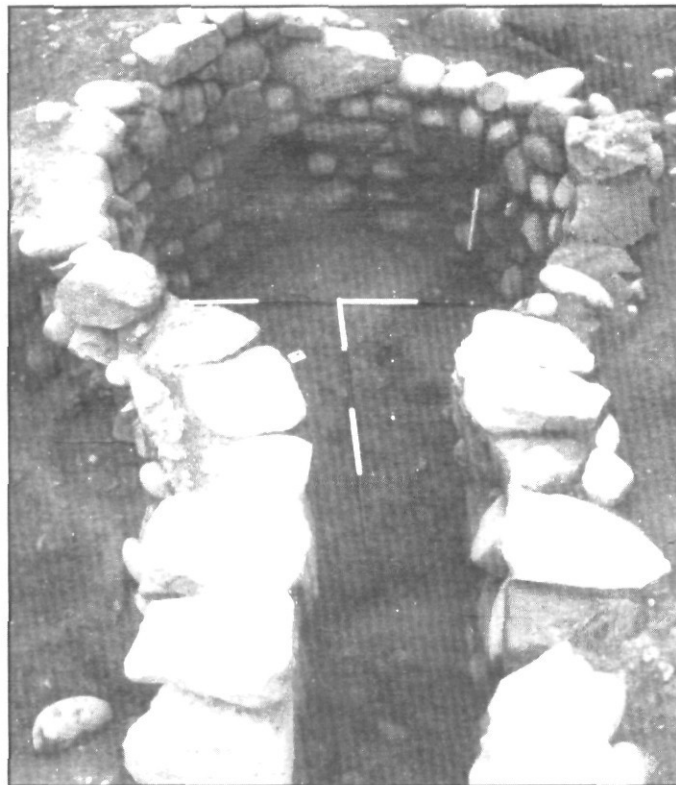


# **Discovery and Excavation in Scotland**



## **1997**



Published by the Council for Scottish Archaeology


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Contributions should be sent to:

Hon Editor, *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*  
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Historic Scotland 

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

The Crown Office (Treasure Trove Advisory Panel)

The Council for British Archaeology has also awarded a grant for this edition.

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

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

Cover: Neolithic passage grave found beneath the Bronze Age Fordhouse Barrow, Dun, Angus.  
Photo: Rick Peterson/St Andrews Heritage Services

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# **DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND**

**1997**

An annual survey of Scottish archaeological  
discoveries, excavation and fieldwork

**Edited by  
Robin Turner**

**Published by the Council for Scottish Archaeology**

## Background to Editorial Policy

*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* plays a vitally important role 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 of Scotland (NMRS). 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 significant percentage of CSA's annual income. A small publication grant is provided by CBA and financial support is received from various bodies for entries relating to their work, while further contributions are received for reports on developer-funded projects. The task of production is undertaken on behalf of CSA by the Editor, who carries out the work on a voluntary basis largely in his 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 Lyn Turner for her role in the sub-editing, desktop publishing and preparation of the volume, and to Kenneth Aitchison for producing the Index to the Archaeological Contributions. Thanks are due to The Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre for the Local Authority map, and to the National Trust for Scotland for their considerable support in-kind. The essential work of Ian Fleming in verifying locational information on behalf of the NMRS is very gratefully acknowledged.

Additional thanks are offered to HS, RCAHMS and the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel for their financial contributions towards publication, as well as to the CBA for a grant towards the costs of this volume.

Robin Turner  
The National Trust for Scotland

## Notes for Contributors

1. The Editor will accept appropriate accounts of all forms of archaeological discoveries undertaken in the year concerned or of un-reported work from previous years. 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 submission at a later date.
2. Contributions should be **BRIEF** statements of work undertaken. Survey information should be summarised or tabulated.
3. Each contribution should be on a separate page following the standard format (see *pro forma* on the final page of this volume), and typed or clearly printed in double-spacing. Please note that the new (1996) Local Authority divisions should be used (see map on p. 4). Copy on PC-compatible disc (in addition to print-outs) will be gratefully received.
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 survey observations can be replicated, these are subject to heavier editing than excavation reports, which are 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 Historic Scotland funded projects that an entry be supplied for publication in DES.
8. Accuracy of entries must be the responsibility of the contributor, to whom all enquiries concerning content should be referred. Contributors may be asked to verify their contributions. The Editor will not enter into lengthy correspondence with contributors.
9. Poorly written, excessively lengthy, or controversial contributions may be returned to the contributor for revision.
10. No proofs will be forwarded to contributors.
11. The submission of illustrations and photographs is encouraged; they will be included where possible if they contribute useful information or enhance the appearance of the volume, but the Editor cannot undertake the redrawing of poor-quality plans. Clear illustrations should be supplied in camera-ready form, at A4 or smaller size, and will be returned **only** if specifically requested.
12. Copyright for each entry as published in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* will rest with the Council for Scottish Archaeology. Entries will normally be added to the National Monuments Record of Scotland database.
13. Final deadline for receipt of contributions is **31 October** for publication in late February following, but contributions may be sent at any time during the year.
14. Contributions should be sent direct to the CSA Office, c/o Royal Museum of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF.

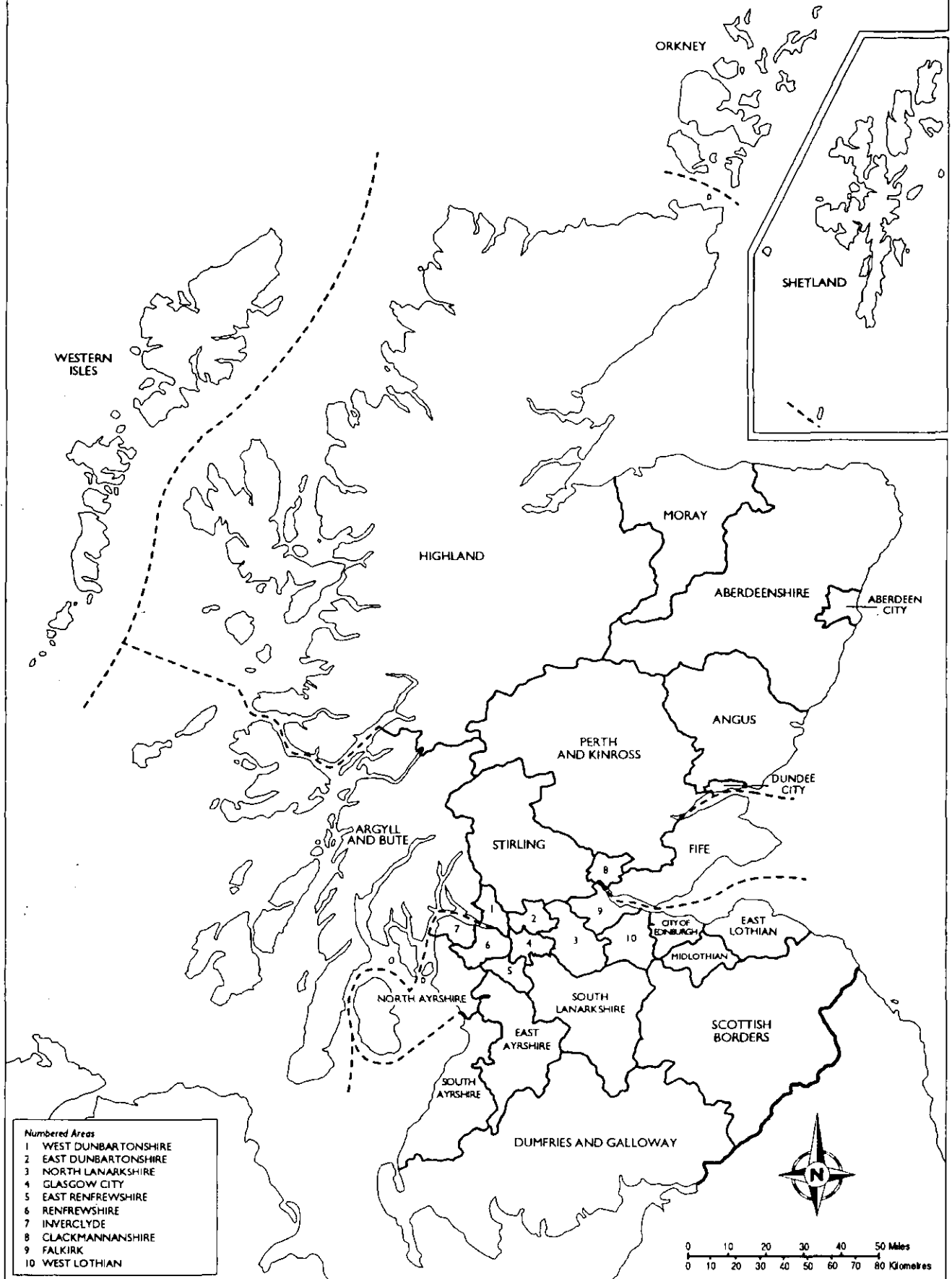


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# New Local Authority Areas

Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994



Produced by the Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre 9/96

# ABERDEEN CITY

## Aberdeen area

(Aberdeen; Dyce; Newhills; Peterculter parishes)

### Assessment

In the course of a general reconnaissance in advance of a prospective archaeological field survey of uncultivated or forest ground in the Aberdeen area, the following upstanding sites are among those which have been reported to the Aberdeen SMR for inclusion therein. Site reports will be lodged with both Aberdeen SMR and the NMRS. Other features include various boundary stones and milestones; railway station platforms and other railway features; clearance cairns; and air-raid shelters.

### NJ 80 NE

NJ 8541 0757	<b>Clog Hill</b>	Mound.
NJ 8556 0535	<b>Kingshill</b>	Quarry.
NJ 854 050	<b>Gairn Forest</b>	Circular stony feature.
NJ 855 050	<b>Gairn Forest</b>	Pits and mounds.
NJ 854 050	<b>Gairn Forest</b>	Stony mounds.

### NJ 80 SE

NJ 854 049	<b>Gairn Forest</b>	Circular stony feature.
NJ 854 049	<b>Gairn Forest</b>	Pits and mounds.
NJ 8764 0309	<b>Baillieswells</b>	Consumption dyke.
NJ 8648 0323	<b>Hilton</b>	Consumption dyke.
NJ 8726 0204	<b>Milton of Murtle</b>	Doocot.
NJ 8977 0270		Engine house, waterworks.
NJ 8997 0320	<b>Cults</b>	Stone, slotted, 268 North Deeside Road.

### NJ 80 SW

NJ 8409 0319	<b>Bean's Hill</b>	Building foundations.
NJ 8424 0333	<b>Bean's Hill</b>	Buildings (2), ruined.
NJ 8475 0360	<b>Bean's Hill</b>	Enclosure, oval.
NJ 8432 0313	<b>Hillhead of Contlaw</b>	House, ruined.

### NJ 81 SE

NJ 8591 1196	<b>by Balgossie</b>	Buildings (2), ruined.
NJ 8921 1359	<b>Mains of Dyce</b>	Burial ground.
NJ 8631 1378	<b>Harvey's Cairn</b>	?Cairn.
NJ 8589 1214	<b>Balgossie</b>	Steading and ruined farmhouse.

### NJ 81 SW

NJ 8464 1046	<b>Elrick Hill</b>	Hut circle.
NJ 8463 1050	<b>Elrick Hill</b>	Quarry.

### NJ 90 NE

NJ 9684 0508	<b>Bay of Nigg</b>	Building and slipway.
NJ 9558 0933	<b>Donmouth South</b>	Breakwater.
NJ 963 054	<b>Balnagask Golf Course</b>	Rig and furrow.
NJ 965 052	<b>Balnagask Golf Course</b>	Rig and furrow.
NJ 9642 0570	<b>Greyhope Road</b>	Rocket house, lifesaving.
NJ 9515 0693	<b>Queen's Links</b>	Tramlines.
NJ 9536 0553	<b>Mearns Quay</b>	Siphon house, sewage.
NJ 9537 0543	<b>Torry Quay</b>	Siphon house, sewage.

### NJ 90 NW

NJ 9220 0903	<b>Woodside</b>	Canal bridge, Aberdeenshire Canal.
--------------	-----------------	------------------------------------

NJ 9346 0815	<b>Powis House</b>	Civil Defence sub-control centre.
NJ 9330 0568	<b>Justice Mill Lane</b>	Electric conduit ventilator.
NJ 9258 0932	<b>Grandhome Mills, River Don</b>	Footbridge.
NJ 9122 0978	<b>Grandhome Mills, River Don</b>	Mill lade intake.
NJ 9445 0669	<b>142 King Street</b>	House and offices.
NJ 9391 0817	<b>Old Aberdeen</b>	Insurance badge, 1 High Street.
NJ 9362 0904	<b>Ketlocks Mills, River Don</b>	Mill lade intake.
NJ 9361 0902	<b>Ketlocks Mills, River Don</b>	Weir.
NJ 9107 0950	<b>Woodside Mills, River Don</b>	Mill lade intake.
NJ 920 093		Structures associated with former Woodside Mills.
NJ 9408 0882	<b>Seaton Park</b>	Pillbox.
NJ 9388 0650	<b>Robert Gordon's College</b>	'The Auld Hoose'.
NJ 9240 0917	<b>Don Terrace</b>	Steps, 'Jacob's Ladder'.
NJ 9376 0597	<b>Langstane Place</b>	Stone, 'Langstane'.
NJ 9355 0578	<b>Langstane Place</b>	Stone, 'Crabstane'.
NJ 9380 0849	<b>St Machar Drive</b>	Stones, carved, reused.
NJ 9423 0667	<b>Seamount Place</b>	Stones, inscribed.
<b>NJ 90 SE</b>		
NJ 9559 0354	<b>Tullos Hill</b>	Concrete hut base, 10 x 5m.
NJ 9540 0336	<b>Tullos Hill</b>	Concrete hut bases (2).
<b>NJ 90 SW</b>		
NJ 9108 0271	<b>River Dee</b>	Bridge abutment.
NJ 9424 0496	<b>Wellington Suspension Bridge</b>	Stone, cross-marked/inscribed.
NJ 9424 0497	<b>Wellington Suspension Bridge</b>	Toll house remains.
NJ 9426 0437	<b>River Dee Railway Bridge</b>	Wooden pilings.
NJ 9070 0295	<b>Drumgarth</b>	Windmill (relocated).

**St Clement Street/Wellington Street, Aberdeen** (Aberdeen parish)  
Medieval agriculture

NJ 951 062 Five trenches were excavated in advance of a warehouse development started in 1996 in the vicinity of St Clement's Church (DES 1996, 6). Four of the trenches contained windblown sand up to a depth of 3m. This sand was the remains of sand dunes which had occupied the site since at least the medieval period. One trench consisted of a depth of 1.5m of the same windblown sand on top of a layer of organic loam. This was found to contain plough marks and medieval pottery, suggesting that an attempt had been made to reclaim some of the dunes for cultivation. The organic loam was a maximum of 0.3m deep; this suggests that the reclamation lasted for a short period, and that this area then reverted to a dune system.  
Sponsor: Langstane Press Ltd.

**Westfield Farm** (Peterculter parish) J Stones, C Sudder Flints

NJ 8490 0356 A collection of 33 flints, including two barbed-and-tanged arrowheads and one lozenge-shaped arrowhead, were reported as having been found over some years on the land around Westfield Farm, near Aberdeen. The objects were

## ABERDEENSHIRE

reported to the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel, and subsequently returned to the finder.

Sponsor: Aberdeen City Council.

## ABERDEENSHIRE

### Aerial reconnaissance

M Greig

The following sites have been identified over the winter flying season by aerial reconnaissance undertaken by the Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service. Full information is held in the archaeological SMR.

#### Braeneach (Crathie & Braemar parish)

NO 257 964 Remains of a small farmstead and houses.

#### Crathie Burn (Crathie & Braemar parish)

NO 250 973 Area of at least five hut circles, stone clearance heaps, enclosures and field plots. Also a possible patch of cord rig overlain by one of the huts.

#### Burn of Kirkton (Fettercairn parish)

NO 603 725 Two small areas of rig and furrow.

#### Kirkton of Balfour (Fettercairn parish)

NO 600 737 Two circular features showing as slightly raised banks which are more evident on the W sides than E: possible hut circles.

#### Cleek (Fordon parish)

NO 678 796 Grass-covered foundations of farmstead with horsemill. Remains of at least two houses lying in a hollow to N.

#### Glen Fenzie (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 319 030 Area of cord rigs with circular enclosures, stone clearance heaps, sinuous banks and hut circles. These lie within a later field system with field plots and foundations of bow-ended houses.

NJ 319 027 Remains of farmstead and rigs.

NJ 319 019 Sub-circular enclosure; ?sheepfold.

NJ 317 025 Circular enclosure; ?sheepfold.

#### Little Burn (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 372 017 Shielings and longhouse lying on either side of burn. Possible hut circle lies on a slight rise to W.

#### Peter's Hill (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 370 007 Two possible hut circles.

#### Torran (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 308 016 Footings of at least three buildings and small enclosure.

#### South Brideswell (Leochel-Cushnie parish)

NJ 508 101 Hut circles and field system with stone clearance heaps; also possible patch of cord rig.

#### Gawloch (Marykirk parish)

NO 641 680 Soilmarks of rig and furrow showing as dark sinuous lines; also ?rectilinear enclosure showing as soilmark.

#### Bandodle (Midmar parish)

NJ 659 067 Oval enclosure formed by raised bank. Adjoining sinuous bank curves round to the S side.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, Aberdeenshire Council.

The following sites were identified by aerial reconnaissance during the summer flying season by the Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service. Full information is held in the archaeological SMR.

#### Linchnet, Crovie (Gamrie parish)

NJ 807 653 Possible ring-ditch.

#### Stanneryhaugh (Laurencekirk parish)

NO 692 741 Two circular enclosures.

#### Dannie's Den (St Cyrus parish)

NO 716 634 Faint traces of circular enclosures.

#### Tarfat (Strichen parish)

NJ 933 553 Field boundary enclosing cropmarks of rigs.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, Aberdeenshire Council.

The following sites have been identified while on site visits, checking maps or vertical aerial photographs held by the Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service. Full information is held in the archaeological SMR.

#### Kinbeam Hill (Aberdour parish)

NJ 827 606 Remains of farmstead and houses.

#### Craiglenlow (Echt parish)

NJ 730 087 Two ?enclosures, one with internal features.

NJ 732 086 ?Hut circle.

NJ 731 086 ?Hut circle.

#### Hill of Troup (Gamrie parish)

NJ 819 616 Remains of houses.

#### Bogairdy (Gartly parish)

NJ 482 363 Very denuded remains of possible field system and hut circles.

NJ 489 360 ?Ring-ditch.

#### Tighnaird (Glass parish)

NJ 418 362 Large boulder with one possible cup mark.

#### Townhead (Glass parish)

NJ 416 381 Remains of limekiln.

#### Corrybeg (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NO 353 978 Remains of farmstead and enclosures.

#### Lary Burn (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 338 009 Remains of stone-walled circular enclosure: ?sheepfold.

NJ 343 011 Possible ditched enclosure with second enclosure lying to the W at NJ 342 010.

#### Lindsayhill Wood (Tarves parish)

NJ 879 331 ?Stock enclosures; area divided by low banks; lies near old drove road.

Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

#### Mains of Auchinbadie (Alvah parish)

J Wordsworth

Watching brief

NJ 689 585 A watching brief was carried out while an area c 100 x 40m was stripped of topsoil to the E of the present farm buildings. No features or finds were recorded.

Sponsor: Grampian Country Park Ltd.

#### Crathes Castle (Banchory-Ternan parish) R McCullagh (AOC)

Designed landscape survey

NO 734 968 (centre) AOC (Scotland) Ltd undertook a desk-based assessment and walk-over survey of archaeological monuments as part of a survey of the designed landscape within the grounds of Crathes Castle. The surveys recorded 57 features, of which 15 were field boundaries, six were related to the water mains of Aberdeen Waterworks, four were recorded from aerial photographs, three were extractive sites, two were mounds, and the remaining 27 are almost exclusively related to the recent land-use within the Crathes Castle Estate. Four aerial photograph features were noted: one is scheduled and is thought to represent a timber hall akin to that excavated at Balbridie, across the Dee; a second coincides with a plantation feature recorded on the 1st edition OS map; and the remaining two sites represent amorphous groups of pits.

Sponsor: Peter McGowan Associates for NTS.

**Crathes Castle** (Banchory-Ternan parish) S A Wallace,  
18th–19th-century bottles R Turner (NTS)

NO 7350 9680 Complete late 18th-century glass wine bottle, found some time ago in yew hedge.

NO 7291 9700, NO 7303 9679 Numerous fragments of 19th and 20th-century wine and gin bottles in mixed dump deposits were recovered from the castle grounds. More than 300 bottles are represented.

NO 7338 9676 The removal of an old chestnut tree about 40m S of the castle led to the discovery of a dump of late 18th-century wine bottles, presumed to have been redeposited from a dump in another location. Other than fragments of slate, no other artefacts were present.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Crathes Castle Estate** (Banchory-Ternan parish) K Sabine  
Ice-pond and lade

NO 731 970 to NO 733 970 In 1996 the ice-pond and lade on Crathes Castle Estate were cleaned and recorded. This was carried out in two stages: an evaluation followed by the cleaning of the entire system by Scottish Conservation Volunteers.

The lade is 138m long above and 40m long below the pond. It was deliberately channelled from an existing stream and the sides lined with stones. When completely emptied, the pond measured 10m N–S by 8m W–E. The northern half of the base of the pond was flat and floored with grey clay. This clay was either *in situ* or, more probably, imported to the site from elsewhere on the estate. The southern half of the pond was of yellowish grey clay, covered with small stones. This half sloped gently upwards towards a slide, cut from natural rock, to the SE of the pond. *This slide would have enabled the ice workers to haul the blocks of ice to the track above the pond and hence to the ice-houses. The pond walls were constructed of fine drystone walling in good condition, with the exception of the W wall. There was no wall on the S side of the pond, the slope carrying on upwards out of the pond. The water entrance and exit features were also exposed. Where the stream enters the pond at the W side, the amount of loose stone found indicated that there would have been a small dam, or that the wall would have been intact, to allow the water to enter the pond at a higher level than it does today. At the E side there is a pottery plug surrounded by the remains of a coffer dam, which stopped the water leaving the pond by its lower drain, allowing the ice to build up to a usable thickness. The fill within the pond was very uniform, and the artefacts were fairly evenly distributed throughout the fill.*

In general, the type of material found indicated that after the functional use of the pond ceased in the mid-19th century, the pond was used as a recreational site for the inhabitants of the castle. A complete ice manufacturing system – the upper dam, sluice, lade, pond, slide, lower dam and ice-houses – is present at Crathes Estate and the survival of this system in such an intact condition appears to be rare.

Sponsors: NTS, Phillips Petroleum.

**Cowhill** (Belhelvie parish) S McRae  
Boundary stones

NJ 957 206 Seven boundary stones with letter 'M' carved on one face and an 'F' on reverse. Stones situated at NJ 948 209, NJ 947 209, NJ 957 211, NJ 954 210, NJ 961 211, NJ 955 206 and NJ 957 205.

**Lamahip Pinewood** (Birre parish) S Carter (HAL)  
Pre-afforestation survey

NO 55 93 (centre) A short-notice forestry survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd over roughly 2.6km<sup>2</sup>

of land on the S side of Glen Cat between the Burn of Cattie and the top of Lamahip. Four features or groups of features of archaeological interest were recorded. The results indicate a zone of marginal agricultural activity along the lower slope of Lamahip, close to the Burn of Cattie. The sites are all assumed to be of post-medieval date and the farmstead is probably as recent as the early 19th century. The total absence of shieling buildings is striking, and suggests that Lamahip was grazed directly from the recorded settlements or from shielings that preceded establishment of permanent settlements on these sites.


NO 548 934 Building, cultivation remains.

NO 5508 9369 – Bank.

NO 5554 9389

NO 554 937 Cultivation remains.

NO 559 934 Farmstead.

Sponsor: HS .

**North Hill and Finlets Pinewood** (Birre parish)

Pre-afforestation survey

NO 54 91 (centre) A short-notice forestry survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd over roughly 4.7km<sup>2</sup> of land on the N side of the Water of Feugh in the Forest of Birre. A total of 17 features or groups of features of archaeological interest were recorded. The three field systems are extensive cairnfields, probably prehistoric in origin. The other sites are all medieval or later in date; they include scattered buildings and enclosures probably related to summer shielings and a 19th-century farmstead and mill dam.

NO 5302 9094 Farmstead.

NO 531 910 Field system, building (NMRS NO 59 SW 4).

NO 533 909 Buildings, cairns, enclosure.

NO 5322 9059 Enclosure.

NO 5383 9065 Buildings.

NO 5459 9124 Building.

NO 5477 9132 Building.

NO 5507 9117 Buildings (NMRS NO 59 SE 5.01).

NO 552 912 Field system (NMRS NO 59 SE 5).

NO 5517 9155 Buildings.

NO 551 920 – Field system (NMRS NO 59 SE 6, part).

NO 558 917

NO 5539 9190 Buildings (NMRS NO 59 SE 6, part).


NO 5536 9086 Enclosure, buildings (NMRS NO 59 SE 13; 20).

NO 5677 9083 Quarry.

NO 5694 9089 Building.

NO 5703 9090 Enclosures.

NO 5704 9086 Mill dam.

Sponsor: HS .

**Kirkton of Bourtie** (Bourtie parish) W J Howard

Boundary marker; flint scatters; stone disc; flint scrapers

NJ 784 245 Boundary marker stone, 18th/19th century. This stone, with its well-executed letter 'M', probably delineates the property of Shadovside Farm which, during that period, was farmed by the Moir family.

NJ 802 249 A further detailed fieldwalking survey of an area previously reported (DES 1996, 7) has revealed more flint-working debris, a scraper and what appears to be a fragment of a flint knife. This site has now produced well over 400 flint fragments and the distribution would seem to indicate a distinct area of activity within the search grid. The flint is mainly of a brown to reddish-brown colour and is typical of that found in the Buchan Ridge gravel deposits around 20 miles to the NE.

A small disc of fine-grained grey stone, 300mm diameter by 3mm thick, was also found.

## ABERDEENSHIRE



Fig 1 Kirkton of Bourtie: boundary marker stone showing letter 'M'.

NJ 805 247 Flint scatter. This will be examined in more detail after winter ploughing has taken place.

NJ 803 251 Two flint scrapers were found during fieldwalking.



Fig 2 Kirkton of Bourtie: two flint scrapers found during fieldwalking.

**Fetternear** (Chapel of Garioch parish)  
Medieval bishop's palace

P Z Dransart,  
N Q Bogdan

NJ 723 170 In the third excavation season in June and July 1997 at the summer palace of the Bishops of Aberdeen at Fetternear (DES 1996, 7) virtually all of the modern contexts, as well as contexts contaminated by the late 19th-century excavation, were removed within Areas A-C. In parts of Area B slight evidence of plough damage was detected. The stratigraphy of walls exposed in the course of the 19th-century excavation reveals a complicated sequence. Most of the 19th-century excavation had been backfilled, apart from Area A. This was apparently left as an archaeological feature in the lawn in front of the mansion, and the evidence indicates that part of it was converted into a flower bed.

A garderobe was identified in Area A; it appears to have been erected above an earlier structure. Its outflow, which has not yet been excavated, seems to flow into a ditch infilled with building rubble at the time the tower house was erected later in the 16th century. The ditch infill contained medieval glass and window lead. An articulated canid skeleton was found in the upper part of the fill.

Part of the infill of a ghost wall in Area B was excavated. The removal of this material indicated that archaeological deposits are at least 1.5m deep, a remarkable depth of stratigraphy for a

rural site. This ghost wall cut through organic material, and the wall was probably removed in the 14th century.

The footings of the E wing of the mansion were identified in Area C. This 'wing' appears to pre-date the post-Reformation tower house. It continued in use until it was demolished in the late 18th century. Its rear wall (the easternmost wall of the wing) was removed by the later shrubbery in the NE corner of Area C. Fortunately, the disturbance caused by developing the shrubbery in the late 18th and 19th centuries has not removed earlier medieval deposits in this corner.

Prehistoric worked flints were recovered from various parts of the excavation, and it is likely that the medieval site overlies a prehistoric one.

Evidence from this year's work confirms that the bishop's palace in the 14th century was comparable in size and form with the most elaborate examples in other parts of the British Isles. Hitherto such structures have not been identified in 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, Society of Antiquaries of London, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen University, Scottish Castle Survey, Alistair Ross of EDS Ltd.

**Harlaw** (Chapel of Garioch parish)  
Reputed burial site

K Sabine

NJ 7472 2493 A test excavation was carried out in advance of development in the field adjacent to the Liggars' Stane (NMRS NJ 72 SW 11), reputed to be the burial site of the camp followers of the Battle of Harlaw. Three 20 x 4m trenches were dug, revealing the vestigial remains of an Early Modern farmstead. Nothing further of archaeological significance was recovered.

Sponsor: Mr J Clark, Harlaw Cottages, Inverurie.

**Pitcaple** (Chapel of Garioch parish)  
Neolithic carved stone ball

A Saville (NMS)

NJ 721 255 Undecorated six-knobbed carved stone ball found by Mr Warner in 1995 when digging a pond in his garden. Maximum diameter 67mm; weight 400g. Reported by the finder (with the assistance of Ian Shepherd) and declared Treasure Trove (TT no 32/97); allocation pending.

**Glen Gelder** (Crathie & Braemar parish)  
Pre-afforestation survey

S Carter (HAL)

NO 250 910 (centre) A short-notice forestry survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd over roughly 2.4km<sup>2</sup> of land in five separate areas in Glen Gelder. A total of seven features or groups of features of archaeological interest were recorded, four of which had previously been noted. Three post-medieval settlements were located along the Gelder Burn, with three groups of shieling huts and enclosures on the slopes and tributaries. A 2.3km long 19th-century deer-shooting trench was also noted.

NO 253 926 Shieling huts and enclosures.  
NO 245 925 Settlement (NMRS NO 29 SW 10).  
NO 249 922 Settlement (NMRS NO 29 SW 9).  
NO 250 914 Settlement (NMRS NO 29 SE 14).  
NO 2249 9175 - Deer-shooting trench.  
NO 2467 9236  
NO 246 907 Shieling huts (NMRS NO 29 SW 21).  
NO 242 906 Shieling huts.  
Sponsor: HS.

**Mar Lodge Garden** (Crathie & Braemar parish) S A Wallace  
Archaeological evaluation (NTS)

NO 097 899 An archaeological evaluation in advance of garden restoration works to the E of Mar Lodge (built 1898) showed that almost all trace of the original early 18th-century Mar Lodge and its associated gardens had been removed during works in the late 1980s and through ploughing. A single length of wall foundation and various spreads of mortar were the last remnants of the old lodge.  
Sponsor: NTS.

**Queen Victoria's Picnic Lodge** G Ewart, D Connolly,  
(Crathie & Braemar parish) A Dunn, A Hollinrake  
Archaeological building survey

NO 1151 9133 A standing building survey was undertaken by Kirkdale Archaeology at Queen Victoria's Picnic Lodge on the Mar Lodge Estate, in advance of its refurbishment. Internal and external features were recorded, and a graphic and photographic record was made. The lodge was found to be of a single build, probably dating to the middle of the 19th century.  
Sponsor: NTS.

**Loanhead of Pitnannan, near Daviot** (Daviot parish) A Saville  
Neolithic carved stone ball (NMS)

NJ 744 301 Undecorated six-knobbed carved stone ball found by Mr Harper some 25 years ago. Maximum diameter 71mm; weight 542g. Reported via Judith Stones, Aberdeen City Art Gallery & Museum, and declared Treasure Trove (TT no 86/97); allocation pending.

**South Brachmont** (Durriss parish) J S Rideout  
Ring cairn

NO 814 950 Three trenches were opened by Alba Archaeology Ltd over the scheduled mound (NMRS NO 89 NW 2) to assess rabbit damage and attempt to characterise the monument which has been identified as being either a ring cairn, a burnt mound or a corn-drying kiln. The monument was found to be irregular in shape, consisting of a low mound of small rounded and sub-rounded stones in a peaty soil matrix, probably deriving from material excavated to create the chamber space and enhanced with local surface scraping. The lack of burnt stones in the mound and the lack of signs of burning within or near the chamber indicate that the monument is neither burnt mound nor corn-drying kiln. Rabbits have disturbed most of the upper material within, and much of the material around the chamber. The trenches were not fully excavated.

The NE-SW chamber, 2.6 x 2.3m, consists for the most part of large edged stones. On the SW side the edged stones are replaced by a low rough wall. The NW-SE aligned mound measures c 11 x 8m.

Sponsor: HS.

**Beldorney** (Glass parish) C Lowe (HAL)  
Pre-afforestation survey

NJ 415 369 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd of 4.6ha of ground on the Beldorney Estate, on the NE flank of Gallows Hill. The purpose of the survey was to accurately locate a series of features previously identified during a walk-over survey by Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service.

A total of six sites or groups of sites were recorded during the course of the survey. Although conceivably prehistoric in date, the various cairns and dykes located would seem to be associated with medieval or later rural settlement. The focus of this activity is assumed to have lain either on the now improved

ground on the eastern flank of Gallows Hill or in the area to the W which was planted in or around the second quarter of the last century.

NJ 4145 3684 (centre) Clearance cairns.

NJ 4147 3681 Stone dyke.

NJ 4149 3695 – 4154 3688 Stone dyke.

NJ 4155 3686 – 4164 3706 Track and clearance cairns.

NJ 4161 3697 – 4153 3703 Track.

NJ 4162 3702 – 4157 3710 Track.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

**Hillhead of Avochie** (Huntly parish) K Sabine  
Cup-marked stone

NJ 541 468 Cup-marked stone; 3 cups visible. Probably bedrock.

Sponsor: Avochie Estate.

**Huntly Castle** (Huntly parish) G Ewart, A Radley  
Excavation

NJ 5320 4076 A rectangular area measuring 6 x 1m was investigated by Kirkdale Archaeology to the N of the castle sales point. A wall was built against the SW tower and although it may be possible that the upper part of the wall was a rebuild on an earlier line, the upper part at least post-dated the main 16th-century works. An earlier clay-bonded wall was also recorded, although whether this dates to the motte period is not clear.

Sponsor: HS.

**Candle Stane, Inch** (Insch parish) K Cameron (CFA)  
Roundhouse

NJ 599 299 The Candle Stane is a scheduled recumbent stone circle surrounding a well-defined central cairn. Recent quarrying to the E of the site exposed a section which revealed post-holes with charcoal-stained fills. Preliminary examination of this area was carried out in 1996 (DES 1996, 8) and a further area covering roughly 70m<sup>2</sup> was excavated in January 1997.

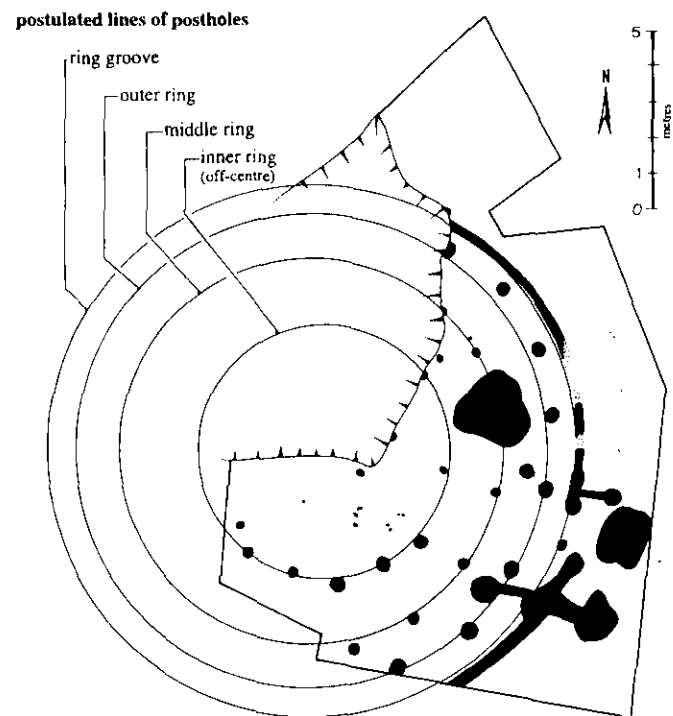



Fig 3 Candle Stane: plan of roundhouse showing postulated lines of post-holes.



## ABERDEENSHIRE

The excavation located the remains of a circular timber structure to the SW of the recumbent stone circle. The area had suffered extensive damage from quarrying prior to its recognition as an archaeological site, and therefore only 40–45% of the original structure remained. The structure was defined by a ring-groove which if extrapolated would be c 15.5m in diameter. The remains of three concentric rings of post-holes were located. The entranceway to the structure was massively built; had this structure been roofed, this could have formed a porch. Internal features included a single large stone-filled pit and a suite of stake-holes located near the centre of the structure.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Glenhead Farm** (Kemnay parish) M Cressey, B Finlayson  
Archaeological evaluation (CFA)

NJ 753 174 A desk-based survey and field evaluation in advance of quarrying was carried out in March 1997 by the CFA. The evaluation revealed a boulder-filled land drain and the base of a furrow. Two small pits, one of which contained a fragment of modern brick, were of recent age.

Sponsor: John Fyfe Ltd.

**Old Flinder** (Kennethmont parish) S Williamson  
Medieval pottery

NJ 595 269 Sherds of medieval pottery; retrieved from fieldwalking.

**Milltown of Byth farm, New Byth** A Saville (NMS)  
(King Edward parish)  
Neolithic carved stone ball


NJ 827 535 Undecorated six-knobbed carved stone ball found by Mrs Imray in her garden in 1962. Maximum diameter 71mm; weight 407g. Reported via Neil Curtis, Marischal College Museum, and declared Treasure Trove (TT no 85/97); allocation pending.

**A96 Kintore Bypass** J Hamilton, C McGill (CFA)  
(Kintore; Kinellar; Dyce parishes)

Early prehistoric pits and later prehistoric features

NJ 841 119 to NJ 784 179 A watching brief was conducted during the initial construction phase of the A96 Kintore Bypass in the spring and early summer of 1997 (see also DES 1996, 8–9). Topsoiling activity revealed 33 archaeological features within the road corridor, the majority of which were located in the northern half of the route and concentrated immediately to the S of the Roman temporary camp. Several small concentrations of pits were located. Material retrieved from the features includes pottery, flint and burnt bone. In addition, a few isolated pits were uncovered along the length of the working swathe, none of which contained any artefacts.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: The National Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office  
Development Department, managed on their behalf  
by HS .

**Skelmuir Hill** (Old Deer parish) A Saville, D Bridgland  
Prehistoric flint extraction site

NJ 986 414 Further archaeological and geological research excavations were undertaken for three weeks in July 1997 in the field previously investigated in 1994 (DES 1994, 24). Two areas were stripped of topsoil by machine for archaeological study; a third machine trench was dug for geological purposes.

One of the archaeological areas, approximately 100m<sup>2</sup> in extent, contained a single circular shaft, 3.2m deep, with a



Fig 4 Skelmuir Hill: area of closely set extraction pits dug into Buchan Ridge Gravel. Scales in 0.5m divisions. Photo: A Saville (NMS)

diameter of 3.9m near the surface, narrowing to a cylindrical 1.4–1.8m diameter for most of its depth. The fill contained virtually no artefacts and it would appear that the shaft was a test-pit, dug in the search for flint-bearing gravel in an area where the gravel is deficient.

The second archaeological area, again approximately 100m<sup>2</sup>, was by contrast almost entirely covered by extraction pits, with masses of flint-knapping debris contained in their upper fills. Only some lower fills were excavated, indicating a mixture of deeper (c 2m) and shallower (c 1m) pits reflecting contrasts in the depth and nature of the flint-bearing gravel. Baulks of undug deposit separating the pits could be as narrow as 150mm.

Both areas have thrown further light on the local methodology of flint extraction in prehistory and have confirmed the previous hypothesis that the pitting is intensive wherever the relevant flint-bearing deposit is present.

The geological trench permitted sampling of a further extraction pit, c 2.3m deep, with well-stratified deposits of knapping debris in association with charcoal.

Sponsors: National Museums of Scotland, Durham University, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Royal Archaeological Institute.



**Gowanfold** (Rathen parish)

S Carter (HAL)

Pre-afforestation survey

NK 030 640 A short-notice forestry survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd of 3ha of arable farmland at Gowanfold, 1km SW of Inverallochy. Part of the area overlies the former site of part of the accommodation camp for Inverallochy airfield. Nothing survived of this part of the camp, but aerial photographs taken in 1946 record 17 timber accommodation huts, 5 anti-blast shelters and other structures. Sponsor: HS.

**Tap o' Noth** (Rhynie parish)

A Dunwell, R Strachan (CFA)

Enclosure; ?hut circles

NJ 484 293 A visit to Tap o' Noth vitrified fort revealed the presence of a hitherto unidentified enclosure within the massive stone walls of the fort, formed by two concentric banks with medial ditch, traceable around the W, S and E sides of the interior of the fort. Within the northern interior of the fort the banks of this enclosure could not be distinguished. The inner rampart measures c 2m wide by 0.5m high; the outer 2.5–3m wide by 0.4m high, and the medial ditch c 2m in width. To the E the enclosure appears to run beneath the vitrified stone wall and also shows evidence of realignment. To the W the double banks show signs of disturbance. To the S, the banks exist in a denuded state where they correspond to the entrance through the vitrified fort.

Two possible hut circles were located within the northern interior of the vitrified fort. One, c 30m from the inner stone wall, is defined as a low mound c 8m in diameter. Its walls measure 1–1.5m wide, contain occasional stone, with a possible entrance present to the SE. Approximately 10m NW of this hut circle, the W half of a possible second hut circle measuring 5m in diameter and extant to c 0.3m could be defined.

**Peterhead Golf Club** (St Fergus parish)

A Dunlop

Flints

NK 120 475 A number of flints were found during work on an extension to the club. Finds include flakes and cores; many show signs of burning.

**St Fergus to Peterhead**

R Strachan (CFA)

(St Fergus; Peterhead parishes)

Archaeological assessment

An archaeological desk-based assessment and rapid field survey was undertaken in March 1997 on the proposed route of a pipeline running from St Fergus Offtake Station to the proposed pressure reducing station at Peterhead Power Station. Five sites situated within the corridor examined were listed in the NMRS. The following are amongst the sites identified in the assessment:

- NK 0999 5475 Structures, trackway and field boundary (sites of), part of 'Pittenheath farmsteads' track and well.
- NK 088 544 (centre) 'Northmoss' farmstead and well (sites of).
- NK 0863 5426 **Middle Essie**  
Structures within triangular enclosure (sites of).
- NK 093 534 (centre) St Fergus Gas Terminal (NK 05 SE 8); 'West Blackwater' house/manor, enclosure and trackway (sites of).
- NK 0890 5283 (centre) **Netherhill**  
Farmsteads: structures and unroofed structures, well and field enclosures (sites of).

**Kirkhill**

NK 0878 5205 (centre) Structures, well, enclosure, field boundary (sites of).

**Corhill**

NK 0878 5170 Structures and well (sites of).

NK 087 518 (centre) Structures (sites of).

NK 086 517 Unnamed farmstead, enclosure, well and track (sites of).

NK 0857 5160 Structure (site of).

**Bruxiehill**

NK 0888 5125 (centre) 'Bruriehill' farmstead, enclosures and well (sites of); farmstead and unroofed structure.

**Ednie**

NK 0893 5065 'North Ednie' farmstead and enclosure (site of); roofless structures.

NK 0890 5047 Triangular enclosure (site of).

**River Ugie** (NK 04 NE 13)

NK 0885 4919 St Fergus and North Ugie Water canal: track (site of).

NK 0874 4932 – Sluice (site of).

NK 0874 4946

NK 0877 4937 –

NK 0867 4963

St Fergus and North Ugie Water canal (disused).

**Roundhillock/River Ugie**

Levees.

Levees.

**Stonemills**

Mill lade (site of).

Sluice (site of).

Corn mill (site of).

**River Ugie/Stonemills**

Stepping stones (site of).

**Roundhillock Cottage**

NK 0845 4885 (centre) Structure, well (site of), track (site of).

**Easterton Cottages**

NK 089 483 (centre) Farmstead and enclosure; structures, enclosures (sites of) (Wester Barnyards).

**Westerton of Barnyards (Westerton of Torterston)**

NK 0864 4825 (centre) Farmsteads and enclosures (sites of).

**Great North of Scotland Railway**

NK 088 480 –  
NK 092 472

**Smiddyhill**

NK 0870 4799 Railway bridge.

NK 0875 4742 (centre) Farmstead, trackway and well (sites of) (Smithyhill); farmstead.

**Peterhead Airfield** (NK 04 NE 12).

**Eastfield Airfield**

NK 082 469 Structures (miniature rifle range).

NK 083 470 Structures (miniature rifle range).

NK 084 472 Structures (miniature rifle range).

**Eastfield**

NK 081 466 (centre) Structures, enclosure and trackways (sites of); structures (ruins).

**East Thunderton**

NK 079 464 (centre) ?Cropmarks.

**Denholm**

NK 0813 4553 Farmstead and enclosure.

**East Den**

NK 0844 4452 Roofless structures and enclosure.

## ANGUS

- NK 0844 4452 (centre) Farmstead and enclosure (sites of).  
 NK 0838 4429 (centre) Farmstead and track; structure and track (site of).  
 NK 0816 4477 ?Platforms.  
 NK 0808 4488 ?Platforms.  
**Blackhill**  
 NK 0857 4337 – Blackhill Quarries and track (site of).  
 NK 0877 4356  
 NK 0845 4356 Pond (site of).  
 NK 085 433 Findspot: flint axe (NK 04 SE 28).  
 NK 0893 4334 (centre) Structures, tracks.  
 NK 0880 4300 Farmstead, tracks field boundaries (sites of).  
**Mountpleasant/Redleas**  
 NK 0883 4278 Circular enclosure.  
**Redleas**  
 NK 0905 4275 (centre) Farm and tracks (sites of).  
 NK 0913 4276 Farm.  
 NK 0915 4250 (centre) Farmstead and track (sites of).  
 NK 0925 4275 Track, sluice (sites of).  
**Greystone**  
 NK 0965 4250 Sluice (site of).  
 NK 0965 4240 (centre) Farmstead (site of) and enclosures.  
 NK 0995 4265 Well and structures (sites of).  
**Cowhills**  
 NK 1025 4249 Stone (site of).  
 NK 1033 4256 Stone (site of).  
 NK 1055 4248 (centre) Roofless farmstead, track, well (site of), field boundaries (site of).  
**Springhill**  
 NK 1027 4240 Cistern.  
**South Newfield (Newfield)**  
 NK-1088 4267 (centre) Roofless structures, well and track (sites of).  
**Denend**  
 NK 1140 4242 Structures, yard (site of).  
 NK 1170 4245 (centre) Two structures and yard (sites of), roofless structures, field boundaries, well.  
**Buckie Farm**  
 NK 1152 4274 Well and structures (sites of), track and field boundaries.  
 NK 1131 4260 – field boundaries.

Several other enclosures, wells, tracks, field boundaries and dykes were also recorded. Fuller report in the NMRS.  
 Sponsor: Penspen Ltd.

**Crofts of Drummy** (Tarland parish) P Craig  
 Stone setting; ?saddle quern; ?kerb cairn  
 NJ 4681 0387 Stone setting of four upright stones; tallest to SW is c 1m tall (?NMRS NJ 40 SE 51).  
 NJ 469 038 ?Saddle quern associated with rocks, possibly remains of a structure.  
 NJ 472 037 Remains of large ?kerb cairn.  
 Sponsor: Cromar History Group.

**Warrackston** (Tullynessle & Forbes parish) C Christie  
 ?Gravestone

NJ 558 203 ?Gravestone of pink granite. There are two circular holes about 6cm in diameter, half-way down, c 14cm apart. Between the holes is an incised triangle with a long cross rising from the top of it. Above the left hole is what appears to be an incised eye. Below the hole is a smaller hole, c 3cm in diameter from which three short lines radiate. To the right of this hole are what appear to be four large incised letters 'KERR'. The stone is not in its original position, which is unknown.

## ANGUS

**77-79 High Street, Arbroath (ex YMCA site)** R Cachart  
 (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish) (SUAT)  
 Medieval town

NO 6438 4083 In November 1996 SUAT undertook an archaeological evaluation in advance of development on this site towards the southern end of the High Street in an area which was believed to have been settled by the 13th century.

The trial work revealed a probable earlier High Street surface, a former frontage building line of red sandstone, earlier wall foundations and garden soil. Fragments of 18th-century glass bottles and some sherds of residual medieval pottery were also recovered in association with these deposits and features.

Based on the results of the trial work further excavation took place over a period of ten days in April and July 1997. Evidence of the earliest occupation of the burgh was found in the form of a pit and a midden deposit dating to the late 12th and 13th centuries, which underlay cobbled surfaces of a formerly wider High Street. These street surfaces abutted a clay-bonded stone wall, set some 2m back from the present street frontage. Remains of medieval metalworking was also found.

Sponsor: Angus Housing Association.

**Craigiemeg Hill** (Cortachy & Clova parish) M Dalland (HAL)  
 Pre-afforestation survey

NO 307 681 (centre) A short-notice forestry survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd over roughly 34ha of land on the E side of Craigiemeg Hill.

A total of five features or groups of features of archaeological interest were recorded, comprising 46 individual monuments, three of which had previously been noted. The monuments comprise groups of roundhouses and house platforms, as well as sub-rectangular buildings and a number of field banks. One of the rectangular buildings has a definite tapered outline (NO 3045 6804) which is very similar to some of the Pitcarmick-type buildings recorded by the Royal Commission in Strathardle, some 25km to the SW. Some of the field banks may be associated with the use of the roundhouses, while others are clearly contemporary with the Pitcarmick-type buildings.

In addition to the above sites, a track, two possible shieling huts, and a 19th-century line of shooting butts were recorded.

- NO 306 681 (centre) Settlement.  
 NO 3032 6803 – Shooting butts.  
 NO 3051 6830  
 NO 3053 6830 ?House platform.  
 NO 3069 6820 ?House platform.  
 NO 3087 6863 – Track and ?shieling huts.  
 NO 3095 6831  
 Sponsor: HS.

**Dairyman's Cottage, House of Dun** S A Wallace (NTS)  
 (Dun parish)  
 Watching brief

NO 6690 5999 A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a trench and soakaways for drainage and underpinning adjacent to the W wall of the building, which dates from c 1850. The remains of a stone slab path ran N-S roughly parallel to the W wall, associated with stone and brick-built drainage features and underlain by a brick and stone rubble packing. The path and associated features are likely to have been put in place in the period 1870-90. Pottery and other finds range in date from the 1860s to 1930s, with some later pieces. The majority of finds came from the topsoil.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Fordhouse Barrow** (Dun parish) R Peterson, E Proudfoot  
Cairn, ring bank, passage grave


NO 665 605 The excavation of the round cairn lying on the N edge of the NTS property of House of Dun was completed. The monument is of multi-phase construction (*DES* 1996, 12), the earliest phases of which were excavated during 1997.

The earliest features, probably Early Neolithic, were two parallel sets of shallow slots and three larger pits. Burnt hazelnut shells and blades of Arran pitchstone were recovered from one of the pits. This was followed by a series of discontinuous patches of pre-barrow surface. The majority of these layers appeared to represent preserved turf lines, except on the SW side of the site where there was evidence of disturbed scrub vegetation.

Perhaps also Early Neolithic in date, a 1.5m deep pit in the centre of the site was lined with drystone walling to form a passage grave (see front cover). The chamber was 2m in diameter with a 2m long passage facing W. The construction of this monument was absolutely contemporary with the first mound construction, which was made up of a number of different deposits of stone, earth and timber. The floor of the chamber produced a large quantity of very small pieces of fragmentary human bone and some flintwork, including a small scraper. After a period of use the passage was blocked; rim fragments from an Early Neolithic bowl were found in the blocking material. A large slab of rock found in the post-medieval disturbance possibly formed the capstone to the chamber; the destroyed upper walls of the chamber had been corbelled inwards to support this stone.

