken. Glasgow Museums informed the Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service, who carried out a recording visit.

The well-shaft was not safely accessible, but was oval on plan and

measured approximately 0.6m by 0.9m. It was dry when uncovered, and silted up to within 1.5m of the underside of the capstone, which was 0.15–0.2m thick and sealed by approximately 0.2m of modern make-up. The shaft was constructed of unbonded hand-made bricks and a lead pipe was let into the shaft from the N side, presumably a pump drawpipe for the building to the N. No well is marked on maps of the area from the 1st Edition OS (c1860) onwards. The well was recapped and the cable trench re-routed to the S of it.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service.

Broomielaw (Glasgow parish) F Baker
Waterfront excavation

NS 586 649 Construction of a casino by Stakis plc at the W side of the N end of George V Bridge, between Oswald and Robertson Streets. A watching brief of the excavation of the foundations retrieved dumps of glass and ceramic manufacturing waste and the timber piles of an earlier quay line. A large area on the waterfront itself had been disturbed by subsidence and the construction of the 1974 Clydeside Walkway.

Both the glass and ceramic waste date to the mid-19th century. The glass waste is thought to have originated at the Clyde Street Glassworks which stood at the corner of Jamaica Street and was demolished in c1840.

The ceramic waste consists of white earthenwares. Biscuit-fired sherds, some moulded or sponge painted or with transfers applied, are dominant and around 1200 sherds altogether, and around 250 pieces of kiln furniture and fragments of saggars have been retrieved.

Sponsor: Stakis plc.

HAMILTON DISTRICT

Hamilton District SRC SMR
(Hamilton parish)

Durisdeer Drive, Hamilton

NS 691 544 Mudstone axehead found, broken in three fragments. (Information supplied by Mr Moore via Hamilton District Cultural Services Department)

Chatelherault (Hamilton parish) G Ewart, J Triscott
18th century hunting lodge and garden

NS 737 539 In advance of an elaborate development programme, a trial excavation and resistivity survey were carried out on the Bowling Green in March 1995. The work concentrated on this raised earthwork, which lies between the kennels compound and the parterre garden, on the S side of the William Adam pavilions.

Evidence was found of an elaborate 19th century ornamental garden, overlying a considerable dump of crushed stone and redeposited earth. This in turn sealed a substantial dark-earth deposit, which clearly predated the construction of the Bowling Green/garden sequence.

Sponsor: Hamilton District Council.

INVERCLYDE DISTRICT

Gryfe Reservoir (Greenock parish) D Alexander
Blue glass bead

NS 278 716 A small, ovoid, blue glass bead was found in the upcast of a drainage channel on the N side of the track which runs along the S side of Gryfe Reservoir.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum Archaeology Section.

STRATHCLYDE

Wemyss Bay, Kelly Bank Cottage (Inverkip parish) A Lee
Cropmarks (LOCHIS)

NS 2065 6850 Linear and circular cropmark observed in summer of 1991 and subsequently investigated. A substantial red sandstone wall of some height, now removed. A seemingly well-founded wall, building stone could still be found in a ditch behind the cottage pointed out as part of the line of the base of the wall. Removed stone had been retained for the construction of new walls around Kelly Bank Cottage. The field above the cottage has been thoroughly prepared, with new drainage put in, and grazing ground recovered. Circular cropmarks may have reflected old quarry pits.

Wemyss Bay, 'over Kelly', The Sawmill (Inverkip parish)
Remains of mill, channel, dam

NS 203 683 The reduced remains of the Kelly Sawmill, silted water channel and breached dam. Mill site on record for 150 years, and occupied up to the early 1900s. Fieldwork and research in progress.

Wemyss Bay, 'over Kelly', The Bridge (Inverkip parish)
Remains of bridge piers and bridge

NS 201 683 Remains of piers and debris from previous stone-built bridge blown up in 1964 observable below replacement metal bridge. Previous bridge documented as 'Oakfield Bridge' and described by local villager as having low walls and broad enough for two carts. The bridge would have provided access to the Kelly Sawmill from woodland on the opposite side of the river.

Wemyss Bay, 'over Kelly', The Waterfall, The Roman Bridge, Craig's Bridge (Inverkip parish)
Remains of estate feature

NS 198 685 Above a waterfall, features of the renowned 19th century Kelly Estate Gardens. Report in preparation. LOCHIS liaising with the Garden History Society of Scotland.

Wemyss Bay, 'over Kelly', The Waterfall, The Roman Bridge, Craig's Bridge (Inverkip parish)
Remains of bridge platform

NS 199 685 Above a waterfall, cuts in bedrock. Remains of platform for narrow bridge – Craig's Bridge – destroyed in late 1950s. Bridge linked the broad riverside track with narrower path leading through woodland on to estate sawmill road or metalled track on Cunninghame/North Ayrshire side.

Wemyss Bay, 'over Kelly' (Inverkip parish)
Track

NS 194 684, NS 203 683 Broad metalled, sometimes earthen, track, up to 6m wide in places, running alongside Kelly Burn from just above main entrance to Bourne Leisure Caravan Park, previously an entrance gate to the Kelly Estate. Track runs to site of old sawmill.

Research and fieldwork in this area is ongoing. Please contact LOCHIS (Local History in Skelmorlie) if interested.
Sponsor: Local History in Skelmorlie.

Inverclyde District SRC SMR
(Kilmacolm parish)

Knapps
NS 3700 6833 Deserted farmstead.

Devol Moor (Kilmacolm parish) F Newall
Prehistoric platform

NS 3285 7295 Initially considered to be a possible Roman Signal Post (DES 1991, 60), this has been shown by excavation to be a prehistoric structure.

The site is a rocky platform composed of roughly concentric overlapping volcanic sills. This has been rendered regularly circular by a clay and cobble facing, the downslope of which, counter to the rock surface, formed the 'outer mound'. The 'inner mound' was formed by the low edge of the upper sill.

Between outer and inner edges was a compacted layer of cobbles in brown earth, single coursed round the greater extent from NE to NW. Over the more irregular upper sill level, cobbles in earth were placed.

Towards the N front of the upper cobbles, chipped through to the lower rock surface, was a socket 14cm by 36cm deep. From this extended a roughly chipped out slot with three flat stones. W of centre another socket likewise cut through to the lower sill was 20cm by 25cm deep.

From the surface came a micro-blade of dark obsidian.

Roman Signal Post (possible)

NS 3274 7252 In view of the above results and the probability of a Roman post lying in the High Auchenleck area of Devol Moor, a close search was carried out with Mr John Dunn, co-proprietor, for a site located with Mr William O Black in 1954 and then recorded as a homestead. This was re-located with difficulty.


Situated at the foot of a grid pylon this site is a slightly raised mound c 9.25m in diameter over a peripheral mound c 3m wide. An outer mound some 3m wide lies a like distance from the central rise.

Newark Castle (Port Glasgow parish)

G Ewart

Watching brief

NS 328 745 A watching brief was maintained during the investigation of existing power cables serving the castle in advance of upgrading of services. Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed.

Sponsor: HS 

KILMARNOCK & LOUDOUN DISTRICT

M77 Fenwick to Floak (Avoidance Phase) R Strachan
(Fenwick parish) D Alexander (CFA)

Evaluation

An avoidance oriented evaluation in advance of the proposed upgrading of the A77 to motorway standard from Fenwick in Kilmarnock and Loudoun District to Malletsheugh in Eastwood District (for this second part see appropriate district) has been conducted. The evaluation comprised a desk-based documentary assessment followed by field survey based on a 500m wide corridor centred on the c16km long proposed route. The following finds, sites, monuments and listed buildings lay within the study corridor:

Meiklewood

NS 4505 4138 Possible settlement.

NS 4523 4145 Quarry.

Dalmusternock

NS 4557 4170 Farmhouse, Grade B.

NS 451 415 – NS 455 418 (centred) Rig-and-furrow.

Meiklewood

NS 4520 4178–NS 4517 4182 Field bank.

Dalmusternock

NS 455 420 Possible structure.

NS 457 419 (centred) Rig-and-furrow.

NS 459 421 (centred) Rig-and-furrow.

Aikenhead

NS 44 SE 6 (NS 4606 4221) Mound.

NS 460 423 (centred) Potential settlement.

Laigh Fenwick

NS 4569 4232–NS 4569 4256 Farmtrack and bank.

NS 463 428 (centred) Village.

- NS 464 435 (centred) Village.
Hallhouse
 NS 44 SE 10 (NS 4615 4279) Country House, Grade B.
 (NS 44 SE).
Laigh Fenwick
 NS 4617 4275 (centred) Main Road, Nos 12, 14, 16, 18, 20
 Grade B.
 NS 4621 4295 No 39 Main Street, Grade C.
Fenwick
 NS 4632 4339 Main Street No 66 (West Manse), Grade C mush-
 room sundial/date stone.
 NS 4630 4345 (centred) Main Street, Nos 68–78 (even numbers)
 Grade C.
 NS 4627 4341 (centred) Main Street, Nos 77–83 (odd numbers)
 Grade C.
 NS 4635 4358 (centred) Main Street, Nos 82–88 (even numbers)
 Grade C.
 NS 4637 4362 Main Street No 90, Grade C.
 NS 4637 4367 (centred) Main Street, Nos 93–105 (odd
 numbers) Grade C.
 NS 4641 4356 Kirkton Road, Nos 6 and 8, Grade C.
 NS 4641 4361 (centred) Main Street, Nos 92–106 (even
 numbers) and No 2 Skernieland Road,
 Grade C.
Fenwick, (Hallhouse)
 NS 4620 4280 Milestone and possible tolbooth.
Fenwick, (Langside)
 NS 4626 4309 Milestone.
 NS 4617 4332 Well.
Fenwick
 NS 44 SE 16 (NS 4629 4336) United Presbyterian Church
 (site of).
Fenwick Hill
 NS 461 434 Rig-and-furrow.
Fenwick
 NS 44 SE 4 (NS 46 43) Stone axe find-spot.
Fenwick (Dunselma)
 NS 4594 4338–NS 4608 4330 Field bank.
Glaister Bridge
 NS 461 437 (centred) Rig-and-furrow.
Fenwick
 NS 4652 4395–NS 4654 4411 Field bank (Rysland Drive).
Gardrum
 NS 4623 4423 (centred) Reservoir.
Townend
 NS 467 443 (centred) Rig-and-furrow.
 NS 468 445 Rig-and-furrow.
High Gardrum
 NS 466 445 Rig-and-furrow.
 NS 4638 4434–NS 4636 4448 Trackway.
 NS 464 445 (centred) Rig-and-furrow.
Muiryet Bridge
 NS 4676 4476 Bridge.
 NS 4683 4471 Potential settlement.
Gardrum
 NS 4646 4468–NS 4725 4528 Mill Lead.
Muiryet Bridge
 NS 4680 4481 Possible structure.
Mooryet
 NS 4698 4501 Whinstone quarry.
Rigghill
 NS 4718 4508 Aerial photographic feature.
 NS 4711 4509 Quarry.
Mooryet
 NS 475 451 Rig-and-furrow.

- Bridgehead**
 NS 473 453 Field bank/levee.
 NS 4725 4526–NS 4728 4534 Trackway.
Glassock Bridge
 NS 4748 4554 Enclosure.
Laighmuir
 NS 476 457 Farm.
Glassock Bridge
 NS 4774 4560–NS 4778 4574 Old road and building, field
 bank.
 NS 4776 4563–NS 4830 4606 Field bank.
North Glassock
 NS 4812 4561 Farm.
 NS 482 457 Rig-and-furrow.
Benthouse Bridge
 NS 44 NE 12 (NS 4823 4613) Bridge.
Benthouse
 NS 483 462 (centred) Rig-and-furrow.
 NS 4858 4621 Deserted farmstead.
 NS 483 461 – NS 487 463 Rig-and-furrow.
 NS 4865 4640 Rig-and-furrow.
Raithill
 NS 486 465 (centred) Platform settlements (possible).
 NS 487 465 Potential settlement.
Tam's Hill
 NS 490 463 (centred) Rig-and-furrow.
 NS 490 464 (centred) Rig-and-furrow.
Harelaw
 NS 44 NE 7 (NS 489 467) Stone axes.
 NS 4895 4683 Well.
 NS 4897 4684 & NS 4902 4685 Small stone platforms.
 NS 4898 4680 Footbridge.
 NS 491 468 – NS 495 469 Rig-and-furrow.
 NS 4873 4690–NS 4891 4693 Trackway.
 NS 4896 4704 Possible structure.
 NS 4903 4693 Mound.
 NS 4894 4703 Farm, Grade C.
Kingswell Bridge
 NS 44 NE 9 (NS 4955 4724) Monument, Grade C.
South Drumboy
 NS 493 482 (centred) Rig-and-furrow.
 NS 493 484 (centred) Rig-and-furrow.
 NS 44 NE 10 (NS 4927 4841) Windpump, trackway.
 NS 4933 4852 Well.
 NS 4948 4846 Farm.
 NS 4944 4848 VAP rectilinear structure and field bank.
North Drumboy
 NS 494 486 & NS 492 488 Rig-and-furrow.
 NS 494 488 (centred) Farm.
The Hacienda
 NS 4945 4896 Quarry (backfilled).
Floak Bridge
 NS 494 491 – NS 495 494 Rig-and-furrow, drainage ditches.
 NS 4950 4950 Quarry scoop.
 NS 4952 4948 Probable culvert.
 NS 4956 4944 Clearance cairn.
 NS 4955 4955 Quarry.
 A report will be deposited with the NMRS.
 Sponsor: Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Industry Depart-
 ment, managed on its behalf by HS .
- Kilmarnock and Loudoun District** SRC SMR
 (Galston parish)
East Threepwood
 NS 520 348 Covenanter's gravestone; deserted settlement.
 (Information from Mr Campbell)

STRATHCLYDE

KYLE & CARRICK DISTRICT

162–170 High Street (Ayr parish)

R Harry

Post-Medieval feature and garden deposits, 19th century gardens

NS 338 218 Trial trench excavations were undertaken to a depth of 2m at the back (E) of the present Boots the Chemist store on the High Street, prior to store extension. No deposits relating to the Medieval town or Dominican friary were found. Sand dunes overlying alluvial gravel covered the W of the site. Excavations to a depth of 1.2m in the E half of the site revealed 19th century gardens, overlying post-Medieval cultivated soil containing 11 residual sherds of Medieval, and post-Medieval pottery. Two adjacent small square stone boxes containing fish bone, sandy midden and a broken post-Medieval pot may possibly be levigation tanks for the steeping of clay prior to potting.

Sponsor: Boots the Chemist, plc.

202–204 High Street, Ayr (Ayr parish)

SRC SMR

Watching brief

NS 3391 2176 The Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service carried out a watching brief during the development of a rear extension to 202–204 High Street. The floor level of the extension was to be the same as that of the street frontage building, which meant that excavation had to take place to a depth of more than 2.5m below the level of Mill Wynd, at the rear of the plot.

Under 0.3–0.95m of modern make-up and surfaces there was a deep deposit of layered sands possibly deposited by wind action with soil formation during sand stability. There are historical records of blown sand being deposited in Ayr. No dateable artefacts were recovered from the profile below modern levels, but water-washed gravels were located at a depth of approximately 2.65m below the present level of Mill Wynd.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service.

Lady Cathcart's House, 22 Sandgate (Ayr parish)

17th century town house

D Bowler (SUAT)

NS 3361 2203 A watching brief during restoration and alterations within this 17th century town house showed that it has very shallow foundations, resting on soft, loose sand which lies almost directly below modern ground level. The sand is probably the result of documented medieval wind storms, and could seal early remains, but no evidence was found. Interleaved bands of sand and organic silts survived under the floors, as little as 0.3m below the modern ground surface, indicating periodic soil formation and erosion between episodes of sand deposition. These must predate the 17th century building, and may be further evidence of medieval wind storms.

A sandstone column base and a very fragmentary wall foundation probably relate to 19th century alterations. There was some evidence that a ground floor window on the Cathcart Street side of the building may originally have been a side entrance, or even a pend running across the building parallel to Sandgate (see Fig 30).

The position of Sandgate, at the foot of a gentle slope rather than on top of a ridge, has protected its frontage from the erosion.

Sponsor: The Scottish Historic Buildings Trust.

Traboyack Farm (Barr parish)

T Ward

Pre-afforestation survey

NX 265 915 The southern half of Traboyack Farm was walked and all features reported. The main aspects of interest were a series of turf sheep buchts and enclosures dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. Full report and survey lodged with NMRS and SRC SMR.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

Kyle & Carrick District

SRC SMR

(Barr parish)

Traboyack Mid Burn 1

NX 2618 9120 Shielings or settlement.

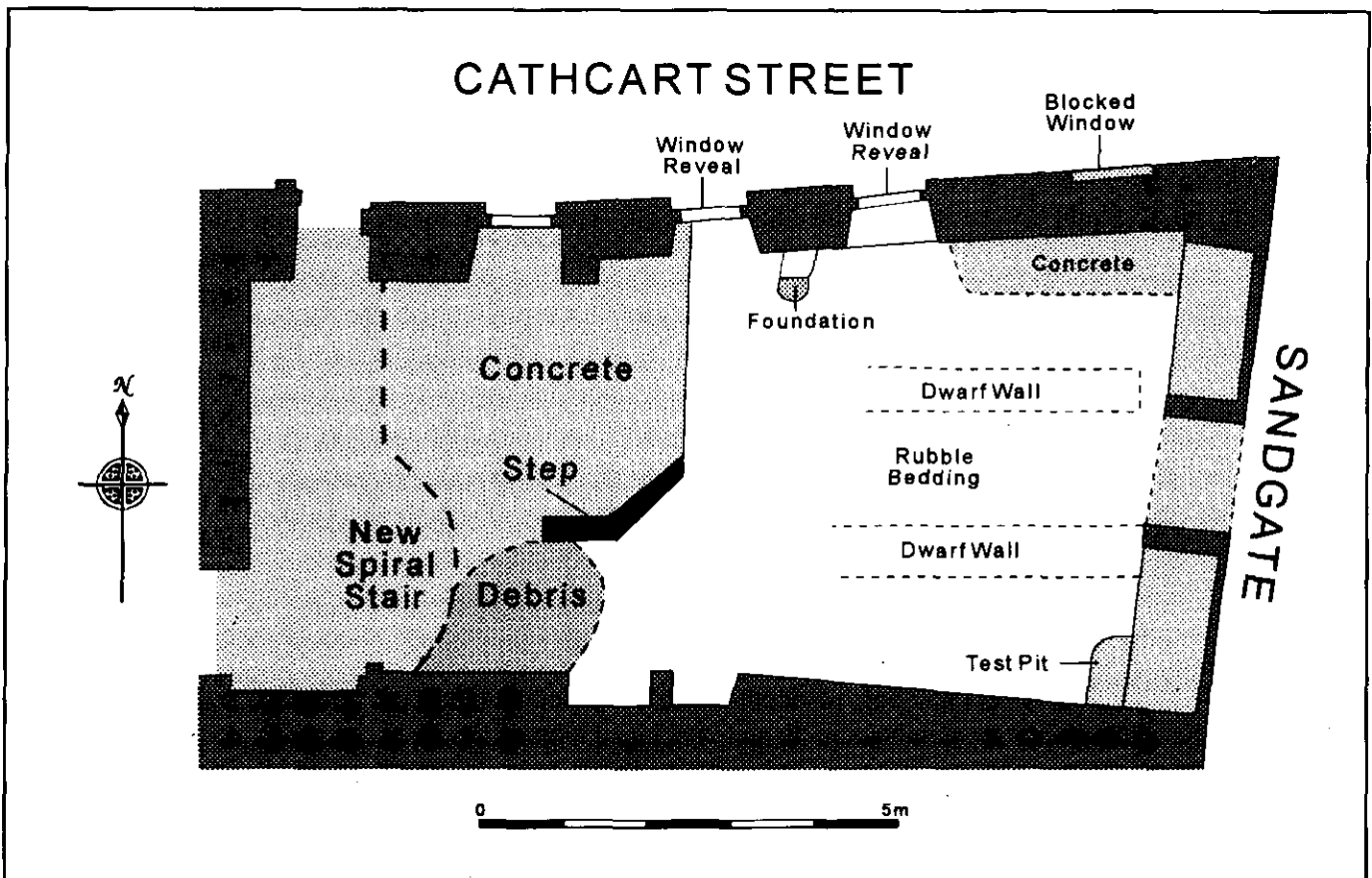


Fig 30. Lady Cathcart's House, Ayr. Plan of interior (by D Munro).

Traboyack Mid Burn 2
NX 2617 9108 Possible structure, robbed cairn.

Traboyack Burn 1
NX 2611 9155 Deserted farmstead.

Traboyack Burn 2
NX 2622 9144 Possible structure and agricultural remains.

Knockenaye
NX 2640 9202 Possible cairn.
(Craigie parish)

Campcastle, Craigie
NS 427 327 Building.

Gatehead Railway Viaduct (Dundonald parish) SRC SMR
Watching brief

NS 3834 3689 During refurbishment of the Laigh Milton Viaduct, Barr Construction required an electricity supply to their site compound. The proposal to construct this supply was monitored through the standard procedure already set up between the Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service (SJAS) and Scottish Power. It was noted that the proposal as it stood would affect the eastern end of the viaduct, where it meets the high river bank (a fluvio-glacial terrace). This is a location where information about the construction of the site could have been lost. Hence Scottish Power were asked to find an alternative way of supplying the electricity.

The chosen route was examined in August 1995. The trench to house the cable was dug into the surface of the newly forged track to a depth of around 1m. It ran up the track to the top of the E end of the viaduct before being routed eastwards along an existing drain (which runs to the S of the hedge that marks the northern side of the original line of the railway).

In this trench evidence for the artificial construction of the ground in the form of a ramped platform between the end of the viaduct and the fluvio-glacial terrace was seen. The ramp ran from the top of the viaduct (from around 0.3m below the existing surface) N, running flat for 2m before sloping down steeply (at about 50 degrees) until it ran out of the bottom of the trench at a point some 4.2m from the northern edge of the viaduct and around 3m lower than the existing surface. Overlying this context was a mixed, blackened layer containing cinder, mortar and small bits of red brick.

No artefacts were recovered from the clay layer but it was sufficiently different from the natural boulder clay that covered the terrace to tell it was not a natural deposit. Also it was directly overlain by obviously 20th or 19th century artificial material.
Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

Crossraguel Abbey Car Park (Kirkoswald parish)
Watching brief

NS 2759 0834 The Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service carried out a watching brief during works in the car park adjoining the E side of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Crossraguel Abbey. A series of fence post holes were dug through the modern car park surface, but none of the holes penetrated the underlying rubble hardcore.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Roads.

Crossraguel Abbey (Kirkoswald parish) R James
Watching brief

NS 275 083 An archaeological watching brief was carried out by GUARD in March 1995 during resurfacing and widening of the A77 beside Crossraguel Abbey, near Maybole. Earth moving operations did not disturb sufficient soil to expose any archaeological features and no artefactual remains were recovered.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

Culzean Castle (Kirkoswald parish) J Hamilton (CFA)
Viaduct and relict terraces

NS 233 102 Excavations were carried out on the foundations of Culzean Castle viaduct to evaluate the original planned landscape and its subsequent history in the vicinity of the viaduct with particular regard to its foundations and any adjacent accumulated deposits.

The excavations revealed the foundations of the viaduct on the E elevation from the first pier at arch 1 to the outwork immediately S of arch 6. The foundations were not located N of arch 1.

The upper stratigraphy indicates a much disturbed sequence of deposits of mixed modern soils with dumps of rubble throughout. Generally this overlay a very clean sand into which the viaduct piers, at this section, would appear to have been cut.

The old ground surface S of arch 2 is much the same as the current ground surface, but at arch 2 and to the N the old ground surface sloped away and may well be part of the gorge that the viaduct is reported to bridge. The overburden of organic material with mixed finds belongs to a phase of landscaping to create the present fountain garden.

Two hand-excavated trenches established the nature and age of the terraces on the area above Dolphin House Brae. With the exception of the lower third terrace no definition of the terraces was seen other than on the surface of the section profiles.

The relief suggests that these terraces originally continued along the edge of Fountain Court on the flank of the hill facing Culzean Castle – and the undeveloped soil profiles; it seems likely that the terraces belong to part of the late 18th century developments at Culzean Castle and can probably be regarded as ornamental.

Sponsor: NTS.

CLYDESDALE DISTRICT

M6/M8 Fastlink: A J Dunwell, R J Strachan (CFA)
Hybrid Survey (Avoidance Phase) (Camwath, Carstairs, Lanark, Carmichael, Pettinain, Douglas & Lesmahagow parishes)
Evaluation

NS 95 57 – NS 86 31 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on 30 alternative route elements, with a combined length of c 87km, for a proposed road linking the M8 near Whitburn, Lothian Region with the M6/M74 near Douglas, Clydesdale District. This entry summarises the results relating to the Strathclyde Region section only. Further details regarding the working methods are detailed above (see Lothian Region entry). Site and monuments recorded during ongoing survey by RCAHMS concentrating in grid-square NS 95 are included in the following list where independent confirmation was obtained by the current survey. The Castledykes complex of Roman remains was excluded from the survey at the request of the sponsor.

The corpus of sites and monuments newly identified by the survey is dominated by those of post-medieval agricultural and industrial origin. Deserted farmsteads and cottages, areas of rig-and-furrow cultivation, and relict field boundaries and tracks are the most common agricultural features recorded. Coal mines, mine shafts, and quarries were the most frequently identified classes of industrial monument, and these clustered around Wilsontown and Rigside. Particular sites of interest located by the survey include a large earthwork with a raised platform and evidence of an encircling ditch at Parkhall (NS 8620 3258), and a reference on Charles Ross's *Map of the Shire of Lanark* of 1773 to a 'Druid's Temple', possibly a reference to a stone circle or prehistoric funerary monument, in the area around Whitecastle Hill. Although no pre-medieval new sites were confirmed by the survey, it is possible that a number of crop-mark enclosures may relate to early settlement.


STRATHCLYDE

- Mouse Water**
 NS 9555 5679 Quarry.
 NS 958 566 Mine shafts.
 NS 9587 5657 Rifle range.
 NS 955 565 Mine shafts.
 NS 9564 5647 Coal mine.
 NS 954 564 Mine shafts.
- Muir Row**
 NS 953 564 Mine shafts.
 NS 9507 5635 Sheepfold.
 NS 9511 5629 Coal pit.
 NS 9528 5627 Coal pit.
 NS 9488 5625 Quarry.
 NS 9507 5619 Spoil heap.
- Heathland**
 NS 9410 5617 Sheepfold.
- Mouse Water**
 NS 9542 5612 Spoil heap.
- Muir Row**
 NS 9488 5610 Miners' cottages.
- Easter Heathland**
 NS 9482 5602 Deserted settlement of Easter Heathland.
 NS 9480 5594 Pond.
- Wilsontown Colliery**
 NS 947 558 Coal pit.
- Wilsontown**
 NS 950 557 Coal pits.
- Wester Heathland**
 NS 944 557 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- Climpy**
 NS 932 556 Mining activity, tramway.
- Wilsontown**
 NS 949 556 Coal pits.
- Wester Heathland**
 NS 9449 5556 Gravel pit.
- Wilsontown**
 NS 9482 5550 Coal pit.
- Climpy**
 NS 9331 5542 Disused limestone quarry.
- Wilsontown**
 NS 95 SE 11 Ironworks complex.
- Climpy**
 NS 9312 5517 Quarry scoop.
 NS 9294 5513 Building.
 NS 931 551 Linear cropmarks.
 NS 9302 5503 Quarry pits.
- Wester Greenwall**
 NS 930 548 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
 NS 929 546 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- Forth**
 NS 932 543 Mines, sheepfold.
- Cleugh Bridge**
 NS 9510 5426 Spoil heap, mine shaft.
- Forth**
 NS 9484 5422 Mine shaft (possible).
 NS 9496 5422 Mine shaft (possible).
 NS 9476 5416 Mine shaft.
 NS 931 541 Deserted settlement of Highdyke.
 NS 9486 5404 Mine shaft.
 NS 931 540 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
 NS 951 540 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
 NS 9466 5396 Coal pit.
- Abbey Burn**
 NS 927 530 – NS 933 538 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- Abbey**
 NS 928 537 (approx) Deserted settlement of Langdales.
- East Forth**
 NS 9473 5368 Coal pit.
 NS 9466 5363 Coal road.
- Forth**
 NS 9324 5360 Deserted settlement of Hartside.
- East Forth**
 NS 9476 5354 Coal pit.
- Upper Throughburn**
 NS 930 532 (approx) Deserted settlement of W Hartside.
- Forth**
 NS 95 SW 4 Stone axe find-spot, linear cropmark.
- East Forth**
 NS 9460 5306 Quarry.
- Forth**
 NS 944 528 Cropmark.
- Whitecleuch**
 NS 927 526 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- Lower Throughburn**
 NS 926 525 (approx) Deserted settlement of Loanhead.
 NS 9267 5230 Quarry.
 NS 9289 5223 Pond.
 NS 934 522 Cropmarks.
 NS 934 520 Mounds, rig-and-furrow cultivation.
 NS 929 519 Deserted settlement of Eastfield of Covenhill, tollbar.
- Covanhill**
 NS 95 SW 3 Axe-hammer find-spot.
 NS 924 516 Enclosure (possible).
 NS 925 516 Deserted farmstead of Eastfield of Netherton.
 NS 924 515 Quarry.
- Browshott**
 NS 934 512 Deserted settlement of Bankfoot.
 NS 936 510 Limestone quarries.
- Brewshott**
 NS 932 507 Deserted settlement of Roughcrook.
- Netherton**
 NS 923 504 Enclosure, rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- Muirhouse**
 NS 9402 4959 Deserted settlement of Westdyke.
- Burnside Nursery**
 NS 920 495 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- Cockrig**
 NS 924 494 Rig-and-furrow cultivation, quarry.
- West Yett**
 NS 940 494 Linear cropmark.
- Muirfoot**
 NS 918 491 Rectilinear cropmark (possible).
 NS 922 491 Deserted settlement of Fallhills.
 NS 919 490 Linear cropmarks.
- Shodshill Mill**
 NS 941 490 Mill race.
- Blacklaw Moss**
 NS 9200 4862 Soil marks.
- Shodshill Moss**
 NS 9380 4837 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- Shodshill**
 NS 9426 4834 Deserted building.
- Shodshill Moss**
 NS 942 483 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- Cranley Moss**
 NS 9402 4797 Deserted settlement of Stonyford.
- Harelaw**
 NS 919 471 (approx) Deserted settlement of Hairlawdyke.
- Cranley House**
 NS 922 470 (approx) Deserted settlement of ?Girdumstrait.
 NS 9243 4688 Oval cropmarks.

- NS 916 467 **Cranley Wood**
Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- NS 924 467 **Cranley House**
Oval and linear cropmarks.
- NS 925 466 Millstone levee.
- NS 924 465 Millstone quarries.
- NS 923 464 Lint mill.
- NS 916 458 **Cranley Wood**
Field boundaries and rigs cropmark.
- NS 918 457 **Newmill**
Mill buildings, race.
- NS 9283 4568 **Newhouse Farm**
Tollbooth.
- NS 915 456 **Stobbilee**
Terraced platforms/quarries.
- NS 927 456 **Newhouse**
Former settlement of Todhall.
- NS 9210 4545 **Howfaulds**
Rig-and-furrow cultivation marks.
- NS 94 SW 15.00 & 39 **Ravenstruther**
Roman road.
- NS 94 SW 2 **Gorstane**
Hollow-way.
- NS 94 SW 5 **Silvermuir**
Cist.
- NS 9330 4495 **Castledykes**
Cropmark (possible).
- NS 9346 4486 **Westwalk Wood**
Trackways (possible).
- NS 913 447 **Stickhill**
Hollow-way, quarry scoops.
- NS 94 SW 42 RX 1 **Castledykes**
Roman road (possible).
- NS 936 445 **Carstair's House**
Terrace-way, quarry-scoops, curvilinear channel, field banks.
- NS 94 SW 40.0 & 40.02 RR6 **Castledykes**
Roman road.
- NS 938 442 **Middlebank**
Roman road (supposed course of).
- NS 9187 4415 **Indistinct cropmarks.**
- NS 9113 4402 **Lanark Moor**
Quarry.
- NS 910 440 – NS 913 441 **Huntlyhill**
Trackway.
- NS 915 440 **Enclosure.**
- NS 94 SW 3 **Multivallate fort.**
- NS 937 438 **Castledykes**
Cropmark.
- NS 94 SW 4 **Lanark Moor**
Cists.
- NS 918 435 **Sandyford Bridge**
?Natural feature.
- NS 94 SW 45RX 8 **Castledykes**
Roman road (supposed course).
- NS 9110 4298 **Lanark Race Course**
Field system (possible).
- NS 9167 4290 **Springbank**
Deserted settlement of Springburn.
- NS 9090 4285 **Lanark Race Course**
Quarry, structure, field bank.
- NS 9153 4284 **Springbank**
Linear cropmark.
- NS 909 428 **Lanark Race Course**
Field system (possible).
- NS 94 SW 21 **Barrow and enclosures.**
- NS 9076 4217 **Hyndford**
Bleachfield mill.
- NS 919 420 **Charleston**
(approx) Deserted settlement of Braehead.
- NS 94 SW 10 **Hyndford**
Crannog.
- NS 921 416 **Carmichael Mill**
Mill lade.
- NS 94 SW 35 **Hyndford Bridge**
Bridge.
- NS 9031 4120 **Hyndford**
Unspecified soilmark feature.
- NS 9185 4115 **Nethererton**
Deserted structures.
- NS 919 410 – NS 918 411 **Hollow-way.**
- NS 9131 4104 **Howford**
Deserted settlement of Burngreen.
- NS 9157 4083 **Shaws**
Annular cropmarks.
- NS 901 406 **Prett's Mill**
(area) Trackways/footpath.
- NS 9090 4040 **Howford**
Clearance cairn.
- NS 900 403 **Boathaugh**
Field bank.
- NS 914 403 **Shaws**
(area) Irregular cropmarks.
- NS 898 402 **Boathaugh**
(area) Deserted settlement, site of ferry; hollow-ways.
- NS 9015 4015 **Prett's Mill**
Corn mill complex.
- NS 9014 4009 **Strip cultivation.**
- NS 9051 4000 **Burn Brae**
Toll bar.
- NS 84 SE 38 **Boathaugh**
Cropmark enclosures.
- NS 904 395 **Millmoor**
Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- NS 8994 3941 **Crookboat**
Cistern.
- NS 9045 3940 **Millmoor**
(centre) Cropmark enclosures and deserted settlement.
- NS 898 386 – NS 894 394 **Drumalbin Park**
Hollow-way, field bank, rig-and-furrow.
- NS 913 394 **Devonside**
Well (probable), find-spot, bomb dump.
- NS 904 393 **Millmoor**
(centre) Deserted buildings.
- NS 908 389 – NS 911 393 **Devonside**
Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- NS 907 392 **Millmoor**
Irregular cropmarks.
- NS 910 392 **Devonside**
Irregular cropmarks.
- NS 911 391 **(approx) Deserted settlement of Burnside.**
- NS 8996 3908 **Drumalbin Park**
Quarries.
- NS 83 NE 4 **Crookboat**
Find-spot of ebony casket.
- NS 8974 3894 **Drumalbin**
Cropmark.
- NS 8927 3886 **Burnhouse**
Quarry and cropmark field boundary.