During the construction of the Early Bronze Age earthen ring bank, reported last year, the passage grave roof had been partly destroyed and the chamber had been filled in. Following this, parts of the upper walls either collapsed as a result of this disturbance or were deliberately destroyed. The collapsed layers were incorporated into the remodelled and enlarged mound to form the central area of the ring cairn. Further dumps of material were also added to the outside edge of the mound. These dumps overlay a number of pits containing Early Bronze Age ceramics, including a single pit containing two complete Collared Urns and an accessory vessel and another pit with a complete Food Vessel.

Further Bronze Age and later deposits have been reported previously. The passage grave has been backfilled but has been left largely intact, and may in the future be consolidated for presentation to visitors.

Sponsors: HS , Russell Trust, NTS, St Andrews Heritage Services.

**Millden, Glen Esk** (Edzell parish) C Lowe (HAL)  
Pre-afforestation survey

NO 544 791 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd over roughly 9ha of land on the SW slopes of Whups Craig, near Millden in N Glen Esk. A total of nine sites, all previously unnoted, were recorded. The majority relate to features associated with medieval or later rural upland settlement.

NO 5433 7925 Prehistoric settlement and field system (area centre), including one or two roundhouses, clearance and ?burial cairns, and rig and furrow.

NO 5425 7917 Sub-rectangular building and yard.

NO 5440 7929 Enclosure.

NO 5455 7904 – Track/hollow-way.

NO 5442 7930 (within survey area)

NO 5456 7915 Sub-rectangular building.

NO 5457 7911 Sub-rectangular building.


NO 5446 7915 – Track.

NO 5457 7908 (within survey area)

NO 5430 7910 Rectangular building.

NO 5422 7914 – Stone dyke.

NO 5452 7901 (within survey area)

Sponsor: HS .

**Red Castle** (Inverkeilor parish) D Alexander, A Rees (CFA)  
Barrow cemetery and souterrain

NO 6878 5085 The cropmarks of a barrow cemetery and settlement are visible in the field to the S of Red Castle. Excavation of the E part of this cropmark complex was undertaken as part of Edinburgh University's Angus and South Aberdeenshire Field School. A trench measuring 60 x 30m was topsoiled and revealed the remains of the ditches of at least five square barrows, one further possible square barrow, two round barrows and two unenclosed burials. In addition to these burials, other features excavated included a series of isolated pits and part of a souterrain.

Each of the square barrows contained a central burial surrounded by four ditches with breaks at the corners. The square barrows ranged in size from 7–10m across. The degree of preservation of the ditches varied greatly. The largest and best-preserved barrow at the NE limit of the excavation had ditches up to 0.3m deep. In general, however, the rest of the ditches were relatively shallow and poorly preserved. The upper fill of the ditches of the two largest square barrows contained beach/river pebbles that had either been placed along the line of the ditch or had fallen in from the gradual decay of an accompanying cairn or bank, perhaps accelerated by ploughing. The two round barrows were approximately 8.5m in diameter; one had a slightly deeper ditch. Ten burials were excavated. All were extended inhumations within long graves aligned approximately SW–NE with the heads at the SW end. The majority of the burials were set within long cists constructed from locally available red sandstone and were covered by capstones. The only exception was in one of the square barrow graves where an organic stain represented the remains of a timber or leather coffin. The preservation of human remains varied greatly between the graves with most containing a body stain, fragments of teeth, skull and long bones. The best-preserved human remains were recovered from the largest square barrow which also had the deepest central grave. None of the burials contained grave goods. In at least two of the square barrows the graves were aligned obliquely to the barrow ditches.

The partially examined souterrain at the northern end of the site consisted of a narrow, shallow curvilinear entrance passage leading into a deeper central passage, only part of which was excavated. This souterrain was cut into natural sand and gravel subsoil and lacked stone revetting. The curvilinear entrance passage was c 6.5m long, 0.8–0.9m wide and 0.5m deep. Its fill contained lumps of clay, possibly daub, and fragments of charcoal, suggesting that the sides may have been lined with wattle and daub. About 1m from the junction of the entrance passage with the main souterrain, two post-holes perhaps marked the position of a timber doorway. The main souterrain passage was 1.5m wide and 1.4m deep. A total length of 3m was excavated but this feature clearly continued to the E and W. The lower fill was a deep deposit of silty sand within which numerous carbonised cereal grains were distributed. It appears that the souterrain was deliberately backfilled and from these deposits came a number of sherds of pottery, fragments of sheet bronze, and shards of glass.

Isolated pits were found scattered across the site and artefacts were recovered from a number of them. An elongated pit close to the entrance to the souterrain contained numerous burnt and cracked stones and two stone lamps (one decorated). Three

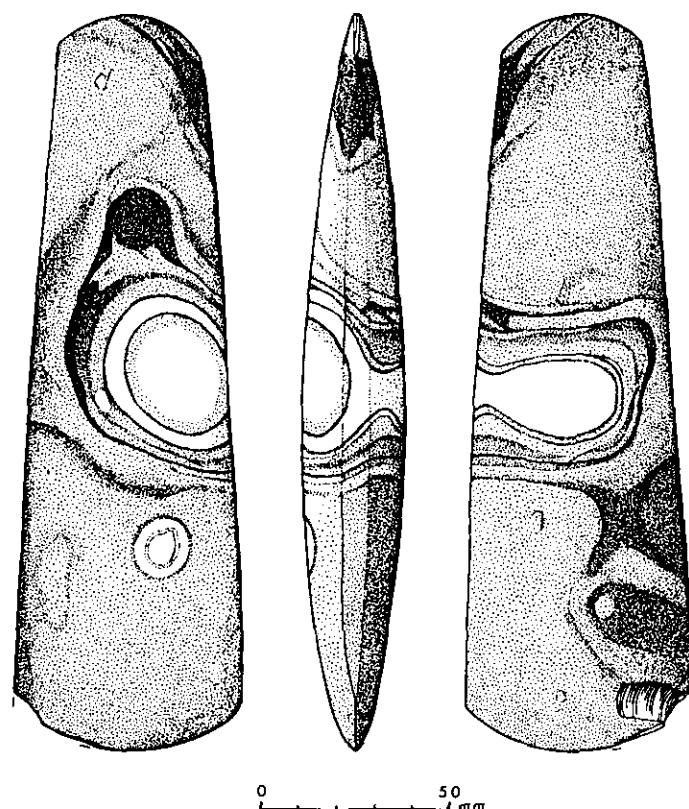


Fig 5 Polished flint axehead from Willanyards Farm, near Farnell, Angus. Drawn by Marion O'Neil and reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland.

other pits contained sherds of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware and one contained a sherd of Impressed Ware.

Geophysical survey and fieldwalking in the area to the W of the excavation proved relatively unproductive. Trial trenching of 600m<sup>2</sup> in the rest of the field appeared to confirm the aerial photographic evidence that the archaeological features were focused in the N.

Sponsors: HS , Edinburgh University.

**Willanyards Farm, near Farnell** (Kinnell parish) A Saville  
Neolithic flint axehead (NMS)

NO 623 532 Exceptionally fine all-over-polished flint axehead found by Mr Marquis in 1995 on the surface of a cultivated field N of Bolshan Hill. Complete except for modern chip from one corner of the cutting edge. Length 193mm; breadth 61mm; thickness 28mm; weight 394g. High gloss polish and distinctive marbled grey/cream colour. Pronounced but narrow and slightly convex side facets. Very similar to the smaller of the two flint axeheads from Smerick, Banff (PSAS 16 (1881–82), 408). Notified by Rachel Benvie, declared Treasure Trove (TT no 1/97), and allocated to Angus Council Cultural Services (Montrose Museum & Art Gallery).

**Auchlishie** (Kiriemuir parish) A M Dick  
Iron Age settlement, ?souterrains, native and Roman finds

NO 397 578 Excavation this year was within the area bounded by the curve of the large ditch (see DES 1996, 12–13). A rectangular stone hearth lay at the centre of a 6m diameter ring of posts set in post-holes up to 1m deep. Surviving floor levels suggested a roundhouse of overall diameter 11m. Various features were associated with this floor, including a large sub-rectangular pit, 1.6m wide and 0.8m deep. A layer of silty sand had subsequently been deposited directly onto the floor surface prior to the construction of another house, its rectangular stone hearth overlying the earlier hearth. The floor levels of this later


house had been largely destroyed by ploughing. Underlying these houses, and probably truncated when the roundhouse floor had been slightly scooped into the subsoil, were several earlier features. These included a 1m wide, 1.1m deep ditch – possibly a timber-lined souterrain – and short lengths of a narrow, shallow ditch, at least one of which had held vertical posts.

Findings this year include native Late Iron Age pottery, two sherds (one a rim) of samian ware, a square button-and-loop fastener, a probably Roman small decorated disc with loop, and part of a rotary quern.

**Nathro and Calletar Valleys** D Alexander, G Coles (CFA)  
(Lethnot & Navar parish)  
Survey


As part of Edinburgh University's Angus and South Aberdeenshire Field School, the areas of the Nathro and Calletar Valleys were used for teaching both field survey and detailed geomorphic survey. A series of Late Devensian and Flandrian alluvial terrace deposits were identified and investigated. The lower suite of terraces appears to relate to anthropogenic activity within the catchment triggering increased sediment influxes and leading to a return to net aggradation. A number of exposures of organic channel fills were recorded and sampled. As part of the field survey the area was walked and monuments recorded; a number of sites were then planned. In addition to clearance cairns, field walls, and enclosures, the following sites were noted:

- |            |                                 |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| NO 515 694 | Rectangular drystone building.  |
| NO 515 693 | Linear clearance feature.       |
| NO 515 693 | Grouse butt.                    |
| NO 515 693 | Grouse butt.                    |
| NO 516 691 | Grouse butt.                    |
| NO 511 715 | Linear field clearance.         |
| NO 517 699 | Rectilinear drystone building.  |
| NO 521 697 | Stone wall and raised platform. |
| NO 513 703 | Rectilinear drystone building.  |

NO 518 699	Rectilinear drystone building.
NO 519 699	Rectilinear drystone building.
NO 519 699	Rectilinear drystone building.
NO 521 693	Drystone house.
NO 520 693	Raised platform terrace.
NO 508 699	Oval mound, with central depression.
NO 502 684	Enclosure and rectangular structure.
NO 505 677 –	Line of 15 grouse butts.
NO 504 682	
NO 5100 6780	Square hut.
NO 5110 6890	Concrete hut base.
NO 502 692	Rig and furrow.
NO 5011 6918	?Quarry scoop.
NO 5008 6920	?Quarry scoop.
NO 4985 6890	Two quarries.
NO 496 688	Rectangular structure.
NO 495 689	Rectangular structure.
NO 4990 6872 –	Embankments running on either side of
NO 4995 6860	track.
NO 5080 7010	Two sub-rectangular structures.
NO 5065 7021	Two rectangular structures.
NO 5055 7015	Mounds.
NO 5073 7027	Rectangular structure.
NO 5064 7050	Sub-rectangular structure.
NO 508 704 –	Five rectangular structures and fields.
NO 509 704	
NO 5104 7041	Two rectangular structures.
NO 5101 7034	Rectangular structure.
NO 5132 7034	Rectangular structure.
NO 5096 7077	Rectangular structure.
NO 5085 7077	Rectangular structure.
NO 5078 7074	Rectangular structure.
NO 5070 7067	Three rectangular structures and fields.
NO 5042 7056	Rectangular structure.
NO 5042 7068	Rectangular structure.
NO 4992 7086	Two rectangular structures.
NO 4992 7028	Two rectangular structures.
NO 4996 7032	Rectangular structure.
NO 5015 7041	Farmstead.
NO 5021 7042	Farmstead.
NO 5022 7046	Kiln.
NO 5030 7047	Rectangular structure and enclosure.
NO 4905 7108	Circular depression.
NO 4907 6967	Mill.
NO 4929 7015	Two structures, three enclosures.
NO 495 702	Settlement and field system (NMRS NO 47 SE 3).
NO 4945 7007	Three rectilinear structures and enclosure.
NO 4957 6996	Sub-rectangular structure.
NO 4963 7015	Rectilinear structure.
NO 4967 7020	Rectilinear structure.
NO 4970 7022	Rectilinear structure.
NO 4975 7010	Rectilinear structure.
NO 4987 7004	Rectilinear structure and large banked enclosure containing rig.
NO 4944 7014	Rectilinear structure.
NO 5010 7048	Stone (NMRS NO 57 SW 2).
Sponsors: HS  , Edinburgh University.	

**Old Montrose** (Maryton parish) K Brophy, E Stuart  
Lithic scatters

NO 669 566 A small amount of fieldwalking was undertaken in the vicinity of a series of cropmarks lying above the 15m contour on the valley floor. These include a large ditch-defined cursus, Old Montrose (NMRS NO 65 NE 36), several ring-

ditches, round and square barrows, a souterrain, settlement (enclosed and unenclosed), and agricultural traces. They also include a large kidney-shaped enclosure and represent a complex and long-term sequence of human activity. A lithic scatter was previously known (DES 1981). Rewalking produced waste flakes and chips of flint from NO 667 562: none has secondary working. In a field centred on NO 669 566 – downslope of the cropmarks – two chips and an awl or borer were found. All are of reddish flint. Other fields produced occasional flakes or pieces. More work will be done in this area.  
Sponsor: HS .

**White Caterthun** (Menmuir parish) R Strachan, J Hamilton Hillfort (CFA)

NO 5473 6607 Trenches were excavated in September 1997 across four separate rampart systems on the eastern slopes of the White Caterthun hillfort (NMRS NO 56 NW 17). These excavations were a component of Edinburgh University's Angus and South Aberdeenshire Field School. The work was conducted partly in response to rabbit damage to the site and to provide data for comparison with that obtained from the Brown Caterthun (see DES 1996, 13–14).

Trench 1 was excavated across a section of rampart forming part of the annexe on the eastern side of the hill. The rampart was of simple dump construction, with a possible robbed-out external stone face, lying beside a rock-cut ditch c 3m wide by 2m deep. The vestigial remains of a counterscarp bank lay beyond this ditch. The area enclosed by the rampart was characterised by slight scarping of the subsoil upon which a rough cobble spread, which also extended up the inner slope of the rampart, was laid.

Trench 2 was opened across the two outermost ramparts. Both ramparts were of simple dump construction and sealed old ground surfaces. A rock-cut medial ditch separated the ramparts, and a second rock-cut ditch lay downslope from and external to the outer rampart. The outer rampart appears to be the earlier and was constructed of redeposited subsoil from the medial ditch. Both ditches showed evidence of recutting. The secondary fill of the medial ditch comprised a thick deposit of turf which would appear to represent collapse from the inner rampart, which may have taken the form of a turf rampart revetted by a timber face situated in a continuous slot. Such a slot was located beneath the rampart base. A palisade was located running concentric to and external to the outer ditch.


Trench 3 was located on the eastern side of the hill between the inner stone wall and the outer ramparts. It was positioned across the alignment of reputedly the earliest and robbed-out stone rampart of the hillfort. No evidence for this rampart was located. However, three levelled areas formed by rubble and turf were identified; these appear to represent the remains of terraces. These features were sealed by a thick deposit of brown earth and may represent the remains of former cultivation terraces.

Trench 4 was opened across the tumbled stone, ditch and counterscarp bank immediately external to the massive stone wall on the summit of the hill. This trench revealed a rock-cut ditch c 5m wide by 1.2m deep. A shallow and wide rock-cut palisade trench was located adjacent to the inner margin of this ditch, and had subsequently been sealed by the tumbled stone. External to the ditch lay a counterscarp bank sealing an old ground surface. This counterscarp bank appears to have been placed on a prepared terrace which also seals an old ground surface. Both the terrace and the counterscarp bank were cut by a secondary deep and wide palisade trench. It is possible that this terrace relates to the activity described in Trench 3.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

Finds were restricted to coarse stone tools. Samples were taken for environmental analysis and radiocarbon dating from all trenches.

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS.


Sponsors: HS , Edinburgh University.

**Western Road, Montrose** (Montrose parish) N M Robertson  
Medieval burgh backlands (SUAT)

NO 713 577 In April 1997 SUAT undertook a trial excavation of part of the backlands of 208–212 High Street, on the E side of Western Road between Mill Road and Park Close, within the bounds of the medieval burgh of Montrose. The site had formerly been garden ground, and its western half had recently had as much as 1.5m of its topsoil stripped off, without archaeological supervision, in preparation for redevelopment as housing. Two trenches (A and B) were machine-excavated down to natural deposits, cleaned and recorded.

Trench A was aligned E–W and was situated 8.3m to the N of the boundary wall of the property on Western Road. Several features were observed cut into natural, including a probable multi-phase large ditch running NE–SW, a smaller linear feature at the W end of the trench (possibly a cultivation slot), and some small pits, from which medieval pottery and animal bone (including an articulated cat skeleton) were recovered. The waterlogged nature of deposits at the E end of the trench, in the ditch feature, made the sides unstable and prevented complete excavation in the limited time available. The spout of a green-glazed anthropomorphic vessel, imported from northern England, was recovered from this area, but its exact context was uncertain because of the collapse of part of the trench wall.

Trench B was situated on the S side of the site at the eastern end, on garden ground that had not been reduced in level. Below a deposit of some 0.4m of black garden soil was a deposit up to 0.75m thick of mid-brown silty sand containing medieval pottery and animal bones, and a finely made bronze lid, probably from a 16th or 17th-century pottery tankard imported from Germany or the Low Countries. This deposit was cut by a pit containing many broken wine bottles of early 19th-century date, and lay over a layer of possible disturbed natural subsoil, and another of possible windblown sand, above natural at a depth of 1.5–1.84m.

Sponsors: HS , John D Crawford.

**Finavon Hill, near Forfar** (Oathlaw parish) C Swift (CFA)  
Evaluation excavation

NO 5060 5567 An evaluative excavation was undertaken in advance of the proposed erection of a telecommunications tower on Finavon Hill, immediately adjacent to the vitrified hillfort. Approximately 82m<sup>2</sup> was examined and one possible stone feature was identified: a broken stone slab surrounded by rounded stones, apparently derived from the conglomerate bedrock. Although this may have constituted an archaeological feature, no associated finds or features were detected.

Detailed reports will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Orange Personal Communications Services Ltd.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

The following sites in Argyll and Bute have been identified and recorded during fieldwork carried out by the staff of WoSAS. Full details are available in the WoSAS SMR.

(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish)

NM 8997 4104 **Achnamoine** ?Cairn.  
NM 9752 2668 **Carn Gaibhre** Shieling huts.  
(centre)

NM 9075 4196  
(centre)  
NM 9042 4173  
NM 9077 4219  
NM 9720 4258

**Shian Wood**  
**Shian Wood**  
**South Shian**  
**Gleann Dubh**

Field system.  
MOLRS.  
Well.  
Charcoal-burning  
platforms.  
Deserted settlement;  
shieling huts.  
Settlement; enclosure.

NM 9889 4272

**Gleann Dubh**

NM 9728 4255

**Gleann Dubh,**  
**Barcaldine**

NN 0049 2662

**Creag a' Chrotha**

NN 0005 2654

**Creag a' Chrotha**

NN 0990 2617

**Coille Leitire**

(centre)

NN 0795 2703

**Cruachan Power**  
**Station**

NN 0805 2693

**Cruachan Power**  
**Station**

NN 0808 2682

**Cruachan Power**  
**Station**

NN 1844 3930

**Airigh Cloiche**

(centre)

**Finne**

NN 1767 3873

**Glen Kinglass**

Shieling huts.

(Arrochar parish)

NN 3268 1587

**Ardleish**

(centre)

NN 3239 1578

**Ardleish**

NN 3206 1856

**Beinglas**

NN 3250 1766

**Blarstainge**

NN 3255 1709

**Blarstainge**

NN 3216 1757

**Glen Falloch**

Shieling huts; clearance  
cairn; field dyke.

MOLRS.

Deserted building.

MOLRS.

MOLRS.

MOLRS.

(Campbeltown parish)

NR 6495 1507

**Allt Airighe Glaise**

Shieling hut; earth and  
stone dykes.

NR 6532 1479

**Lecknacreive Burn**

NR 6528 1485

**Lecknacreive Burn**

NR 6527 1486

**Lecknacreive Burn**

NR 6527 1488

**Lecknacreive Burn**

NR 7431 3074

**Allt an Tairbh**

NR 7395 3095

**Allt an Tairbh**

NR 7435 3060

**Allt an Tairbh**

NR 7460 3152

**Bordadubh Water**

Shieling huts.

Shieling huts.

Shieling hut.

Shieling huts.

Shieling hut.

(Dunoon & Kilmun parish)

NS 1152 8162

**Glen Lean**

(centre)

Inn (site).

(Glenorchy & Inishail parish)

NN 1346 2537

**Ardteatle**

NN 1350 2538

**Ardteatle**

NN 1341 2530

**Ardteatle**

NN 1332 2531

**Ardteatle**

NN 1334 2531

**Ardteatle**

NN 1376 2520

**Glac an Duin**

NN 1214 2619

**Sailean Rubha**

NN 1215 2635

**Dubhairt**

**Sailean Rubha**

**Dubhairt**

MOLRS.

MOLRS.

MOLRS.

MOLRS.

MOLRS.

Structures.

Settlement; enclosure;

?cultivation remains.

Structure; cairn; field

walls.

(Jura parish)

NR 5270 6567

**Loch a' chreagain**

NR 5261 6558

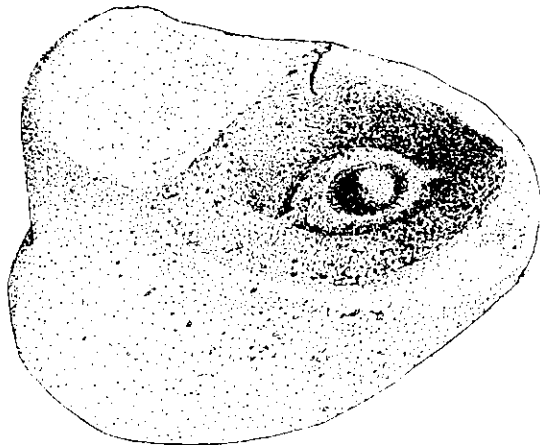
**Loch a' chreagain**

Enclosure; ?structure.

Structure; clearance

cairns; trackway.

# ARGYLL AND BUTE


(Kilbrandon & Kilchattan parish)			NN 2923 0480	<b>Succoth</b>	Enclosure.
NM 7858 1968	<b>Clachan Bridge</b>	Deserted farmstead; enclosure.	NN 2916 0482	<b>Succoth</b>	Charcoal-burning platform.
(Kilfinan parish)			(Luss parish)		
NR 9805 6985	<b>Allt na Cruime</b>	MOLRS.	NS 3102 9330	<b>Gleann na Caorainn</b>	Structure.
NR 9803 6917	<b>Cnoc na Cruime</b>	MOLRS.	NS 3073 9340	<b>Gleann na Caorainn</b>	Structure.
NR 9818 6851	<b>Corachria</b>	MOLRS.	NS 3058 9315	<b>Gleann na Caorainn</b>	MOLRS.
(centre)			NS 3206 9347	<b>Glen Luss</b>	Structures.
(Killarow & Kilmeny parish)			NS 3207 9346	<b>Glen Luss</b>	Structures.
NR 3461 5775	<b>Laggan</b>	MOLRS.	NS 3194 9359	<b>Glen Luss</b>	Structures.
(centre)			NS 3207 9339	<b>Glen Luss</b>	Charcoal-burning platform.
NR 3451 5706	<b>Laggan Bridge</b>	MOLRS.	NS 3199 9344	<b>Glen Luss</b>	Charcoal-burning platform.
NR 3454 5716	<b>Laggan Bridge</b>	MOLRS.	NS 3196 9345	<b>Glen Luss</b>	Charcoal-burning platform.
NR 4243 7185	<b>Ardnahoe</b>	Enclosure; ?turf dykes.	NS 3165 9338	<b>Glen Luss</b>	Charcoal-burning platform.
NR 4160 7219	<b>Cnoc Laspaic</b>	Farmstead.	NS 288 950	<b>Gleann na Caoruinn</b>	Shieling huts.
NR 4196 7191	<b>Cnoc na Caillich</b>	?Shieling hut.	(Rosneath parish)		
(Killeen & Kilchenzie parish)			NS 2586 8230	<b>Camsail Bay</b>	?Boulder alignment.
NR 7285 3826	<b>Allt na Creige</b>	Shieling huts; head dyke.	NS 2521 8297	<b>St Modan's Well, Rosneath</b>	?Holy well.
NR 7130 3316	<b>Leknalarach</b>	Farmstead; turf dykes; corn kiln.	(Saddell & Skipness parish)		
NR 7172 3192	<b>Strathduie Water</b>	Farmstead; enclosure.	NR 7792 4483	<b>Allt Breac-laraich</b>	Bloomery.
(Kilmichael Glassary parish)			NR 7680 4128	<b>Allt Buidhe</b>	Shieling.
NR 8479 9188	<b>Achnashelloch</b>	?Standing stone.	NR 7616 4320	<b>Allt Deucheran</b>	Shieling.
(Kilmodan parish)			NR 7737 4361	<b>Allt Fheannag</b>	Shieling hut/building; fragment of dyke.
NS 052 878	<b>An Socach</b>	Bloomery.	NR 7827 4341	<b>Auchenbreck</b>	Bloomery.
(Kilninian & Kilmore parish)			NR 7793 4356	<b>Deucheran Beag</b>	Deserted farmstead.
NM 3901 4535	<b>Port an t-Struthain</b>	Cairn.	NR 7767 4332	<b>Deucheran Mor</b>	Deserted settlement.
NM 4108 4566	<b>Torloisk House (site)</b>	Mansion house.	(centre)		
NM 4699 5118	<b>An Sgriodan</b>	Shieling hut/building.	NR 7718 4207	<b>Gleann Buidhe</b>	Shieling.
(Kilninver & Kilmelford parish)			NR 8630 5890	<b>Gartavaich</b>	?Field system.
NM 7881 2085	<b>Clachan Sound</b>	Deserted farmstead; enclosure.	(centre)		
NM 790 210	<b>Clachan Sound</b>	Rig and furrow.	<b>Galdings, Machrihanish</b> (Campbeltown parish) F Hood		
NM 788 202	<b>Clachan Sound</b>	Rig and furrow.	Carved stone		
(Lismore & Appin parish)			NR 625 203 Rounded stone with one feal surface (150 x 90mm), with an eye (70 x 40mm) carved on it. In Campbeltown Museum. Found by Walter Bell.		
NN 031 488	<b>Coille</b>	Charcoal-burning platforms.	Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.		
(centre)	<b>Mheadhonach</b>	Socket setting.			
c NN 0317 4882	<b>Coille</b>				
	<b>Mheadhonach</b>				
(Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish)					
NN 1969 0533	<b>Allt Donich</b>	Shieling huts.			
NN 1668 0953	<b>Bathach-ban Cottage</b>	Carved stone; enclosure.			
NN 1845 0315	<b>Monadh Beag</b>	Shieling huts.			
NN 2157 0615	<b>Allt Coire Leitir-achain</b>	Settlement; shieling huts.			
NN 2162 0616	<b>Allt Coire Leitir-achain</b>	Settlement; shieling huts.			
NN 2436 0506	<b>Croe Water</b>	Settlement.			
NN 2248 0646	<b>Gleann Mor</b>	Shieling huts.	0 5cm		
NN 2252 0650	<b>Gleann Mor</b>	Shieling huts.	Fig 6 Galdings, Machrihanish: stone with an eye carved on it.		
NN 2392 0500	<b>Glen Croe</b>	Settlement; shieling huts.			
NN 2812 0370	<b>Clach na h-Eighe</b>	Structures; ?stock pens.			
NN 2725 0370	<b>Larachpark</b>	Enclosure; shieling hut.			

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

### Low Smerby (Campbeltown parish)

C Barrowman

Flint scatter

NR 755 226 This field was walked as part of the Lithic Scatters Project. Only six undiagnostic flint flakes were uncovered, badly damaged by water rolling and plough activity. Sponsor: HS .

### Slaty Farlan to Macrangan's Point

O Lelong (GUARD)

(Campbeltown parish)

Walk-over survey

NR 744 209 (centre) A walk-over survey along the NE side of Campbeltown Loch, carried out as part of an environmental impact assessment in advance of proposed sewerage works, identified and recorded several features in a 50m corridor along the shore. These included:

NR 749 214 Low circular mound.

NR 748 213 Large quarry scoop.

NR 741 208 Five WWII huts.

NR 739 206 Post-medieval structure, ?fisherman's hut, with stone footings under slumped turf walls and utilising a cliff face as one wall.

NR 737 206 Oval, steep-sided mound.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

### Port na Cille, Isle of Gunna (Coll parish)

Survey and trial trenching

NM 099 511 Topographic survey and trial trenching were carried out near the harbour of Port na Cille, on the supposed site of a medieval chapel (NMRS NM 05 SE 2) and burial ground, in advance of a proposed house construction. The survey recorded over 30 features, including the vestiges of 20 turf-walled structures, a turf dyke, several areas of lazybeds, and a ditch and upcast bank. Ten trial trenches, opened over areas to be disturbed by the proposed development, uncovered several archaeological features. These included a structure, probably of late medieval date, consisting of stone footings with a rubble core, and the footings of a second, probably earlier, structure beside it on a slightly different alignment; a ditch, 1.5m deep, which produced a sherd of low-fired pottery and a flint blade in its primary fills, as well as post-medieval pottery and nails in its upper fills; and a collapsed field wall, with low-fired pottery and layers of midden (including shells, animal bones and charcoal) associated with it.

The original house plot had been excavated previously, in the absence of a professional archaeologist, by mechanical digger. Surviving in the sections of this trench were the remains of a substantial midden, 1m deep, consisting of layers of organic material rich in shell and animal bone lying above burnt horizons. The layers were cleaned, recorded and sampled, and sherds of low-fired pottery and a few flint flakes were recovered from them. A spread of organic, midden-rich material on the surface of the trench proved to lie above and around a linear spread of stones, which may have formed a structure. Finds recovered from the spoil heap include a retouched flint blade, several sherds of low-fired pottery, fragments of copper alloy and many pieces of animal bone and shell. The pottery appears to be early medieval in date.

Sponsor: Marcus de Ferranti.

### Bernice (Dunoon & Kilmun parish)

E B Rennie

Circular depression

NS 133 915 In a projecting finger of ground standing 10m above the low road is a deep depression which is circular externally (5m) and rectangular internally (4 x 3.5m). The banks of the depression spread to about 1m and rise about 1.5m above

the level ground to the N and E. To the S and W there is no level ground and the banks fall away with the natural slope. The depression is flat-based and 0.75m deep. There is no evidence of an aperture which would suggest that it was a kiln.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

### Achamore Farm, Gigha (Gigha & Cara parish)

F Hood,

Chambered cairn

B MacNeill

NR 638 474 Remains of chambered cairn 300m SW of Achamore Farm, situated on ridge 300m E of the shore. Length 12m; total length including forecourt 17m; width of mound 4m.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

### Loup Farm (Kilcalmonell parish)

F Hood

Cup-and-ring marked stone

NR 777 584 Situated immediately N of Loup farmhouse in a pile of boulders, this stone was pulled out of the adjoining field. The feal surface (1.3 x 0.7m) has at least 15 shallow cups, some surrounded by rings. Found by Colin McCallum.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

### Minen, Ballochroy Glen (Kilcalmonell parish)

?Millstone

NR 759 525 Feal round boulder, 1 x 1m, with ring cut round perimeter. Central hole with channel to outer edge. Probably a millstone. Found by Ken Holland.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

### Portnahaven, Islay (Kilchoman parish)

Flint blade

NR 167 521 Flint blade, 55 x 20mm, found while walking on Portnahaven beach.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.


### Sanaigmore Warren, Islay (Kilchoman parish)

M J Cook

Buried landscape features

(AOC)

NR 2411 7014 A rescue excavation in October 1996 was carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd on four previously surveyed features associated with a buried soil revealed in a machair blow-out at Sanaigmore Bay. The features consisted of two cairns, a cist and a stone dyke. One of the cairns and the cist revealed urned cremations, while the other appeared to be the result of modern clearance. Excavation of the buried soil revealed two ard marks.

Sponsor: HS .

### Port na Fraing, Iona (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

T Rees

Boat noosts

(AOC)

NM 2909 2524 AOC (Scotland) Ltd has previously reported upon the condition of a series of boat noosts at Port na Fraing (DES 1996, 20), and assessed the physical extent and nature of damage caused to the boat noosts as the result of maintenance work on the Mull to Iona 11KV submarine cable.

During November 1996, with the aid of volunteers from the NTS, the damaged noosts were restored.

Sponsors: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc, NTS.

### Reilig Odhrain, Iona

J O'Sullivan (GUARD)

(Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

Medieval cemetery

NM 286 244 A watching brief and minor excavation were undertaken at Reilig Odhrain and the abbey gardens in advance of environmental improvements. Excavation within a gap at the N side of the existing boundary wall to the cemetery revealed remains of an earlier rubble wall on a slightly different alignment.

Sponsor: Iona Abbey Ltd.



## The Finlaggan Project

D H Caldwell

(Killarow & Kilmeny parish)

Prehistoric artefacts and features; medieval structures

### Cnoc Seannda

NR 3912 6848 Further to the exploratory work reported previously (*DES* 1994, 53), limited excavation was undertaken on the top of this mound. It is hemispherical with a base diameter of over 50m and a height of over 5m above the adjacent ground. It consists of solid rock, metamorphic limestone with the strata on edge.

The 'stone-lined trench' uncovered in 1994 was revealed as a chamber about 4m long, 0.5–0.7m wide, and less than 1m deep, contained in a 6m long cut into the bedrock. It was lined on both sides by large boulders and was finished at both ends with slabs of limestone prized from the mound. The two ends of the cut were backfilled with sandy silt and fragments of limestone. The central area of the chamber contained a deposit of peaty soil and rubble, apparently representing robbing of the original fill in antiquity. From it was recovered a pierced bone disc, identified as an Iron Age piece, possibly a toy, which may date the robbing of the chamber. A flint barbed-and-tanged arrowhead of Bronze Age type was found in sandy clay, possibly the undisturbed fill of the chamber.

Adjacent to the chamber, but with no sure stratigraphic relationship, is a small denuded kerb cairn. It is D-shaped with the kerb of another cairn springing from its back. The kerb stones appeared to be graded in size and height, with the largest on the southern segment, and the bedrock was cut back to take them. Within the kerb the surface was levelled up with clay. A darker patch in the centre may represent the location of a cremation burial, with an alignment of boulders on one side of it the remains of a burial chamber. It is clear, however, that the cairn has been robbed. Small pieces of calcined bone and charcoal were recovered from the disturbed gravelly material of the cairn superstructure and from the make-up deposits.

Extending over most of the area excavated, including the chamber and cairn, was a spread of gravel from which were gathered several hundred Mesolithic flints. This gravel deposit is interpreted as robbed material from the cairn.

### Eilean Mor

NR 3883 6811 Building C is a small rectangular structure, 7.3 x 6.4m, its N and S gable walls standing almost complete. It has a ground-floor chamber and an upper storey contained in the roof space. The walls, of coursed random rubble in lime mortar, are obviously of more than one build. In its final form it is thought to be post-medieval in date, and to have been a dwelling-house for someone of some status locally – perhaps Donald MacGillespie, crown tenant of Portaneilean (Finlaggan) in the 1540s.

There was limited excavation in 1993 in the interior in anticipation of conservation work on the walls, and in 1997 a watching brief was undertaken while rubble around the walls was removed so that this work could proceed.

It appeared that the earth floor(s) of the building had been dug out in previous unrecorded excavations, leaving only a make-up deposit of sandy, silty clay. This had had a trench partially sunk through it by the earlier diggers, and from material they had disturbed was recovered a penny imitating one of Edward I of England, class 9b, minted in London in 1299–1301. This coin can be assumed to have been lost prior to the end of the 14th century and can be considered, with due caution, to provide a date for the construction of the building.

In the course of cleaning the walls, horizontal beam slots were found in the gables at the level of the wall heads, extending

inwards from the E for an unknown distance. Along with put-log holes in the lower gable walls these belong to the building's medieval phase and may be evidence for an upper storey projecting out over the lower walls. Perhaps Building C was originally constructed as the solar tower for the adjacent great hall, to which it could have been connected at an upper level.

### Eilean na Comhairle

NR 3878 6802 In 1994 limited reconnaissance work by the Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology demonstrated the presence of medieval midden deposits on the side of the island adjacent to Eilean Mor. In 1997 it was possible to sample these, thanks to the co-operation of the Army, particularly the Edinburgh OTC, in building a dam and pumping the water out from an area of about 80m<sup>2</sup>. It is estimated that the midden may spread over a total area of about 400m<sup>2</sup>. Refuse may have settled here because this side of the island is sheltered. The causeway to Eilean Mor, and possibly a jetty, may have helped to trap it.

The midden is sealed by gravel and iron pan. From the gravel have been recovered medieval artefacts, perhaps mostly eroded from the island edge. They include two short cross pennies of the first half of the 13th century.

The midden was sampled in a number of small test-pits. It had an organic, sandy, fibrous matrix, packed with considerable quantities of animal bone, hazelnut shells, and pieces of wood, including round wood, twigs and offcuts of worked timber. Sherds of pottery, leather shoes and a broken stone mortar confirm its medieval (?12th–13th century) date.

This deposit had a maximum depth of 400mm before giving on to a layer of blocks and boulders, in which were two empty post-settings. Excavation to deeper levels was limited but showed that the stones sealed another organic-rich deposit, similar to the upper one, but with noticeably greater quantities of wood, especially withies, and pieces of peat. There was no apparent structure to this but the stubs of three birch stakes were encountered *in situ*. This woodwork, with the overlying stone layer, probably represents the remains of an artificial platform, the date of which has still to be established. An earlier artificial platform was represented by an underlying sequence of stone layer, midden and wood-rich organic deposit, resting on the bottom of the loch.

A thorough programme of wet sieving, flotation and taking of samples for other environmental work was undertaken.

Sponsors: National Museums of Scotland, Russell Trust, Schroder Charity Trust, The Army, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

### Mulreesh Lead Mines (Killarow & Kilmeny parish) K Speller (GUARD)

NR 402 685 Twelve pits were opened in connection with the refurbishment of overhead power lines across the remains of the mine complex (see *DES* 1993, 66). They produced limited evidence of archaeological remains: trackway make-up matrix; the upcast from the westernmost shaft; and garden soils related to nearby cottages.

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

### Upper Largie (Kilmartin parish)

J Terry

Prehistoric ritual and funerary complex

NR 832 993 A second season of excavation by Scotia Archaeology Ltd in advance of quarrying on a gravel terrace to the NW of the village of Kilmartin (see *DES* 1993, 75) revealed a timber circle, measuring 46m in diameter, and numerous other features relating to prehistoric ritual and funerary activities.

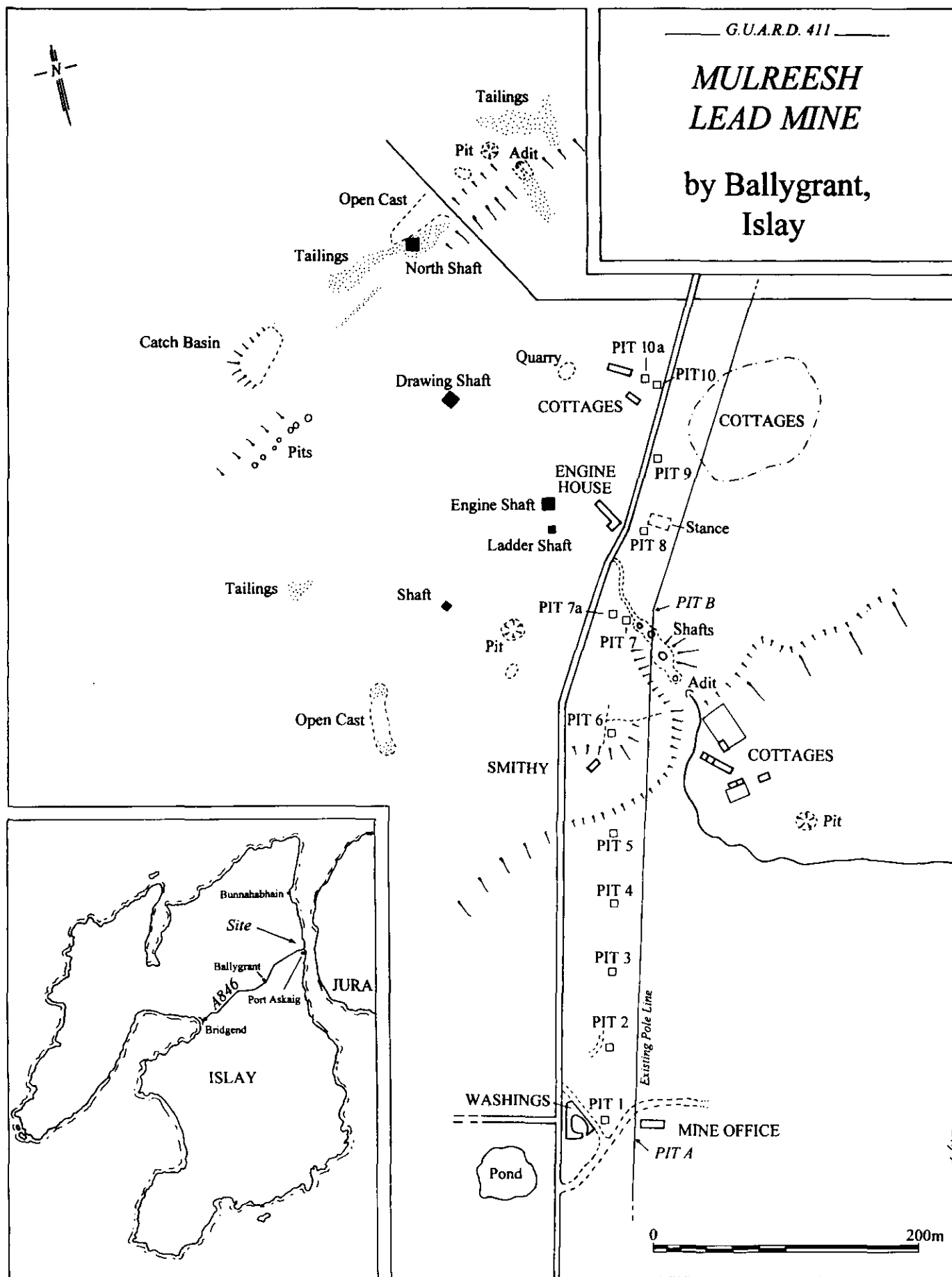


Fig 7 Mulreesh Lead Mine, Islay.

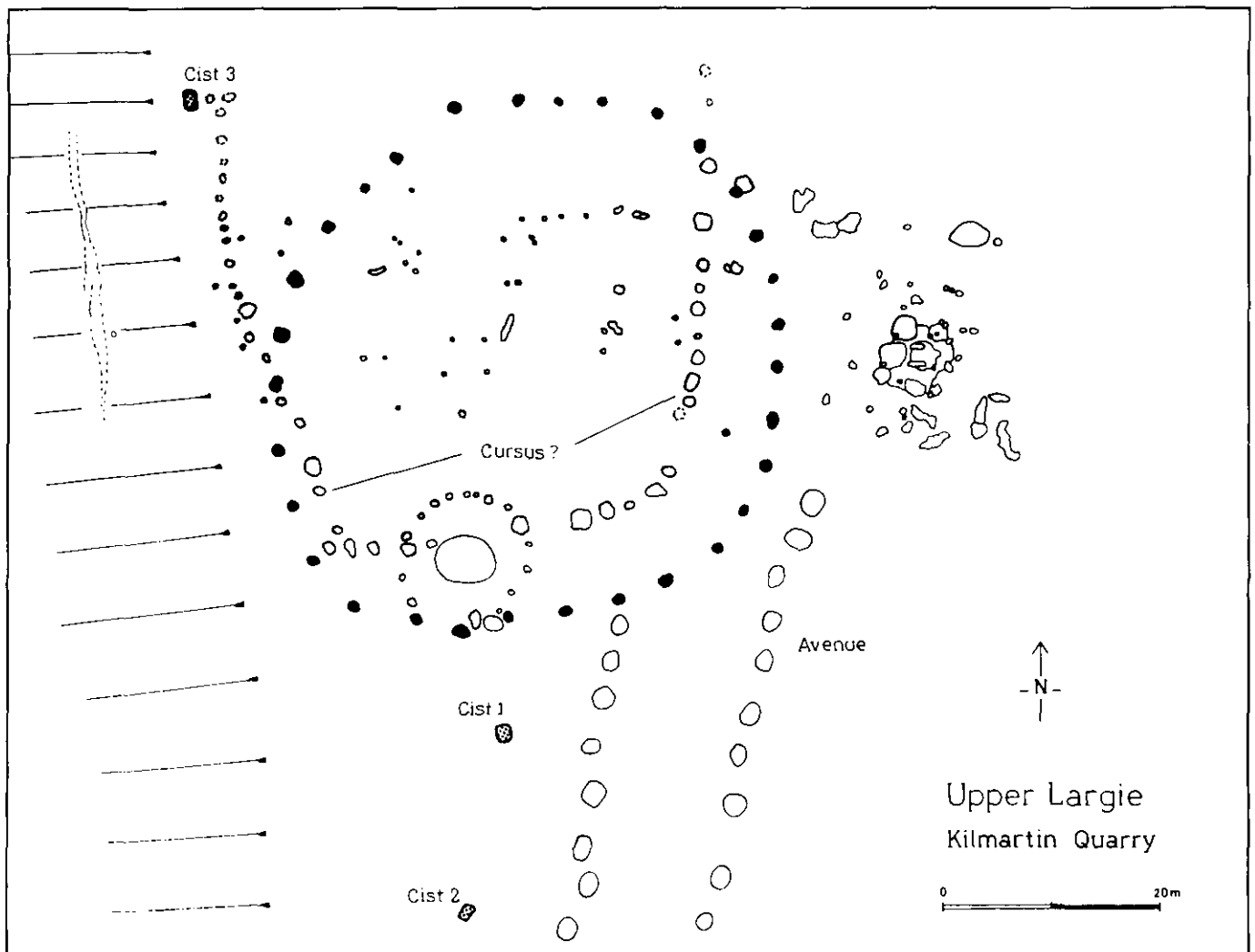


Fig 8 Upper Largie: plan showing post-pits of timber circle and possible cursus.

The circle survived as 31 post-pits, each 3–5m apart, and was slightly elongated on its N–S axis. On its S side was a ring of small post-holes surrounding a large pit. An avenue of two near-parallel lines of pits led southwards from the SE corner of the main circle. To the E of the latter was a complicated arrangement of features, towards which the avenue appeared to open out. These included an array of intercutting pits, perhaps graves, surrounded by small post-holes; and several linear post-settings, provisionally interpreted as the bases of mortuary platforms.

Three cists have been uncovered, nos 1 and 2 to the S (DES 1993) and no 3 to the NW of the timber circle, the latter containing a crouched inhumation from which a well-preserved skull was retrieved. Running along the base of the ridge to the W of the timber circle was a palisade trench.

Features still to be excavated include a large three-sided arrangement of posts, partly contained within the timber circle and extending northwards from it, beyond the limit of excavation. This feature, possibly a cursus-type monument and perhaps associated with the post-ring and pit on the S side of the circle, may represent the earliest activity on the site.

Although a sequence of construction and dating awaits radiocarbon results, it is suggested that the site contains an early Neolithic cursus monument embellished with a timber circle which was given over to funerary activities in the Bronze Age.

Sponsor: M & K MacLeod Ltd.

#### Achnashelloch to Bridgend

(Kilmichael Glassary parish)

Watching brief

NR 848 918 to NR 852 927 A watching brief was carried out by Alba Archaeology Ltd during construction of part of the Kilmichael, Cairnbaan and Kilmartin water supply pipeline, from the end of the road to Achnashelloch Farm to a point to the S of Bridgend. No material of archaeological interest was found.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

J S Rideout

#### Monadh An Tairbh (Kilmichael Glassary parish)

Flint scatter

NR 8301 9644 After ploughing in August fieldwalking produced 100 lithics. They consist mostly of worked flint beach pebbles, chert and pitchstone. The assemblage includes fragments of blades, flakes, rejuvenated flakes, cores, core fragments, scrapers and debitage. The assemblage can be assigned to the Late Neolithic period.

Sponsors: Glasgow University Archaeology Department, Kilmartin House Trust.

D Abernethy

#### Caol Ghleann (Kilmodan parish)

Foundations of round, oval and other structures

NS 070 950 (centre) A spread of turf and stone-walled enclosures and foundations at an altitude of about 250m. They stretch from the watershed southwards for about 2km and are arranged both in groups and as single features.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

NS 0718 9552 Round hut 9m overall; round mound 6.6 x 5m; hut with cleit 5m expanding to 9m overall; boulder-enclosed rectangle 4.3 x 3.6m; pit 1.6m internally.

NS 0715 9530 Foundation, 6.3m diameter; turf walls 1.8m high attached to turf dyke and field enclosure; mound 3.7m with central hollow 1.2m; house with cleit 4 x 5.3m expanding to 7.2m to include cleit.

NS 0708 9476 Circular mound, 5m across with hollow on top; oval found 4.3 x 3.9m; house with cleit 5m diameter extending to 8.9m to include cleit 4.9m; mound 5m; mounded hut 6.2 x 5.6m; foundation 5.9m diameter; pit 1.6m internally.

Additional finds include enclosures, circular foundations c 11m, oval foundations, pits, sub-rectangular turf foundations, and possibly three burnt mounds. (N of the watershed has not yet been surveyed.)

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

### Bute Settlement Survey

A Hannah

(Kingarth; Rothesay; North Bute parishes)

Deserted settlements and other structures

The survey has continued throughout the year, visiting sites not previously examined in detail, with special attention to cultivation remains including dykes and rig and furrow, and to the placement of settlements within the landscape. An increasing proportion of older, possibly prehistoric sites is being observed. The following sites with structural remains have been added to the list. For previous reports see *DES* 1994, 1995, 1996.

NS 099 562	<b>Glaick</b>	House; later industrial use.
NS 094 641	<b>Roseland</b>	Former farmstead.
NS 061 605	<b>Bicker's Houses</b>	Round enclosures 30m diameter.
	(near)	
NS 063 620	<b>Craw Hill S (2)</b>	Small building with rounded ends.
NS 063 618	<b>Drummor</b>	House, yard, fields.
NS 001 691	<b>S Lenihuline Wood</b>	Three circular recessed platforms.
NR 992 726	<b>Black Farland</b>	Small house.
NS 102 529	<b>Plan Oval</b>	Oval drystone structure (?fank).
NS 081 600	<b>Barnauld Glen</b>	Small house.
NS 035 641	<b>Castle Cree</b>	Round structure below dun; cultivation remains.
NS 056 679	<b>Edinbeg Wood</b>	Mound with sunken centre.
NS 052 685	<b>Quarryburn Knowe</b>	Small round structure.
NS 060 611	<b>Kerryfearn Hill</b>	Small house, cultivation remains.

Sponsor: Buteshire Natural History Society.


### St Blane's Chapel (Kingarth parish)

G Ewart, D Stewart

Watching brief

NS 094 534 A watching brief was undertaken by Kirkdale Archaeology during masonry works on a small Early Christian chapel situated 25m to the SW of the main chapel of St Blane's. The walls and general area were photographed, and plans were made. No finds were removed from the site.

A fuller report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

### South Bute (Kingarth parish)

C Barrowman

Lithic scatters

Fieldwalking on the S of the island uncovered lithic scatters as part of the Lithic Scatters Project. Seven fields were walked,

lithics being found in four of them. The fields were walked systematically on a 20m grid. All finds were bagged and surveyed onto the grid.