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- NS 897 387 – NS 896 389 Field boundary.
- Drumalbin**
- NS 9018 3870 Deserted settlement of Hedgefoot.
- Drumalbin Burn**
- NS 898 387 Hollow-way.
NS 898 387 (centred) Levees.
- Drumalbin**
- NS 908 387 (centred) Hollow-ways/field bank.
NS 9021 3862 Disused quarry.
- Drumalbin Park**
- NS 9000 3855 Annular trace.
- Heckleblirnie**
- NS 8976 3824 Disused quarry.
- Burnhouse**
- NS 894 380 (centred) Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- Millmoor**
- NS 90 38 'Druid's Temple'; destroyed stone circle?
- Heckleblirnie**
- NS 8987 3795 Deserted settlement of Smithfield, site of smithy.
- Burnhouse**
- NS 894 378 (approx) Deserted building.
- Dyke**
- NS 886 372 Curling pond.
- Stonehill Wood**
- NS 83 NE 3 Find-spot of gold penannular armlets.
- Dyke Farm**
- NS 882 366 – NS 882 368 Field bank.
- Dyke**
- NS 881 367 Deserted settlement of High Dyke.
- Dyke Farm**
- NS 8838 3663 Building.
- Dyke**
- NS 883 366 Deserted settlement of Blinkie.
NS 884 365 Site of Blinkie school, enclosure.
NS 8822 3644 Deserted settlement of Fulwoods.
- Douglas Water**
- NS 880 361 – NS 877 364 Trackway (possible).
- Shields**
- NS 886 355 – NS 888 361 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
NS 83 NE 13 Cairns, possible platforms and enclosures.
- Douglas Water**
- NS 878 3656 Field bank.
NS 8770 3628 Shale dump.
- St Ronans**
- NS 878 361 (centred) Field bank, rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- Burnengine**
- NS 874 361 (area) Coal pits.
- Shields**
- NS 83 NE 12 Farm.
NS 8867 3601 Deserted settlement of Shielsykes.
- Douglas Water**
- NS 870 359 Coal mine.
- Shields**
- NS 8865 3583 Unnamed deserted building.
- Holmhead**
- NS 874 358 (area) Soilmark enclosure.
- Collierhall**
- NS 870 356 – NS 871 346 Tramway (possible).
- Rigside**
- NS 8847 3540 Deserted settlement of Muirfoot.
- Collierhall**
- NS 866 352 Soilmark enclosure (possible), field bank.
NS 87 35 Deserted settlements of Rigside and Gateside.
- Newtonhead**
- NS 8667 3488 (centred) Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- Newtonhead**
- NS 8648 3480 Quarry.
NS 8645 3456 (centred) Levee.
NS 8663 3462 Deserted settlement of Howgill.
- Newtonhead Wood**
- NS 870 330 – NS 881 346 Rig-and-furrow cultivation, trackway.
- Newtonhead**
- NS 865 344 – NS 866 343 Hollow-way.
- Broomfield**
- NS 8757 3423 Deserted settlement of Hillhead.
- Tilework Wood**
- NS 876 342 Quarry pits.
- Broomfield**
- NS 879 342 Hollow-ways.
NS 8805 3410 Deserted settlement.
- Uddington**
- NS 865 340 Deserted settlement of Craigmurn.
- Craigburn Wood**
- NS 83 SE 17 Cropmark, enclosure.
- Broomfield**
- NS 8760 3404 Curling pond.
- Uddington**
- NS 8655 3403 (centred) Palisade slot (possible).
NS 8650 3400 Hollow-way.
- Water of Douglas**
- NS 8624 3400 (centred) Levee.
- Uddington**
- NS 8618 3392 Enclosure.
NS 864 334 – NS 864 337 Field system.
NS 8637 3364 Quarry scoop.
NS 8603 3370 (centre) Deserted settlement of Woodside.
NS 859 332 – NS 862 334 Trackway; rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- Roddenhill Wood**
- NS 868 334 Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- Parkhall**
- NS 863 331 Earthwork, unspecified.
NS 8604 3307 Mill (probable).
NS 862 330 Terrace-way.
NS 864 330 Disused quarries.
- Millbank**
- NS 8607 3299 Field bank.
- Parkhall Bridge**
- NS 83 SE 6 Find-spot of bronze sword.
- Castlemains**
- NS 864 327 (area) Disused quarries.
- Castle Mains**
- NS 8620 3258 Raised ditched platform, possible settlement.
- Parkhall**
- NS 83 SE 2 Castle, hollow-way.
- Parkhall Burn**
- NS 864 324 (area) Rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- Robin's Gill**
- NS 865 318 Earthwork enclosure.
- Parkhead**
- NS 861 315 Rig-and-furrow cultivation, enclosures, quarry.
NS 863 314 (approx) Deserted settlement.
- Cuff Hill**
- NS 865 312 (area) Field banks.
NS 83 SE 14 Deserted settlement of Old Cot.
NS 8653 3105 Vegetation mark, possible platform.
- Maidengill**
- NS 83 SE 16 'Thorrl Castle'.

An illustrated report will be deposited with the NMRS.
Sponsor: Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Industry Department, managed on its behalf by HS .


Biggar Common (Biggar parish)

T Ward

Neolithic settlement date

NT 030 395 Radiocarbon date for Trench 2 reported *DES* 1993, 87, is as follows: GU 4279, 3040 ± 110 bp, cal BC 3960 – 3690.

The sample was *corylus* (hazel).


Sponsors: HS , Lanark & District Archaeological Society, Biggar Museum Trust.

Biggar Common (Biggar parish)

Neolithic settlement date

NT 000 390 Radiocarbon date for FC 5 reported *DES* 1992, 66, is as follows: GU 4276, 2930 ± 50 bp, cal BC 3774 – 3637.

The sample was *corylus* (hazel).

Sponsors: HS , Lanark & District Archaeological Society, Biggar Museum Trust.

Camps Reservoir (Crawford parish)

Bronze Age cremation dates


NT 011 227 Radiocarbon dates for three of the cremations reported *DES* 1994, 73, are as follows:

Pit 1: GU 4265, 1610 ± 50 bp, cal BC 2011 – 1828

Pit 4: GU 4264, 1640 ± 60 bp, cal BC 2034 – 1885

Pit 8: GU 4266, 1560 ± 50 bp, cal BC 1910 – 1759

All samples were *betula* (birch).

Sponsors: HS , Lanark & District Archaeological Society, Biggar Museum Trust.

Cala Farm (Carnwath parish)

Find-spot

NS 9985 4795 Arable fieldwalking produced a quantity of flints including scrapers and blades, also a fragment of a jet napkin ring.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

Survey

The continuation of the archaeological survey of Clydesdale has produced the following:

(Culter parish)

NT 0415 3303 **Nisbet Farm** Burnt mound.

NT 0400 3243 **Nisbet Farm** Burnt mound.

Cornhill (Culter parish)

Find-spot

NT 023 348 Arable fieldwalking by Biggar Young Archaeology Club produced a quantity of struck chert and flint. This area has produced a large assemblage of such material, some of which may be Mesolithic (see *DES* 1994, 72).

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

Camps Water (Crawford parish)

J O'Sullivan

Survey

The survey of the site of a proposed water treatment plant in the valley of the Camps Water was commissioned by SRC's Department of Physical Planning and was undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Ltd.

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 N bank of Camps Water.

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.

The recorded sites are:

- 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 Water.

Fall Kneesend (Crawford parish)

T Ward

Find-spot

NS 980 162 Two conjoining fragments of a jet napkin ring were found on a cairn during excavations.

Daer Reservoir (Crawford parish)

Bastle house, cairns, find-spots, Mesolithic knapping site

NS 986 083 During the summer of 1995 the water level in the reservoir was reduced exposing large tracts of the normally submerged hillslope at c 300m OD.

NS 9676 0651 *Bastle house* The remains of Kirkhope Tower were partially excavated to determine the architectural details and ground floor plan. The building has lime-mortared random rubble walls measuring 1.2m thick, vault springing at 1.7m above the gravel floor, byre drain in basement 0.8m wide, roll moulded window and door frames, projecting stair turret on N wall. Site now interpreted as a bastle house.

Cairn group and lithic scatter, burnt mound On the E shore of the reservoir a group of over 46 cairns ranging in size from 1m diameter to 10m diameter, linear stone piles, chert tools and burnt flint. Dispersed burnt mound containing charcoal deposit (sampled).

NS 9860 0827 *Mesolithic knapping site* Over 2000 pieces of chipped and flaked flint, chert and siltstone were retrieved from a surface scatter and trench of 26 square metres. Charcoal-filled pits which may be post holes were found.

NS 9842 0802 *Chert knapping site* Quantity of flaked chert including blades and cores.

NS 986 079 *Ring cairns* Four ring cairns from 4m diameter to 5m diameter.

Full interim report deposited with NMRS.

Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

Wildshaw Burn Stone Circle (Crawfordjohn parish)

Circle, observation

NS 8820 2716 In 1995, midsummer sunset was observed to take place on an accurate alignment over stone numbers 10 and 19 (Ward 1992). The horizon of the sunset is featureless. Midsummer sunrise was observed to take place from stone 16, the rising sun appeared *between* stones 5 and 6, again on a featureless horizon.

Hagshaw Hill, Douglas (Douglas parish)

R Strachan (CFA)

Watching brief

NS 795 305 (ce) A watching brief was conducted during all ground breaking works associated with the construction of a c400ha

STRATHCLYDE

wind farm and access road on Hagshaw Hill, Avermarks Hill, Common Hill, Henry's Hill, Broomerside Hill and Windrow Hill, near Douglas. This work followed a desk-based survey and field inspection carried out in 1994 (DES 1994, 84). No features of archaeological interest were located.

Sponsor: Oceans Engineering Limited.

Craignethan Castle (Lesmahagow parish)

H Smith

NS 815 463 Following exploratory trenching in late 1993 (DES 1993, 91), the entire area bounded by the E curtain wall, the tower house and the NE and SE towers was investigated by Scotia Archaeology Limited. This area, which measured 13m N-S by 7.5m E-W, overlay a series of vaulted cellars and a connecting passage into which rainwater had been seeping through the masonry and concrete capping above. The excavation preceded the consolidation of the masonry of the cellars.

Below the concrete and other recent deposits was a layer of substantial rubble set in hard mortar which overlay the extrados of the vaults, the rubble being deepest against the E curtain. Between the tower house and the top of the E wall of the passage was a flagged path, probably contemporary with the rectangular cobbles which extended around the N and S sides of the tower house.

Recent disturbances to the immediate W of the SE tower were probably associated with the demolition of a lean-to building. There was no positive evidence of the stair illustrated by D MacGibbon and T Ross (*The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, I (Edinburgh 1887), 257) as being against the N wall of the same tower. Sponsor: HS

Cloburn Cairn (Pettinain parish)

E Archer

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age cairn

NS 946 413 The 1995 season examined the central area of the cairn. Previous excavators had removed the cairn material itself but only partially removed the subcairn deposits.

During the removal of this layer several types of Late Neolithic pottery were recovered and a small chert leaf-shaped arrowhead.

In addition to the pottery a number of stone artefacts were found, including a broken stone pounder. The stone artefacts were mostly waste material and chiefly of light grey chert in addition to several tiny pieces of the black Arran pitchstone.

Some pieces of charcoal were found, possibly associated with cremated bone already recovered.

A central post hole contained a charcoal deposit, and other possible post holes could suggest a structure.

Sponsor: Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

Annieston Farm, Symington (Symington parish)

Ring-ditches

T Neighbour (CFA)

NT 001 364 area Excavation revealed three ring-ditches, a large pit-ring and a number of isolated features (Fig 31; for previous work see DES 1992, 69). All the archaeological remains were negative features, indicating truncation of the site. The excavated ring-ditches all had a diameter of 12m, but probably served different functions, as their forms differed. Ceramic evidence suggests a minimum of two periods of human activity at the site, separated by a millennium or more.

The ditch of the northern ring-ditch (trench 1) was between 3m and 4m wide and over 1m deep at its deepest. There may have been a demolished stone feature at the entrance to the ring-ditch or a rubble causeway across the ditch. The, 3m to 4m diameter, internal area contained a pit and two further post-pits were located outside the eastern entrance. Examination of the nature of the fills of the ditch indicate deliberate backfilling. One of these fills contained sherds of approximately middle Iron Age pottery of a similar fabric to that found in the ring-ditch in trench 2. The monument is almost certainly ritual in character.

The southern ring-ditch (trench 2) was around 1m wide and between 0.3m and 0.4m deep, with an entrance to the E. The enclosed area was about 9m diameter. Pottery from the ditch fill was also of middle Iron Age date and some was of the same fabric type as that recovered from the northern ring-ditch (trench 1). A large pit defined enclosure, centred on two large pits and based on the southern ring-ditch, may have been the remains of a corral. An arc of ditch, associated with the ring of pits, was thought to be the remains of a shelter. A number of other pits were less regular in their arrangement. One of these pits contained a sherd of Beaker pottery.

The third ring-ditch (trench 4) had a stonier fill and upon excavation proved to be segmented. This, combined with the 'lipped' entrance suggests that it was a house, typologically of Bronze Age date. The absence of post holes is puzzling, but may indicate substantial truncation of the remains.

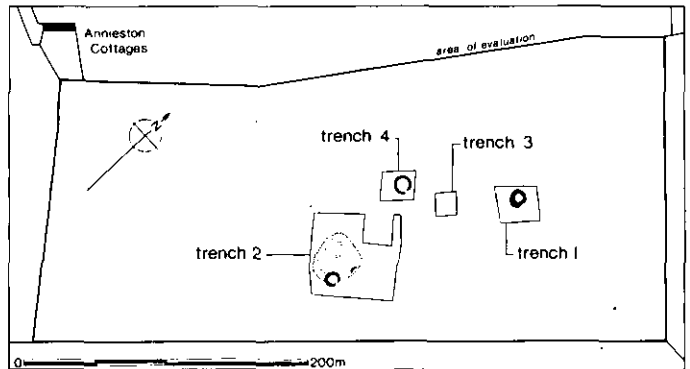


Fig 31. Annieston Farm, Symington. Ring-ditches.

An assemblage of worked and unworked chert was recovered from the ring ditches in trenches 1 and 2. The tip of a flint arrowhead was recovered from the fill of the ring-ditch in trench 2.

A report has been produced and will be lodged with the NMRS. Sponsor: Tinto Sand and Gravel Ltd.

Melbourne Crossroads

T Ward

(Walston & Dolphinton parishes)

Fieldwalking

NT 087 443 Arable and forestry plantation fieldwalking centred on the above NGR has produced quantities of flint and chert tools: leaf and B & T arrows, knives, scrapers, etc. Chert and pitchstone knapping sites have been identified. Western Neolithic and Impressed Ware sherds, a stone axe and hammer stones have all been collected indicating an area of prolonged prehistoric activity. Part of a larger fieldwalking exercise in the area.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

MONKLANDS DISTRICT

Bargeddie (Old Monkland parish)

D Abernethy

Possible Bronze Age cemetery

NS 703 648 GUARD were contracted to undertake an assessment of a 40 acre site in advance of a proposed housing development at Coatbridge Road, Bargeddie. The previous discovery of a Bronze Age Cemetery in the immediate vicinity pointed to the possibility of archaeological deposits being present. A desk-top survey and field evaluation of the area was undertaken and established that the possibility of significant archaeological deposits being present is slight. No archaeological features of importance were present within the trial trenches that were opened.

Sponsor: SL Homes Ltd.

North Medrox, Mollinsburn (New Monkland parish)

Limekiln and annular feature D Alexander (CFA)

Two excavations were carried out at North Medrox in advance of the construction of the Loch Lomond Water Supply Scheme (1420mm Main – Balmore to Glenhove) pipeline.

NS 7275 7167 The excavation of a small, agricultural limekiln revealed a stone-built, vertical draw-kiln (011); one wall is dated by documentary evidence to the first half of the 19th century, and was possibly in use earlier.

NS 726 716 Excavation was also undertaken in January 1994 on a small grass-covered annular feature situated NE of North Medrox Farm, and W of the limekiln. This site was originally recorded during the survey stage of the project as a small annular feature c3m in diameter, consisting of a bank 1m wide and 0.5m high, with an internal diameter of 1m. A single trench measuring approximately 20 square metres was excavated over the feature in an attempt to identify its nature, possible function and date. From the excavated evidence, it was apparent that the feature comprised a simple single-phase annular bank measuring approximately 3.6m in diameter. The bank was c0.8m wide, c0.2–0.4m high, and stood on a layer of burnt soil containing organic material and modern artefacts. The bank was composed of redeposited topsoil and subsoil and seems likely to be of modern origin. Its position in the corner of the field originally suggested that it was associated with stock-rearing. However, a local resident informed the excavation staff that a World War II gun emplacement had been positioned at approximately this position, and it would appear that the annular feature excavated was the remains of this.

Sponsors: Crouch Hogg Waterman/Central Scotland Water Development Board.

irregular, probably concentric, arc of shallow ditch was revealed within the centre of the circle. This shallow ditch was filled with large stones. No evidence for post holes was observed. To the N of the circle immediately outside a number of sherds of coarse flat-rimmed, later prehistoric pottery were recovered. The majority of these sherds appear to have come from one vessel c35–40cm in diameter, with only a slight shoulder below the rim interrupting what is an otherwise straight-sided profile. An area of cobbling 2.0m long, and 1.5m wide lay to the E of the hut circle.

Post-excavation work is being undertaken.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum Archaeology Section.

Craig of Neilston (Neilston parish)

ACFA, RLHF

Field survey (Renfrewshire Local History Forum)

NS 475 555 In advance of site preparation and planting for the East Renfrewshire Community Woodland, a field survey was carried out in the lands of Craig of Neilston farm. The area of the site, around the hill known as Neilston Pad, extended to over 200 hectares (500 acres). The following list of (probably) post-medieval agricultural features were recorded. The remains of two farmsteads and a dam are described in more detail. A watching brief continues during road and footpath construction and during tree-planting operations. Full report lodged with NMRS and SRC SMR.

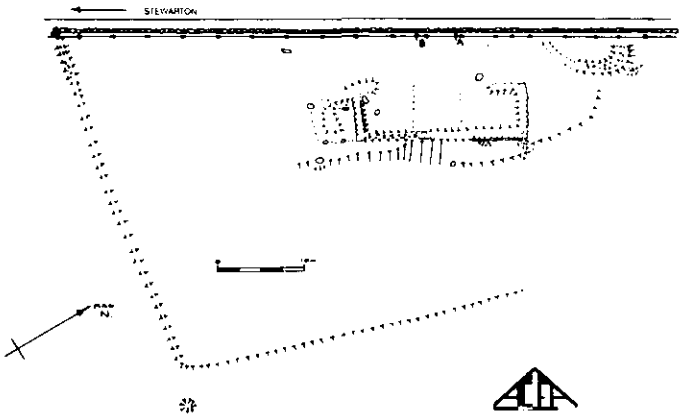


Fig 32. Craighall settlement.

MOTHERWELL DISTRICT

Tam's Loup Quarry (Shotts parish)

D Alexander (CFA)

Archaeological assessment

A desk-based assessment and field inspection were undertaken prior to the proposed extension of the quarry. The following sites were recorded, the first four of which have been identified by Strathclyde Region Joint Archaeological Service:

- NS 874 637 Documentary sources indicate the site of a house.
- NS 8797 6377 Currently occupied farmsteading at Wellslea.
- NS 8742 6365 The remains of a lint mill revetted into a hillslope with a wheel pit at its eastern end.
- NS 8745 6365 Low turf-covered rectilinear foundation of dry-stone structure.
- NS 8751 6364 and NS 8755 6367 Two areas of quarrying.
- NS 874 635 Remains of two lengths of an early 20th century Lanark County Council Water Works reservoir dams and associated filter beds.

A report will be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Pioneer Aggregates Limited.

- NS 4685 5500 Area of wide rig and furrow.
- NS 4687 5505 Rig and furrow.
- NS 4688 5517 Farmstead, Craighall (see Fig 32).
- NS 4695 5510 Boundary wall (remains).
- NS 4697 5486 Walling.
- NS 4702 5483 Quarry scoops.
- NS 4704 5521 Field bank – turf (appears on OS 1:10,000 map).
- NS 4706 5514 Quarry scoops.
- NS 4708 5514 Boat house 5.6m by 3.6m, walls 0.4m thick, small jetty adjacent (both appear on OS 1:10,000 map).
- NS 4709 5517 Quarry scoop.
- NS 4714 5520 Quarry scoops – group of 4.
- NS 4715 5475 Field system.
- NS 4715 5527 Field wall (appears on OS 1:10,000 map).
- NS 4715 5540 Rectangular rockcut hollow 1.0m by 0.5m.
- NS 4717 5482 Ditch.
- NS 4718 5534 Quarry scoop 10m diameter.
- NS 4718 5543 Quarry scoop 20m diameter.
- NS 4718 5549 Quarry scoop 10m by 4m.
- NS 472 552 Craighall dam.
- NS 4725 5529 Drainage channels.
- NS 4725 5552 Quarry scoop 15m diameter.
- NS 4730 5566 Circular depressions (3) each 2m diameter.
- NS 4736 5500 Field bank 2m wide, 0.4m high.
- NS 4738 5464 Field bank – 1m high (appears on OS 1:10,000 map).

RENFREW DISTRICT

Picketlaw (Neilston parish)

D Alexander, B Henry

Hut circle, excavation

NS 4680 5220 This site has been previously surveyed and reported as a possible robbed out cairn (DES 1991, 70); excavation of a trench over the NE quadrant of the site suggests its interpretation as a hut circle. Prior to excavation the hut circle consisted of a turf-covered stone bank 0.9–1.5m wide enclosing an oval area 9.0m long by 7.4m wide, internally. Excavation revealed an arc of stone wall c1.2–1.3m wide, faced internally and externally with larger kerb stones revetting a smaller rubble core. The remains of an

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- NS 4740 5480 Field bank 3m wide, 1m high, runs E-W (appears on OS 1:10,000 map).
- NS 4742 5511 Field bank 2m wide, 0.4m high.
- NS 4743 5590 Stone wall.
- NS 4745 5510 Platform, semi-circular 3m diameter, 0.3m high.
- NS 4745 5558 Rig and furrow.
- NS 4746 5518 Field bank becoming 2m high terrace.
- NS 4748 5580 Quarry.
- NS 4749 5464 Field wall (appears on OS 1:10,000 map).
- NS 4749 5488 Field bank 2m wide, 0.3m high, runs NNE-SSW.
- NS 475 557 **Craig of Neilston fortified enclosure** (DES 1974, 54) this site could not be identified. At this grid reference the only features were natural rocky outcrop.
- NS 4750 5510 Hollow, oval 3m by 2m, 0.4m deep.
- NS 4750 5520 Track or bank (appears on OS 1:10,000 map).
- NS 4750 5563 Drainage tank and ditch.
- NS 4750 5575 Field bank.
- NS 4755 5585 Rig and furrow.
- NS 4757 5516 Field bank of stone and turf 4m to 5m wide, 0.5m high.
- NS 4760 5480 Rig and furrow (3m wide rig, 30-40m long).
- NS 4760 5557 Metal footbridge supported by earth banks.
- NS 4760 5557 Remains of earthen dam (possible).
- NS 4760 5613 Quarry scoop.
- NS 4760 5618 Hollow way.
- NS 4763 5537 Field system - strips 8m apart.
- NS 4763 5613 Field boundary - wall and lynchet.
- NS 4764 5511 Clearance cairn 2m diameter.
- NS 4765 5488 Field bank - stone and turf, 0.5m wide.
- NS 4765 5525 Drystone wall revetted against bank (appears on OS 1:10,000 map).
- NS 4765 5555 Blocked up gateway in stone wall.
- NS 4765 5570 Field bank.
- NS 4765 5570 Cast-iron round trough [since destroyed by earth-moving equipment building ditch and roadway].
- NS 4766 5579 Earthen dam (for wild fowling?) 6m wide at base, 2m high [since restored as a feature in the Woodland Project].
- NS 4767 5512 Field bank of stone and turf 2.5m wide, 0.3m high.
- NS 4768 5538 Stone setting 1.5m diameter.
- NS 4769 5507 Quarry scoop.
- NS 4769 5604 Quarry scoop.
- NS 4770 5470 Field bank (feeder system for dam?).
- NS 4770 5541 Quarry scoop.
- NS 4770 5572 Field dyke.
- NS 4770 5603 Cropmark, linear cut by lynchet at W end.
- NS 4771 5509 Wall 0.5m wide, 0.4m high becoming 1m high.
- NS 4771 5581 Quarry 30m by 15m by 5m.
- NS 4772 5541 Stone setting 2m diameter.
- NS 4772 5545 Structure 10m by 5m remains 0.5m high, 1m wide on platform, second possible structure adjacent to W.
- NS 4772 5580 Wall.
- NS 4773 5513 Hollow on edge of cliff 3m wide fronted by 2m long low wall.
- NS 4776 5601 Turf mound 2m diameter, 1m high (cairn?).
- NS 4777 5601 Turf mound 1.5m diameter, 0.4m high, 10m from above feature (cairn?).
- NS 4779 5493 Field bank 1m wide, 0.2-0.4m high (continuation of NS 4765 5488?).
- NS 4779 5630-NS 4790 5628 Cropmark, possibly field boundary or buried pipeline.
- NS 4780 5501 Field bank 0.5m high.
- NS 4781 5539 Field bank, substantial over 1m wide and over 1m high running right round N tip of the Pad hill (pre-improvement boundary?) [a footpath has since been built over much of this feature damaging or at best burying it].
- NS 4783 5515 'Giant's Stone' large glacial erratic boulder.
- NS 4785 5510 Clearance cairn 10.3m by 4.3m and stony scatter 20m to S.
- NS 4786 5491 Levelled platform on hillside.
- NS 4786 5560 Stone setting (shepherds' shelter?).
- NS 4788 5602-NS 4793 5595 Wall (continuation of that shown on OS 1:10,000 map).
- NS 4790 5640-NS 4791 5623 Drain.
- NS 4791 5539 Quarry scoop.
- NS 4792 5640 Field bank.
- NS 4797 5529 Settlement 'Pad Farm'.
- NS 4801 5559 Quarry scoop.
- NS 4807 5629 Turf mound - sub-rectangular 3m by 5m by 0.5m.
- NS 4808 5548 Quarry.
- NS 4808 5592-NS 4813 5597 Drain 1.5m wide with bank on downslope.
- NS 4812 5558 Quarry.
- NS 4812 5576 Quarry scoop.
- NS 4814 5568 Trackway.
- NS 4815 5578 Wall shown on OS 1:10,000 map no longer visible.
- NS 4820 5568 Structure, flat stony area.
- NS 4688 5517 **Craighall farmstead** House structure 20m by 7m by 1m, gable 0.8m thick. Three sides (N, E and S) survive to a height of four courses of mortared stone at NE corner. Possible earlier structure underlying. Small annexe 5m by 5m at S end. Evidence that road-side dyke is constructed from dressed stone robbed from the building. Other features include a semi-circular structure 7m by 0.5m high, 10m to the N; an enclosure 30m by 40m adjacent to the E and a possible well just outside the SE corner of the enclosure (steading appears on first edition OS 6 inch map).
- NS 472 552 **Craighall Dam** W Wall, earth bank with stone facing - 11.6m wide, 5m high, 56m long; E wall, earth and stone - 21m by 6m - breached [since the survey this has been restored to create a water feature in the Woodland]; overflow - 1m deep stone-lined channel with 1m high stone wall above - at E end of dam.
- NS 4797 5529 Settlement (known locally as the 'Pad Farm') - pre-improvement longhouse of three compartments 20m by 7m; associated enclosure, walls, annexed structures (shown on Ainslie's map, 18th century and 1st edition OS 6 inch map) [since survey, finds from molehills include a piece of Late Medieval/early Post-Medieval pottery as well as usual late Victorian clay pipe bowl and china].
- Sponsors: Elderslie Estates, Cluttons Estate Management Ltd.

Newton Wood (Paisley parish)

D J Craig

Early medieval cross fragments

NS 452 625 Two cross fragments, published in ECMS 1903, 460, figs 480, 481, but described as possibly lost in the recent book *Govan and Its Early Medieval Sculpture*, p 90, are in storage at the Paisley Museum and Art Galleries. Information from R J Malden.

Amochrie Primary School (Paisley parish)

K Speller

Decorated stone socket

NS 4615 6170 Desk and field assessments were conducted on the site of Amochrie Primary School by GUARD, ahead of housing development. The site was investigated as the presumed original location of the Stanelie (sic) Cross, an early Medieval monument of which only a fragment remains, currently housed within the confines of the nearby Stanely Reservoir, under the care of Strathclyde Water Services.

Excavation within the proposed development area revealed the partly disturbed location of the cross base, formed within a natural outcrop of limestone. No other archaeological features were discovered relating to the cross site or any other period ie the nearby Stanely Castle.

The socket stone for the cross was located within the reservoir compound (NS 4628 6161), to where it had been moved sometime after the reservoir construction in 1838.

Sponsor: Bellway Homes Ltd.

Braehead (Renfrew parish)
Castle site and causeway

J Atkinson, K Speller

Field assessment of two sites E of Renfrew, in advance of development on and around the site of Braehead power station, on ground that was formerly the Elderslie Estate. Undertaken by GUARD.

(a) Inch Castle. Documentary research had resulted in three possible sites for the remains of Inch Castle (NS 5134 6748 – NMRS; NS 5135 6751 – SMR; NS 5127 6765 – OS). Extensive machining resulted in no building remains being located at any of the locations.

(b) Marlinford Road (NS 5226 6693 to NS 5240 6725). Field assessment was carried out to ascertain the date of this monument and any possible connections it may have with the Marlin Ford, thought to be an early river crossing point (c 250m to the E).

A number of machine-cut trenches were positioned across the line of this raised embankment which leads from the old Renfrew road to the southern bank of the River Clyde. The slight, stoneless

structural form of the embankment argued against it being a road designed to carry a steady stream of traffic to and from the Marlin Ford. The embankment runs parallel to a brick-built culvert, issuing into the Clyde. Deposition of debris beneath the embankment, associated with the construction of this culvert means that the Marlinford road, as it survives, must be contemporary with it (mid to late 18th century).

The purpose of the embankment is interpreted as being two-fold: (1) To provide access to the drainage culvert. (2) To form a barrier between reclaimed land to the E and the next area to be reclaimed to the W. Subsequently, the embankment is partly covered by this reclaiming process, as evidenced by the dumping of spoil from the river on to its western side, during the development of the Elderslie Estate from 1760AD.

Sponsor: Environmental Sciences Unit.

STRATHKELVIN DISTRICT

Craigmaddie Muir
(Baldernock parish)

D MacInnes, J Marshall

Rectangular and circular building foundations

NS 582 763 – NS 580 764 Recent work on Craigmaddie Muir has revealed a further seven features. These consist, with one exception, of earth and stone foundations. Three of these are rectangular buildings, two of which measure 10m by 3m, are

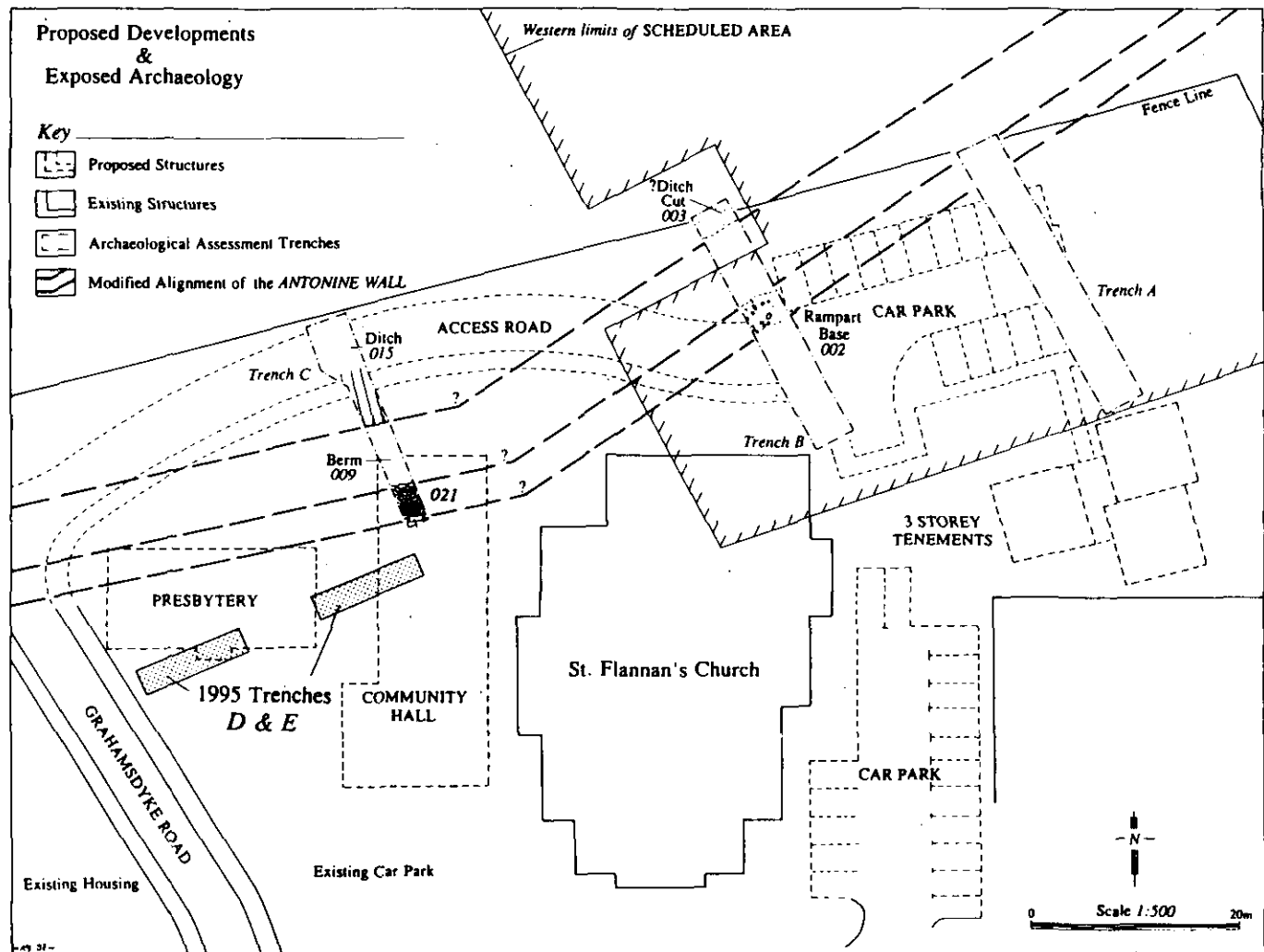


Fig.33. St Flannan's Church (see p 92).

STRATHCLYDE/TAYSIDE

orientated E–W and have an interior dividing wall. The other is orientated N–S, measures 7m by 2.5m and is barely discernible, being defined by sections of low earth bank with occasional boulders. There is a possible entrance in the mid E wall. A few metres from this latter feature is a circular foundation comprising large boulders open to the S.

Two other circular structures were recorded. One is defined by an earth and boulder bank with its W side formed by sandstone out-cropping. The other would appear to be a hollow formed in the edge of some bedrock. Its W side is open and the interior is filled with large slabs of sandstone and smaller tumble.

Strathkelvin District SRC SMR
(Campsie parish)

Glenmiln
NS 6066 7935 Mound.

Warden Hill
NS 6098 7980 Possible enclosure.

Crow Road, Campsie Muir
NS 6294 8203 Track, sunken in parts, crossing into Central Region (Fintry parish).

St Flannan's Church (Kirkintilloch parish) K Speller
Antonine Wall

NS 662 743 Archaeological assessment in advance of proposed development in the grounds of the church, resulted in five trenches being opened by GUARD. Three of these straddled the wall line, the other two being positioned immediately to the S of the wall to test for the existence of any fortlet at this point (see Fig 33, p 91).

Trenches A, D and E: No surviving archaeological features were recorded.

Trench B: A sparse spread of stones, much disturbed, signified the ephemeral remains of the wall base.

Trench C: A well-preserved stretch of the wall was exposed, surviving to a height of 0.55m. Individual turves were recorded in plan and section, overlying the undisturbed cobble base and kerbing. The berm and part of the ditch were also exposed, although these two elements were disturbed in places by the later farm buildings on the site.

The excellent preservation of the wall in trench C only is due to the sealing of this area by the cobbled yard of Cleddans Farm.
Sponsor: Angle Property and Construction Co.

Bar Hill, Twechar (Kirkintilloch parish) A Strang, J Walker
Antonine Wall: geophysical survey

NS 706 759 A geophysical survey was conducted in the field immediately to the W of the Bar Hill Roman site. This was to confirm the route of the Antonine Rampart and to test whether evidence of possible extensions of the wall-base, projecting to the S, could be detected. Significant variation in resistivity did occur at several zones (each possibly extending about 4m to the S) along the southern edge of the wall-base. Also S of the Wall, the Military Way (4–4.5m wide) appears to run about 8m distant but possibly converging towards the wall near the western gate of the field.

Shirva (Kirkintilloch parish)
Antonine Wall: geophysical survey

NS 688 755 A geophysical survey at Shirva Farm was initially conducted immediately to the N of the B8023 road. This was to confirm the route of the Antonine Rampart and to test whether evidence of possible extensions of the wall-base, projecting to the S, could be detected. Results did not confirm the Rampart route but its alignment in the fields to the E and W seems to indicate that its most likely track is mainly through the main field and that it crosses the B8023 at the Board Burn.

TAYSIDE REGION

ANGUS DISTRICT

Mains of Balgavies (Aberlemno parish) R Benvie
Short cist

NO 539 516 An update on the report in *DES* 1990. The skeleton was of an adult, most probably male, aged about 25–30 years, of fairly slight build and about 5ft 6in tall. There was no evidence as to the cause of death or any pathological process or lesion.

The C14 age from the skeleton is: 3680 ± 50
 $\delta^{13}C = -20.5\text{‰}$
and calibrated age ranges 2σ cal BC 2200–1930, cal BP 4149–3979

Cliffburn Road (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish) M King
Coin

NO 650 413 A Charles II Copper Turner or Bodle was found in the garden of 13 Cliffburn Road, Arbroath. It was retained by the finder.

Arbroath Museum Daybook Number: DBA 1924.

Victoria Park (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish) R Benvie
Burial, possible long cist

NO 656 413 An update on *DES* 1988, 27, a report on the skeleton from a possible long cist burial.

The remains were of one individual – a relatively young adult male, about 5ft 5in tall. The skeleton was rather poorly preserved with few bones surviving in an intact state. The lumbar vertebrae showed the individual had suffered from some destructive pathological condition affecting the lower spine. The location and appearance of the bone lesions were suggestive of tuberculosis, which may well have been the immediate cause of death.

Whiting Ness (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)
Stone drain

NO 659 410 An update on the report in *DES* 1993, 94. The three soil samples from feature 1 yielded no botanical remains.

Benedict Road, Arbroath (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)
Pillow stone with cross in relief N Atkinson

NO 653 418 The stone, discovered in 1990 (reported in *DES* 1990, 39), is now on display in the Meffan Institute, Forfar.

Bishop's Close/Church Lane, Brechin (Brechin parish)
Cobbled road R Murdoch

NS 596 601 The resurfacing of parts of these roads was preceded by the removal of 0.45–0.60m of deposits that underlay the existing tarmac, the exposed deposits and features being investigated by Scotia Archaeology Limited. Below the make-up for the tarmac road in Bishop's Close, were sections of an earlier road comprising rounded pebbles, up to 0.12m across, set into sand. Artefacts indicated that the cobbled road was of 19th century date.

Trenching in Church Lane revealed several inhumations cut by an existing sewer pipe trench. These burials may once have been within the nearby graveyard which had been foreshortened.

Sponsor: Tayside Regional Council.

Boddin (Craig parish) R Benvie
Assorted 19th century and 20th century metalwork, seals and tokens

NO 71 53 A lead bosse from a horse harness stamped 'Prain, Saddler, Montrose', a Montrose tea token '28, High Street, Montrose 1879', and 12 lead flax bale seals, were all found in topsoil at Boddin. They have been donated to Montrose Museum. Museum Accession Numbers: Horse Harness Bosse M1995.152; Tea Token M1995.154; Lead Flax Bale Seals M1995.155–166.

Rossie Island, Montrose (Craig parish)

Horse harness strap fitting

NO 709 571 A Victorian strap fitting for a horse harness, engraved John Robertson, Montrose, was found on Rossie Island and donated to Montrose Museum.

Museum Accession Number: M1995.153.

Dunninald (Craig parish)

N Atkinson

Incised cross

NO 715 539 A third incised cross was found on a stone in the N wall of the ruined parish church of Dunninald. The other two crosses are on stones on the S wall, recorded by J R Sherriff in 1983.

It is likely that all three are 13th century consecration crosses.

Fordhouse Barrow, House of Dun (Dun parish)

Round barrow/ring cairn R Peterson, R Turner, E Proudfoot

NO 665 605 A round barrow lying on the northern edge of the NTS property of House of Dun. Quarrying (probably 19th century) has cut into the mound on the southern side and rabbit warrens have further disturbed the site. Excavation was carried out due to the perceived threat from erosion of this quarry and of the mound (DES 1994, 81).

The monument appears to have been constructed as an earthen ring bank of c.30m diameter, overlaid by a stone capping to give the appearance of a ring cairn. This appears to have been of several phases or builds, with a layer of angular sandstone blocks underlying rounded glacial boulders. The central area, approximately 6m in diameter, was then filled to give the final appearance of a mound. In the 1995 season the uppermost fills of the central feature were investigated. The final phase was an earth cap, which was subsequently revetted by the construction of a drystone wall. Underlying the earth cap was an oval stone-filled feature, below which are successive stony fills which have not been excavated. On the W side of the monument a post-medieval feature has cut through the earth cap – perhaps a trace of antiquarian disturbance.

The excavation of the cairn material was continued in the E part of the monument. Numerous sherds of a Food Vessel Urn and a Collared Urn were excavated in the SE quadrant. Although these sherds were not *in situ*, the presence of a large number of fragments of ?cremated bone points to there being two burials.

The removal of the rounded boulder cairn over the whole monument was completed this season, leading to the discovery of two further burials in vessels. One vessel, a Collared Urn, contained the remains of an infant; the other was a Food Vessel Urn. These two secondary cremations appear to have been inserted into the upper rounded boulder cairn. The presence of a copper-alloy ring-pin of post-Roman or Viking date may indicate a long tradition of secondary burial.

Sponsors: HS [redacted], The Russell Trust, Jennie S Gordon Memorial Foundation, NTS.

Edzell Cemetery (Edzell parish)

N Atkinson

Early Christian cross slab

NO 582 687 Originally found in 1870 in the old kirkyard wall, the cross slab was placed within the Lindsay Burial Vault. Having been 'lost' for several years, it was rediscovered in 1988 buried in pigeon droppings. It was conserved by the Scottish Museums Council and is now on display in the Meffan Institute, Forfar.

Farnell Church (Farnell parish)

R Benvie

Coin

NO 627 554 A Charles I Copper Turner (Twopence or Bodle) was found at Farnell Graveyard. It was retained by the finder.

Museum Daybook Number: DBM 1805.

Shandford Farm (Fern parish)

Cropmarks, souterrains

NO 494 625 and NO 484 628 A series of cropmarks of souterrains were recorded and photographed in August 1995 at the above locations. The two locations are known as souterrains, (NMRS no NO 46 SE 36; NO 46 SE 38). At NO 494 625, four of the most obvious souterrain shapes were sketched, although many more were present. A series of circular clumps were also recorded, varying from 0.6–1.4m diameter over an area of at least 10m. At NO 484 628, the most distinct souterrain shape, measuring 10–11m by 1.5m was recorded and nearby there was another area with circular clumps c.0.6m diameter.

East High Street, Forfar (Forfar parish)

R Cachart (SUAT)

Medieval burgh land

NO 461 507 In February 1995 the Trust undertook an assessment, prior to development, of the site on the SE corner of the East High Street/South Street junction. The site was considered to be significant due to its location at the East Port, on the town's main thoroughfare, adjacent to the historic core of the burgh.

Five trial trenches were machine excavated, hand cleaned, recorded and backfilled. The excavations revealed that the site had been previously levelled and that the only archaeological remains encountered related to 19th and 20th century occupation.

Sponsor: Webster & Patullo Ltd.

3 Manor Street, Forfar (Forfar parish)

D Hall (SUAT)

Medieval royal manor

NO 4552 5079 A watching brief on groundworks for a new house extension located natural gravel at 0.90m below modern ground level. No archaeological deposits relating to the Queen's Manor were located.

Sponsor: Mr A M Coupar.

Glamis Church (Glamis parish)

N Atkinson

Architectural fragment of carved stone

NO 386 469 A fragment of what appears to be the corner of a piece of church 'furniture' with a pillar and scroll work suggesting a corner-post was discovered in the Manse Rockery. It is probably of the Romanesque period of the late 11th/12th century.

Glamis Church (Glamis parish)

Early Christian cross slab fragment

NO 386 469 The fragment no 3, originally discovered in 1967, was removed from the Manse rockery. It has now been cleaned, and is displayed inside the Church.

Glamis Church (Glamis parish)

Pictish symbol stone fragment

NO 386 469 The fragment, Glamis no 4, noticed in the Manse rockery in 1984 and since lost, was rediscovered when the rockery was relaid. The fragment has been cleaned and is now displayed in the church.

St Margaret's Inch (Glamis parish)

Stone with cross

NO 441 506 This portable stone, measuring only 0.17m by 0.11m by 0.04m is of hornblende schist, which is not local to Angus. It has been shaped by hand, but natural fault lines in the stone form a cross. Originally found in 1992, it is now on display in the Meffan Institute, Forfar.

Wester Denoon (Glamis parish)

Pictish cross slab

NO 350 433 The Pictish cross slab found in 1994 (DES 1994, 82) was awarded by the Queen's & Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer

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to Angus Museums, and is now on display in the Meffan Institute, Forfar.

Kirriemuir Old Parish Church (Kirriemuir parish) R Murdoch
Churchyard boundary; Pictish stones

NO 385 539 The proposal to replace the path leading to the W side of the church with a vehicular road was preceded by an archaeological investigation of the area by Scotia Archaeology Limited. Within a trench measuring 15.5m E-W by 3m wide and a northward extension measuring 3.5m by 2.5m were uncovered six courses of a 1.25m-wide, clay-bonded, rubble wall. That wall is thought to have formed the S boundary of the churchyard before the extant church was built in 1787. To the immediate N of the wall were the lower courses of three walls, forming a U-shaped arrangement. Within the space between these walls were the disarticulated skeletons of at least 15 individuals.

Sponsor: Tayside Regional Council.

North Mains of Ballindarg (Kirriemuir parish) R Strachan (CFA)
Enclosures

NO 405 515 Resistivity survey of 16,200sqm and excavation of 20 trial trenches with a total area of c 920sq m were conducted at the site of a series of cropmarks identified through aerial photography in 1982 (NMRS NO 45 SW 21), in advance of the proposed extension to a bottling depot. The evaluation revealed a series of ditches, interpreted as rectilinear enclosures displaying at least two phases of construction, and a scatter of pits E of the enclosures. No clear evidence of the date of the enclosures was obtained, although on the basis of glazed pottery recovered from one excavated ditch section they are provisionally considered to be medieval. An isolated pit revealed by excavation c 300m SE of the enclosures contained a body sherd from a coil-built vessel of probably late 1st millennium BC date. All other features identified were of modern origin.

A report is lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Strathmore Mineral Water Company Ltd.

Auchlishie (Kirriemuir parish) A M Dick
Later Prehistoric(?) settlement, souterrain

NO 387 578 Excavation continued on a small scale. As in previous years the majority of features were post holes. The end of a broad shallow ditch was discovered. Its lower fill contained much ash, burnt wood and possible stone features, and from its upper fill came waste products probably from iron-working. Its dimensions (variable, up to 3m wide and 0.3m deep) and fill were similar to those of another ditch end discovered last year (DES 1994, 83). Between the two ditch ends there was a gap of about 3.2m. Within this gap an arrangement of post holes may have formed an entrance-way 2.6m wide; this can *very tentatively* be interpreted as the entrance to a ring-ditch house. Finds included pottery sherds and two flint scrapers.

A souterrain first found about 200 years ago (Wainwright's 'Kirriemuir II') but since 'lost' was re-discovered as a parch-mark in grass adjacent to the area of excavation.

Kirriemuir Parish Church (Kirriemuir parish) N Atkinson
Early Christian cross slabs

NO 390 545 The five cross slabs, originally found when the present Parish Church was built in 1787, were removed from the new cemetery in 1988 to undergo conservation by the Scottish Museums Council. They are now on display in the Meffan Institute, Forfar.

Kirriemuir Parish Church (Kirriemuir parish)
Early Christian cross slab fragments

NO 386 539 Preceding churchyard access improvements, an excavation carried out by Scotia Archaeology in March/April dis-

covered one complete cross slab and a further 11 fragments. The fragments had all been re-used in the building of a wall, possibly contemporary with the present church of 1787, and all appear to have been deliberately broken.

Westmuir, Kirriemuir (Kirriemuir parish) G D B Jones
Roman road

NO 357 518 – NO 374 562 In 1949 O G S Crawford published an air photograph of a section of double-ditched road between Westmuir and Reddie, W of Kirriemuir and wrote a brief description of his 1939 ground examination. His identification of the alignment as being of Roman origin could be inferred from the subsequent discovery of the presumed Flavian fort identified from the air at Inverquharney 4km NE of Kirriemuir.

Recent investigation on the ground has extended the known length of the road considerably. The cropmark of the road was observed in 1994 running SW/NE 200m SE of Reddie and joining with the section observed from the air by Crawford at c NO 365 525. The line has been identified running NNE from Balbrydie Cottage (NO 374 538) towards Woodside at c NO 378 554 and on to NO 387 563. This alignment points directly NE towards the area of Inverquharney on the South Esk. The roadline can normally be observed as a cropmark SE of Reddie in suitable conditions; the identification of a built causeway with side ditches is reminiscent of that located by air photographs in 1939 SW of Scone.

East Campsie (Lintrathen parish) R Benvie, W G Watson,
Short cist burial J Olson

NO 288 527 An update on the report in DES 1991, 70. The skeleton was of a child, aged about 12 years and an extremely tentative diagnosis of female sex may be made on the evidence of a wide sciatic notch. There was no evidence to suggest the cause of death, nor was there any evidence of pathological lesions. Animal ribs were also present in the burial.

Menmuir Church (Menmuir parish) N Atkinson
Early Christian cross slabs

NO 534 643 The five Early Christian cross slabs found at this site were all removed following the closure of the church. They have now been put on display in the Meffan Institute, Forfar.

The fragment discovered in 1987 was re-examined and does not bear worn interlace. The pitted surface most closely resembles the 'fire-making stone' from Carlungie Souterrain.

Brown Caterthun (Menmuir parish) A J Dunwell,
Hillfort survey and excavation R Strachan (CFA)

NO 555 668 (NO 56 NE 1) An archaeological survey and excavation were conducted at Brown Caterthun between August and October 1995 in response to evidence of substantial rabbit damage to the earthworks enclosing the hilltop. The principal motive for the fieldwork was to assess the extent of rabbit-derived erosion, as a basis for future implementation of ameliorative land management policies. The evaluative excavations have shown that the degree of rabbit (and other) damage to Brown Caterthun hillfort is at least as extensive as surface traces indicate and in many instances the erosion was more severe. A total of eight trenches (Trenches 1–8, Fig 34) with a combined area of c 222m², were investigated.

Trench 1 revealed the outermost rampart to be c 2.9m wide, preserved only up to 0.4m high, and constructed as a simple dump rampart. The inner edge was sealed by cobbling. The outer edge of the rampart lay immediately beside a ditch which was revealed to be c 2.3m wide, c 1.6m deep and was rock-cut through bedded strata of soft red sandstone and conglomerates. The ditch was broadly V-shaped. A counterscarp bank lay c 0.8m beyond the ditch. A decayed turf layer was sealed directly beneath the rampart.

Trench 2 exposed a rampart c4m wide and up to 0.8m high, of relatively complex construction. It consisted of a foundation of laid turfs, partially defined by two lines of boulders, upon which a raft of burnt timbers had been laid. The raft comprised a series of closely-spaced transversal timbers, and a longitudinal timber just within the outer boulder alignment, perhaps laid to consolidate the turf base

and to provide a solid foundation for the upper parts of the rampart. The turf base was heavily scorched, suggesting that the timbers had burnt *in situ*. The upper part of the rampart comprises mainly a series of dumped deposits of sandy soil and angular chunks of sandstone, probably derived from redeposited subsoil and bedrock. A rough pebble surface abutted the inner side of the rampart.

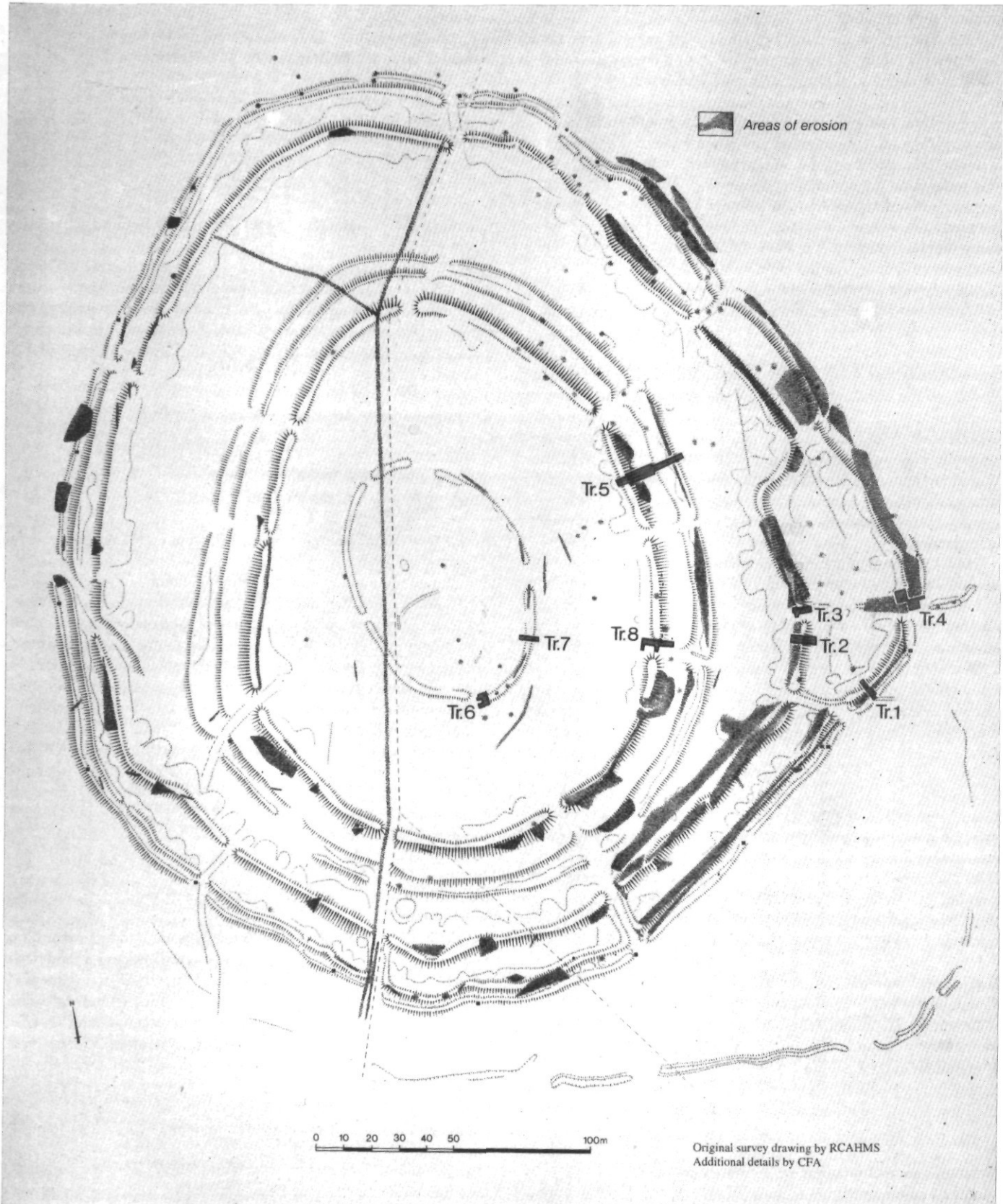


Fig 34. Brown Caterthun, trench locations and extent of erosion.

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Trench 3 revealed the rabbit damage to excavated deposits in this entrance passage to be less extensive than from surface traces. A complex sequence of deposits and stone alignments was identified, but not excavated. It appeared that the southern boundary of a putative paddock between the outermost two encircling works at this point was a secondary construction to the rampart. Post holes were identified adjacent to the northern rampart terminal which possibly reflect the presence of gateway features.


Trench 4 demonstrated that both the outer work and the rampart were of simple dump construction. A single post hole was located on the intumed bank, cut through the rampart deposits.

Trench 5 revealed the largest rampart encircling the hill to have a complex construction. A primary boulder core with an outer revetting face and rubble inner bank was identified. The remains of a hurdle breastwork which had burnt down and collapsed inwards was located on the summit of the capping. This rampart had subsequently been recapped with another turf layer. The ramparts running outside and parallel to this were demonstrated to be no more than low dumps. A palisade trench was identified 3m within the inner of the two, and a post hole sealed beneath a patch of cobbling abutted the outer dump.

Trench 6 demonstrated the rampart to comprise a low bank of sandy soil containing a number of boulders spread to c3m wide and up to 0.4m high. Sealed or partly beneath the bank were two parallel palisade trenches c 1.1m apart running approximately NE-SW and parallel to the bank. The northern palisade trench turned sharply northwards within the trench, and possibly defining the position of an entrance. A laid cobble surface lay was sealed beneath a layer of sandy clay soil between the two palisades, above a possible buried turf line. At least two structural phases are proposed and the arrangement of the double palisade feature suggests the presence of a former box rampart with an intumed entrance. Trench 7 revealed a similar sequence.

Trench 8 exposed the entrance passage, which was c 7.5m long and c 2.8m wide. Potential structural features identified within the entrance passage comprise a transverse double cobble alignment enclosing a probable slot, a pebble alignment running perpendicular to this and possibly related, and a negative linear feature with a distinct circular projection. Due to the complexity of features encountered in other trenches and the relatively less serious rabbit damage encountered in this trench little more than cleaning, photography and planning of the deturfed areas was attempted within the time available.

The excavation has shown that the erosion of the archaeological features by rabbit infestation is at least as damaging and in most cases more extensive than surface traces would indicate. A suite of samples was collected and an evaluation of the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site is being conducted. Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 7 produced charcoal deposits which should be identifiable and may be suitable for ¹⁴C dating. Finds from the site were limited to two small flint pieces and modern debris.

Sponsor: HS 

Carlungie/Ardestie (Monikie parish)

R Benvie

Copper alloy ball

NO 5135/5136 and NO 5034 A copper alloy ball with a hole pierced in one end, 3.5cm diameter, was discovered in the vicinity of a souterrain in the Carlungie/Ardestie area, as a surface find. It was brought in as a verbal enquiry to Montrose Museum in 1994 and to Glasgow Museums in January 1995. It was retained by the finder. Glasgow Museums Enquiry Number 1306.

Renny Crescent, Montrose (Montrose parish)

Medieval pottery and coin

NO 711 594 A collection of about 50 sherds of medieval pottery and a Charles I copper turner or twopence, Earl of Stirling Coinage

1632-9 have been discovered over a period of 9 years in the garden soil of 50 Renny Crescent. They were probably brought in topsoil when the houses were built c 1970.

Museum Daybook Numbers and Accession Numbers:

DBM 474: 1 sherd (comb decoration) and Charles I copper turner. Retained by finder. DBM 1623: 2 sherds, retained by finder. M1989.20-26: 7 sherds. M1995.168 & 169: 2 sherds with finger marks.

Renny Crescent, Montrose (Montrose parish)

Coin

NO 712 594 A copper coin, Swedish (1620/21) of Gustavus Adolphus 1611-1632, was discovered some years ago in the garden soil of 48 Renny Crescent. It was probably brought in topsoil after the building of the houses c 1970. The coin was retained by the finder. Museum Daybook Number: DBM 1889.

Garrison Road - Barrack Road, Montrose (Montrose parish)

Busby plume holder

NO 719 572 (approximate) A busby plume holder c 1855, from the Forfar and Kincardineshire Militia uniform was found at the Lenlothian Sheds near Glaxochem, close to the original site of the Panmure Barracks, where the regiment was stationed. It was donated to Montrose Museum. Size: 8.2cm (h) by 2.4cm (w) by 2cm (b). Museum Accession Number: M1995.151.

Christie's Lane, Montrose (Montrose parish)

Coin

NO 720 577 A James VI Hardhead was found on the surface of the garden of 89 Christie's Lane. It was donated to Montrose Museum. Museum Accession Number: M1995.150.

Royal Infirmary, Bridge Street, Montrose R Cachart (SUAT) (Montrose parish)

Site of post-medieval fort within medieval burgh

NO 710 574 In February 1995 the Trust undertook an archaeological evaluation in advance of the relocation of the physiotherapy department to the SW part of the garden at the rear of Montrose Royal Infirmary. The site was identified as being archaeologically significant due to its position within the boundaries of the medieval burgh and also because the infirmary was the site of a small 16th century fort.


Three trenches were excavated, recorded and backfilled. No relevant archaeological features were found. The excavations revealed natural deposits of water-lain and wind-blown sand, garden features, evidence of site remodelling and the recent remains of a tennis court surface.

Sponsor: Angus NHS Trust.

34 High Street, Montrose (Montrose parish)

Core of medieval burgh

NO 713 580 In February 1995 the Trust carried out a watching brief on the site of a demolished building in the backlands of 34 High Street. A stable/storehouse had been demolished and work was under way to reduce the floor level in advance of building. The watching brief revealed foundations, cobble flooring, interior walls and modern deposits which produced a quantity of Victorian pottery. Nothing relating to the medieval period was identified.

Sponsor: HS 

Ruthven Parish Church (Ruthven parish)

N Atkinson

Cross slab

NO 285 488 Of two stones built into the W gable of the church, one has what may be an Early Christian Cross. The stone was brought to my attention by photographer Tom Gray and is probably one of the stones mentioned in 1879 by Andrew Jervise.

CITY OF DUNDEE DISTRICT

Camperdown Park (Dundee parish) R Cachart (SUAT)
Pictish settlement

NO 370 330 In August 1995 the Trust undertook trial excavations in fields on the N side of the former Timex factory, in advance of road making and site servicing work. It was considered that the groundworks required for the development might disturb archaeological evidence relating to Pitalpin Village, a possible site of Pictish settlement. Nine trenches were excavated, revealing a shallow, silty loam topsoil over a stony subsoil. Apart from a number of modern field drains nothing of archaeological interest was found. It was concluded that any remains of Pictish settlement would probably lie further S, beneath the factory and closer to the Coupar Angus Road. Sponsor: Scottish Enterprise Tayside.

Dundee High Street Environmental Improvements
(Dundee parish)
Medieval burgh

NO 403 302 In January 1995 the Trust undertook a watching brief to monitor groundworks for environmental improvements on the N and S sides of High Street, Dundee. These areas had been stripped to a depth of c 0.40m in preparation for new surfaces and several tree pits, up to 2m in depth, had been excavated.

Archaeological deposits and features were recorded in groundworks for resurfacing and excavations for tree planters. Unstratified animal bone, mainly from groundworks for services in front of the city square, was also recovered. Of particular interest was the discovery of the foundation remains of the 1731 Adam's townhouse. Sponsor: Scottish Enterprise Tayside.

John Gardyne's Land, Dundee (Dundee parish) R Coleman,
Urban medieval S Stronach (SUAT)


NO 4034 3030 Two test pits were hand excavated in the environs of John Gardyne's House, a 16th century merchant's dwelling sited behind the frontage of the High Street. One test pit was positioned in an area of open pend and despite truncation by modern services established the survival of a medieval cultivation soil, apparently predating the building. The other test pit, located in a courtyard, revealed a sequence of medieval layers, probably dating back to the 12th century, and a medieval drystone well, dating to the 12th–13th century. A small but diverse assemblage of medieval pottery, including several imports, was recovered. Natural subsoil was identified at a depth of 0.9–1m below present ground surface.

Sponsor: Dundee Preservation Trust.

Carmichael Cottages (Longforgan parish) I Armit
Possible cursus

NO 303 310 (centre) Routine examination, in the course of planning clearance work, of a series of photographs taken by the RCAHMS in 1984 revealed that a site recorded simply as 'cropmarks' (NO 33 SW 50) appears to represent part of a large cursus monument of Neolithic date.

The site occupies a well-defined natural plateau with a moderately steep drop around three sides. The interior appears to be some 60m wide by at least 300m long, the ENE part disappearing under the modern road and presumably running into the next field. The ditches, running approximately ENE–WSW, are defined by single dark cropmarks of variable definition, except the ENE part of the S ditch which appears to be marked by two parallel narrow cropmarks. The latter feature is sufficiently unusual to instil a measure of doubt in the identification of the site as a cursus. The WSW terminus is marked by a transverse ditch, characteristic of several Scottish cursus monuments.

Sponsor: HS 

PERTH & KINROSS DISTRICT

45 Main Street, Abernethy (Abernethy parish)
Site within area of Pictish settlement R Cachart (SUAT)

NO 1897 1636 In October 1995 the Trust conducted a watching brief on renovations to this property. The site is located within the town's central core, close to the round tower and sites of early religious establishments. It was considered that the depth of excavation required for the renewal of the ground floor could well reveal archaeological evidence relating to earlier phases of the present building and general site usage dating back to Pictish occupation. Observations were made on the make-up deposits of the floor surface and a small trench in the garden. The floor make-up was examined to a depth of 0.25m and found to be relatively modern. In the garden trench the floor make-up extended outside the building and was a levelling layer for the initial erection of the building. The levelling layer was not bottomed and nothing of archaeological significance was recorded. Sponsor: Mr G White Esq.

Mornington Cottage Stables, School Wynd, Abernethy
(Abernethy parish)

Site within area of Pictish settlement

NO 1896 1645 A watching brief commenced in August 1995. It revealed a cobbled surface against the outside wall at the rear of the building which had been buried below 0.30m of garden soil. The cobbled surface was considered to be contemporary with the building. Inside was a new cement floor with rubble make-up and in an adjoining room an earlier cobbled surface. These floors directly overlay a natural deposit of laminated silty clays and sands. Sponsor: Perth & Kinross District Council.

Mornington Cottage Stables, School Wynd, Abernethy
(Abernethy parish) A Cox (SUAT)

Finds assemblage

NO 1896 1645 Seven fragments of post-medieval, ceramic building material were recovered during the investigation of this site. Five of these are fragments of ceramic roof tiles, in a moderately coarse, red to orange fabric. The remaining components of the assemblage consist of a circular, ceramic pipe set within a section of flat-bottomed, ceramic housing. These probably functioned as part of a land drain.

Sponsor: Perth & Kinross District Council.

Upper Quoigs (Ardoch parish) N Lockett, D Woolliscroft
Putative Roman watch tower

NN 822 063 A geophysical survey and trial excavation were carried out on the site of a 'ring-ditch' seen from the air in 1984 (RCAHMS A64658). The site lies approximately half way between the Gask tower of Greenloaning and the fortlet of Glenbank and must lie close to the Roman road between the two. The site has thus been tentatively put forward as a Roman tower.

The excavation sectioned a shallow 'V'-shaped, sand-cut ditch measuring 1.55m wide and 0.55m deep which had been deliberately backfilled not long after being dug. This ditch appeared in only one of two sections dug on its projected line, however, and as no datable finds were made little can be said about the form and origins of the site as a whole.

Sponsor: University of Manchester, Department of Archaeology.

Greenloaning (Ardoch parish) D J Woolliscroft
Roman tower

NN 830 071 The site has long been known from the air and has now been confirmed by excavation as a double ditched Gask series tower. The two ring ditches were of the normal Roman 'V' profile but unexpectedly shallow. In all the site is c 25m in diameter with an

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interior area c11m in diameter containing an off centre tower founded on four large posts c(4m)². Uniquely for a Gask series tower, this had two structural periods. There was a single entrance oriented on the Roman road which runs immediately to the N. No internal rampart or palisades were detected.

Sponsors: University of Manchester and Soc Ants Scot.

Wester Fordel (Arm-gask parish)

T M Allan

Fife Peninsula Roman road survey

At NO 136 116 an *agger*, up to 5 paces wide, and topped by a broad dyke, descends NNE to Eastertown March Burn. Its SSW end forms the N end of a 3/5-mile-long straight line which begins in Glenfarg village with, successively, a street, a lane and an avenue. The avenue is on a shelf which continues unbrokenly, 15 paces wide, along the foot of a field, and the ruined profile of which is just discernible across the next field.

Coll Earn Stables (Auchterarder parish) S Stronach (SUAT) Watching brief

NN 947 130 The foundation trenches for two bungalows were monitored behind Auchterarder Police station, to the N of the High Street. Modern topsoil and cultivation soil overlay undisturbed natural at a depth of 0.5–0.6m. Nothing of archaeological interest was observed.

Sponsor: G Robertson (Developer).

Greenbank Cottage, Blairgowrie (Blairgowrie parish) M A Hall Souterrain

NO 1742 4480 A possible souterrain was uncovered during renovation work at Greenbank Cottage, Blairgowrie. Drainage work dislodged a large slab giving limited visual access to a stone-lined chamber. A coin of Hadrian was found in the immediate vicinity, before 1840, and a burial cairn is also known to have been very close by.

Littleour (Caputh parish)

G J Barclay, G S Maxwell

Timber structure

NO 174 403 As part of the Cleaven Dyke project, a reconnaissance excavation was undertaken on this cropmark site. The site was published by RCAHMS (*South East Perth: an Archaeological Landscape* 1994, 28). It appears on aerial photographs as two roughly parallel lines of pits with a curved terminal formed by two further pits. There is a larger internal pit on the axis of the structure near the E end. There are hints on the photographs of another end of similar form, but possibly slightly wider; however, this area is obscured by the proximity of a field boundary. Geophysical survey suggests that there is another axial pit at the W end.

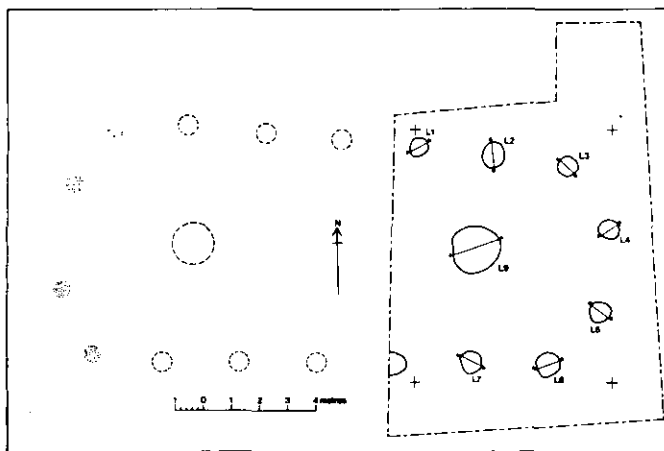


Fig 35. Littleour. Timber structure.

An area 9m by 12m was cleaned and examined. Eight features were identifiable as massive post holes, 0.7m to 0.9m across. Seven were excavated, the deepest was 0.9m and the shallowest 0.5m. These had formed the lines seen on the aerial photographs. The ninth was the axial pit, which measured 1.7–1.8m in diameter and a maximum of 0.65m deep. Its fills were confused; they seem best interpreted as the disrupted remains of a pit originally containing a massive post. All nine features, in particular the axial pit, contained evidence of burning.

There are at least three comparable structures in Perthshire – two nearby at Upper Gothens and Carsie Mains (RCAHMS 1994). If Littleour is doubled-ended in the same way as the first of these, with a second axial post near the other end, then one interpretation of the currently available evidence is as a massive roofed building. The overall size could be 8–9m by 22–23m; this can be compared with the Neolithic building at Balbridie (24m by 12m). Radiocarbon dating is in hand.

Sponsors: British Academy, Russell Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of London, HS.

Cleaven Dyke (Caputh & Lethendy parishes)

Cursus monument/bank barrow

NO 162 405 The Cleaven Dyke is a complex earthwork comprising a pair of parallel ditches (c 45m to 51m apart), with a central bank, running NW to SE for 1820m through woodland. A further 350m or so is visible as a cropmark at the SE end. The central bank, which is between 1m and 2m high and about 9m broad, appears to consist of conjoined dumps, and the ditch, where visible as a cropmark, appears to be made up of linked segments. Radiocarbon dating of samples from the first (1993) season has shown that the Dyke is a Neolithic monument, dating to before 3600BC (Barclay et al, *Antiquity* 69 (1995), 317–326).

A trench was opened immediately to the SE of the cross section of the bank opened in 1993. It was an axial section along the bank, designed to examine one of the apparent boundaries between two dumps. One of the characteristics of the bank is a lateral 'toe' of turf, holding the gravel of the bank in place on each side. Richmond (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 74 (1940), 37–48) demonstrated that at one of the constructed breaks in the bank the 'toeing' continued round the end of the bank segment. The 1995 section also showed that the NW of the two dumps was finished off at its SE end in the same way; the dump to the SE then being added. It seems likely therefore that the bank was constructed in segments.

On the old land surface there were few features. The most interesting was a shallow pit, the contents of which formed a low gravel mound immediately beside it. It is possible that this was one of a series of markers on the line of the bank.

Sponsors: British Academy, Russell Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of London, Prehistoric Society, HS.

Comrie (Comrie parish)

M A Hall

Carved stone ball

Unlocated A carved stone ball, with six prominent knobs was allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery on 30 January 1995, via Treasure Trove, from the estate of the late Mrs Maxwell of Comrie. Accession No: 1995.316.

Coupar Angus (Coupar Angus parish)

Seal matrix

NO 2185 3895 A copper alloy seal matrix of possible 13th century date was found by use of a metal detector in February 1994. The inscription on the circular face reads (in Lombardic capitals): *SWILLAMI DE F[ili]i GLAY. It measures 17mm (diameter), 23mm (height). It was allocated, via Treasure Trove, to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Accession No: 1995.317.

Coupar Angus (Coupar Angus parish)

M A Hall

Copper alloy tray

NO 222 390 A possible five-pointed medieval hanging lamp was found by use of a metal detector in September 1993. After Treasure Trove procedure it was allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. It measures: width 91mm (maximum); height 15mm. Accession No: 1995.318.

The Sawmill Site, Queen Street, Coupar Angus (Coupar Angus parish)T Rees,
A Duffy

Archaeological assessment

NO 221 398 An archaeological assessment was undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Ltd on the site of a disused sawmill. The site potential fell within the precinct of Coupar Angus Abbey. In the W of the site a ditch was discovered at two points running NW to SE. This ditch was up to 2.2m wide and 1.6m deep, and was recut at one point at least three times. The ditch fills were artefactually poor although one body sherd of green-glazed ware was recovered. The ditch may well represent the W limit of the Abbey precinct. No other significant features were identified on the site.

Sponsor: G S Brown Construction.

Glen Quaich (Dull parish)

M A Hall

Socketed stones

Unlocated Two incomplete, roughly circular stones with central hollows were found re-used in a drystone wall in Glen Quaich. The larger measures 18 inches in diameter, with a hollow 8 to 10 inches deep. They remain on the estate. It has been suggested that they could be the lower socket stones (possibly unfinished) for horizontal water mills, some form of mortar or perhaps small fonts.

Castle Menzies (Dull & Weem parish)

R Bradley

Strathay fieldwalking survey (see also Logierait parish)

NN 8260 4921, NN 8302 4906, NN 8305 4942, NN 8321 4948 and NN 8360 4938 Fieldwalking on a 20m grid revealed five compact but low density scatters of worked quartz, accompanied by occasional pieces of flint. All were on the lower ground of the valley, but similar finds were absent on the gravel islands rising out of the modern floodplain. With one exception (a diffuse scatter running along the edge of a river terrace for 400m) the concentrations of worked material were between 80m and 150m across, although only one was entirely within the cultivated area.

For details of the project see R Bradley, 'Fieldwalking without flints. Worked quartz as a clue to the character of prehistoric settlement', *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 14 (1995), 13–22.

Sponsors: British Academy, Reading University and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Pitkeathly Loch (Dunning parish)

M A Hall

Neolithic flint scraper

NO 1108 1471 A flint scraper was brought in for identification. It was found near Pitkeathly Loch. It is currently still with finder.

County Place, Forgandenny (Forgandenny parish)

Stray finds from garden

A Cox (SUAT)

NO 087 179 A collection of finds recovered from the rear garden of a house in County Place, Forgandenny, was reported to SUAT. The finds include several sherds of medieval pottery, including Scottish East Coast White Gritty Ware and East Coast Redware, fragments of clay pipe and sherds of bottle glass. This material was retained by the finder, Mr I Milne.

Schoolhouse, Forteviot (Forteviot parish)

D MacInnes

Wall

NO 052 175 Mr and Mrs Johnston, the owners of the Schoolhouse, reported an arrangement of stones which were found during

garden landscaping. In order to ascertain the possibility that the find may be of an archaeological nature, a small section of ground, 1m by 0.3m was cleared.