### Blackpark Plantation West

NS 088 557 (centre) One flint flake, with slight retouch.

### Blackpark Plantation East


NS 093 555 (centre) Discrete pitchstone scatter uncovered on raised plateau at the SW corner of the field. Over 100 flakes and chunks were bagged and plotted. Concentration covered an area c 50 x 25m. Over 30 other lithics (flint and quartz) were found across the rest of the field. Future investigation by geophysics and test-pitting is planned.

### Largizean

NS 085 552 Two waste flint flakes.

### Piperhall

NS 098 584 Flint core rejuvenation flake.

Sponsor: HS .

### Ardnahein (Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish)

E B Rennie

Early Christian enclosure

NS 205 931 A small enclosure which had been partially washed away by the Allt Reinain burn attracted the attention of members of the Cowal Society. The enclosure was unlike the structures of the adjacent deserted township of Ardnahein, and both the enclosure and the township lay below the hill Cnoc Reinain. The three 'Ninianic' names and the construction of the enclosure encouraged further investigation.

The damaged enclosure formed by contiguous upright boulders is now U-shaped and measures 7 x 5m. It had two entrances – one marked by an upright stone standing 0.8m high. It is set within a greater enclosure which is level, probably palisaded, but bounded by natural banks and the Allt Reinain burn. Within it and also surrounding the inner structure there is evidence of a further palisade.

The larger enclosure contains two diamond-shaped mounds of small stones spreading to 2.5 x 1m. The larger one was kerbed. Within the smaller enclosure are two circular pavements of fist-sized stone about 2.5m in diameter. The best-preserved of these circles was scraped, revealing a central cavity with a flat beaten-earth floor 0.24m deep, and 2 x 1.5m. Within the cavity there were four post-holes forming a near rectangle of 2 x 1m at the N end and 2 x 1.2m at the S end. The post-hole in the NW corner was 0.4m deep. The cavity had been deliberately backfilled in medieval times as two sherds of Throsk-type pottery were recovered from the fill. Two more post-holes were found within the cobbling which overlay the floor of the inner enclosure.

The site is interpreted as belonging initially to the Ninianic period and as having been altered more than once in early medieval times, finally being abandoned as a sacred site in the 16th century. The central enclosure is probably a grave enclosure; the cavity within the circle may be a reliquary grave; the spreads of stones are probably graves; the deep post-hole in the cavity and the two in the cobbling may have held crosses or marker stones.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

### Shieling Burn and Glen Luss (Luss parish)

D MacInnes,

Pre- and post-Improvement agricultural remains A Bray (ACFA)

NS 306 928; NS 310 935 to NS 318 935 The shielings were surveyed at 1:1000 and individual features at 1:100, as part of an ongoing survey of Glen Luss.

Of particular interest is a series of recessed platforms at intervals on the N side of the glen. There are also the remains of rectangular and sub-rectangular buildings and a mill lade.

Sponsor: ACFA.

## CLACKMANNANSHIRE/DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY


**St Mary's Chapel & High Street Well, Rothesay** G Ewart,  
(Rothesay parish) D Stewart

Excavation

NS 0883 6454 Recording was undertaken by Kirkdale Archaeology during the removal of a capstone covering part of a well, situated on the outer bank of Rothesay Castle moat, towards the E end.

NS 0862 6367 Three trenches were excavated at St Mary's Chapel, a part-demolished 14th-century building adjacent to Rothesay High Kirk. Two thresholds were uncovered relating to an original ground surface within the chapel. The material overlying the floor of the original chapel has been demonstrated to be later infilling, and could be removed without serious loss to the archaeology of the site.

A fuller report has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Dippen Bay** (Saddell & Skipness parish) F Hood  
Carved stone

NR 801 364 Feal surfaced stone amongst pebble shore above high tide mark. Surface has 9 shallow cups surrounded by a continuous line. May be recent. Found by Mr and Mrs Hough.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

**Guesdale Water** (Saddell & Skipness parish)

Shieling site

NR 758 352 Four shieling huts on either side of unnamed burn running S into Guesdale Water; in forestry.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.


**Saddell Abbey** (Saddell & Skipness parish) J O'Sullivan  
Building and topographic survey (GUARD)

NR 784 320 Surveys were made of the standing ruins and surrounding cemetery at Saddell Abbey, Kintyre (NMRS NR 73 SE 1). The ruins of this former Cistercian house are slight and were found to be in an extremely unstable condition. Analysis of survey data deduced that little primary masonry survives amongst the upstanding remains.

Sponsor: Hunter Marshall Bequest (Glasgow University).

**Skipness Castle** (Saddell & Skipness parish) G Ewart,  
Watching brief P Sharman

NR 9080 5777 A watching brief was carried out by Kirkdale Archaeology at Skipness Castle while a small hole was dug in the internal courtyard to emplace a banister support for the stair leading up to the NE tower. No features or finds were uncovered.

Sponsor: HS .

**Balliemeanoch** (Strachur parish) E B Rennie  
Probable house sites

NS 103 999 Immediately E and within 200m of the motte recorded by RCAHMS (Argyll, Vol 7, item 113), there is a natural knoll with a circular platform, 10m in diameter, on the SW side facing the motte. On the NE side a rectangular platform, 9 x 5m, has a flattened circular area 3m in diameter immediately above it and an entrance path leading up to it from the N.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

**Creagan Darach** (Strachur parish)

Hillfort

NS 110 982 On a hilltop at an altitude of 115m, immediately N of Glenbranter and covering the narrow pass which carries the River Cur into Loch Eck, there is evidence of a much-denuded hillfort with annexes to the S and N. On the S end of the summit

there is also a monument to Queen Victoria which is marked on the map.

Two outcrop ridges on the summit are enclosed within a low earthen wall – across the S end this is an earthen mound 3.6m broad and no higher than 0.2m; to the SW the mound fades to a faint terrace with a curvilinear line of rushes along the inner edge; the W side assumes the appearance of a slightly cambered terrace, and at the NW the mound is again evident – 3.3m wide. Across the N end and down the E side at the top of a steep slope the rough ledge is fronted by stones although much slip has occurred, and at the foot of the steep slope there is a large scatter of loose stones.

At the SE turn the edge stones continue beyond the limits of the enclosure. These swing to the S edge of the hill, where they lie at a maximum of 19m from the inner mound. Similarly at the N at a maximum of 18m from the inner enclosure a ridge of large stones and boulders form a limit. The SW and NE limits of the annexes appear to coincide with the sides of the inner enclosure.


The extent of the complete outer enclosure, including the annexes, is 73 x 40m. The inner enclosure measures c 46 x 40m with the greater length running NW–SE.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

## CLACKMANNANSHIRE

**Braehead, Cambus** (Alloa parish) D Hall, P Ashmore  
Shell midden

NS 869 937 The midden, 600m ESE of the golf clubhouse, at the foot of a low bluff on a piece of waste ground owned by the Braehead Golf Club, was visited with Messrs J Pollock and A Finlayson of the club in September 1996. Recent soil borrow pitting had exposed a layer of oyster and other shells 0.3–0.4m thick on top of fine sand, to either side of a remaining knob of the slumped soil which had previously masked the layer. This soil may have originated in run-off from the rig system visible on the golf course, via a position further up the bluff overlooking the site. A bulk sample of the shell layer was collected and the possibility of further work is being considered.

Sponsor: HS .

**Gartarry Quarry** (Clackmannan parish) M J Cook (AOC)  
Evaluation

NS 942 915 An archaeological evaluation was conducted in a field to the S of Gartinnan Farm, to examine several possible cropmarks and the village of Gateside, identified on Roy's 1750s map. Some 730m<sup>2</sup> of evaluation trenches were machine-excavated. Two isolated shallow ditches were uncovered, but were not considered to be archaeologically significant. A solitary potsherd from one of the ditches does indicate some post-medieval activity in the area, possibly connected with Gateside.

Sponsor: Miller Mining.

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

**Solway coast** M Cressey, R Toolis (CFA)  
Coastal erosion assessment survey

NX 160 306 to NY 327 669 A coastal erosion assessment of the N shore of the Solway Firth was undertaken on behalf of Historic Scotland. This project is one of several designed to assess the effects of coastal erosion on known and previously unrecorded archaeological sites lying within the intertidal zone. A 50m wide inland corridor was surveyed at the same time to provide background and context to the study.


## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

The survey, conducted in September and October 1996, examined the coast from the Mull of Galloway to the River Sark near Gretna, a distance of just over 300km of coastline including the tidal reaches. The survey revealed around 50 previously unrecorded archaeological features, ranging from a possible prehistoric burial cairn to WWII coastal defence works. Further evidence of the economic importance of the coast in the form of abandoned fish traps and net stakes has been obtained.

The survey identified 334 sites, of which 118 were affected by coastal erosion. Three sites, comprising the Mesolithic and medieval sites at Redkirk Point (NY 302 650), Back Bay promontory fort (NMRS NX 33 NE 2) and Stairhaven harbour (NX 208 536), were studied in order to illustrate the range of coastal erosion processes affecting different sites.

A sandstone hammerstone was recovered from The Lake, Kirkcudbright Bay (NX 6812 4752), close to the findspot of another recorded hammerstone (NMRS NX 64 NE 32).

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

### Solway coast

R Toolis

#### Forts survey

NX 216 522 to NX 996 577 A survey of the promontory forts and cliff forts of the N shore of the Solway Firth was undertaken to assess and accurately measure the extent of coastal erosion of this group of sites. The project was initiated during the course of the CFA coastal erosion assessment of the Solway coast in October 1996 and was completed in July 1997.

The project entailed the EDM survey of 17 sites, out of a total of 24 situated on the Solway coast. While coastal erosion recording formed the primary object of the survey, the extent of erosion caused by animals and visitors was also surveyed. The resulting plans, in addition to forming a new corpus of planned sites, will be used with the limited number of RCAHMS plans and the 1st edition OS maps to measure the extent of erosion.

A full report of the survey will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: CFA, Edinburgh University Archaeology Department.

### Steven's Croft (Applegarth parish)

O Lelong (GUARD)

#### Excavation

NY 122 854 In advance of a proposed sawmill development, one trial trench was opened over a possible cropmark identified from aerial photographs, two in the vicinity of a known cropmark near Millhousebridge (at NY 106 853; NMRS NY 18 NW 28), and two over low banks observed in a walk-over survey. Three of the trenches were found to contain 19th-century drains, while two were devoid of archaeological features.

Sponsors: Dumfries and Galloway Enterprise Company, Kronospan.

### Botel Castle bailey (Buittle Castle) A Penman, E Cochrane (Buittle parish)

#### Prehistoric site and early medieval bailey

NX 818 616 This ongoing excavation (DES 1996, 28–9), now in its seventh season and staffed entirely by volunteers, and a runner-up in the 1996 Pitt Rivers awards, has uncovered evidence of a permanent settlement during the Mesolithic era, temporary settlement during the Neolithic/EBA, and permanent Iron Age/Romano-British occupation from the time of Agricola's invasion of Galloway in AD 82–84.

An assemblage of lithics has been excavated and a small Romano-British roundhouse has been uncovered, dated by pottery, two probe-type surgical instruments, a brooch and a faience melon bead. Some pre-medieval evidence has been

found in the excavation of several pits thought to have been used in the processes of bleaching and tanning.

Further evidence for the existence of the medieval Royal Burgh of Botel (1323/24) has been uncovered in the shape of a timber double concentric roundhouse, a rectangular timber building and numerous stake-holes delineating burgage plots. The wall footings of a stone building are currently being excavated and the trench has yielded many artefacts including mint condition coins of King Edward III, a beehive thimble of the 13th/14th century, and the remains of a bronze-bound wooden box.

Excavations on the defensive perimeter of the S bailey of the site have yielded evidence of a massive timber palisade to the S and E, and to the N a deep fosse was constructed by quarrying through the local greywacke bedrock to form a U-shaped ditch with a stone wall to the S and an abatis to the N. These were dismantled and tumbled into the fosse in antiquity, dated by pottery recovered from the rubble. Written evidence supports the dismantling of the castle in 1313 by King Robert Bruce.

Several items from this excavation have been declared Treasure Trove (TT 45/94) and have been allocated to the Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright.

### Monreith (Glasserton parish)

J Pickin

#### Polished stone axe

NX 361 409 A polished stone axe was found during building operations and reported to Stranraer Museum. The axe is a local greywacke and measures 84 x 241mm. It has a partially faceted butt, a broad convex blade and the sides are unfaceted with sharp edges.

The axe, which is undamaged and in a remarkably fresh condition, was discovered as topsoil was being removed. It was resting against a bedrock outcrop and may have been deliberately deposited.

Claimed by the Crown as Treasure Trove and allocated to Stranraer Museum (Acc No 1997.22).

### Ingleston Motte (Kelton parish)

A Penman, E Cochrane

#### 12th-century motte

NX 774 579 The site is being examined due to severe rabbit burrowing erosion problems. The site was disturbed when an RAF aircraft crashed only two fields away from the excavation. In 1891 the dimensions of the motte were recorded as 23 x 16m, but in 1980 this had been reduced to 21 x 13m.

A 4m square trench was opened on the NE quadrant of the summit where no previous excavation had taken place, and ploughsoil was removed to a depth of 0.5m. Sherds of yellow-green glazed pottery, iron nails and some charcoal were recovered. A quantity of amethyst was also found, the use of which is not clear at this time.

Extensive evidence of burning was present and it is deduced that a timber tower surmounting the motte was burnt down in antiquity. The written sources lead us to believe that this occurred in 1185 when Roland of Galloway invaded and reoccupied his patrimony on the death of his uncle, Gilbert, murderer of his father.

The archive from this ongoing excavation is to be deposited with the Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright.


### Threave Estate (Kelton; Crossmichael; Balmaghie; Buittle parishes)

G Ewart, A Dunn

#### Archaeological survey

NX 7529 6041 An archaeological baseline survey was undertaken by Kirkdale Archaeology on the National Trust for Scotland Threave Estate in June 1997. The vast majority of archaeology recorded in the survey could be dated to the past

two centuries, characterised by the intensive use of the area for cattle raising, and by low-level industrial archaeology and communications routes. The few traces of pre-industrial/pre-improvement archaeology included the possible prehistoric settlement site on top of Meikle Wood Hill, the find of a potentially pre-Iron Age saddle quern in a water feature, the site described as a 'native' settlement enclosure on Lodge Island, and potentially the few instances of rig and furrow recorded near to the farms. By far the most commonly encountered sites were the remains of field boundaries, recorded where they either underlay more modern boundaries, or where they followed a different line from the modern boundary. The historically documented Leveller's Revolt of the early 18th century, after which most of the enclosures were erected, gives a *terminus post quem* for this element of the Threave landscape, and the very close correlation between the 1st edition OS map, surveyed in 1848-9, and the modern pattern of enclosure indicates the success and relative permanence of this late 18th and 19th-century landscape.

Sponsors: HS , NTS.

## **Gipsy Point** (Kirkcudbright parish)

J G Scott

Brandy hole

NX 70 44 (approx.) A brandy hole, possibly 200 years old, was found in 1995 c 2km E of Gipsy Point at Dundrennan Camp. A rectangular manhole, c 2m deep and c 35 x 55cm in size, gives access to a straight passage-like trench c 2m long, c 55cm wide and c 1.5m in height. The bottom end of the manhole is a vertical rock face, but elsewhere construction is of well-preserved quarried drystone bonded with clay, the passage roofed with stone slabs. A flagstone, now missing, is said to have covered the manhole. There were no diagnostic finds. Photographs in possession of Kirkcudbright Training Area. NOTE: Dundrennan Camp is a restricted area, not open to the public. Permission for entry must be sought from the Commandant.

Sponsor: Kirkcudbright Training Area.

## **Cogie** (Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish)

J Brann

Causeway

NY 1091 9711 Strengthening works to the railway viaduct over the River Annan S of Cogrie Farm in early 1996 caused a change in river currents. Approximately 8m downstream from the viaduct a 3m wide causeway was exposed in the river bed. The water level at the time was relatively low and the river confined to its main channel, rather than its wider course. The causeway is built of dressed sandstone blocks, mainly red, and appears to have 'grooves' or 'drains' at each side. It was visible for a length of some 4m projecting from the northern bank. This may be a feature connected with the building of the viaduct. The Roman road through Annandale is also recorded in the locality.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

## **Moffat** (Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish)

J S Rideout

Roman road

NT 074 051 Construction of a water supply pipe to the W of Moffat necessitated excavation, by Alba Archaeology Ltd, of the scheduled Roman road on Moffat Golf Course at the point where the road leaves the rough and enters Chapel Plantation. The road survived as a thin single layer of small to medium sub-rounded to sub-angular stones in a loam and clay silt matrix up to 7cm deep. The original topsoil had been stripped before the road was built. A trench 1450m to the NNW did not locate any road remains.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

## **Paddy's Rickle Bridge to Johnstonebridge** J S Duncan, (Kirkpatrick-Juxta; Johnstone parishes) S Halliday (GUARD) Watching brief

From July 1997 GUARD was commissioned to undertake a watching brief of all topsoil stripping during the upgrading of the A74 to motorway status. The area under investigation comprised two sections: the N section ran southwards from Paddy's Rickle Bridge to Beattock for 17.3km, and the S section from Beattock to Johnstonebridge for 11.5km. A number of sites were identified, excavated and recorded. Although the work is continuing, the results to date were as follows (see also South Lanarkshire, Crawford parish):

(Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish)

### **Coatsgate**

NT 059 058 A rough stone culvert drain was recorded perpendicular to the railway, with which it is assumed to be contemporary.

### **Beattock medieval site**

NT 083 026 The continuation of the drystone structure excavated in 1994 was recorded and found to follow the exact line plotted by geophysics.

### **Beattock Roman Camp**

NT 084 020 A well, found to be modern, was excavated in the centre of the camp. No other archaeological features were noted.

### **Palaceknowe**

NT 087 006 A well and rectangular building foundations thought to be related to a farmstead which was demolished in 1984.

### **Comb Rig North**

NY 101 980 The remains of a possible structure were noted comprising a circular slot trench of minimal depth and a thin charcoal spread within the interior.

### **Comb Rig South**

NY 101 976 A large pit filled with a charcoal-rich matrix was excavated and thought to be the possible dumped remains of a hearth. No small finds were retrieved.

(Johnstone parish)

### **Woodend Farm**


NY 105 952 The majority of the internal area of an Iron Age enclosure was excavated by GUARD in 1994. However, during the watching brief the remains of two circular structures were observed outside the enclosure. Both were severely truncated, although the remnants of a possible occupation layer was present inside one structure.

A third circular structure was observed inside the enclosure within an area which was not excavated in 1994 due to flooding. Several worked stones were recovered from inside and outside the enclosure along with an iron object, which may be a form of 'currency bar'.

### **Cleuchbrae burnt mound**

NY 1020 9332 An area of fire-cracked stones and charcoal was discovered in a small area of low-lying ground at the junction where two small streams converge.

Rescue excavation showed that very little of the mound was upstanding although the trough presented excellent preservation. At the base of the trough a large oak baulk was recovered, measuring 3m long and 0.8m wide. The remains of *in situ* stakes were also found. No artefacts were recovered.

Sponsor: HS .

## **Lochmaben Castle** (Lochmaben parish)

J Brann

Watching brief

NY 081 822 In October 1996 a hole measuring 0.8m E-W by 0.75m N-S was excavated in order to erect an information board on the N edge of the car park to the N of the castle.

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Excavation of topsoil and loose stone stopped at a depth of 0.8m at which point archaeological levels were encountered. The surface exposed comprised three level sandstone blocks aligned E-W set in a matrix of charcoal-rich orange-brown clay.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

**Creebank, Bargrennan** (Minnigaff parish) C Lowe (HAL)  
Pre-afforestation survey

NX 340 775 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd of 2.4km<sup>2</sup> of land at Creebank. The survey area comprised two adjacent lots, to the E and W of the Newton Stewart to Barrhill road. The survey was intended to provide an enhanced record of an earlier survey undertaken by the Biggar Museum Trust (DES 1996, 32).

A total of 20 sites or groups of sites were recorded during the course of the survey, plus tracks. These principally comprised extensive cairnfields, field banks and enclosures in the eastern survey area. The western area was dominated by the remains of structures and features associated with medieval or later rural settlement. Two possible hut circles were identified; four burnt mounds and a substantial penannular enclosure, possibly an enclosed cremation cemetery, were also located.

NX 3490 7715 (centre) Rectangular structure, lynchet and bank.

NX 3490 7745 (centre) Field banks and clearance cairns.

NX 3468 7753 Burnt mound.

NX 3515 7770 (centre) Settlement and field system: ?hut circle; large sub-rectangular cairn; enclosure, field banks, clearance cairns, rig and furrow; rectangular building.

NX 3470 7800 (centre) Settlement and field system: ?hut circle; field banks, lynchets, clearance cairns, rig and furrow; groups of clearance cairns; rectangular structure.

NX 3448 7799 Quarry.

NX 3456 7768 Quarry.

NX 3450 7750 (centre) Cairns and lynchet.

NX 3430 7720 (centre) Clearance cairns, lynchet, rig and furrow, field banks.

NX 3425 7750 (centre) Linear clearance, enclosures, clearance cairns and quarry; enclosures; quarry.

NX 339 777 (centre) Settlement and field system; Bargrennan farmstead; linear clearances, clearance cairns, rig and furrow; quarry; field banks; rectangular building.

NX 333 780 (centre) Settlement and field system: Glengruboch farmstead; limekiln; rectangular building; field banks, clearance cairns, rig and furrow; enclosure and two rectangular structures; ?rectangular structure.

NX 3300 7810 (centre) Rectangular buildings and enclosures.

NX 3321 7822 Burnt mound.

NX 3313 7805 Burnt mound.

NX 3324 7813 Penannular enclosure.

NX 3338 7741 Enclosures.


NX 3351 7725 Burnt mound.

NX 3347 7719 Standing stone.

NX 3350 7717 (centre) Field bank and clearance cairns.

The various cairnfields, together with the possible hut circles and the fragmentary lengths of dykes, would appear to represent the vestigial remains of prehistoric settlement in the area. The burnt mounds and the possible cremation cemetery probably also form part of the prehistoric palimpsest.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .


**Dundrennan Abbey** (Rerrick parish)

G Ewart, J Triscott

Excavation and clearance

NX 7492 4750 Following the removal of the boundary wall between the previously public area of the monument and the excavations in the old stable yard to the S, Kirkdale Archaeology was engaged in July 1997 to supervise and conduct the removal of material so as to allow visitor access between the two areas.

Although the level of excavation carried out was minimal it has served to show both the probable survival of archaeological deposits at shallow depth in the old public access area, and the further complexity of the structures comprising the S range.

Sponsor: HS .

**Sorbie Old Tower** (Sorbie parish)

P Harrington

12th-century motte and 16th-century tower house

NX 451 469 In May 1997 a watching brief was conducted of a machine-excavated foundation and soakaway trench for an extension at the rear of Sorbie Tower cottage. The fill(s) and outer edge of the motte ditch along the E side of the mound of the motte were exposed at a truncated level in the bottom of the main trench at the SW end. The curving line of the outer E edge of the ditch was recognised in the natural red boulder clay bottom of the trench; the motte ditch on the SE side of the mound is estimated to be c 7.5m wide at the top level of the outer side of the ditch.

The NW section of the trench suggested that there may have been clay and possibly stone used to line or construct a late phase of the E wall of the ditch. More information suggests that a filled hollow, 1.7m wide, in the outside upper edge of the ditch may have been the back side of a counter escarpment-like construction of an earlier wider phase of the ditch. This suggests that there may have been a bank outside of the ditch on the E initially. It is also thought that the traditional access across the ditch to the top of the motte was from the NE side of the ditch.

Three finds were found in the fill of the motte ditch: a flrilled base sherd (two joining); abraded green glaze; ?14th century, or more likely of early post-medieval date. A sherd; abraded green/brown glaze; most likely of 14th-century date. Bottle glass; short neck with string rim fragment; dark green globose body type wine bottle of c 1698 date.

The excavation cut into a small area of the 1996 geophysical survey of the site, which has influenced the above interpretation.

A fuller report has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Sorbie Tower Conservation Project Committee of the Clan Hannay Society.

**30-32 George Street, Whithorn** (Whithorn parish) J Brann  
Medieval burgh watching brief

NX 446 402 An inspection of foundation trenches excavated for an extension to the rear of 30-32 George Street did not reveal archaeological deposits. The garden to the E of the property is at least 1m higher than the street level at which the house, formerly an abattoir, is built. The owner believes that topsoil has been imported in the past to raise the garden levels. He has not noted any pottery or other finds of interest. The house itself which was gutted back to the walls shows various structural phases.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

**Carsegowan** (Wigtown parish)

S Carter (HAL)

Pre-afforestation survey

NX 428 595 (centre) A short-notice forestry survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd of the former Wigtown blackpowder works. The works operated from 1940 until 1945, when it was closed down and all machinery removed



## DUNDEE CITY/EAST AYRSHIRE

from the site. The site has remained more or less unaltered since that time and most brick, concrete and earth structures survive. A photographic record of these structures was compiled and a copy has been deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

### **26 South Main Street, Wigtown** (Wigtown parish) J Brann Medieval burgh watching brief

NX 432 552 Observations were made to the rear of 26 South Main Street where an extension had been removed, leaving an open trench about 18m N-S by 8m E-W, and 1-1.4m deep.

It is concluded that an outcrop of natural bedrock had been quarried away to a depth of c 1m below current ground level to provide both space and material for building in the post-medieval period. A fragmentary layer which had escaped this levelling at the N end of the trench contained a sherd of medieval pot. The top of this layer was about 0.6m below current ground level. To the N this layer appears to have been removed by the construction of 26 South Main Street itself.

Full report lodged with the NMRS and Dumfries and Galloway SMR.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

## DUNDEE CITY

### **Land W of East Port, Cowgate** (Dundee parish) R Cachart Medieval frontage and backlands (SUAT)

NO 4059 3070 In November 1996 SUAT undertook an archaeological assessment in which two trenches were excavated and 19th/20th-century surfaces, wall foundations and deposits were encountered. A make-up deposit containing residual medieval pottery was also found. It was concluded that a combination of quarrying and 19th-century development had removed any medieval archaeological deposits that may have existed, and that extended excavation on the site was therefore not justified.

Sponsor: Beech Property Co Ltd.

### **152-154 Nethergate** (Dundee parish) 16th-century hospital and town defensive wall

NO 400 299 Initial trial excavations in June 1996 (DES 1996, 34) prior to demolition had failed to identify any remains of the medieval hospital or town wall.

In early November 1996 a watching brief on the former garage frontage for the removal of petrol tanks revealed that much of the frontage had been disturbed by 19th/20th-century building.

In November 1996 five machine-dug trial trenches in the backlands revealed a substantial raising of the ground surface in modern times. At the rear of the site the original ground surface was not reached. Interestingly, the deposits used to raise the ground level were imported and contained a substantial amount of human bone and some residual medieval pottery, indicating that the source was probably a medieval burial ground somewhere in the city. No tangible archaeological remains relating to the town wall, the hospital or the almshouse were identified.

As a result of the watching brief and trial work it was decided that a programme of full archaeological excavation was not required. However a watching brief on the contractor's groundworks was maintained. In January 1997 the watching brief on 12 contractor's trenches again confirmed the lack of relevant archaeological survival but did reveal the existence of a deeply buried former ground surface in part of the backlands.

The original fabric on the inner face of the W boundary wall on the site frontage (the possible town wall) was revealed and

various features were recorded (plasterwork and an aumbry). The standing wall most likely dates from the late 18th or the early 19th century. However, large foundation stones at the base could be from an earlier wall, possibly the original town wall. Also revealed was a deep well below a wall that abutted the main standing wall. Over the well was a lintel dated 1721. Part of a cobbled surface was also revealed. It is hoped that the standing wall, well and cobbled surface can be preserved and integrated into the new development.

Sponsor: Dundee City Council.

## EAST AYRSHIRE

The following sites in East Ayrshire have been identified and recorded during fieldwork carried out by the staff of WoSAS. Full details are available in the WoSAS SMR.

(Dalmellington parish)

NS 4968 0816	<b>Fox Park</b>	Enclosure.
NS 4175 1167	<b>Polnessan</b>	Farmstead.

(New Cumnock parish)

NS 6409 0547	<b>Craig Burn</b>	Sheepfold on earlier structures.
NS 6400 0556	<b>Craig Burn</b>	Structure.
NS 6380 0592	<b>Craig Burn</b>	Structure.
NS 6439 0475	<b>Craig Burn</b>	Structures; ?shieling hut.
NS 6306 0614	<b>Slippery Burn</b>	Sheepfold; enclosure; ?structure.

(Riccarton parish)

NS 4675 3444	<b>Bowhouse</b>	Cropmark ?enclosures.
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(centre)

### **Chalmerston North and Pennyvenie**

G MacGregor

(Dalmellington parish)

(GUARD)

Archaeological assessment

NS 492 068 An archaeological assessment was undertaken of the proposed development area at Chalmerston North and Pennyvenie. This established that there are several areas with significant archaeological remains, the majority relating to the coal mining industry of the area. Much of the mining activity was undertaken by the Dalmellington Iron Company Ltd to provide fuel for Dunaskin Ironworks. Also within the assessment area are the remains of several post-medieval settlements.

Full details of individual sites are within a report which will be lodged at the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal Ltd.

### **Pennyvenie** (Dalmellington parish)

?Ring cairn

NS 494 072 Archaeological evaluation of a mound within the proposed opencast coal extraction site known as Pennyvenie Area A proved the feature probably to represent a later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age ring cairn. A scheme for further archaeological work to ensure the preservation of the putative ring cairn *in situ* and any associated archaeological features in the immediate vicinity was therefore instigated. During a watching brief in the vicinity, the only archaeological feature to be investigated was a field bank.

Full details are in a report which will be lodged at the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal Ltd.

### **Broom Hill** (Dalrymple parish)

C McGill (CFA)

Opencast coal site

NS 4283 1390 An archaeological excavation was undertaken during August 1997 at High Knockshinnoch, Broom Hill, in

## EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

combination with the recording of several monuments in advance of opencast coal mining. The present project comprised the complete recording and trial excavation of High Knockshinnoch farmstead and the recording of the disused railway and railway bridge (NS 425 142). Five additional industrial monuments were recorded by photographic survey.

The main structure at High Knockshinnoch was cleared of vegetation and rubble and then recorded. Surviving features included a hearth, situated in a niche on the E wall of the structure. The floor was partly cobbled, giving the appearance of a central aisle running along the structure's E-W axis. The cobbles were laid on the level surface within the structure, formed of built-up layers of blue/grey and brown clay. On either side of this there were indications that planking had overlain the level clay surface, with both patches of rotten wood and lines of rusted nails occurring regularly. There was a doorway on the N facing side of the structure with a cobbled area outside, extending to the W. A section through the structure demonstrated that it was founded directly on bedrock with no underlying features. Additional trenches sectioned features delimiting the two enclosures associated with the structure. The larger enclosure was formed from a combination of stone dyke and upcast earth bank. The small inner enclosure was delimited by a shallow ditch and a broken band of trees.

Finds include pot and glass sherds, and many corroded metal artefacts. All finds are recent, dating from the late 19th/early 20th century. Detailed reports will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Coal Contractors Ltd.

**Spireslack** (Muirkirk parish) M Cressey, W L Finlayson (CFA)  
Evaluation

An archaeological desk-based assessment and field inspection were undertaken in February 1996 to evaluate the archaeological remains within an area of landscape proposed for opencast coal mining. The results suggest that the area has significant archaeological potential even though the landscape has been heavily modified by modern coal extraction. A complex of sites relating to 18th-century iron and coal manufacture was located at Glenbuck. There are also substantial remains from lime production represented by quarries and limekilns.

In addition to areas of rig and furrow, the following sites and monuments were recorded during the evaluation:

NS 751 294	Cottages ('Rowan Bank').
NS 7508 2949	Glenbuck Ironworks Furnace.
NS 7515 2915	Shafts.
NS 7505 2909	Limestone quarry.
NS 7475 2912	Pits.
NS 74852925	Bell-pits.
NS 7515 2937	Bell-pits.
NS 7562 2993	Bell-pits and shaft.
NS 7560 2995	Sheepfold.
NS 7545 3000	Field enclosure.
NS 7605 3100	Field wall.
NS 7595 3115	Coal pit.
NS 7585 3115	Coal pit.
NS 7530 3100	Sheepfold.
NS 7567 3043	Building platform.
NS 7540 2950	Trackway.
NS 7570 3040	Tramway.
NS 7575 3050	Galawhistle Pit.
NS 7579 3008	Davie Pit.
NS 7580 3100	Glenbuck branch line.
NS 7557 3000	Quarry pit.
NS 7450 2988	Grasshill Coal Pit No 1.
NS 7455 2960	Grasshill Coal Pit No 2.

NS 7430 3030	Field wall.
NS 7425 3020	Limekiln.
NS 7432 3020	Corn-drying kiln.
NS 745 305	Field bank.
NS 7420 3040	Limekiln.
NS 7434 3015	Building.
NS 7465 2945	Glenbuck village (part of).
NS 7475 2985	Spireslack farm.
NS 7450 2954	Miners cottages.
NS 744 300	Coal tubs (as stream revetment).

A report has been produced, and will be deposited with the NMRS at a time to be agreed with the sponsor.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal Ltd.

**Hurlford, by Kilmarnock** (Riccanton parish) K Speller,  
Armaments factory C French (GUARD)

NS 466 349 A field and desk study of the WWII munitions factory at Bowhouse (constructed 1939) produced a wealth of information on the site and its workings.

The desk study, using both written and oral sources, allowed a detailed history of the site to be compiled. Particular emphasis was given to the incendiary bomb production phase, as Bowhouse was one of only two such production centres in the British Isles during WWII.

### Site description

The factory covers an area of c 1km by 400m. The W part of the site contains the administration buildings, incorporating an 18th-century farmhouse. Skirting the N perimeter are the loading and unloading warehouses. The bulk of the site contains heavily fortified production buildings and packing houses, turfed over for camouflage purposes, each with its own blast bank and air-raid shelters. The whole complex was served by an internal railway system, linking to the main Kilmarnock to Carlisle railway line, which passes close by the site.

### Site phasing

- 1 The period of bomb construction, 1939–45.
- 1a The addition of buildings to the E end of the site, c 1941.
- 2 Use of the site as a bomb dismantling site, 1950s.
- 3 Use of the site as a depot, 1950s–1968.
- 4 Subsequent non-military uses (horse and greyhound stables, small workshops), 1969–present.

Fuller report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Prison Services.

## EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

The following sites in East Dunbartonshire have been identified and recorded during fieldwork carried out by the staff of WoSAS. Full details are available in the WoSAS SMR.

(Campsie parish)		
c NS 6247 8166	<b>Newhouse Burn</b>	?Enclosure.
NS 6274 8155	<b>Newhouse Burn</b>	Shieling hut.

(New Kilpatrick parish)		
NS 5654 7122	<b>Templehill Wood</b>	?Enclosure.

**Antonine Wall** (New Kilpatrick parish) K Speller (GUARD)  
Evaluation


NS 535 724 An evaluation within a proposed house plot at 18 Ballaig Avenue, Bearsden, revealed the N edge of the main ditch of the Antonine Wall surviving as a plough-truncated feature running E–W through the plot at its S frontage, at a depth of 0.95m below the modern surface. No remains of archaeological significance were encountered to the N of this feature.

Sponsor: Mr R Ross.

**Douglas Park Golf Course, Bearsden** S Halliday (GUARD)  
(New Kilpatrick parish)  
Roman wall

NS 5576 7241 In May 1997, GUARD were commissioned to examine an area of ground surface damage within a scheduled area relating to a stretch of the Antonine Wall.

A 2 x 2m trench showed that the rutting had been within an area which had been built up over the years with dumps of modern debris to a depth of 0.7m.

Sponsor: HS .

## EAST LoTHIAN


**Dirleton Castle** (Dirleton parish)

G Ewart

Watching brief

NT 5152 8386 The excavation, by Kirkdale Archaeology, of service pipe trenches were cut through well-worked humic soil, with a distinctive brown (clay-rich) character. This deposit was clearly introduced, and may well reflect the terraces thought to have been created during the 16th-century formal privy garden phase, still in evidence within the parterre and yew-tree planting. This is confirmed by the fact that the deposit underlay the 18th-century estate/garden wall (Archerfield House). The depth of the earthwork was uncertain, but it clearly projected beyond the limits of the garden area as defined by the 18th-century wall.

Recent excavations in the N and W gardens confirmed the presence of a complex post-medieval layout beneath the landscaping of the 18th and 19th centuries. The landscaping had served to reduce the originally steeper earthworks of the earlier layout.

Sponsor: HS .

**Dunbar Day Centre, Westgate**

N M Robertson (SUAT)

(Dunbar parish)

Medieval burgh

NT 678 791 A watching brief in August 1997 on the digging of foundation trenches for an extension to the rear of Dunbar Day Centre, in what was previously its small walled back garden, failed to find any deposits of archaeological significance. Part of the site had already been disturbed by services, and the three foundation trenches measured only 0.7m across and a maximum of 0.75m below present ground level. The trenches were cut to a depth of c 0.55m through a make-up deposit of garden soil mixed with building rubble, from which came a small number of recent finds. Below this was a compact dark brown garden soil containing very small pebbles and flecks of charcoal. The lack of larger stones in this soil might suggest that it, too, was imported onto the site; no small finds were recovered from it.

Sponsor: East Lothian Council.

**Golf Course Road, Dunbar** (Dunbar parish) T Rees (AOC)  
Archaeological evaluation

NT 685 784 Proposals for the construction of housing on a small plot of land to the N of the Roxburgh Hotel led to an archaeological evaluation of the ground in January 1997. No significant archaeological deposits were found.

Sponsor: McLay Milne Associates.

**5-7 High Street, Dunbar** (Dunbar parish)

G Robins

Urban redevelopment

(for AOC)

NT 6808 7871 A desk-based assessment and a trial trenching programme were conducted in February 1997 in advance of redevelopment. Although the site lies outwith the probable defences on the SW aspect of the town, evidence was sought for medieval and post-medieval extra-mural settlement and land-

use. The desk-based assessment resulted in no new evidence for such settlement or land-use, and the trial trenches revealed only anthropic deposits of a recent origin overlying natural sediments.  
Sponsor: Developer.


**A1 Cement Works to A1087** (Innerwick parish)

A R Rees

Watching brief

(CFA)

NT 7045 7610 to NT 6990 7650 A watching brief was conducted during topsoiling operations between the cement works and the A1087 in March 1997 (see also DES 1994, 45). No archaeological features or deposits were located.

Sponsor: The National Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Development Department; managed on their behalf by HS .

**Loretto School, Musselburgh** (Inveresk parish)

R Cachart,

Medieval burgh lands and chapel

D Perry (SUAT)

NT 3479 7295 In April 1997 SUAT undertook a site assessment in advance of the erection of a new library and teaching block at Loretto school. The site lies between Linkfield Road to the S and Millhill to the N, within the medieval burgh's lands, close to the site of the Loretto Chapel.

Three trenches were excavated within the footprint of the new build. A hard black sandy clay layer which occurred in all three trenches above natural was possibly the remains of an 18th or 19th-century courtyard, probably truncated when hardcore was laid down as a firm base for the present grassy surface. In all trenches natural sand and beach cobbles occurred at 0.3m below the black sandy clay. A field drain comprising a rubble-filled cut was also found. The assessment found nothing of archaeological significance and no further work was required.

Sponsor: Loretto School.

**35-41 Market Street, Musselburgh**

S Carter (HAL)

(Inveresk parish)

Evaluation

NT 3396 7262 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken of an area of land formerly occupied by Nos 35-41 on the N side of Market Street. This work was completed as a part of the conditions to a planning consent granted by East Lothian Council. Analysis of maps showed that the site frontage was occupied by a building from at least 1788 up to c 1960. No trace of this building, or any preceding structures, remains and it is concluded that no substantial foundations were ever used.

Sponsor: Johnston & Stewart, Architects.

**St Michaels, Inveresk** (Inveresk parish)

J Hamilton (CFA)

Roman fort

NT 3430 7197 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in November 1996 within the grounds of St Michaels House in response to a proposal to construct a domestic dwelling across the southern alignment of the rampart and external ditch of the Roman fort. Previous archaeological work had located the ditch some 10-15m W of the current excavations and had suggested that in the evaluation area all upstanding remains of the Roman occupation had been totally removed and that no ditch existed.

Three parallel trenches were opened within and immediately adjacent to the site of the proposed building. No traces of the defences of the Roman fort were identified; the ditch must either not survive (unlikely given its scale), follow a different alignment, or never have been excavated in this area. Three features were identified, comprising a modern pit, a tree stump in a pit, and an alignment of stones.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mrs E Raistrick, St Michaels House.

## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

### 30 High Street, North Berwick

(North Berwick parish)

Watching brief

C Lowe (HAL)

NT 5536 8535 A proposed housing development behind the High Street frontage lies in an archaeologically sensitive area and archaeological monitoring was therefore incorporated into the terms of the planning consent for this site. Beneath a dark grey loamy topsoil, an earlier garden soil contained an assemblage of late medieval pottery sherds, with occasional animal bones and oyster shells. No archaeological features or structures were identified in the foundation trenches. The early garden soil is interpreted as a well-preserved late medieval backland area, associated with the High Street frontage. The early garden soil overlay windblown sand. Evidence from earlier archaeological observations nearby suggests that this windblown sand horizon, interspersed with occupation and midden deposits, may be 2m or more deep.

### North Berwick Abbey

(North Berwick parish)

Watching brief and excavation

T Rees, J Gooder, M Engl (AOC)

NT 5459 8499 A programme of archaeological works in response to the development of the grounds of the medieval priory at North Berwick was undertaken in January, February and March 1997. These works included a watching brief on all ground-breaking works; the excavation of six burials which fell within the footprint of the development; and the excavation of a partial structure to the immediate SE of the priory.


Sponsor: FASGA Ltd.

### Markle (Prestonkirk parish)

Survey

M Dalland (HAL)

NT 5791 7753 (centre) An archaeological survey of the remains of the medieval village at Markle was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd. The survey area covers some 4ha roughly 1.2km NW of East Linton, on the S side of the railway. The remains of the village have been severely damaged following the development of a commercial fishery during the last 25 years. The previously mapped archaeological remains covered an area of almost 3ha; this has reduced to a core area around the upstanding ruins covering only 0.16ha.

Sponsor: HS 


### Traprain Law (Prestonkirk parish)

Medieval structure; Iron Age artefacts

T Rees (AOC)

NT 582 746 Investigations at Traprain Law (NMRS NT 57 SE 1) in July 1997 recorded and partially excavated c 300m<sup>2</sup> of fire-damaged ground to the immediate S of the summit. The majority of the area excavated proved either to be outcropping bedrock or shallow sandy loam soils overlying bedrock. This soil contained a range of artefacts which appear to be mainly late prehistoric in origin. The remaining area contained a stretch of stone wall, perhaps an element of a late medieval structure associated with quantities of late medieval pottery.

Traprain Law is owned and managed by East Lothian Council who granted permission for these works to be undertaken.

Sponsor: HS 

### Whitekirk Hill (Whitekirk & Tynninghame parish)

Carved stone; ?midden

C Lowe

(HAL)

NT 599 825 (approx. findspot) A hollowed, lugged boulder was recovered during the construction of the car park for the development at Whitekirk Golf Course in late 1994 or early 1995

(R Tuer, pers comm). The boulder, roughly 530 x 350 x 280mm, has been crudely dressed to shape, with a flat base and two sub-circular lugs, 120–140mm across and protruding up to 60mm from the body of the stone. The basin, formed in the top of the stone, is 230–240mm across and 190mm deep. A series of ten rectangular slots, some of them broken, are located roughly equidistantly around the upper surface of the stone. The slots are 290–500mm long, 8–20mm wide and 20–30mm deep and may have originally been intended to hold a metal cover. It is interpreted as a possible ballaun stone or water-stoup; alternatively, the provision of a possible metal cover may point to some esoteric use, possibly as a relic chamber?

The findspot lies 1km to the N of the medieval pilgrimage site centred on St Mary's Church and the nearby Holy Well. The discovery of associated 'bones' and 'black earth' may indicate an associated settlement in the area. The stone is with the finder at Whitekirk Mains.

### Whitekirk tithe barn

(Whitekirk & Tynninghame parish)

Medieval structures and ?shrine panel fragment

NT 5960 8161 Archaeological evaluation and a watching brief in advance of groundworks at and in the vicinity of the late medieval tithe barn at Whitekirk identified the rubble remains of at least two small rectilinear buildings, associated with sherds of Colstoun ware and Scottish East Coast redware (D Hall, pers comm). Given the archaeological and historical background to the site, these may represent the remains of the early 15th-century pilgrim houses which were established on the site by James I. Further structural remains of medieval date were identified in the SW corner of the field, close to the churchyard.

Work inside the tithe barn revealed four fragments of grey sandstone upon which were incised a series of compass-drawn motifs, including the Cistercian rose or marigold figure and a four-armed cross. Two of the fragments join. The pieces are interpreted as the remains of a possible gable-end stone shrine: it may be identical to a shrine at the site which was procured from Melrose in 1309 and destroyed at the Reformation.

Full details are lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr George Tuer, Whitekirk Mains.

### Longyester Quarry (Yester parish)

Putative earthwork

C Ellis (AOC)

NT 527 641 An archaeological evaluation in advance of quarrying was undertaken in June 1997. Previous archaeological works on the site had identified a putative earthwork on Whinny Knowe and an artefact findspot.

The field evaluation showed that the feature visible on the S side of the summit of Whinny Knowe is natural in origin. Trenching of the summit has shown only one anthropic feature, a drystone wall. Trenching in the vicinity of the findspot revealed no evidence of archaeological deposits.

Sponsor: John Fyfe Ltd.

## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

### Proposed route of M77 Glasgow South Orbital

(Eaglesham; Mearns parishes)

S Halliday

(GUARD)

Archaeological assessment

In December 1996, GUARD was commissioned to assess a series of routes for a proposed southern orbital road to link the M77 with the A726 leading to East Kilbride. Four possible routes were subject to a desk-based followed by field assessment. The

following sites were noted on or near the routes (see also South Lanarkshire, East Kilbride parish):

(Eaglesham parish)

- NS 5233 5385 Wind pump.
- NS 532 543 Westfield farmstead.
- NS 548 545 Humby deserted settlement; well.
- NS 553 548 Burnhouse Farm ?prehistoric enclosures and ?roundhouse.
- NS 575 557 Gateside Lint Mill.

(Mearns parish)

- NS 571 530 Low Borland; rectangular building.
  - NS 566 533 Two mounds near Crosslees Farm; ?earthen.
  - NS 5576 5357 De'il's Wood Mound; earthen.
  - NS 556 547 Ross Mill.
- Sponsor: ASH Consulting.

**Bennan Farm** (Eaglesham parish) R L Hunter, S L Hunter  
Abandoned farmhouse

NS 524 509 An archaeological survey was undertaken at the abandoned farm of Mickle Binend (NMRS NS 55 SW 43). Little remains of upstanding structures, the farm and buildings outlined by little more than grass-covered mounds. The farm had a fairly complex plan, however, including a stream with revetment banks which ran through the centre of the complex. A drystone bridge is also in evidence, along with field systems and a modern ruinous structure that once belonged to Eaglesham Scouts.

Full plans and report lodged with the NMRS, South West Water, and WoSAS SMR.

**East Moorhouse Farm** (Eaglesham parish)  
Cairn

- NS 532 519 A robbed out ?clearance cairn, 11 x 6m.
- Full survey plan lodged with the NMRS and WoSAS.

**North Moorhouse Farm** (Eaglesham parish)  
Survey

NS 525 520 A series of three circular drystone-built corn stacks were found and surveyed some 400m SSW of the deserted farm settlement of West Moorhouse Farm.

NS 528 522 Earthfast stone slab rising to 0.9m in height and 0.8m in width. A semi-circular stone setting abuts the base. The slab is incorporated in a disused and ruinous drystone dyke.

NS 528 522 The site of West Moorhouse Farm was surveyed. The settlement has a fairly complex series of structures, including revetment banks, metalled roads, various enclosures and structures, with the addition of a well-constructed mill lade system, supplying a small reservoir. There is a disused mill c 200m away at North Moorhouse Farm. A field of rig was also recorded. (Additional contributor D Gormlie.)

NS 529 522 Three man-made features: elliptical feature 6 x 8m with entrance of 1m, and banks rising to 1m high; horseshoe-type feature 4 x 12m, entrance 2m, banks rising to 2m high; one feature 5 x 3m with entrance 1m, and bank rising to 1m high. These features could be quarry-type scoops.

NS 530 519 Elliptical feature 14 x 12m, with internal banking rising to a height of 6m, and an entrance measuring 4.5m at its widest point. The feature is reminiscent of a small quarry.

NS 530 523 Circular banked feature, diameter c 25m. Some 100m ESE are several man-made banks and circular features in an area 75 x 75m.

Full survey plans and report lodged with WoSAS.

**South Moorhouse Farm** (Eaglesham parish)

Survey

NS 532 503 Well-defined circular grass-covered bank, 9m at its widest point, with stones *in situ*. Small areas of cleared ground nearby, and small cairns and linear banks to W. (Additional contributor D Gormlie.)

NS 528 516 Two vaguely defined circles in improved agricultural land. Circle 1 has an apparent oval shape, and measures 19m in diameter at its widest point, the surrounding bank measuring roughly 2m in width. On the NE side of the circle within the bank is a partly grass-covered stone, measuring 1.8m long. Circle 2 lies S of circle 1, and is less well-defined, but appears to be 28m in diameter at its widest point. To the N, the circle forms a low concave area. A sunken trackway with no upturn is evident, this passing between the two circles.

NS 528 516 The remains of several abandoned buildings (?Mid Moorhouse Farm) are evident, along with other features including cairns, cut out enclosures and revetment banking.

NS 530 517 Lines of field drains, 0.4m wide by 0.3m deep, were at 8m intervals, constructed of walls three stones in elevation, with a capping stone 0.5m wide. The channel bed comprised small stones not exceeding 5cm in diameter.

NS 539 507 East Lochcraig abandoned farmhouse survives to a height of up to 1m. Field systems of improved ground are also in evidence, some comprising rig and furrow. (Additional contributors I Black and D Gormlie.)

NS 528 508 Little is left of West Lochcraig abandoned farm, once the largest in the area. Modern clearance has left all but three walls and a wide metalled track *in situ*.

Full plans and report are lodged with the NMRS, South West Water and WoSAS SMR.

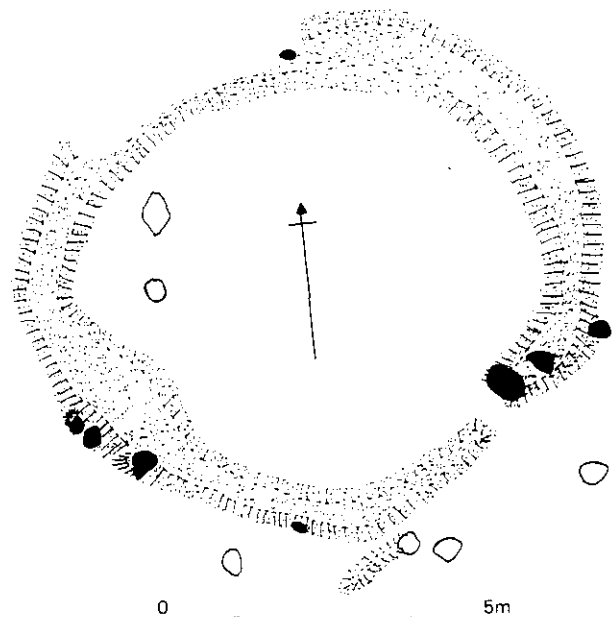


Fig 9 South Moorhouse Farm: circular grass-covered bank.