Some 30cm below the level of the lawn was found what appeared to be a stone constructed wall some 55cm wide. The carefully placed stones, the largest measuring 20cm, are laid flat in such a way that the outer edges of the wall are relatively straight.

In the knowledge that the Forteviot area is rich in archaeological remains, no further work was carried out and the wall was covered over. Mr and Mrs Johnston readily agreed to keep landscaping activities away from the proximity of the feature.

Balnacraig (Fortingall parish)

I Armit

Cairn

NN 749 475 (approx) Although a scheduled ancient monument (NN 74 NW 30), there is no local knowledge of Balnacraig cairn and no trace was visible when inspected by the OS in 1975. The reputed site lies in dense woodland and was the subject of a visit to assess the need for either management or descheduling. During this visit the cairn was found in a tiny clearing. It appears to be some 1–1.5m high and at least 8m in diameter although closely-spaced trees prevent any accurate measurement. It has a dense stony content and there is little doubt of its nature as a prehistoric burial monument. Its NGR could not be checked due to the problems of site visibility. The trees around the site have now been marked for felling.

Sponsor: HS

Fossoway (Fossoway parish)

T M Allan

Fife Peninsula Roman road survey

At NO 022 019 there climbs NNW for 35 paces to a narrow plateau a very prominent agger, 15 paces wide, everywhere stony to the probe, it dominates the ground on either side. Its foot is in line with the end (at the A91) of the C road which runs WNW from Drum (NO 045 007) in straight lengths, while along the N side of the plateau there runs an old E–W road a mile of which is extant in this vicinity, at a higher level than the A91.

Corrymuckloch (Fowlis Wester parish)

M A Hall, T Cowie

Bronze Age hoard

NN 8953 3507 In May 1995 part of a late Bronze Age hoard was discovered by chance in the upcast peat from a drainage ditch on Corrymuckloch Farm, near Amulree.

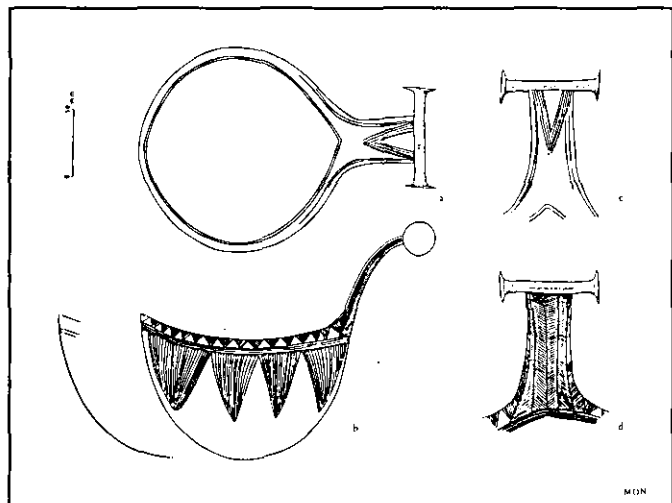


Fig.36. Corrymuckloch. Handled vessel.

It comprised three socketed bronze axeheads, the tip of a bronze sword and a unique handled vessel of copper alloy. Subsequent fieldwork by Perth Museum and NMS recovered two further bronze

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sword fragments and, in the surrounding fields, a palimpsest of features, including cairns, hut circles, cup-marked stones, long-houses, rig and furrow and Wade Road quarries. The hoard is currently with the NMS, pending a decision by the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel.

Burnfoot, Glen Devon (Glendevon parish) T M Allan
Fife Peninsula Roman road survey

NO 990 042 An agger-like embankment descends NW towards Burnfoot accommodation-road, with a post-Roman road close by its SW side.

Cleuch Farm and Hunthall (Glendevon parish)
Fife Peninsula Roman road survey

From NN 967 054 to NN 961 054, straight along three contiguous fields adjacent to the A823, the following features exist: (1) In the first field a low agger, 7 paces wide, and distinguishable also by long grass which, in October, was slightly darker than that on either side of it. (2) In the second field a sharply-defined belt, very slightly raised, and 5 paces wide, of very much lighter-coloured earth (recently harrowed) than that on either side of it, and strewn more thickly with pebbles and small stones than the earth on either side of it. (3) In the third field a prominent agger, 7 paces wide, which, half-way across the field, bends SW to become an intermittent low agger pointing towards a modern bridge over Hillkitty Burn, thereby avoiding drumlins.

Castlehill Reservoir, Glen Devon (Glendevon parish)
Fife Peninsula Roman road survey

From NN 994 033 to NN 993 035 there runs NNW for 1/5 mile on a shelf a green, short-grass agger, 7 paces wide, with a W-side ditch, and everywhere stony to the probe.

Milton of Lawers (Kenmore parish) D MacInnes
Township

ce NN 681 397 As part of an ongoing study of archaeological remains in Glen Lochay and Loch Tayside by ACFA, a survey of Milton of Lawers was carried out in October 1995. The site was drawn up at a scale of 1:1000 and individual features at 1:100 and 1:50. The remains recorded include: The Laird's House, Lawers Church (constructed 1669), two mills, nine other buildings, a corn-drying kiln, mill-lade, bridge, pier, a number of enclosures and a possible ice-house. The nearby graveyard was also surveyed and an inventory of grave inscriptions made.


Pitcur Souterrain (Kettins parish) T Neighbour (CFA)
Geophysical survey

NO 2529 3738 Resistance and gradiometer surveys were conducted in the immediate vicinity of Pitcur souterrain (NMRS no NO 23 NE 1). Although most of the souterrain lies within a fenced area, the portion of passage that survives with lintels intact extends under a ploughed field. Ploughing has actively destabilised the lintels and brought about the risk of collapse.

The main objective was to ascertain the full extent of the souterrain passage. This information is to be used to mark out the line of a new fence to enclose the whole site.

In addition to a number of features of modern origin, the survey was successful in identifying the precise position of the surviving passage.

Reports have been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

Old Kinnoull Church (Kinnoull parish) R Cachart (SUAT)
Medieval graveyard

NO 122 232 During April and May 1995 the Trust undertook an excavation in the south-western corner of the Old Kinnoull Church

graveyard in advance of the replacement of a section of the graveyard revetting wall. The foundations of the old walls were to be removed and a new wall constructed. The new wall was to have a massive concrete foundation which would require the excavation of a trench approximately 2m wide and 2.7m deep inside the graveyard. Archaeological excavation was undertaken to identify and record any evidence of early Christian inhumations, deposits or features pertaining to the original Kinnoull Church.

The remains of over 50 mainly coffined burials dating from early modern times were recorded and removed along with a considerable amount of disarticulated bone. Coffin and coffin furniture remains and some small artefacts associated with burials were also recovered. A small assemblage of residual medieval pottery was recovered but otherwise there was no evidence of remains earlier than the 18th century.

Sponsor: Perth & Kinross District Council.

Kinnoull Aisle (Kinnoull parish)
Medieval church and graveyard

NO 123 233 In January 1995 the Trust undertook excavations for drainage around the recently refurbished Kinnoull Aisle (constructed 1635) in the medieval Kinnoull Parish Churchyard. This work consisted of excavating three trenches around the Aisle and one trench and a soakaway in the graveyard. The excavations revealed archaeological deposits relating to the graveyard and Aisle, human and animal bone, medieval pottery and tile and relatively modern coffin nails and handles. A human skull was found close to the surface against the W wall of the aisle, no doubt having been reburied after being disturbed by a later burial. However, its location was regarded as sufficiently suspicious to warrant reporting it to the police, who removed it for further investigation.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

Kinnoull Aisle (Kinnoull parish) A Cox (SUAT)
Finds assemblage


NO 123 233 Among the artefact assemblage recovered from the excavations adjacent to the Kinnoull Aisle was a small group of coffin handles of post-medieval date. Each consists of a curved, iron or steel handle with small lugs, attached to a thin, iron plate by eye bolts. The lugs at either end of the handle have been inserted into the eyes of the bolts. Fragments of wood, probably from the coffin sides, adhere to the undersides of the plates and to the shanks of the bolts.

Two fragments of ceramic floor tile were found lying adjacent to the W wall of the Aisle. They are very probably of medieval date and the presence of associated Perth Local pottery with a slip beneath the glaze indicates that they could be as early in date as the 13th or 14th centuries.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

Lochleven Castle (Kinross parish) G Ewart, D Stewart
Stone forestair; middens

NO 137 017 A short programme of excavation during September and October of 1995 revealed the footings of a stone forestair, giving access to the Great Hall of the tower. The stonework comprised a revetting wall and rubble core, with two surviving steps at its lowest level, access to which was via metalled pathways within the courtyard. Considerable deposits (up to 0.75m deep) had accumulated against the outer faces of the forestair, containing pottery of c16th century date, and quantities of animal bone – midden from the occupation of the tower.

Sponsor: HS 

Easter Bleaton Hill (Kirkmichael parish) M A Hall
Iron slag from hut circle site

NO 1456 5702 A small sample of iron-working slag was donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Accession No: 1995.999.1 & 2.

The material was found in 1969 after initial ploughing by the Forestry Commission. The site has been recorded by the Royal Commission (NO 15 NW 8, and p 133 *North East Perth*). A previously unrecorded settlement site directly behind the finder's house was also brought to the attention of the Royal Commission.

Pittensom Farm (Little Dunkeld parish)

Pictish stone fragment

NO 0860 3905 This fragment of Pictish stone reported in *DES* 1994, 88, has been allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery as Treasure Trove. Accession No: 1995.319.

Mains of Murthly (Logierait parish)

R Bradley

Strathtay fieldwalking survey (see also Dull & Weem parishes, p 99)

NN 8731 4920 Fieldwalking on a 20m grid revealed a low density distribution of worked quartz and flint extending up the southern side of Strath Tay from NN 8718 4946 (the northern limit of the cultivated area) as far as the rock carvings at NN 8755 4907 where the distribution of artefacts reached its minimum.

Lundin (Logierait parish)

NN 8821 5050 Fieldwalking on a 20m grid revealed a scatter of worked quartz occupying the entire field to the E of the Lundin stone circle. This seems to have utilised raw material available on the surface in this area.


Sponsors: British Academy, Reading University and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Upper Brae of Cultullich (Logierait parish)

I Armit

Settlement


NN 887 490 Contained within a meander of the W bank of the Cultullich Burn close to Aberfeldy are the remains of a small, probably post-medieval settlement. An enclosing wall and numerous curving and rectilinear foundations are obscured in dense broom. The vegetation makes interpretation of the site impossible but there are plans to have the site grazed under and ESA scheme, which should enable further detail to be obtained within a few years.

Sponsor: HS 

Balnacree (Logierait parish)

Settlement

ce NN 9645 5710 During the course of inspection for an application under the Environmentally Sensitive Area scheme an area of pre-Clearance settlement was identified some 250m NNW of Balnacree Farm, Dalshian, near Pitlochry. All of the remains survive as low stony banks exhibiting varying degrees of preservation. They comprise two rectilinear buildings within an enclosure, straddling the junction of four modern fields. To the immediate NE is an area of marsh, beyond which are further, more residual structures sited on a slight knoll. A bank enclosing these remains has been modified by a recent drainage ditch. In another field just to the E of the complex are a series of ridged fields.

Sponsor: HS 

Inchaffray (Madderty parish)

M A Hall

Seal matrix

NN 954 226 A lead seal matrix dating to the 15th/16th century was found using a metal detector on land near Inchaffray Abbey. It is inscribed with the name Robert Lundy and bears a shield of arms comprising a lion rampant and three cushions. Declared Treasure Trove, it has been allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Accession No: 1995.1429. Diameter: 28mm.

Balgowan Home Farm (Methven parish)

Cropmark

NN 9855 2451 Throughout May – June 1995 a very clear ring-ditch cropmark was visible in the field of Balgowan Farm as it runs

beside the A85 from Methven to Crieff. Other less visible marks ran through the field.

Auchnafree (Monzievaird & Strowan parish)

Stone mortar

NN 819 336 Renovation work on an outbuilding approximately 100 years old uncovered a large stone measuring 21 inches by 25 inches, with a central hollow 15 inches deep. This cup has smoothly polished sides. It is thought to be a mortar or pounder of post-medieval or later date. It remains on the Auchnafree estate.

Tullibole (Muckart parish; also Kinross parish)

T M Allan

Fife Peninsula Roman road survey

At NO 050 004 there runs WNW in rough grass across the western third of a wood a low, mostly stony *agger*, 5 paces wide, in line with the C road running WNW from Drum (NO 045 007) in straight lengths. That road is itself in line with a mile-long straight length of road B9097 from NO 060 000 to NT 078 993, and with a half-mile-long straight length of road B9097 from NT 096 985 to NT 102 982 (Carsegour).

Auchingarrich (Muthill parish)

Highland Front Roman road survey

From a field-gate by a cottage at the foot of Auchingarrich accommodation-road (NN 789 197) there runs SE across a narrow field a low, continuous *agger*, up to 12 paces wide, with, midway, a slight northward bend. In April its grass was shorter than that on either side of it, but it is only intermittently stony to the probe.

From here the likeliest course of a Roman road, at first avoiding a rushy area at NN 791 196, is along first the SSW, and then the W, side of Auchingarrich Burn, and thence S to Garadh Dubh (*DES* 1994, 88). This suggested course supersedes the more westerly one suggested in *DES* 1985, 52, lines 1–4.

Muthill (Muthill parish)

Highland Front Roman road survey

At NN 876 176 there is a line of loose boulders, to a width of 10 paces. And at NN 880 177 there are loose boulders and large cobbles, to a width of 11 paces, in the sloped W bank of a burn. Both of these features are in line with lengths of C road ending at NN 865 171 and NN 884 179, in the latter case *en route* to Mains of Strageath (see *DES* 1992, 75) and the resulting 2½-mile-long alignment passes diagonally across a drive at NN 872 174 which is by local tradition Roman. This line supersedes the more northerly one suggested in *DES* 1992, 76.

Cultburn (Muthill parish)

D J Woolliscroft

?Roman enclosure

NN 8923 1765 The site has long been known from the air as a rectangular enclosure sitting immediately E of (and parallel to) the Roman road c 600m SW of the fort of Strageath, and suspected of being a fortlet.

A resistivity survey showed one site to be rather too small, however, at 18m (N–S) by c 23m (E–W). Trial excavations showed the N and S ditches to be flat bottomed, c 2m wide and 1m deep and to have been backfilled after only a brief period of use. Excavation in the interior revealed no sign of a rampart or palisade, but a 7.2m (E–W) by 3m (N–S) structure, founded on three massive beams, was found just inside the N ditch, which yields a single Samian fragment.

Sponsor: University of Manchester.

Machany Water (Muthill parish)

Suspected Roman fortlet

NN 876 151 Resistivity survey at the site of the suspected fortlet (*DES* 1994, 88) revealed an enclosure (c 60m)² with an entrance in

TAYSIDE

its SE corner. Trial excavations showed this to be an old field and no other structures were detected.

Sponsor: University of Manchester.

Tannerhall (Orwell parish)

T M Allan

Fife Peninsula Roman road survey

At NO 121 077 the more westerly of the C roads from Milnathort to Glenfarg bends from NW to NNW, and on the W side of the road here there are two very large quarry-pits. From here, too, a flat shelf climbs due S to half-way up to a high point at NO 121 073 which commands an extensive view including that towards Cowdenbeath (16 miles). Such a route would also have given a Roman road a straight course S by Tannerhall (NO 121 070) to Holestonburn (NO 121 063) in place of the existing eastward detour by Middleton (NO 124 068).

168 High Street, Perth (Perth parish) J R Mackenzie (SUAT) Urban medieval

NO 117 236 Monitoring of contractors' works during the removal of a cellar floor revealed a medieval midden deposit at c5m OD. Sherds of white gritty ware pottery and a small assemblage of butchered animal bone were recovered. The truncated remnant of a possible wattle fence was found cut through the midden deposit. This fence lay parallel to the High Street c 7m to the rear of the frontage. A drystone well was also cut through the midden deposit. This well was 0.6m in diameter and was set back 3.6m from the street frontage.
Sponsor: Axa Equity and Law.

Perth Business Park, Glasgow Road (Perth parish)

Medieval monastic lands

R Cachart (SUAT)

NO 109 236 Five trial trenches were hand excavated in November 1994, in the north-western corner of the business park in advance of development. It was hoped to find evidence relating to the Whitefriars monastery, its graveyard, the precinct boundary or agricultural activity.

The excavated trenches revealed compact hardcore layers overlying infill/levelling layers of redeposited silty clay which contained 19th century pottery and some residual medieval sherds. Natural clay was reached at a depth of 1.50m.

The silty clay dumps appeared to be related to infilling and levelling for a large warehouse, recently demolished. Nothing relating to the Whitefriars' monastery was identified.

Sponsor: Scottish Enterprise Tayside.

Gloag's, North Willam Street (Perth parish)

Medieval monastic lands

NO 116 238 In November 1994 three trenches were excavated prior to development on this site thought to occupy part of the Blackfriars' lands. Of specific interest was the possibility that a large pre-friary ditch found in a previous excavation on the Blackfriars buildings extended into the present site. Also of interest was early land usage and Jacobite defences.

Excavations revealed demolition rubble and foundations of recently demolished 19th century buildings. At approximately 0.30m below the present surface two layers of similar garden/cultivation soils were encountered which contained modern pottery and some residual sherds of medieval pottery. At 1.60m natural clay was reached.

The evidence suggested that the land here was cultivated until fairly recent times. Nothing relating to the pre-Blackfriars ditch or Jacobite defences was found.

Sponsor: Matthew Gloag & Son Limited.

Perth (Perth parish)

M A Hall

Pilgrim badge

Unlocated A pewter/lead-alloy pilgrim badge was purchased by Perth Museum & Art Gallery in June 1995. It is a badge of

St John the Baptist's shrine at Amiens. It has been in the vendor's family for several generations. It may have been found in Perth, where the parish church is dedicated to St John. It was cast from the same mould as a similar badge in Canterbury Museum. Accession No: 1995.1107. Diameter: 28mm (40mm across loop fasteners).

Butterwell Burn Bridge; Allt a Bheallich Bridge; Fowlis Wester; Binn Hill; Perth Aerodrome (Portmoak; Kenmore; Fowlis Wester; Kinfauns; St Martins parish)

WWII defensive sites

NO 1536 0599; NN 7831 4530; NN 9231 2490 and NN 9248 2479; NO 1592 2291; NO 1488 2792 and centring on NO 1509 2849 Preliminary work towards the Defence of Britain project has identified the following sites in Perth and Kinross:

- 1 NO 1536 0599 A brick-built, hexagonal pill box close to the Butterwell Burn, near Wester Balgedie.
- 2 NN 7831 4530 A concrete and stone heptagonal pill box approximately 1 mile from Kenmore on the A827 to Aberfeldy.
- 3 NN 9231 2490 and NN 9248 2479 Two brick-built observation huts on the moorland ridge above Fowlis Wester (close to the Fowlis Wester stone circle).
- 4 NO 1592 2291 A brick-built hexagonal pill box overlooking a minor road above the River Tay, and Kinfauns.
- 5 All on the western boundary of Perth Aerodrome, Scone:
NO 1488 2792 A brick-built vehicle shelter(?).
NO 1505 2849 Concrete base and entry ramp for a vehicle store/ammunition store(?).
NO 1510 2847 Brick-built windowless building; air raid shelter/storage unit(?).
NO 1511 2849 Brick-built windowless building of three cells; air raid shelter/storage unit(?).

Elcho Castle (Rhynd parish)


R Cachart (SUAT)

Tower-house, 16th century

NO 164 210 In August 1995 the Trust undertook a watching brief on a hand-dug trench for water services on the S side of the scheduled, post-reformation 16th century tower-house. The trench ran across the lines of the tower-house approach road and the S barmkin wall.

The watching brief failed to find evidence of either the S barmkin wall or the internal approach road. Modern services and make-up deposits have disturbed and removed archaeological deposits. However, one small section of original wall foundation remained, running beneath the guardian's house.

Across the lawn area, away from former service trenches, the ground had been made up over the natural rock and clay. Pottery finds within the make-up indicated that this was recent landscaping. Tile and brick fragments appeared to be evidence of the demolition of small buildings outside the S barmkin wall.

Sponsor: HS 

Cairnie Road, St Madoes (St Madoes parish)

A N Smith

Further assessment

NO 193 208 AOC (Scotland) Ltd re-investigated trenches cut over a cropmark site by SUAT, and extended the trenches to explore the immediate vicinity of the cropmark. Only one trench (C) produced evidence of archaeological activity, in the form of a section of outer ring ditch relating to the cropmark. The site has subsequently been preserved by burial under geotextile and incorporation into the landscaping of the development with a Section 50 Agreement to ensure its continued preservation.

Sponsor: Mr H Imlay per Miller Hendry.

Ruthvenfield (Tibbermore parish)

NMS

Copper alloy bracelet, probably West African

NO 08 25 A penannular copper alloy bracelet with faceted knobbed terminals and stamped decoration was discovered in

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October 1994 by Mr J D Taylor in the garden of 1 Castle Brae, Ruthvenfield, Perth. Despite superficial similarity to the hoops of Baltic brooches of Viking Age date, this is almost certainly of relatively recent ethnographic origin (probably West African). The find was claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to the NMS (Arch DB 1994/112).

Castle Menzies Farm, Weem (Weem parish) M A Hall
Iron-working slag

Unlocated A small sample of slag recovered from the site by Dr M Stewart was transferred from Dundee Museum, where it was undocumented. Accession No: 1995.1.

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Bay of Stove (Cross & Burness parish) J Morrison
Late Neolithic settlement site

HY 612 353 In 1980, Lamb documented a Neolithic settlement site eroding from the SE shore of the Bay of Stove, on Sanday. The site had been previously known due to the discovery of a polished stone mace head in 1934. In 1992 a team from Bradford and Glasgow Universities carried out a survey of the eroding site which included defining the limits of the settlement and drawing the eroding section. Although the site revealed in the section was thought to extend back approximately 16m, a second, much larger late Neolithic settlement was discovered through surface material in the field behind. The excavation of a trial trench produced grooved ware. This second site had the appearance of a very substantial mound.

An intensive fieldwalking survey was carried out over a period of two weeks in May 1995 to evaluate this second settlement, and if possible determine its relationship to the earlier settlement which was being seriously damaged by coastal erosion.

Over 1500 artefacts were recovered including many fine flint scrapers, arrowheads and blades. Cores, stone tools, burnt bone, pumice, worked quartz and a polished stone axe fragment were also found. The finds were mainly clustered in the SE corner of the field particularly over the mound, and towards the edge of the field which abutted the eroding section. Due to the size of the assemblage and the quality of the finds it is hoped that a great deal of information will be gained from the further study of the material and its distribution.

Coastal Erosion Monitoring in Orkney EASE
(Eday; Stronsay parish)

Prehistoric settlement, early Christian, Norse, medieval

In February 1995 EASE visited a selection of sites on Eday, Stronsay and Papa Stronsay, all known to be subject to erosion from the sea. The sites chosen were considered by the Orkney archaeologist, Dr Raymond Lamb, to be classes worthy of attention. They included prehistoric, early Christian, Norse and early medieval settlements. Monitoring showed that all were still undergoing erosion, and a photographic and written record was made of each. Work also involved assessment to gauge what work might be done in the future.

Sponsor: Orkney Heritage Society.

Stonehall (Firth parish) C Richards, R Jones
Early and late Neolithic settlement

HY 365 127 As part of the University of Glasgow based Cuween-Wideford Neolithic landscape project a second season of excavation was undertaken during the summer at Stonehall Farm. Two areas begun last year continued to provide the focus for excavation. First, the larger trench 'B' provided further evidence of late Neolithic settlement with an area of ash and midden being piled up against

a later house. The house structure was partially uncovered and contained a stone cist which will be fully examined next year. Overall, we are able to see a fairly long sequence of late Neolithic occupation at this site with at least two phases of house construction.

The second trench 'C', located on a small knoll at the base of Cuween Hill, produced two ruinous houses found to be constructed on a large paved area extending from an extremely well-preserved early Neolithic house. This house was only partially excavated but in the area examined stone furniture was found collapsed *in situ*. Further work in this area is also planned for 1996.

The two years of excavation at Stonehall have been extremely valuable in that two early Neolithic houses have been uncovered in close proximity and geophysical survey has detected two further structures which may well date to the same period. Hence, the possibility of the discovery of an early Neolithic village remains high. Also, the location of late Neolithic settlement extremely close to the early Neolithic houses may represent a continuity of habitation at Stonehall.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, British Academy, University of Glasgow.

Crossiecrown (Kirkwall & Srola parish)
Bronze Age settlement

HY 423 137 As part of the University of Glasgow based Cuween-Wideford Neolithic landscape project a spring season of fieldwalking resulted in the discovery of a dense flint and stone scatter over two adjoining mounds on the land of Quanerness Farm. The finds included a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead and a variety of stone tools assignable to the early Bronze Age. The importance of this discovery cannot be too highly stressed as settlements of this period remain virtually undetected on Mainland, Orkney.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, British Academy, University of Glasgow.

Orphir (Orphir parish) EASE
Prehistoric, Norse

HY 334 045 Excavations were carried out in the vicinity of the saga centre, Orphir during February and August 1995. The work was undertaken to facilitate the construction of various elements of the saga centre, such as a patio area and a pipe trench.

Excavation of a pipe trench uncovered a sequence of deposits probably spanning the prehistoric to the Norse period. These included burnt mound material and fragments of walling. To the W of the pipe trench a large pit dug for a septic tank was recorded by the Orkney Archaeologist, Dr Raymond Lamb. More burnt mound material was seen here, and probable Norse structure(s).

Excavations in the patio area, thought only deep enough to insert paving, uncovered a series of deposits, including a large stone-lined subterranean feature provisionally interpreted as being related to the previously excavated horizontal mill nearby.

Excavations were also undertaken adjacent to the horizontal mill, in order to allow a building to be underpinned, however the previous excavations here had already examined the archaeology (see DES 1993, 104-5).

Sponsor: Orkney Islands Council.

Bay of Skail (Sandwick parish)
Assessment excavation

HY 235 185 Assessment excavations were carried out in the area of a new access road and parking area planned to serve the proposed development of an Archaeological Heritage centre at Bay of Skail. Test trenches were dug to a depth consistent with that likely to be disturbed by the development, in consultation with the OIC road engineer. No features of deposits of an archaeological nature were encountered.

Sponsor: Orkney Islands Council.

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Breckness (Stromness parish)

D Lynn, I Campbell

Broch site and ?early medieval burial ground

HY 225 093 Exposed fragments of human bone were discovered high up in the E-W cliff section immediately E of the surviving fragment of the broch tower. These were uncovered until their position and form could be discerned. This showed two partially revealed and apparently intact skeletons laid horizontally and in line on an E-W orientation, with heads facing W. The skull of the E skeleton lay between the feet of the W skeleton. Both skeletons lay directly on angular vacuous rubble, forming the fill of the outer broch wall, and in a context of small angular rubble and dark brown soil. Once this was diagnosed, excavation ceased, the exposure was photographed for SMR, some exposed bone removed and the exposure was buried.

A jumbled cache of human bone was found nearby in the cliff section behind some casually placed vertical rubble. It was clear that these were not in their original position, and had been placed there recently presumably as a result of discovery in similar circumstances. No trace of their original position was apparent.

Both sets of bone were deposited in Tankerness House Museum (accession no: THM 1995.16.1), who will arrange their examination.

The E-W orientation of the burials, with heads to the W, suggests a Christian provenance, possibly as part of a burial ground associated with an extraparochial chapel and predating the now ruined Breckness House on the same site.

Significant settlement remains were noted for SMR on both sides of the broch tower extending 20-30m in either direction in the cliff face. These comprised various stretches and sequences of drystone walling and floors of indeterminate form with rubble and midden deposits. At the W extremity, three slab-sided floor drains were noted running N into the cliff section at a very high level, and the cut for the broch ditch was noted to the W of the broch tower, with rubble infill. A substantial broch and post-broch settlement of the typical Orkney type is clearly indicated.

No distinct pattern was evident on the grassed cliff-top which forms part of the grounds of Breckness House and the supposed chapel site. Finds of pottery and slag were made from the probable broch-related deposits E of the tower, at a low level close to natural. These were deposited in Tankerness House Museum (accession no: THM 1995.16.2 and 16.3).

Recording for SMR was also undertaken by Julie Gibson.

Bu of Cairston (Stromness parish)

Probable broch site under later deposits

HY 272 096 An animal knuckle bone, with a round hole c 5mm in diameter bored centrally through it, was found in unstratified collapse rubble in the cliff section, and within the probable broch tower (DES 1987, 34-5; 1988, 29). No comparative examples were identified, but possible use as a toggle is surmised. The find was deposited in Tankerness House Museum (Entry no: 1995.404).

Brinian House, Knarston Farm (Rousay parish)

A Jones

Flint scatters

HY 443 296 Two flint scatters discovered, the first at Brinian House by fieldwalking, the second is the discovery of an undocumented private collection.

The first is a diffuse flint scatter with no real concentration; it is spread throughout three fields adjacent to Brinian House (HY 443 278). The assemblage consists of the debitage from the primary working of beach flint; it is probably later Neolithic in date.

The second at HY 443 296 consists of worked flints and debitage and consists of arrowheads, scrapers and cores.

Diagnostic material suggests continuity of use from the early Neolithic through to the early Bronze Age.

Along with other artefactual material, such as pumice, this scatter suggests a permanent settlement site.

Sponsors: Glasgow Arch Soc & Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.


Links of Noltland, Westray (Westray parish) A J Dunwell (CFA)

Topographic and archaeological survey

HY 42 49 area In order to provide a basis for future management of the prehistoric settlement at Links of Noltland, HS commissioned in October 1994 a topographic and archaeological survey of the guardianship and scheduled areas, as well as the land between these and MHWS. The surveyed area comprised approximately 8 hectares of eroding machair plain. Processes and causes of erosion, processes of stabilisation, and areas of archaeological significance were recorded, and an EDM survey was undertaken. By comparison with the results of a similar survey undertaken in 1980-81, patterns of erosion during the intervening years can be identified. Plans of both the 1980-81 and 1994 surveys have been produced at 1:500 scale.

Several areas of eroding old soils, and over 15 kelp kilns, were recorded during the 1994 survey. A bed of midden was noted in an eroding dune face c 25m E of the structures excavated in 1978-81 (HY 4295 4938): the proximity of the two suggests that they are related. A spread of partially exposed remains was identified in an actively deflating area c 150m S of the excavated structures (HY 4301 4923). These remains include probable stone alignments possibly enclosing two square upright stone settings, possibly tanks or hearths, and probably comprise prehistoric buildings. No small finds were made.

Full report lodged with the NMRS. The assistance of D Fraser of English Heritage, who conducted the 1980-81 survey, and A Shepherd (representing the 1978-81 excavations) is gratefully acknowledged.

Sponsor: HS 

SHETLAND ISLANDS AREA

Scatness Broch Excavation (Dunrossness parish) S J Dockrill, Multi-period settlement mound with broch V E Turner, J M Bond

HU 390 111 An assessment programme of topographic and geophysical survey was carried out at Easter 1995, to estimate how much of the broch existed within the settlement mound, to look for associated features and to differentiate between broch-period and other features. Four main methods were employed: conventional survey using EDM linked to a surveying package (Penmap), resistivity and conventional magnetometry, and a technique under development which creates a 'resistivity pseudosection' across the site.

The surveys located a large and deep circular feature, interpreted as the broch. The resistivity pseudosection indicated that this feature might stand several metres high. Both the resistance and magnetometer surveys located anomalies on the western flank of the mound suggesting deep deposits and a linear feature close to the mound's edge. Other features relate to the post-medieval/crofting period occupation of the site.

Three main excavation areas were opened; one over the supposed eastern edge of the broch (area B), one over the post-medieval buildings and the area thought to contain the western side of the broch (area C) and the last over the 'deep soil' and linear anomaly on the western edge of the mound (area D).

Excavation of area B revealed a series of post-medieval walls and a deep topsoil over a layer of rubble and the top courses of a circular feature, corresponding to that noted in the geophysical surveys. This appears to be the surviving circuit of the broch wall. Many hundreds of fragments of pottery were recovered, as well as a fragment of decorated broch-period pottery, a bronze plain wire projecting ring-headed pin, several fragments of steatite vessel and what appear to be two steatite bakestones. A second structure to the E of the broch was built into the rubble and midden surrounding the tower.

Excavation on area C concentrated on the post-medieval building seen on the geophysical survey. Several phases of building are apparent. A robbed structure at the eastern end of the building appears to be the flue and part of the wall of a kiln. The western end of area B revealed midden layers containing prehistoric pottery and curvilinear walls.

Area D was the trench located on the anomaly suggesting a deep-soil feature on the edge of the mound. Excavation revealed that this feature was formed by *in situ* deep soil deposits, bordered by a stone boundary. To the W of the boundary was a buried soil with ard-marks. Pottery from this area included some of possibly Bronze Age date. Excavation in all areas will continue in 1996.

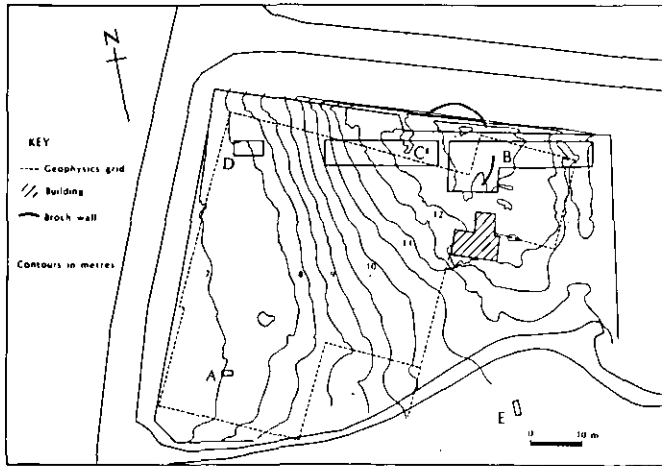


Fig.37. Scatness Broch, Shetland 1995. Surveyed and excavated areas.

Field survey: Field survey was carried out on the Scat Ness peninsula and in the Sumburgh head area. 130 hectares were systematically fieldwalked and then surveyed using an EDM and Grid Pad. The aim is to cover the area as far N as Eastshore, examining the hinterland between the brochs at Jarlshof, Scatness and Eastshore (and including the forts at Scat Ness, Ness of Burgi and Sumburgh Head). The fragmentary remains of field systems (dykes and lynchets) both of prehistoric and later periods were recorded, together with wartime remains in the area. The most unusual discovery was a possible stalled cairn near Sumburgh Head. The site is oval and divided into segments by slabs on edge. Further investigation of the site is proposed for 1996. If the site proves to be a burial cairn it will be the first Orcadian-type of Neolithic site found in Shetland.

Sponsors: (Preliminary Geophysical and Topographic Survey) BP Exploration Operating Company, Dunrossness Community Council and Russell Trust; (Excavation and Survey) British Academy, Bradford University, European Development Fund under the Highlands and Islands Partnership Programme, Shetland Amenity Trust, Shetland Enterprise Company, Shetland Islands Council, DITT, Farquahar and Jamieson, Wackenhut UK Ltd.

Brownieston (Dunrossness parish) H Exton
Standing stone

HU 393 146 A slab of the local Devonian sandstone 0.8m by 0.2m by 1.15m high, is set in rough land about 50m OD. A feature on the skyline at a distance of 1.9km to the NE is indicated at an azimuth of 52° and dip of -0°25, with declination 18°6. During the epoch around 1800 years BC, this corresponded to the lower limb of the rising moon at its minor standstill to the N, that is $\epsilon - i - s - \Delta$, with the usual notation. The reverse alignment to the SW is restricted by closely situated higher ground.

Ward of Scousburgh (Dunrossness parish)

Circular structure – possible cairn

HU 387 187 A circular structure of 3.5m diameter which consists of rough pieces of Dunrossness phyllite, survives to a height of 0.6m in an environment consisting largely of peat and at a height of 260m OD. A known cairn lies about 100m to the NE among recent buildings.

Coastal Erosion Survey (Lerwick parish)

EASE

Burnt mounds, prehistoric settlement, field systems, middens, Norse houses

HU 33 42 The entire coastlines of the islands of West Burra, East Burra and Trondra together with a 20m inland strip was surveyed during May–June 1995. The aim was to locate and identify sites and areas of archaeology either currently subject to, or under threat from coastal erosion.

West Burra: Thirty-five sites were identified, including cairns, dykes, burnt mounds, and prehistoric houses. Of interest were two extensive midden areas close to the modern settlement at Papil. Fragments of pottery, apparently of Iron Age date were recovered from the eroding cliff section.

East Burra: Twenty-nine sites were identified around the coast of East Burra. These included burnt mound, settlements, and associated field systems of prehistoric date. The remnants of more recent activity were also noted, especially on the W side of the island. In general, the monuments found tended to lie on the W side, where the land is better drained and more suitable for agriculture. Of all the sites found, a rectangular structure at the N end of the island may be worthy of especial note. Massively constructed using large orthostats, the walls curved on the long sides. This, together with possibly associated settlement may represent a house of Norse date.

Trondra: Only nine sites were identified on Trondra, however this small number includes at least three prehistoric settlements with associated field systems, as well as eroding structures, cairns and burnt mounds.

Sponsor: Shetland Amenity Trust.