**South Kirktonmoor Farm** (Eaglesham parish)

Structure

NS 559 514 Drystone-built structure N of South Kirktonmoor Farm. The outer limits of the structure extended to 9 x 6m, and when originally found the turf cover had been breached by treasure hunters, exposing a 20th-century rubbish fill. It was decided to excavate the structure, to the extent of the 20th-century fill, to examine internal features. The fill comprised late 19th and early 20th-century refuse. The internal features were

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recorded in plan, and different phases of use were found, ending up as a convenient repository for the farm's refuse. About 50m E are two stone settings in close proximity to two quarry scoops.

Full survey plans and excavation report are lodged with the NMRS and WoSAS.

### **Flenders Farm** (Mearns parish)

#### Rig and furrow

A survey was carried out in April 1997 at Flenders Farm in the Clarkston area.

NS 5685 5605 Rig and furrow on the lower slope of a volcanic plug (*DES* 1973). There are 31 rigs *in situ*, measuring 1m at rig, and 0.6m at the furrow.

NS 5645 5622 Rig and furrow on a downward sloping field system adjacent to the WSW of Flenders Farm. The rig and furrow measures c 26.6m long by 28.8m wide. Each rig measures 2.4m, the furrow 0.6m.

Fuller details have been lodged with the NMRS.

### **Greenbank House** (Mearns parish)

H F James (GUARD)

#### Watching brief

NS 561 566 Greenbank House and gardens were constructed in the late 18th century and are set within a designed landscape. A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a service trench from Flenders Road to the W side of Greenbank House. The service trench cut through the field immediately to the N of the house where rig and furrow survived as slight upstanding features. In this area 12 rubble-filled drains and seven terracotta drains were noted. These represented at least three phases of drains, none of which were on the same alignment as the rig and furrow.

A block of dressed sandstone was found in the trench in the vicinity of the house. No pottery or domestic refuse was found in the trench.

Sponsor: NTS.

### **Picketlaw** (Neilston parish)

D Alexander, B Henry

#### Hut circle

NS 4680 5220 The third and final season of excavation was undertaken on this hut circle (*DES* 1996, 38). The final two quadrants were deturfed to reveal the full plan. The hut circle wall was traceable in varying degrees of preservation and the probable entrance, 0.6–0.7m wide, was located in the SE. The inner stone-packed ditch was clearly visible. Finds include sherds of pottery, pieces of quartz and a couple of fragments of flint. Resistivity survey undertaken to the SW of the hut circle located no further archaeological features. Trial coring of the blanket bog to the S revealed a depth of up to 2.4m of peat.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum Archaeology Section.

### **Renfrew Castle** (Renfrew parish)

D Alexander (CFA)

#### Trial trenching

NS 5086 6787 Trial trenching was undertaken at the site of the 13th–14th-century castle in Renfrew. Desk-based research, geophysical survey and test-pitting (*DES* 1996, 38) suggested that the site had been greatly disturbed. Following dismantling of the castle much of the stone had been removed from the site and used in the construction of a soap works. The site was subsequently built over by Castlehill House and its extensive gardens. Demolition of this structure, its levelling and creation of a playground led to further disturbance, while repeated development on the fringes of the site has gradually removed traces of the original castle mound and ditch. Excavation of three trenches confirmed this disturbance and located the brick-built

foundation of the large bay window (recorded on maps and photographs) at the NW corner of Castlehill House. A trench located in the southern part of the park recovered a line of stone paving. In front of and below this stone paving were the remains of either a rubble-filled foundation trench or the rubble core of a wall, the facing stones of which had been robbed. A layer of clay to the S of the stone paving contained sherds of 12th–14th-century cooking vessels. It is possible that these remains represent traces of the royal castle of Renfrew.

Sponsors: Renfrewshire Council, Renfrewshire Local History Forum Archaeology Section.

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### **Cramond Harbour** (City parish of Edinburgh)

V E Dean

#### Chert blade, Roman and medieval pottery

NT 1888 7692 Recent cutting back of the river bank beside Cramond Boat Club resulted in the discovery of a chert blade, part of a Roman amphora handle and several sherds of medieval pottery.

Sponsors: City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

### **Cramond Roman fort** (City parish of Edinburgh)

#### Building remains, roadway, drain

NT 1899 7698 Exploratory trenching has revealed a stretch of mortar floor, similar to that noted in 1988 (*DES* 1988, 18), a length of mortared stone wall, and parallel to it a stone-built drain, partly stone-capped and partly cobble-filled. The drain may have been cut through a cobbled roadway. Although the downhill side of the roadway has been eroded, it appears to be on the alignment of Old Street of Cramond Village. Some 0.3m below this was another surface of large cobbles and pink sandstone, incorporating oyster shells.

Sponsors: City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

### **Johnston Terrace, Edinburgh**

C A-Kelly

#### (City parish of Edinburgh)

#### Carved stone

NT 2510 7337 Built into the wall on the S side of the road, c 50m E of the bridge over Kings Stables Road and immediately above the pavement, this rectangular, pale grey sandstone block has a broken right edge and a pair of parallel grooves 2.5cm apart and 11cm below the upper edge.

### **Kings Stables Road, Edinburgh**

#### (City parish of Edinburgh)

#### Carved stone


NT 2498 7343 Built into the wall on the NE side of the street, c 50m SE of the entrance to Princes Street Gardens and 0.3m above the pavement, this pale yellow sandstone block has three broken edges and only the right carved, apparently carved to a curve. Slightly to the left of this and parallel to the curve is a strip of possible single cord interlace.

### **Palace of Holyroodhouse** (City parish of Edinburgh)

#### G Ewart

Watching brief  
NT 2691 7392 The trench required for the new services revealed a wall aligned N–S, at a point c 5.8m S of the junction between the SW tower and the S wall of the palace. It was of two periods of build, the earlier element with indications of moulding on its W side, and perhaps, therefore, part of the formal structures associated with either palace or abbey buildings.


However, the secondary wall was clearly of more rustic build, and together they appeared to reflect a form of crude outbuilding, nonetheless pre-dating the present 19th-century garden layout.

Sponsor: HS .

## FALKIRK

**Blackness Castle** (Bo'ness & Carriden parish) G Ewart,  
Watching brief P Sharman

NT 0556 8027 A narrow trench was opened by Kirkdale Archaeology within the courtyard of the castle in advance of the insertion of an electrical cable. The excavations showed that a considerable depth of deposits survived in the area between the central tower and the W curtain wall – the only material left in the whole courtyard.


Sponsor: HS .

**Kinneil House** (Bo'ness & Carriden parish) G Ewart,  
Well D Murray

NS 983 806 A watching brief was undertaken by Kirkdale Archaeology during works on a well within the 'palace' wing of Kinneil House. The well was located in a room known as the 'boiler room', a small barrel-vaulted chamber in the extreme SE corner of the building, presumably originally functioning as a service room. The floor of the chamber comprised stone flags, and it was the subsistence of these into the softer well-fill deposits which first led to the discovery of the sub-floor feature around three years ago. Excavations were then undertaken, and approximately 4m of the fill of the well was removed. Nothing is known of the results of this work, but at the time of the current watching brief, a circular hole c 2m in diameter with a stone and mortar lining had been exposed.

The watching brief concerned the monitoring of the drilling of the remaining material. The remaining upper fill was a loose, coarse ashy silt, which was removed by hand, extending to 0.8m deep, after which the fill became more stony, and drilling was commenced. The drilling indicated that the lower fill was 0.4m in depth, beyond which the base of the well was encountered. Thus a total depth of c 5.2m from the floor level could be estimated.

Finds include large quantities of burnt and unburnt bone as well as some diagnostic finds from the upper fill; a near-complete clay pipe, a fragment of white tile, and an iron spanner. It would seem likely, therefore, that the well was deliberately backfilled in Victorian times or later.

Sponsor: HS .

## FIFE

**The Historic Gardens & Designed Landscapes of Fife** S Govan, C Dingwall,  
P O'Connor

The desk-based study of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes for NE Fife (DES 1996, 43) was extended to cover the whole of Fife. The project examined evidence from maps dating from 1642 up to the 1st edition OS of the mid-19th century. Documentary research was also undertaken for supplementary information. This second phase took the total number of sites identified to 320, the vast majority of which had not been previously recorded.

This information has been entered on the Fife SMR and the database has been modified to enable detailed analysis.

Sponsors: Fife Council Planning Service Archaeology Unit, SNH.

## Maritime Fife

N C Dobson

During 1997 Maritime Fife carried out a second coastal assessment survey covering the entire Fife coast (see DES 1996, 42–3), covering Fife Ness to Newburgh. The survey identified 317 sites, of which 205 are located on the coast edge or foreshore, and 49 are under threat of erosion.

Of particular interest is a series of salmon bothies and other structures associated with the Tay salmon fisheries industry. The ongoing decline of this industry makes it all the more urgent to record what remains at present, and more detailed recording and survey of these sites, ranging from boatyards to sheds to salmon coble wrecks is recommended. A collection of wharfs (NO 397 263) and a nearby wreck (NO 398 264) were located on the E side of the Tay Rail Bridge. Although the foreshore appears to be fairly stable, it does require further investigation. An ancient land surface has been exposed on the banks of the Tay to the W of Balmerino (NO 326 231 to NO 312 227). To the E of St Andrews a weathered sandstone standing stone (NO 5332 1527) near Kinkell Cave and several enhanced natural harbours (eg NO 6106 1141) have been identified.

A further 114 sites have been recorded on the NMRS, of which 11 are scheduled ancient monuments. Other recorded sites vary from burials (eg Old Haiks NMRS NO 61 SW 2) and harbours (eg St Andrews NMRS NO 51 NW 63) to castles (eg Randerston NMRS NO 61 SW 4), and from caves (eg Constantine's NMRS NO 61 SW 6) to shipwrecks (NMRS NO 32 NE 33). The character of this archaeological record broadly reflects the settlement, industrial activities and land-use of this coastline since antiquity.

Two sites have been described in detail under the parishes of Ferry-Port-on-Craig and Forgan.

## Various

M D King, A Cox

### Finds

The following finds have been published (A Cox and M King in 'Recent Medieval Metalwork Finds from East Fife' TAFAJ 3 (1997)), and have been acquired by East Fife Museum Service as Treasure Trove. Fuller details are lodged with the NMRS.

**Parkhill Farm, Newburgh** (Abdie parish)

NO 2470 1850 Fitting; copper alloy.

NO 2470 1805 Ring; copper alloy.

**Balmerino Abbey** (Balmerino parish)

NO 3580 2445 Die; copper alloy; ?post-medieval.

NO 3585 2460 Two spindle whorls; lead alloy.

**Ceres** (Ceres parish)

NO 3960 1205 Belt clasp; ?post-medieval.

**Cupar** (Cupar parish)

NO 3780 1435 Belt clasp; copper alloy. Buckle; copper alloy.

'Posy' ring; gold; 17th century. Ring; silver; 15th century.

**Old Higham** (Dunbog parish)

NO 2720 1940 Harness pendant; copper alloy; ?12th century.

Harness pendant; copper alloy; 12th–14th century.

**Ardross** (Elie parish)

NO 5100 0120 Key; copper alloy; 13th or 14th century.

NO 5120 0130 Pilgrim badge; lead alloy. Pending Treasure Trove decision.

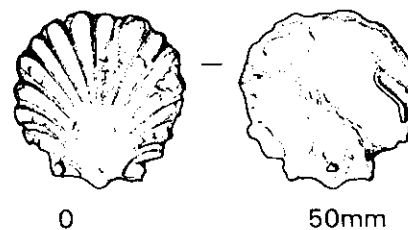


Fig 10 Ardross: pilgrim badge. Drawn by A Cox (SUAT)

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### Ballinbreich (Flisk parish)

NO 2720 2040 Buckle; 14th or 15th century. Four spindle whorls; lead alloy.

NO 2730 2020 Enamelled mount; copper alloy.

NO 2730 2040 Strap distributor fitting; copper alloy.



Fig 11 Ballinbreich: enamelled mount. Drawn by A Cox (SUAT).

### Forgan Church (Forgan parish)

NO 4445 2600 Buckle; copper alloy; 13th or 14th century. Two buckles; copper alloy. Pendant loop; copper alloy. Pendant mount; copper alloy; 12th–14th century.

### Pusk Farm, Balmullo (Leuchars parish)

NO 4310 2120 Belt clasp; 16th or 17th century.

NO 4380 2090 Ring; copper alloy.

### Lindores Abbey (Newburgh parish)

NO 2430 1830 Two buckles; copper alloy; late medieval.

NO 2440 1860 Buckle or brooch; copper alloy; 13th/14th century.

NO 2445 1855 Key; copper alloy.

NO 2420 1860 Spindle whorl; lead alloy.

### Queen's Gardens, St Andrews (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

NO 5090 1650 Bulla; lead alloy; Clement IV (1265–8).

### Newark Farm, St Monans (St Monans parish)

NO 5210 0170 Bulla; lead alloy; Alexander IV (1254–61).

NO 5220 0180 Ring; silver.


Sponsor: Fife Museums Services.

### Isle of May (Anstruther Wester parish) H F James (GUARD) Excavation

NT 6585 9901 A brief excavation took place at the priory in the Isle of May in order to reveal the complete ground plan of the S range, as the W end was sealed by up to 1.9m of post-medieval overburden.

The excavations revealed that the S range had been built up against the W range (St Ethernan's Chapel). There was evidence for two doorways, one to the S leading out of the priory precinct towards the kitchen midden. The other was in the E wall, perhaps connecting with the original doorway in the S wall of the W range.

A post-medieval oven had been constructed within the S door of the W range and this also sealed the walls of the S range. The addition of the oven probably took place in the 16th century when the priory was remodelled to create a secular house. Three drystone walls were found within the overburden. As they were not exposed to their full extent it was not clear if these walls belonged to outbuildings or field boundaries.

Sponsors: HS , Fife Council, SNH.

### River Ore and River Leven Trunk Sewer J Hamilton (CFA) Renovation Works (Ballingry; Auchterderran parishes)

Field survey and watching brief

NT 180 960 to NT 218 954 During the spring and early summer of 1997 a field survey and watching brief were undertaken between Crosshill and Dundonald, by Cardenden, to examine the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of a corridor affected by the replacement and realignment of the existing River Ore Trunk Sewer. The watching brief confirmed that no archaeological deposits were present in the areas examined and that there was no potential for palaeoenvironmental studies.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cadugan Consultants on behalf of East of Scotland Water.

### Craigloun (Carnbee parish) P Yeoman, P Bowden-Smith Quernstones; hand axe; stack bases; mill lade

NO 5115 0850 Two matching quernstones and a flint hand axe were found during excavation of a peat bog on Pittarthie Farm in 1995. One quernstone was destroyed on discovery; the other is 500mm diameter, circular mica stone with central hole.

NO 5109 0858 Four circular stack bases found SE of abandoned Craigloun farmhouse. Each stack base is a raised stone platform constructed of rubble, about 2.5m in diameter.

NO 5108 0865 Mill lade.

Sponsor: Fife Council Planning Service Archaeology Unit.

### Lingo Den (Carnbee parish) P Yeoman, R Coleman Platform, earthworks, cultivation rigs

NO 4950 0940 Two large embanked enclosures, sub-rectangular in plan, on S side of Lathockar Burn in an area of unimproved grazing, which is referred to as 'waste' in medieval documentation. Southern enclosure is 40m E–W by 34m N–S, apparently with causeway access at NE corner. Northern enclosure is separated from the first by a gap of 10m, and is 32m N–S and roughly the same E–W. The latter contained rigs running E–W with a wavelength of 6m. Rigs are also visible outside this enclosure to the N. Some large stones are visible in the grassy enclosure banks. Located 0.6km N of the moated site at Lingo Big Wood (NO 4964 0877).

Sponsor: Fife Council Planning Service Archaeology Unit.

### Longannet Pipeline B Finlayson, D Alexander (CFA) (Carnock; Culross; Torryburn; Tulliallan parishes) Mine adit and miscellaneous artefacts

An archaeological assessment and watching brief were undertaken along the route of the Longannet pipeline in May 1996. The desk-based assessment confirmed a series of sites within a 400m wide corridor:

#### Dean Plantation

NT 0490 8830 Plantation boundary.

#### West Camps

NT 0437 8790 – Track.

NT 0430 8843

NT 043 884 – Roman temporary camp.

NT 047 884

#### Duck Hill

NT 039 880 – Old mineral workings.

NT 040 880

#### Inzievar House

NT 0199 8770 House, now called Fernwoodlee.

NT 019 876

Dovecot.

NT 018 876

Culverted stream.

NT 018 875

Rig and furrow cultivation traces.



- Langleas**  
 NT 0153 8772 Well.  
 NT 0154 8781 Trial pits.  
 NT 0114 8788 Whinstone quarry pit.  
 NT 0125 8803 Sub-circular plantation.
- Red Row**  
 NT 0111 8772 Row of terraced cottages.
- Pitsoulie**  
 NT 0088 8800 Old shafts.  
 NT 0106 8766 – Old road running to Rennies Walls.  
 NT 0067 8820  
 NT 006 878 Mine works, spoil heaps, culverted stream.
- Valleyfield Wood**  
 NT 0035 8780 – Designed landscape.  
 NT 0093 8772
- Valleyfield**  
 NT 002 878 Brick and tile works.  
 NT 000 878 Clay pit.
- Shires Mill**  
 NT 0002 8788 – Mill complex, including lade.  
 NS 9999 8812
- Blairhall House**  
 NS 9967 8759 Blairhall House (Listed Building).
- Blairhall Mains**  
 NS 9880 8700 Cropmark feature.  
 NS 9870 8688 Colliery.
- Culross**  
 NS 9819 8677 Monk's Well (NMRS NS 98 NE 3.3).  
 NS 9810 8674 Mine shafts.
- West Church**  
 NS 9796 8648 Old Culross Parish Church (NMRS NS 98 NE 2).  
 NS 9719 8665 – System of old tracks.  
 NS 9790 8646
- Blairburn**  
 NS 9776 8641 Formal tree-lined avenue.
- Caverns**  
 NS 9615 8606 – Mill dam and lade.  
 NS 9625 8627  
 NS 961 861 Chipped stone tools.
- Crookmuirhall**  
 NS 9591 8609 Former settlement.
- Sands Farm**  
 NS 9530 8600 Farm buildings.  
 NS 952 860 Cropmark enclosure (NMRS NS 98 NE 20).

During the watching brief no major concentrations of archaeological features were recorded along the route of the pipeline. Detailed investigation was carried out at the following three locations:

NS 962 861 Three test-pits were hand-excavated in the field on the E side of the burn to the N of Caverns Farm to investigate the possibility that a small scatter of flints on the W side of the burn continued to the E. Two small, very burnt, fragments of flint were recovered but their condition may indicate imports during lime spreading.

NS 951 858 Geophysical survey of four 20 x 20m grids was undertaken along the pipeline swathe to the SW of the cropmark of a possible Iron Age homestead (NMRS NS 98 NE 20), close to Sands Farm. The geophysical survey did not indicate the presence of any archaeological features and this observation was confirmed after topsoil stripping.

NT 0386 8788 A mine adit was located during the watching brief on the steep hill slope to the E of a small stream that flows into the Torry Burn. It was c 1.2m high and 0.8m wide, with a flat roof and vertical sides cut through coarse bedrock. From the

machine cut, the adit could clearly be seen to extend at least 3–4m back into the slope to the NE.

The following isolated finds were recovered during the watching brief:

- NT 0477 8828 Flint scraper.  
 NT 0424 8811 Quartz flakes.  
 NT 0420 8802 Quartz flakes.  
 NS 9951 8764 Small rolled flint.  
 NS 9905 8734 Large rolled flint.  
 NS 9904 8734 Copper-alloy coin.  
 NT 0015 8803 Flake of burnt flint.  
 NS 9529 8592 Sherds of medieval/post-medieval pottery.  
 Sponsor: Penspen Environmental.

**Collessie Quarry, by Ladybank** (Collessie parish) J Hamilton  
 Field survey and trial excavation (CFA)

NO 293 115 A field inspection and trial excavation were conducted in April 1997 on the area of a proposed 27ha gravel extraction site. Although a number of cropmark and other sites are known from the vicinity, no additional sites were identified within the zone proposed for quarrying.

Test-pits and trial trenches, placed in response to topographic considerations, were hand-excavated and revealed no archaeological finds or features. Two pieces of struck flint were retrieved from fieldwalking. All other artefacts recovered were pre-recent/modern in nature.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.  
 Sponsor: Fife Sand & Gravel Co Ltd.

**Craighead Golf Course, Balcomie, Fife Ness** C Lowe  
 (Crail parish) (HAL)

Danes Dike, watching brief

NO 6323 0985 A power cable trench, approximately 1m wide, was machine-excavated across parts of the Danes Dike, a linear earthwork and scheduled ancient monument. The work was monitored by Headland Archaeology Ltd.

In the S facing section, fragments of what are considered to represent surviving elements of the Danes Dike were identified and recorded. The dike appears to have comprised a solid stone core, roughly 3.4m wide, overlain with redeposited natural sands and gravels. No buried soil was evident beneath the feature, the dike having been erected directly over the natural subsoil.

The tentative identification of the stone-cored feature and overlying gravel upcast as the remains of the Danes Dike runs counter to the results of a geophysical survey which have advocated a course to the SW of Craighead farmhouse.

Outwith the scheduled area, a large pit was located in the W facing side of the cable trench at approximately NO 6332 0985.  
 Sponsor: Crail Golfing Society.

**Crail** (Crail parish) M Dalland (HAL)  
 Watching brief

NO 61 07 Headland Archaeology Ltd are undertaking a watching brief of mains drainage works to a specification provided by Fife Council Archaeology Service. The principal findings to date have been deep medieval and post-medieval deposits at the foot of King Street by the harbour; a substantial stone culvert and medieval deposits in Westgate; and a substantial stone culvert and large ditch in Rumford.

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water Authority.

**Kilminning** (Crail parish)

Evaluation

NO 631 087 As part of the Crail Mains Drainage a screenhouse will be built adjacent to a long cist cemetery and a

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stone ruin, possibly a chapel (NMRS NO 60 NW 8). An archaeological evaluation of the area was specified by Fife Council Archaeology Service and was carried out in January 1997 by Headland Archaeology Ltd. Eight machine-stripped trenches were evaluated but no features of archaeological interest were noted other than the foundations of the demolished 19th-century steading of Kilminning Farm. It appears that the cemetery does not extend as far inland as the pipeline and it is probably restricted to the headland where the chapel ruin stands.  
Sponsor: East of Scotland Water Authority.

**Culross Palace** (Culross parish) R Murdoch  
Post-medieval buildings

NS 985 859 A new drain was installed within the inner courtyard of the palace to remove rainwater from the N end of the W range. The 0.35m wide trench for this drain cut through 0.2–0.3m of soils and rubble deposited during the installation of another drain (probably earlier this century); nothing of archaeological interest was uncovered.  
Sponsor: NTS.


**Fealy Dyke, Kilmaron** (Cupar parish) P Yeoman, S Taylor  
Medieval linear earthwork

NO 3625 1665 Medieval estate boundary visible over a distance of 400m. A low grassy bank running N–S approximately 4m wide by 0.5m high. Mentioned in a medieval property charter of the 14th century.  
Sponsor: Fife Council Planning Service Archaeology Unit.

**Former site of St Christopher's Church, Cupar** D Hall  
(Cupar parish) (SUAT)  
Field survey and assessment

NO 3666 1527 A survey and assessment of the site of this church was undertaken to assess plough damage. The site is visible as a sizeable earthwork, and a contour survey was carried out. A resistivity survey was then carried out and hand-dug trial trenches were excavated to test large geophysical anomalies.

The trenching located the N and S wall lines and the E end of the structure. The remains of an internal flagged floor surface were located only 0.3m below modern ground level. The geophysical and excavated evidence suggest a building c 6m wide by c 20m long, with either a porch or side chapel at its SW corner. Extended human burials were found to the S of the building and a possible limit to the graveyard was located some 22m to the S. The landowner has agreed to stop ploughing the site of the church and graveyard, which is in the process of being scheduled.

Sponsor: HS .

**Charlestown Limekilns** (Dunfermline parish) R Murdoch  
Limekilns

NT 063 835 Three exploratory trenches were excavated by Scotia Archaeology Ltd in advance of the proposed construction of a stair and lift for visitor access between the two levels of the site. The trenches were located in the angle between the E end of the line of kilns and the base of the retaining wall to its rear.

The fragmentary remains of masonry and brick walls near to the retaining wall were probably associated with the building whose roof raggles are still visible in its S face. Part of the concrete floor of this building was also revealed. To the immediate E of the kilns were two narrow brick walls, aligned N–S and barely 1m apart, with a connecting wall at their S ends. Piercing the S wall of this structure was a cast-iron pipe, anchored by a pad of concrete which extended beyond the trench edge. All of the excavated features were probably

associated with the crushing plant built over the four easternmost kilns earlier this century.

Limited trenching at the W end of the site failed to confirm whether there was a flight of steps connecting the upper and lower levels of the works.

Sponsor: Broomhall Estate.

**Colton, by Wellwood** (Dunfermline parish) S Farrell  
Evaluation

A desk-based assessment followed by a field survey were undertaken to evaluate the archaeological potential of the area of a proposed opencast coal mine. Little archaeology remained, partially due to previous opencast mining. The following sites were within the study area.

NT 0915 9060 'Derby' No 2 mine.  
NT 0985 9060 'Elgin' No 1 pit.  
NT 0932 9005 'Colton' No 1 pit.  
NT 0972 9030 'Elgin' No 2 pit.  
NT 0965 9007 'Colton' No 2 pit.  
NT 0940 8999 Easter Colton farmstead.  
NT 0941 8974 Drift mine.

Report lodged with Fife SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Ironside Farrar Environmental Consultants, I & H Brown Ltd.

**Dunfermline to Kirkcaldy** A J Dunwell, B Finlayson (CFA)  
(Dunfermline; Aberdour; Auchtertool; Kirkcaldy & Dysart parishes)

Desk-based assessment and field inspection

The following new sites and monuments were recorded as part of a desk-based assessment and field inspection conducted in connection with an environmental assessment for proposed works on power lines between Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy.

A 2km wide corridor was studied for the desk-based element, with a 60m wide corridor centred on the proposed power lines walked during the field inspection. Much of the cultural heritage of the area relates to coal mining, other industries and MOLRS sites. Nearly all the sites listed below were identified from OS and earlier map sources.

Full details of the methods and results of this exercise are in a report, a copy of which will be deposited in the NMRS.

### Wellwood

NT 0889 8944 Settlement (Gateside).  
NT 0955 8954 Coal pit.  
NT 0965 8912 Coal mine (Lochside Colliery).  
NT 0983 8908 Coal pit.

### Colton Mains

NT 0940 8997 Settlement (Easter Colton).

### Townhill

NT 1005 8968 Settlement (Lochbank).  
NT 103 898 Coal mine.

### Waxwing

NT 1118 8918 Whitefield coal pit.

### Townhill Wood

NT 113 898 Muircockhall Colliery.

### Muircockhall

NT 1175 8988 Settlement (unnamed).

### Pleasance

NT 1183 8897 Settlement (Easter Whitefield).

### Deanpark House

NT 119 896 Coal mine (Eliza Pit).

### Halbeath

NT 121 892 Coal pit.  
NT 126 893 Coal mines.  
NT 127 895 Coal mine.

NT 1217 8942 Coal pit.  
NT 123 896 Coal pit.  
**Crossgates**  
NT 1367 8906 Cuttlehill Colliery.  
NT 140 891 Coal mine.  
NT 1437 8933 Settlement (Mineral Cottage).  
**Cowden Knowe**  
NT 150 897 Platforms, earthworks, track.  
NT 152 897 Enclosure (soilmark).  
**Cuttlehill**  
NT 1513 8928 Settlement (Makfend Cottage).  
NT 1551 8936 Gasworks.  
NT 1560 8923 Settlement (unnamed).  
NT 156 897 George Pit, Fordell Colliery.  
NT 158 888 Coal mine.  
NT 159 890 Coal mine (Lady Anne Pit).  
NT 159 894 Coal mine (William Pit).  
NT 160 889 Coal mine.  
**Donibristle**  
NT 166 896 Donibristle Colliery.  
**Mossmorran**  
NT 180 904 'Old North Road'.  
NT 183 903 Settlement (Craigton).  
**Wester Lochhead**  
NT 190 912 Building (unnamed).  
**Walton**  
NT 2027 9059 Unnamed buildings.  
**Little Raith**  
NT 2020 9178 Settlement (Raith Cottown).  
**Glenniston**  
NT 2086 9238 Settlement (Glededhills).  
NT 209 921 Settlement (unnamed).  
NT 2117 9159 Settlement (?Cavins).  
NT 218 923 Limestone quarries, limekilns.  
NT 2199 9277 Settlement (Cowford).  
**Camilla**  
NT 2109 9133 Settlement (unnamed).  
**Auchtertool**  
NT 214 909 Mill dam, mill race.  
NT 2190 9099 Settlement (West Clentry).  
**Powguild**  
NT 215 927 Mill, mill race.  
**Camilla Loch**  
NT 218 918 Settlement (Craigtown).  
**Shawsmill**  
NT 2219 9300 Settlement (unnamed).  
NT 224 929 Corn mill, mill race.  
NT 228 930 Limestone quarries; limekilns.  
**Clentrie**  
NT 2241 9157 Settlement (unnamed).  
**Knockbath Wood**  
NT 2243 9194 Settlement (Coldback).  
**Bankhead of Raith**  
NT 2317 9235 Settlement (Pitconmark).  
**Foulford**  
NT 246 923 Limekilns.  
**Torbain**  
NT 241 932 Settlement (Windygates).  
NT 242 934 Settlement (Backside).  
**Chapel**  
NT 2433 9405 Settlement (unnamed).  
**Sunnyside Plantation**  
NT 2312 9423 Settlement (Sunnyside).  
NT 2334 9453 Coal mine (Waterless Pit).

NT 2343 9466 Coal pit.  
NT 2343 9479 Settlement (Wethers Brae).  
**Keir Brae**  
NT 2368 9448 Settlement (Bankhead).  
NT 237 945 Settlement (Keir Brae).  
NT 2412 9459 Settlement (unnamed).  
NT 242 946 Settlement (Bowhouse).  
**Cluny Square**  
NT 2351 9509 Coal pit.  
**Rough Park**  
NT 235 953 Coal pit.  
NT 239 954 Coal pits.  
**Coalden**  
NT 240 950 Coal pits.  
**Muirton**  
NT 2449 9585 Mine.  
**Dothan**  
NT 2510 9485 Coal mine.  
**Chapel Farm**  
NT 2547 9427 Settlement (unnamed).  
NT 2554 9449 Cottages (Tough Row).  
**Dunnikier**  
NT 263 948 Coal mine; quarry; settlement (East March).  
**Carberry**  
NT 2862 9437 Settlement (Dunnikier Muir).  
**Begg Colliery**  
NT 260 953 Coal mine.  
**Begg Moss Plantation**  
NT 261 950 Cottage; disused mine.  
**Sandal Hall**  
NT 2637 9544 Farmstead.  
**Bogwells**  
NT 294 956 Settlement (Muirhead).  
**Bogleys**  
NT 2962 9527 Farmstead (Clayholes).  
Sponsor: Gillespies on behalf of Scottish Power plc.

#### **Dunfermline East Trunk Sewer** (Dunfermline parish) S Farrell Watching brief and excavation

NT 1145 8455 to NT 1240 8755 A watching brief and two excavations were undertaken in May 1997 on the line of a sewer pipeline running from Rosyth to Halbeath. Two sections were monitored. Two sites were excavated as they were in the direct line of the pipeline:

NT 1188 8485 Site A: mid- to late 19th-century greenhouse complex: greenhouse, boiler house, cold frames, walling of walled garden.

NT 1183 8497 Site B: WWII structures; remains of Nissen huts and shelters; concrete and brick construction.

Report lodged with Fife SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: George Leslie Ltd.

#### **Dunfermline Palace** (Dunfermline parish) C A-Kelly Carved stone

NT 089 872 The surviving capstone of the E oriel window of the palace appears to have a carved underside, possibly similar to the celebrated depiction of the Annunciation, on the fallen capstone from the W oriel window.

#### **East Dunfermline** (Dunfermline parish) R Strachan, Archaeological evaluation B Glendinning (CFA)

NT 131 882 (centre) and NT 13 87 (centre) Two phases of an archaeological evaluation were undertaken between March and May 1997 over an area of c 226ha as part of the site preparation works for a development by Wilcon Homes.

## FIFE

Geophysical survey, test-pitting and trial trenching revealed no obviously significant features or finds.

Sponsor: Meedhurst Project Management.

**Pitreavie Castle** (Dunfermline parish) T Neighbour (CFA)  
Desk-based assessment and field survey

In May 1996 an archaeological desk-based assessment and field survey was undertaken at Pitreavie Castle and its grounds, which have been owned and occupied by the Ministry of Defence (MoD) and antecedent bodies for the last 50 years but has been proposed for redevelopment.

A survey of the rooms within Pitreavie Castle was also undertaken, paying particular attention to the changes made in the 1890s and by the MoD in the 1940s.

A large number of sites were already recorded within the area and listed in the NMRS. With the exception of one site, a pillbox, which was incorrectly grid referenced in the NMRS, the following list is of sites not previously recorded:

NT 1210 8476 Pillbox, octagonal (quoted in NMRS (NT 18 SW 142) as NT 1190 8475).

NT 1199 8483 WWII airbase generator house, disguised as a church.

NT 1187 8476 – Rectangular walled garden, 1890s.

NT 1187 8485 –

c NT 1181 8485 (approx. perimeter)

NT 1189 8479 Concrete bases for radio masts, WWII.

NT 1189 8483 Concrete bases for radio masts, WWII.

NT 1194 8478 East Lodge cottage, 1890s.

NT 1183 8491 Stables, 1890s.

NT 1180 8476 – Japanese water garden, 1890s.

NT 1187 8476 –

NT 1187 8485 – c NT 1181 8485 (approx. perimeter)

Full details are contained in a report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ironside Farrar Environmental Consultants at the request of Fife Enterprise.

**Pitreavie Golf Course** (Dunfermline parish) C Swift (CFA)  
Watching brief

NT 1150 8550 A watching brief in advance of the laying of a sewer revealed two features – one small pit or post-hole, and one shallow linear gully, 6.25m in length, which terminated within the development area. No extensive or complex archaeological remains were identified. No artefacts were recovered.

Detailed reports will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Raynesway Construction Services Ltd.

**Dunino Churchyard** (Dunino parish) D Bowler (SUAT)  
Watching brief

NO 541 109 Excavation and a watching brief during construction of a new vestry showed that the W wall of the present church (James Gillespie Graham, 1826–7) reused an earlier foundation. A much earlier E–W foundation was also found, possibly part of a pre-Reformation church. The ground level has been raised, especially in 1826–7, and may seal other early structures. Charnel deposits probably disturbed in 1826 were found and reburied, but no articulated skeletons, except for two infant burials, probably 19th or early 20th century, which were left in place.

Sponsor: Dunino Kirk Session.

**Falkland, Lomond Hills** (Falkland parish) C Lowe (HAL)  
Pre-afforestation survey

NO 226 066 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd of three small areas of ground (c 33ha). The survey areas lay on the NW facing

lower slopes of East Lomond Hill, along the side of the Falkland to Leslie B road. A second larger area lay roughly 1km to the W, adjacent to Bracks Plantation and to the E of Maiden Castle hillfort. A total of 19 sites were recorded during the course of the survey. Most appear to have been associated with early 19th-century improvements. The low grass-covered remains of two large roundhouses were also located, and a possible third roundhouse or platform was also identified.

NO 227 066 (centre) Rig and furrow cultivation.

NO 2241 0659 Roundhouse.

NO 2247 0660 Cairn.

NO 2254 0658 ?Platform.

NO 2264 0658 – Linear clearance cairn.

NO 2266 0661

NO 2262 0650 Quarry.

NO 2276 0643 Quarries.

NO 2278 0662 Roundhouse.

NO 2274 0666 Quarry.

NO 2268 0668 Quarry.

NO 2279 0669 Quarry.

NO 2267 0683 Quarry.

NO 237 068 (centre) Rig and furrow cultivation.

NO 2363 0672 Platform/roundhouse.

NO 2356 0677 – Stone dyke.

NO 2369 0685

NO 2374 0679 Enclosure/stone dyke.


NO 2377 0697 Stone dyke.

NO 2382 0701 Limekiln.

NO 2370 0703 – Early 19th-century plantation belt.

NO 2395 0705

A full report is lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Falkland Palace** (Falkland parish)

J Terry


Watching brief

NO 253 074 Scotia Archaeology Ltd kept a watching brief during the excavation of trenches for a new drainage system along the N (courtyard) side of the S range of the palace. The excavation revealed a complex of existing drains including a stone-lined channel stretching 35m along the length of the range. This channel was 0.3m wide and varied in depth from 0.25m near the angle with the E range to 0.45m at its W end. The channel, together with an overlying U-shaped open drain, is thought to be of 19th-century origin.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Tayport Harbour** (Ferry-Port-on-Craig parish) N C Dobson  
20th-century wreck (Maritime Fife)

NO 4615 2902 Remains of a small wooden carvel planked boat. It is 8.7m long, lying on her starboard side. Stone ballast, iron fittings and remains of a marine diesel engine are visible.

Sponsor: HS .

**Drumoig** (Forgan; Leuchars parishes) S Halliday, B Simpson  
Watching brief and excavation (GUARD)

NO 43 25 During 1997 watching briefs and excavations undertaken by GUARD were carried out in advance of housing development within the Forgan and Comerton housing areas in addition to the construction of a golf academy.

**Forgan**

Stripping two further house plots revealed a total of 65 archaeological features, including post-holes, but no structures were identified. Decorated prehistoric pottery sherds were found within plough-truncated pits, as well as a fragment of possible burnt hazelnut shell.

### Comerton House Plots

Seven house plots were stripped of topsoil. Three structures, numerous plough-truncated pits, post-holes and scoops, some of which contained prehistoric pottery and worked stone artefacts, were identified.

Two oval post-built structures with remnants of possible internal roof supports and entrances were identified. Pottery recovered from these structures suggests a Bronze Age date. An arcing ditch interpreted as a foundation trench for a structure was also seen but no artefacts were recovered from it.

GUARD conducted a watching brief and excavation on one house plot within this area, a continuation of the work started in late 1996 (DES 1996, 49–50). A total of 35 archaeological features were identified and excavated, including a large pit with numerous fills.

### Scottish Golf Academy

In the spring of 1997 a palaeoenvironmental and archaeological assessment of the boggy area in the NW of the development took place. No archaeological remains were found sealed by or within the peat.

During the summer a watching brief was undertaken in advance of the construction of a golf academy. The identification of prehistoric and post-medieval archaeological features and structures led to further excavation. The prehistoric remains consisted of a possible Mesolithic flint scatter, the remains of four ring-ditches of the Neolithic or Bronze Age, a burnt mound with an associated trough, a cremation within a wooden container, and the remains of a double ring-ditch enclosure.

A large, Y-shaped structure consisting of two gravel banks, wall footings, peat turf deposits, and patchy remains of a cobbled surface was tentatively identified as a post-medieval sheep fank. Artefacts from this structure consist of clay pipe fragments, iron fragments, a spindle whorl, a glass bead and a carved sandstone box lid. A second post-medieval structure consisted of a cobbled surface with three post-holes and a wall foundation cut. An iron scythe was recovered from the top of the cobbled surface. Numerous drainage ditches and plough marks indicated post-medieval agricultural activity in the surrounding area.

Sponsors: Drumoig Ltd, Scottish Golfing Association.

### Newport-on-Tay (Forgan parish) N C Dobson (Maritime Fife) 19th-century wooden barque

NO 398 265 In 1997 Annabel Wood (Maritime Fife) completed a detailed survey of the wreck site. It is believed to be the remains of a converted wooden barque which belonged to the Middlesbrough Salvage Company which won the contract for the recovery and rebuilding of the Tay Rail Bridge after its collapse in 1879. The new bridge was completed in 1887 and the vessel was apparently abandoned. The remains are 25m in length and appear to be listing to starboard and facing inshore; they consist of ribs and outer planking which appear to be fastened to the ribs by treenails and iron bolts. Fragments of red roofing tiles between the vessel's frames were also seen.

Sponsors: HS , Fife Council.

### Ferrytoll, Inverkeithing (Inverkeithing parish) M Dalland Survey and evaluation (HAL)

NT 124 821 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Headland Archaeology Ltd in connection with a proposed Park and Ride facility at the Ferrytoll roundabout. Rare examples of cultivation remains close to a medieval burgh were previously recorded to the N.

Two banks were found to be recent structures, and no further archaeological features were found.

Sponsor: Fife Council Roads Service.

### Kemback to Blebocraigs (Kemback parish) C Swift (CFA) Watching brief

NO 4172 1510 to NO 4320 1478 An archaeological watching brief was conducted in April 1997 in advance of the laying of an underground electricity cable from Kemback sub-station to Blebo House sub-station.


As the development trench was a maximum of 0.2m wide, it was only possible to record features in section. Four features were encountered: a ditch, two potentially related mortar-bonded walls, and a field boundary. No artefacts were found.

Detailed reports will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

### Kettlebridge barrow cemetery (Kettle parish) S Carter (HAL) Evaluation

NO 304 074 The condition of the cropmark barrow cemetery at Kettlebridge (NMRS NO 30 NW 132) was evaluated through a programme of air photo transcription, soil survey and sample excavation. Plough-truncated archaeological features were apparent at the base of a lower ploughsoil which provides a buffer over most of the site between the surviving archaeological features and present-day tillage. In one limited area of the site the lower ploughsoil is absent and therefore archaeological features may experience further truncation under the present cultivation regime.

Sponsor: HS .

### Balmuto Bank (Kinghorn parish) P Yeoman, ?Cist capstone; ?folly Mr & Mrs Drysdale

NT 2238 8992 A large flat rectangular stone, with an unusual pitted surface all over, was found during ploughing. At the time farmworkers carried out a limited dig but found nothing. The stone measures 1.8 x 1m, and c 0.3m thick. Found on a hilltop site with good views all round – possible cist burial. Stone now at Nether Pitteadie (NT 2508 8977), c 1km to E. The findspot was the original location of the Balmuto standing stone, now in the grounds of Balmuto Tower (NMRS NT 28 NW 01).

NT 2231 8993 In a small wood beside Balmuto Bank is a small ruined building, c 6 x 3m in plan, with no windows and a single entrance. Walls stand c 2.75m in height. Dressed freestone jambs and door check at S end. This may be a 17th/18th-century folly above Balmuto Tower.

Sponsor: Fife Council Planning Service Archaeology Unit.

### Merchant's House, 339–343 High Street, G Ewart, A Dunn Kirkcaldy (Kirkcaldy & Dysart parish)

16th-century merchant's house

NT 2833 9180 An archaeological excavation and survey by Kirkdale Archaeology was completed on the site of the Merchant's House at 339–343 High Street, Kirkcaldy, in April and May of 1997. Specialist structural advice was provided by the School of Building Science at Heriot Watt University. The present house was built toward the end of the 16th century, and now belongs to the Scottish Historic Buildings Trust, who are actively engaged in its refurbishment and restoration.

Surviving within the house are fine examples of 17th-century plaster ceilings, with earlier painted ceilings preserved beneath these, and extensive 18th-century panelling along some of the walls. The N wall of the second-floor interior also contains a mural depicting a late 16th or early 17th-century galleon. Large stone fireplaces survive in the N wall, with added gable chimneys in the E and W walls. The house is presently accessed via a central pend leading to a turnpike stair adjoining the house to the N, but there is some evidence to suggest that this had replaced an original stair in the S facade of the building.

## FIFE

The aim of the recent fieldwork was twofold. Firstly the house was to be textually, graphically and photographically recorded, with the second element comprising the excavation of the ground-floor deposits and the archaeological investigation of the garden and yard to the N of the house. The garden excavations revealed that a substantial depth of topsoil had been imported in the 19th century, sealing the earlier 17th and 18th-century garden horizons. Bee-boles were recorded in the long walls of the garden, a fairly typical feature in coastal Fife towns of this date. The excavation within the interior revealed a system of drains and dwarf walls, alongside evidence for a series of uprights along the S facade of the present house.

The excavation revealed eight periods of activity on the site of the present house:

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Pre-1500  | Settlement at or near the present house site, with activity on the natural slope to the (site) N of the house.  |
| 1500–1550 | The first house, possibly single storey.  |
| 1550–1600 | First version of the present layout/structure. Ground floor with two upper floors, no attic space. Evidence of upright elements at ground floor on the S, W and E sides. External stair on S side. Two chambers at ground-floor level, kitchen to the E and service space to the W.   |
| 1600–1660 | Sub-division of the main rooms, addition of the painted ceilings and new fireplaces in the gables. Creation of attic space. Transition from open area to more discrete chambers.  |
| 1660–1800 | Extensive panelling and plaster ceilings at first and second floor. Remodelled S stair and extension of the E, W and S walls at ground-floor level. Addition of the E and W ranges. Rationalisation of the back-lot to form semi-formal gardens with bee-boles, etc. Further sub-division of the ground-floor rooms, and possible conversion of the kitchen to commercial/industrial use. |
| 1800–1840 | Creation of the ground-floor pend, removal of the S stair and its replacement with the N turnpike stair. Multi-occupancy of the house.  |
| 1840–1966 | Continued multiple occupancy and establishment of a sequence of shops at ground-floor level.  |
| 1966–1993 | Gradual decline in the condition of the property prior to the programme of restoration and recording.   |

Sponsor: Scottish Historic Buildings Trust.

### Tentsmuir Forest

S Carter (HAL)


(Leuchars; Ferry-Port-on-Craig; Forgan parishes)

Desk-based evaluation and partial field survey

Parts of NO 42 NE; NO 42 SE; NO 52 NE Headland Archaeology Ltd were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of Tentsmuir Forest in advance of felling proposals. The work was executed to a brief prepared by Fife Council Archaeological Service involving three tasks: systematic field survey of 25 areas selected for clear felling or group felling; an assessment of archaeological sites in the forest as a whole, as recorded in documentary sources; and a summary interpretation of the archaeology of the Tentsmuir area as a whole.

The results of the evaluation are contained in two reports deposited with Fife SMR and the NMRS. The following sites were recorded as a result of documentary research and fieldwork within the Tentsmuir Forest:

- |              |                                     |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| NO 464 263   | WWII defensive position.            |
| NO 4648 2633 | Bridge (NMRS NO 42 NE 25).          |
| NO 468 263   | Recording error (NMRS NO 42 NE 41). |

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| NO 4710 2594 | Pottery scatter.                          |
| NO 472 257   | Medieval and post-medieval settlement.    |
| NO 4764 2554 | Pottery scatter.                          |
| NO 483 267   | Recording error (NMRS NO 42 NE 1).        |
| NO 486 263   | Post-medieval settlement.                 |
| NO 488 260   | Post-medieval settlement.                 |
| NO 489 254   | Artefact scatter (NMRS NO 42 NE 11).      |
| NO 498 275   | Building.                                 |
| NO 4995 2734 | March stone.                              |
| NO 499 272   | WWII defensive position.                  |
| NO 4999 2673 | Icehouse.                                 |
| NO 5036 2602 | WWII pillbox (NMRS NO 52 NW 6).           |
| NO 5036 2585 | WWII pillbox (NMRS NO 52 NW 5).           |
| NO 5033 2580 | WWII command post (NMRS NO 52 NW 4).      |
| NO 5033 2571 | WWII observation post (NMRS NO 52 NW 2).  |
| NO 490 251   | Medieval and post-medieval settlement.    |
| NO 48 25     | Recording error (NMRS NO 42 SE 16).       |
| NO 474 248   | Post-medieval settlement.                 |
| NO 473 240   | Post-medieval settlement.                 |
| NO 477 238   | Post-medieval settlement.                 |
| NO 481 239   | WWII army camp.                           |
| NO 480 227   | Medieval and post-medieval settlement.    |
| NO 487 236   | Medieval and post-medieval settlement.    |
| NO 5008 2485 | WWII observation post (NMRS NO 42 SE 58). |
| NO 4987 2402 | WWII defensive position.                  |
| NO 492 215   | WWII defensive position.                  |
- Sponsors: HS , Fife Council, Forest Enterprise.

### Brunton Road, Markinch (Markinch parish) T Holden (HAL) Evaluation

NO 299 018 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed development on the site of the former Co-op depot and an adjacent site. The close proximity of the 11th or 12th-century church of St Drostan suggested the possibility of an associated settlement within this area. However, no evidence was recorded for pre-19th-century activities anywhere on the two sites.

Sponsor: Walker Group (Scotland) Ltd.

### 116 High Street, Newburgh (Newburgh parish) R Cachart (SUAT)

NO 234 183 In October 1997 a watching brief was conducted on groundworks for a new medical facility. The site is located in backlands off the N side of the High Street, adjacent to the site of St Katherine's chapel, erected in 1508.

Several sections were cleaned and recorded. These revealed the original ground which contained animal bone and a small amount of medieval pottery. Part of a pit was also recorded. The watching brief results indicated that there is a good chance of further medieval survival on the N side of Newburgh High Street. Sponsor: Fife Healthcare NHS Trust.

### 33 Argyle Street, St Andrews

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Medieval suburb

NO 504 165 The site is located on the N of Argyle Street in the medieval suburb of Argyle outside the town's west port. Trial work had previously been carried out by SUAT (DES 1996, 50).

The second phase was carried out in December 1996. A shallow excavation on the Argyle Street frontage recorded a rough surface of disturbed cobbles and stonework which indicated an earlier building line and a probable joist support for the recently demolished building. The earlier building line and surface coincided with the findings of the first phase of work, and indicated that formerly Argyle Street was wider than it is today.

## GLASGOW CITY

The watching brief on foundation trenches at the rear of the site identified the extent of garden soils previously recorded but revealed no further features or deposits relating to the medieval period.

Sponsor: Stuart Niven & Son.

**31 Market Street, St Andrews** N M Robertson (SUAT)  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)  
Medieval burgh backlands

NO 510 167 A watching brief was carried out in May 1997 on a site being redeveloped as housing behind 29–31 Market Street. A brick building of relatively recent date previously stood on the site.

None of the exposed trenches revealed deposits of archaeological significance, but one test-pit, dug just by the W garden wall of the property, uncovered two wider base courses or foundations of older walls below the upstanding wall of mortared sandstone rubble: the upper of cut sandstone blocks, possibly salvaged from a building, the lower of unshaped sandstone rubble, an indicator of the persistence of property boundaries over time in Scotland's older towns.

Sponsor: Mr J T Docherty.

**137 Market Street, St Andrews** A Radley (FIRAT)  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)  
Watching brief

NO 507 167 Further investigation of this development site continued with a watching brief over three months of groundworks. There was evidence of iron smithing and metalworking towards the SW corner of the site where furnace remains were clipped by the development's foundation trenches. Large pits cut through the natural sand and clay subsoils were also present towards the S end of the site, perhaps used for quarrying of materials associated with the metalworking.

A number of small pits that may have been post-holes suggest a structure on the W extremity of the site, but these features were too truncated to be easily identifiable. Some further evidence suggesting property boundaries was present but only one convincing ditch was identified.

All cut features including the smithy remains are dated to the 14th century or slightly earlier. Garden soil had been imported in the 14th century and deposited over most of the site to a depth of up to 1.2m. This indicates a change of use from habitation and small-scale industrial activity to gardens. Over 700 sherds of 14th-century Scottish East Coast White Gritty pottery were recovered from the garden soil, and also some European imports. The ceramic assemblage from the site provides a useful body of comparative material for other sites in St Andrews.

Sponsors: Northern Retail Property Fund, Carl Fisher Sibbald Partnership.

**121 North Street, St Andrews** N M Robertson (SUAT)  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)  
Medieval burgh backland

NO 507 168 In May and June 1997 SUAT undertook a watching brief on foundation trenches being dug for an extension to the rear of 121 North Street, a property within the bounds of the medieval burgh of St Andrews. The building presently on the site is likely to be 19th century in date, though a cut block of sandstone with a chamfered arris, probably part of a door or window surround of 16th/17th-century date, was noted built into the back wall of the house. The three foundation trenches, dug on the site of lean-to extensions demolished before the arrival of the archaeologist on site, reached natural at a maximum depth of 1m below present ground level. No medieval deposits or small

finds were encountered. A small number of sherds of 19th-century pottery and glass were recovered from the deposits of garden soil in the northern trench. Most of the site had been extensively disturbed in recent times.

Sponsor: Gillespie & Scott.

**St Nicholas Farm, St Andrews** S Stronach (SUAT)  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)  
Medieval hospital or settlement

NO 5175 1585 SUAT was commissioned to undertake an archaeological site assessment in advance of a housing development. Resistivity survey, followed by a programme of trial trenching, was carried out on the site which lies immediately to the E of the excavation area which located part of the medieval St Nicholas Leper Hospital in 1987. The information recovered, including walls and drains, has largely complemented the results of previous archaeological work, notably a limited assessment carried out in 1993 (DES 1993, 31). It remains unclear whether the remains encountered represent extra-mural settlement or part of the hospital complex. No securely stratified finds were recovered from the site, which is characterised by plough disturbance, shallow stratigraphy and isolated features.

Sponsor: Hall & Tawse Scotland Ltd.

**St Nicholas Farm, St Andrews** R Toolis (CFA)  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)  
Medieval hospital

NO 518 158 An excavation was carried out prior to a housing development at the site of the medieval leper hospital of St Nicholas, in February and March 1997. Previous investigations had established the location of the precinct of the hospital under the car park of the East Sands leisure centre and the presence of possible extra-mural settlement further W in the field adjacent to the sewage treatment centre (see DES 1994, 21).

The remains of a large structure, defined by a substantial drystone wall, 0.87m thick, on a WSW–ENE alignment and including a series of stratified decomposed organic layers and cobbled surfaces, was recorded. Green-glazed pottery, dating to the 16th century, was recovered from the foundation trench of this structure, immediately adjacent to the course of the St Nicholas Burn. At a later stage another slightly less substantial wall was constructed. These structures may belong to the redevelopment of the leper hospital in the 16th or 17th centuries.

The partial remains of a cobbled surface, on the same alignment as the medieval Crail Road, also identified in previous work, was also recorded. This represented the only medieval activity apparent S of the present sewage works.

A watching brief was carried out during topsoil stripping of the entire development area. In addition to several modern pits and animal burials, a heavily disturbed isolated long cist burial was discovered and recorded. No skeletal remains survived.

No evidence of activity belonging to the earlier phase of the site, relating to the leper hospital, was recovered.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Hall & Tawse Scotland Ltd.

## GLASGOW CITY

The following sites in Glasgow have been identified and recorded during fieldwork carried out by the staff of WoSAS. Full details are available in the WoSAS SMR.

(Glasgow parish)

NS 5847 6608	<b>Garnethill</b>	Well.
NS 6457 6618	<b>Croftcroighn Park</b>	Well.

## GLASGOW CITY

**Summerston Landfill Site** (Cadder parish) F Baker (FIRAT)  
Cropmark site

NS 580 714 (centre) A desk-based assessment and field evaluation was undertaken of a proposed landfill development site in order to investigate a cropmark (NMRS NS 57 SE 24).

Excavation confirmed the presence of a ditch running 19m E-W as indicated by the air photo. This ditch, 0.9m wide on average, had a rather V-shaped profile and had been deliberately backfilled with a burnt fill. The ditch terminated with a post-setting at its W end and a post-pit and slot at its E end. Ditches aligned N-S in other trenches indicated that the enclosure continued to the N with ditches along its E and W sides. It is unknown if a further ditch was present on the N side of the enclosure.

A curvilinear ditch running NE-NW, with a burnt fill, cut an earlier ditch/construction slot aligned N-S which terminated in a post-pit at its S end. These features, along with the majority of features sampled at the site, were not revealed by aerial photography.

A rectangular enclosure measuring c 12 x 26m, identified by aerial photography, was located immediately to the E of the evaluation area. The topography of the site and distribution of archaeology within the evaluation trenches suggests this site represents an extensive and potentially complex series of remains extending over the crest and plateau top of the low hill overlooking Wester Balmudly Farm.

Post-medieval rig and furrow agricultural/drainage features spaced 10m apart were present on the site and produced the only dating evidence of the excavations. The excavators suggest these remains may be prehistoric in date but it is unclear if the site is domestic or ritual in nature.

Sponsor: Glasgow City Council Property Services Department.

**Castlemilk Glen** (Carmunnock parish) D Topen (ACFA)  
Designed landscape

NS 609 596 The survey area comprised the portion of the undeveloped grounds of the former Castlemilk House, including the remains of Castlemilk Tower and a possible motte. A desk-based study and field survey traced the development of the designed landscape, identifying and describing the surviving elements, and relating them to their historical context. A surprising number of minor elements have survived, including bridges, paths and drives, dams and plantations, enabling the landscape phases to be reconstructed. The survey findings were also placed within the context of the archaeology of the immediate area.

Sponsor: City of Glasgow Council Parks & Recreation.

**Holmwood House** (Cathcart parish) T Neighbour,  
Victorian kitchen garden B Glendinning (CFA)

NS 585 597 Holmwood House, recently acquired by the National Trust for Scotland, was designed by Alexander 'Greek' Thompson for James Couper and built in 1857-8. As part of the process of restoring the building to its original design, consideration is being given to the restoration of the kitchen garden, which underlies later garden features. A design for the garden was produced by Thompson and various garden features are discernible on the 1895 OS map.

The present kitchen garden, with an oval pond in the centre, is thought to have been laid out in the 1920s, and involved substantially raising the ground surface over much of the former garden. An initial programme of trial trenching, carried out in July 1997, demonstrated that the remains of features associated with the original kitchen garden were preserved beneath this substantial overburden. The walls of a greenhouse, a red blase

path and water pipes from the 1850s garden were found sealed beneath the overburden. It was demonstrated that the original ground surface of the 1850s garden sloped down from the rear of the property at the SW to the frontal facade at the NE.

Full excavation of the garden is to be carried out early in 1998.  
Sponsor: NTS.

**Waulkmill Glen** (Eastwood parish) D Topen (ACFA)  
Historic building survey

NS 523 583 The survey of the Darnley Estate in 1996 by GUARD drew attention to an 'enigmatic' ruin lying in woodland beside Corselet Road at Upper Darnley. They suggested this substantial building had both a domestic and an industrial function, connected to the nearby bleachfields operated by, amongst others, the great industrial pioneer, Charles Tennant, later of St Rollox. ACFA has produced a full set of architectural drawings and a discussion which explores the building's date and function supporting this hypothesis.

A copy has been sent to the NMRS.

Sponsor: City of Glasgow Council Parks & Recreation.

**Alexandra Park** (Glasgow parish)  
Survey

NS 621 658 Before a survey by ACFA, there were no known features of archaeological interest within the park area and this research has not revealed any new features, but the development of the landscape has been analysed and these developments have been placed within their historical context.

Sponsor: City of Glasgow Council Parks & Recreation.

**Broomielaw** (Glasgow parish) R McCullagh (AOC)  
Desk-based assessment

NS 584 650 A desk-based assessment, watching brief and salvage excavations were undertaken in advance of and during redevelopment works on a site which abuts, and possibly coincides with the putative site of the Delftfield pottery works. Several large pits were revealed and carefully excavated. A large assemblage of wasters, saggars and other kiln furniture fragments was recovered.

Sponsor: Thorburn Colquhoun.

**College Goods Yard, Glasgow** (Glasgow parish) S Stronach  
Urban evaluation (SUAT)

NS 5994 6526 SUAT was commissioned to undertake an archaeological assessment in advance of a proposed development in an area to the E of High Street, S of Duke Street, and N of the 1983 College Goods Yard excavations, which recovered truncated medieval remains. Results from ten trenches indicated that most of the site had been subject to extensive clearance prior to railway development in the 19th century. However, a strip of ground in the SW of the site, beneath the line of 18th-century New Vennel, may have remained at an earlier ground level. Although no features or deposits of archaeological significance were found, the assessment identified a small area of potential concern: residual post-medieval finds dating to no earlier than the 18th century were recovered amongst Early Modern material.

Sponsor: Glasgow Development Agency.

**Glasgow Cathedral** (Glasgow parish) L H Johnstone  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 602 655 A number of trenches were excavated to the N and E of the cathedral for the installation of CCTV cables and phone lines. Due to the sensitivity of the area a watching brief was undertaken and the following information was recorded.



Trench 1 was within the graveyard towards the NE corner. The soil was mixed and contained a number of fragments of disarticulated human bone. Two sandstone plot dividers were also found.

Trench 2 was outwith the graveyard and ran parallel to the E wall. A number of disarticulated human bones were unearthed. An articulated human skeleton (aligned W-E), an infant's skull and a fragmented adult skull were all recovered. Iron fittings were also located, possibly the remains of coffin fittings.  
Sponsor: Glasgow City Council.

**Springburn Park** (Glasgow parish) D Topen (ACFA)  
Survey

NS 609 685 A programme of desk-based research and a field survey were carried out to assess the archaeological potential of the park area. No new features were discovered but the main phases of the development of the landscape were analysed and placed in their historical context.

Sponsor: City of Glasgow Council Parks & Recreation.

**Tron Theatre, Trongate/Chisholm Street,** R Cachart (SUAT)  
**Glasgow** (Glasgow parish)

Late medieval ecclesiastical

NS 595 648 In November 1996 SUAT carried out trial excavations in advance of redevelopment and refurbishment at the Tron Theatre. The theatre stands on the site of the collegiate church of St Mary of Loretto and St Anne, founded by James Houston, sub-dean of Glasgow, in 1525.

Trial pits were excavated at the Trongate entrance, in a courtyard off Parnie Street, Chisholm Street, and in the courtyard to the W of the original church building. Apart from a few sherds of residual medieval pottery, no remains of archaeological significance were found in any of the trial pits. A watching brief on further below-ground disturbance to the N and W of the Tron Theatre was recommended.

In June 1997 a contractor's trial trench on the W side of the church at the N end revealed a cobbled paving 0.3m below the current surface below which was a garden soil containing modern and some medieval pottery. A large fragment of human skull was found at the top of the garden soil. Residual human bone was also found on the N side of the former church on the W side in a contractor's trench, in a mixed fill, about 0.5m below the present surface. The human bone no doubt originates from the graveyard of the collegiate church.

In September 1997 a watching brief on two contractor's trial pits on the Parnie Street side of the development revealed only modern deposits over natural. Development on the site is ongoing and further archaeological work is expected.

Sponsor: Tron Theatre Ltd.

**Drumchapel West Flank Road** I Cullen (GUARD)  
(Old Kilpatrick; New Kilpatrick parishes)

Early Bronze Age cemetery

NS 5089 7101 to NS 5097 7149 Archaeological trial trenching in September 1997 close to the site of Knappers (NMRS NS 57 SW 22), a Neolithic and Early Bronze Age cemetery excavated in the 1930s, revealed traces of prehistoric activity possibly related to the cemetery. A single sherd of beaker pottery was recovered from a small pit. Other pits were present, one of which was densely packed with charcoal. A few isolated post- and stake-holes and a curving, shallow trench, possibly the slot trench of a structure, were present. Palaeobotanical samples were taken from the area of Cleddans Burn for pollen analysis.

Sponsor: Robert Johnstone Associates.

## HIGHLAND

**Inverness and Nairn Graveyard Survey**

S Farrell

An evaluation survey was undertaken of the cemeteries and burial grounds in the Inverness and Nairn areas, including the archaeological, historical and environmental standing of the sites and the monuments contained therein. A note was made of the date, variety, condition and management of those monuments.

The study of the environmental factors involved in the survey was developed in conjunction with the Scottish Wildlife Trust.

The following churches were recorded in detail:

**Ardclach Church** (Ardclach parish)

NH 954 450 225 memorials recorded.

**Croy & Dalcross Church** (Croy & Dalcross parish)

NH 7967 4990 298 memorials recorded. Survey concentrated on older part of churchyard, to S, W and E of the church.

**Dunlichity Church** (Daviot & Dunlichity parish)

NH 6595 3297 298 memorials recorded.

**Moy Church** (Moy & Dalarossie parish)

NH 7719 3420 159 memorials recorded.

**Nairn 'Riverside' Church** (Nairn parish)

NH 8853 5627 198 memorials recorded.

**Invermoriston Cemetery** (Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish)

NH 4221 1664 135 memorials recorded. Survey concentrated on oldest part of site and did not include modern extension to NE.

Reports lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: CBA Challenge Funding, Highland Council, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Inverness Area Countryside Project, Leader II.

**Visual index of early medieval carved stones** I G Scott

A series of drawings of early medieval carved stones was created, forming a 'visual index' for deposition in the NMRS, with supporting material, of:

NH 804 717 **Old Nigg Church** (Nigg parish)

NH 914 840 **Excavations at Tarbat** (Tarbat parish)

NH 736 576 **Groam House** (Rosemarkie parish)

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

**Easter Raitts** (Alvie parish)

O Lelong

Excavation

NH 7774 0228 A three-week season of excavation at the township of Easter Raitts, providing training as part of Aberdeen University's Certificate in Field Archaeology, investigated two longhouses. One proved to have at least three levels of earth floor preserved around a central hearth and paved area at the W end of the house, with a stone-packed drain at the E end. An additional room at the E end of the building was cobbled and paved and contained a curving stone structure, possibly a kiln. Structural evidence consisted of two large post-holes, including one which had supported a central post by the hearth.

A second longhouse investigated had been reused to house animals. It had a central hearth and a paved entrance leading onto a cobbled apron which looked out over Strathspey. A cruck-slot, consisting of a substantial stone setting, was also found. The entrance had later been sealed and a rough manger constructed at the W end, against the wall of a later structure built over that end of the longhouse. Abutting this smaller, stone-built structure was a rectangular platform, possibly used to store hay, and a large cobbled yard to the W.

Outside both longhouses was evidence that the walls had been built of turf, piled above stone footings one or two courses high.

Sponsors: Highland Council, Vernacular Buildings Trust, Aberdeen University.

## HIGHLAND

**Glenfeshie** (Alvie; Kingussie & Insh parishes) J Wordsworth  
Pre-afforestation survey

- NN 8275 9564 Drystone structure 6 x 4m with walls 0.5m thick, up to 1m high.  
NN 8277 9569 Similar to above but less well-preserved. ?Part of Tom Fhada township.  
NN 8490 9625 **Stronalia**. Two well-preserved longhouses 12 x 5m and 10 x 5m with walls 0.8m thick. Not shown on earlier OS maps.  
NN 8495 9670 **Stronalia**. Low stone dyke, c 100m long surviving.  
NN 848 954 Longhouse, not measured (outwith survey area).  
NN 8471 9233 ?Turf-walled longhouse 12 x 4m.  
NN 888 893 At least two rectangular 5 x 3m shieling bothies at c 550m OD.  
NN 9144 8745 Two longhouses 7 x 3m and 8 x 3m. Not shown on OS maps. ?Early 19th-century deer watcher's/forester's house.

Sponsor: Wills Woodland Trust.

**Allt Beag** (Applecross parish)  
Shieling settlement

NG 745 440 Shieling settlement consisting of five houses, 3-4m long by 2m wide, with at least eight oval drystone stores averaging 1.5m wide.

Sponsors: Scottish Woodlands, Applecross Estate.

**Druim Dubh, Kinlochdamph** (Applecross; Lochcarron parishes)  
Pre-afforestation survey

### Allt Ban

- NG 8703 4679 Shieling stores.  
NG 882 467 Shieling hut 3 x 2m, and stores.

### Ceann-loch-damh

- NG 866 470 Four roundhouses, 6m internal diameter, and associated clearance cairns.

Sponsors: Scottish Woodlands, Kinlochdamph Estate.

**Fort George** (Ardersier parish) G Ewart, D Stewart  
Watching brief

NH 7618 5681 A watching brief was carried out by Kirkdale Archaeology over two days during minor excavation works within the fort. No significant features or deposits were found.

Work on the blacksmith's shop necessitated a further watching brief. The W part of the shop is partly divided by a short N-S wall protruding from the N wall, which serves to create an alcove in the NW corner, and the wall contains a chimney flue on its E side; these features indicate the position of the furnace.

A likely sequence of events can be suggested: the building was erected c 1760 on levelled sand deposits; the floor was then flagged throughout; after the smithy fell out of use, the flags were removed, where they could be reused, and the building became a coal store, the floor of which was eventually concreted over.

Sponsor: HS.

**Coire Nathrachain, Glen Scaddle** J Wordsworth  
(Ardgour parish)  
Post-medieval settlement

NM 985 678 A rapid survey in advance of forestry plantation found no trace of the settlement of *Dauge* (or *Douge*) recorded on Roy's Military Survey, though extensive rig cultivation did survive.

NM 9875 6801 Cruck-slots are visible in this drystone-walled building.

Sponsor: Tilhill Forestry.

**Bellsgrave Lodge** (Ardnamurchan parish) J E Kirby  
Deserted settlement; mines building; water leat and dam

NM 827 653 On a low knoll above the public road is a low rectangular foundation in stone and turf measuring 10 x 3m, with rounded corners, and an entrance at the E end of the long S wall. A possible enclosure extends to the S, outlined in large boulders.

NM 828 654 A small recessed platform occupied by a stone and turf foundation, 4 x 2m.

NM 829 654 A more massive building is built into a rock face and measures 10 x 3m with walls up to 1m thick, and is divided into two compartments measuring 5 x 3m and 4 x 3m. The back wall stands to a height of 1.7m and incorporates part of the rock face and spoil from the lead mines in its fabric.

NM 830 652 A wide loop in the burn to the W of Bellsgrave Lodge. The neck has been cut through by a water leat 45m long, and up to 2m wide and 1m deep. The dam consists of little more than a line of rough boulders about 28m in length with a V-shaped indentation 4m long where the burn passes through. The mill pond was very shallow and could never have held much water. No sign of there ever having been a mill, and the function of the structure remains obscure.

**Sunart Oakwoods** (Ardnamurchan parish)  
Survey

Reconnaissance work in connection with the Millennium-funded Sunart Oakwood Project resulted in the discovery of a number of sites on adjoining estates.

- NM 781 609 Deserted settlement, ?'Rannachan Wood'.  
NM 777 607 Recessed platforms.  
NM 776 606 Felspar quarry with access road from site of jetty, known to have been operational c 1916.  
NM 756 615 Wall footings of sub-rectangular structure 6.6 x 4.5m.  
NM 739 630 Recessed platforms.  
NM 737 634 Recessed platforms.  
NM 728 637 Deserted settlement, ?'Ledaig'.  
NM 685 640 Corn kiln, part of the deserted settlement of Tarbert.  
NM 728 638 Recessed platforms.  
NM 735 628 Deserted settlement.  
NM 734 630 Parliamentary bridge, Curtis type 1, in poor condition.  
NM 647 604 Deserted settlement.

The following sites were located on Forest Enterprise land:

- NM 664 615 Recessed platforms.  
NM 745 618 Recessed platforms.  
NM 731 631 House ?foundation.

Research into the history of the oakwoods is ongoing. Oak trees derived from maiden stems, singled coppice and multi-stemmed neglected coppice occur throughout the woodlands. Very occasional senile pollarded trees suggest an earlier woodland management regime, possibly dating from the late medieval period.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise Lochaber.


**Glenuig** (Arisaig & Moidart parish) J Wordsworth  
Cairns

A survey in advance of forestry planting examined over 50 sites forming part of the post-medieval settlements at Egnag, Smirisary, Samalaman, Glenuig, Aultigil, Bad na Dobhrain and Cruach na Bairness. Full details are lodged with the NMRS and Highland SMR.

NM 6655 7435 Two substantial cairns, 5m long by 2m wide by 1m high, are sited within a drystone enclosure. They may only be clearance cairns but are not paralleled by similar features in an area of extensive post-medieval settlement.  
Sponsors: Tilhill Forestry, Glenuig Estate.

**Bridge of Oich** (Boleskine & Abertarff parish)  
19th-century road

NH 337 035 In advance of refurbishment of this bridge, which is a scheduled ancient monument, the opportunity was taken to examine the original road surface. A single metalled surface of fine gravel was found. It was not clear if this was the original surface or a replacement added before the road and bridge were replaced this century.

Sponsor: HS .

**Glen Brein** (Boleskine & Abertarff parish) R Hanley,  
Post-medieval deserted settlement J Wordsworth


NH 4718 1220 The second season of excavation on this settlement sealed by a 20 year old Sitka plantation concentrated on examining a second building, Structure B, and re-examining Structure A (DES 1996, 59). The former was chosen as a control because its interior had not been affected by ploughing. Traces of clay flooring were found in both buildings. The conclusions of this work were that major damage occurred from the forestry ploughing and that the Sitka roots tended to follow the zone of disturbance caused by ploughing.

Copies of the interim report are held in the NMRS and Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Inverness Museum.


**Old Oich suspension bridge** G Ewart, A Radley  
(Boleskine & Abertarff parish)  
Archaeological assessment

NH 3376 0360 A series of small trenches were opened by Kirkdale Archaeology on the Oich suspension bridge (NMRS NH 30 SW 11) in advance of groundworks to strengthen the poles anchoring the bridge in place. Forty-eight of the anchors were uncovered, alongside possible traces of an earlier surface below the present tarmac.

Sponsor: HS .

**Stemster** (Bower parish) E Stuart  
Fieldwalking

ND 169 618 A small amount of fieldwalking was undertaken on the SW facing slopes at Stemster. On the hills behind the fields is a series of seven chamber cairns. A non-discrete lithic scatter was discovered, mostly waste flakes but there are also two cores. Most of the material is flint. Half of a red ceramic spindle whorl was also found. There is also a scatter at ND 179 611 where a core and a few waste flakes were discovered.

Sponsor: HS .

**Canna Bothy** (Canna parish) G Ewart, A Dunn, D Connolly,  
Archaeological survey A Hollinrake

NG 2750 0549 A standing building survey was undertaken at the Bothy, Canna harbour, in advance of repair works. All extant features were recorded, and a photographic and graphic record was made. The Bothy represents the remains of an originally larger 18th-century mansion, superseded by the 19th-century Canna House. Although much reduced from its original three storeys, traces of the primary build and features survived.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Glen Marksie** (Contin parish) J Wordsworth  
Pre-afforestation survey

NH 3380 5865 Two oval shielings 3 x 2m and a shieling 4 x 2.5m.

NH 3265 5865 Three turf-walled shielings, a ?dairy and a store.

NH 3435 5800 Shieling settlement containing five shieling huts, a ?dairy, an ?animal pen, a store and remnant dykes.

Sponsors: Bowls Chartered Surveyors, Lochluichart Estate.

**Ledmore and Migdale** (Creich parish) S Carter (HAL)  
Pre-afforestation survey

NH 66 90 (centre) A short-notice forestry survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd over roughly 7.5km<sup>2</sup> of land to the W of Spinningdale on the northern shore of the Dornoch Firth. A total of 28 features or groups of features of archaeological interest were recorded, 19 of which had previously been noted. The majority are post-medieval settlement sites (buildings, farmsteads and settlement sites) recorded first by the OS in 1874. The survey area and its immediate environs contain a notable concentration of chambered cairns, and a further example was discovered. This new site is heavily robbed but appears to be of a similar size and chamber type to the other examples in the area.

NH 6500 9163 Farmstead. (NMRS NH 69 SE 32)

NH 6546 9164 Farmstead.

NH 662 911 Township. (NMRS NH 69 SE 33)

NH 6628 9112 Chambered cairn. (NMRS NH 69 SE 3)

NH 6652 9104 Chambered cairn.

NH 661 908 Farmstead. (NMRS NH 69 SE 36)

NH 6567 9055 Mill; building. (NMRS NH 69 SE 35)

NH 6535 9060 Farmstead, (NMRS NH 69 SE 34)  
field system.

NH 6642 9058 Building. (NMRS NH 69 SE 37)

NH 6680 9080 Farmstead. (NMRS NH 69 SE 38)

NH 6713 9114 Cairn. (NMRS NH 69 SE 1)

NH 6715 9116 Chambered cairn. (NMRS NH 69 SE 7)

NH 676 905 (centre) Plantation banks.

NH 6730 9055 Township. (NMRS NH 69 SE 39)

NH 6815 9015 Township. (NMRS NH 69 SE 31)

NH 6530 8958 - Plantation bank.

NH 6651 8928

NH 6533 8945 ?Cairn. (NMRS NH 68 NE 39)

NH 6537 8944 Chambered cairn. (NMRS NH 68 NE 2)

NH 6520 8927 Building.

NH 6529 8919 Building.

NH 6575 8920 Platform, fields, clearance cairns.

NH 659 893 Clearance cairns. (NMRS NH 68 NE 18)

NH 6618 8935 Farmstead. (NMRS NH 68 NE 69)


NH 6650 8930 Clearance cairns.

NH 665 896 (centre) Boundary stones.

NH 6663 8980 Building. (NMRS NH 68 NE 67)

NH 670 896 Township. (NMRS NH 68 NE 68)

NH 6626 9096 ?Cairn. (NMRS NH 69 SE 2)

Sponsor: HS .

**Claggersnich Farm, Cromdale** J Wordsworth  
(Cromdale, Inverallan & Advie parish)

ESA management survey


NJ 1000 2805 Clearance cairns covering area c 300 x 100m.

NJ 1026 2801 Longhouse and clearance cairn.

NJ 105 278 Clearance cairns.

NJ 1025 2775 Farm settlement including ?cruck-framed house and corn-drying kiln.

## HIGHLAND

NJ 1030 2765 Limekiln.  
 NJ 0998 2778 Farm settlement with limekiln.  
 NJ 0975 2750 Clearance cairns covering area c 400 x 200m.  
 NJ 091 275 Fermtoun.  
 NJ 0871 2849 ?Limekiln.  
 NJ 0917 2834 Enclosure.  
 NJ 0925 2832 Longhouse and enclosure.  
 NJ 0938 2841 Longhouse.  
 Sponsor: HS .

**Dun Davie** (Daviot & Dunlichity parish) T Rees (AOC)  
 Iron Age fort

NH 7188 3930 Works at Dun Davie, Daviot Quarry (NMRS NH 73 NW 11) comprised a preliminary survey of the southern limit of the scheduled area including the spoil dump; the removal, by a combination of machine and hand, of dumped spoil within the scheduled area; and a full topographic survey of the site.

Sponsor: Tarmac Quarry Products Ltd.


**Meadows Business Park,** A Cox, R Coleman (SUAT),  
**Dornoch** (Dornoch parish) C Miller (Resurgam!)  
 Medieval occupation and post-medieval finds


NH 797 895 A watching brief was commissioned by Highland Council Archaeology Service on a site to the S of the former bishop's palace (now Bishops Hotel) on the S edge of the burgh of Dornoch. The watching brief, the first archaeological project to have been carried out in the town, involved monitoring topsoil stripping and groundworks associated with the development of a new business park and was carried out in late May. Cut into the buried sand dunes were the truncated remains of a substantial post-medieval ditch, possibly of a defensive enclosure, numerous ditches forming enclosures and at least one building, pits and several hearth-like features, together with a large quantity of slag and burnt clay (including a *tuyere*), all sealed below a deep deposit of medieval cultivation soil.

The watching brief on this site and searches by a local metal detectorist yielded a varied assemblage of medieval and post-medieval artefacts. Finds of medieval date include copper-alloy objects such as a small bell, a lobate stud or boss, a strap end and numerous other fittings. A bone pin beater fragment and several corroded iron artefacts were also recovered. Later material includes a number of buttons, an openwork brooch and several clay pipe fragments. Coins of James IV, James VI, Charles I and Charles II were also found.

Sponsor: Highland Council.


**Balnacruie of Deishar Farm, Boat of Garten** J Wordsworth  
 (Duthil & Rothiemurchus parish)  
 ESA management survey

NH 932 199 Farm settlement including limekiln and  
 ?horsemill.  
 NH 931 199 Fermtoun with at least four and possibly twelve  
 longhouses, also a limekiln and three  
 enclosures.  
 NH 9355 1935 Limekiln.  
 Sponsor: HS .

**Balnafoich Farm, Boat of Garten** (Duthil &  
 Rothiemurchus parish)  
 ESA management survey  
 NH 9539 2135 Limekiln.  
 NH 950 210 Longhouse.  
 Sponsor: HS .

**Kinchurdy Farm, Boat of Garten** (Duthil &  
 Rothiemurchus parish)

ESA management survey  
 NH 935 159 Putative motte.  
 NH 929 154 Fermtoun with five longhouses, enclosure and  
 corn-drying kiln.  
 NH 925 149 Two longhouses.  
 NH 9090 1465 Enclosure.  
 NH 910 146 Two small cairns.  
 NH 9362 1642 Enclosure.  
 NH 9302 1690 ?Longhouse and enclosure.  
 NH 927 171 Longhouse.  
 NH 933 174 Five cairns surviving as low mounds 2m in  
 diameter.

Sponsor: HS .

**Fasagh** (Gairloch parish) J A Atkinson, M Donnelly, J Duncan,  
 Ironworks O Lelong (GUARD), E Photos-Jones

NH 011 654 Between August and November 1996 a  
 programme of assessment, survey and excavation was  
 undertaken around Loch Maree, Wester Ross, and specifically on  
 the early 17th-century ironworks at Fasagh. The work focused on  
 the assessment of previously identified ironworking sites,  
 topographic survey, geophysical survey, excavations, and test-  
 pits in support of the geophysics.

### Loch Maree Assessment

In August 1996 an assessment of the Loch Maree area was  
 undertaken as the initial step in the fieldwork programme. In the  
 case of the previously identified bloomery sites no evidence of  
 iron production was noted. The blast furnaces on the other hand  
 remain as impressive monuments. No new bloomery localities  
 were located on the burns traversed. Additional information was  
 recovered for the sites of Fasagh, Letterewe and Red Smiddy,  
 including at Letterewe the presence of haematite ore, and at Red  
 Smiddy and Fasagh the location of settlement possibly related to  
 them and also further structural components of these ironworks.  
 The new sites located are briefly described below:

NH 0177 6616 Linear dyke.  
 NH 0176 6618 Collapsed shieling/cairn 3 x 3m.  
 NH 0178 6618 Stone setting, three low mounds 2m diameter.  
 NH 0178 6628 Enclosure 20 x 20m, three circular structures  
 3m diameter, ford.  
 NH 0180 6630 Two collapsed structures/cairns.  
 NG 894 713 Site of Gharbaig, canalised burn, narrow  
 curvilinear channel 15 x 0.2m.  
 NG 9149 7030 Rectangular stone alignment.  
 NG 9148 7029 Two stone clearance cairns.  
 NG 9146 7026 Small oval turf and stone structure 6 x 4m.  
 NG 9130 7025 Concrete-skinned water tank.  
 NG 9130 7020 Rectangular stone cairn 10 x 3m.  
 NG 8695 7925 Rectangular structure 5.5 x 4m.  
 NG 8660 7925 Massive drystone water-powered structure 55 x  
 10m.  
 NG 8640 7910 Drystone water-powered structure 25 x 5m.  
 NG 8615 7980 Rectangular stone structure 9 x 3m, two  
 collapsed structures/cairns 5 x 3m.  
 NG 8613 7977 Site of Red Smiddy including two new  
 collapsed drystone circular structures, 4 x 1.2m  
 and 3 x 1m.  
 NG 8614 7978 Midden deposit and exposed archaeological  
 horizons in terrace.  
 NG 9580 7075 Site of Letterewe, furnace mound, slag heaps,  
 walling, ore dump.  
 NH 0070 6695 23 graves marked with cairns 3 x 1.2m  
 average.

- NH 0095 6665 Sheepfold incorporating earlier structure.
- NH 0075 6685 ?Structural remains.
- NH 011 654 Site of Fasagh.
- NH 0150 6538 Jetty of stone and wood 8 x 1.4m.
- NG 9146 7030 Field wall incorporating massive boulders.
- NG 895 795 Linear bank and double ditch.
- NG 895 795 Archaeological features exposed in section.
- NG 895 795 Iron steam engine stack.
- NG 9215 7045 Site of Talladale.

## Fasagh

NH 010 654 Topographic survey of the ironworks included the scheduled area as well as part of the headland N of the Allt na Fasaigh, recording over 30 features. These included the main ironworking area with slag heaps and associated furnace bowl; at least one channel leading from the burn to the ironworks; a possible kiln; a small stone-faced leat; and two structures – a longhouse and a smaller outbuilding, on the N side of the Allt na Fasaigh. No structures identifiable as ironworkers' accommodation were discovered.

Geophysical survey and trial trenching of the area to the N of Fasagh ironworks was undertaken in a bid to locate further bloomery activity. Excavation of one trial pit indicated a redeposited mound which had been augmented by the addition of surface slag, whilst a second trial pit revealed a complicated deposit of slag and charcoal overlying a channel or pit which may be related to the water management system at the site.

## Fasagh ironworks

NH 011 654 Excavation was concentrated in one main trench within the central working area within the elongated horseshoe that forms the centre of the site. The different construction details of both the anvil block casings, together with the existence of multiple floor layers, suggest a complicated history of construction. The site would appear to have had two phases of activity in the early 17th century, the first pre-1624 and the second post-1628. The spatial layout of structures, surrounding both anvil block machinery mountings and counter-balances, points to some regularity of building techniques. This evidence was further supported by the existence of parallel-walled structures within the trench which suggests separate wheel mountings to drive each hammer and, in consequence, separate channels to bring water down either side of the horseshoe. One string of these each was recovered to the NW of anvil block B.

## North Fasagh

NH 0108 6553 A longhouse lying on the N side of the Allt na Fasaigh was excavated. It measured 12m NW–SE by 5m, and was built with boulders placed directly on the old turf surface; its superstructure probably consisted of turves piled on the stone footings. Traces of an early, trampled and eroded floor, in which a sherd of Craggan Ware was embedded, were found in the SE part of the building. This had been replaced with a new floor of clean, sandy clay, only slightly trampled, which had been laid around several standing posts. This floor also sealed earlier post-holes. In the northern part of the building was a roughly cobbled hardcore surface, with patches of clay floor and a spread of paving surviving above it. There were no signs of a hearth or drain. Several sherds of 18th–19th-century pottery were recovered from the structure's abandonment layers.

## Letterewe

NG 9580 7075 Topographic survey recorded the remains of ironworks along the W bank of the Furnace Burn. At the N end is a slag-rich area, while to the S the furnace consists of sandstone slabs with a vitrified superstructure, measuring 5 x 4m. A concentration of slag lies immediately S of it, as well as what may be a stone-built channel leading to the river.

## Cladh na Sasunnach

NH 0070 6595 A graveyard, situated 620m NW of the ironworks, was investigated to establish the relationship between iron-making centres, accompanying settlement and burial practices of the area. The cemetery is positioned on a small flat step of land made up of glacial gravels adjacent to Lochan Cladh nan Sasunnach. Excavation was targeted on one of the 23 graves identified and represented by angular boulder cairns. Very little of the coffin survived and there was no evidence of any organic/inorganic human remains. The only remnants of the coffin encountered were iron nails and a small waterlogged fragment of wood at the northern end. Comparison between the nails discovered with the coffin and those found at the ironworks shows very few similarities especially with relation to degree of corrosion. However, this could be due to the completely different pedological horizons from which they were recovered.

An interim report on this work will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS [M], Letterewe Estate.

## Morvich Farm (Golspie parish)

J Wordsworth

### Burnt mound

NC 7580 0095 Angular stone fragments and a charcoal-flecked soil mark a burnt mound 10 x 5m and 1.5m high.

Sponsors: Finlayson Hughes, Morvich Estate.

## Dale Farm (Halkirk parish)

### Roundhouse

ND 1395 5275 Remains of roundhouse 8m in internal diameter.

Sponsors: Tilhill Forestry, Dale Farm Estates.

## Falcon Square, Inverness (Inverness & Bona parish)

T Rees  
(AOC)

NH 668 454 Archaeological building recording work on two stone warehouses and a smaller brick building at Falcon Square, Academy Street, Inverness, consisted of a desk-based assessment and the provision of measured external elevations at 1:100. A photographic record was also undertaken to accompany the elevations, recording both the building elevations and details of architecturally significant features. The chronological sequence and the construction methods and materials of the buildings were described.

Sponsor: Hillier Parker.

## Slackbuie Avenue, Inverness

J Wordsworth

### (Inverness & Bona parish)

### Trial trenching

NH 6705 4260 Trial trenching in advance of construction work revealed traces of the 19th-century Balloan farm buildings including a fragmentary clay floor. No earlier features were recovered.

Sponsor: Jackson Construction.

## Kilcoy South (Killearnan parish)

G MacGregor, H Loney

### Chambered cairn

(GUARD)

NH 570 516 Partial re-excavation of Kilcoy South chambered cairn was undertaken in early August 1997. The excavation has shown that the cairn is likely to have been round with a flat facade rather than, as previously thought, a horned cairn.

A report will be lodged at the NMRS.

Sponsors: Ms A Henshall, Dr G Ritchie.

## North Ballachulish (Kilmallie parish)

J Wordsworth

### Watching brief

NN 0515 6000 (centre) A topsoil strip was carried out on the proposed site of the new sewage treatment works at North

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Ballachulish, and for a strip 250m long by 6m wide along the pipe route to the N. Though located close to Carn Glas (NMRS NN 06 SE 7), no archaeological features were recorded.

NN 0525 6040 In 1974, during construction of the new Ballachulish Bridge, a well-made cist built of slate slabs both in its sides and cover was uncovered by a dozer driver now working on the sewer construction works. It was chest height (?1.5m deep) and contained a crouched inhumation and pottery. It was sealed over and not disturbed further.

NH 0535 6045 Two flint flakes and a piece of worked quartz were found at the base of peat upcast during sewer construction work.

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Board.

**Leanachan** (Kilmonivaig parish)  
?Motte

J E Kirby

NN 219 784 Irregular mound rising 5m above the flood plain of the Allt an Loin, surrounded by an earthen bank standing 1m high with a spread of 2m, except on the S side, where it virtually disappears in the marshy ground by the burnside. The whole structure is about 30m in diameter. Found by Keith Muir.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise Lochaber.

**Mullach an Tuir, Glencannich**  
(Kilmorack parish)

J Wordsworth

Pre-felling forestry survey

NH 3414 3216 Cairn 15m diameter by up to 1.5m high, probably structural.

NH 3400 3215 ?Clearance cairns.

NH 334 312 Cairnfield some 250 x 150m.

NH 3346 3122 Roundhouse 10m internal diameter.

NH 3353 3234 Roundhouse 7m diameter.

NH 3353 3234 Roundhouse 7m in diameter within cairnfield 100 x 70m.

NH 3380 3240 Cairnfield 50 x 20m.

NH 3362 3217 Longhouses.

NH 3366 3220 Longhouse ?byre.

NH 3376 3222 Longhouse.

NH 3383 3225 ?Roundhouse 7-8m in diameter.

NH 3385 3230 Three ?longhouses.

NH 3405 3240 Two longhouses.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise (Fort Augustus District).

**Wester Guisachan** (Kilmorack; Kiltarlity & Convinth parishes)

Pre-afforestation survey

NH 1865 2035 Drystone hut 5 x 4m, and two turf and stone huts 5 x 3m, at 480m OD.

NH 1840 2015 Turf-walled hut 4 x 2m, at 460m OD.

NH 1835 2010 Turf-walled hut c 5 x 2.5m, at 450m OD.

NH 1825 2017 Large stone-walled hut not shown on earlier OS maps.

NH 1980 2103 Three/?four round-ended huts. Best-preserved oval 5 x 2.5m max.

NH 225 212 Seven drystone-walled shielings, part-recorded by OS.

NH 2197 1902 Round-ended building 4 x 2m.

NH 2095 1808 Three ?shieling stores.

NH 2230 1815 Shieling stores and ?shieling.


Sponsors: Tilhill Economic Forestry, Wester Guisachan Estate.

**Cille Bhrea** (Kiltearn parish)

Medieval chapel and graveyard

NH 576 614 An archaeological assessment was carried out to measure the extent of continued coastal erosion of both the

chapel and graveyard. Skeletal remains, including one with associated coffin nails, were deposited with Historic Scotland.

Sponsor: HS .

**Swordale** (Kiltearn parish)

Enclosure cropmark

NH 576 656 A proposed housing development threatened an enclosure identified in 1977 as a cropmark feature. Extensive trial trenching failed to find any trace of an enclosure ditch and it must be presumed to have been a shallow-ditched feature which is now ploughed out. The area of the cropmark will remain as a protected feature in the new housing development.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Lowe.

**Dun Mor, Dornie** (Kintail parish)

T Neighbour (CFA)

Ridge with artificially enhanced platforms

NG 887 253 Survey and excavation were carried out on a series of previously unrecorded platforms on a tree-covered ridge to the NE of the A87. Remedial works to stabilise the hill slope following a landslide necessitated the destruction of the southern edge of the site, which consists of a series of platforms at different levels on a ridge. The platforms have been created by connecting bedrock outcrops with revetting walls. Rubble and soil dumped behind the walls serves to build up a level ground surface. Walls delimit access from the SE, where there is an isolated platform. A well-defined pathway, enhanced in two places by revetting walls, dog-legs up the S side of the ridge to the platforms. It is probable that this path originally continued to the edge of Loch Duich.

Excavation demonstrated the artificial nature of the platforms, but did not reveal any features on them, except for a small, low, oval stone arrangement on one of the lower platforms. A rectangular pit, 1 x 0.6m and 0.35m deep, was discovered beneath these stones. Worked quartz, 19th-century pottery, glass and iron objects were found in the dumped material behind the walls. None of these artefacts were securely sealed. However, securely sealed charcoal was recovered, and is to be submitted for dating.

An Iron Age or Early Historic date is generally assumed for fortified ridge sites. However, in general such sites include a dun. Dun Mor, despite its name, does not have a dun, and the revetting walls do not appear defensive in intent. The function of the site remains unknown. Possibilities include: seasonal occupation; cultivation terraces; a folly; a landscaped garden; and a 'lookout post'. The oval stone feature does not sit easily with any of these explanations.

A data structure report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Highland Council.

**Drumchree Farm, Kirkhill** (Kirkhill parish)

J Wordsworth

Modern farmstead

NH 5712 4477 Archaeological assessment of this 19th-century and later farmstead failed to locate any evidence for the earlier medieval settlement suggested by local historical evidence.

Sponsor: Mr & Mrs Young.

**Wardlaw Mausoleum** (Kirkhill parish)

Medieval church

NH 5495 4570 An archaeological examination was carried out in connection with restoration work at this important 17th/18th-century building. A fine quatrefoil window exposed in the W gable of the mausoleum is thought to be the remains of the window dedicated by Euphemia Fraser in 1341. Other fragments of dressed masonry thought to derive from the medieval church were also found. However, apart from the W

gable, no walling incontrovertibly related to the earlier church was revealed. Further work is planned.

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS and Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Wardlaw Mausoleum Trust.

**Wardlaw Old Churchyard** (Kirkhill parish) D Abernethy  
Geophysical survey (GUARD)

NH 549 457 A programme of geophysical survey was conducted by GUARD in Wardlaw Old Churchyard, Kirkhill, in an attempt to detect any buried structures associated with the site of the medieval chapel or any earlier archaeological activity. The results proved largely uninformative due to geological conditions and severe ground disturbance.

Sponsors: Hall & Tawse, Wardlaw Mausoleum Trust.

**Gaskbeg Farm** (Laggan parish) J Wordsworth  
ESA management survey


NN 6122 9512 ?Slighted small fort, 35m E-W by 14m N-S.

NN 6135 9496 Roundhouse 11m N-S by 9m E-W in  
cairnfield 100 x 80m.

NN 6227 9503 Truncated roundhouse c 11m in diameter.

NN 6144 9477 Roundhouse 10m in diameter.

NN 6225 9538 Roundhouse 11m in diameter associated with  
extensive cairnfield and later rig cultivation. A  
small area of iron slag was uncovered.


Copies of the full report are in the NMRS and Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: HS .

**A836 Achinduich to Lairg Auction Mart** G Robins  
(Lairg parish) (for AOC)  
?Neolithic structures

NC 5805 0251 The final phase of the watching brief on the A836 road improvements was undertaken in advance of the insertion of a drainage ditch alongside the newly constructed roadline. In the spring of 1996, sub-surface features were exposed which might pre-date the adjacent upstanding Bronze Age monuments. A substantial assemblage of probably Neolithic pottery was retrieved from one feature that was breached by the roadworks. The new drain threatened to pass within 4m of these features and consequently the relevant segment of the drain line was hand-excavated in advance.

The 17 x 1m ditch revealed a series of features and sediments that, although not open to unequivocal interpretation, were probably part of the same horizon as that seen in 1996. In plan, the key feature was an extensive spread of angular rubble beneath which were numerous shallow but seemingly truncated pits and possible gullies. The narrow confines of the trench precluded any precise definition of the form and pattern of the features, but they probably represented some form of structure.

A chert blade tool, from the base of the topsoil, was the only artefact recovered. Small assemblages of charcoal suitable for radiocarbon dating were also recovered.

Sponsor: HS .

**'Halmie'** (Latheron parish) A Morrison, I Banks, T Pollard  
Cairn

ND 1171 3345 The clearance of the old land surface continued with the removal of cairn and kerb material (DES 1996, 67). Further stake-hole lines and an increasingly complex arrangement of stone-lined sockets are now known to cover most of the site under the cairn material. Finds include further quartz flakes with a few artefacts, plus sherds of probable Late Bronze Age pots.

Sponsors: Mr R S Avery (Durfee Foundation), Dunbeath Preservation Trust, Dunbeath Estate.

**Balmacara Square** (Lochalsh parish) G Ewart, A Dunn  
Archaeological survey

NG 8062 2829 A standing building survey was completed by Kirkdale Archaeology at Balmacara Square, an 18th-19th-century steading complex, in January 1997, and a further contour survey and survey of the associated mill, cottages and ?ice house was completed in September 1997.

The initial standing building survey revealed the multi-phased nature of the steading. The earliest elements were erected in the final quarter of the 18th century, when the estates of Balmacara had been returned to the newly created Lord Seaforth. There followed a succession of owners, each of whom added further elements to the steading, the most important of which was the Italianate tower added in the 1820s by Sir Hugh Innes. The steading complex also included a threshing mill, served by an artificially enhanced mill pond and stone-lined lades, and a range of two cottages housing a ploughman and shepherd.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Ullapool** (Lochbroom parish) J Wordsworth  
Limekilns and post-medieval settlement

A rapid walk-over survey recorded the following sites not recorded on the OS map:

NH 1395 9385 Rectangular drystone structure 10 x 6m and  
?structure 6 x 6m.

NH 1383 9398 Enclosure.

NH 140 940 Rig cultivation.

NH 1395 9445 Indeterminate linear mounds and coal  
fragments in grassy spread.

NH 1420 9388 Drystone footings c 5 x 2m.

NH 141 941 Three limekilns averaging 2m in diameter, sited  
on limestone outcrop with associated quarries.

NH 1396 9461 Limekiln 2.5m diameter by 0.8m high.

NH 1410 9487 Two limekilns 3m diameter by 1.5m high.

Sponsors: Bowls Chartered Surveyors, Rhidorroch Estates.

**Allt Coire an t-Seilich, Glen Carron** (Lochcarron parish)  
Pre-afforestation survey

NH 0773 4943 Rectangular drystone structure 7 x 3.5m, much  
altered by addition of ?twinning pens. Originally  
battered, with one ?cruck-slot surviving.

NH 079 505 ?Enclosure wall 50m long beside Alltan na  
Feola.

NH 0845 5025 Stone-revetted platform by Alltan na Feola, c 4  
x 2m. ?Building.

Sponsors: Scottish Woodlands, Applecross Trust.

**Inniemore** (Morvern parish) J Robertson  
Pre-clearance settlement

NM 656 519 A watching brief was carried out at Inniemore pre-clearance settlement during the construction of a footpath around the site. The construction method caused little ground disturbance, though a possible new boulder wall, 4.3m long, up to 1m wide and 0.3m high, was revealed 20m to the NE of house no 6.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

**Camperdown** (Nairn parish) S Farrell  
Cropmark

NH 897 567 ?Circular cropmark enclosure.

**73 High Street (rear of), Nairn** (Nairn parish)  
Watching brief

NH 8848 5647 A watching brief was carried out in April 1997 during contractor's groundworks. A small amount of 19th-

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century pottery and glass was recovered from a 1.1m deep garden soil. No archaeological features were otherwise seen.

Report with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr D Elliot.

### Lochloy (Nairn parish)

Trial trenching

NH 894 567 Trial trenching was undertaken in late October 1996 prior to development of an area of a former golf course. Eight trenches were machine-excavated, with no archaeological features being revealed.

Report with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Lochloy Development Ltd.

### Tornagrain Park, Dalcross (Petty parish) J Wordsworth

Plantation banks

NH 7690 5045; NH 768 506 In advance of the construction of a new access road to Dalcross Airport, two trenches were cut across plantation banks built before 1779. No bedding stones were evident and the height of the banks suggested these were topped by hedges or some form of timber fence.

### Churchton Bay, Raasay (Portree parish) K Cameron (CFA)

Archaeological assessment

NG 54 36 An archaeological assessment was undertaken in September 1997 in advance of a proposed new ferry terminal. A series of test-pits and trial trenches did not produce any artefacts or features of archaeological significance. A single, small firepit of unknown age was identified to the E of the survey area. The sample geophysical survey of the study area revealed a number of anomalies, the majority of which were interpreted as geological features or as associated with post-improvement agricultural practices. A number of sites were assessed during a walk-over survey.

NG 5438 3645 – Wall/tidal defence.

NG 5441 3647

NG 542 362 – Terraced paths.

NG 543 364

NG 5426 3637 Quarry scoops.

NG 5426 3641 Lazybeds.

NG 5436 3647 Quarry scoop.

NG 5467 3663 Terraced tennis court platform.

NG 5477 3632 Cistern.

NG 5484 3649 Ornamental pond.

NG 5495 3639 Souterrain.

NG 5455 3632 Battery.

NG 5455 3631 Cross-incised stone.

NG 5477 3632 Pier.

NG 5455 3638 Tidal dock/pier.

NG 5454 3636 Cross base, sanctuary marker.

NG 5456 3630 Lean-to structure.

NG 5485 3631 Structure.

NS 5458 3627 Structure.

NS 5492 3638 Carved stone.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Highland Council.

### Glame, Manish More, Brochel and Doire Domhain, Raasay (Portree parish) J Macdonald, J Scott Wood

Township and general survey

The survey of the townships of Glame, Manish More, Brochel, and the farmsteads of Doire Domhain plus the surrounding area was carried out by ACFA in April 1997. This formed part of a

continuing programme of recording the physical remains of human activity on the island of Raasay (DES 1996, 72–3). A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

#### Glame

NG 5594 4268 Row of four shepherds' bothies 29.5 x 4m.

#### Manish More

NG 5569 4575 House/byre 5.9 x 2.7m.

NG 5567 4575 House/byre 7.7 x 3.3m.

NG 5566 4575 House 16.8 x 4m.

NG 5562 4574 House 10 x 4m.

NG 5562 4571 House 8.5 x 3.5m.

NG 5562 4576 Store 6.3 x 3m.

NG 5561 4577 Store 6 x 4.2m.

NG 5562 4579 House 8 x 3m.

NG 5557 4584 Enclosure 12 x 7.5m.

NG 5559 4583 House 8 x 3m.

NG 5584 4589 'Shielings' 7 x 5m and 5 x 4m.

NG 5590 4587 Hut circle 12m diameter.