Quoyness (Tingwall parish)

N Fojut

Iron Age house

HU 3979 4827 A low-lying promontory on the W side of Loch of Strom (which is semi-tidal) is gradually being eroded. It is edged with large boulders which appear to form an oval outline of a house some 6m by 8m internally. Traces of what may be a hearth can be seen under the ruined outer wall. Within the oval are shallow stratified deposits of peat-ash which have produced fragments of pottery and broken sandstone tools, together with a mid-Iron Age opaque yellow glass bead; the latter from an upper layer. A broken large trough quern stands upright in the centre of the site, and a smaller example lies on the shore nearby.

(Information from Mrs Jean Gunn.)

Sandwick North (Unst parish)

S S Hansen

Norse farmstead

HP 617 025 During June–July and September–October Shetland Amenity Trust excavated a heavily eroded Norse farmstead at the sandy beach of Sandwick on the E side of Unst. A trial excavation had been carried out on the site in 1980 by Bigelow, McGovern and Butler and a date to the Late Norse period had been suggested (DES 1980, 26).


During the excavation in 1995 fragments of stone-built house structures were examined at respectively the southern and the northern part of the site. At the southern end the very fragmentary remains indicate 3–4 phases, while at the northern end a more well-preserved structure was excavated. This structure was originally part of a larger complex which has been eroded by the sea a long time ago. It was possible to establish the exact layout of one room

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measuring approximately 8m by 2.5m. This room and a well-paved pathway, leading through the complex, was totally excavated.

The artefact assemblage from the site is dominated by stone items, especially steatite and schist. They include a huge number of vessel sherds, sinkers, gaming boards, spindle whorls, baking plates and whetstones. Other objects found include bone-combs, bone-pins and a bronze stick pin of Hiberno-Norse type. The conditions for preservation of bone were excellent and environmental sampling was carried out. The bone assemblage appears to be dominated by fish bone.

The artefacts indicate a date within the 11th–13th centuries AD.

Sponsors: HS , Shetland Amenity Trust.

Bayanne House (Yell parish)

EASE

Iron Age settlement

HU 519 977 A short stretch of walling protruding from a low cliff near to Bayanne House suggested the presence of an eroding structure of some antiquity. An archaeological assessment of the section face and inland deposits was carried out in May–June 1995. Investigation of the section revealed the remains of a domestic structure, overlain by domestic debris and a later wall. A quantity of artefacts were recovered and typologically dated to the Iron Age period. Test pitting inland indicated the presence of a further structure of unknown date.

Sponsor: Shetland Amenity Trust.

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Clash na Bearnaich, Hirta, St Kilda (Harris parish) A Fleming, Stone implements and mauls M Edmonds

NF 097 988 Surface survey of the dolerite screes of Clash na Bearnaich ('The Chimney') produced implements, large stone mauls (originating on the beach), smaller beach-pebble hammers,

and waste material from quarries located at high levels (c 400ft, 130m) to N and S of The Chimney, with one quarry (c 500ft, 160m) in The Chimney itself. The quarry faces have suffered from erosion and much of the quarry waste on the upper parts of the scree is now grassed over, though its locations are detectable.

Systematic survey of the structures in the Village Bay area produced numerous mostly broken dolerite implements, some used as wedges in cleitean.

St Kilda (Harris parish)

A Morrison, P Johnson, J Huntley

Scree structures; earthen platforms (see Fig 38)

At Ruaival (centred on NF 098 985), excavation of two circular structures was completed this summer. One of the biggest problems was the attempt to distinguish the structures from the scree, since most of the main stone material for the structures was probably collected from the vicinity. It was eventually possible to see traces of facing stones and arrangements that suggest that the structures were built and are not, for example, simply the remains of quarry pits. Apart from the remains of a few broken mortar-like stone vessels in the structural material there was nothing that could give definite evidence as to function or dating.

This season also saw the first examination of the earthen platforms at Ruaival. These lie within and under the more recent drystone enclosures and show similarities to the terraces on An Lag. Unlike An Lag, Ruaival is freely drained. Because of this, little trace of stratigraphy (eg tip lines) could be found in the Ruaival platforms. No traces of agricultural, horticultural or domestic activity were discovered and no finds of any chronological significance. Despite the missing evidence for, eg, pottery or tip lines, as found on An Lag, the results of the Ruaival investigations suggest that here, too, a series of artificial earthen platforms has been constructed for growing purposes.

During this season's field work, a built structure in the scree, higher up on the slopes of Mullach Sgar to the N of Ruaival, had been noted. This structure is not visible from lower down the slope

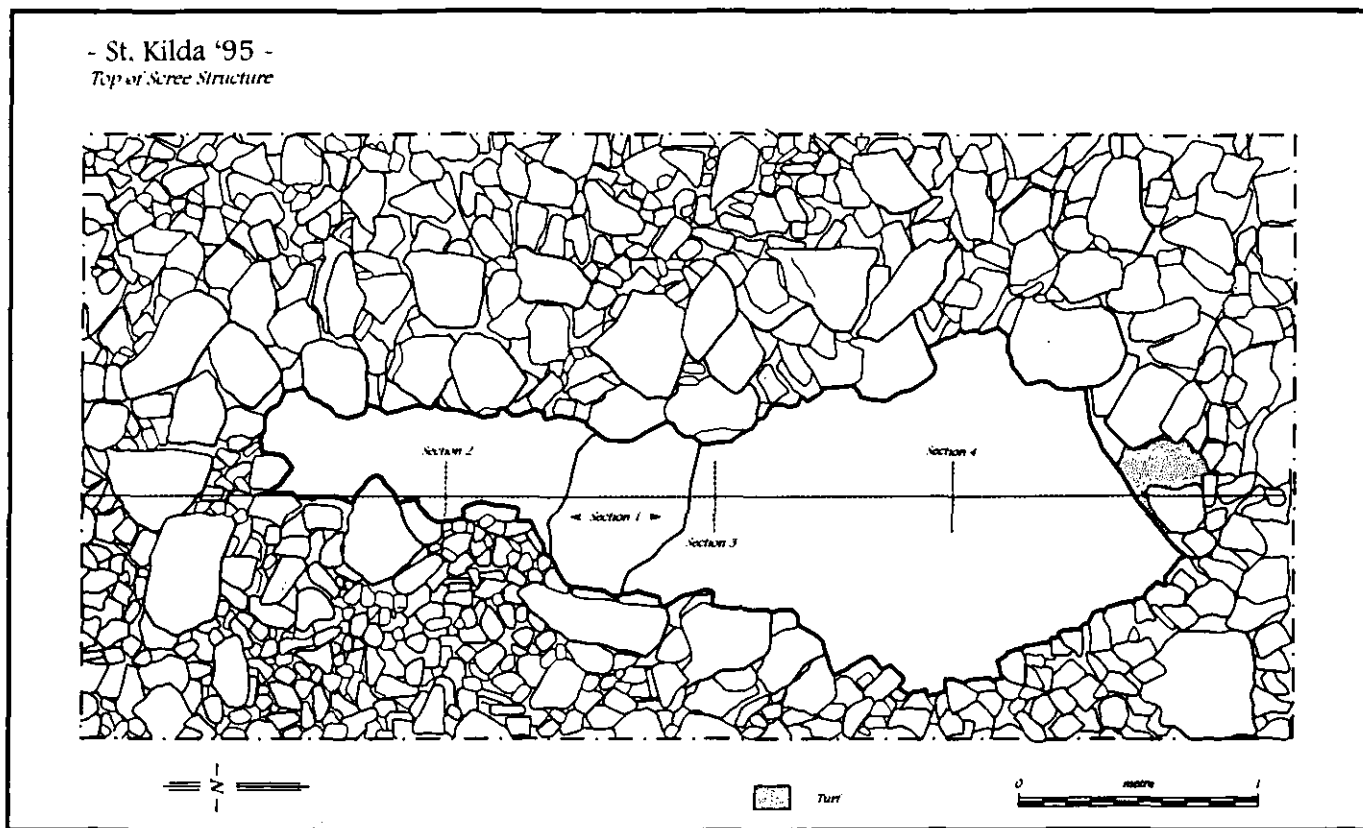


Fig.38. St Kilda. Scree structures.

and is not easy to see even from a few feet away. The remains stand to a height of well over 1m; it is drystone built, with traces of corbelled construction and there is a small kidney-shaped chamber at one end, plus a small niche built into one wall and a drain-like feature running through the other (see Fig 38, p 106). There is what appears to be a blind passage leading out of the chamber for a distance of about 2m and there is no apparent entrance to the structure. One large roofing lintel survives *in situ* across the passage, with what might be the broken remains of another close to it. The method of construction is interesting. It appears that a level area had been quarried back into the slope of the scree and the structure built on this platform. It then seems that the scree had been replaced around the structure to support but also possibly to conceal it. As a result of this work further examination of the general area was undertaken and it became apparent that there are many examples of walls, enclosures, structures and other features.

Sponsor: NTS.

St Kilda, The Gap (Harris parish)

R Turner

?Prehistoric 'boat-shaped setting'

NF 108 997 A fine example of a 'boat-shaped setting' at the edge of the cliff known as The Gap was in grave danger of falling into the sea through coastal erosion. Using expert mountaineering advice the site was able to be excavated. The site was built in an old stream bed of geological age, but the ground may also have been de-turfed in preparation. The upright stones of the inner wall face were then set, some being propped by smaller chock-stones. An inner chamber of 1.45m by 1.65m was thereby formed. The stones of the outer face of the wall were then installed, generally angled downwards towards the middle of the monument, presumably for stability. The wall was about 0.75m thick. Between the stones was a peat-based mortar, some discernible sods of which survived. Inside, the floor level was raised by as much as 550mm using flat, irregular stone flags in a peat sod matrix. While this appeared to have been carried out in a single episode designed to raise the level above that of the unsightly chock stones, the persistence of roughly horizontal layers of flat stones indicates that the operation was conducted with an extraordinary degree of care.

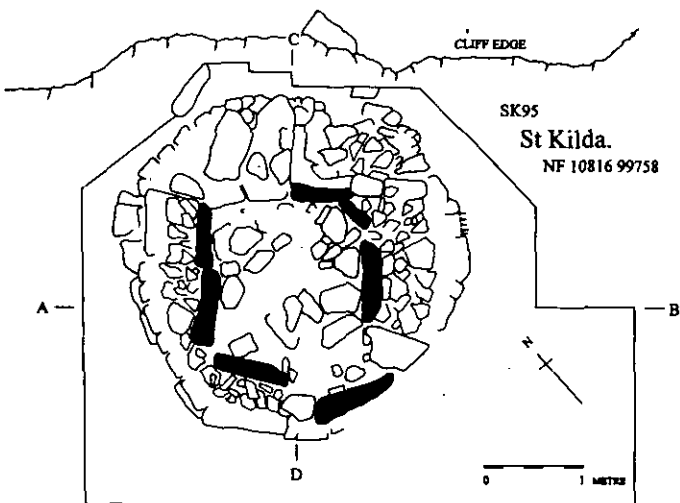


Fig.39. St Kilda, The Gap. ?Prehistoric 'boat-shaped setting'.

There was no clear indication of the original height of the walls, but the remains survived to over 0.70m high from the top of natural, and the largest internal upright stone was 1.26m high. The lack of debris within the post-use levels of the chamber suggests either no roof, or an easily removed or flimsy one. The upper parts of the walls may have been built up using peat sods, giving rise to a certain degree of mounding around the monument. At some stage the northern played entrance may deliberately have been blocked off

which, in the absence of an alternative discernible entrance, would have left the structure sealed (except perhaps from above).

The only finds to be recovered were a few fragments of quartz, plus two water-worn pebbles, which all must have deliberately been brought to the site – 650ft above sea level.

This is the best example of a 'boat-shaped setting' excavated to date, revealing crucial structural information. The Gap example is clearly not the chamber of a cairn-like structure, and it is certainly not boat-shaped. Nor does it resemble a St Kildan 'cleit' – a drystone storage structure. We have, however, yet to find the date and function of these enigmatic features, the best guess being that they are Bronze Age non-domestic monuments.

Sponsors: Shell UK, HS, NTS.

Cnoc Dubh (Lochs parish)

M R Curtis, G R Curtis

Possible burial mound

NB 363 286 There is a conical grassy mound 13m to 14m diameter at the base, about 2m high above the lowest surrounding ground.

It is surmounted by the remains of a shieling 2.15m by 4.0m internally with one doorway and a vertical stone 0.75m tall in the wall at its S end.

The mound is circular but it appears stoneless. The 'standing stone' suggests that there was a setting before the shieling was built.

It is located on the E side of a spur going in a SSW direction from Cnoc Dubh.

Loch Seaforth Head (Fangs) (Lochs parish)

Possible kerb cairn

NB 2827 1655 There is a burial cairn about 4m diameter at the base and nearly 1m high with about a dozen kerb stones visible around the mound of stones and grass, which is slightly hollow on top. It is located at a change of slope of the ground.

Ceann nan Clachan (North Uist parish)

I Armit, A Braby

Burnt mound and structures

NF 771 739 During survey of the Gerisclett area a small burnt mound was identified close to the stream flowing from Loch nan Clachan into the inter-tidal Vallay Strand. The site comprises a crescentic, grassed-over mound being actively eroded by the tide, and areas of walling were clearly exposed in the eroding areas. Several sherds of pottery were recovered from the exposed sections.

Small scale trial excavations were carried out revealing that the mound comprised rapidly accumulated, apparently burnt stone, forming a crescentic voided heap. In the eroding part of the mound was set a square or rectilinear drystone structure containing a substantial hearth and yielding small fragments of plain pottery. Although it is possible that the stone structures represent shielings or medieval domestic buildings built into an already ancient burnt mound, the apparent integrity of the surface features of the mound suggest otherwise.

Eilean Maleit (North Uist parish)

I Armit

Wheelhouse and islet settlement

NF 7748.7388 Small scale excavations were carried out on the tidal islet settlement of Eilean Maleit, originally excavated by Beveridge in the early part of this century. The excavations were designed to test the hypothesis that the site represented a wheelhouse built into an earlier Atlantic roundhouse or broch. It was hoped that as at the nearby Sollas wheelhouse, Beveridge had left unexcavated deposits *in situ*.

Two of the wheelhouse bays were re-excavated and a section was excavated through the wall in an attempt to identify any pre-wheelhouse walling. It was quickly discovered that, in the re-excavated areas, Beveridge had removed archaeological deposits down to decayed bedrock, apart from those under the wheelhouse piers and

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a small truncated pit within one of the bays. The section through the wall confirmed that the wheelhouse was a secondary structure, revetting dumped occupation material and sealing an earlier wall of much larger angular stones; probably a massive-walled Atlantic roundhouse. The highly residual state of this early structure when the wheelhouse was built suggests the passage of a considerable period of time between the occupation of the two structures. Finds were restricted to a small pottery assemblage and included two stratified sherds with applied wavy cordons from the wheelhouse wall core and the pit in the interior.

Geirisclett, North Uist (North Uist parish) I Armit, A Dunwell Settlement survey

NF 75 75 area A walk-over survey has been undertaken in an area of coastal land c2km long by 0.5km wide between Loch Olabhat and Airigh Mhic Ruairidh. Early OS map editions had indicated much abandoned settlement in this area, and a chambered tomb and likely prehistoric settlement site were previously known to be present on the Geirisclett peninsula. Details of all identified sites were recorded, and the locations of unmapped sites identified as accurately as possible by manual methods.

Evidence of abandoned settlement, land boundaries and cultivation were identified over much of the survey area. Approximately 100 individual structures of varying antiquity have been recorded. Many of the previously mapped structures may relate to a period of planned early 19th century settlement associated with the clearance of the nearby township at Foshigarry. However, evidence of a range of earlier settlement forms was also recorded, including rectilinear turf-built structures and enclosures around Airigh Mhic Ruairidh, sub-rectangular structures on knolls with closest parallels to the nearby excavated site at Drium nan Dearcag (see DES 1989, 70–71), small sub-rectangular cells c2m across internally with no evident parallels currently known to the authors, and an oval drystone hut on a knoll enclosed by a boulder wall at Bagh an Ackara (see next entry). The time depth apparent in the archaeological landscape appeared to be greatest on the Geirisclett peninsula, in contrast to the less fertile land around Loch nan Garnach, where much of the activity can be attributed to the 18th and 19th centuries.

A full report will be deposited with the NMRS on completion.
Sponsor: The Russell Trust.

Bagh an Ackara, Geirisclett (North Uist parish) Settlement site

NF 761 753 From surface traces this site appeared to comprise principally an oval drystone structure measuring 6m by 4m internally with a 1.5m wide entrance on its E side, located on top of a low knoll. Its walling was visible mostly as a grassy bank, although up to four courses of an internal face were visible to the S. A secondary wall running between the entrance and the S wall seemed to represent the creation of a secondary sub-rectangular structure within the first. Two rubble spreads situated on either side of the interior of the entrance appeared to be tertiary bothies. The knoll upon which the structure is set stands to 3m in height, with a very steep-sided northern face. Stones resting on the steep face were originally thought to have been deliberately placed, leading to the suspicion that the whole knoll was artificial.

The apparent superficial similarity of the structure to the disturbed Phase 1 structure excavated nearby at Eilean Olabhat (see DES 1989, 70) prompted the excavation of two small exploratory trenches in September 1995. These excavations revealed the main drystone structure to have at least two superimposed structural phases, and undecorated coarse pottery was recovered from presumed floor deposits associated with the different phases of walling. The N side of the knoll was revealed to be natural. During the excavations a buried boulder wall was located which defined an

irregular oval enclosure c45m across around the knoll. The date of the structures excavated is unclear, although a medieval or earlier origin for the site seems likely.

A report will be deposited with the NMRS.
Sponsor: The Russell Trust.

Cille Donnain (South Uist parish) M Parker Pearson Norse church and medieval settlement

NF 7315 2816 The site of the church and disused burial ground was rediscovered in 1989 (Fleming & Woolf, PSAS 122 (1992), 329–50). The complex, located on a promontory and island within Loch Kildonan, is comparable to the political centre of Finlaggan on Islay and might have been the seat of a bishop. The shape of the church is comparable to plans of others in western and northern Scotland and may be dated to around 1100.

Two small trenches were excavated, one on the loch edge on the S side of the promontory and the other across 'Building C' and the eastern part of the platform on which the church complex was located. The purpose of the loch edge trench was to recover water-logged deposits of rubbish dumped from the promontory complex. In the deposits contemporary with the platform were the remains of a leather artefact and ceramics including a piece of green-glazed pottery. Beneath these layers were organic deposits containing Early and Middle Iron Age pottery, indicating that the site was in use as an island settlement over a thousand years before the church.

The trench on top of the platform revealed that Building C was formed by lines of uprights which were probably late features such as yard walls. They were set in a deep garden soil which must have been imported to the promontory from nearby infields. The adjacent Building D, and presumably the others in the range of four cells, was constructed on top of this garden soil which contained pottery including wheelturned green-glazed sherds. These have been tentatively identified as wares of the 13th–15th centuries, possibly made in Ayrshire (David Caldwell, pers comm). The buildings and this part of the platform presumably date to the later Medieval period, somewhat later than the church.

Bornish Mounds 2 & 3 (South Uist parish) M Parker Pearson Viking Age houses and settlement N Sharples, J Webster


NF 7294 3026 and NF 7299 3031 Field survey along the South Uist machair has demonstrated the survival of at least 80 settlement mounds in the southern half of the island. Forty-four of these have been found in an area of 5 square kilometres around the broch of Dun Vulcan. They are grouped into clusters within each of the five townships in this area, Stoneybridge, Ormiclate, Upper Bornish, Lower Bornish and Kildonan. On the machair of Upper Bornish there is a cluster of three mounds. Bornish 1 has not yet been excavated but it has produced pottery of Middle Iron Age (c 100BC–AD500) and Pre-Viking Late Iron Age date (c AD500–800). Bornish 2 and Bornish 3 have yielded grass-impressed sherds of the Viking period. The spatial patterning of the mound clusters and the apparent chronological sequence of the three Bornish mounds suggest that the origin of the township territories and organization may lie in prehistory, possibly at the beginning of the Middle Iron Age. These excavations are part of a long-term programme to test and explore this model.

Excavations on Mound 2 in 1994 demonstrated the existence of a large stone building of the 11th century, aligned E–W and containing a number of bone and iron artefacts. An earlier building appeared to have rounded rather than rectangular walls but it was not excavated. In June 1995 part of the trench was re-opened and a third stone building was located immediately above the house with rounded walls. Associated with the construction of this new building were three fragments of a decorated whalebone plaque.

Mound 3 was also excavated in June 1993 to reveal the foundations of another two Viking Age buildings, one above the other.

They cannot be dated precisely nor can their full dimensions be determined without further excavation.

This excavation took place within the South Uist Machair Management Project, assessing the survival of archaeological sites, the threats to those sites and the potential management options to secure their continued preservation. The 1994 excavations demonstrated that house walls were being damaged by ploughing. One of the main lessons learned in 1995 was that Viking Age buildings survive at a shallow depth of 20–50cm within the mounds and are very easily damaged by the burrows of rabbits, which may go down at least a metre. Since this area is heavily colonized by rabbits these sites remain under threat.

Sponsor: HS 

Bornish House (South Uist parish) M Parker Pearson, T Roper
Post-medieval settlement

NF 7362 3004 A group of four small trenches were excavated in February 1995 to ascertain whether the site of Bornish House was the location of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Upper Bornish. Large quantities of 19th–20th century refuse were found in three of the four trenches but only one trench (Trench 3), located immediately N of the present farmhouse, produced evidence for earlier activity. This consisted of a single small sherd of medieval/prehistoric pottery and several small sherds of probable early post-medieval pottery. In the light of these results it appears that the concentration of pre-clearance settlement at Bornish House, as shown on the Bold Map of 1805, is in error. The ruins of many houses S of the road, between the church and the hall, probably constitute this pre-clearance settlement. Whether its medieval precursor was a dispersed or nucleated settlement (Dodgson, *PSAS* 123 (1993), 419–38) is unknown. A medieval building has been discovered at Dun Vulan; other possible locations for medieval settlement are the dun in Upper Loch Bornish and the site of the 19th century tacksman's house between Bornish House and Bornish Church.

Dun Vulan, Ardvule (South Uist parish) M Parker Pearson,
Broch and associated settlement N Sharples, H Smith

NF 7140 2980 Excavations on the Iron Age broch and its accompanying settlement have been carried out since 1991 (see Parker Pearson & Sharples, *Past* 19 (1995), 1–3). The main purpose of excavation in June 1995 was to clear rubble from the inside of the broch and from its N side in order to enhance the monument's presentation for improved public interpretation. This was carried out in tandem with the first stage of the construction of a concrete sea defence. These aspects were funded primarily by grants from LEADER and from the TSB Foundation. Further work, funded by the University of Sheffield, was carried out on the deep deposits underneath the beach. These largely predated the construction of the broch and associated structures and some deposits were rich in organic remains, notably insects and wood. One of these deposits was full of animal bone and Late Bronze Age pottery, indicative of occupation on this site prior to the broch. Additionally, the sediments on the S side sloped against the angle of the beach and seem to include lake silts, suggesting that the broch was built within a freshwater or brackish loch, which was later encroached upon by the sea.

Within the sub-circular interior of the broch, an area of approximately 11m diameter, a sequence of later rebuildings was identified. The earliest of these was the construction of a cellular roundhouse with two doorways and an external room. This was modified by the construction of a straight wall within the roundhouse. Finally, a small fisherman's hut was constructed in the 1940s, covered by an up-turned German lifeboat as a roof. The entrance to the broch was cleared down to the top of the roof lintels. Outside the broch, on its NE side, a rectangular building, probably Medieval in date, had


been constructed against the broch wall. One entrance led into the building from its S side next to the broch entrance. Its N wall was revetted into fallen masonry outside the broch's N side. The wall was retained but the fallen masonry was removed to a depth below the present roadway to provide a view of the broch's impressive walling.

Cladh Hallan (South Uist parish) M Parker Pearson, J Mulville,
Late Bronze Age house and settlement T Roper

NF 7305 2203 An unusual 'figure of eight' stone-walled house was excavated by Sheffield University W of Cladh Hallan, near Daliburgh, South Uist. Work begun in 1994 was completed in 1995. The house was revetted into a Late Bronze Age midden (dated by a single radiocarbon determination of 2960 ± 75 bp. and by the presence of coarse, flat-rimmed ceramic vessels. The walls of the structure were well preserved on its W side, standing to over 1m. Floor layers were also intact. Bone and shell survive in the machair sand. The E and W ends of the building have been destroyed by quarrying and by wind erosion. Otherwise, the house survives in excellent condition. There is evidence of some stone robbing perhaps in the 19th century but the doorway between the two rooms, with a lintel in place, is well preserved. The small quantity of tumbled stones and the lack of organic material above the floors suggest that the structure was roofed neither with stone nor turf.

The floor levels in both rooms comprised a complex and compressed sequence of thin dark layers interspersed with thin layers of windblown sand. Otherwise the only internal features were the clay-lined stone trough and two post holes, one of which probably provided a central roof support, in the W room and a group of eight post or stake holes, an informal hearth and a low stone bench or footing in the E room. The doorway (0.73m wide) connecting the rooms had an extremely low roof, only 40cm off the ground, yet the floor surface under the door was worn thin from use. Connecting floor layers indicate that both rooms were in use at the same time, with the W room going out of use whilst floor layers were still being put down in the E room. The heaps of sand around the walls of the E room, its lack of a central post and its use for bronze working suggest that it was not roofed. The bronze debris in floor layer 233 included droplets, casting waste and part of a small bronze finger-ring.

On abandonment, the building filled up with clean windblown sand. This may well have been a rapid natural event. Amongst the blown sand were small, localized deposits of animal bones and large pottery sherds, from a dozen vessels, mainly coarse cooking wares. The generally rounded rims are similar to pottery from the earliest broch layers at Dun Vulan. They may be ascribed to the Late Bronze Age on the basis of a TL date of 2860 ± 260 (1170–650BC).

Sponsor: HS 

South Uist Machair (South Uist parish) M Parker Pearson
Neolithic/Early Bronze Age – post-medieval settlements

NF 733 336 – NF 758 140 Almost half of the South Uist machair has been surveyed between 1993 and 1995, in a single stretch from West Kilbride in the extreme S of the island to N of the Ard Michael promontory, a distance of 20km with the width of the machair averaging about 1km (see unpublished reports, Dept of Archaeology, Univ of Sheffield). Existing RCAHMS records for prehistoric and early historic settlement sites number some 20 locations within this zone. The machair project has now increased this number to 81. Two of the RCAHMS sites, the broch/dun at Orosay (NF 730 173) and the broch of Dun Ruaidh (NF 739 219), are misidentifications.


The area most responsive to field survey on the machair is the section between Kildonan and Stoneybridge, the N 5km portion of the survey area. Here, where most of the surviving machair plain has not been covered by dunes, some 44 sites have been recognized. Along with a grouping of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age settlement mounds in the Kildonan area, the main settlement pattern is a set of clusters of Iron Age to Viking Age settlement mounds for each of the

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five townships. These Iron Age–Viking Age clusters may be viewed as predecessors to the township system first mapped in 1805 and still in use today.

A second concentration of sites has been found further S in the machair of Daliburgh and Kilpheder, where a total of 19 sites have been discovered in an area of 3 square kilometres. This density is all the more remarkable given the large extent of dune incursion on to the machair plain in this area. Within this zone two key house sites, both well preserved, have been excavated. One is the Kilpheder wheelhouse (NF 7337 2022) of Middle Iron Age date and the other is the Cladh Hallan double roundhouse (NF 7305 2203) of Late Bronze Age date. The most remarkable feature of prehistoric settlement in this area is the 500m long string of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement W of the modern cemetery of Cladh Hallan. Many of these buildings were damaged by stone robbing in the 19th century to build the western walls of the modern cemetery. However, there is considerable potential for good preservation, as indicated by the 1994–95 excavations.

The results of the recent survey are by no means exhaustive but they do indicate a remarkable density of later prehistoric and early historic settlements on the machair. The pattern of proto-townships throughout the survey area holds reasonably well but there are gaps for the townships of Garrynamonie and Garryheillie.

Sponsor: HS 

Olcote, Breascleite Park, Callanish (Uig parish) M R Curtis,
Burial cairn and quartz scatter G R Curtis

NB 2179 3473 A prehistoric burial cairn and a scatter of quartz flakes (some 400 pieces) were found as a result of preliminary road works. This was followed by partial excavation by CFA on behalf of HS, establishing that the cairn has an unusual kerb about 8.4m diameter.

The cairn is located in a field, on a gently rising summit immediately W of the existing road, A859.

Loch an Tuim (Uig parish)

Two stone settings and quartz flakes

NB 2547 3589 and NB 2545 3590 There is a sub-peat stone setting, in the form of an arc of a rough stone wall about 5m long, in part two courses high, with which are associated many small stones. It is emerging from a peat bank as cutting proceeds. The depth of peat from turf to till is 1.1m and the depth over the wall is 0.80m.

There is another stone setting, the visible part of which has about 20 stones set on, not in, the till with peat between them. It is 2.6m long and 1m wide. It is emerging from a peat bank as cutting proceeds. The depth of peat from turf to till is 1.0m and the depth over the highest stone is 0.6m.

A secondary quartz flake, 22mm by 18mm, and a possible struck quartz scraper, 24mm by 17mm by 8mm were found nearby.

Cnoc Gil an Rainich, Lochganvich (Uig parish)

Prehistoric field walls, etc

NB 288 301 There is a sub-peat stone and turf wall enclosing a sub-rectangular area about 32m by 28m. Much of it is exposed in two areas where peat has been cut. In part, it appears as individual stones, the largest being 0.6m by 0.4m by 0.6m high, in part as a row of stones in the ground, and in other parts it has been proved by probing. Inside, towards the eastern side, there is a stone wall setting, possibly sub-circular about 4.5m across, with stones lying close together along most of its perimeter.

Airigh na Beinne Bige (Callanish Site 11) (Uig parish)

Two kerb cairns

NB 222 356 The larger cairn is 11.5m long by 9.3m broad, and stands 2.25m above the lowest surrounding ground to the SE. Eleven kerb stones can be traced around the perimeter, the largest

appearing to be 0.75m long, but much of the perimeter is buried by tumble and grass. Within the area it is disturbed and there is hummocky grass and many exposed stones, the largest being 0.95m long. There is a hint of a chamber given by another flat slab near the centre and two voids which could be rabbit holes.

Attached to the W side there is an arc, outside the kerb, formed by six more kerb stones extending for about 1m by 2m.

The cairn has been robbed to build a semi-modern stone shelter on top. The walling, about 0.4m to 0.6m thick, with two or three courses faced both to the inside and outside, has an outside diameter of about 2.4m and appears to be D-shaped internally.

It is located on undulating ground on a natural 'shelf' on the S shoulder of the hill, 39m E of the standing stone known as Callanish Site 11.

The smaller cairn is 6.9m long and 5.1m broad, and stands about 1.5m high above the lowest ground. Six kerb stones appear to be in place, one being 0.85m long and another being 0.8m high. Internally it is disturbed and there are many stones and uneven grass.

It has been robbed to build a now-ruined 'sunken' shelter or shieling, 4.5m by 2.25m internally, lying 9.5m to the SE.

The cairn is 19m S of the larger cairn and 43m from the standing stone 11.

Cnoc Gearraidh Nighean Choinnich, Breascleite (Uig parish)
Stone setting

NB 2220 3475 There is a circular ring of stones, three of which are visible, standing only 0.3m to 0.4m above the surrounding ground, and at least 12 of which are buried under well-established turf, the central area being slightly hollowed. The external diameter of the ring is about 4m.

Cnoc Rìghseodh, Loch Risay, Great Bernera (Uig parish)

Probable burial cairn

NB 1737 3673 There is a mound made up mainly of stones less than 0.3m size, but there are much larger stones lower down the S and W side slopes. It measures at least 15m by 16.5m around its apparent base but may be as large as 17.5m by 17m respectively; is largely covered with uneven green grass with iris, bracken and nettles; and now has a flattish top which is about 1.5m high above the apparent base but may be as high as 3m above the natural ground on the S side.

The mound is surmounted by a shieling almost complete except for its roof. This structure has a 1.7m long horizontal foundation stone (which could suggest a chambered cairn). On the E or uphill edge of the cairn there is a raised stony causeway only some 2m long (which may be contemporary with the shieling) connecting the cairn to the rising hillside.

It is located where a shieling is shown on the map, with many adjacent cultivation ridges, and above the peat banks of the valley bottom.

This structure was brought to our notice by Mr Jim Crawford of Garrynahine.


Tolanais, Baile na Cille (Uig parish)

Prehistoric cairn (Late Bronze Age?)

NB 045 338 Two small assessment trenches were opened on the southern of two large mounds, in order to determine which features of the site were artificial, and to date these, if possible.

The mound proved to be essentially natural, consisting of fluvio-glacial sands and gravels, but with an insubstantial prehistoric cairn at the highest point. This cairn was overlain by a circular turf and stone structure, 2m in diameter.

A Late Bronze Age date has been suggested for two rim sherds from the site – one from the cairn, the other from the secondary structure.


Sponsor: HS 

Tolanals, Baile na Cille (Uig parish)

Medieval boat naust

NB 045 338 In association with an assessment of the two mounds on this peninsula, a survey and small excavation were carried out on the remains of a boat naust on the southern edge of the promontory, in order to date the structure.

Erosion damage was acute, and the excavation of the subsidiary structure built into the eastern edge of the naust revealed no surviving archaeology. The naust itself is believed to be medieval on the basis of structural similarities to the adjacent medieval sea defences.

Sponsor: HS 

Loch na Berie (Uig parish) DWHarding, SGilmour, JHenderson
Broch and post-broch settlement

NB 103 351 Excavations continued on the post-broch phases of occupation at Berie from June to August 1995 (see *DES* 1994, 98–9).

(1) Cells 1a and 1b were removed in their entirety, together with a substantial part of the 'souterrain passage' between 1a and the south-eastern sector of the broch wall. This enabled the hearth within Cell 6 to be completely exposed, revealing the full extent of its decorated clay base and border of edge-set slabs with large cobbles at the undamaged corners. Similar, though less distinctive, constructional elements characterised adjacent hearths to N and S. In the SW quadrant, coursed masonry which was at one stage regarded as the continuation of the Roundhouse wall proved to be part of the Cellular complex, its lowest courses resting on the hard peat which over much of the interior underlay the Cellular occupation.

This stonework slumped over piers projecting from the broch wall, and may well have formed part of a corbelled outbuilding attached to the Cell 1a and 1b group, and approximating to the putative 'shamrock' previously proposed. A distinctive feature of the stratigraphy underlying the Cellular buildings was the presence of laid brushwood flooring and fallen timbers, uncarbonised but otherwise well-preserved in the sodden conditions of the site. In the NW quadrant, Cell 4 was found to overlie the continuation from the NE quadrant of Cell 5, defined only by edge-set slabs, but terminating at an entrance defined by a pair of post holes in which the timber posts survived intact.

Cell 7 continued to produce quantities of industrial waste, notably bronze slag and fragments of moulds, including one recognisably of a projecting ring-headed pin. Other finds from the Cellular occupation included small fragments of glass and items of ornamental bronzework.

(2) Within the entrance an upper level of substantial paving was removed to reveal a lower level of paving, both presumed contemporary with the Cellular horizon. To the N of the entrance passage was a small Cell (8), between the inner broch wall and walling which continues the alignment of the underlying Roundhouse wall around the northern circuit of the site, but which is certainly secondary to it. Immediately outside the broch entrance was a substantially-built forecourt. To the S of this forecourt, excavation at a lower level revealed structural features which could be contemporary with the Roundhouse or late Broch phases of occupation.

(3) The Roundhouse wall is now clearly defined in an arc from just N of Cell 3 to the re-entrant into intra-mural Gallery 6 in the NE quadrant. Between this point and the main entrance there is evidence of secondary re-building. The projecting pier to the S of the main entrance, which previously had been regarded as part of any underlying wheelhouse, occupies the same relationship to the earlier Roundhouse. Around the southern half of its circuit, the Roundhouse wall is not so clearly defined, and may have been substantially contiguous with the broch wall itself. Excavation within Roundhouse occupation contexts was limited, but yielded sherds of

incised decorated pottery, thus confirming the broad sequence of pottery styles previously established.

(4) An area immediately outwith the broch wall on its NE circuit was opened to check the possible presence of extra-mural occupation. Around the edge of the broch wall at a relatively high level was a paved catwalk, presumed to be contemporary with the Cellular Phase. Below this was a sequence of structures, including a linear revetment aligned tangentially with the main entrance, and possibly therefore a feature of the forecourt façade of the Cellular Phase. This was backed into the filling around an earlier curvilinear structure at the W end of the cutting, defined by a double wall-face, and containing within it sherds of incised-decorated pottery. The lowest level of external occupation was represented by a curved length of walling at the E end of the cutting on an arc which would have carried it well out to the edge of the natural platform on which the broch was located. The absolute level of this structure remains considerably higher than the presumed level of the primary broch floor, but flooding prevented further excavation this season.

(5) An environmental sampling programme was carried out by M Church. There is every indication that the site is extremely rich in plant remains and related material.

Excavation at the foot of the intra-mural staircase in Gallery 5, leading to the entrance from that Gallery to the interior, revealed an arc of edge-set stone in the constructional style of the Cellular Phase, presumably preceding. The effect would appear to block access to the inner section of Gallery 5, and to the broch interior, from the intra-mural staircase. The purpose and period of this feature is at present unclear. Investigation within intra-mural Gallery 6 showed that the end of that Gallery was blocked in construction for half its width only, and that access to intra-mural Cell 7 was therefore from Gallery 6, rather than from the interior of the broch, as previously supposed.