#### Brochel Castle

NG 5848 4627 Ruins of Brochel Castle reported in the RCAHMS 1928 inventory.

NG 5844 4627 Enclosure 12.5 x 5m.

NG 5845 4623 ?Kiln-barn 8 x 3m.

NG 5846 4620 Sub-rectangular structure 18 x 4m.

NG 5845 4619 Sub-rectangular structure 12 x 4m.

NG 5847 4618 House 13 x 4m.

NG 5847 4617 House 13 x 4m.

NG 5844 4618 ?House 11 x 4m.

NG 5844 4617 Rectangular structure 5.6 x 3.4m.

NG 5843 4617 House 17.5 x 4.2m.

NG 5838 4617 Sub-rectangular structure 2.6 x 2.1m.

NG 5840 4620 House 14 x 4.5m.

NG 5836 4611 ?House 14 x 5m.

NG 5838 4618 Enclosure 13.5 x 8m.

NG 5846 4629 Enclosure 3 x 3m.

NG 5848 4630 Barn/byre 5 x 2.9m.

NG 5842 4636 Enclosure 7.4 x 3.7m.

NG 5841 4639 House/byre 7.6 x 2.2m.

NG 5842 4639 House 9 x 3.5m.

NG 5842 4639 Sub-rectangular structure 4.7 x 3.2m.

NG 5845 4639 ?House 10 x 3.8m.

NG 5845 4640 House/byre 9.9 x 3.4m.

NG 5846 4638 Barn/store 5.4 x 2.6m.

NG 5851 4645 House/barn 12.4 x 3m.

NG 5852 4646 ?House 7 x 2.4m.

NG 5858 4638 House/byre 7.3 x 3.3m.

NG 5859 4639 House 12 x 4m.

NG 5855 4630 ?Store 7 x 1m.

NG 5853 4629 'Boat' shed 6.1 x 1.9m.

NG 5852 4628 Enclosure 3 x 2.6m.

NG 5850 4616 ?Store 4 x 1.4m.

NG 5830 4626 House 14 x 3.8m.

NG 5834 4611 House 6.2 x 2.7m.

NG 5834 4608 House 8 x 3.3m.

NG 5832 4606 House 12.4 x 3.5m.

NG 5822 4648 ?House 9.2 x 3m.

NG 5831 4640 ?House (remains of) 10.7m long.

NG 5832 4643 ?House (remains of) 3.5m long.

### Raasay Field Survey: Inbhire to Manish More

(including the farmsteads at Doire Domhain)

NG 5617 4192 ?House 6.8 x 2.4m.

NG 5587 4187 House 8.8 x 3.3m.

NG 5565 4207 Sub-rectangular structure 4.6 x 2.8m.



- NG 5531 4420 Enclosure 16 x 12m.  
 NG 5515 4240 Enclosure 50 x 50m.  
 NG 5515 4240 Cairn 7.5m diameter.  
 NG 5560 4241 Circular structure 2.2m diameter.  
 NG 5507 4280 House 9.5 x 3.5m.  
 NG 5507 4270 House 6.5 x 3m.  
 NG 5564 4291 Oval-shaped structure 5 x 2.5m.  
 NG 5564 4288 Sub-circular structure 3.6 x 3m.  
 NG 5560 4288 ?Kerb cairn 5m diameter.  
 NG 5564 4283 Sub-circular structure 3 x 2.5m.  
 NG 5564 4283 Enclosure 6.5m diameter.  
 NG 5564 4282 ?Hut platform 4.5m diameter.  
 NG 5593 4282 Cairn (robbed out) 6m diameter.  
 NG 5565 4330 Cairn 8 x 5m.  
 NG 5572 4332 Sub-rectangular structure 3 x 1.5m.  
 NG 5572 4333 ?House 6 x 2.5m.  
 NG 5572 4334 Sub-circular structure 3m diameter.  
 NG 5493 4335 Small structure 6.5 x 2.5m.  
 NG 5628 4390 Bothy 6 x 3m.  
 NG 5590 4379 House 11 x 3.6m.  
 NG 5546 4381 Doire Domhain farmstead: house 11 x 3.6m; house/byre 10 x 3m; house 7 x 2.5m; enclosure 30 x 16m.  
 NG 5535 4383 ?Hut platform 10 x 6m.  
 NG 5535 4378 ?Hut platform 8 x 5m.  
 NG 5506 4411 Small structure 1.5m diameter.  
 NG 5540 4412 Enclosure 12 x 8m.  
 NG 5588 4410 Sub-oval structure 5 x 3.5m.  
 NG 5545 4415 'Shieling' 5m diameter.  
 NG 5539 4422 Enclosure 8.8 x 8.4m.  
 NG 5584 4431 House 7 x 2.6m.  
 NG 5635 4427 Shelter 1.5m diameter.  
 NG 5615 4460 Sub-rectangular structure 4 x 2m.  
 NG 5615 4462 Sub-rectangular structure 3.2 x 1.3m.  
 NG 4491 4446 Sub-rectangular structure 4.4 x 2.3m.  
 NG 5542 4436 Farmstead: house 11.4 x 4m; house (ruinous) 17 x 6m; house/byre (ruinous) 9 x 6m; enclosure 13 x 8m; structure (ruinous) 9 x 6.5m.  
 NG 5548 4434 Enclosure 21 x 15m.  
 NG 5525 4438 Farmstead: house 13 x 4m; house/byre 5 x 3m; house/byre 5 x 3m; byre 6 x 4m; byre 3.5 x 2m; store 2 x 1m; store 4 x 3m; enclosure 8m diameter; enclosure 21 x 20m; enclosure 11 x 6m; stack stand 2 x 1.5m.  
 NG 5504 4428 Scoop 6 x 5m.  
 NG 5531 4460 Farmstead: house 9 x 3m; byre 5 x 2m; enclosure 13.5 x 9m; enclosure 14 x 10m.  
 NG 5536 4445 ?Ring cairn 9m diameter.  
 NG 5559 4452 ?Kerb cairn 9.6m diameter.  
 NG 5559 4462 ?Hut circle 9m diameter.  
 NG 5535 4425 Small structure 2 x 1m.  
 NG 5550 4495 Hut circle 9 x 7m.  
 NG 5625 4450 Small structures 0.7–1m diameter.  
 NG 5615 4487 Small structure 2 x 1m.  
 NG 5555 4512 Farmstead: house 9 x 4m; store 3 x 2m; store 2m diameter.  
 NG 5578 4529 Enclosure 8 x 5m.  
 NG 5569 4553 Enclosure 8 x 5m.  
 NG 5557 4560 Bothy 3 x 2m.  
 NG 5575 4560 Small structure 1.5m diameter.  
 NG 5583 4567 Two-chamber structure 2 x 1.9m and 1.2 x 1.2m.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Glasgow Archaeological Society, CBA Challenge Funding.

## Torvaig, Skye (Portree parish)

J Wordsworth

Watching brief; burnt mound

NG 493 452 A watching brief was carried out on part of the new water pipeline to Torvaig laid to the W of the public road. No significant finds were made.

NG 4939 4521 Burnt mound, visible as a charcoal-rich spread measuring 0.2 x 1.2m, being eroded by a small burn. An extensive system of ?18th-century enclosures to the N and E of this is not shown on OS or earlier maps.

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

## Newhall Point, Balblair (Resolis parish)

C Lowe (HAL)

Geophysical survey

NH 7095 6700 (centre) A geophysical survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd of the field immediately to the S of the medieval cemetery site, previously part-excavated in 1985. The results of the survey clearly show a concentration of anomalies at the northern end of the field, in proximity to the area of known archaeology. The features appear to comprise further graves, possibly set within an enclosure. This may represent a continuation of the enclosure located further to the N. Possible structural features were also detected.

Full details of the work have been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr G Fraser, Highland Council Archaeology Service.

## Novar Windfarm (Rosskeen parish)

J Wordsworth

Bronze Age, modern settlement

NH 576 726 A previously unrecorded roundhouse settlement already cut by the existing estate road was also clipped by the new windfarm access road. The remains of three roundhouses and associated clearance cairns survive on the E side of Cnoc a' Leacachan covering an area of c 2ha. The best-preserved is oval, 11 x 8m internally with a probable entrance to the SE. One roundhouse, 10m in internal diameter, was partially exposed during the construction work. It had already been damaged by the existing road. The exposed section was drawn and a radiocarbon sample (2400±60 BP) taken from a possible wattle fence lining the inner face of a ?turf bank 2m wide. The interior of the house was not excavated and was sealed by terram matting before the road metalling was laid. One worked quartz flake was found outside the structure. About half of the building remains undisturbed.

NH 566 689 A watching brief was carried out on the topsoil strip for a new access road cut across the abandoned crofts and later small farms of Balnarge and Cnocan in Strathglass. No evidence was found for any earlier settlement under the modern fields. There was slight evidence for an earlier ?medieval settlement just to the E of the road line at NH 564 692.

Sponsor: National Power.

## Tarbat, Portmahomack (Tarbat parish)

M Carver, A Roe

Early medieval settlement

J Garner-Lahire

NH 915 839 The Tarbat Discovery Programme is a field research programme designed to explore the society and economy of the northern Picts. The work is currently concentrated at the site of St Colman's Church, or Tarbat Old Church, just outside Portmahomack on Tarbat Ness, Easter Ross.

Tarbat Old Church has produced more than 20 fragments of 9th-century sculpture, including the well-known Latin inscription. In 1984, an enclosure ditch encircling the church and enclosing about 6ha was discovered from the air, and in 1991 this ditch was tested by Jill Harden and its primary fill radiocarbon dated to the 2nd–6th century AD. A major evaluation followed from 1994–6, in which the extent and character of the settlement was estimated, primarily by means of a 'strip and map' technique in

## INVERCLYDE

which large parts of the enclosure were stripped of topsoil, mapped and reburied without damage. The result of the evaluation was to show that the site contained buildings, including a 'bag-shaped' building and a souterrain, and evidence for early industry. The ditch itself may have been defensive but its main function appeared to be as a water-collector. The church of St Colman, which is 17th century and later in its elevation, had signs of preceding medieval phases.

The excavation programme began in 1997 with the excavation of St Colman's Church in advance of its development as a visitor centre. No Pictish phase was securely contacted, but the first church, a simple rectangular building, probably 12th century in date, incorporated a number of fine pieces of 9th–10th-century sculpture, including the 'Boar' stone which was a sarcophagus lid with panelled boar- and lion-like animals in high relief, and a number of simple cross slabs. The church was extended and acquired a crypt, probably in the 13th century. In the late 16th century the crypt was refashioned with a vault and a N aisle was built. Into the vault of the crypt was built the 'Monk' stone, a fine 9th-century piece which featured a row of standing clerics and a rampant beast. It derived from a very much larger standing slab, which probably included the inscribed stone now in the National Museum. The excavation within the church also produced a remarkable sequence of burials, beginning with cist graves, continuing with 'pillow' graves using head-support stones, and then burials in coffins. The state of conservation of bone and wood is good and often exceptional. Casual finds in post-medieval debris include a carved stone ball of Neolithic/Bronze Age date.

The excavation season continued with work in the Glebe Field, where a car park is to be constructed. This sector has now been shown to contain a stratified sequence some 400mm deep, which should cover the whole of the Early Historic period. The medieval phases currently under excavation include rectangular buildings, stone platforms as yet unidentified, hearths, gullies, and deep pits with good assemblages of medieval pottery and metalworking debris. The animal bone is plentiful and in very good condition.

Sponsors: Heritage Lottery Fund, York University, Tarbat Historic Trust, Highland Council.

### Culnakirk, Glenurquhart

J Wordsworth

(Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish)

Pre-afforestation survey

NH 5015 3350 Stone clearance heaps in area c 100 x 60m.

NH 5002 3282 Oval roundhouse 12 x 9m and clearance heaps on terrace 300 x 30m.


NH 5024 3287 Oval roundhouse 10 x 9m, with associated clearance heaps up to 40m distant.

### Urquhart Castle (Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish) C Moloney Evaluation (HAL)

NH 530 286 An archaeological evaluation comprising geophysical survey and trial trenching was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd between the moat and the A82 at Urquhart Castle. The evaluation was designed to investigate the impact of a proposed new visitor centre and car park on any preserved archaeological deposits. The geophysical surveys were undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS.

The resistivity survey identified a large low resistance linear anomaly running E–W for c 35m and ending abruptly 140m W of the castle moat. A trench was cut across the anomaly and a large medieval clay-lined ditch was identified which measured 9m wide and 2.5m deep. Fragments of pottery dating from between the 13th and 15th centuries were found in the secondary fill, together with a number of medieval iron objects, a

circular sharpening stone, a crucible fragment and burnt animal bone. An Early Modern bayonet was also recovered adjacent to the ditch although this is not believed to be associated with the feature. With the exception of one modern ditch no further archaeological features were identified in trial trenches.


Sponsor: HS .

### Castle Linglas (Wick parish)

J Wordsworth

Broch

ND 3385 5831 Damage caused by a digger running over this scheduled monument was repaired. No significant damage is considered to have occurred to the monument.

Sponsor: HS .

## INVERCLYDE

### Campsie Glen (Campsie parish)

J S Rideout

Survey

A survey of the glen undertaken as part of a programme of improvements for visitor access was carried out in March 1997 by Alba Archaeology Ltd. Only newly recorded sites are listed here:

NS 612 797 – NS 612 800	Trackways.
NS 611 797 (centre)	Trackways.
NS 612 801 (centre)	Rig and furrow.
NS 610 797 – NS 611 801	Bank.
NS 615 803	?Stone quarry.
NS 611 801 – NS 610 803	Bank.
NS 610 797	Pond and platforms – part of 18th/19th-century bleach works.
NS 610 796	Platform – remains of 18th/19th-century bleach works.

Sponsor: Kelvin Valley Countryside Project.

### Devon Moor to Spango Valley D Alexander, C McGill (CFA) (Greenock; Port Glasgow; Kilmacolm parishes)

Archaeological assessment

A desk-based and field survey were undertaken as part of Scottish Power's Inverclyde overhead transmission line proposals. The survey examined an extensive baseline study area, and then narrow corridors (50m or 100m wide) centred along the proposed routes of the transmission lines. The following previously unrecorded sites were located along the route of the pylon lines:

	<b>Crawberry Road</b>
NS 281 749	Terraced areas.
	<b>Whin Hill</b>
NS 2816 7485	Path.
	<b>Auchmountain Glen</b>
NS 281 745	Dam, reservoir, aqueduct.
	<b>Craigieknowe</b>
NS 2830 7429	Track.
	<b>Craigieknowe Burn</b>
NS 285 741	Enclosed field with rig and furrow.
NS 2883 7412	Farmstead.
	<b>Harelaw</b>
NS 311 729	Mounds.
	<b>West Douglasshill</b>
NS 3129 7357	Hollow, field clearance.
NS 3125 7367	Quarry.
NS 3115 7485	Field clearance cairn.
NS 313 742	Path.
	<b>Lurg Moor</b>
NS 2932 7405 –	Field banks and cultivation remains.
NS 2950 7399	

During the construction process the set of field banks on Lurg Moor was superficially damaged by wooden poles and machine tracks. Each of the damaged sections was excavated down to subsoil and recorded. The sections showed banding of charcoal and pale grey silty sand, implying the banks were turf-built. This was supported by the lack of associated ditches. To provide a context for this work, the alignments of banks in the immediate area were surveyed and the positions of the wooden poles plotted in relation to these.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

**Oak Mall, Greenock** (Greenock parish) F Baker (FIRAT)  
Watching brief

NS 277 763 A watching brief was undertaken observing the excavation of pile foundation trenches excavated to an average depth of 2m below the modern ground surface. The site is located within the Early Modern town of Greenock but did not reveal any pre-19th-century occupation deposits.

The archaeological deposits on the site consisted of two horizons of 20th and 19th-century demolition debris and ground make-up deposits. The 19th-century horizon, which contained one residual sherd of late 18th-century white earthenware, directly overlay natural coastal/riverine deposits of clays, sands, silts and gravels. A number of truncated foundation walls of later 19th to early 20th-century date, associated with a tenement complex which stood on the site, survived the later 20th-century redevelopment of this area.

The natural clays and silty sands had the appearance of natural flood plain deposits with only one layer to the NW of the site suggesting an exposed river bed or dredge material. The natural deposits appeared to have been truncated in the later 19th or early 20th century when the West Harbour was filled in and this part of Greenock was extensively redeveloped. Documentary evidence confirms that prior to the construction of the West Harbour around 1710, a beach was present in this part of Greenock.

Sponsor: Melville Dundas Construction.

**Cauldron Hill** (Inverkip parish) C Flower, N Law, P Robins  
Structures, dykes

NS 2309 7313 A small and unusual turf and stone structure was surveyed and planned. The structure measured 7 x 3.5m externally, with an entrance in one end flanked by large boulders, and with turf and stone walls up to 0.3m high. The structure is located on a natural shelf, a few metres from a spring, among rough terrain sloping steeply to the WNW. Another similar structure is located about 25m to the N, as well as traces of a much-denuded enclosure and other possible buildings.

An evaluation trench was excavated across the wall of the structure, revealing two or three courses of crude drystone walling, substantial turf build-up, and a possible cruck-slot. No artefacts or datable materials were recovered. A small sondage was excavated 5m from the structure for stratigraphic control. This revealed a possible episode of peat formation prior to formation of the existing turf. The excavation archive is in the WoSAS SMR.

We would like to thank the Clyde-Muirshiel Park Authority and Sir Houston Shaw-Stewart for their co-operation.

## MIDLOTHIAN

**Dalhousie Castle** (Cockpen parish) P Sharman, J Terry  
Well room

NT 323 636 The well room, measuring 4.2m square, comprises the ground floor of a circular tower added to the NE

angle of the castle's curtain wall in the late 15th century. Scotia Archaeology Ltd removed 0.3m of 19th and 20th-century debris from the interior of the well room to reveal an overflow drain leading eastwards from the well in the SW corner of the room towards a probable soakaway.

At some stage, the NE corner of the chamber had been partitioned off by an insubstantial stone and brick wall to form a store for lime, probably for making mortar.

Sponsor: Dalhousie Castle Hotel & Restaurant.

**Fairfield House, Dalkeith** (Dalkeith parish) R Murdoch  
19th-century well

NT 332 670 Prior to the development of the E garden of Fairfield House, a brief investigation by Scotia Archaeology Ltd revealed a brick-lined well, thought to have been of 19th-century date, some 35m SE of the building. Its shaft measured 0.7m in diameter and was 2.75m deep, the water level lying about mid-way up its depth. The fittings for what was probably a hand pump (since removed) were attached to the well cap and a lead pipe had been inserted through the top of the shaft at some stage. A crudely built wall ran around three sides of the well.

Sponsor: Midlothian Council.

**Smeaton, near Dalkeith** (Newton parish) A R Rees (CFA)  
Watching brief

NT 3476 6893 A watching brief was carried out in advance of pipe rerouting work in the vicinity of Barons Park and the site of the Roman temporary camp excavated by CFA in 1995 (DES 1995, 55). No archaeological features or deposits were located.

Sponsor: a hak Ltd.

**Thornybank, near Dalkeith** (Newton parish)

Long cist cemetery, pit alignment, ring-groove, rectilinear structure

NT 3476 6893 Four stone-lined long cists were located at Thornybank in October 1996, during a watching brief being carried out prior to the rerouting of a gas main. Further excavation revealed a total of 115 burials of a variety of types. The majority of these were of stone-lined long cist type, which dominated the northern area of the site. By contrast, its southern sector contained 38 unlined dug graves, which upon excavation revealed evidence of semi-circular log or leather coffins surviving as stains in the fine sand subsoil. All the burials were aligned approximately ENE-WSW. While the long cists were usually arranged in orderly rows, most of the unlined burials were laid out in a more irregular fashion, often in small groups. Large quantities of skeletal material were recovered from the 47 adult and 21 infant long cist burials, and in some cases complete skeletons survived. From most of the unlined graves, tooth enamel and occasional cranial fragments were also recovered. Almost all the cists were constructed from large, flat, locally available sandstone slabs. These comprised the upright edging stones, flat bases, and the lintel covering slabs which sealed the burials. Three dressed cist slabs were recovered from graves at opposite sides of the cemetery. These slightly wedge-shaped slabs were originally used as arch slabs in a Roman bathhouse and probably originated from the nearby Roman site at Elginhaugh (Lawrence Keppie, pers comm).

Two dug burials were enclosed by shallow U-shaped ditches, rectangular in plan. The ditch of the larger measured 5.6 x 4.4m externally and 4.6 x 3.3m internally. The enclosed grave was 2.5 x 0.95m by 1m deep. The smaller burial had the disturbed remains of a stone cairn spread over the general area of the burial with several large stones set into the top fills of the rectilinear ditch. A further dug burial was bounded at its four

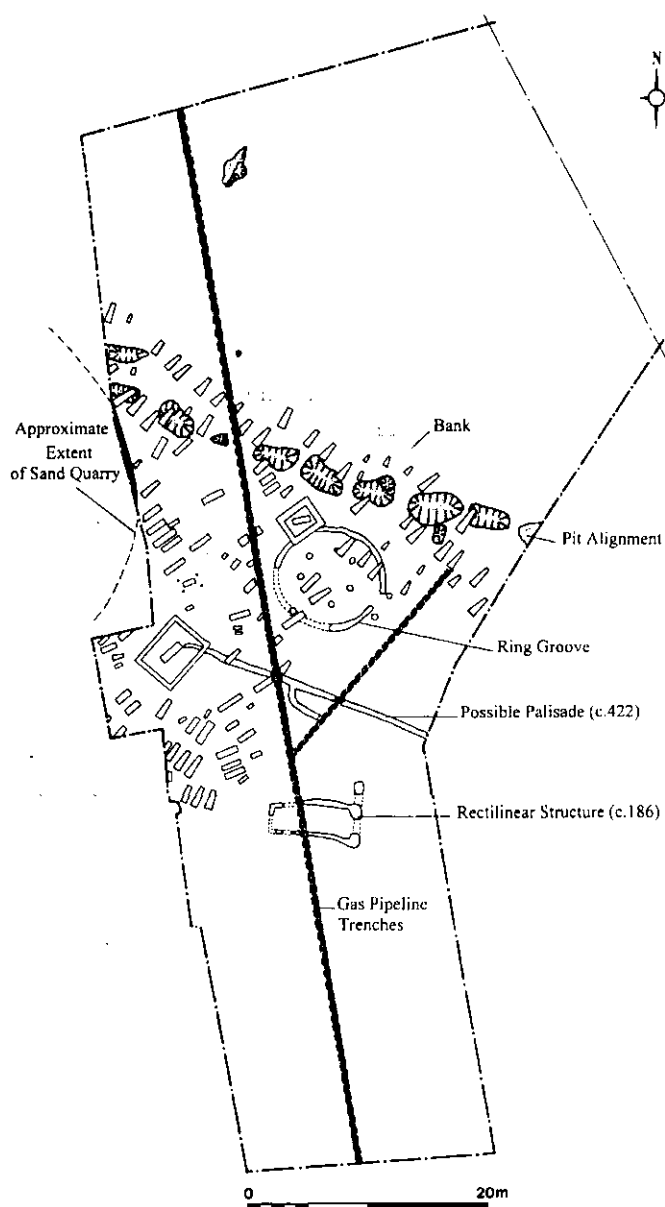


Fig 12 Thornybank cist cemetery and earlier features.

corners by four substantial post-holes, three of which were roughly square in plan. A parallel for this has been excavated at München-Aubing in Germany, where a reconstruction proposed a small wooden shrine/mortuary house known as a *Totenmemorium* constructed over the rectangular grave pit. The example from Thornybank is thought to be the first excavated example of this grave type in Britain.

In the process of excavating the cemetery, the remnants of later prehistoric features were identified, consisting of a ring-groove house, a pit alignment and associated bank, and a possible palisade. The ring-groove house, measuring c 9m in diameter, was formed by a curvilinear slot and an internal concentric ring of post-holes. The pit alignment comprised ten pits (nine of which were excavated) aligned approximately E-W. Running parallel to this and some 2m to the N were the vestigial traces of an upcast bank. All the pits were of roughly similar dimensions, measuring 4.2 x 2.2m by 0.8m in depth, with trough-like bases. Some 25m to the S, a linear slot or possible palisade line which also lay exactly parallel to the pit alignment and bank was excavated. It would appear that the four features – the pit alignment, bank, ring-groove structure and possible

palisade – are spatially related. However, radiocarbon dates will be required to confirm their contemporaneity as they cannot be linked stratigraphically. Several sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from the slot of the ring-groove. Other finds include a large cup-marked stone from the lower fills of a pit on the alignment.

The remains of a rectilinear structure with an adjacent pit were located S of the above features. Overall, the rectilinear structure measured 7.6 x 3.2m (the W side slightly truncated by machine excavator). The structure was aligned E-W and appeared to have a large entrance at the E end. The rectangular slot defining the structure had frequent stake-holes along its base, possibly indicating the temporary nature of the structure. The adjacent pit measured 1.3m in diameter, was 0.5m deep and appeared to have been recut on several occasions. It was filled with angular fire-cracked stones 0.15–0.3m in diameter within a sandy matrix of soot and ashy material: it is unlikely to have held any structural uprights.

The pit and the rectangular slot are most likely associated: however, wind and frost damage erased the stratigraphic connection between these features prior to excavation. One small sherd of plain prehistoric pottery was recovered from the slot of the rectilinear structure.

Sponsor: The National Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Development Department, managed on their behalf by HS, via Transco.

## MORAY

### Aerial reconnaissance

M Greig

The following sites were identified during aerial reconnaissance in the summer flying season by the Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service. Full information is held in the archaeological SMR.

#### Dallachy Airfield (Bellie parish)

NJ 360 636 Cropmark of ?souterrain and pits. Other indeterminate cropmarks in area.

NJ 359 635 Ring-ditch with short curving line of small pits leading from it.

#### Pitairlie (St Andrews-Lhanbryd parish)

NJ 246 649 Cropmark of small rectangular enclosure.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, Moray Council.

The following sites have been identified while checking maps and vertical aerial photographs held by Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service, who provide an archaeological service for Moray Council. Full information is held in the archaeological SMR.

#### Ardoch (Boharm parish)

NJ 343 481 Remains of building.

#### Clachnayell (Boharm parish)

NJ 331 502 Remains of two-compartmented building.

NJ 334 501 Remains of houses and enclosures.

#### Cummingston (Boharm parish)

NJ 340 507 Remains of farmstead.

#### Dalmore (Boharm parish)

NJ 339 477 Remains of building and enclosure.

#### Duncan Burn (Boharm parish)

NJ 323 479 Remains of houses; some foundations grass-covered.

#### Hillhead Wood (Boharm parish)

NJ 359 485 Grass-covered foundations of small farmstead.

**Broadrashes** (Botriphnie parish)

NJ 373 478 Remains of farmstead.

NJ 371 477 Remains of buildings and enclosures.

**Cabbachs** (Botriphnie parish)

NJ 368 486 Remains of buildings, enclosures and pond.

**Duffus** (Duffus parish)

NJ 170 684 Various cropmark features including circular and rectilinear enclosures.

NJ 171 682 ?Enclosure and other indeterminate cropmarks.

**Knock Farm** (Grange parish)

NJ 545 532 ?Co-axial field system. Slightly raised area bounded by very large earthfast stones. Area is divided into rough enclosures by large stones. Also ?hollow-way on SE side, again bordered by large boulders.

**Culantuim** (Inveravon parish)

NJ 227 199 Remains of two-compartmented house.

**Crofts of Scalan** (Inveravon parish)

NJ 246 199 Remains of small house and enclosure.

NJ 244 198 Remains of two buildings.

NJ 239 198 Remains of three-compartmented house.

NJ 237 199 Remains of two-compartmented house.

**Scalan** (Inveravon parish)

NJ 245 194 Remains of house and enclosure.

NJ 249 191 Remains of two-compartmented house.

**Wester Scalan** (Inveravon parish)

NJ 242 189 Remains of farmstead, with small house to SW.

**Bodinnoch** (Keith parish)

NJ 378 485 Remains of small farmstead, mill and dam.

**Hayston** (Keith parish)

NJ 389 486 Remains of farmstead.

**Jock's Burn** (Keith parish)

NJ 394 487 Remains of farmstead and enclosure.

**Jocksleys** (Keith parish)

NJ 395 492 Remains of rectangular building.

**Moor of Auchanacie** (Keith parish)

NJ 387 488 Remains of two houses and small enclosure.

**Rivehillock** (Keith parish)

NJ 398 485 Remains of small farmstead.

**Rosarie Forest** (Keith parish)

NJ 392 499 Site of house and remains of two other structures.

NJ 388 493 Remains of building.

NJ 387 495 Remains of building.

NJ 388 497 Remains of building.

**Upper Broadfield** (Keith parish)

NJ 393 484 Remains of farmstead, mill, mill lade and dam.

**Lynavoir** (Kirkmichael parish)

NJ 210 168 Remains of two-compartmented house.

**Achbreck** (Mortlach parish)

NJ 297 339 Grass-covered foundations of houses.

NJ 296 339 Remains of enclosure and house.

**Achlochrach** (Mortlach parish)

NJ 293 342 Remains of house and enclosure.

**Black Hillock** (Mortlach parish)

NJ 296 336 Faint trace of ?farmstead and rigs.

**Lower Mains** (Spynie parish)

NJ 193 655 Cropmarks of ring-ditches, oval enclosures, pits and other indeterminate cropmarks. Also two parallel curving lines.

Sponsor: Moray Council.

**Moray Graveyards**

S Farrell

Photographic survey

A photographic survey was made of monuments of pre-1900 date in various Moray graveyards. Forthcoming report and photographs will be lodged with the NMRS.

**Elgin Cathedral** (Elgin parish)

G Ewart, A Radley

Watching brief, excavation

NJ 221 630 A short watching brief was carried out by Kirkdale Archaeology in the area immediately S of the Bishops House. The groundworks involved two trenches being dug by machine and then cleaned by hand. The features recorded were 20th century in date.

The implications of excavating a soakaway to the S of the S tower of the W doorway were also investigated. After removal of topsoil and cleaning of the exposed surface, it was clear that the whole area represented disturbed ground with seven individual graves being identifiable (including the fragment of a base for a probable table tomb), and that it would not be possible to excavate further without disturbing burials. It was decided to open a second narrow trench against the SW angle and W face of the tower, where it was discovered that an existing, modern drainage channel had been cut against the base of the tower and ran into a rubble-filled soakaway area against the bottom step.

No undisturbed natural horizons were identified within the excavated areas, indicating that the whole area has been massively disturbed, probably entirely by graveyard activity.

Sponsor: HS

**24 Lossie Wynd, Elgin** (Elgin parish)

R Coleman (SUAT)

Well, medieval pottery

NJ 216 629 In advance of a development proposal for the erection of a block of flats at the junction of Lossie Wynd and St Giles Road, an archaeological evaluation was carried out in April 1997. Lossie Wynd is thought to have been an eastern boundary to the medieval town prior to expansion further E towards the chanonry. The evaluation revealed largely Victorian and modern features, including a stone-lined well and hearth. One edge of a possible medieval pit was discovered, close to the St Giles Road pavement edge, from which a sherd of late medieval pottery and fragment of animal bone were recovered. No further archaeological work was recommended, other than the preservation of the well.

Sponsor: Springfield Properties Ltd.

**Pansport Road, Elgin** (Elgin parish)

G Ewart, J Triscott

Watching brief

NJ 222 630 A watching brief was undertaken by Kirkdale Archaeology in March 1997, while a deep water mains trench was cut down the SW side of Pansport Road, Elgin. A section of Elgin Cathedral's precinct wall ran adjacent to the trench at its NW end. The evidence did not contradict the idea that the area had previously been a medieval water meadow, with wet grazing.

Sponsor: HS

**Kinloss Abbey** (Kinloss parish)

G Ewart, A Dunn


Watching brief

NJ 065 615 An archaeological watching brief was completed by Kirkdale Archaeology during the opening of a new grave in the family plot of the Dunbar-Naismith family at Kinloss Abbey in September 1997.

The family burial plot lies against the S side of the S cloister wall, believed to be a part of the original abbey, built c 1150/1. The plot is defined by three ashlar walls, forming a rectangular area 5.8m N-S by 4.6m E-W abutting the S side of the S cloister wall, and accessed via an original arch in the latter. Before the most recent interment, the plot held three graves against its S wall, and a further two (in the same grave) against the W wall, running E-W.

## NORTH AYRSHIRE

The new grave was located in the NE corner, against the burial plot E wall and the S cloister wall. Excavation to a depth of 1.75m revealed the brick lining of the E-W grave, constructed in 1905, and the ashlar founds of the plot boundary wall, also to the full depth of the trench. No monastic material was recovered, and the depth of the founds of the boundary wall, coupled with the density and depth of graves within the plot, would suggest that any monastic remains will have been removed in the 19th century, when the family plot was first laid out.


Sponsor: HS .

**A92 Fochabers to Mosstodloch Bypass** T Rees (AOC)  
(Speymouth; Bellie parishes)  
Evaluation

NJ 316 600 to NJ 354 578 AOC (Scotland) Ltd in conjunction with Peter McGowan Associates was commissioned to prepare a Stage 3 (mitigation-orientated) archaeological and historical evaluation for the proposed A96 Fochabers and Mosstodloch bypass.


These works comprised a desk-based assessment, a walk-over survey, a designed landscape survey and a series of evaluation trenches. The fieldwork was undertaken in March 1997.

A full report from this evaluation, with appropriate mitigation advice, was submitted to Historic Scotland.

Sponsor: The National Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Development Department, managed on their behalf by HS .

**Quarry Wood** (Spynie parish) M Dalland (HAL)  
Survey

NJ 1858 6306 A contour survey of Quarrywood henge was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd to assist in the management and interpretation of the site by Forest Enterprise. The henge is sub-oval E-W and measures 42 x 47m internally and 54 x 59m externally. It was previously covered by trees but now lies in a clearing in the forest.

Sponsor: HS .

## NORTH AYRSHIRE

The following sites in North Ayrshire have been identified and recorded during fieldwork carried out by the staff of WoSAS. Full details are available in the WoSAS SMR.

(Dalry parish)  
NS 2662 5641 **Whitehill** ?Cup-marked boulder.  
NS 2695 5645 **Langdike** Buildings.

(Kilbride parish)  
NR 9845 3861 **Glen Rosa** Drystone dyke.  
c NR 9999 4707 **Allt Carn Bhain** Cairn; cist; structure.

(Kilmory parish)  
NR 896 363 **Creag Mhor** ?Cist.  
NR 9424 2646 **Allt Burican** Structures; shieling huts (probable).  
NR 9467 2685 **Allt Cul Corriehiam** 4-post stone setting.  
NR 9488 2678 **Allt Cul Corriehiam** Structures; shieling huts (probable).  
NR 9459 2679 **Allt Cul Corriehiam** Standing stone, cup-marked.  
NR 9482 2679 **Allt Cul Corriehiam** Stone settings.  
NR 9366 2554 **Alltan Donn** Shieling huts.  
NR 9439 2518 **Glenree** Lazybeds.

NR 941 252 **Glenree** Lithic assemblage from ?hut circle (see DES 1995).  
NR 9441 2514 **Glenree** Bridge abutments.  
NR 9490 2505 **Glenree** Rig and furrow.  
NR 9443 2657 **Teanga Burican** Cairn: ?kerb.  
NR 9066 3254 **Machrie Moor** Hut circle.

**Whitehill** (Dalry parish) A Graham  
?Chambered cairn


NS 2659 5613 The possible chambered cairn was sketched, photographed and a written record was made. An arrangement of large stones c 50m to the NW may be associated or may represent a second cairn.

A fuller record has been deposited with WoSAS SMR.

**Lochranza Castle, Arran** (Kilmory parish) G Ewart,  
Watching brief P Sharman

NR 9332 5066 In April 1997 a watching brief was maintained by Kirkdale Archaeology during the excavation of a trench on the strip of land connecting Lochranza Castle to the S shore of the loch, providing a new water main along the coast road. The castle lies some 200m offshore in the loch at the end of a sand and gravel spur.

The spit comprised tidal sands and gravels, and the trench, 23cm wide and 30cm deep, was excavated across c 190m of its length. The only structural elements comprised two discrete areas of flat schist slabs buried to a depth of 20–25cm. These slabs appeared to be loosely laid, and of a single layer, buried in the beach gravels; their function is not clear.

Sponsor: HS .

**Machrie Farm, Arran** (Kilmory parish) GUARD  
Prehistoric ard marks

NR 908 338 Excavation of a small area in the vicinity of well-preserved hut circles and clearance cairns was undertaken in advance of rebuilding of a power line from Carradale to Brodick. A basal peat sample was radiocarbon-dated to the mid-1st millennium AD; ard marks were discovered at the base of the mineral soil which underlay the peat.

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.


**Monyquil, Arran** (Kilmory parish) J O'Sullivan (GUARD)  
Post-medieval settlement

NR 939 355 Excavation of the remains of a post-medieval farm settlement at Monyquil was undertaken in advance of rebuilding of a power line from Carradale to Brodick. Although turf-clad wall butts could be defined by a preliminary survey, excavation could only define amorphous stony remnants beneath the turf.

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

**Moss Farm stone circle, Arran** (Kilmory parish) G Ewart,  
Watching brief P Sharman

NR 908 323 A watching brief was maintained by Kirkdale Archaeology during the excavation of small trenches in the area of the Moss Farm stone circle. These works were intended to realign the fence protecting the monument within the confines of the guardianship area. Two holes 25cm wide and 75mm deep were dug into the subsoil 5m from the bank surrounding the stone circle. The same sequence of deposits was revealed in each trench; 15cm of peaty soil overlay 6cm of clean orange stony sand. There were no finds.

Sponsor: HS .

## NORTH LANARKSHIRE

**Kilwinning Abbey** (Kilwinning parish) I Cullen (GUARD)  
Human remains

NS 303 433 A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of trenches and pits prior to the installation of floodlighting at Kilwinning Abbey in February 1997. The skull and upper chest area of a skeleton was excavated from a pit dug close to the N entrance to the abbey grounds. The corroded remains of a small iron plate were present over the chest area of the skeleton; no evidence of a coffin remained. The skeleton overlay a compact surface of decayed yellow sandstone which may relate to the abbey buildings.

Sponsor: T Brown & Son.

**Lawhill Farm and Blackshaw Farm** V Bickers  
(West Kilbride parish)  
Survey

The Lawhill Farm Discovery Project was carried out by the Largs Young Archaeologists Group in 1996/7.

A corridor of archaeology on the lands of Lawhill Farm and Blackshaw Farm was studied. Several archaeological structures and features are known and already recorded. However, new discoveries were made as listed below.

NS 211 484 ?Ice house or ?well. Situated in a field to the E of and several metres from Law Castle. Known locally but never apparently investigated. Above ground, 'box'-like structure of mortared red sandstone blocks, capped by a sandstone slab, angled so that the eastern section of the slab forms the E wall and is embedded in the turf. N and S walls of mortared sandstone blocks and red brick. W side open and appears at one time to have had a door. Red brick steps lead down to an arch of sandstone blocks and red brick. Structure flooded to level of lower steps. Preliminary investigations seem to indicate that the steps lead to a small platform and then a steep vertical drop. Considered at present to be too dangerous for further investigation.

NS 219 476 ?Saddle quern in the fabric of a stone dyke.

NS 213 484 Two lengths of banking, 0.7m high and 1.5m wide, on the NW slope and NW summit of Law Hill. The banking on the summit links up sections of natural rock outcrops. The vertical section on the slope curves round to the E about three-quarters of the way down the hill. One section has been eroded by sheep and shows the construction to be of an earth central core with a facing of small sandstone boulders.

Sponsors: Cunninghame District Council (now North Ayrshire Council), Mr R McMillan, Lawhill Farm.

## NORTH LANARKSHIRE

The following sites in North Lanarkshire have been identified and recorded during fieldwork carried out by the staff of WoSAS. Full details are available in the WoSAS SMR.

(Cumbernauld parish)  
NS 7762 7595 **Vault Glen** Limekilns.  
(centre)  
NS 7726 7463 **Kildrum Plantation** Landscape water feature.

(Shotts parish)  
NS 7890 6281 **Damhead** Farmstead.  
NS 904 661 **Dyke** Deserted farmstead; well; enclosures; rig and furrow.  
NS 907 656 **Netherton** Industrial structures.  
NS 9091 6572 **Old Hall, Netherton** Structure.

**Morningside/Watsonhead** (Cambusnethan parish) J Lewis  
Survey

A desk-based study and field survey, carried out by Scotia Archaeology Ltd in advance of proposed mineral extraction near the village of Morningside, identified several sites connected with 19th-century mining and its associated railways. There were also remnants of a few probable earlier features although no trace of the medieval Chapel of Beuskiag, thought to have stood in this general area, was discerned.

NS 8385 5516 – Rig and furrow, cut by line of railway.

NS 8376 5535

NS 8378 5537 Foundations of buildings and associated enclosure, probably associated with nearby coal pit.

NS 8347 5518 Field boundary comprising bank and narrow ditch.

NS 8347 5518 – Rig and furrow.

NS 8347 5526

NS 8396 5455 – Artificial water channel, probably associated with putative structure at its N end.

NS 8396 5460

NS 8367 5475

NS 8403 5507

NS 8370 5533

NS 8349 5510

NS 8338 5471

NS 8307 5455

NS 8405 5479

NS 8366 5426 –

NS 8432 5469

NS 8329 5472

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## ORKNEY ISLANDS

hard standing was identified outside, and to the N and S. To the E, evidence of large-scale 19th-century disturbance suggests that the remainder of the structure had been destroyed.

No dating evidence was recovered from construction or occupation contexts. However, the recovery of seven sherds of fine green-glazed pottery in rubble suggests a medieval or immediately post-medieval abandonment date for the structure. This supports the suggestion that this is the first medieval domestic structure to be excavated in North Lanarkshire.

A watching brief was conducted in June 1997 on the 2.5ha area to be affected by a westwards extension of the existing Tam's Loup Quarry. A number of sites within the area had been investigated during a prior evaluation and trial excavation.

Two percent of the development area was investigated, an area totalling 5000m<sup>2</sup>. Drainage ditches were found in all 23 trenches. Seven trenches contained additional archaeological remains, all of which were concentrated in the two areas of the site where upstanding archaeological remains had previously been identified. No new structures were identified. This suggests that, outside of the two aforementioned areas, the only significant anthropogenic activity that Tam's Loup Hill has seen is agricultural.

The majority of finds are sherds of post-medieval pot and glass. In addition, several sherds of medieval green-glazed pottery were found close to the previously excavated possibly medieval structure at Wellslea.

Detailed reports will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Pioneer Aggregates UK.

## ORKNEY ISLANDS

### Orkney Coastal Survey G Wilson, H Moore (EASE)

A coastal survey was conducted on the Orcadian islands of Burray, Hunda, South Ronaldsay, Flotta, Graemsay and part of Hoy during August 1997. The survey comprised an integrated archaeological and geomorphological evaluation of the coastal zone (a strip extending 50m inland of the HWM). In all, some 200km of coastline was walked. A full report is under preparation. The following list represents a brief summary of the principal sites recorded.

#### Hunda (South Ronaldsay parish)

- ND 440 967 Earthen mound, probably post-medieval farm mound.
- ND 435 962 Cairn, denuded, prehistoric.
- ND 434 961 Cairn, denuded, prehistoric.
- ND 434 961 Large mound, disturbed, prehistoric cairn.
- ND 447 974 Mound, possibly post-medieval and industrial.
- ND 442 968 Earthen mound.

#### Burray (South Ronaldsay parish)

- ND 460 954 Slipway, post-medieval.
- ND 459 955 Slipway, post-medieval.
- ND 448 959 Croft, ruinous; horse burial, post-medieval.
- ND 446 961 Boatshed, ruinous, post-medieval.
- ND 445 961 Crofts, ruinous, post-medieval.
- ND 445 963 Croft and associated structures, ruinous, post-medieval.
- ND 458 973 Croft and associated structures and enclosures, ruinous, post-medieval.
- ND 462 972 Field boundary and cairn.
- ND 471 967 Crofts, ruinous, post-medieval.
- ND 474 983 WWI and II sea defences: Churchill barrier No 3 and block ships (*Gartshore, Empire Seaman, Lapland, Martis, Reginald*).

- ND 480 986 Structural and anthropogenic soil deposits visible in erosion face, probably prehistoric.
- ND 483 987 WWII searchlight emplacement.
- ND 484 987 Burray battery: WWII coastal battery built into broch.
- ND 485 987 WWII searchlight emplacement.
- ND 386 987 WWII searchlight emplacement.
- ND 489 988 Broch.
- ND 503 963 WWI gun emplacements and magazine.
- ND 492 955 Hillock of Fea: cairn, denuded, prehistoric.
- ND 492 955 Anthropogenic deposits visible in erosion face, probably prehistoric.
- ND 489 955 Slipway and track, post-medieval.
- ND 486 952 Anthropogenic deposits visible in erosion face, probably part of a trackway, post-medieval.
- ND 478 952 WWI and II sea defences: Churchill barrier No 4 and blockships (*Carron, Naja, Clio, Pontos, Collingdoc*).
- ND 472 955 Burray Village.

#### South Ronaldsay (South Ronaldsay parish)

- ND 446 935 St Margaret's Hope, village.
- ND 444 943 WWII ammunition lockers.
- ND 440 944 Pock-marked rock face, marks appear to be of recent origin.
- ND 439 944 Trackway, stone land drains, post-medieval.
- ND 435 943 Croft and associated field system, post-medieval.
- ND 430 941 Circular enclosure with external ditch, ?prehistoric.
- ND 430 941 Rectangular stone structure, ruinous, ?boatshed, post-medieval.
- ND 429 938 Croft, renovated and occupied, and associated enclosure, post-medieval.
- ND 424 940 Croft, ruinous, post-medieval.
- ND 424 940 Little Howe: circular structure, disturbed, ?prehistoric settlement.
- ND 425 939 The Howe: broch, disturbed and partially altered, also remains of settlement outwith broch, prehistoric.
- ND 420 942 Flotsam: possibly part of a WWII boom.
- ND 414 943 Noosts and boatshed, post-medieval.
- ND 413 942 Oval earthen mound.
- ND 409 937 WWII datum marker, ?temporary gun position.
- ND 408 936 Square drystone structure, ?boatshed.
- ND 407 935 Two WWII datum markers, ?temporary gun positions.
- ND 406 933 Two bathhouses, post-medieval.
- ND 403 933 Flotsam: metal cabling, chains, etc, may be part of WWII defences.
- ND 403 931 Balfour and Hoxa Batteries, WWI and II remains: searchlight emplacements, lighthouse base, gun batteries and associated buildings and earthworks.
- ND 417 934 Rectangular structure, ruinous, probably domestic building associated with WWII military activity.
- ND 427 925 Croft, ruinous, post-medieval.
- ND 428 925 Croft, ruinous, post-medieval.
- ND 430 922 Croft, ruinous, and enclosure, post-medieval.
- ND 432 923 Rectangular structure and enclosure, medieval to post-medieval.
- ND 420 907 Burnt mound, prehistoric.
- ND 423 914 Two crofts, ruinous, post-medieval.
- ND 422 916 Croft, ruinous, post-medieval.



ND 422 916	Beached wreck, wood and metal.	ND 474 918	Croft, ruinous, post-medieval.
ND 421 918	Herston, village.	ND 482 925	Wreck, metal.
ND 412 918	Amorphous mound with corrugated iron protruding, probably WWII remains.	ND 484 928	Lead mine.
ND 420 904	Amorphous earthen mound, cut by trackway.	ND 489 926	Mounds, probably natural.
ND 421 902	Two earthen mounds, ?prehistoric.	ND 487 931	Croft and associated buildings, ruinous, post-medieval.
ND 428 892	Chambered cairn, denuded and disturbed, prehistoric.	ND 487 932	Kelp pit, visible in erosion face.
ND 433 888	Weems Castle: broch with associated defences, prehistoric.	ND 487 933	Croft, renovated, post-medieval.
ND 434 878	Orthostatic slab, probably a boundary marker, post-medieval.	ND 488 942	Stone surface, visible in erosion face, post-medieval.
ND 434 875	Mound with hollow, probably disturbed, centre, ?prehistoric.	ND 487 943	WWII datum marker.
ND 435 883	Amorphous mounds, disturbed, may be burnt mounds shown by OS.	ND 484 944	Drystone dyke and noost, post-medieval.
ND 435 873	Stone scatter, may be ruinous boundary or structure.	ND 483 945	Croft and associated buildings, ruinous, post-medieval; also farm mound.
ND 433 870	Promontory enclosure: earthen bank across neck of promontory, ?prehistoric.	ND 481 946	Croft, ruinous, post-medieval.
ND 434 870	Rectangular stone-walled enclosure, post-medieval.	ND 480 947	Cara Battery: WWII searchlight emplacement.
ND 434 866	Three or four earthen mounds, ?prehistoric.	ND 477 948	Cara Battery: WWII searchlight emplacement, altered for use as shed.
ND 434 864	Amorphous mound with hollow centre, may be natural.	ND 450 938	Wreck: <i>The Crop</i> .
ND 433 863	Boatshed, ruinous, post-medieval.		
ND 428 861	Promontory enclosure: earthen bank across neck of promontory, ?prehistoric.	<b>Flotta</b> (Walls & Flotta parish)	
ND 427 860	Curvilinear bank to rear of promontory, ?prehistoric.	ND 341 930	Concrete plinth, possibly WWII remains.
ND 428 857	Field system: series of earthen banks forming rectangular enclosures, ?medieval.	ND 346 924	WWII datum marker.
ND 434 842	Castle of Burwick promontory fort, prehistoric.	ND 349 922 –	Innan Neb/Neb and Gate Battery: WWI and II batteries, searchlight emplacements,
ND 436 841	Rectangular enclosure, ?prehistoric.	ND 353 925	magazines, earthworks, etc.
ND 442 833	Brough: broch mound, prehistoric.	ND 357 925	Cairn with central cist, disturbed, prehistoric.
ND 443 830	Two mounds, probably prehistoric.	ND 363 927	Structural and anthropogenic deposits visible in erosion face, ?prehistoric.
ND 445 829	Three mounds, disturbed, probably prehistoric burial sites.	ND 362 928	Rectangular stone structure, post-medieval.
ND 446 829	Four mounds, disturbed, probably prehistoric burial sites.	ND 363 929	Harbour, noosts and boathouse, post-medieval.
ND 450 830	Sub-rectangular drystone cru.	ND 370 926	Occupied croft, noosts and clearway (intertidal zone).
ND 450 831	S-shaped drystone cru.	ND 371 926	Well.
ND 459 833	Orthostatic slab, probably a boundary marker, post-medieval.	ND 372 924	WWII concrete post-base.
ND 460 832	Six prehistoric burial mounds, disturbed.	ND 374 923 –	Stanger Battery: WWII earthworks and
ND 462 833	Mound, ?prehistoric.	ND 378 927	structural footings.
ND 463 832	Two remnant burial cairns, prehistoric.	ND 375 934	WWII searchlight emplacement.
ND 469 834	Cairn, probably prehistoric.	ND 375 934 –	Buchanan Battery: WWII battery and
ND 471 845	Isbister chambered cairn, prehistoric.	ND 375 936	associated structures.
ND 471 847	Earthen bank across neck of promontory.	ND 364 958	Concrete plinth, probably WWII structural remains.
ND 473 856	Mound, probably prehistoric.	ND 368 958	Pipeline with concrete supports, probably associated with WWII camp.
ND 457 868	Noost, post-medieval.	ND 369 958 –	WWII concrete bollards, also telegraph hut.
ND 458 868	St Andrew's chapel, ruinous.	ND 372 959	
ND 468 908	Croft with corn-drying kiln, ruinous, post-medieval.	ND 376 961	Telegraph hut.
ND 465 880	Cairn, ?prehistoric.	ND 378 962	WWII structural footings and pier.
ND 458 872	The Brough: promontory fort, prehistoric.	ND 383 963	Lighthouse base, metal pier and winding gear.
ND 470 907	Rectangular house, ruinous, post-medieval.	ND 385 961	WWII earthworks (?firing range).
ND 471 907	Noosts/kelp-drying walls, post-medieval.	ND 385 961	Amorphous mound.
ND 472 907	Windmill base, post-medieval.	ND 385 960	Telegraph hut.
ND 472 907	Kelp pits, walls and amorphous mound, ?industrial, post-medieval.	ND 386 958	Roan Head: WWI batteries and magazine.
ND 472 908	Disturbed ground with fragments of walling, ?remains of industrial kelp or fishing station.	ND 381 956	Earthworks, probably 20th-century military.
ND 474 912	Drystone dyke boundary and cru.	ND 372 953	WWII datum marker and earthworks.
		ND 365 947	WWII datum marker.
		ND 358 948	Noosts.
		ND 359 946	Rectangular stone structure, ruinous, post-medieval, possibly a shed.
		ND 359 943	Noosts.
		ND 361 941	Structural remains seen in erosion face.
		ND 361 941	Pier, post-medieval.
		ND 364 940	Boatshed, wreck and noost, post-medieval.
		ND 368 940	Pier, post-medieval.