What is significant about the 1995 season is that excavations crossed the threshold of waterlogged preservation, yielding both structural and artefactual timbers in a good state of preservation. Subject to the ability to drain the site to a workable level, there is therefore every prospect of recovering from the Broch and Roundhouse occupation structural timbers which could provide unique information regarding the internal fittings and furnishings of these buildings, issues which have hitherto been subject to considerable controversy. Equally, the material assemblages of these phases of occupation may be expected to include organic material which is seldom preserved in the archaeological record.

Sponsor: Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.

Uig Sands to Aird Uig, Isle of Lewis (Uig parish) C Burgess,
Survey M Church

NB 050 360 In spring 1995 a team from the Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh carried out fieldwork in a 1000 hectare area between Uig sands and Aird Uig in Uig parish. The presence of the large machair area around Uig sands within this survey area lead to the examination of the state of coastal erosion not only on the machair but also along the cliff areas to the N and W along the Aird Uig Peninsula.

To aid in the description and quantification of the erosional effect within the Uig survey area where sites were being recorded for the first time, it was decided that the survey team should attempt to reassess the sites noted as being at risk to coastal erosion by Armit during his survey of the Traigh na Berie area in 1990.

Survey of the area described above has lead to identification of approximately 300 previously unrecorded sites on the Uig Peninsula. These sites range from prehistoric settlement to pre-clearance villages and shieling sites. For reasons of brevity only a few have been included here.

NB 0464 3680 Loch Mheacleit: crannog.

NB 0335 3615 Loch Ruadh Guinnerso: cellular settlement.

WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

- NB 0454 3464 Crowlista: crannog/utilised natural island.
 NB 0366 3495 Between Lochs Baravat and Camasord: mill complex.
 NB 0365 3436 Cleidir Loch: crannog/utilised natural island.
 NB 0460 3445 Crowlista: pre-clearance village.
 NB 0450 3436 S of site at NB 0460 3445: walled island.
 NB 0315 3397 Gob Eirer, Crowlista: promontory fort.

The project also included an assessment of coastal erosion sites, focusing on the Uig Sands coastal zone. Initial fieldwalking and usual site recording was backed up by geomorphic mapping and identification of erosion/deposition foci. This will aid in the monitoring of known erosion sites and also potential sites which will appear in erosion foci.

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Department of Archaeology (University of Edinburgh), Russell Trust, Council for British Archaeology, Archaeology Society, University of Edinburgh.

Garenin, Carloway, Isle of Lewis (Uig parish) C Burgess, S Gilmour
 Stills; promontory fort; corn-drying kiln; cairn

NB 1950 4400 Based in and around the village of Garenin, the Garenin Landscape Survey carried out its second season of fieldwork during September 1995. Excavations were carried out on six sites that were discovered during the previous season's fieldwalking. GLS02/95 NB 1928 4517 Illicit still. Excavations very quickly revealed a complex multi-period structure with a large central fire pit and a double floor drain or flue (one drain situated on top of another) leading away through a series of floors and hearth structures surrounding it. Glass and iron were recovered along with several pieces of fabric and a quantity of coked coal and charcoaled peat (both smokeless fuels). The glass recovered seems to be the

remains of spirit bottles and demi-jons suggesting that stilling was occurring, as does the presence of smokeless fuels. The presence of charcoal and coke as well as large numbers of iron objects might also indicate that the site was used as a smithy.

External excavations indicated that the visible structure was built on top of an earlier and larger building. Several artefacts recovered from disturbed contexts seem to indicate an early date for this earlier building.

GLS06/95 NB 1892 4495 Stone feature. Situated on the high cliffs immediately to the N of the village was a small stone feature consisting of several slabs of flat Gneiss. The stones sat on to bedrock and appeared to form what was probably a small day shelter for a local shepherd. No dating or artefactual evidence was recovered from this site.

GLS10/95 NB 1880 4490 Promontory fort (see Fig 40). Identified during survey in the previous season this promontory fort sits on a stack immediately to the N of the village. Noted originally just as a sizeable wall (100m long, up to 3m thick and standing up to four courses high) that cut the stack from the mainland, extensive examination this year revealed eight to ten platforms one of which has a circular stone structure some 3m in diameter situated on it. The survey seen here was carried out to show the extremely defensible nature of the site (contour intervals at 1m) and a small excavation was carried out on the edge of the circular structure. While no dating or artefactual evidence was found during the excavation, the stone structure was confirmed as such and underneath the stone wall a large pit was discovered indicating several periods or phases of use. Small flecks of charcoal were recovered during wet sieving indicating potential for plant macro fossil work in future seasons.

GLS99/95 NB 1938 4402 Corn-drying kiln. Situated on croft 10, this structure is nestled against a bedrock outcrop. Its megalithic

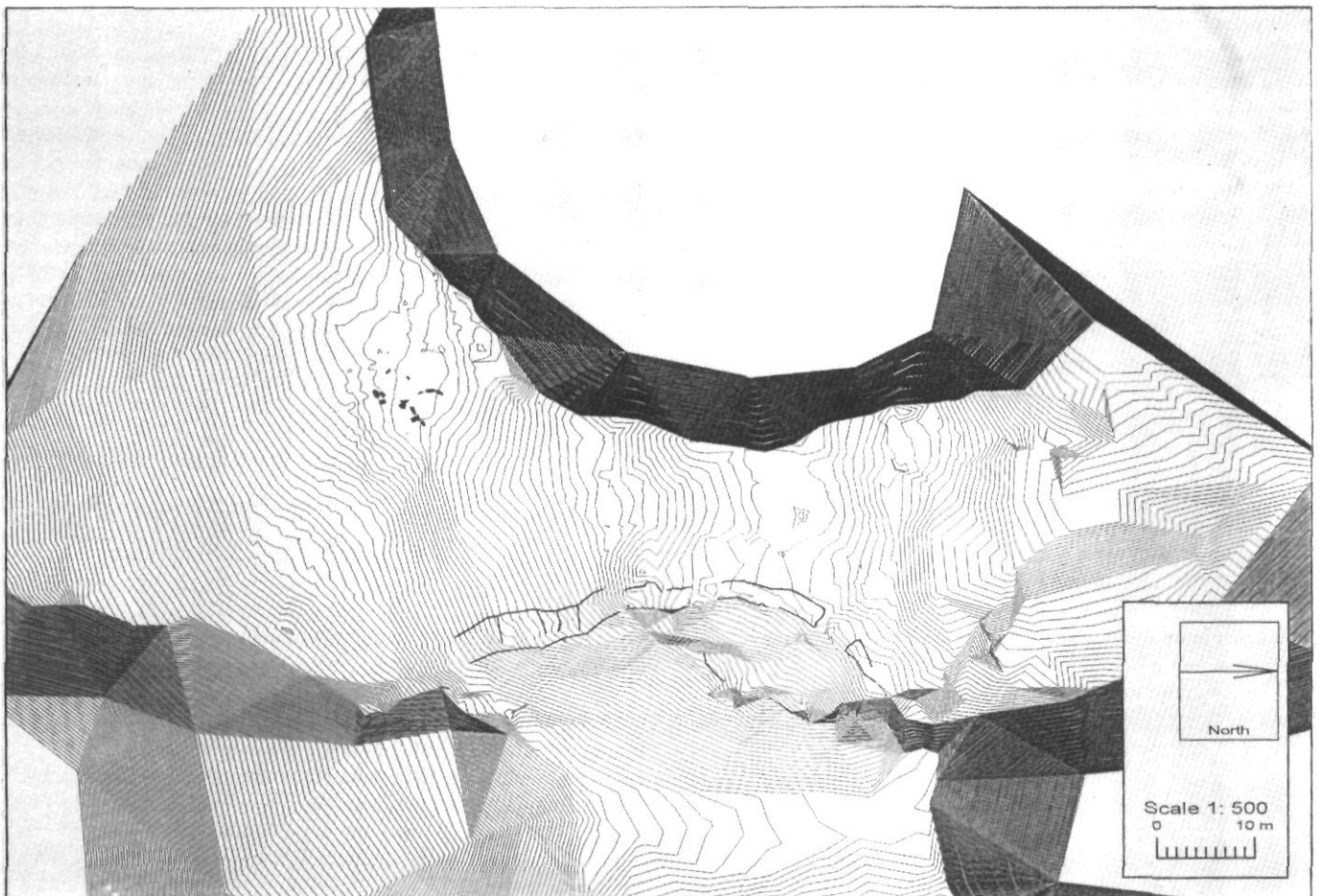


Fig 40. Plan of the promontory fort GLS10/95 showing the defensive line and stone structures.

WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

construction seemed to indicate a relatively early date of construction. This was confirmed by its relationship to a later black house in the immediate vicinity, the construction of which dates to about 1800.

Excavation revealed three periods of use, a final phase of use as a birthing chamber for lambs, and two phases of use as a drying kiln. These two phases of use as a kiln manifested themselves as a shortening and relaying of the flue floor.

Samples already taken have proved to be rich in plant macro fossils, and will allow the study of which varieties of crop were being cultivated and dried at the time of use of the kiln.

GLS190/95 NB 1934 4426 Cairn/shieling. This site, a small water-washed cairn, is situated less than 50m to the N of structure 4 in an area that was not walked during 1994. Upon excavation it was found to be a habitational structure with drystone, earthcore walls and a peat floor. Water damage had removed most of the N edge of the structure and detailed interpretation proved to be impossible, though it seems likely that this site is that of any early dwelling or possibly a beehive cell.

GLS191/95 NB 1925 4513 Illicit still. This site was missed during the first season's fieldwalking. Identified as a still when local knowledge suggested that a second such site could be found in the immediate vicinity of GLS02/95, it was decided to excavate a small

area within the structure to examine stilling technology and gather dating and environmental evidence to compare to the first still.

Excavation revealed that the structure is of turf construction and indeed has all the features of GLS02/95. Differences were noted, including that the fire pit was offset to one side of the structure and that the two drains running from the fire pit run side by side rather than on top of each other. Datable samples and artefacts (similar to those found on GLS02/95) were recovered.

During the 1995 season fieldwalking was also carried out over an area of about 300 hectares of rough grazing land. This fieldwalking took the area covered to the N of the Dail Mor Grazing boundary and as far S as the edge of Loch Carlaway. Sites identified included a possible Norse settlement at Laimishader (NB 1845 4245) and the site of a third possible illicit still to the E of the two already recorded sites (NB 202 452). Detailed surveys were carried out on five sites (one of which may be seen above) and it is hoped that in future seasons more of this type of recording work will be carried out.

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS and interim available also through Lewis Library service.

Sponsors: Garenin Trust, Department of Archaeology (University of Edinburgh), Russell Trust, Society of Antiquities, Scotland.


NATIONAL SURVEYS

Archaeological database for the Scottish Raised Bogs: Mainland Scotland

C Clarke (CFA)

A database of finds and structures from Scottish raised and intermediate bogs, past and present, has been created. An accompanying report outlines the value of the Scottish raised bogs as an archive of archaeological material given their lowland setting, their ability to preserve organic remains and the wealth of other palaeoenvironmental information which can be derived from them. The report also attempts to gauge the archaeological potential of existing areas of raised bogs. It can be used as a baseline survey for guiding forward planning and development control and in the integration of nature conservation and archaeological interest into land management planning. The exercise is an essential prerequisite for future wetlands survey and provides a pilot for the inventorying of the archaeological resources at the national level. In addition, it can be used to raise general awareness of Scottish wetlands through displays, talks and media in addition to providing a research tool for academics.

A full report has been submitted to HS along with the database. It is the intention in the longer term to make the information on the database available to a wide audience.

Sponsors: HS  and Scottish Wildlife Trust.

**ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL
MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND
(INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND)**



Fig 41. National Archaeological Survey: Canna and Sanday. (RCAHMS)

General Introduction

This report follows the pattern of previous years in offering summary accounts of the various archaeological programmes of the Royal Commission and detailed lists of accessions to the National Monuments Record of Scotland. The publication programme has continued, both with the short report on the archaeology of Mar Lodge Estate, and with the new broadsheet format to illustrate the exciting industrial archaeological landscape of Muirkirk. The results of this latter survey have been made available as an exhibition and as a small publication suitable for schools and in the study of local history. The Mar Lodge report benefitted from the expanding use of the Geographic Information System within RCAHMS, details of which are outlined in *Monuments on Record 1994-5*; this enables data to be analysed against geographical or landuse information. GIS also has an important part in the First Edition Survey Programme initiated to enhance the range of information held in NMRS on rural settlements that are potentially of medieval or later date.

An informative exhibition co-ordinated by the Council for British Archaeology entitled *The Bronze Age in Britain* was displayed in November and was accompanied by a small exhibition of archival material held in the collections of NMRS relating to the Bronze Age.

In partnership with the Royal Museum of Scotland and the Scottish Museums Council the Royal Commission made a bid to the Millennium Commission for funds to support the creation of a text and image database that can be used to create CDROMS on topics relating to Scotland's archaeological and historical heritage. The Scottish Cultural Resources Access Network (SCRAN), as the project is called, was successful in its application, and detailed business plans and information technology strategies are currently being prepared.

ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Eastern Dumfriesshire

Work for this volume is now approaching completion, although brief trips into the field to check points of detail have continued to bring unrecorded monuments to light. Visits to patches of cord rig revealed by aerial photography, for instance, have led to the dis-

covery of a series of settlements of timber round-houses; such monuments are difficult to locate, even under ideal conditions, and these have made a welcome addition to the gazetteer. Pulling together the whole gazetteer has proved to be a major piece of work in itself, and it contains entries far in excess of 2000 monuments. The number of burnt mounds alone stands at over 200.

Canna

The basic mapping project reported last year has been completed. Material collected on the ground and from aerial photography has been combined to produce a map covering the entire land area of both Canna and Sanday. Apart from all the areas of cultivation and the agricultural enclosures, it shows 932 structures. The structures range from prehistoric forts and hut-circles to medieval and later shieling groups and townships. Many of the structures are simple mounds, often of considerable size, and while many are probably shieling mounds, others appear to hide substantial stone structures.

Strathdon

With the completion of the survey of Eastern Dumfriesshire, Strathdon, in Aberdeenshire, has been selected as the next large district survey. Initial preparation has already taken place and the survey programme will begin in earnest at the beginning of 1996.

Special Surveys

The major survey to be carried out in this programme has been in support of the Eastern Dumfriesshire project. This was to draw the earthworks of Torthorwald Castle, which, although outside the survey-area, was nonetheless a principal centre for the Bruce lordship.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Reconnaissance

The course of aerial reconnaissance in Scotland in 1995 was uneven with the first half of the year producing very mixed weather with no consistent spells of a calm, clear or dry nature before late June. A total of some 870 sites was recorded in 117 hours up to mid-September. Flying in the early months, with the advantage of conditions of low sun, was directed towards areas where other sections of the RCAHMS were undertaking survey: the Central Scotland Woodland project, and in particular the industrial monuments;

Eastern Dumfriesshire; Kingussie; and Strathdon. The incidence of snow-cover, accompanied by good flying weather was limited, but the upper reaches of Strathdon provided fair conditions for the identification of vestigial remains of settlement and cultivation. Attempts to carry out aerial survey in the Rogart area of Sutherland were regularly frustrated by adverse weather conditions, and reconnaissance was not carried out until June.

The recording of Second World War installations has been an irregular feature of aerial reconnaissance for several years, being undertaken when sites were threatened with demolition or presented themselves as particularly eloquent examples of their type when viewed from the air. *The Defence of Britain* project, with its aim of recording and documenting military sites, particularly those of World War II, has led to the formulation of a Royal Commission project; the flights of Scapa Flow, which is an aerial component; one flight has already been undertaken, but weather conditions at suitable times have prevented a second sortie.

Winter, spring and early summer in Scotland were settled with regular rainfall and near-average temperatures, leading to a steady and unstressed development of cereal crops. The Soil Moisture Deficit figures were low until the unheralded dry and sunny weather of the last ten days of June. Particular attention was directed, when weather permitted, to the south-west of Scotland. This yielded some interesting new sites, including a small ceremonial complex near Ballantrae and a series of palisaded settlements on the east side of Loch Ryan. Reasonable conditions over the Grampians allowed the area around Speyside and the Moray Firth to be successfully surveyed. While, given the unusually prolonged absence of rain in July and August, the number of sites visible was not remarkable, except around the inner Moray Firth, some of the monuments revealed, such as square and round barrow cemeteries and pitted features, will add significantly to the appreciation of the archaeology of the area.

The effect of the lack of rainfall in late July and the first twenty-one days of August was to produce parchmarks in pasture fields, particularly important in revealing sites in the area lying between the cereal-growing fields and the moorland where upstanding monuments survive, a section of the landscape rarely visible to archaeologists and the Tweed Basin and Clydesdale were particularly productive. The majority of the previously unrecorded sites, appearing in the form of parchmarks, were settlements, but a Roman temporary camp near West Linton also appeared as a positive mark. Reconnaissance in 1995 involved a higher proportion of more distant sorties than in previous years, thus improving NMRS holdings. In sum, the weather pattern of the summer of 1995 yielded its share of useful material, but it did not produce a year that could compare with these of 1989 and 1992 in the discovery of archaeological sites.

Sponsored Flying

Reconnaissance by sponsored fliers, totalling 23 hours in the air (up to mid-September) took place in Grampian, Fife and Strathclyde, with good results in cropmark form being obtained in Clydesdale, and especially in the Moray District of Grampian.

AFFORESTABLE LAND SURVEY

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. This is followed by a list of future areas of work and a report on the new RCAHMS First Edition Survey Programme.

Grampian

Mar Lodge Estate: a report on the work undertaken in 1993 was published in 1995 and copies are available from the Royal Commission (£3.50 plus p & p).

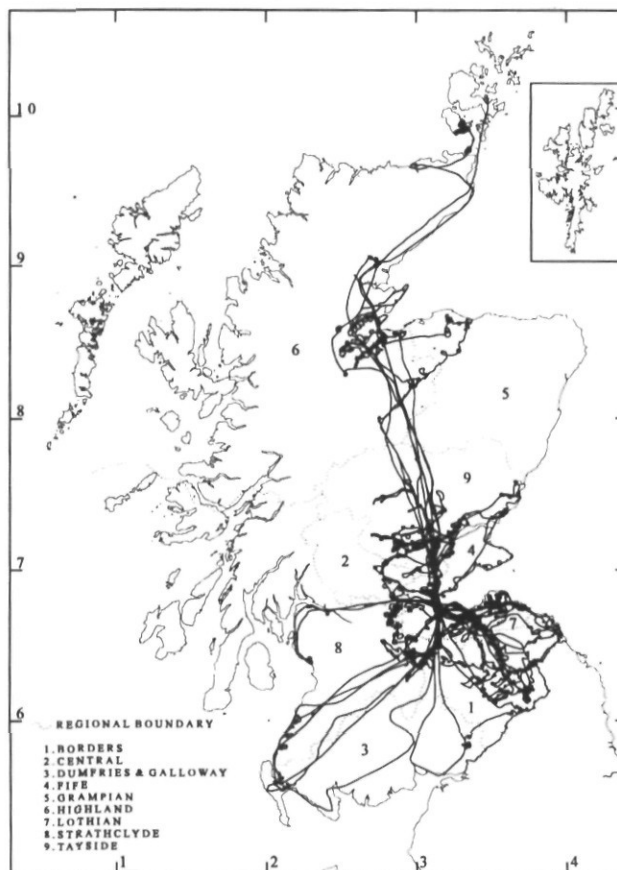


Fig 42. Aerial Photographic Survey: Raw plot of flight traces January – November 1995 produced from Global Positioning System survey data. (RCAHMS)



Fig 43. Aerial Photographic Survey: Fort. Shaw Craigs, Roxburgh District, Borders Region. (RCAHMS)

Highland

Rogart: fieldwork has been completed in a block of ground covering about 68 square kilometres around the village of Rogart, Sutherland. Although the Ordnance Survey had previously demonstrated that this was a significant archaeological rich area, the present survey identified a significant number of hitherto unknown monuments, including two chambered cairns and two probable Pictish cairn cemeteries.

To complement the archaeological work, and to provide a context for the monuments, the Royal Commission, with the financial support of Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage, has

commissioned Dr Richard Tipping to undertake a palaeoenvironmental reconstruction of the Rogart basin. Fieldwork for this project was completed during the summer and a report will be produced in 1996.

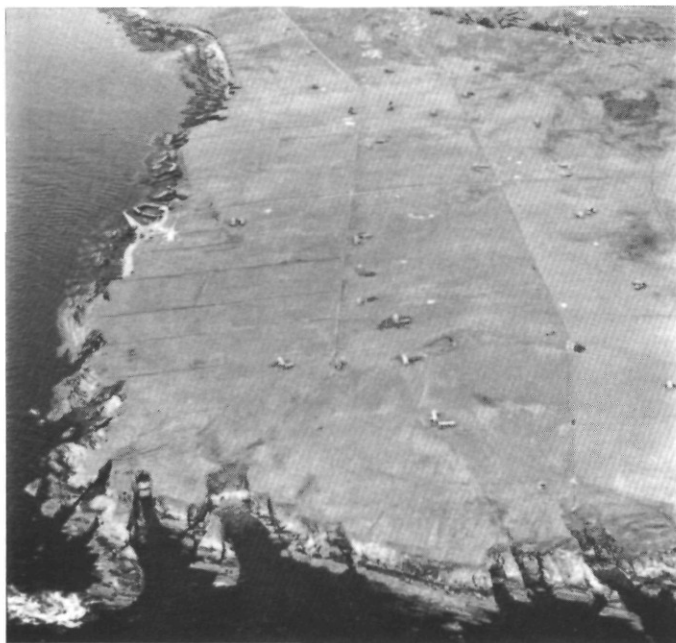


Fig 44. Aerial Photographic Survey: Stroma, Pentland Firth. (RCAHMS)

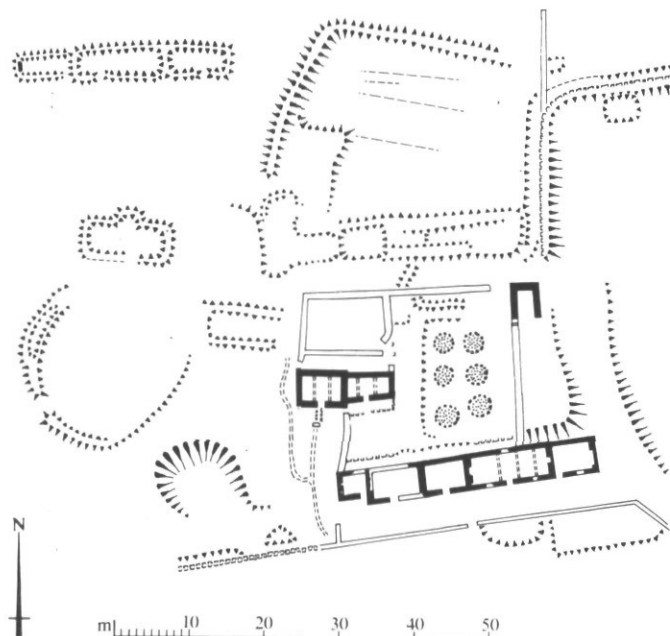


Fig 45. Rogart, Sutherland: the 19th century farmstead of Grumby, which consists of a dwelling, byre and out-buildings set around a courtyard containing a fine set of stack stands, lies next to the remains of an earlier phase of settlement, comprising the turf-and-stone footings of four buildings. The C-shaped bank W of the farmstead may be the remains of a turf stall or fold, possibly relating to a phase of use as a sheep farm. (RCAHMS)

Kingussie: fieldwork has begun in a 105 square kilometre area around Kingussie, which is designed to look at a transect of the archaeology of the NW side of the Spey valley.

Strathclyde

Central Scotland Woodland: the in-house assessment of the industrial remains and earlier landscapes in the area stretching from Falkirk to Wishaw and Coatbridge to Bathgate has been completed. Some 7000 structures were recorded, and the site records have

been stored on a special database in the NMRS. Although the survey was largely a desk-based exercise, fieldwork has been carried out in two blocks within the designated area, and one of the areas, between Shotts and Slamannan, has been written up and the results deposited in the NMRS. Work on the second block, which extends from Tarbrax to Wilsontown, is nearing completion.

Lorn: at the suggestion of the Forestry Commission, a desk-top assessment of the archaeological potential of the area between Oban and the Pass of Brander has been completed, and the results added to the NMRS. The assessment will be used to select an area for field survey in 1996-7.

Muirkirk: a leaflet, *Muirkirk: an industrial landscape*, the first in the Royal Commission's *Broadsheet Series*, was published in 1995. It describes the industrial remains surveyed by the ALS team in 1990, and copies are available from the Royal Commission (£2 plus p & p).

Tayside and Fife

Strathbraan: fieldwork in this area, which was completed in 1993, has been written up and the results deposited in the NMRS (see Fig 47, p 117).

Future Surveys

The 1996/97 field programme comprises work in Liddesdale (Borders), Lorn (Strathclyde), and Strathearn (Tayside), with assessment for future areas of work being undertaken in parts of the Angus glens (Tayside), the Ochils (Tayside) and Glen Urquhart (Highland).

First Edition Survey Programme

In September 1995 the Royal Commission established a new team on short-term contracts to undertake the task of upgrading the National Monuments Record of Scotland's holding of data on medieval and post-medieval rural settlement. The *First Edition Survey Programme* team is abstracting information on settlements depicted as abandoned on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch maps and adding it to the NMRS ORACLE database. In the first instance, the survey is concentrating on Highland Region, and good progress has already been made in the former counties of Sutherland and Caithness. At the same time as the site descriptions are keyed into ORACLE, they are linked, via GIS, to map plots of the settlements which, together, create a powerful tool for the analysis of this much under-valued archaeological resource.



Fig 46. The First Edition Survey team at work in the Royal Commission. (RCAHMS)

ARCHAEOLOGY RECORD

It has been yet another busy year for accessions to the Archaeology Record, with reports from field-work, trial-excavations, watching briefs and archaeological assessments accounting for a high percentage of new material. Many excavation archives were deposited ranging in date from the late 1970s through to the 1990s, and including many important sites like The Dunion, Roxburgh District, or Newton, Islay, Argyll and Bute District.

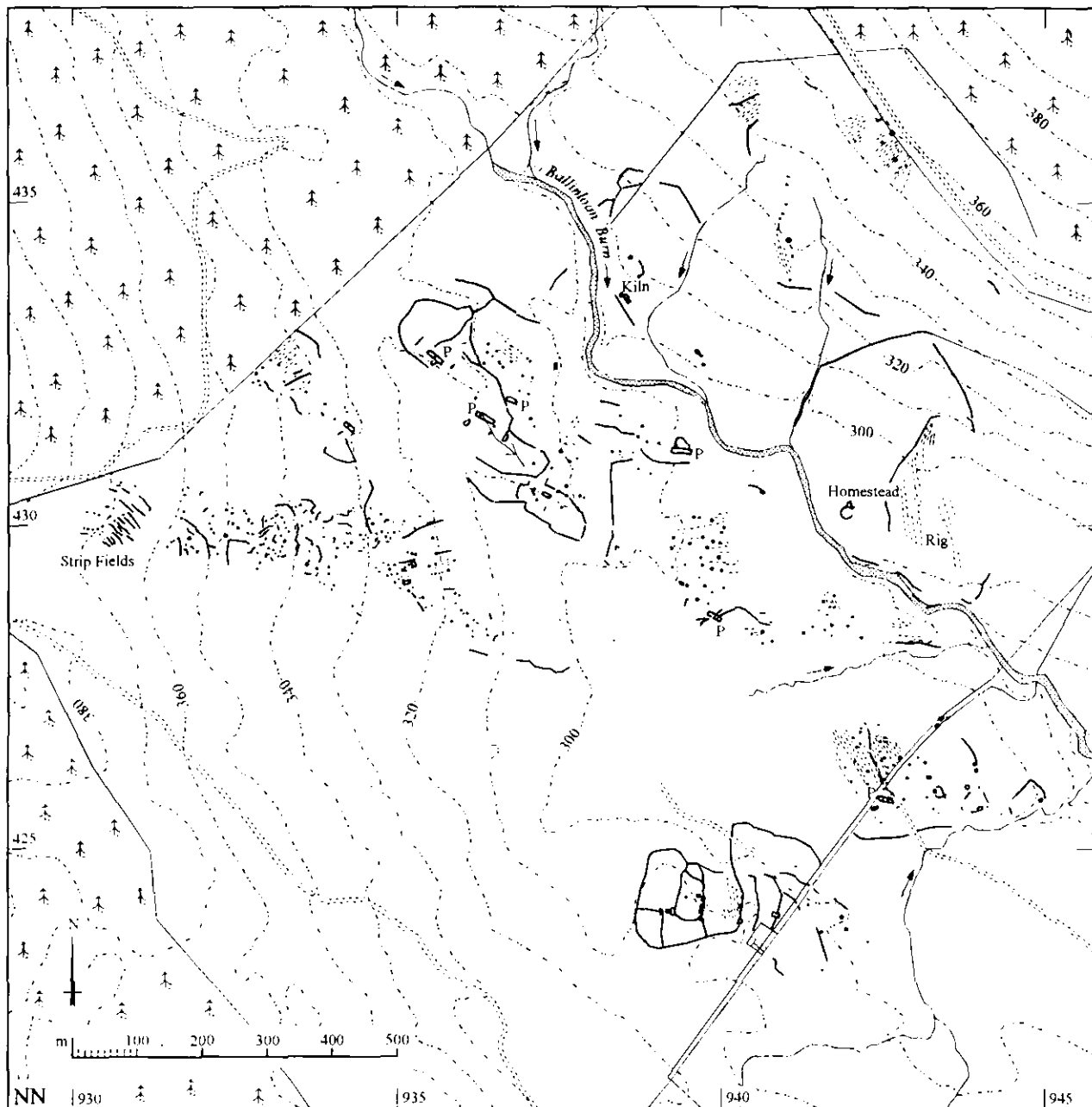


Fig 47. Prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval landscapes, including Pitcairn-type buildings (P) mapped by ALS at Ballinloan, Strathbraan, Tayside (based on the OS map, Crown Copyright).

Of particular importance was the accession of the photographic negatives from the All Scotland Survey commissioned by The Scottish Office in 1988-9. The prints had been available in the NMRS for consultation, but copies could not be provided. However, with the accession of the negatives, a full range of copying services is now available for this collection. Most photographs in the All Scotland Survey are in black and white, but the Central Belt was photographed in colour. The collection provides a snap-shot in time, which when used with earlier material from the aerial collection is an invaluable resource for researchers in archaeology, history, and many other disciplines.

A further addition to our aerial photographic collections has been the purchase of copies of photographs taken by the German Luftwaffe, illustrating numerous potential targets throughout Scotland during World War II. The photographs have been annotated with target information, and provide a fascinating insight into enemy activity.

RCAHMS has been closely involved with the *Defence of Britain*

Project, launched by CBA to encourage the recording of 20th century defences throughout Britain. The results of surveys carried out in Scotland by John Guy covering Orkney, Fife and Grampian have been incorporated into the NMRS; the work was sponsored by Historic Scotland with NMRS advice on recording and archive matters.

During the year, the NMRS ORACLE database has been extended to include maritime sites. Deanna Groom was contracted to design and create the record, which is based initially on information relating to wrecks derived from the Hydrographic Office.

All the material described in the following accession list can be consulted in the National Monuments Record of Scotland, John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh, EH8 9NX. Visitors are welcome Monday to Thursday 9.30am to 4.30pm, and Friday 9.30am to 4.00pm. No appointment is necessary, except for the Air Photographic Collection, but if particular material is required, please telephone (0131 662-1456) prior to your visit and it will be looked out in advance.

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Geheim

Glasgow-W

Barclay, Curle u. Co. Trockendock u. Reparaturwerkstatt

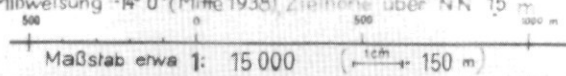
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Kriegsaufnahme:
596 L 104

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Ⓐ GB 837 Barclay, Curle u. Co.
Trockendock u. Reparaturwerkstatt

- 1) 1 Trockendock, Länge etwa 165m, Breite etwa 70m
- 2) 1 Trockendock, Länge etwa 150m, Breite etwa 70m

- 3) 1 Betriebsgebäude
- 4) 2 Reparaturwerkstätten
- 5) elektrische Werkstatt
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Fig 48. NMRS Archaeological Record: Glasgow, German Luftwaffe air photograph (1939). (RCAHMS)

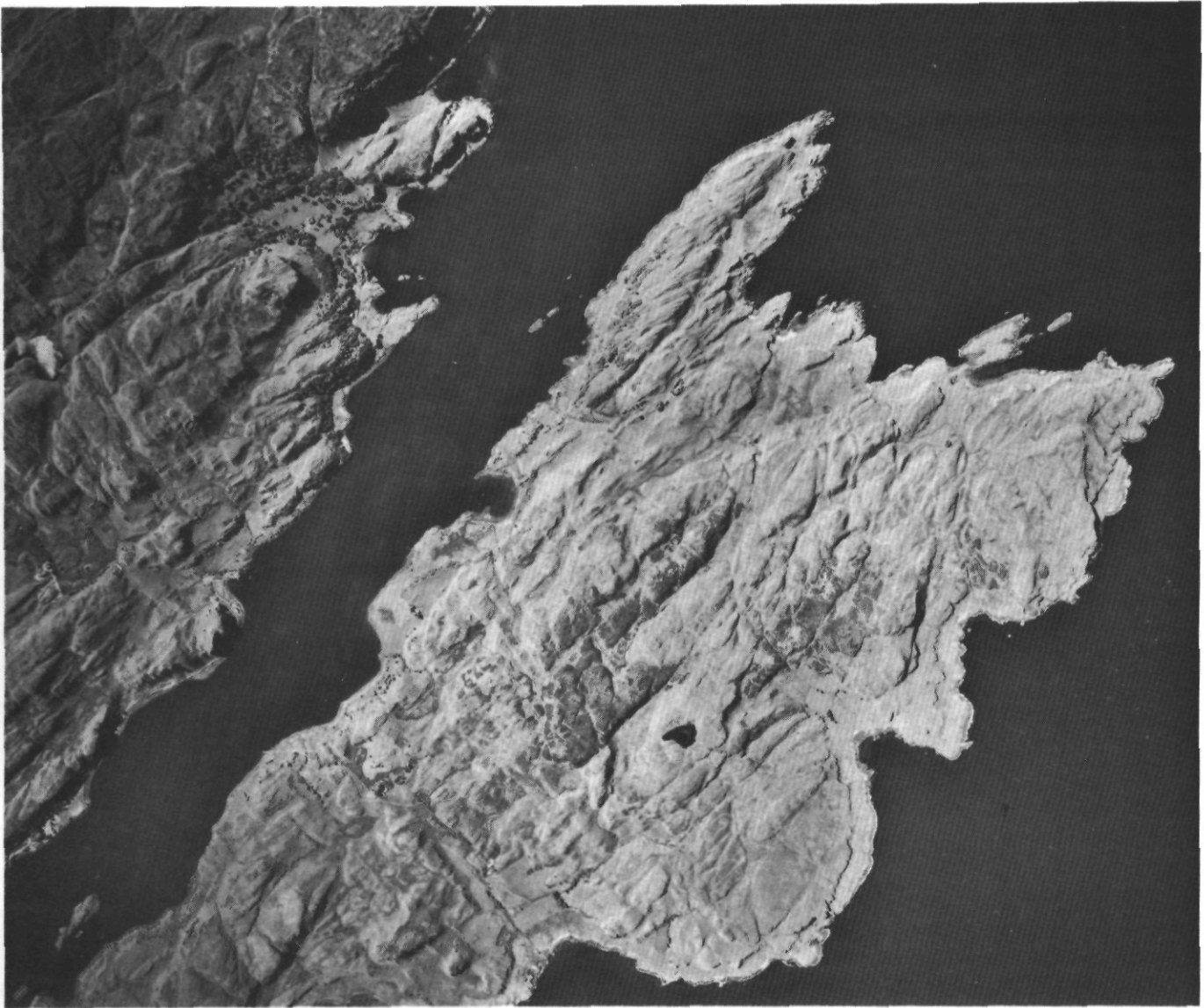


Fig 49. NMRS Archaeological Record: Kerrera, Argyll and Bute. All Scotland Survey photograph (1988). (RCAHMS)

PRINCIPAL ACCESSIONS

October 1994 – September 1995

Scotland in General

Various dyeline copies of drawings showing excavations at different sections of the Antonine Wall by L. Keppie, nd. (Dr R Hingley, Historic Scotland)

Archive from forestry surveys carried out by Centre for Field Archaeology, 1990–2, including survey drawings, survey forms, correspondence and colour slides. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

Black and white and colour negatives from the aerial photographic All Scotland Survey commissioned by The Scottish Office and undertaken by GEONEX in 1988–9. (NRSC)

Album of newscuttings, postcards, sketches and notes compiled by A Drummond and covering a wide range of subjects of an archaeological or historical nature, 1901–25.

(Mr B Skinner per J N G Ritchie)

Photocopied extract from a diary of Derrick Riley giving details of flights made in Scotland with J K S St Joseph, 1945.