## ORKNEY ISLANDS

- ND 372 941 Croft and associated buildings, ruinous, post-medieval.  
 ND 373 943 Croft and associated buildings, ruinous, post-medieval.  
 ND 377 944 Pier, post-medieval.  
 ND 379 940 – WWII structural footings.  
 ND 377 938


### Graemsay (Hoy & Graemsay parish)

- HY 270 056 Rectangular structure, modern.  
 HY 268 060 Hoy High lighthouse and associated buildings.  
 HY 266 059 Crofts, associated structures and pier, ruinous, post-medieval.  
 HY 262 057 Noosts and pier.  
 HY 261 057 Horizontal water mill, ruinous.  
 HY 259 059 Crofts and associated structures including corn-drying kiln, partially renovated, post-medieval.  
 Boatshed and walling, post-medieval.  
 HY 258 059 Mound, ?prehistoric.  
 HY 258 061 Noost, boatshed and slipway, post-medieval.  
 HY 251 065 Hollow feature, possibly a kelp pit.  
 HY 250 066 Noost and fish/kelp-drying wall, post-medieval.  
 HY 248 066 Hoy Low lighthouse and associated structures.  
 HY 246 066 Graemsay Battery: WWII battery, structures and searchlight emplacements.  
 HY 245 064 Trackway and noosts, post-medieval.  
 HY 245 062 Fish or kelp-drying wall, post-medieval.  
 HY 246 061 Anthropogenic deposits visible in erosion face, indeterminate.  
 HY 244 052 Blockship.  
 HY 247 053 Concrete structure, probably WWII ammunition locker.  
 HY 248 051 Rectangular enclosure and structures, post-medieval. Four mounds, at least one of which is a prehistoric burnt mound.  
 HY 248 049 Mound, probably prehistoric burial mound.  
 HY 251 048 Boatshed and noosts, post-medieval.  
 HY 256 045 Kirk and kirkyard, ruinous, post-medieval.  
 HY 259 043 Boatshed and noosts, post-medieval.  
 HY 262 043 Revetted walling seen in erosion face, probably post-medieval.  
 HY 269 047 Boatshed and jetty, post-medieval.  
 HY 271 049 Croft, associated structures (including corn-drying kiln) and enclosure, ruinous, post-medieval.  
 HY 271 051 Croft and associated structures, occupied, post-medieval.  
 HY 272 053 Jetty and boatsheds, post-medieval.

### Hoy (Hoy & Graemsay parish)

- ND 287 887 Burnt mound, prehistoric.  
 ND 291 886 Noost and boatshed, ruinous, post-medieval.  
 ND 286 878 Indeterminate remains, ?prehistoric cairn or house.  
 ND 287 878 Rectangular structure, ?boatshed.  
 ND 286 878 Rectangular hollow and adjacent rectangular earth-banked structure.  
 ND 285 879 Cairn, denuded, prehistoric.  
 ND 285 879 Broch mound and associated structures, disturbed, prehistoric.  
 ND 285 880 Burnt mound, prehistoric.  
 ND 283 881 Chapel of Brims, ruinous.  
 ND 284 882 Boatshed, ruinous, post-medieval.  
 ND 2643 8868 Anthropogenic deposits seen in erosion face, indeterminate.

- ND 262 887 Flotsam: possibly part of pontoon.  
 ND 313 947 – Lyness naval base, WWII.  
 ND 307 939  
 ND 310 938 Noost.  
 ND 312 938 Amorphous ?prehistoric burnt mound.  
 ND 312 939 WWII submarine netting, reused within modern fence.  
 ND 314 938 Croft and byre, ruinous, post-medieval.  
 ND 316 937 – WWII structural remains and jetty.  
 ND 318 937  
 ND 320 937 Croft and associated structures, ruinous, post-medieval.  
 ND 321 936 Telegraph hut and boathouse.  
 ND 324 934 Martello tower.  
 ND 323 931 Croft, modernised and occupied, ruinous boatsheds, post-medieval.  
 ND 322 930 Croft and associated structures, ruinous, post-medieval.  
 ND 320 929 Croft and associated structures, ruinous, post-medieval.


Sponsors: HS , Orkney Archaeological Trust.

### Westness Cemetery (Rousay parish)

#### Viking cemetery

HY 376 293 An area of c 1ha adjacent to the previously excavated cemetery at Westness, Rousay, was subjected to geophysical survey followed by trial trenching. The objective was to investigate potential archaeological deposits recently revealed by coastal erosion, to investigate the presence/absence of further burials or features associated with the cemetery, and to define the limits of the previous excavation trenches more closely.

Those deposits seen in the erosion face proved to be superficial and did not extend inland. Elsewhere, with one exception, trial trenching indicated that no substantial deposits survived outwith the previous excavation area. One trench, which was situated at the southern tip of the promontory upon which the site lies, uncovered parts of a human skull accompanied by a fragment of bone comb. This was interpreted as a disturbed burial, probably of Viking date.


Sponsors: HS , Orkney Archaeological Trust.

### Bay of Skail (Sandwick parish)

P J Ashmore

#### Wall

HY 2292 1877 The wall is 1m tall, drystone-built with more than seven courses, and double faced. It is at an oblique angle to the eroding cliff face so its width was difficult to assess; but it seemed less wide than tall. It was not visible in 1976. It appears to sit just above till, and it and tumble from it are contained largely within a thick reddish brown deposit previously identified by Dr R Lamb as similar to the soil in the Neolithic layers at Pool, Sanday, and likely to contain Neolithic structures. It seems to be based at a similar level to the structures excavated near Skara Brae by Dr D V Clarke in 1977 (*DES* 1977, 24) and the butchery floor excavated by Dr C Richards in 1994 (*DES* 1994, 92), although its distance from them and intervening disturbances prevent a stratigraphic link. The reddish brown layer and the wall probably date to the 4th or 3rd millennium BC.

Sponsor: HS .

### Bay of Skail cist (Sandwick parish)

H F James (GUARD)


#### Christian burial, ?prehistoric walls

HY 2294 1876 A cist containing a skeleton had been partly excavated by the HS field monument warden Julie Gibson in 1994 as it was being exposed by coastal erosion. The remaining

cist and skeleton were again being exposed by the sea in 1996 and so GUARD were asked to complete the excavation and retrieve the bones.

The cist had been constructed within a cut dug through several humic sand layers. It consisted of collapsed side slabs and a large cover slab. The skeleton was found lying in a prone position with its head turned to the right. A single small iron object, probably a nail, was found within the grave. It was thought to be of an adult male of less than 30 years of age. The cist was sealed by a layer of redeposited sand above which was a layer of small stones, which possibly formed a low circular cairn over the burial.

Immediately to the NW of the cist in the same eroding section were other structural elements which were sealed by the humic sand noted above. These elements consisted of small sections of upright and collapsed walls. The quality of the stonework and stratigraphy suggested that the stonework was prehistoric.

Sponsor: HS .

## **Skaill House** (Sandwick parish)


Medieval or Early Christian cemetery

HY 2346 1860 A medieval or Early Christian cemetery was discovered by Dr Raymond Lamb during drainage works at Skaill House. Six uncist skeletons (one with its head within a stone box) were salvaged from a pipe trench, and the side of a cist containing human remains noted.

GUARD undertook a five day excavation in two small areas. In Area A, beneath 1.3m of windblown sand, was a well laid-out cemetery aligned E-W, consisting of 12 upright stone grave markers, two flat slabs and two graves with several flat cover slabs. Two graves were partially excavated in order to determine the nature of the cemetery and to retrieve bone samples for radiocarbon dating.

In Area B, beneath 0.3m of made-up ground, were a further five uncist burials aligned E-W. Both adults and children were represented. Further samples were taken for radiocarbon dating. The side of the cist noted by Dr Lamb was located, but as the drainage pipe had already been laid, it was not available for excavation. Three of the burials in Areas A and B had their skulls enclosed by head-boxes. No grave goods were found in the cemetery.

Three sections of walling were seen just beneath the surface to a depth of 0.71m in Area B. This walling post-dated the cemetery and was interpreted as the foundations for outhouses belonging to Skaill House which was constructed in the 17th century.

Sponsor: HS .


## **Skara Brae Visitor Centre** (Sandwick parish)

Watching brief, excavation

HY 2345 1875 Prior to the construction of a new visitor centre for Skara Brae, an archaeological evaluation and watching brief was undertaken of all areas likely to be affected by the enabling works.

Five of the trenches contained evidence for collapsed stone walls at a depth of 1–1.8m below sterile windblown sand. Three of these walls, which showed evidence of clay bonding, were interpreted as field boundaries, although an associated old ground surface was not identified.

A drain leading from an upstanding circular structure (a possible 19th-century lint mill) was also identified, but samples taken from its fill did not contain any plant microfossils which could have confirmed its function.

Sponsor: HS .

## **Various** (Westray parish)

J Barrett, I Simpson, T Davis

The following sites have been investigated along the Westray coast:

### **Cleat**

Viking Age midden

HY 467 466 A 1 x 2m test-pit was dug in a coastal midden at the centre of the Bay of Cleat. The site had been located and sampled by Sarah Colley (pers comm) in 1979, but was not previously dated. The exposed deposit was c 60cm thick, but its horizontal extent was unclear. Finds include a flattened spherical weight of Viking Age type, steatite vessel fragments, a femur head spindle whorl, and an as yet unidentified worked bone object. An AMS radiocarbon assay on charred barley (TO-6344, 980±110 bp) yielded a calibrated date of AD 870–1280.

### **Loch of Burness**

Loch bed sediments

HY 42 48 Three sediment cores were taken from the bed of the Loch of Burness for palaeoecological analysis.

### **Quoygrew-Nether Trenabie**

Viking Age and later middens and structures

HY 443 506 In June and July a programme of renewed reconnaissance and archaeological sampling began at the site of Quoygrew, known as Nether Trenabie in 19th-century sources. A 2 x 1m test-pit had been excavated in coastal middens by Sarah Colley (pers comm) in 1978. Although further eroded, these deposits now stretch 40m along the wave-cut bank and augering revealed that they continue inland for c 15m. The central 20m of the exposed profile (1–1.3m in thickness) was drawn. Three 50cm sample columns were excavated for fine recovery of fish bone, botanical macrofossils and terrestrial molluscs. Soil micromorphology samples were taken. A 1 x 2m test-pit was also excavated to recover a sample of mammal bone and datable artefactual material. A further 2 x 5m test trench examined a small drystone 'cellar' dug into the midden. This structure, which had a flagged floor and stone-lined drain, may represent a naust or a semi-subterranean byre.

The midden can be dated to the Viking Age by antler comb fragments and steatite vessel sherds. Other finds include bone pins, a highly corroded possible coin, a possible bone gaming piece, and perforated discs made from the unfused vertebral epiphyses of a small whale. Sherds of coarse pottery from the upper strata may imply that deposition continued into the Late Norse (medieval) period. The fill of the structure dug into the midden included coarse pottery and low-grade coal which may suggest a post-medieval date.

To landward, geophysical survey by Lorna Sharpe of Glasgow University revealed a possible rectangular structure, c 18 x 7m. Auger survey and soil test-pits delineated additional middens of unknown date and a relict anthropogenic topsoil over 90cm deep in places. The latter covers an area c 80 x 200m in maximum dimension and can probably be interpreted as an infield (tunmal).

### **Trenabie**

Turf and stone boundary

HY 447 511 A poorly preserved turf and stone dyke lies near the boundary of Trenabie farm and unenclosed hill land. A 1m test-pit was dug to sample a thin soil horizon buried under the wall for possible radiocarbon dating.

Sponsors: Social Sciences & Humanities Research Council of Canada, Society for Medieval Archaeology, Orkney Islands Council, Glasgow University.

## PERTH AND KINROSS


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**Ardoch Roman fort** (Ardoch parish) R Strachan (CFA)  
Erosion survey and possible palisade

NN 839 099 A survey was conducted in February 1997 at the scheduled Roman fort at Ardoch, Braco (NMRS NN 80 NW 10). The objective was to detail the visible extent of rabbit (and other) damage to the fort. The gorse cover had been removed and some of the trees cut prior to the survey.

A variety of sources of erosion were identified, consisting mostly of rabbit burrowing, but also including moles, gorse, trees, human activity and other natural agencies. A concentration of erosion was noted on the upstanding earthwork features of the site, which has caused significant alterations to the profiles of these ramparts in places. The southern faces of these ramparts, and the upper S facing slope of the ditches are also being eroded, most likely reflecting the preferred habitat of the rabbit on the more sheltered or sunnier slopes. The softer fills presented by the backfilled trenches of the 1896–7 excavation appear to have encouraged substantial burrowing in some of these areas (the NE, E and SW). Burrowing has also concentrated on the NE half of the interior which also underwent excavation in 1896–7. This is in direct contrast to the distribution of mole burrowing which concentrates on the unexcavated part of the fort interior.

While conducting the survey a new part of a curvilinear depression, comparable to a palisade trench, was noticed running along the inside of the outer rampart from the E entrance to the N entrance.

A copy of the report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS .

**Blackhill Wood** (Ardoch parish) B Glendinning, A J Dunwell  
Roman signal station and temporary camp (CFA)

NN 8452 1075 Excavation on the site at Blackhill Wood was commissioned in response to substantial damage being caused to the monument, principally by rabbit burrowing and tree roots. Surveys were undertaken to assess the level to which both of these agents had affected the remaining evidence. It was also hoped to supplement the information gained from Professor J K S St Joseph's trenches at the site, from 1974.

The site was defined by two concentric, sub-rectangular, V-shaped ditches with an external diameter of 25.2–26.3m. Associated with these were outer and medial banks of upcast material and an inner turf work. The inner ditch surrounded an area of 11.2–12.3m, which contained the inner turf work and the remains of a 4-post tower structure.


The ditches differed in size with the outer being the slighter (2.5–3.4m wide by 0.3–0.5m deep), while the inner measured 2–2.5m wide and 0.5–0.8m deep. Upon excavation it was confirmed that the outer ditch did not continue around the southern side of the site where the ground slopes off to the S. An oven, with a stone-paved base, was located cut into this slope. From the fill sequence it is difficult to say whether this was contemporary with the signal station or the temporary camp. The entrance to the signal station faced towards the Roman road which lay 30m away to the W.

Three post-holes were located with a fourth one assumed to lie under a large oak tree. They were fairly similar in size being over 1m in diameter, and 0.95–1.01m deep. The NE post-hole exhibited three phases of use. From this evidence the dimensions for the tower structure would appear to have been around 3.5m (SE–NW) by 3.7m (NE–SW).

Within the area bounded by the post-holes, ie the interior of the tower, paving was located on top of a levelled surface: repair to this paving was also evident.


A small amount of excavation was carried out on the defences of the temporary camp, to confirm St Joseph's observations about the relationship between the sites. The temporary camp was stratigraphically later than the signal station. The camp defences were a standard V-shaped ditch with an upcast inner rampart.

As with all Gask sites finds were rare. They include an unstratified sherd of coarse ware, a square-headed nail from within the area of the tower, and a stone incised with linear grooves from the sharpening of iron blades from the inner ditch of the signal station. There were no finds from the temporary camp.

Sponsor: HS .

**Stanley Mills** (Auchtergaven parish) A Cox (SUAT)  
Industrial artefacts assemblage

NO 114 328 During the excavation of the waterwheel pits and other surviving features for Historic Scotland, an assemblage of artefacts relating to the use and subsequent abandonment of the features was recovered. SUAT was commissioned to sort, label and record this material. Several fragments from the outer casing and blades of a cast-iron turbine are among this assemblage, which also includes a variety of iron bolts and miscellaneous fasteners and fittings associated with components of the waterwheels and their mountings. Bottle glass, Early Modern ceramics, and lengths of steel wire-bound hemp rope were also recovered.

Sponsor: HS .

**Herald Hill** (Caputh parish) G J Barclay, G S Maxwell  
Long barrow

NO 1867 3961 The mound at Herald Hill (NMRS NO 13 NE 62) has often been interpreted as a possible long barrow, largely because of its 'classic' profile, with a raised E end. It measures about 70–80m in length, between 15–20m across, and up to 4m high at its higher (E) end, falling to less than 1m at the W. In 1997 a 1m square test-pit was dug about 19m W of the summit and c 3m N of the axis of the mound, to determine if the mound was artificial. The uppermost metre of the profile appeared to be redeposited. Below that level was undisturbed subsoil. This suggests that the profile of the mound is substantially the product of human construction, but that the builders took advantage of a pre-existing low fluvio-glacial ridge. It seems probable, therefore, that the mound is a long barrow.

**Bandirran** (Collace parish) G Watson  
Standing stone, recumbent stone and other stones

NO 2107 3096 A survey by the Archaeological & Historical Section of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science revealed nine stones in the vicinity of the standing and recumbent stones (NMRS NO 23 SW 2). Five of these 'new' stones, with the standing and recumbent stones, form an apparent circle of seven stones, c 14.5m diameter, with a sixth stone within the circle to the N of the standing stone. Two other stones to the S of the standing stone do not form part of the circle (one, displaced, is lying on the turf); the ninth stone is SE of the standing stone. The stones are within a much larger, low-banked, oval enclosure.

A drawing and sketch plan by Skene of Rubislaw, dated 1834, shows the standing and other stones before the site was afforested. This drawing has been wrongly identified as being of the Bandirran Stone Circle at NO 2091 3099 (NMRS NO 23 SW 3). Skene depicts the standing stone as being at the centre of a circle of seven stones (including the recumbent stone), with an eighth stone within the circle to the N of the standing stone. Skene gives the diameter of the circle as 36ft (10.97m).

Excluding the standing and recumbent stones, five of Skene's stones can still be found on site: to the NW, NE, E SE and the stone *within* the circle to the N of the standing stone; Skene's stones to the N and SW are no longer evident. In addition to these stones of Skene, the present survey located another stone to the NW and another to the NE.

The 'new' stones vary in length from 0.59–1.09m. The recumbent stone is 2.61m long, the standing stone c 2m. As the 'new' stones are dwarfed in size by the standing and recumbent stones, it is not clear whether either of the apparent stone circles (of Skene or the present survey) is genuine or the result of more recent placement, but presumably long before Skene's visit. It is unlikely that the positions of the smaller stones are natural.

The survey and photographs will be lodged in Perth Museum.

## **Kynachan** (Dull parish)

M Dalland (HAL)

Pre-afforestation survey

NN 769 586 (centre) A short-notice forestry survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd over c 1km<sup>2</sup> of land on the NE side of Craig Kynachan, to the S of Tummel Bridge.


Three sites, comprising 18 individual structures, were recorded, located around a preserved stretch of General Wade's military road at the E end of the survey area. Some may relate to the construction of the road, but others clearly post-date it. A bloomery found at the W end at the area could date back to the late prehistoric or medieval period.

NN 775 586 (centre) Road, quarries, dykes, buildings, mound.

NN 7691 5861/ ?Shooting butts.

NN 7692 5852

NN 7611 5876 Bloomery.

Sponsor: HS .

## **Fowlis Wester Church** (Fowlis Wester parish)

R Strachan

Excavation

(CFA)

NN 9281 2408 An archaeological excavation was undertaken in August 1997 prior to proposed remedial works at Fowlis Wester Church. Two trenches were excavated at its SE and NE corners, adjacent to the E gable end of the structure. In both trenches the stratification was similar, showing a high density of human remains within the graveyard immediately E of the church. The upper 0.6–0.9m of deposit consisted of mixed backfill, presumably derived from the constant cutting and backfilling of graves. This layer contained an abundance of disturbed human bone and modern artefacts, as well as a single sherd of medieval pottery. All but one of the graves encountered were of modern origin, and likely date to within the last century. The date for the lowest grave exposed cannot definitely be ascertained, although its location against the church wall and immediately above bedrock may indicate an early date.

The excavation showed that the church foundations rest directly upon bedrock. The subsidence and cracking of the N and S walls (which instigated the need for remedial work) cannot therefore be caused by the building subsiding as a result of its position on top of graves, at least in this area, as previously thought.

All of the finds and human remains recovered during these excavations were reinterred in their respective trenches.

Sponsor: Balmoral Stone.

## **Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project**

J A Atkinson,

(Kenmore parish)

M Donnelly, G MacGregor (GUARD)

Shielings/Mesolithic occupation

A second pilot season of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project was undertaken in September 1997. This phase of work was targeted on four structures within the high shieling group of the Ben Lawers Nature Trail.


NN 6146 3924 A 10 x 10m trench was excavated over a mound located along the moraine bank which was partially excavated in 1996 (see DES 1996, 85). This season's excavation revealed that several turf banks ran along the top of the moraine bank forming a small structure, c 3.4 x 2.5m, containing stake-holes, post-holes and a firespot. Along the southern foot of the moraine bank a platform composed of turf and stone had been constructed, within which was at least one large post-hole. The partial excavation of the turf structure has indicated that it could be a dwelling of some form. The presence of microliths and snapped blades amongst the assemblage of worked quartz and flint recovered clearly indicates Mesolithic activity within the area. The recovery of charcoal from the firespot within the interior of the structure should provide a radiocarbon date relating to the use of the structure.

NN 6145 3925 A 10 x 8m trench was located over the whole of a drystone rectangular shieling hut which was partially excavated in 1996 (see DES 1996). Evidence from the interior indicated two phases of construction, with an extension added to the original construction which was evidenced in differences in floor deposits and was also apparent in a difference in wall construction. The structure was originally 5.5m long by 1.6m broad and was extended to 6.8m long. Internal features revealed included a series of post impressions and a sub-division of the interior defined in a line of stake-holes. Other features included a series of timber slots around the firepit adjacent to the entrance. Artefacts recovered during the excavation include ironwork, bone, ceramics (late medieval redware), glass and struck quartz.

NN 6129 3928 Upon deturfing and cleaning back an enlarged area of this structure, it became apparent that there were in fact two structures. This was shown by the variations in alignment and constructional technique, notably the lower northern structure was constructed from large schist orthostats with a bank of sand and gravel and was oval in plan, and the raised southern structure was constructed as a drystone wall with large turf bank and was rectangular in plan. The bank of the southern structure (later) overlay that of the northern (earlier), and the interior of the later structure was cut by numerous post-holes suggesting that this structure was roofed. It would appear that the original entrance continued in use during the lifetime of the later structure, perhaps as some form of outhouse or enclosure. The western bank of the later structure was revetted at a point where it is bypassed by a driveway suggesting contemporaneity with this feature. Finds from this season mirror those of last year with glass, iron objects, late medieval redware pottery and some (possibly residual) quartz flakes being recovered. None of these finds were well-stratified.

NN 6143 3926 A 5 x 5m trench was placed over a small circular drystone structure of 1.4m internal diameter, which had previously been identified as a possible dairy building within the shieling group. Excavation focused in the interior entrance (which faced SE) and external area including outer bank and a linear ditch structure which ran N–S to the W of the structure. Evidence of a sealed land surface to the S of the structure was also noted, with a fragment of possibly prehistoric pottery being recovered from the hillwash over this feature. The main structure appeared to be of single-phase construction and no datable artefacts were recovered from its interior.

An interim report will be lodged with the NMRS in due course.

Sponsors: HS , NTS.

## **Cragganester** (Kenmore parish)

G MacGregor (GUARD)

Post-medieval fields

NN 660 385 Reconductoring work within the bounds of the scheduled Cragganester MOLRS site led to a programme of

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archaeological work, including the demarcation of sensitive areas and the excavation of a portion of an enclosure dyke, and its subsequent reinstatement.

Full details are in a report which will be lodged at the NMRS.

Sponsor: Hydro-Electric plc.

### **Arnbathie Farm** (Kilspindie parish)

I Hallyburton

Hut circles

NO 170 258 Two hut circles on the SE slopes of Law Hill above Scone were surveyed in December 1996; they may be associated with the existing hillfort and previously recorded settlement 1km to the N. The structures were of 8.2m and 12.3m maximum diameter.

### **Grounds of Ladywell House, Rait**

A Cox (SUAT),

(Kilspindie parish)

G Nicholson

Carved stones and artefacts

NO 210 277 A large boulder (c 1m across), discovered near the front entrance to Ladywell House approximately 10 years ago, bears shallow markings in the form of pecked circles with designs faintly visible within them, possibly representing Christian symbols. In woodland behind the house, a possible milestone or marker post of cylindrical form, marked with the number 31, was found earlier this year. Quernstone fragments and other carved stone objects have also been found in the environs of the house in recent years. Reported to SUAT by the finder, Mr G Nicholson, of Ladywell House.

### **Gleann Fearnach** (Moulin parish)

J Harris

Survey

During May 1997 a survey of sites within the historic march of Gleann Fearnach was completed (see DES 1996, 85). The present march extends into Glen Loch and it is hoped to complete a similar survey in that area.

NO 006 741 36 shielings, pens and enclosures.

NO 0125 7123 Shieling.

NO 015 733 45 shielings, pens, enclosures and miscellaneous structures.

NO 016 722 2 shielings and pen.

NO 023 711 Enclosure.

NO 033 714 2 shielings.

NO 0333 6912 Building.

NO 046 703 Enclosure.

### **Drummond Castle** (Muthill parish)

D Bowler (SUAT)

Garden feature

NN 843 179 Machine and hand excavations beside the western boundary wall of the formal gardens show that the base wall has been partly buried by soil accumulation, and originally stood at the foot of a gentle but substantial slope, functioning in effect as a ha-ha. The excavation also revealed two spurious wall foundations, in fact natural glacial features, composed of iron-rich green sandstone rubble. The sandstone delaminates in curved sheets resembling prehistoric pottery, adding a further trap for the unwary.

Sponsor: Drummond Castle Trust.

### **Drummond Castle** (Muthill parish)

N M Robertson (SUAT)

Courtyard of medieval and later castle

NN 844 180 The probably mid-19th-century decorative arrangement of stone setts in the inner courtyard of Drummond Castle had to be lifted for relaying due to subsidence. Recording of revealed features by SUAT took place in December 1996. Immediately under the setts was bedding of reddish-brown sandy clay, mixed with chips of the underlying igneous bedrock, which

was presumably flattened to form a courtyard surface as long ago as the 15th century. Two culverts constructed in and on the bedrock were recorded, along with a dwarf wall of no great age, built over a hollow in the rock to support a pipe. No finds were recovered from the culverts, which were not necessarily of great antiquity. A hollow in the rock by the dwarf wall had been backfilled with a dump of animal bones and broken wine bottles of the mid- to late 18th century.

Sponsor: Drummond Castle Trust.

### **Greyfriars Graveyard, Perth** (Perth parish)

R Cachart (SUAT)

Medieval monastic site and graveyard

NO 119 232 In August 1997, SUAT hand-excavated two test-pits against the E wall of Greyfriars burial ground in advance of proposals to dismantle and rebuild much of the wall. The burial ground represents the site of the monastery and grounds of the Observant Order of Greyfriars, or Franciscans, or Friars Minor, in Perth, first mentioned in records in 1496.

In one pit what were considered to be the original Greyfriars wall foundations were located, and from these the probable contemporary ground level can be extrapolated. A succession of wall foundations revealed a history of wall replacement and repair with subsequent raising of the ground levels. Dating evidence in the form of medieval pottery associated with a probable lower garden soil against the Greyfriars original wall was also retrieved.

In the other pit, the lack of a succession of wall foundations confirmed that this area was within the 1795 graveyard extension and outwith the original ground of the monastery. The remains of the 1795 wall foundations lie directly below the present standing wall. Again it is possible to work out the probable ground level at the time of the extension. This pit also revealed a succession of infill/levelling layers probably dating from the infilling of a burn which ran parallel to the burial ground S wall prior to the 1795 extension.

The pits also revealed that burials extend from 1m down to c 1.8m, and lie hard up against the wall, which has no doubt contributed substantially to the instability of the present E wall. Depths of burials may vary a great deal from one lair to the next, and the tops of grave cuts appeared as high as 0.4m down.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council.

### **Kinnoull Street/North William Street, Perth**

D Bowler

(Perth parish)

(SUAT)

Watching brief

NO 116 238 A watching brief on engineers' ground investigations directly W of the Dominican Friary revealed disturbed medieval occupation layers, modern foundry waste, and deep geological deposits of clay, sand and gravel.

Sponsor: McCarthy & Stone (Developments) Ltd.

### **Perth Floods Prevention Scheme**

S Stronach (SUAT)

(Perth; Tibbermore parishes)

Preliminary archaeological assessment

NO 0698 2568 to NO 1260 2140 The preliminary assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed Perth Floods Prevention Scheme involved an initial site walk-over and desk-based assessment, which did not identify any new archaeological sites, followed by a series of field evaluations.

### **Greater South Inch** (Perth parish)

NO 1187 2305 Resistivity survey followed by test-pitting established the SW limits of the Cromwellian Citadel at a shallow depth, S of Marshall Place and W of Edinburgh Road. The top of ditch deposits and revetment walling against the inner face of the ditch were identified, but no features were encountered within

the interior. These results complement previous work concerning the location of the citadel (DES 1994, 89) and confirm that remains relating to the fort survive very close to the present ground surface. The finds recovered from the evaluation are mainly 18th century and relate to the infilling and disuse of the citadel, although some heavily abraded residual medieval pot sherds were recovered.

## **North Inch** (Perth parish)

NO 1190 2390 Four trenches were machine-excavated in the S part of the North Inch on the path of a proposed embankment. All deposits were modern in origin and related to landscaping. No evidence of medieval land-use was recovered from this historically open space.

## **Inveralmond Industrial Estate** (Tibbermore parish)

NO 093 650 A total of eight trenches were excavated in two areas between the industrial estate and the River Almond. No features of archaeological interest were identified and the earliest finds recovered from the cultivation soils date to no earlier than the 18th century.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross District Council Roads & Transport Department.

## **Playhouse Cinema, Foundry Lane, Perth** N M Robertson (Perth parish) (SUAT)

### **Blackfriars lands**

NO 116 238 An area between the rear wall of the Playhouse Cinema and Foundry Lane, in which an extension to the cinema was to be built, had in the Middle Ages been part of the lands pertaining to the Dominican Friary of Perth. A single trial trench, c 22m long and c 1m broad, was machine-excavated E-W across the site parallel to Foundry Lane. A cellar, backfilled with demolition rubble, and several mortared rubble or brick foundations crossed the line of the trench. These must relate to the modern garages that stood here up to the start of 1997, and to a foundry that stood on the site in the 19th century. Below a layer of demolition rubble, 0.2m or more in thickness across the whole site, were very hard-packed deposits of orange-brown sandy clay with patches of grey-blue clay, flecked with charcoal, and grey-brown clay, flecked with charcoal. Despite being so solid, these deposits seemed too near the modern surface to be natural, and a sondage revealed them to be only some 0.4m thick, overlying c 0.8m of garden soil mixed with occasional sherds of medieval pottery. No features were observed dug into the subsoil, and it would appear that the area was undeveloped and used only for cultivation before it was taken into Perth's street plan in the late 18th or early 19th century.

Sponsor: Caledonian Cinemas.

## **Scott Street/Canal Street, Perth** (Perth parish) D Perry, Medieval pits and boundaries A Cox (SUAT)

NO 117 234 A small excavation demonstrated that the large and deep feature cut into the natural, which was found in the 1989 excavation (DES 1989, 63), was not a defensive ditch, but more probably a quarry pit. The backlands seem to have been largely devoid of structures until the post-medieval and modern periods, having been used as open ground or gardens. Pits, two property gullies and a stone drain were found, as well as a post-medieval stone well. No trace of the town wall or ditch was found along Canal Street.

A mixed assemblage of artefacts of medieval and post-medieval date was recovered. Two metallic finds of medieval date were found in the lower of two garden soil deposits. One is an iron clench bolt, consisting of a nail and a rectangular or diamond-shaped rove. The function of clench bolts was to secure two or more thicknesses of timber, and they were commonly

used in the medieval period in plank-built, wooden structures. The second find from this deposit is a fragment from the frame of a copper-alloy buckle.

Several irregularly shaped pieces of daub with numerous straw impressions were found in the fill of a quarry pit and in smaller quantities in the overlying deposits. Finds from more recent deposits associated with the construction or demolition of the Co-operative Society buildings, until recently occupying the site, include 19th-century bottle glass, fragments of brick, and clay pipe stems.

Sponsors: Perthshire Housing Association, Servite Housing Association.

## **Kinnesswood to Scotlandwell to Balbedie Farm** (Portmोक parish) N Robertson (SUAT)

### **Watching brief**

NO 177 027 to NT 180 990 Monitoring of the excavation of trenches for new pipelines to the W and S of Scotlandwell revealed that the natural sand was very badly plough-damaged and little or no archaeological material survived. The only find of any significance was a small Neolithic axehead which was found close to the site of a previous similar discovery. Nothing relating to either of the medieval hospitals of Scotlandwell or Portmोक was recovered.

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water Authority.

## **Milton of Rattray** (Rattray parish) K Brophy

### **?Pit-defined cursus**

NO 197 447 A possible pit-defined cursus lying on the flood plain of the River Erich 1km E of Blairgowrie was identified by aerial photography in 1990 (NMRS NO 14 SE 82). It is defined by two parallel pit alignments, visible for 75–120m, and 20m apart, running in approximately an E–W direction. The large pits defining the site appear from the air to be 4–6m apart. Excavation of one of these features revealed it to be a shallow elongate pit, 2.6 x 1.2m in size, with a maximum depth of 0.35m. It appeared truncated, but the level of truncation was unclear. The bottom was reasonably level, and the sides shallow sloped (although steeper on the S side). The fill was a uniform sandy clay, quite distinct from the natural river gravels the pit was cut into. The long axis of this pit had the same orientation as the pit alignments themselves. No artefacts or datable material were recovered.

A second pit feature was located, beneath what appeared to be a spread of its own fill. Limited sectioning of this feature suggested it to be of a similar nature to the fully excavated example. Small-scale investigation into the area between the pit alignments revealed no further features. Whilst no extra light was shed on the dating of this site, the possibility that it was some form of pit-defined cursus or avenue cannot be ruled out.

Sponsor: Archaeological Research Projects, William and Margaret Kesson Award (Glasgow University)

## **Gowrie Quarry** (Redgorton parish) M Bishop (for AOC)

### **Cropmark, pit alignment**

NO 092 315 A proposed extension to the sand and gravel quarry at Gowrie N of Luncarty occasioned an evaluatory excavation conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. Examination of aerial photographs had identified a pit alignment (NMRS NO 03 SE 32) running across the two fields to the S of Marlehall Farm on a SE–NW alignment. Other features identified included a modern gas pipeline, the remains of the Bankfoot light railway, part of the course of the old turnpike predecessor to the A9, and traces of rig and furrow ploughing.

## RENFREWSHIRE/SCOTTISH BORDERS

The excavation, which examined c 300m<sup>2</sup>, failed to find any remains of the pits at their rectified aerial photograph location, with the sole exception of a modern pit next to the demolished railway, which appeared to be contemporary. The rig and furrow cultivation had been almost completely removed by modern ploughing, as had the former embankment of the railway.

Sponsor: Fife Sands & Gravel.

### **Cottown Old Schoolhouse** (St Madoes parish) S A Wallace Excavation (NTS)

NO 2058 2102 A narrow trench was excavated around three sides of the house for drainage purposes, with a soakaway pit cut into the lawn to the S of the 18th-century building. In the course of the excavation the remains of two probable walls were found, one to the NW and one to the SE of the building. The wall on the SE side appears to have been constructed in the early 19th century, while that on the NW probably belongs to the middle to latter part of that century.

As well as pottery and other finds of 19th and 20th-century date, a single sherd of medieval pottery was found under the wall fragment to the SE of the house.

Sponsor: NTS.

## RENFREWSHIRE

The following sites in Renfrewshire have been identified and recorded during fieldwork carried out by the staff of WoSAS. Full details are available in the WoSAS SMR.

(Erskine parish)

c NS 4575 7245 **Erskine Park** Ice-house.

(Houston parish)

NS 3736 6889	<b>North Barlogan</b>	Platform.
NS 3774 6836	<b>North Barlogan</b>	Deserted settlement.
NS 3742 6887	<b>North Barlogan</b>	Cairn.
NS 3724 6874	<b>North Barlogan</b>	Cairns (?clearance).
NS 3730 6879	<b>North Barlogan</b>	Cairns (?clearance).

**Erskine** (Erskine parish)

A G C Hale

Intertidal crannog

NS 4554 7288 This site was investigated in 1985 (*DES* 1985); it was assessed again in the summer of 1997 for an erosion survey. The exposed surface timbers are very badly damaged by both insect attack and tidal erosion. The site, the surrounding sandbanks and present HWM were contour surveyed. There was no evidence of a causeway connecting the site to the shoreline although this may be buried by the sediments which have accumulated to the S.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Wingate Foundation.

**Langbank East** (Erskine parish)

?Intertidal crannog

NS 4050 7328 A low mound of stones forming a substantial irregular scatter, orientated NW-SE. The highest point consists of a roughly rectangular stone feature. Amongst the stone scatter on the N side of the site are a number of possible features which appear as circular or sub-rectangular stone-edged pools and even at low tide hold water. The site is c 100m from HWM and between the site and the present shoreline are two distinct parallel lines of stones. These appear to delineate a possible trackway to the site, rather than a causeway to the shoreline.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Wingate Foundation.

**Langbank West** (Erskine parish)

?Intertidal crannog

NS 3813 7355 A low mound of consolidated stones was fieldwalked and surveyed during the summer of 1997. Along the western margin of the site three small piles were found and further investigation revealed them to have square sections. Contour survey of the site and the surrounding sandbanks showed a raised linear feature, and indicated that the whole site is situated on a raised mound. Visual survey found a small amount of animal bones of the surface.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Wingate Foundation.

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

**Clints Hill** (Channelkirk parish)

F Baker (FIRAT)

Bronze Age cairn

NT 4414 5376 A watching brief of ground located c 35m W and 8m N of Clints Hill cairn was carried out during excavation works for the installation of a telecommunications mast. No new archaeological features or deposits were uncovered during the excavations and the cairn was not disturbed.

Sponsor: Mercury Personal Communications Ltd.

**St Abb's Head** (Coldingham parish)

S Carter (HAL)

Survey

NT 87 70 to NT 91 67 An archaeological survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd of land owned by the National Trust for Scotland at St Abb's Head, Lumsdaine Shore and Blackpotts.

A total of 18 features, or groups of features, of archaeological and historical interest were recorded, ten already documented, at least in part, in NMRS records:

NT 8717 7039	Promontory enclosure.	(NT 87 SE 2)
NT 8745 7005	Track.	
NT 8817 6978	Rig.	(NT 86 NE 36)
NT 9080 6907	Harbour.	
NT 9084 6912	Non-existent/destroyed.	(NT 96 NW 42)
NT 9090 6936	Rig.	(?NT 96 NW 43)
NT 9108 6940	Hall, defended promontory.	(NT 96 NW 6)
NT 9104 6913	Rig.	
NT 9125 6915	Signal stations.	(NT 96 NW 44)
NT 9141 6922	Lighthouse and keeper's houses.	(NT 96 NW 39; 39.01)
NT 9130 6905	Walled garden.	
NT 9128 6885	Rig.	
NT 9144 6883	Rig.	
NT 9161 6874	Monastic settlement, church.	(NT 96 NW 5; 9; 17)
NT 9142 6866	Rig.	
NT 914 688 - NT 918 682	Golf course.	(NT 96 NW 45; 46)
NT 9056 6750	?Settlement.	(NT 96 NW 19)
NT 9067 6784	Settlement (site of).	

Sponsors: HS, NTS.

**Bridge Street, Kelso** (Kelso parish)

C Lowe (HAL)

Urban medieval/post-medieval

NT 7282 3373 Demolition of the former Croall garage led to a programme of archaeological work in advance of house building. The site lies immediately to the S of the W range of the abbey and adjacent to the old ford across the River Tweed, in use until the construction of the bridge (and Bridge Street) in the early 19th century. Work was undertaken between November



## SHETLAND ISLANDS

1996 and April 1997 and comprised a watching brief during demolition and an evaluation leading to further recording. The work to date has revealed a complex of well-preserved medieval and post-medieval features. An earlier phase of broad wall foundations (possibly buildings in the abbey outer court) was largely robbed before the construction of buildings with narrower stone walls which in turn were levelled. Contemporary surfaces partially survive between the wall footings. A pottery assemblage and considerable quantities of carbonised grain were recovered.

Sponsor: M & J Ballantyne Ltd.


### **Garvald Burn** (Linton parish)

C Barrowman

Chert scatter

NT 101 486 Fieldwalking was undertaken as part of the Lithic Scatters Project. The field was walked in lines 20m apart (extensive systematic) and several chert flakes and chunks were uncovered across the whole field. A concentration area of around 100 chert flakes was rewalked completely. Some microliths suggest Mesolithic activity.

Future geophysics and test-pitting of the concentration is planned.


Sponsor: HS .

### **Melrose Abbey** (Melrose parish)

G Ewart, A Dunn

Excavation

NT 548 341 Further excavations were undertaken at Melrose Abbey in August 1997, following on from work on the chapter house conducted in the summer of 1996 (DES 1996, 89). The intention was to further investigate the area of the chapter house and also two anomalies noted during the geophysical survey conducted in 1996. Five trenches in total were opened. The first trench was opened over a sub-circular anomaly to the W of the lay brothers' range, shown on the 1st edition OS map as the site of a tree. A deep pit, possibly a tree hole, was revealed, cut through 19th-century terracing deposits. A further three trenches were opened over the bank to the S of the site of the chapter house, revealing a monastic roof-shed drain along the line of the former chapter house S wall. Further evidence for the pits revealed in 1996, representing the robbing of the Period I chapter house floor, was also uncovered, confirming their relationship to the monastic, rather than post-monastic, use of the site. The findings have enlarged the understanding of the floor evidence in that a convincing relationship between the drain, defining the S side of the chapter house before the extension of the church, and the 15th-century N transept was revealed. A further trench was opened over a linear anomaly beside the *Lavatorium*, proving to be a 1920s planting bed.

Sponsor: HS .

### **Newstead** (Melrose parish)

W Lonie

Carved stone fragments

NT 563 342 Set in the road-wall of the former Fairfax mission hall site are three fragments of carved stone of some antiquity. Fragments (i) and (ii) are set in the original site wall and are probably dedicatory. Fragment (iii) was found buried on the mission hall site during housing development and is set in recent wall work.

(i) Grey sandstone fragment; rectangular face 130 x 110mm showing a loop and two short lengths of single-strand rib forming an interlace of five crossings. The style is Northumbrian of the later 9th century.

(ii) Pink sandstone moulding fragment; 280 x 80mm, set vertically; much defaced but shows the root curves of a deeply cut round, finely worked. These features suggest the Early English style of the later 12th century.

(iii) Pink sandstone rectangular panel; 190mm long by 110mm high over a flat border; oval array of eight leaves radiate around a four-petalled ball-flower; receding concave moulding extends the top border by 15mm. This moulding appears to extend along top edges of the stone hidden in the wall. The deeply undercut carving suggests a 14th-century date.

A fuller report has been lodged with the NMRS.

### **Red Rig and Bogle Burn** (Melrose parish)

Roman road

NT 5711 3379 to NT 5718 3340 Traces of features in the vicinity of Trimontium Roman fort are interpreted as the remains of a Roman road. Fuller report lodged with the NMRS.

### **Dryburgh Abbey Hotel** (Mertoun parish)

T Holden (HAL)

Archaeological evaluation

NT 5913 3180 An evaluation was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd in advance of a proposed hotel extension. Four evaluation trenches were excavated in the area which lies to the N of Dryburgh Abbey. The only archaeological features encountered were a spread of mortar and a buried topsoil, neither of which could be dated. Two sherds of unstratified post-medieval pottery were recovered.

Sponsor: Dryburgh Abbey Hotel.

### **Murray Place, Peebles** (Peebles parish)

C Lowe (HAL)

Watching brief

NT 251 407 A watching brief was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd of a development site immediately NE of the 13th-century church and later Trinitarian Friary of Cross Kirk. No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

Full details of the work have been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: John Templeton Construction Ltd.

### **Dreva Craig** (Stobo parish)

C Burgess (AOC)

Watching brief

NT 126 354 AOC (Scotland) Ltd conducted an archaeological watching brief related to replacing power transmission poles within a scheduled area at Dreva Craig, Broughton. No archaeological features were observed during the works.

Sponsor: Scottish Power Power Systems.

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### **Shetland, various locations**

Shetland Museum

Various sites and finds have been reported by Shetland Museum:

### **Cullingsburgh** (Bressay parish)

HU 520 423 Hammerstone: red sandstone fragment of side piece of a beach pebble. ARC 1997.82.

### **Garth** (Delting parish)

HU 411 745 ?Medieval house immediately to S of the Haa of Garth. Gable-on to slope, with outbuilding on E side with interconnecting doorway. House is 11.3 x 4.3m, outhouse 6.4 x 3.3m. In rubble of Haa is a saddle quern formerly built into wall.

### **Breck of Hillwell** (Dunrossness parish)

HU 372 146 Pictish symbol stone: red sandstone slab, possibly broken top and bottom. On lower half of stone are remains of two symbols. Top symbol shows half of a crescent, within which is hatched decoration. Little remains of the lower symbol which could have been a rectangle. Found while being used as a field drain cover. A59-1997.

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### Ireland Wick (Dunrossness parish)

HU 374 213 Iron Age midden, from which several finds were retrieved in 1970s and 80s, including loom weights, sinker, quern fragment, pumice, pottery (including sherds of pot with unusual inward-turned rim). ARC 1997.121–5. Probable contemporary house site here, but not visible.

### West Links of Quendale (Dunrossness parish)

HU 376 132 Iron slag fragment from rabbit disturbance on settlement mound, found with fragments of animal bone. ARC 1997.106.

### Loch of Kirkabister (Nesting parish)

HU 495 584 ?Burnt mound – two heaps of stones, with possible structure of masonry in centre of site.

### Railsbrough (Nesting parish)

HU 459 522 Handled sandstone cleaver or club. Discovered in rubble when demolishing an outhouse. ARC 1997.117.

### Skelberry (Northmavine parish)

HU 364 865 Medieval church. In 1940s site of church was uncovered, revealing well-constructed flag floor, but no walls surviving to any extent. Arable field to immediate N was called the Kirk Strings.

### Loch of Vaara (Sandsting parish)

HU 336 570 Three houses, E of Loch of Vaara. Around 1990 a track was made, which cut through one of these, leading to the discovery of artefacts including three polished axes. Previously notified Neolithic field system nearby.

### Moulie Loch (Sandsting parish)

HU 302 405 Settlement (?Neolithic) with house at S end of loch, associated field system and two enclosure walls.

### Vementry (Sandsting parish)

HU 305 605 Two stone artefacts were found built into wall of derelictcroft: part of a sandstone ploughshare, and sandstone handled club, which has later been reused as a hammerstone. ARC 1997.118–119.

### Wester Skeld (Sandsting parish)

HU 297 438 Iron Age pot sherd; 'Dorow' type steatite fishing weight perforated both ends; perforated sherd of steatite vessel. Found in rubble around 1970s house. ARC 1997.104.

### Kurkigarth (Tingwall parish)

HU 410 521 Whorl of toy queen: steatite perforated flat disc. Dug up in Stromfirth. ARC 1997.103.

### Balta (Unst parish)

HP 6590 0849 White quartzite pebble of type known as 'painted pebbles'. Four distinct faces with dots on each. Found eroding from Iron Age site. ARC 1997.95.

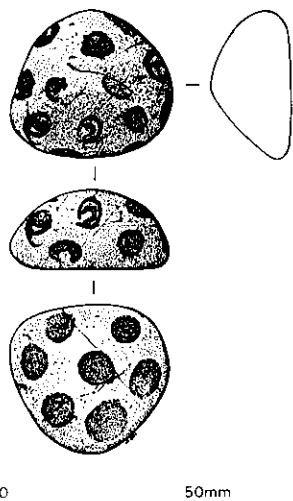


Fig 13 Balta: painted pebble. Scale 1:2. Drawn by Marion O'Neil.

### Baltasound (Unst parish)

HP 619 087 Iron Age sherd of steatitic clay. Found at beach. A65–1997.

### Sandwick Beach (Unst parish)

HP 618 022 Various artefacts, all surface finds: Iron Age pottery, ARC 1997.150, 141; steatite fragments/whetstone, ARC 1997.143; slag, ARC 1997.142; bronze awl/pin of Norse style, decorated at head end, pronounced bend in pin half-way down, ARC 1997.102.

HP 619 021 Worked bone object from leg bone of calf, flattened along one face, drilled hole in either end. Slight grooves on rounded face suggest that this was used to protect the gunwhale of a boat from the cutting action of fishing lines. Found close to Sandwick South excavation. ARC 1997.1.

### Skaw (Unst parish)

HP 660 166 Iron Age artefacts from eroding site at N end of beach: anvil stone (beach boulder with pecked hollow), and pottery body sherd, steatite grit. ARC 1997.113–114.

### Crabbabery, Papa Stour (Walls & Sandness parish)

HU 176 611 ?Neolithic or Bronze Age house, 5m diameter, with ?enclosure associated; SW of 19th-century fishing station.

### Melby (Walls & Sandness parish)

HU 192 575 Hone of fine schist, worked flat on three faces. Surface find near shop. ARC 1997.105.

### Tounafielie, Papa Stour (Walls & Sandness parish)

HU 169 590 Promontory enclosure divided by dyke with surviving upright stones; visible entrance. Inside dyked area are three oval structures, each 2m long, and a second division-dyke.

### Trolligarts (Walls & Sandness parish)

HU 245 524 Rough sandstone tool. Found at fringe of extensive Neolithic site at Trolligarts, near the Loch of Flatpunds. ARC 1997.120.

### Walls & Sandness (Walls & Sandness parish)

Sandstone ploughshare, found 1970s. No precise locality. ARC 1997.116.

### Breckon (Yell parish)

HP 530 054 Surface finds including Iron Age pottery; steatite fragments; pumice; earthenware sherds; nails; slag; baking plate fragments; steatite bangle fragments. A70–1997.

Numerous worked steatite vessel fragments, from N of toft ruin. ARC 1997.107.

### Copister (Yell parish)

HU 478 790 ?Neolithic dyke. Sub-peat field wall, running in straight line with several upright stones visible along its course. Dyke runs from the Bog to the Mussel Loch.

HU 48 78 Oval polished knife, of felsite, half only; found in 1973. ARC 1997.126.

### Saudi Field (Yell parish)

HU 47 91 Polished felsite axe, broken in antiquity and with reworking commenced. Broken end has been reflaked, and one side edge, so as to retain original cutting face. Polishing of reshaped area just started. Found when cutting peats, c 8–10ft below surface. ARC 1997.127.