(Mr A J G Crawshaw)

Archive material from a survey of Isle St Honorat (Lerins), in the Bay of Cannes undertaken by Dr I M Smith in 1983. (Mrs P Smith)

Excavation and survey archives from projects by the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust at various places throughout Scotland, 1978–94. (Mr A Cox, SUAT)

Various Historic Scotland colour transparencies of their properties throughout Scotland. (Mr J B Stevenson)

Final report on the North-western Ethylene Pipeline Project Archaeological Studies (Scotland): phase I. Report by I B M Ralston and I Armit, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1990. (Dr W Finlayson, CFA)

Various interim reports and final publication drafts relating to excavations and surveys throughout Scotland. (Ms O Owen, Historic Scotland)

Laser copies of black and white photographs showing Charles Calder, RCAHMS Investigator, at Neidpath Castle in 1947, and Kenneth Steer, RCAHMS Secretary 1957–78, at Oakwood, 1952. Originals in possession of R W Feachem. (Mr R W Feachem)

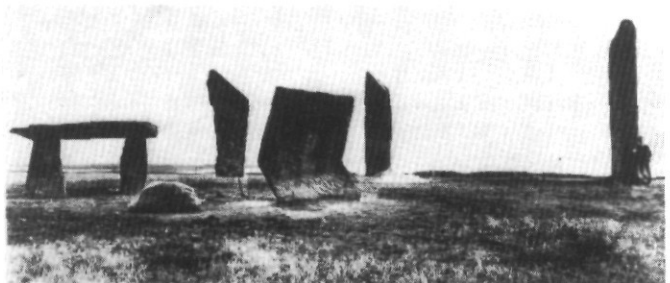


Fig 50. NMRS Archaeology Record: view of the Stones of Stenness, Orkney, immediately after the re-erection of several stones and the creation of the 'dolmen' (1908). (RCAHMS)

Black and white copy negatives of the Luftwaffe target documents for Scotland. (Purchased from the National Archives of America)

Photocopies of archaeological letters from the collection of James Young Simpson held in the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. (Royal College of Surgeons)

Card-index of souterrains compiled by F T Wainwright, with additional notes by G J Barclay. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Four lecture slides illustrating the progress of scheduling 1920–95, properties in care and the distribution of regional archaeologists and archaeological units in Scotland. (Dr D J Breeze, Historic Scotland)

List of known and theoretical milecastle positions on the Antonine Wall compiled by D J Woolliscroft, University of Manchester, 1994. (Mr R J Mowat)

BORDERS REGION

On loan for copying. Fourteen colour slides and three annotated maps of unrecorded possible Roman roads in Borders Region, by J W Elliot, nd. (Mr J W Elliot)

Aerial photographs of various sites in Borders Region, by J Dent, 1990–3. Colour slides lent for copying. (Mr J Dent, Borders Region)

Berwickshire District

Colour slide of the earthwork at Hardacres Hill, Berwick District, Borders Region, by R Strathie, 1995. On loan for copying. (Mr J W Elliot)

Ettrick and Lauderdale District

Report on a geophysical survey on Broomhill Camp near Newstead, Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region, by S Clarke, D Robinson and A Tebbs, Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, 1995. (Mr J W Elliot)

Colour slide of possible Roman road at Kedslie Hill, Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region, by R Strathie, 1995. On loan for copying. (Mr J W Elliot)

Archive from excavations at Hillslap Tower, Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region, by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1984, including day book, drawings, black and white and colour photographs, colour transparencies and draft report. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Archive from excavations at Newstead, Roman fort, Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region, by G Wilson and H Moore, Environmental and Archaeological Services, Edinburgh, 1994, including reports, black and white and colour photographs and negatives, colour slides and drawings. (Mr G Wilson, EASE)

Roxburgh District

Report (no 131.3) on an archaeological assessment at Teviothead, Roxburgh District, Borders Region of the route of the proposed upgrade of the A7 Edinburgh to Carlisle trunk road. Binks to Castleweary section for ASH Consulting Group, by GUARD, 1995. Report by K J Taylor. (GUARD)

Colour slide of the settlement at Ancrum, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, by R Strathie, 1995. On loan for copying. (Mr J W Elliot)

Ink drawing of the cultivation terraces and field system at Braemore, Hownam, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, 1987. (Mr R J Mercer)

Report (no 131.2) on geophysical investigations at Teviothead manse, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, by R James and I Banks, GUARD, 1994. (GUARD)

Archive from excavations at The Dunion, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, by J Rideout, 1984–5, including drawings, photographs, negatives, site notebooks, administration papers, context cards, and specialist reports. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Tweeddale District

Colour prints of the carved stones built into the wall of Newlands Manse, Tweeddale District, Borders Region, by S P Halliday, 1994. (Mr S P Halliday)

CENTRAL REGION

Colour slides of industrial sites in Fife and Central Regions by D Easton, 1993–4. (Mr D Easton)

Falkirk District

Archive from survey and excavations at Rough Castle, Falkirk District, Central Region, including drawings, notebook, colour slides, draft reports, specialist reports and black and white photographs. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Photocopied drawing showing results of excavations at the Antonine Wall at Nether Kinneil, Falkirk District, Central Region, by E Price, 1974. (Dr R Hingley, Historic Scotland)

Report on a watching brief at Beancross, Falkirk District, Central Region, in connection with a scheduled part of the Antonine Wall, by G Bailey, 1994. (Mr G Bailey, Falkirk Museum)

Interim statement with photocopied illustrations on research on the Carron Company Canal, by G Bailey, 1994. (Mr G Bailey, Falkirk Museum)

Report on excavations at Castle Cary, Falkirk District, Central Region, by G Bailey, Falkirk Museum, 1995. (Mr G Bailey, Falkirk Museum)

Colour slides of various Roman excavations including Tentfield Plantation (NS87NE), Falkirk District, Central Region, by A S Robertson. (Dr D J Breeze, Historic Scotland)

Various papers relating to excavations along the Antonine Wall, including Rough Castle, Falkirk District, Central Region in 1957–8. (Dr R Hingley, Historic Scotland)

Stirling District

Report (no 183) on an archaeological excavation at the Granada Service Station, Pimhall, Stirling District, Central Region, by A Rees, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1994. (Dr W Finlayson, CFA)

Archive from excavations at Gillies Hill, Stirling District, Central Region, by J S Rideout, 1984, including notebooks, photographs, negatives, drawings and colour slides. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Report and colour prints on World War II defences constructed at Sheriff Muir, Stirling District, Central Region, by P and L Draper, 1994. (Mr and Mrs L Draper)

Report (no 226) on an archaeological watching brief and field inspection at Auchenlaich Caravan Park, by Callander, Stirling District, Central Region, by R J Strachan, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1995. (Mr R J Strachan, CFA)

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY REGION

Black and white aerial photographs of sites in south-west Scotland by W S Hanson, nd. (Dr W S Hanson)

Location maps, computer disc and descriptions of newly discovered cup-and-ring marks in Dumfries and Galloway Region, by Kaledon Naddair, 1995. (Mr Kaledon Naddair)

Colour photographs of cup-and-ring marked stones in Dumfries and Galloway Region, by M A M van Hoek, 1994. *Morris' Prehistoric Rock Art of Galloway* by M A M van Hoek, 1995. (Mr M A M van Hoek)

Annandale and Eskdale District

Report (no 193.2) on the excavation of an Iron Age enclosure at Woodend Farm, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region in advance of road construction on the M6 extension on behalf of Scottish Office Industry Department (Roads Directorate) and Historic Scotland, by GUARD. Report by I Banks. (GUARD)

Report (no 236) on trial trenching of various sites throughout Beattock Bank, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region and Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, in advance of the A74 upgrade to motorway status, for Scottish Office Industry Department (Roads Directorate) and Historic Scotland, carried out by GUARD, 1994. Report by K Speller and R S Will. (GUARD)

Report (no 193.1) on survey and excavations to the east of Beattock village, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, in advance of the upgrading of the A74 to motorway status, for Scottish Office Industry Department (Roads Directorate) and Historic Scotland. GUARD, 1995. Report by K Speller and A Leslie. (GUARD)

Final ink and copy drawings from the survey of buildings and monuments in Kirkpatrick Fleming parish by R J Mercer. (Mr R J Mercer)

Report with drawings from a forestry survey at Purdomstone, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by M Dalland and C Moloney, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1995.

(Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Typescript account of the Dinwoodie land and family by J Welsh. (Mr H P Dinwoodie)

Archive from the excavations at Uppercleuch, settlement, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by J Terry, GUARD, 1990, including draft report, specialist reports, colour slides, black and white negatives, finds records, site notebook, drawings and context sheets. (Mr J Terry, GUARD)

Report (no 287) on an archaeological assessment at Waterhead of Dryfe, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, on behalf of Fountain Forestry by GUARD, 1995. Report by J A Atkinson. (GUARD)

Report of a watching brief at Kirkpatrick Fleming Roman temporary camp, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by J Brann, 1993 and 1995. (Ms J Brann)

Drawings from pre-afforestation survey at Beattock, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by L J Masters, 1981. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Nithsdale District

Report and drawings from a forestry survey at Glenmaid Moor, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by M Dalland and J O'Sullivan, 1995. (Mr J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Archive from excavations at Carronbridge, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by D Johnston, 1989–90, including drawings, photographs, negatives, reports, context and finds cards, and colour slides. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Stewartry District

Archive from excavations at Park of Tongland, Stewartry District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by R P J McCullagh, 1987, including colour slides, negatives, photographs, correspondence and specialist reports. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Report and drawings from a forestry survey at Blackmark Farm, Stewartry District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by J O'Sullivan and A Duffy, 1994. (Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Report on a pre-afforestation archaeological field survey at Cornharrow Farm near Moniaive, Stewartry District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, commissioned by Tilhill Economic Forestry, by T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust, 1994. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum)

Wigtown District

Further original excavation drawings from Whithorn, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by P Hill, Whithorn Trust, 1986–91. (Mr P Hill and Mrs C Wilson, Whithorn Trust)

User Guide to the Whithorn Excavation database, 1994. (Mrs C Wilson, Whithorn Trust)

FIFE REGION

Colour slides of industrial sites in Fife and Central Regions by D Easton, 1993–4. (Mr D Easton)

Fife Archaeological Service Annual report 1994–5. (Mr P J Yeoman, Fife Region)

Report on the maritime archaeological potential in the area of the Kilminning outfall, Fife Region, by I Oxley and M Dun, Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies, 1995. (Dr R G W Prescott, Institute of Maritime Studies)

Inventory of World War I and II defences in Fife Region, by J Guy, 1995. (Mr J Guy)

Dunfermline District

Archive from excavations at Dunfermline Old Lauder Technical College, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1993, including day book, context sheets, drawings, black and white photographs and negatives, colour transparencies and reports. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Report to the National Trust for Scotland on excavations at Culross Palace, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, by Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Notebook from excavations at Inchcolm Abbey, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, by J Wordsworth, Historic Scotland, 1984. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeology)

Kirkcaldy District

Archive from excavations at East Wemyss Caves, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region in 1989, including black and white photographs, negatives, colour slides, drawings, notes, specialist reports and correspondence. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Report (no 234) of an archaeological assessment at Kilmux Farm, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region, undertaken on behalf of Johnson, Poole and Bloomer (Scotland) Ltd for Hewden Ltd by GUARD, 1995. Report by J A Atkinson. (GUARD)

North-east Fife District

Archive from archaeological evaluation and excavation at Back Dykes, Auchtermuchty, North-east Fife District, Fife Region, by H Moore and G Wilson, Environmental and Archaeological Services, Edinburgh, 1995, including colour slides, black and white and colour photographs, negatives and data structures report. (Mr G Wilson, EASE)

Further archive from the excavations at Balfarg Riding School, North-east Fife District, Fife Region, by G J Barclay 1983–5, including a burnt bone list and material and drawings relating to the structural reconstruction. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Report (no 254) of archaeological watching briefs at Lundin Farm Mill, North-east Fife District, Fife Region, for Bett Homes by GUARD, 1995. Report by J A Atkinson, S Halliday and G MacGregor. (GUARD)

Photocopies of drawings of various Pictish carvings, including St Andrews Cathedral Museum, North-east Fife District, Fife Region, by I G Scott, 1994. (Mr I G Scott)

Report on a watching brief and excavation at St Nicholas Farm, relating to the St Andrews interceptor sewer pipeline, North-east Fife District, Fife Region, by E Proudfoot, St Andrews Heritage Services, 1994. (Mrs E V W Proudfoot, St Andrews Archaeological Services)

Report (no 101.3) on archaeological excavations on the Isle of May, North-east Fife District, Fife Region, undertaken by Fife Regional Council, North East Fife District Council, and Scottish Natural Heritage, with support from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Historic Scotland, The Russell Trust, The Hunter Archaeological Trust and Briggs Marine Contractors Ltd, by GUARD. Report by H F James. (Ms H F James, GUARD)

Report on a watching brief within the courtyard and gardens at St Mary's College, St Andrews, North-east Fife District, Fife Region, by A Barlow, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Archive from archaeological evaluation at Lathrisk House, North-east Fife District, Fife Region, by G Wilson and H Moore, Environmental and Archaeological Services, Edinburgh, 1995, including report, black and white photographs and negatives, colour slides and drawings. (Mr G Wilson, EASE)

Data structure report on excavations at Kellie Castle, North-east Fife District, Fife Region, by H Smith, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Report on the Maritime Archaeological Potential in the area of the St Andrews Outfall, North-east Fife District, Fife Region, by I Oxley, M Duns and A Wood, Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies, 1995. (Dr R G W Prescott, Institute of Maritime Studies)

A collection of glass slides and negatives relating to work by F T Wainwright and others, including original drawings from cist excavations at Kilminning, North-east Fife District, Fife Region. (Mr A Zealand, Dundee Museum)

Report on a watching brief within the courtyard and gardens at St Mary's College, St Andrews, North-east Fife District, Fife Region, by A Barlow, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

GRAMPIAN REGION

Details of updates to the Grampian Region Sites and Monuments record for September 1994 – August 1995. (Mrs M Greig, Grampian Regional Council)

Details of the 1994 and 1995 flying programmes by Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys, with contact prints of results. Report and catalogue of aerial photographs by Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys, 1994. (Mrs M Greig, Grampian Regional Council)

Black and white aerial photographs of various sites in Strathdon, Grampian Region, by Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys, 1978–94.

City of Aberdeen District

Colour slides on loan for copying from excavations at various sites within the City of Aberdeen, Grampian Region by the Aberdeen Archaeological Unit. (Ms A Cameron, Aberdeen Archaeological Unit)

Banff and Buchan District

Report with dyeline drawing from a forestry survey at Saplinbrae, Banff and Buchan District, Grampian Region, by S Carter and T Rees, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1995. (Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Black and white aerial photographs of the Roman temporary camp at Ythan Wells, Banff and Buchan District, Grampian Region, taken by CUCAP, 1968, 1973 and 1976. (Purchased CUCAP)

Report of an archaeological assessment of the fish house, Peterhead, Banff and Buchan District, Grampian Region, by J Wordsworth, 1994. (Ms J Harden)

Report on the archaeological investigation of the footpath which once served the late 18th century earth closet to the west of Fyvie castle, Banff and Buchan District, Grampian Region, by R Turner, National Trust for Scotland, 1995. (Mr R Turner, National Trust for Scotland)

Gordon District

Report with drawings from a forestry survey at Blairmore, Gordon District, Grampian Region, by A N Smith and M Dalland, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1995. (Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Five black and white aerial photographs of Barflat, Rhynie, Gordon District, Grampian Region, by Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys, 1992. (Mrs M Greig, Grampian Region)

Report with drawings from a forestry survey at Ratch-hill, Kintore, Gordon District, Grampian Region, by S Carter and J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1995. (Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Photocopies of drawings of various Pictish carvings including Tillytarmont 5 (NJ54NW 20), Gordon District, Grampian Region, by I G Scott, 1994. (Mr I G Scott)

Kincardine and Deeside District

Report and dyeline drawings from forestry survey at Matthew's Top, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, by J O'Sullivan and C Moloney, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1994. (Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Archive from excavations at Capo Quarry, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, by A Gibson, 1984, including correspondence, photographs, daybook and reports. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Report with drawing from a forestry survey at Glen Ey, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, by J O'Sullivan and A Smith, 1995. (Mr J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Moray District

Archive relating to the excavations at Romancamp Gate, Moray District, Grampian Region, by G J Barclay, 1990, including colour

negatives, polaroid photographs, sample list, specialist reports and correspondence. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Archive from excavation at Tulloch Wood, Moray District, Grampian Region, by S Carter and F McCormick, 1990–91, including context cards and reports. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Report on investigations of the chambers over the east range at Kinloss Abbey, Moray District, Grampian Region, by Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Computer print-out structure report from excavations at Spynie Palace, Moray District, Grampian Region. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Report on excavations at Leitchestown, Deskford, Banffshire, by F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland, 1994. (Mr F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland)

Interim report on excavations adjacent to St Giles Church, Elgin, Moray District, Grampian Region, by J Terry and D Murray, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Photocopies of drawings of various Pictish carvings, including Elgin Cathedral (NJ26SW 2), Moray District, Grampian Region, by I G Scott, 1994. (Mr I G Scott)

HIGHLAND REGION

Photocopied report with two photographs describing the excavation of intertidal sites in the Beaully Firth, Highland Region, by A Hale, 1994. (Mr A Hale)

Black and white negatives of various sites in Highland Region by Dr J Close-Brooks, 1994. (Dr J Close-Brooks)

Black and white and colour aerial photographs of various sites in Highland Region, by J Harden, 1994. (Ms J Harden)

Catalogue of aerial photographs taken by Highland Region Archaeology Section, 1981–1987, 1991 and black and white aerial prints. (Mr J Wood, Highland Region)

Badenoch and Strathspey District

Aerial colour prints and negatives of a possible site marked on a 1771 estate map near Kingussie, Badenoch and Strathspey District, Highland Region, by I Keillar, 1987. (Mr I Keillar)

Colour panorama print of the Old Packhorse Bridge, Carrbridge, Badenoch and Strathspey District, Highland Region, by W C Brown, 1995. (Mr W C Brown)

Caithness District

Archive from excavations at John O'Groats, Caithness District, Highland Region, by APG, 1989, including context cards, black and white negatives, colour slides and final draft report. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Miscellaneous drawings relating to survey and excavations at Freswick Castle, Caithness District, Highland Region, by C E Batey. (Dr C E Batey, Glasgow Museums)

Archive from excavations and surveys at Freswick Links, Freswick Castle and the Caithness Coastal Survey, Caithness District, Highland Region, including publication drawings, negatives, colour slides and reports, by C E Batey and C D Morris, 1976–85. (Dr C E Batey, Glasgow Museums)

Two black and white photographs of the cairns at Camster, Caithness District, Highland Region, by Historic Scotland, 1968 and A S Henshall, 1990. (Miss A S Henshall)

Dyeline illustrations from the survey of Dalchork, Caithness District, Highland Region, by R J Mercer, 1979. (Mr R McCullagh, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Inverness District

Archive from excavations at Clava, Inverness District, Highland Region, by N Sharples, 1990, including colour and black and white negatives, photographs, colour transparencies, sample cards, site diary, correspondence, research notes, drawings and administrative papers. (Mr N Sharples, Historic Scotland)

Report and colour prints of a short cist found at Kilmartin, Glenurquhart, Inverness District, Highland Region, by J Wordsworth, 1993. (Ms J Harden)

Report on excavations at Balnuaran of Clava, Inverness District, Highland Region, by R Bradley, 1994. (Professor R Bradley)

Report of an archaeological watching brief on topsoil strip for a new tourist office, Beechwood, Inverness, Inverness District, Highland Region, by J Wordsworth, 1994. Report of an archaeological watching brief at Beechwood, Inverness, Inverness District, Highland Region, for Morrison Construction Limited, by J Wordsworth, 1994. (Ms J Harden)

Report with colour prints from an archaeological watching brief at 26–30 High Street, Inverness, Inverness District, Highland Region, by J Wordsworth, 1994. (Ms J Harden)

Photocopies of drawings of various Pictish carvings, including Knocknagael (NH64SE25), Inverness District, Highland Region, by I G Scott, 1994. (Mr I G Scott)

Colour slides from excavations at Culdoich, Clava, Inverness District, Highland Region, by J Barber, 1982. (Ms T Killin, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Archive from excavations at Slackbuie Avenue, Inverness, Inverness District, Highland Region, by G Wilson and H Moore, Environmental and Archaeological Services, Edinburgh, 1995, including data structures report, black and white and colour photographs and negatives, and drawings. (Mr G Wilson, EASE)

Report, colour photographs and negatives from archaeological investigations at Castle Heather Farm, Inverness District, Highland Region, by J Wordsworth, 1994. (Ms J Harden)

Archive from excavations at Hilton, Inverness District, Highland Region, by S P Carter and C J Russell-White, 1990, including aerial photographs, reports, context cards and drawings. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Lochaber District

Photocopies of interim reports on archaeological surveys on the Isle of Eigg, Lochaber District, Highland Region, by R Rushbrooke, V Williams, J Bown, P Millington-Wallace and G Corne, 1987–89. (Mr I Fisher)

Notes from visits to various sites on Rhum, Lochaber District, Highland Region, by R Hingley, S Bardwell and S Dickinson, 1995. (Dr R Hingley, Historic Scotland)

Field record sheets of various sites and monuments in the area of Loch Hourm, Lochaber District, Highland Region, and colour slides on loan for copying, by R C Callander, 1995. (Mr R C Callander)

Nairn District

Report on trial trenching of a garage site in King Street, Nairn, Nairn District, Highland Region, by G Robins, May 1995. (Miss D Low, Highland Region)

Correspondence relating to the re-siting of the Market Cross, Nairn, Nairn District, Highland Region (NH85NE 1), 1966. (Mrs L Linge, Historic Scotland)

Ross and Cromarty District

Report of an archaeological survey undertaken prior to the water mains renewal programme at Inverasdale, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Report of an archaeological survey of the proposed route of the Inverasdale water pipeline, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by J Wordsworth, 1994. (Ms J Harden)

Report of a deskbound archaeological assessment of the proposed development at the garage site, Station Road, Dingwall, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by J Wordsworth, 1994. (Ms J Harden)

Report (no 184) on trial excavations at Strome Castle, Wester Ross, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, sponsored by the National Trust for Scotland, Highland Regional Council and the University of Glasgow, carried out by GUARD, 1994. Report by I S Cullen and S T Driscoll. (GUARD)

Report of an archaeological survey at Millbuie Wood, Ferintosh Estate, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by J Wordsworth, 1995. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeology)

Black and white photograph of a stone basin built into a garden wall of the Manse of Kiltearn, Evanton, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by M Macdonald, 1994. (Mrs M Macdonald)

Report on an archaeological assessment of the Alness Simplified Planning Zone, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by J Wordsworth, 1994. (Ms J Harden)

Report and colour prints from an archaeological assessment at the Tain Pilgrimage Centre, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by J Wordsworth, 1993. (Ms J Harden)

Details of radiocarbon dates from intertidal crannogs in the Beaulie Firth, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by A Hale, 1995. (Mr R J Mowat)

Skye and Lochalsh District

Report and colour prints from an archaeological survey of the proposed route of the Inverinate water supply scheme, Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region, by J Wordsworth, 1994. (Ms J Harden)

Black and white photographs of the brochs Dun Grugaig, Skye (NG51SW 1) and Dun Grugaig, Glenelg (NG81NE 3), both Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region, from Professor J M Coles material held in the National Museums of Scotland, nd. (Mr T Cowie, National Museums of Scotland)

Report of an archaeological survey of two settlements at Oskaig and Holoman on Raasay, Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region, by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1995. Report edited by J Macdonald and J Scott Wood. (Mr J Macdonald, ACFA)

Black and white photographs and negatives showing excavations at Dun Fiadhairt, Skye, Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region, by Countess Baillet de Latour, 1892. Copied from originals held by Historic Scotland. (Dr R Hingley, Historic Scotland)



Fig 51. NMRS Archaeology Record. Dun Fiadhairt, Skye, excavations by Countess Baillet de Latour (1892). (RCAHMS)

Sutherland District

Black and white negatives and photographs on loan for copying of various monuments, including Kintradwell broch, Sutherland District, Highland Region, by J Hardie, 1960s. (Mr J Hardie)

Black and white photographs and correspondence relating to damage to the Clach a'Charra, standing stone, Sutherland District, Highland Region, 1966–8. (Dr R Hingley, Historic Scotland)

Report of an archaeological assessment of the sites of the proposed windfarm at Gartymore, Helmsdale, Sutherland District, Highland Region, by J Wordsworth, 1995. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeology)

Report with colour prints from an archaeological assessment of the proposed wind farm at West Garty, Helmsdale, Sutherland District, Highland Region, by J Wordsworth, 1994. (Ms J Harden)

Typescript notes on the location of artefacts found at The Ord North, Sutherland District, Highland Region, by A S Henshall, 1993. (Miss A S Henshall)

LOTHIAN REGION

East Lothian District

Archive from excavations at Four Winds, Longniddry, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, by M Standing, 1989, including colour and

black and white photographs and negatives, reports, finds cards and drawings. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Data structure report (no 230) on excavations of a possible Roman granary and ring-grooved house at Park Lane Hospital, Musselburgh, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, by T Neighbour, 1995. (Mr T Neighbour, CFA)

Report on the repair and stabilising works to the existing masonry structure at Redhouse Castle, Longniddry, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, by A G Giffen, 1995. (Mr N Bridgland, Historic Scotland)

Correspondence and papers relating to the Aberlady cross-shaft, East Lothian District, Lothian Region (NT47NE 1), 1966–9; newspaper cuttings relating to Preston Tower, East Lothian District, Lothian Region (NT37SE 3), 1969–72. (Mrs L Linge, Historic Scotland)

City of Edinburgh District

Report on the excavations at Cramond, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, 1988 and 1990. (Mrs V E Dean, Edinburgh Archaeology Field Society)

Report – Edinburgh Old Town Study with appendices by the City of Edinburgh District Council Planning Department, 1984. (Mrs L Linge, Historic Scotland)

Colour slides and hand-written diary describing excavation by Edinburgh University Extra-mural Department student at Cockle Mill, Cramond, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by J Howdle, 1978. (Mrs V E Dean, Cramond Heritage Society)

Midlothian District

Report on excavations at Newton Old Church, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, by T A Rees, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1994. (Mr T A Rees, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Report and drawing from forestry survey at Toxside, Roseberry Estate, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, by J O'Sullivan and A Smith, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1994. (Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

West Lothian District

Black and white photographs and unmounted colour transparencies of the cup-and-ring-marked stones at Crosswood, West Lothian District, Lothian Region, by F Hunter, 1994. (Mr F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland)

Archive from excavations at Avonmill Road, Linlithgow, West Lothian District, Lothian Region, by M Dalland, 1990, including location plans, reports and correspondence. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

ORKNEY

Typescript account of post-war visits and excavations at Brough of Birsay, Orkney, by J S Richardson, B H St J O'Neil, S H Cruden and C A Ralegh Radford, prepared from various sources including original notebooks, correspondence and newspaper cuttings by C D Morris, 1995. (Dr C E Batey, Glasgow Museums)

Archive from excavations at Links of Noltland, Orkney, including a catalogue of plans and sections, a printed out notebook and small finds data. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Black and white photographs of the excavation at Maes Howe, Orkney, by V G Childe, 1954–5. (Mr N Sharples, Historic Scotland)

Report (no 193) with two dyeline drawings on topographical survey at Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney, 1980–1 and 1994, by A Dunwell, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1995. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

Manuscripts and drawings relating to the publication of the excavations at The Howe, Orkney, by B Ballin-Smith, 1978–82, including draft reports and publication drawings. (Mrs A N Shepherd, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland)

Material relating to the publication of the excavations at The Howe, Orkney, by B Ballin-Smith, 1978–82, including microfiche, manuscripts and publication drawings of finds. (Mrs A N Shepherd, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland)

Report (no 59.2) on the archaeological excavation of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery at Linga Fold, Sandwick, Orkney, carried out for Historic Scotland by GUARD. Report by J Downes and G MacGregor. (GUARD)

Folder of contact sheets illustrating finds and excavations from Beachview, Birsay Bay, Orkney, by VESARP, 1978–80. (Professor C D Morris, Glasgow University)

Black and white photographs illustrating excavations at the Brough of Birsay, Orkney, 1938. Compilation of material relating to pre-war excavations on the Brough of Birsay, 1934–7. (Professor C D Morris, Glasgow University)

Photocopy of V G Childe's site diary (original is in Scottish Office file SC23393/2B) and colour transparencies from the excavations at Maes Howe, Orkney, 1955. (Mr N Sharples, Historic Scotland)

Publication archive relating to the Birsay Bay Project, Volume II, Orkney, 1977–80, by C D Morris. (Professor C D Morris, Glasgow University)

Four dyeline copies of elevation drawings of the church at Eynhallow, Orkney, by Photarc Surveys, 1995. (Mrs D Grove, Historic Scotland)

SHETLAND

Archive from excavations at Broch of Burland, Shetland, by J Barber, 1983, including daybook, context and sample cards, drawing and report. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Archive from excavations at Ness of Burgi, Shetland, by J Barber, 1983, including colour slides, daybook, context and sample cards and drawings. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Archive from excavations at Fair Isle, Shetland, by J Barber, 1983, including colour slides, photographs, finds and context cards and drawings. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Archive from excavations at Sands of Breckon, Shetland, by J Barber, 1983, including colour slides, negatives, daybook, sample cards and specialist reports. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Archive from excavations at Upper Scalloway, Shetland, by N Sharples, 1989–90, including notebooks, finds, sample and context cards, colour slides, photographs, negatives, and drawings. (Mr N Sharples, Historic Scotland)

STRATHCLYDE REGION

Black and white aerial photographs of sites in south-west Scotland by W S Hanson, nd. (Dr W S Hanson)

Argyll and Bute District

Report of an archaeological survey of the Stronachullin Estate, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by J Terry, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Report and drawings from an archaeological evaluation at Dunamuck, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by S Carter and B McGill, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1995. (Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Archive from excavations at Carding Mill Bay, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by the Lorn Archaeological Society, 1988–9, including colour slides, draft report and environmental processing sheets. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Report on geophysical survey and fieldwalking of a crop mark site at Poltalloch in the Kilmartin Glen, by D Abernethy, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow, 1994, with an Appendix on the electrical resistivity profiling by D Abernethy and P G Johnson, 1994. (Mr D Abernethy, Glasgow University)

Colour slides illustrating the removal of the Loch Glashan logboat, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region. Black and white photographs mounted on board and two drawings of the excavations at Loch Glashan by J G Scott. (Dr C E Batey, Glasgow Museums)

Archive from excavations at Achnasavil, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by S Carter, 1991, including sample and find cards, and specialist reports. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Archive from excavations at St Ronan's Church, Iona, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1992, including negatives, colour slides, drawings, correspondence and reports. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Report on a watching brief at Lochnabeithe, North Connel, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by J Hamilton, 1995. (Mr J Hamilton)

Archive from excavations at Newton, Islay, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by R McCullagh, 1984, including drawings, notebooks, draft and specialist reports, sample and finds cards, black and white and colour negatives, prints, and colour slides. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Colour transparencies showing the re-erection of the stones at Brainport Bay, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by FIRAT, 1994. (Dr S M Foster, Historic Scotland)

Field record sheets from various sites on Islay and Mull, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by R C Callander, 1995, with colour slides and prints on loan for copying. (Mr R C Callander)

Report on clearance work at Ardmarnock, chambered cairn, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by volunteers from Scottish Conservation Projects, 1995. (Dr S M Foster, Historic Scotland)

Report on recent archaeological work at Ballymeanoch and Dunchraig, Kilmartin Glen, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by D Abernethy, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow, 1995. (Mr D Abernethy, Glasgow University)

Scrapbook of notes, photographs and sketches of archaeological and historical sites on the island of Coll, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by K Bland. (Dr K Bland)

Sketch, location map and details of cup-and-ring markings at Ford, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by A D L Griffiths, Forest Enterprise, 1994. (Mr A D L Griffiths, Forest Enterprise)

Report on re-turfing works at Torr an Aba, Iona, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by John Renshaw Architects, 1991. (Mr J Renshaw)

Report (no 116.4/116.5) on archaeological investigations at Iona, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, on behalf of G Leslie Ltd for Strathclyde Water, carried out by GUARD. Report by J A Atkinson, J Fletcher, G MacGregor and G A Turnbull. (Mr J A Atkinson, GUARD)

Report and archive relating to the re-erection of standing stones at Brainport Bay, Minard, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, including drawings, field notes and record sheets, by F M C Baker, FIRAT, 1994. (Ms F M C Baker, FIRAT)

Four colour prints of the motte at Ardenslate, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by Miss J Bennett, 1995. (Miss J Bennett)

Black and white negatives and colour slides from an aerial survey of the Kilfinan area, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by S Driscoll, GUARD, 1993. On loan for copying. (Dr S Driscoll, GUARD)

Report on the relocation of St Matthew's Cross, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by J Renshaw, 1992. (Mr J Renshaw)

Archive from excavations at Colintrave, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by J Kendrick, 1979, including black and white photographs, negatives and drawings. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Black and white photographs and notes relating to Achnacree cairn, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region (NM93NW 1), 1966. (Mrs L Linge, Historic Scotland)

Clydesdale District

Report (no 203) of archaeological excavations at St Nicholas Church, Lanark, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, undertaken for the Church of Scotland by GUARD, 1994. Report by S T Driscoll and J Terry. (GUARD)

Report and drawing from an archaeological survey on the site of a proposed water treatment works at Camps Valley, Crawford, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1994. (Dr C Swanson, Strathclyde Region)

Archive from excavations at Bodsberry Hill, unenclosed platform settlement, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by J Terry, GUARD, 1990, including black and white negatives, specialist

reports, site notebook, colour slides, drawings and feature sheets. (Mr J Terry, GUARD)

Report (no 236) on trial trenching of various sites throughout Beattock Bank, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region and Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, in advance of the A74 upgrade to motorway status, for Scottish Office Industry Department (Roads Directorate) and Historic Scotland, carried out by GUARD, 1994. Report by K Speller and R S Will. (GUARD)

Report (no 273) on a watching brief at Midlock Farm, Crawford, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by K Speller, GUARD, 1995. (Mr K Speller, GUARD)

Archive from the excavations at St Nicholas Church, Lanark, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, including black and white negatives, colour transparencies, record sheets, photocopy of notebook, specialist reports, drawings and draft of final report by GUARD, 1994. (Dr S T Driscoll, GUARD)

Data structure report on excavations at Craignethan Castle, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by H Smith, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Clydebank District

Report (no 217) of archaeological excavations of the Old Kilpatrick Roman fort at the Gavinburn Bus Depot, Old Kilpatrick, Clydebank District, Strathclyde Region, for Kelvin Central Buses Ltd, by GUARD, 1994. Report by K Speller and A Leslie. (GUARD)

Cunninghame District

Report (no 179.3) on a watching brief at King's Cave, Arran, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, by R Harry, GUARD, 1995. (Ms R Harry, GUARD)

Report (no 87.1) on an archaeological evaluation at Tormore, Arran, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, for Argyll and the Islands Enterprise and Cunninghame District Council, by GUARD, 1995. Report by R Harry. (GUARD)

Report (no 179.2) on an archaeological survey at the King's Caves, Arran, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, for Argyll and the Islands Enterprise and Historic Scotland, carried out by GUARD, 1995. Report by R Harry. (GUARD)

Miscellaneous notes, map extracts and sketches relating to work by the predecessors of Historic Scotland on Arran, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, 1957-83. (Mrs M Rose, Historic Scotland)

Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District

Dyeline plan showing excavations at Croy Hill, Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District, Strathclyde Region, by W S Hanson, 1975-7. (Dr R Hingley, Historic Scotland)

Colour slides of various Roman excavations including Tollpark (NS77NE), Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District, Strathclyde Region, by J J Wilkes, 1964. (Dr D J Breeze, Historic Scotland)

Report of an archaeological evaluation at 3/11 Main Street, Cumbernauld, Cumbernauld District, Strathclyde Region, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1994. (SUAT)

Report (no 226) on archaeological assessment of a stretch of the Antonine Wall for Angle Property and Construction Co at St Flannan's Church, Kirkintilloch, Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District, Strathclyde Region, carried out by GUARD, 1994. Report by K Speller. (GUARD)

Dumbarton District

Miscellaneous black and white photographs and negatives of ancient sites in Strathclyde Region, including carved stones in Luss Parish Church, cup-and-ring marks at Greenland and the Collegiate Church of St Mary, Dumbarton. (Dr C E Batey, Glasgow Museums)

Colour photographs of a cist on Auchenreoch Muir, Dumbarton District, Strathclyde Region, by R M MacGregor, 1995. (Mrs R M MacGregor)

Black and white photographs of Carman, fort, Dumbarton District, Strathclyde Region (NS37NE 2), 1968. (Mrs L Linge, Historic Scotland)

Structure report on fieldwork at Auchentorlie, Dumbarton District, Strathclyde Region, by C Barrowman and D Meller, 1994. (Mr C Barrowman)

City of Glasgow District

Report (no 175) on trial excavations at Govan Old Parish Church, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, by GUARD, 1994. Report by I S Cullen and S T Driscoll. (Dr S T Driscoll, GUARD)

Report (no 224) on excavations of a drain at Provand's Lordship, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, by I Cullen, GUARD, 1994. (Ms I Cullen, GUARD)

Report on an archaeological field survey of Cathkin Braes Country Park, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, edited by D Topen, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1995. (Mr D Topen, ACFA)

Data structure report from excavations at High Street, College Street, Shuttle Street and Nicholas Street, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust in 1992. (SUAT)

Archaeological assessment report of George Street, High Street, Ingram Street, Shuttle Street, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust in 1992. (SUAT)

Report on Roman temporary camp and fortlet at Summerston, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region (NS57SE 18), by G S Maxwell and W S Hanson, nd. (Mrs L Linge, Historic Scotland)

Kilmarnock and Loudoun District

Report (no 265) on an assessment of the peat cover at Loudoun Hill, Kilmarnock and Loudoun District, Strathclyde Region, in advance of a quarry extension application on behalf of Tilcon Ltd by GUARD, 1995. Report by S Ramsay and I Banks. (GUARD)

Kyle and Carrick District

Report (no 248) of an archaeological watching brief on the widening of the A77 at Crossraguel Abbey, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, on behalf of the Department of Physical Planning, Strathclyde Regional Council, by GUARD, 1995. Report by R James. (GUARD)

Report on a pre-afforestation archaeological field survey at Traboyack Farm in the parish of Barr, Ayrshire, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, by T Ward, The Biggar Museum Trust, 1995. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum)

Monklands District

Report (no 269) of an archaeological assessment at Coatbridge Road, Bargeddie, Monklands District, Strathclyde Region, for S L Homes by GUARD, 1995. Report by G MacGregor and D Abernethy. (GUARD)

Renfrew District

Report of an archaeological field survey at Neilston, Renfrew District, Strathclyde Region, by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1995. Report edited by J Macdonald. (Mr J Macdonald, ACFA)

Report (no 277.2) of an archaeological assessment at Amochrie Primary School, Renfrew District, Strathclyde Region, for Bellway Homes Limited, carried out by GUARD. Report by K Speller, 1995. (GUARD)

Correspondence relating to repairs carried out to the Arthurlee cross, Renfrew District, Strathclyde Region (NS45NE 5), 1968. (Mrs L Linge, Historic Scotland)

Strathkelvin District

Original excavation drawings and maps from excavations at Wilderness Plantation Roman fortlet, Strathkelvin District, Strathclyde Region, by J J Wilkes, 1965–6. (Professor J J Wilkes per Dr D J Breeze, Historic Scotland)

Colour slides of various Roman excavations including Wilderness Plantation (NS57SE), Strathkelvin District, Strathclyde Region, by J J Wilkes, 1965–6. (Dr D J Breeze, Historic Scotland)

Report on work undertaken on the documentary records for Bar Hill by L Leneman, 1986; plans and photographs of the excavations of the bath-house at Bar Hill, Strathkelvin District, Strathclyde Region, by L Keppie, 1977. (Dr R Hingley, Historic Scotland)

Reports on geophysical surveys in the vicinity of the Antonine Wall at Shirva and Bar Hill, Strathkelvin District, Strathclyde Region, by A Strang and J Walker, 1995. (Dr A Strang)

TAYSIDE REGION

Angus District

Publication drawings relating to Brechin and Montrose and to the article 'Trial excavations in two Angus burghs', *PSAS* 122 (1992) by J Sherriff. (Mr J Sherriff)

Original pencil and ink drawings from the excavations at Douglasmuir, Angus District, Tayside Region, by J Kendrick, 1979. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Archive from excavations at Dun, Roman Temporary Camp, Angus District, Tayside Region, by I Rodgers, 1990, including colour slides, specialist reports, notebook, context cards, photographs and negatives. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Second interim report and colour transparencies from the excavations at Auchlishie, Angus District, Tayside Region, by A Dick, 1994. (Mr A Dick)

Interim report on excavations at Kirriemuir Old Parish Church, Angus District, Tayside Region, by R Murdoch, F Meek and D Montador, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Archive from excavations at Douglasmuir, Angus District, Tayside Region, by J Kendrick, 1979–80, including site notebooks, feature sheets, black and white prints and negatives, colour slides, drawings, and reports. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Report on exploratory trenching at Bishop's Close, Brechin, Angus District, Tayside Region, by Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

Carnoustie Drainage Environmental Assessment: Archaeological Evaluation, Angus District, Tayside Region, by A Smith, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1994. Report (number 94/95) on geophysical survey at Carnoustie by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 1994. (Ms A Smith, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Information on the discovery of a cist in 1793 at Letham, Angus District, Tayside Region, as described in a letter to John Walker, Professor of Natural History at Edinburgh University in the late 18th century. Details summarised by Dr A Sheridan, National Museums of Scotland, 1995. (Dr A Sheridan, National Museums of Scotland)

A collection of glass slides and negatives relating to work by F T Wainwright and others in Perthshire and Angus, including some illustrating excavations at Ardestie, souterrain, Angus District, Tayside Region. (Mr A Zealand, Dundee Museum)

City of Dundee District

Archive from excavations at Dundee Law, City of Dundee District, Tayside Region, by S T Driscoll, GUARD, 1993, including colour slides, photographs, negatives, reports, context and finds lists, specialist reports, correspondence and drawings. (Dr S T Driscoll, GUARD)

Original drawings from excavations at Whitehouse, Tealing, City of Dundee District, Tayside Region, relating to the work of F T Wainwright. (Mr A Zealand, Dundee Museum)

Perth and Kinross District

Various publication drawings by M E C Stewart at Balnaguard and Carse, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Photocopies of letters and papers relating to a bronze axe found at Inchtuthil, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, 1953–63. (Mr T Cowie, National Museums of Scotland)

Brief note regarding a resistivity survey at Machany Water, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by D J Woolliscroft, 1994. (Mr D J Woolliscroft)

Letter describing excavations at Upper Quoigs, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by N Lockett, Manchester University, 1995. (Mr N Lockett, Manchester University)

Original drawings, card index and photographic copies of ink drawings from a survey of rock art in Strathtay, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by the Breadalbane Archaeological Society. (Mrs S Yellowlees)

Archive from excavations at Dalginross, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by I Rodgers, 1990, including colour slides, correspondence, photographs, negatives and specialist reports. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Archive from excavations at Elcho Castle, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by J Cannell, for SDD, Historic Buildings and Monuments, 1987, including colour slides, black and white photographs and negatives, notebook and a sheet of drawings. Report on excavations by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Limited)

On loan for copying. Several black and white prints and colour slide of various sites: Greenbank, possible souterrain; Glen Quaich, mill-streams and Balgown, cropmark, all Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, 1995. (Mr M Hall, Perth Museum)

Drawing from forestry survey at Auchtenny, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1995. (Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Video – *The Patient Art of Fieldwalking* by the Dunning Parish Historical Society, 1994. (Mr L Wallace, Dunning Parish)

Drawing and report of a survey of the Dunning Parish, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by J O'Sullivan and S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited, 1994. (Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

WESTERN ISLES

Various reports detailing discoveries in the Western Isles, 1991–4, by Sheffield University SEARCH project. (Professor K Branigan, Sheffield University)

Archive from excavations at Bharpa Carinish, North Uist, Western Isles, by B A Crone, 1988–89, including drawings, sample cards, daybook, context cards and reports. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Limited)

Report (no 187) on archaeological management options at Cnip Headland, Uig, Lewis, Western Isles, Viking Age and Bronze Age Cemeteries by A Dunwell, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1995. (CFA)

Data structure report (no 168) on rescue excavations at Cnip Viking cemetery, Lewis, Western Isles, by A Dunwell and A Rees, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1994. (CFA)

Final archive report (no 218) on the excavations at Cnip, Lewis, Western Isles, by A Dunwell, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1995. (CFA)

Archive relating to the discovery and excavation of a possible souterrain at Gress, Lewis, Western Isles, by N Sharples, 1983, including plans, correspondence, black and white negatives and reports. (Mr N Sharples, Historic Scotland)

Video – *Callanish Kaleidoscope Circles and Seasons. A year in the life of the Stones and the elements* by M R and G R Curtis, 1994. (Mr and Mrs G R Curtis per Miss K Anderson)

Drawings from the excavation at Bruach Ban, Western Isles, 1956. (Mr N Sharples, Historic Scotland)

BUILDINGS DIVISION

BUILDINGS SURVEY

A full account of survey and record activities for the year ending 31 March 1995 is presented in *Monuments on Record 1994–5*, which contains a list of surveys and principal accessions.

In the following six months major subjects of survey worthy of special mention here have included Kinloss Abbey, Moray, Fetternear House, Gordon, and the ICI/Nobel's explosives factory at Ardeer (Cunninghame). The assessment phase of the Scottish Farms Buildings Survey has been completed and copies of the report are available on application to RCAHMS.

Major new survey initiatives which are currently being formulated include a programme to make detailed records of selected Category A Listed Buildings. A two-season survey of the 20th century defences of the principal fleet anchorage in Scapa Flow, Orkney, is also being organised as RCAHMS's contribution to the CBA *Defence of Britain* project.

Publications planned for 1996 include an in-house production bringing together papers given at an RCAHMS seminar in February 1995 on the subject of 'Recording Scotland's Historic Buildings'. The study on Tolbooths and Town Houses 1560–1830 will go to press in early 1996. Other forthcoming titles planned for 1996 will include a monograph on the castles of Argyll in the care of Historic Scotland: Sween; Dunstaffnage and its chapel; Skipness and Kilbrannan Chapel; Kilchurn; and Carnassarie. It will comprise descriptive entries and illustrations extracted from the *Inventory of Argyll* series, updated where necessary in the light of recent excavations.

In 1995 survey work at Kinloss Abbey accompanied a programme of vegetation clearance and masonry consolidation by Moray District Council; an illustrated broadsheet on this important monastery and its estates is envisaged.

ARCHITECTURE RECORD

An important purchase was a further addition to the Lorimer holdings, a large collection of plans, manuscripts and photographs which includes a full set of designs for Galashiels Burgh Buildings. Another major acquisition was a large photograph album from the firm of Thomas Annan, which contains some previously unknown variant plates; a collection of architectural designs by A T Clarke of Nairn sheds light on the 19th century amateur architect.



Fig 52. NMRS Architecture Record: University of Glasgow, Glasgow, view of the inner court from an album of photographs by Thomas Annan. (RCAHMS)

Deposits of office papers have been significant this year. A large collection was presented by the west coast practice of A Buchanan Campbell and, through the Scottish Survey of Architectural Practices, plans and files were brought in from Hurd Rolland Architects and J & F Johnston.

The Survey of Private Collections continues to add important new material to the collection. We have copied an illustrated Game Book from Rossie Priory, which has yielded many useful photographic views of Scottish houses at the turn of the century, and sets of plans from The Guynd and Beaufort Castle. This year also saw the completion of a survey of a volume of Italian studies by Robert Adam.

PRINCIPAL ACCESSIONS

October 1994 – September 1995

Scotland in General

A Decoration in Relief, the Cordolova Company Ltd. An illustrated catalogue with photographs of ceiling panels, dados, friezes and interior views, c 1900. (Purchased)

A collection of student drawings (from 1938) and designs by Sir Anthony Wheeler including the Woodside Shopping Centre, Glenrothes 1951. (Presented to the RIAS Collection by Sir Anthony Wheeler)

A very large collection of the office papers for Hurd Rolland Architects, including papers of Robert Hurd, Architect. A Collection comprising 225 rolls of drawings for pre-1970s projects; 128 boxes of office files and correspondence including many early conservation projects by Robert Hurd including Mavisbank and a small collection of photographs. The collection includes a number of historic drawings including Wardrop and Reid's plans, some unexecuted, for Culzean Castle by Wardrop and Reid, 1877 and David Rhind's designs for the Life Association of Scotland, Princes Street, Edinburgh, 1855. (Deposited by Hurd Rolland in the RIAS Collection)

A very large collection of the office papers of A Buchanan Campbell, Architect, comprising the office drawings, but including some related papers and many photographs and transparencies. Probably all of his projects are represented including his work in East Kilbride and Dollan Baths. The collection also includes twenty exhibition panels and a miniature souvenir of Tait's Tower at the Glasgow Empire Exhibition, 1938 and a large drafting table. (Presented by A Buchanan Campbell)

Late 19th century photographic view of two chemists outside their unidentified shop. (Presented by Ian Gow)

A very large collection comprising a large portion of the office papers of J & F Johnston, St John's Place, Leith, Edinburgh the collection includes a number of pre-1951 designs including Ainslie Park Secondary School, 1938 and Pilton Secondary School, 1946. The post-1960 projects include the Golden Wonder Crisp Factory and Goldberg's Department Store. More recent projects include the Royal Commission's current premises, John Sinclair House. Because the firm played such a major part in office developments in recent years it was decided to take in the office files for this period, but access to these is restricted. The collection includes some models

and photographs and part of the Library. A set of large size cabinet-made plan chests was also donated and these are now incorporated in the Special Collections Room. (Presented by Sandy Brown and Robert Adams. Books presented to the RIAS)

15 postcards of various subjects 1900–15 including Glasgow, Anstruther, Pilrig and Oban. (Purchased)

15 dyeline copies of survey drawings of industrial subjects including 10 for the Scottish Maritime Museum Trust, 1988. (Presented by John Hume, Historic Scotland)

36 miscellaneous Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1893–1964 including large scale maps of Edinburgh and Glasgow. (Presented to the RIAS Collection by Sam Small)

Miscellaneous collection of records, including trade catalogues, relating to a variety of industries including the British Leather Manufacturers Association. (Transferred from RCAHMS Industrial Survey)

Winning entries from the Crichton Lang Measured Drawings Competition including a copy of that of New Mill, Inverkeilor, Angus, by Kevin Leadingham. (Presented as per competition rules)

A large collection of transparencies commissioned by the Moubray House Press for their *Scottish Interiors Series*, published as *Renaissance, Georgian, Victorian and Edwardian*, (1986–7), including views of Ardkinglas, Newhailes, Cardy House, Mount Stuart, Ayton, Kelburn etc. (Purchased)

15 boxes of slides taken in the 1980s including views of work by Thomas McCrae & Sanderson, the Building Design Partnership and Michael Laird & Partners. (Presented to the RIAS Collection by Sam Small)

Colour photocopies of 36 water-colour conjectural reconstructions of Scottish castles by Charles McKean. (Lent for copying by Charles McKean)

A very large collection of plans and manuscripts from the office of Sir Robert Lorimer including student drawings; photographs including an exhibition panel of work for Sir William Burrell, Great Western

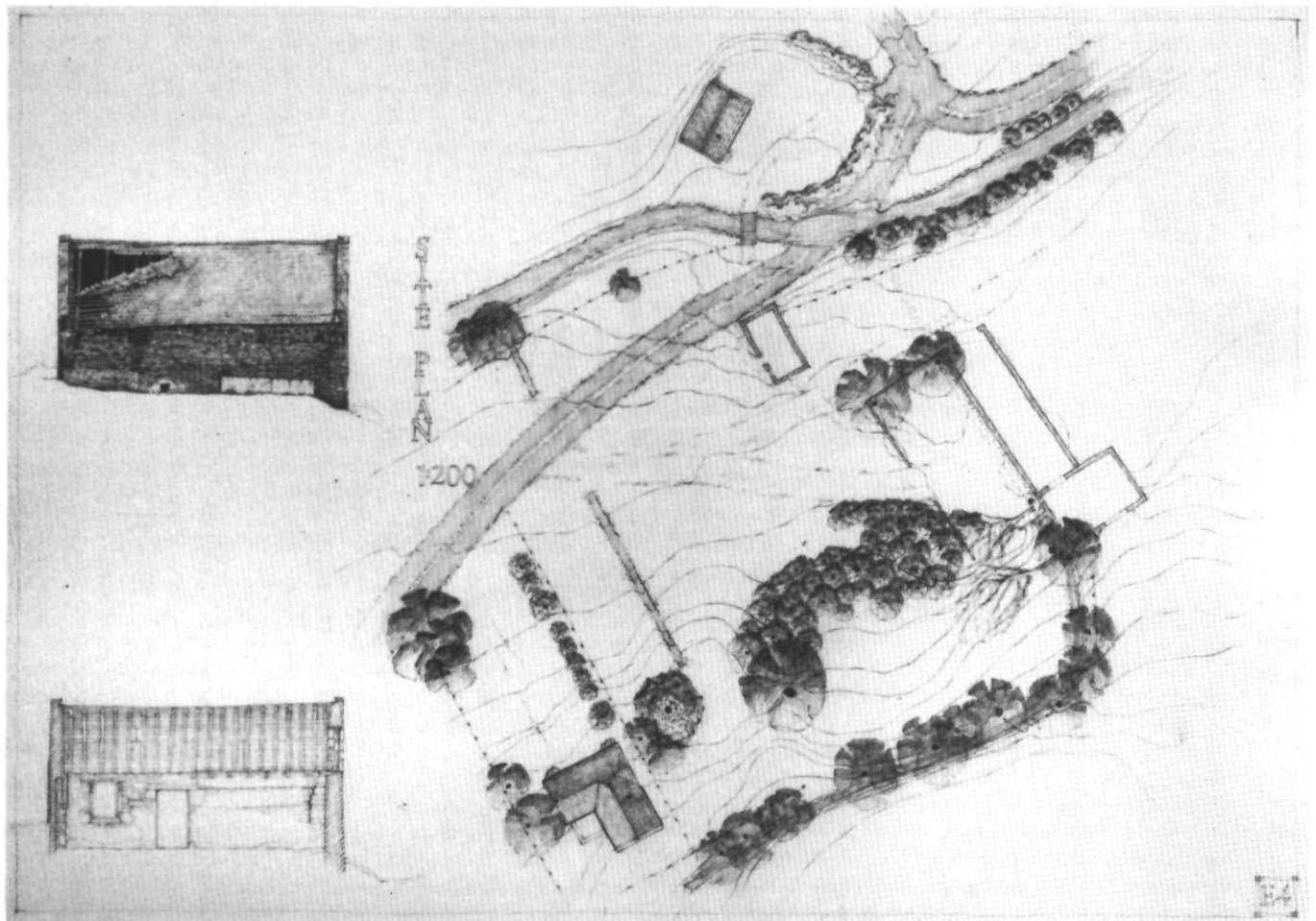


Fig53. NMRS Architecture Record: New Mill, Inverkeilor, Angus District, Tayside Region, by Kevin Leadingham, prize-winner in the Crichton Lang Measured Drawing Competition. (RCAHMS)

Terrace: designs for the Thistle Chapel and Galashiels Burgh Buildings: studio portrait of Lorimer by the photographer Drummond Young; many miscellaneous designs for projects by Lorimer including St Andrew's Church Aldershot, Glenelg War Memorial, St Andrews War Memorial etc; correspondence from A N Paterson and a letter from Phyllis Bone illustrated with sketches for the panels commemorating the animals that served in the War for the Scottish National War Memorial. (Purchased)

A hardbacked notebook, used as a photograph album by the Lorimer office containing a collection of record photographs of historic Scottish buildings, mainly commercial views, including: Traquair (photographed by R Milliken, Kirkcaldy who often worked for Lorimer). Edzell Castle garden buildings; Hatton, Midlothian; Cawdor; Culross Town House and Palace; Elcho Castle; Drumlanrig; photographs of Lorimer's work at Briglands; and Doune Castle. (Purchased)

A very large collection of approximately 2,250 plans relating to non-Guardianship sites (including many copies) accumulated by Historic Scotland and its predecessor bodies. The collection includes copies of 18th century fortification plans for Fort George and Fort William; survey plans of 'Old Houses in Kirkcudbright', 1930s; plans for alterations to St Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh and surveys of buildings in Culross, 1930s etc. A portion of the material duplicates plans which have already accrued to NMRS. With a card index relating to approximately 700 sites; this index is currently being incorporated into the NMRS Catalogue. (Deposited by Historic Scotland)

A small collection of books and reports from the offices of Gillespie and Scott including technical pamphlets, instruction material for insurance agents and two volumes of *Matériaux et Documents d'Architecture et de Sculpture*, c1900. (Presented to the RIAS Collection by Michael Scott on his retirement)

Two photograph albums compiled by Miss Violet Hope of Luffness House with views of houses she visited in the late 19th century, including Douglas Castle, Rosehaugh and Brodie Castle. (Lent for copying by the National Trust for Scotland, Brodie Castle)

Large photograph album with 19th century Scottish topographical views: it has been attributed to the Annan firm by Sara Stevenson, Scottish National Portrait Gallery. The album relates to two volumes in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, but contains variant plates, some of which were previously unknown. The album includes views of the Old College, Glasgow University. Annotated with attributions by David Walker. (Purchased: ex Honeyman, Keppie and Mackintosh)

BORDERS REGION

Photograph album, possibly compiled by a governess, with views of Minto House, Kinfauns, Methven and Scone Palace, views of Hawick during Princess Christian's visit, 1868, and photographs of battlefields from the Franco-Prussian War. (Purchased)

Early 20th century postcard view of Kerfield House, Peebles. (Purchased)

Water-colour view of Press House, Coldingham by 'J G M 1843'. (Purchased)

18th century engraved view of Springwood Park. (Purchased)

NMRS Photographic Survey of two elevations of unexecuted design for Quothquan Lodge, Biggar, by Sir Basil Spence (omitted from previous survey). (Copied 1994, per Caroline McGregor)

CENTRAL REGION

NMRS Photographic Survey of a large collection of photographs and photograph albums showing Gargunnoch House and Estate, c1900, and a set of more recent survey photographs. (Lent by the Trustees of Gargunnoch)

Photograph album with views of Old Kinnaird House, Falkirk, home of James Bruce (now replaced by a late 19th century house); the Forrester family in the conservatory and the grounds. Two other albums compiled by the same family in the 1920s with views of Craigour, Gullane, Braemar, Comrie and thatched cottages on Iona. (Purchased)

Small selection of Stirling Dean of Guild plans including the Clydesdale Bank, Baird & Thomson, 1899. (Lent for copying by Stirling District Council)

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY REGION

Six photographic views of Lochnaw Castle including views of Garthrie Lodge, c1870, and a pencil sketch of the entrance prior to reconstruction. (Lent for copying by Bill and Rosemary McCormack)

Framed photograph of 'Prince Charlie's Council Room', The County Hotel, Dumfries, c1950. (Presented to the RIAS Collection by Sam Small)

Five CAD printouts of plans, 1965-93, for the Gates Rubber Company, Old Edinburgh Road, Heathhall (formerly the Arrol Johnson Car Factory). (Presented by the Gates Rubber Company)

FIFE REGION

A collection of material relating to Dairsie Old Church including dyelines of designs, October 1884, and photographs taken by Stuart Cruden, September 1970. (Presented by L Linge, Historic Scotland)

Amateur stereoscopic view, 19th century, of thatched dwellings, possibly in Fife. (Purchased)

GRAMPIAN REGION

Folio of measured survey drawings by Robert William Johnston compiled while he was a student at Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, comprising 20 student drawings of buildings in and around Aberdeen, 1905-7, including Aberdeen Tolbooth; Provost Skene's House; St Machar's Cathedral; and Balfluig Castle. (Presented by Miss M McLean per Mrs R J Mercer)

Photograph of the Glen O'Dee Hospital, Banchory, c1910. (Purchased)

Six late 19th century mounted photographs of Duff House, some with family groups. Nineteen 19th century photographic views of Elgin Cathedral with two letters recording their deposit in Ancient Monuments files. (Presented by Denys Pringle, Historic Scotland)

Two copies of a plan of the south elevation of Old Aberdeen Townhouse, by Geoffrey Hay, 1992. (Presented by Geoffrey Hay)

31 plans relating to Inverurie Railway Works, 1902-63. (Presented by Cruikshank and Partners Ltd, Inverurie)

HIGHLAND REGION

NMRS Photographic Survey of 22 plans relating to Andrew Carnegie's house, Skibo, Ross & Macbeth, 1898, and hunting lodge, Aultnagar, near Lairg by Macbeth alone, 1910. (Borrowed for copying from the Wittet Collection, Elgin Library per Elizabeth Beaton)

NMRS Survey of Private Collections. Ten plans of Beaufort Castle, of which six show the kitchen wing and laundry. One plan by Reginald Fairlie, dated 1907. (Lent for copying by the Lovat Estate per Professor J D Dunbar-Nasmith)

Six photocopy survey plans for the Barracks, Brighouse, Melvich by the Leet Rodgers Practice, 1994. (Presented by Lyndall Leet)

Plan of the '4th order condensing fixed light apparatus for Loch Eriboll Beacon', signed 'D A Stevenson'. (Deposited by the Northern Lighthouse Board)

A collection of architectural designs by Augustus Terry Clarke (1808-6), an amateur architect, who made additions to his own house, Achareidh, Nairn and designed (and may have constructed) some of its furniture; Clarke also made designs for improvements to the houses of his friends and relations and was involved in the alterations at Brodie Castle. Many of the designs relate to properties

in England including Coworth Park, Berkshire; Iping Parsonage, Sussex; Kidbrooke Park, Sussex. The Clarke Collection was catalogued for NMRS by Alistair Mackenzie of Edinburgh University while on secondment to NMRS. (Presented jointly to NMRS and the RIAS Collection per Ian Gow, Hon FRIAS)

Copies of five views of Relugas House and grounds, c 1875. (From a photograph album lent for copying by Ewan Lamont)

Laser copy of an album comprising views of Dunbeath Castle, 1917–78. (Lent for copying by Mr Bethane)

LOTHIAN REGION

Photograph album compiled by Gertrude Honoria Craik, the lender's grandmother; it relates to her *Garden Notes*, compiled 1897–8 when she was living at Hailes House, Colinton, Edinburgh (copy in NMRS per SSAP). The photograph album includes interiors of Hailes as well as 9 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh. (Lent for copying by Mrs Cassidy)

A set of designs by R Gray for an unidentified church, possibly in Musselburgh, c 1800. (Presented by Ian Begg)

Eight presentation panels with photographs for four Merchant Company Schools. George Watson's, George Watson's Ladies College, Edinburgh Ladies College and Daniel Stewart's showing buildings, classrooms with lessons in progress etc. Possibly art work for published prospectus. (Purchased)

A photograph album recording the building of Addiston House, built on the Dalmahoy estate for the Smith sisters to the designs of Charles G Soutar, 1937–8. The album gives an unusually complete picture of the building process, the layout of the grounds and is supplied with copious descriptive titles. (Presented per John Lowrey of the Department of Architecture, University of Edinburgh, by the executors of Dr Janet Smith)

Photographic view of A Mackie Tool and Cutlery Warehouse, 8 Melbourne Place, Edinburgh, c 1880. (Purchased)

Framed view of Craigiehall House, Edinburgh by George A Fothergill, 1913: this is the pair to Fothergill's view of the Dooct already in NMRS, and they both relate to his *Antiquities of Craigie Hall* compiled for Lord Wavertree (photocopy in NMRS). (Purchased)

An engraving entitled: 'A View in the Garden of Craigie-hall, the Seat of the honble. Charles Hope Weir', 'John Hope delineavit 1762', 'John Browne Sculpit.' Showing the bridge and a circular thatched temple. (Purchased)

Small selection of Edinburgh Dean of Guild plans, including the Ear and Throat Pavilion, Royal Infirmary, Sydney Mitchell & Wilson, 1898. (Lent for copying by Edinburgh District Council)

Set of 51 dyeline plans by Sir Frank Mears and Partners, 1970, for 'Wester Hailes' Development. (Presented by Marcus Dean)

20 colour slides of the interior of Loganbank, prior to redecoration, c 1980s. four slides of Woodhouselee tunnel, viaduct and railway arch. (Presented by Richard Emerson, Historic Scotland)

A small collection of plans and manuscripts relating to Dr Thomas Ross including a sketch survey and a description of Manuel Nunnerly, Linlithgow and a survey of Castle Rankine, Stirlingshire, c 1901. (Purchased)

Framed photograph of an exhibition stand for the 'Dairy Supply Company Ltd', Grassmarket, Edinburgh, c 1900; framed photograph of 'Wrights Dairy Shop', c 1890, framed photograph of a saddler's shop, c 1890. (Purchased)

Engraving with colour wash by A Cameron. 'A view of the Cross of Edinburgh from the West. This ancient fabric was taken down 13 of March 1756'. (Presented by Fiona Pearson, Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art)

Postcard album with fifty views of Edinburgh, West Lothian and Midlothian, c 1912, including views of Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik. (Purchased)

Nine finished pen sketches by James A M Archibald of Edinburgh views including Balerno Mills and Dean Village, 1950s. (Purchased)

Five photographic copies of ceiling designs for 8 Queen Street, Edinburgh, by Robert Adam. (Presented by the British Architectural Library Drawings Collection)

Dyeline plan by the Ministry of Works, 1954, recording demolition of 19th additions to Mavisbank; photocopied plans from Edinburgh Dean of Guild including several by Robert Lorimer for 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh; proposal for alterations to 34 George Street, Edinburgh, by James Robertson, 1946; design for the Playhouse, Leith Street, Edinburgh, by John Fairweather, 1927. (Presented by Richard Emerson, Historic Scotland)

Photocopy plan for the Scottish Grain Distillers Bond No 37, Walter Street, Leith, 1936. (Presented by Mark Watson, Historic Scotland)

Lithograph of James Muir's drawing of Dalmeny Parish Church interior by Day & Son, 1845. (Presented by Ian Gow)

11 copy survey plans and laser copies of 44 photographs by Simpson & Brown Architects of Blairesk Hall. (Presented by John Sanders, Simpson & Brown)

'Plan of the Estates of Firth and Old Woodhouselee, 1864', printed by Mould and Tod, Edinburgh, with table listing feus and extent of estates; annotated in pencil with details of crops sown in 1865. 1964 Christmas card from the Merchants Company, Edinburgh, with a photograph of the new Music School at George Watson's College, Edinburgh. Dyeline design for 'Proposed wrought-iron railings at Moray Place, Edinburgh' by Thomas Hadden, 1951. National Trust for Scotland appeal leaflet for the restoration of the Bachelors' Club, Tarbolton. 'Regulation to be observed by the Proprietors of the Middle District of Queen Street Gardens', 15 May, 1854. Estate brochure, 'Dalquharran Castle to be furnished with shootings and fishings etc'. 'Report on Moray Place and Doune Terrace Gardens by Angus McLeod Sept. 90' (1890). (Presented by Richard Emerson)

Bound set of 56 etchings by Paul Sandby, some 'etched on the spot' around Edinburgh in 1750. Buildings are depicted accurately and set in fantasy landscapes, an unusual approach comparable with Canaletto's views for Consul Smith in the Royal Collection. (Purchased)

Stereoscopic view of the National Gallery of Scotland, Edinburgh, c 1890. (Presented by Ian Gow)

Photographic copy of a pencil view of the drawing room of the Grange, Sir Thomas North Dick Lauder, 1897. (Presented by Joe Rock)

STRATHCLYDE REGION

View of an unidentified dealer's showroom with a doorcase from Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire. One of a pair of duplicate views found with the Detmar Blow papers in the British Architectural Library Drawings Collection. Stamped John Avery and Co., London. (Presented by the British Architectural Library Drawings Collection)

Printed pamphlet: *Rules and Regulations for Measuring Mason Work, Sanctioned by the Dean of Guild Court of Glasgow*, 1815. (Purchased)

Dyeline design for a proposed waterwheel for mill No 4, New Lanark, by Heritage Engineering, 1992. (Presented by Heritage Engineering)

NMRS Survey of Private Collections. Four photograph albums covering the period 1884–1920 relating to Houston House and estate as well as other Scottish buildings. (Lent for copying by Mr M Crichton Maitland)

Photograph album insc: 'Valentine and Sons Ltd, Photographers' with photographs of Kilcreggan and Sandbank. This volume must have acted as the local catalogue from which tourist could order souvenir photographic views. (Purchased)

15 colour photographic views of Torrance Castle, East Kilbride, 1993. (Presented by Stewart Tod & Partners, Architects)

Photographic view of Regent Place Church, Dennistoun, Glasgow, prior to destruction by fire in 1983. (Presented by John Gerrard, Scottish Civic Trust)

23 colour photographic views of the exterior of Spango Farm and the interior of its dairy, c 1993. (Presented by Valerie Bog)

Photograph album with amateur snapshots of the 1901 Glasgow International Exhibition. (Purchased)

Panoramic photographic view of John Brown's shipyard, Clydebank, c 1912. (Purchased)

Copy of *The Scots Pictorial*, 26 August 1911, with an illustrated supplement on Crawfordland Castle and a copy of a sketch inscribed 'Old Crawfordland as believed to be in 1800', which is annotated with the positions of the rooms. (Presented by Ian Gow)

A collection of manuscript material relating to the competition and building of Dumbarton County Council Offices 1960–65 including commemorative material relating to its official opening. (Deposited in the RIAS Collection by John Lane to complement existing holding)

Two photograph albums relating to the alginate industry in Kintyre and the Western Isles in the mid-1930s. (Lent for copying per Jim Bailey)

Catalogue of *Fireclay Goods and Sanitary Specialities* from the Bourtreehill Coal Company, Ayrshire, 1902. Illustrated with colour lithography by Leggat Brothers, Glasgow. (Purchased)

Two designs for an unidentified 'lodging villa' near the Rutherglen Road, Glasgow, by James Jaffray, 1799. Front and back elevations and floor plans showing the division into a flatted arrangement. (Purchased)

TAYSIDE REGION

A commemorative souvenir album compiled by the Rev John Kirk of Arbirlot, Angus, who joined the Free Church in 1843. The album contains papers relating to his presentation to Arbirlot in 1837; a sketch plan of The Glebe, Barry, 1830; plans of Arbirlot Manse, signed and dated '15 Castle Street, April 1835' and inscribed 'took possession 26 Decr. 1837, left it 7 June 1843'; printed papers and memorials relating to Disruption: an engraving of the New General Assembly hall, 1842 (Tolbooth St John's, Castlehill); two topographical views of Kelly Castle (Angus) 1843 and 1845; printed illustrated circulars from the Architectural Sub-Committee Buildings of the Free Church; lithograph plans type plans for proposed Free Churches by the architects, Cousin and Gale; lithograph elevations of proposed Free Churches and the Free Churches in Montreal, Canada, and Banff (by James Raeburn, Architect, 3 Warriston Place, Edinburgh); Admission ticket of Rev Kirk to General Assembly of the Free Church, Glasgow, 1843; Free Church printed circulars on Education, Manse Committee (by David Cousin); printed type specimens for manses, plans and elevations by James Raeburn, Architect; printed circular, illustrated, on stoves for churches; printed circular for Knox's Monument, Edinburgh with lithograph of John Knox's House showing ceremony of laying foundation stone 18 May 1846; designs for a Free Church Manse, Arbirlot, by A Kirk, Glasgow; lithograph of New College, Edinburgh; designs for a Free Church for Arbirlot by James Milne, Architect, 1852; lithographs of Free Churches in Elgin, Inverbrothock and New College; printed subscription circular for D O Hill's painting of the Disruption, 1843 and printed circular inviting contributions towards *Memorials of the Disruption*. (Purchased)

13 colour photographic views of Taymouth Castle, 1992. (Presented by Gillian Haggart)

Rules for the Measurement of Work in the Building Trades of Dundee and Vicinity, 1895. Printed manual. (Purchased)

Three dyelines relating to industrial sites in Dundee, two for the Timex factory, 1991 and one for Dundee Industrial Estate, 1966. (Presented by Timex)

NMRS Survey of Private Collections. 12 plans by John Paterson for The Guynd, 1799. A collection of amateur architectural views of buildings in Angus and Perthshire. (Lent for copying by Mr J A H Ochterlony)

NMRS Survey of Private Collections. A game book compiled 1893–1913 and stamped 'D A K' which records days at Rossie Priory as well as shooting parties at other estates in Scotland. Photographs have been pasted in to illustrate houses visited; these include Gordon Castle, Murthly Castle and Fingask. Plans for the priory by Lutyens & Greenwood, 1946, and undated room plans showing picture arrangement. (Lent for copying by Lord Kinnaird per McNaughtan's Bookshop)

Miscellaneous

10 pen sketches by the architect Reginald Morphew illustrating North African and Mediterranean street scenes in the 1920s. Photocopy of a letter to Morphew from John Betjeman expressing admiration for his work. (Presented by Michael Worthington, a descendant of Morphew per the RIBA Drawings Collection)

Model of proposed 'Lord Fraser Memorial Cairn', 'Scheme A' by Ian G Lindsay & Partners, Architects. (Presented by the National Trust for Scotland)

NMRS Photographic Survey of a volume of 118 studies inscribed 'Views of Antiquity in and About Rome and Other Parts of Italy' and 'Sketch book of Italian Views c1754, R Adam, Clerisseau and Others'. This volume in the Clerk of Penicuik collection may once have formed part of the volumes of Adam drawings, most of which were subsequently purchased by Sir John Soane and are preserved in his Museum. The drawings were undertaken by Adam and his hired draughtsmen for his abortive publication.

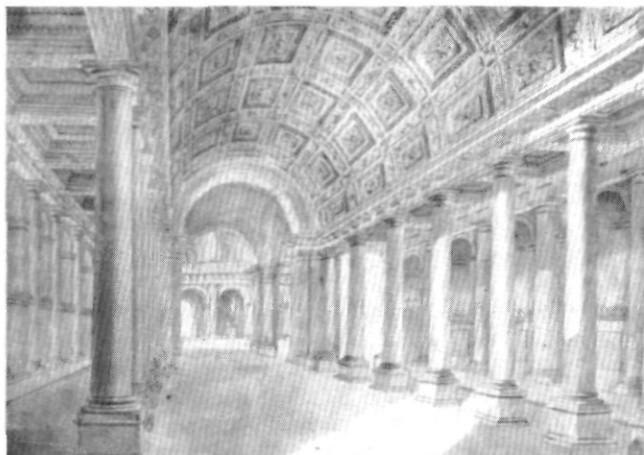


Fig 54. NMRS Architecture Record: Farnese Palace, Rome, copied from an album at Penicuik House with the kind permission of Sir John Clerk of Penicuik. (RCAHMS)

Two trade catalogues of wallpaper, *Relief Decorations, Anaglypta*, 1915, and *Studies in Harmony Wallpaper*, with designs for temporary decorations to commemorate the Coronation of Edward VIII, 1937. (Deposited by the National Trust for Scotland, 1992)

Sketchbook by John Wilson with drawings undertaken while an architecture student at Glasgow School of Architecture, 1954. (Presented to the RIAS Collection by John Wilson)

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