### Ward of Copister (Yell parish)

HU 478 797 Chambered cairn, circular, on top of Ward. Around 1.5m high, with perhaps 1m more under the moor.

### Windhouse (Yell parish)

HU 493 917 Small complete trough quern of mica schist. Found in 1930s when cleaning turf off surface at top of quarry near Windhouse Lodge. ARC 1997.111.

### The Landberg, Fair Isle (Dunrossness parish)

J R Hunter

Iron Age promontory fort

HZ 2230 7225 July and August 1997 saw continued excavations by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit


against the continued threat of coastal erosion and burrowing. Work was again concentrated on the N (landward) end where the exploratory trench bisecting the promontory was completed. Excavation and further survey of the buildings and structures identified last year was also undertaken (DES 1996, 94).

The position of the ramparts appeared to have been determined by rises in the bedrock planes, with the ramparts being accentuated by the upcast from the ditches. There was little evidence of any recutting or of maintenance. Access across to the promontory itself was by means of a raised pathway on which two or three surfaces were discerned, the latest being cobbled. This led to the front edge of the promontory which was marked by a faced wall of large stones, revetted in at least three places. Trial trenching in 1996 had revealed a sub-rectangular building constructed within the ramparts measuring c 5 x 3m. This appeared to have been built after the outer ditch and rampart had collapsed, providing a base for the floor and suitable slabbing for crude walls. A narrow doorway was identified on its W side; a central fire area pointed to three phases of occupation.

The extent of the burrowing had depleted many of the primary features on the promontory, although part of a curved length of walling and narrow bands of possible floor surfaces had survived. The latter occurred in a small area at the cliff edge and had been cut by a sub-circular feature some 4m wide which had been cut into the bedrock to a depth of some 1.5m.

A roundhouse was later constructed on the eastern side of the promontory. This was defined by a double-faced outer wall and contained an inner zone defined by an arc of concentric orthostats. The internal diameter was approximately 4m. Surviving internal features included a stone-sided tank and wall alcoves as well as an elaborate stone hearth. Pottery evidence points to occupation broadly within the broch period. A number of later hearths were also recorded of which one, built into the demolition of the roundhouse, yielded remains of moulds for copper-alloy working.

The site was subsequently used to house a rectangular building located directly above the roundhouse. This appeared to belong to the Middle Ages and continued in use, probably as a chapel, into the 17th or 18th century (DES 1996, 94).

Sponsors: HS , NTS.

**Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project** S J Dockrill,  
(Dunrossness parish) V E Turner, J M Bond  
Multi-period settlement mound

HU 389 106 Excavations continued for a third season (see DES 1996, 94-5), the end of the first phase of the project. The two main excavation areas were extended to examine the buildings surrounding the broch.

Extension of the excavated area to the S of the broch wall revealed a later corn drier, in a fragmentary state with only the furnace bowl remaining. Pottery associated with this structure dated it to the 17th century and linked it to middens excavated on the W of the mound last year.

The Late Iron Age semi-subterranean, multi-cellular building, partially excavated in 1996, was further investigated, an area of the N baulk being removed to allow access to a blocked cell noted in last year's excavation. This cell proved to have alcoves on either side of the doorway, and to lead into a corridor-like area. It appears that this 'corridor' is part of an earlier structure, and that the rest of the multi-cellular building had been built on later, confirming that the building had gone through several phases of modification and use.

Excavation also continued in the late wheelhouse to the SE of the broch, the excavation area being extended so that the entire building could be investigated. This structure also proved to have

several phases of use, with a secondary paved floor and the construction of internal dividing walls. The presence of large quantities of fish and bird bone, some articulated, suggests that this building may have been used as a food preservation or processing area in its later phases. The broken fragments of a rotary quern were also found in this structure, and a rotary grindstone, possibly a reused and cut-down quernstone, was found just outside. The piers of this building currently stand to a height of 1m or more; on the corner of one pier, facing S, there is a pecked, abstract design. This wheelhouse overlies an earlier structure.

Within the broch itself, the secondary interior structure was more clearly defined this year. A single-skinned wall had been built against the inner wall of the broch, against which were butted other internal walls, forming cells and passageways. The southernmost of these cells had a wall which was rebuilt at least three times. The entrance to this cell possessed an *in situ* lintel, demonstrating the height to which these structures still survive.

The broch wall itself was more clearly defined, the central walls having collapsed on the SW side into what is assumed to be the gallery. There was an enigmatic structure in the W of the broch wall which appears to have been an original opening from the interior of the broch through into the middle of the wall, where it turned to run N into the baulk. From the height of this feature above the projected contemporary ground level, it would appear to have been a first-floor gallery entrance to the first floor, or a (rather large) weight-relieving alcove, rather than a ground-floor entrance or cell.

To the W of the broch, excavation has revealed more settlement; all, like the wheelhouse and other features to the E, buried beneath a reddish ash midden. A large circular structure c 10m in diameter, was surrounded by other 'satellite' structures built onto its outer wall; one to the S had piers, wall-cupboards and a scarcement ledge, suggesting that the walls have survived to very nearly their original height. This building was very similar in its architectural details to the aisled roundhouse at Jarlshof. Another building, less well-preserved, was situated to the W. To the N of the central circular structure was another range of buildings, including one with a set of seven (possibly originally eight or more) small 'cupboards' let into the interior wall. E of this building and closer to the broch, a circular inward-tilting arrangement of stones appeared to be the partially collapsed top of the roof of a corbelled cell, again buried beneath the later ash midden. The corbelled interior structure of the upper part of this cell was visible beneath the stone capping.

To the W of the large circular structure, on the edge of the slope formed by the settlement mound, was a sub-rectangular building built onto the outer wall. Unlike the other structures, this building had stalls made from orthostats, though it also had drystone piers. Beneath the ash midden the building was filled with loose large rubble, which has not been removed.

An unusual feature of all the buildings surrounding the central circular structure was the presence of patches of a very bright yellow clay on and between the stones of the walls and in the cupboards. This clay is not grouting or bonding for the walls, but a purely surface feature; it appears to have formed an inner facing to the walls.

Amongst the many finds from this year's excavation was a cache of 25 loomweights, some made from reused fragments of steatite vessels. Broken pieces of other vessels were also present, perhaps intended for recycling. Preliminary examination suggests that the vessels are Viking or Norse in form, but there is no evidence of an associated structure. A line sinker from last year's excavations and spindle whorls recovered this year are also of Viking/Norse type.

## SHETLAND ISLANDS



Fig 14 Old Scatness Broch excavations: end of 1997 season. Photo: Julie Bond.


### Field survey

HU 31 SE; HU 41 SW A third season of topographical field survey saw the completion of the mapping of the area S of the excavation site and Sumburgh airport. Work concentrated on a complex of WWII remains associated with the wartime use of the airport.

The survey also took in the area to the N of the Pool of Virkie, centred on the broch site at Eastshore. The area immediately around the broch is a microcosm of settlement in Dunrossness, with remains of the broch site and associated settlement, a possible Norse house site and crofting remains all visible.

The survey showed that the landscape is multi-period, with burnt mounds, prehistoric and later field systems, and cairns being recorded, together with crofting period buildings. This northern area is outwith the area of WWII remains.

Geophysical survey, funded by Historic Scotland, was carried out by John Crummett of Bradford University at the guardianship site at Jarlshof in order to ascertain the possible extent and nature of the unexcavated remains on the site.

Sponsors: HS , British Academy, European Regional Development Fund (Highlands & Islands Partnership Programme), Shetland Amenity Trust, Shetland Islands Council, Bradford University, DITT, Farquhar & Jamieson, Commercial Services.

### Wiltrow (Dunrossness parish)

H Exton

#### Standing stone

HU 396 141 A rough earthfast slab of the local Devonian sandstone is located by the side of a track to the S side of the minor road at Wiltrow at about 35m above OD. The slab is 8 x 40cm by 122cm high. While this stone may well have been erected as either a waymark or a boundary marker, its alignment with the Noop of Fitful Head may be significant.

A fuller report has been deposited with the NMRS.

### Viking Unst (Unst parish)

Although the main Viking Unst project has not yet started, limited preliminary work was able to be undertaken on three facets of the wider project. In addition to the sites described below, two sites were examined in North Yell and it is intended that the assessment survey will continue next year with work in Fetlar and North Yell.

### Belmont, Unst

V E Turner, M Macleod

#### Multi-period field survey

HU 56 99; HU 57 99; HP 56 00; HP 57 00 The southernmost area of Unst was surveyed in order to provide a context for last year's excavation at Belmont (*DES* 1996, 95). Field systems associated with the site were mapped, together with four other potentially Norse buildings and their fields. Two of the Norse sites lay amongst the crofting settlements of Mulla, Easter and Wester Heogland, for which good documentary evidence survives. Two groups of boat-shaped stone settings were located and may represent Viking boat-graves, but they may be of earlier date. The more obvious sites had been previously recorded but the sheer density of the sites and their inter-relationships had not previously been recognised – over 600 elements being recorded.

In addition, a small area around the excavated site at Soterberg was also mapped in order to identify features potentially related to the site.

Sponsors: HS , Shetland Amenity Trust, Shetland Enterprise Company.

### Soterberg, Haroldswick, Unst

A-C Larsen,

#### Iron Age and Norse settlements

S Stummann Hansen

HP 641 114 A multi-period farm mound at Soterberg on the southern shore of Haroldswick was excavated. This site, with substantial deposits, had previously been the object of at least one small investigation by a local person who found Iron Age pottery and a few objects from the Norse period.

The objective of the trial excavation in 1997 was to establish an overview of the character, potential and chronology of the site. Well-preserved parts of a Norse house structure survived and a number of trenches were established across the structure.

The Norse house structure is interpreted as a Viking longhouse and was superimposed by the fragmentary remains of later structures. Underneath the presumed Viking longhouse there were fragments of Iron Age structures. None of these could be dated with any certainty. While the artefact assemblage from the Iron Age mainly consists of pottery, the Norse finds are dominated by stone objects, especially of steatite and schist. They include a number of sherds from circular and sub-rectangular vessels, loom weights, spindle whorls, line sinkers, baking plates and whetstones.

Sponsors: Shetland Amenity Trust, Shetland Enterprise Company, Sandison Trust, Copenhagen University, Glasgow University.

**Chapels Survey, Unst**

C D Morris, K J Brady

In August 1996 an assessment survey was undertaken on chapel sites on the island of Unst. Emphasis was placed upon an audit of the existing condition of the sites in relation to previous survey and other work on them. Of 25 potential sites, 23 were examined and a full record of the work, including photographic survey, is in preparation.

Sponsor: Hunter Archaeological Trust.

**Kellister, Trolligarts, Pinhoulland**

K J Edwards,

(Walls &amp; Sandness parish)

G Whittington

Pre-peat field systems, prehistoric houses and burial cairns

**Kellister**

HU 241 557 Below an abandoned croft in a field leading N to the Loch of Kellister is a multitude of clearance cairns superimposed upon much older ones which had smaller constituent stones. One cairn, much taller than all others on the site, seems to have a kerb and may be a burial cairn. Some stone field walls are partly peat-covered.

HU 246 561 (centre) On the NE side of the Loch of Kellister is an extensive, complex field and settlement system. An enclosure marked by stones is emerging from the peat on the NW of the system and contains two modern plantigrubs. Between these is a probable house, 9.8 x 7.7m max, aligned SW-NE, opening to the SW. A possible kerb cairn 22m to the N has a diameter of 5.5m. Six clearance cairns are visible in the enclosure.

W of a further plantigrub in an adjacent enclosure to the S is a boulder-filled, probable heel-shaped cairn, 12.9 x 11m, aligned E-W, with an apparent chamber and possible forecourt area to the E.

HU 2425 5612 Heel-shaped cairn, much obscured by heather, but constructed of substantial boulders, 15.3 x 14.1m, aligned N-S, with chamber entrance 4.5m from kerb stones to the N. A hill summit to the NE is topped by a 5m diameter cairn.

HU 2415 5615 Possible heel-shaped cairn located just above the stream course, 12.8 x 10.8m, aligned E-W, and covered with much bracken.

HU 2420 5603 Stone enclosure on small peninsula extending from the N shore of the Loch of Kellister.

**Trolligarts**

HU 2453 5249 Adjacent and to the N of a modern sheep pen is a massive heap of boulders which has a strong semblance to a chambered cairn measuring 15.2 x 9m, aligned N-S. An elongate pile of boulders, 16.7 x 4.8m, aligned N-S, lies immediately to the W.

**Pinhoulland**

HU 2605 4985 The previously recorded 'sheep pen' is built over a probable house site aligned N-S with an entrance to the S. The inside rear bank of the house is marked by orthostats. The bank is 2.6m thick. The nearby 'ruined sheep pen' is an oval structure marked by orthostats and is not an obvious pen.

Sponsors: Leverhulme Trust, Shetland Amenity Trust, Universities of Sheffield and St Andrews.

**Bayanne House (Yell parish)**

G Wilson, H Moore (EASE)

**Settlement**

HU 519 977 Two previous seasons of geophysical survey and excavation at this site had indicated the presence of several structures immediately adjacent to the cliff edge (DES 1996, 96). From the outset it was apparent that while part of the site had already eroded away, the remainder was vulnerable but sufficiently well-preserved and substantial to warrant further investigation.

The final season of excavation uncovered four structural units presently thought to span the mid-1st millennium BC to the mid-1st millennium AD. The earliest, Structure A, was represented by an arc of post-holes associated with a series of drains and pits. It was not entirely excavated. Ard marks found adjacent to this structure indicate agricultural activity which may be of contemporary date.

Structure B (partially eroded) was sub-circular with thick rubble and stone walls; it measured c 8m in diameter. It was associated with a flagged yard and a field bank. A series of pits and drains were cut into the floor of this structure and a stone-capped drain ran parallel to its external walls. This structure was refurbished on several occasions. It yielded a large quantity of stone agricultural implements including mattock blades, ard points, knives and digging tools. Several steatite and ceramic vessels were found in associated refuse deposits. Following abandonment, this structure appears to have been deliberately backfilled with soil. Deposits of domestic refuse, containing a large amount of animal bone, were deposited into the yard area to a depth of 1.5m.

The next phase of occupation was centred on a substantial oval stone building (Structure C) which was constructed within a large pit. The internal dimensions of this structure measured 7 x 5m; the walls survived to c 1m high with an entrance to the S side. It was set back slightly further from cliff edge than its predecessor and was not, therefore, as badly affected by coastal erosion. Whilst its revetted walling and semi-subterranean setting are reminiscent of wheelhouse construction, the structure at Bayanne did not have wall piers, although it was radially divided, in later times at least. This structure underwent several renovations, including the elongation and elaboration of its entrance area. Roughly built internal divisions were added during the final phase of use; one pier contained a pierced stone which may have served as a tethering post for an animal. The floor of this structure was eroded through wear and the majority of the deposits which covered the interior were related to its abandonment. These deposits were well-stratified and included discrete shell middens, domestic refuse and rubble dumps.

The interior of Structure C was finally covered with deposits of rubble. This may have been carried out in preparation for the construction of a later 'figure-of-eight' house (Structure D). This building consisted of large orthostats set into the underlying rubble deposits and probably backed by banks of domestic midden. It was partially paved and contained a series of four consecutive hearths. This structure was refurbished at least once, with floor deposits being sealed by secondary paving. Artefacts found in association with this structure include sherds of wheel-thrown burnished ware, a decorated rotary quern and quantities of bone, shell and coarse pot. The remnants of a partially eroded structure (Structure E), found immediately adjacent to the cliff, was probably of similar construction and may be contemporary in date.

Sponsors: HS , Shetland Amenity Trust.

**SOUTH AYRSHIRE**

The following sites in South Ayrshire have been identified and recorded during fieldwork carried out by the staff of WoSAS. Full details are available in the WoSAS SMR.

(Barr parish)

NX 2884 9364

**Loxton**

Farmstead.

NX 2660 9133

**Traboyach Mid Glen**

Shieling huts.

NX 2590 9137

**Traboyack Burn**

?Sheep pens.

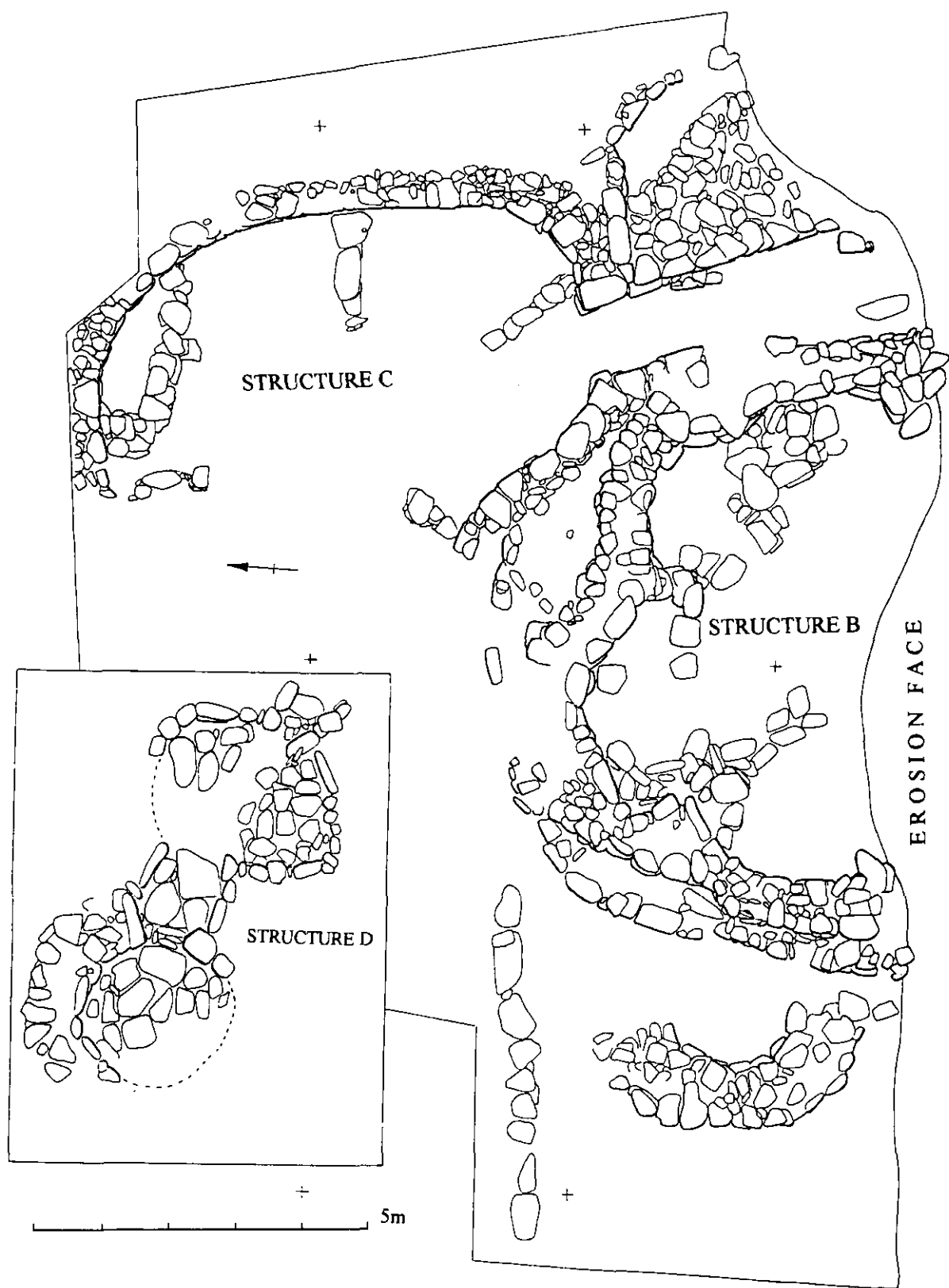


Fig 15 Bayanne House, Yell: plan of excavated structures.

NX 2600 9131	<b>Traboyack Burn</b>	Turf structures; dykes.
NX 3344 9369	<b>Balloch Burn</b>	Settlement.
NX 3336 9354	<b>Balloch Burn</b>	Deserted farmstead.
(centre)		
NX 3359 9358	<b>Corrn Roy</b>	Shieling hut.
NX 3370 9345	<b>Corrn Roy</b>	Enclosure; sheepree.
(centre)		

(Colmonell parish)

NX 1679 8705	<b>Craig Farm</b>	Deserted settlement.
NX 1977 8961	<b>High Aldons</b>	Limekilns; quarries.
NX 1983 8957	<b>High Aldons</b>	Limekilns; quarries.
NX 2001 8963	<b>High Aldons</b>	Limekilns; quarries.
NX 2005 8973	<b>Clunagh</b>	Deserted farmstead; dyke; well.

(Girvan parish)

NX 1846 9803	<b>Knockcushan Street, Girvan</b>	Well.
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**Loudoun Hall, Ayr** (Ayr parish) K Speller (GUARD)  
Medieval buildings, deposits and quayside

NS 336 221 Excavations in the forecourt of Loudoun Hall and the nearby Boat Vennal have produced evidence for major re-engineering of the quayside area, from a medieval 12th/13th-century riverside rubbish tip, through the construction of Loudoun Hall in the 16th century, to a hardened and levelled urban quayside area by the 17th to 18th centuries. There is also evidence for a NE wing to the Hall and medieval building to the E. A large assemblage of medieval pottery was retrieved, containing examples of local and imported wares.

Sponsor: Armour Construction Ltd.

**Near Colmonell** (Colmonell parish) J Pickin  
Bronze Age axe hammer

A complete axe hammer, 110 x 240mm, on a ?greywacke cobble; all surfaces have been pecked and ground. The axe is oval with a slightly convex butt. The sides are also convex and both faces are dished. The axe, which was brought to Stranraer Museum for identification, was found near Colmonell around 1840 and remains in the possession of the finder's descendants. The exact findspot is unknown.

**Dundonald Castle** (Dundonald parish) G Ewart, D Stewart  
Watching brief

NS 3636 3451 The site of a new visitor centre at Dundonald Castle was prepared in February 1997. It was thought that buildings around the base of the castle rock could be exposed during this work, and therefore an archaeological watching brief was maintained by Kirkdale Archaeology.

A scooped platform to the S of the new building was initially examined, proving to be a small quarry hole measuring 4.3 x 3m. Fractured bedrock was exposed at ground level, and a line of presumed masonry exposed at ground level was shown to be a line of natural, weathered doleritic rock which has fractured to give the appearance of a man-made structure.

Within the area of the new visitor centre itself, turf and topsoil were removed to reveal traces of a formerly more extensive area of marshy deposits at the NW corner, the truncated remains of large salt marshes which originally extended to the NW. The remainder of the area was drier, sloping downwards towards the former marshland. Removal of the drier material revealed nothing of archaeological significance, despite excavation beyond the initial limits of 0.8m.

In April 1997 a watching brief was undertaken while contractors excavated a circular hole to form the foundation for a masonry plinth supporting a bronze view-finder outside the barmkin wall of Dundonald Castle. The site was over an exploratory archaeological trench dug in the 1980s. The material removed therefore comprised backfill and topsoil. A photographic record was made prior to backfilling.

A cable trench was also excavated to a general depth of 300mm below present ground surface, and followed a zig-zag route from a point at the extreme NW end of the assumed barmkin area, through to a point approximately 8.5m S of the possible chapel site, within the inner courtyard, and immediately W of the wall separating inner and outer courtyards.

Nothing was revealed of the residual masonry towards the tower house end of the castle complex. However, particularly within the entrance pend, substantial rubble deposits were revealed, suggested in part by the character of the debris (mortar-rich) and the shelving nature of the bedrock, which may well be coincident with the entranceway. The ground would appear to slope upwards from outside to inside, and the pend may well have exploited a natural terrace in the underlying bedrock. Little new evidence was found of the still enigmatic route of the barmkin wall to the NW of the tower house. It is clear, however, that the wall line remains close to the surface, which could easily be cleared if the need were to arise.

Observations of the general topography to the W of the tower house at or near 'Dumpling Hill' seem at present to indicate a form of forework associated with the 14th-century castle, and revealed traces of a terrace and a probable rectangular building. The terrace appeared to be exclusively associated with the tower and tower house elements, and did not necessarily reflect a rubble spread at the base of the ruined walls, being too regular in character. This feature is therefore best viewed as a platform, possibly deriving from elements of the Period IV complex (13th century), recycled as a base for the later castle. The indications of a rectangular building were reflected by three sections of walling extending from the terrace, forming the N, S and W walls of a straight-sided structure. The S wall was indicated by a projection from the terrace noted above, and the N wall lay on an alignment approximately opposite the assumed blocked entranceway within the tower house gate-house structure.

Sponsor: HS

**Ladywell Farm, Girvan** K Speller, I Banks, P Duffy,  
(Girvan parish) G MacGregor (GUARD)

Burnt mound; prehistoric and medieval features

As part of an ongoing series of construction projects at William Grant & Sons Distillers Ltd, Girvan, a series of archaeological mitigation measures were undertaken in 1996 and 1997.

#### Ladywell

NS 202 007 Geophysical survey and trial excavations revealed medieval features, including an enclosure ditch, while other features suggested prehistoric activity. The two periods were separated by deep deposits of alluvial clay.

#### Chapeldonan farm buildings

NS 195 003 A watching brief in 1996 revealed a deposit of putative burnt mound material measuring c 8 x 4m. Subsequent excavation showed that it had been severely affected by plough action and was only 0.15m in depth. No associated trough or structural features were found. Also recorded during this time was a deposit of preserved wood which potentially shows evidence of chop marks. Taken in conjunction with a deposit of grey clay which lay at the valley bottom, this may represent evidence for early woodland clearance in the valley.



## SOUTH AYRSHIRE

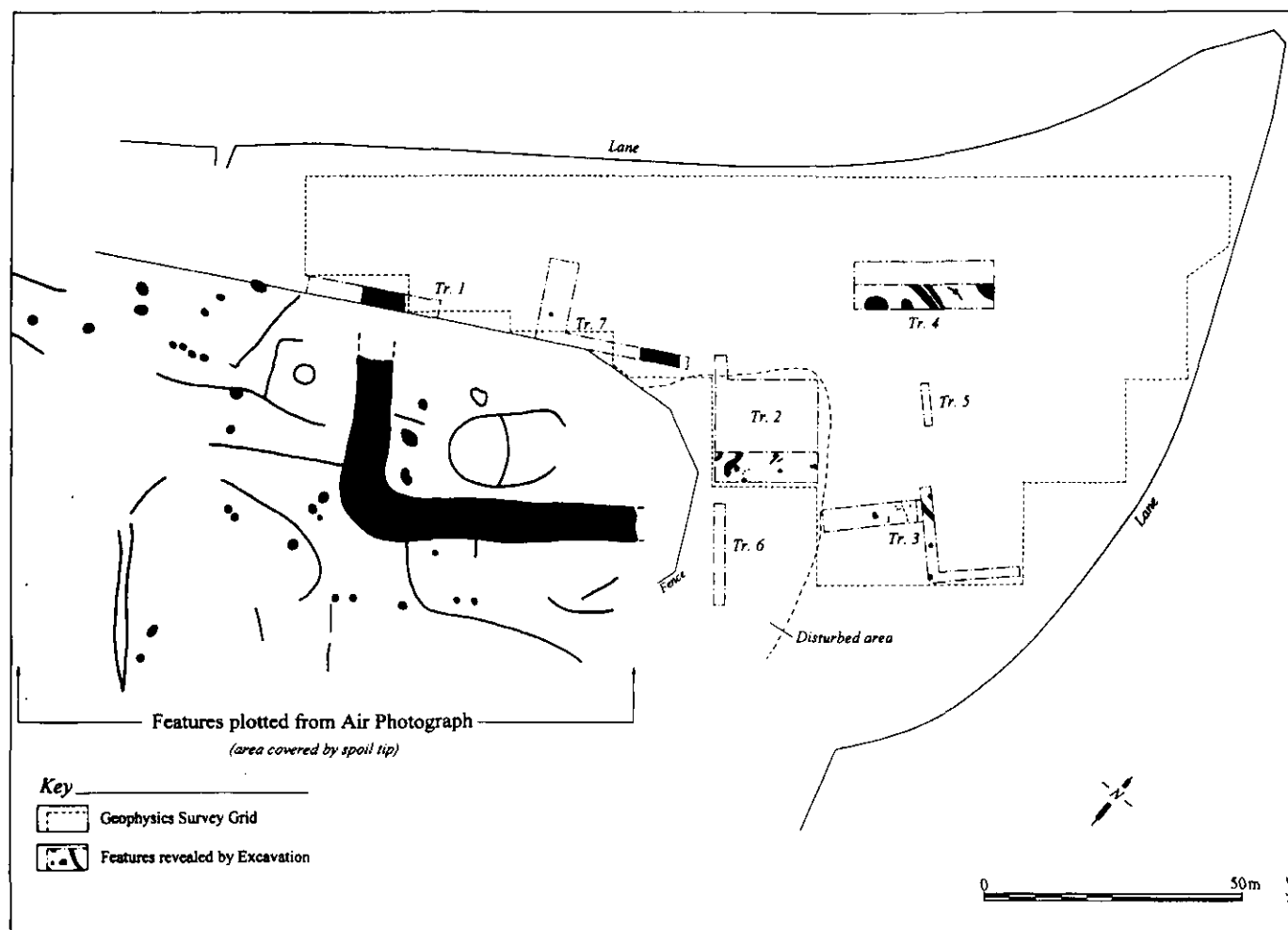


Fig 16 Ladywell Farm, Girvan.

A further watching brief in this area during 1997 identified four further putative burnt mound deposits. All were found to have been heavily truncated by plough action. An associated trough with three possible stake-holes cut into the base of the trough was discovered in association with one burnt mound deposit. Another mound deposit was a small irregular pit, c 0.11m deep, which may represent the remains of a truncated trough, although no further associated burnt mound material was found outwith the pit.

A further deposit of putative burnt mound material was excavated in 1997.

Sponsor: William Grant & Sons Distillers Ltd.

### **Culzean Castle** (Kirkoswald parish)

G Ewart, D Stewart

?Ice-house

NS 230 097 An excavation and recording exercise was carried out by Kirkdale Archaeology over two weeks to ascertain the nature of a large cobbled depression previously located to the W of the walled gardens at Culzean Castle. Previous excavations and clearance work had revealed a dolerite cobble lining set in smooth clay, surrounded by a circular retaining wall. The depression is about 5m in internal diameter and 0.8m deep from ground level. To the NE, an area of sandstone paving represents an entrance. The feature is interpreted as probably being an ice-house of an unusual kind, or perhaps an ornamental dew-pond.

Sponsor: NTS.

### **Hallowshean Farm** (Kirkoswald parish)

R Strachan (CFA)

Watching brief

NS 2407 0602 A watching brief was undertaken during works associated with the construction of a telecommunications mast at Prop Hill. The development site lay in the immediate vicinity of a possible cairn (NMRS NS 20 NW 9). The watching brief did not reveal any archaeological information and no finds were made.

Sponsor: Orange Personal Communications Services Ltd.

### **School Vennel, Maybole** (Maybole parish)

T Holden (HAL)

Archaeological evaluation

NS 299 099 Four trenches were excavated to the S of School Vennel. A number of cut features were encountered in the subsoil but none are thought likely to be older than 18th century. A foundation trench of a pre-1857 building was identified in the southern corner of the site.

Sponsor: John D Cameron Ltd, Maybole.

### **Monkton** (Monkton & Prestwick parish)

C McGill (CFA)

Survey and desk-based assessment

NS 35 28 A fieldwalking survey and desk-based assessment were conducted during August 1997 on fields by Monkton, Ayrshire, as part of an environmental assessment related to the construction of airport-related industrial buildings. The SMR had details of two flint scatter sites (NS 354 282 and NS 356 284) identified in the mid-1970s above the 15m contour within the application area.



No concentrations of flint were identified. The north-westernmost field contained the greatest number of flints, but these were widely scattered and although the majority were above the 15m contour line, there were also considerable numbers below it. This is probably the result of the annual ploughing that has taken place within the application area for the last 20 years. Alternatively, finds below the 15m contour could relate to a more recent site.

Detailed reports will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Dames & Moore.

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

The following sites in South Lanarkshire have been identified and recorded during fieldwork carried out by the staff of WoSAS. Full details are available in the WoSAS SMR.

(Avondale parish)

NS 6679 4156 **Calder Mill** Ditch; ?mill.

(Carlisle parish)

NS 8709 5356 **Bentyhillocks** Deserted farmstead.  
NS 8718 5325 **King's Law** ?Deserted farmstead.  
NS 8736 5428 **Kingshill** Longhouse (probable).  
NS 8640 5414 **Queenshill** ?Deserted farmstead.

(Crawford parish)

NS 9704 2204 **Normangill Rig** ?Cairn.

(East Kilbride parish)

NS 6304 5716 **Rogerton** Cropmark ?enclosure.  
(centre)

(Hamilton parish)

NS 7055 5103 **Limekilnburn** Anti-aircraft battery.  
(centre)

(Lesmahagow parish)

NS 8154 3972 **Foxe's Castle** ?Platform.  
NS 7886 3309 **South Bankend** Shieling hut; field bank.

**Markethill Road or Langcausey** K Speller, A Leslie  
(Carmunnock; East Kilbride parishes) (GUARD)  
Road

NS 6245 5780 to NS 6285 5690 An evaluation was designed to assess the evidence for the date and character of a stretch of road which once formed part of the main road from East Kilbride to Rutherglen. The road was replaced in 1791 by a route further to the E, and was potentially Roman in origin.

The three sections investigated revealed clear indications of more than one phase of constructional activity, but this related to the roadside drains rather than the road itself. No finds of Roman date were recovered and the techniques utilised in the construction of the road were not consistent with those evident in examples of Roman roads elsewhere in Britain.

A copy of the report will be deposited with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Glasgow City Council.

**Hare Hill/Climpy** (Carnwath; Carstairs parishes) J S Duncan  
Mesolithic chert scatter, later enclosure (GUARD)

NS 9229 5463 A desk assessment and walk-over survey was conducted by GUARD prior to mining activity at Hare Hill. Mining activity was evident from at least the 18th century to the present day, as was 18th–19th-century agricultural activity.

A penannular turfed bank with an exterior diameter of c 14m had a slight mound in the centre. An evaluation was carried out producing a Mesolithic lithic scatter, pits and stake-holes which may relate to a stone structure, and the collapsed remains of a

circular turf bank. This site is tentatively interpreted as an enclosed cremation cemetery/domestic building which has later been utilised as a sheepfold.

Sponsor: Cobex Ltd.

**Crooked Bank (Hill)** (Crawford parish) T Ward  
Cairn, sheep buchts

NS 9127 1011 Small cairn and at least three turf sheep buchts. Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

**Daer Reservoir** (Crawford parish)

Mesolithic sites; burnt mounds; cairns

NS 9860 0827 This Mesolithic flint-knapping site is now completely excavated, and a significant quantity of flake debitage, cores and microliths were retrieved. No further features were located. Charcoal samples in 1995 have been identified as alder.

NS 9842 0802 This Mesolithic chert-knapping site has been excavated, producing a significant quantity of flake debitage, cores and microliths. A pit filled with charcoal-enriched soil and burnt stone was found. The two sites are intervisible across a valley at the same altitude of 340m OD, but are distinctive from each other by their lithic materials. They are unusually high and are rare examples of inland Mesolithic sites.

Charcoal samples from the burnt mound deposit (DES 1995, 87) is identified as mixed woodland species, but mostly birch.

NS 9882 0797 A double burnt mound.

NS 9831 0794 (centre) A group of six cairns measuring up to 7.5m diameter by 0.6m high. Some have apparent depressions in their centre suggesting ring-type cairns.

Full interim report deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

**Laght Hill** (Crawford parish)

Cairns; burnt mounds

NS 9280 0976 Three small cairns.

NS 9262 0973 On the NE flank of Laght Hill, at 400m OD, are two burnt mounds within 10m of each other.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

**Paddy's Rickle Bridge to Johnstonebridge** J S Duncan,  
(Crawford parish) S Halliday (GUARD)  
Watching brief

From July 1997 GUARD was commissioned to undertake a watching brief of all topsoil stripping during the upgrading of the A74 to motorway status. The area under investigation comprised two sections: the N section ran southwards from Paddy's Rickle Bridge to Beattock for 17.3km, and the S section from Beattock to Johnstonebridge for 11.5km. A number of sites were identified, excavated and recorded. Although the work is continuing, the results to date were as follows (see also Dumfries & Galloway, Kirkpatrick-Juxta and Johnstone parishes):


**Fall Kneesend**

NS 9800 1615 Continuing from excavation carried out in 1993, a total of four potential cairns were noted. One cairn was excavated by hand and a fragment of a jet/shale bead was retrieved. No dating evidence was recovered. All other cairns were sectioned by machine, drawn and photographed.

In addition, the Roman road was found to follow the previously plotted route. Numerous sections were cut by machine

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

through the Roman road and recorded. No finds or dating material were recovered. Where the Roman road merged with the present farm road, it appeared to have been destroyed. This was substantiated further to the E where no evidence of the Roman road was discovered on either side of the modern farm road.

Sponsor: HS .

### **Craighead Hill** (Crawfordjohn parish)

T Ward

Burnt mounds

NS 9254 2445; NS 9265 2455; NS 9246 2457 On the NE flank of Craighead Hill, and on the same spring course, are three prominent burnt mounds. Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

### **Cornhill** (Culter parish)

Lithic scatter

NT 022 347 Fieldwalking by members of Biggar and Edinburgh Young Archaeologists Clubs has produced significant quantities of struck chert, flint and pitchstone. Artefacts include hammerstones, cores, scrapers, microliths and a fine barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (see also DES 1996, 99).

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

### **Garvald Quarry** (Dolphinton parish)

M J Cook (AOC)

Multi-period settlement and field system

NT 106 477 Stripping of topsoil prior to gravel extraction revealed some 2ha of shallow negative features, on average 20cm deep. These formed a series of field boundaries, enclosures, sub-oval structures and trackways; two activity areas possibly associated with metalworking were also identified. The sub-oval structures perhaps suggest an Early Christian date for the site, however the site appears to be multi-period.

Another feature of interest was a large charcoal spread at least 4m<sup>2</sup>, from which was recovered carbonised worked wood. The

site also produced several unstratified finds including a worked flint assemblage and a fragment of 'shale' bracelet.

Sponsor: Tarmac Quarry Products (Scotland) Ltd.

### **Melbourne Crossroads**

T Ward

(Dolphinton; Walston parishes)

Early and Late Neolithic settlement, lithic scatters

NT 087 443 Further excavations (see DES 1996, 100) have revealed more features, now interpreted as domestic pits within habitation sites. A large trough quern was found in one pit. Early and Late Neolithic pottery and lithics have also been retrieved, including a large assemblage of pitchstone from a knapping site.

Arable fieldwalking has produced quantities of lithic material including hammerstones, flint knives and scrapers, and leaf, chisel and barbed-and-tanged arrowheads.

Interim report deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

### **2 Currie's Close, Douglas** (Douglas parish)

J Lewis

?19th-century building remains

NS 836 308 A watching brief was carried out by Scotia Archaeology Ltd during excavations for the foundations of a garage in the garden at the rear of what had been a gospel hall. Immediately below topsoil were the remains of a masonry building and its cobbled floor, probably of 19th-century date. It was decided to build the garage directly over these features rather than remove them.

Sponsor: Mr Michael Anderson.

### **Nerston** (East Kilbride parish)

C A Miller

Limekiln and well

NS 643 563 A limekiln revetted into a shallow SW facing slope, in a now overgrown ?aboretum, has walls of free-coursed rough stones, bound with a yellow mortar. The main external

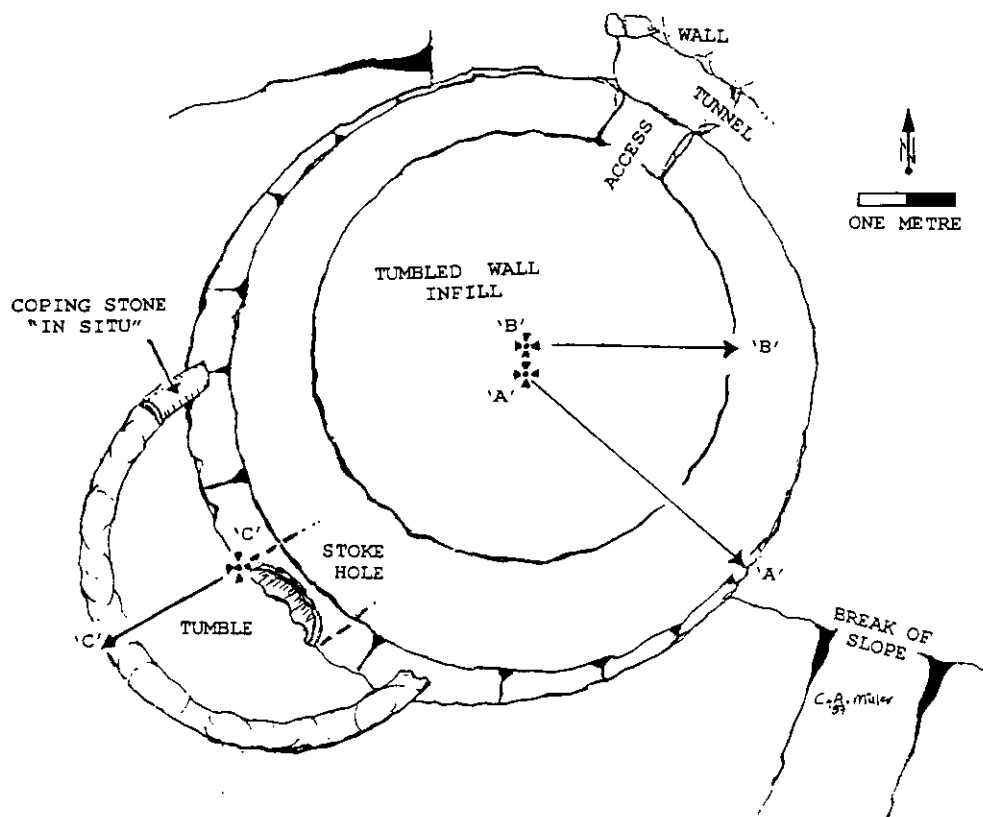


Fig 17 Nerston: plan of limekiln.

walls have a slight inwards batter. The chamber front wall is 0.9m thick, compared to the side and rear walls at c 0.6m thick. There appears to be an upper ?loading door, represented by a lintel and jamb above the stoke-hole. The rear wall appears to have an external flue accessed from the NE. The front stoking bay is marked by a single stone thickness wall, fronting an arch offset to the S. Chamber 6.25m external diameter, 2.1m internal diameter, height 2.4m at front, the rear and sides are now flush with ground level.

A stone-lined well, c 0.5m square internally, lay some 25m SW of the limekiln.

**Proposed route of M77 Glasgow South Orbital** S Halliday (East Kilbride parish) (GUARD)  
Archaeological assessment

In December 1996, GUARD was commissioned to assess a series of routes for a proposed southern orbital road to link the M77 with the A726 leading to East Kilbride. Four possible routes were subject to a desk-based followed by field assessment. The following sites were noted on or near the routes (see also East Renfrewshire, Eaglesham and Mearns parishes):

NS 599 542 Millbrae (1816); B listed.  
NS 577 553 Meikle Dripps ?cairn.  
NS 580 556 Grass-covered building remains.

Sponsor: ASH Consulting.

**Hamilton Palace Grounds, Strathclyde** R Cachart (SUAT)  
**Country Park** (Hamilton parish)  
Medieval burgh, palace

NS 725 558 During January to July 1997 SUAT undertook a watching brief on various areas of development covering the site of Hamilton Palace and the medieval burgh.

Excavation the previous summer (DES 1996, 99–100) for the realignment of the Cadzow Burn found evidence of prehistoric activity, the medieval burgh, Hamilton Palace and palace gardens. The watching brief on excavations for the Cadzow Burn realignment, close by the area of initial archaeological excavation, recorded walls and post-medieval deposits thought to relate to the palace or burgh. A late medieval kiln was found which was partially excavated and recorded. Its location, on the edge of the excavated area, enabled it to be preserved *in situ*.

In excavations for a gas barrier several large, thick slabs were partially exposed and recorded – thought to be flooring for the palace or possibly the collegiate church. These were left *in situ*.

Massive stone walls, culverts and a well relating to the early 19th-century palace stables were partially exposed and recorded close to the site of the old tolbooth, where the Cadzow Burn had to be widened and straightened. This last phase of the site investigation is now concluded.

Sponsor: Hamilton Ahead.

**Lamington & Wandel** (Lamington & Wandel parish) T Ward  
Coins

A dispersed hoard of 39 Edward I and II silver pennies was found by metal detecting in a field. Disposed to Biggar Museum via Treasure Trove.

**101 Castlegate, Lanark** (Lanark parish) WoSAS  
Watching brief

NS 8795 4340 A watching brief was carried out by WoSAS during preparation of foundations for an extension to the 1980s house at 101 Castlegate. No pre-modern features or structures were identified. Charcoal fragments in the lower part of the soil profile may indicate past cultivation of the area, perhaps as a garden. Full details in WoSAS SMR.

**Townhead** (Libberton parish)

S Carter (HAL)

Pre-afforestation survey

NS 993 422 A short-notice forestry survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd of 16ha of land E of Townhead, Libberton. No additional sites were recorded in the field, although a possible bank was noted on vertical air photos.

NS 9923 4241 Enclosure. (NMRS NS 94 SE 36)

NS 9930 4230 ?Bank.

Sponsor: HS.

**King Street/Queen Street, Rutherglen** T Holden (HAL)  
(Rutherglen parish)

Archaeological evaluation

NS 6133 6178 (centre) Six evaluation trenches were excavated to the W of the purported site of Rutherglen Castle. The majority of features identified proved to be 19th or 20th century in origin, the most imposing of these being a large linear cut running N–S along the eastern perimeter of the site. A small number of undated features are potentially pre-19th century in origin. Subsequent monitoring of trenches excavated for strip foundations recorded a similar variety of common recent features and occasional cuts of potentially earlier date. A few sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

Sponsors: Rutherglen & Cambuslang Housing Association, Lilley Construction Ltd.

## STIRLING

**Aberfoyle Quarry** (Aberfoyle parish) G Ewart, D Murray  
Watching brief

NN 505 031 Forest Enterprise wished to attempt to stabilise an old spoil head which was inclined at a dangerous angle, threatening collapse. An archaeological watching brief was maintained by Kirkdale Archaeology during this work, as possible remains of the 19th-century industrial complex could have been revealed. The spoil heap was c 35m high, and ran NE for approximately 70m from the NE corner of the quarry. In the event, no archaeological traces were observed during the stabilisation exercise, and no finds were recovered.

Despite the lack of evidence recovered during the watching brief, there still remains the potential for industrial archaeological survival beneath the spoil heaps of the quarry.

Sponsor: HS.

**Loch Katrine Survey** I Cullen, G Tompsett (GUARD)  
(Aberfoyle; Buchanan; Callander parishes)

Desktop and walk-over survey

NN 440 095 (centre) An archaeological survey was carried out in advance of possible forest regeneration around Loch Katrine in January 1997. The survey area was mainly restricted to woodlands, including both broadleaf and coniferous, but also included areas of open hillside. The survey identified and accurately located the presence of 84 known and previously unknown sites.

The majority of the features recorded were related to medieval or later settlement and field enclosures. A small-scale post-medieval iron industry was established around the loch shores and the Glengyle Burn.

No evidence of prehistoric settlement was recorded. The only potentially prehistoric feature was a possible burial mound just beyond the present W end of the loch. A stone cairn is recorded as containing the body of a Cromwellian soldier.

A gazetteer of sites from both the desk-based and walk-over surveys (excluding dykes, culverts and banks) is listed below:

## STIRLING

NN 3968 1002 – Old military road.  
 NN 4005 1010  
 NN 4042 0982 Building (modern).  
 NN 3938 1006 Enclosure and buildings, rig and furrow.  
 NN 3996 1048 Enclosure and buildings.  
 NN 4003 1112 Buildings.  
 NN 3791 1365 Mound.  
 NN 3658 1436 Bloomery.  
 NN 5046 0719 Limekiln.  
 NN 4078 0956 Bridge.  
 NN 4075 0960 – Track.  
 NN 4208 0895  
 NN 4090 0953 Track and bank.  
 NN 4103 0954 Bridge.  
 NN 4207 0890 Access shaft.  
 NN 4225 0863 Quarry.  
 NN 4232 0859 Building (shieling).  
 NN 4250 0860 Building.  
 NN 4253 0868 Building (kiln).  
 NN 4280 0857 ?Kiln.  
 NN 4312 0870 Building/cairn.  
 NN 4256 0866 Building.  
 NN 4202 0905 Quarry.  
 NN 4208 0899 Quarry.  
 NN 4752 0841 Cairn.  
 NN 4716 0890 Buildings.  
 NN 4659 0880 Buildings and pens.  
 NN 4659 0879 Building.  
 NN 4630 0869 Building.  
 NN 4639 0880 Rig and furrow.  
 NN 3845 1326 Bridge.  
 NN 3707 1336 Footbridge.  
 NN 3804 1343 – Track.  
 NN 3683 1435  
 NN 4095 1159 – Track.  
 NN 4113 1132  
 NN 4121 1118 Building.  
 NN 4122 1113 Building.  
 NN 4157 1090 Building.  
 NN 4162 1069 Building.  
 NN 4166 1082 Drystone dyke and track.  
 NN 4363 1011 Enclosure and building.  
 NN 4376 1025 19th-century schoolhouse.  
 NN 4378 1025 Bridge.  
 NN 4362 1050 Building.  
 NN 4334 1006 Cairn.  
 NN 4135 1119 Wooden bridge.  
 NN 3934 1352 Buildings (six).  
 NN 4065 1196 Stream outlet.  
 NN 4058 1191 Burial ground.  
 NN 4138 1112 Drystone barn.  
 NN 4345 1011 Enclosure and building.  
 NN 4435 1030 Track.  
 NN 4751 1038 Drystone dyke/track.  
 NN 4877 0929 Enclosures and building.  
 NN 4934 0896 Platform.  
 NN 4932 0856 Cairn/platform.  
 NN 4927 0832 Cromwellian burial cairn.  
 NN 4215 0905 Aqueduct entrance.  
 NN 4843 0719 Enclosure and building.  
 NN 4880 0679 Building and dyke.  
 NN 4950 0647/ Dams and furnace.  
 NN 4964 0648  
 NN 4870 0685 Track.  
 NN 5065 0710 – Track.

NN 5035 0708  
 NN 4351 1028 Dyke and drainage.  
 NN 4347 1020 Limekiln.  
 NN 488 083 Island stronghold.  
 NN 399 104 Bloomery.  
 NN 413 111 Furnace.  
 Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Edinchip** (Balquhiddier parish) L Main, M Steward  
 Bloomery mound

NN 5767 2267 This mound of iron slag has been cut by a hill track on its W side.

Sponsors: Stirling Council, Forest Enterprise.

**Eildreach, Lochearnhead** (Balquhiddier parish) D Abernethy  
 Archaeological assessment (GUARD)

During December 1996, GUARD were commissioned to undertake the archaeological assessment of the proposed site of a windmill farm. The fieldwork revealed:

NN 5890 2535 Clearance cairns.  
 NN 5887 2517 Denuded field wall.  
 NN 5883 2500 Denuded field wall.  
 NN 5870 2500 Denuded field wall.  
 NN 5799 2604 ?Hut platform.  
 NN 5787 2604 Quarries.  
 NN 5805 2559 Mound.  
 NN 5840 2525 Mound.  
 NN 5841 2510 Building remains.  
 NN 5843 2518 Building remains.  
 NN 5841 2510 Enclosed mound.

The majority of sites located in this survey probably relate to post-medieval and Early Modern activity.

Sponsor: Energy Unlimited.

**River Balvaig** (Balquhiddier parish) L Main, M Steward  
 Corn-drying kiln, limekiln

NN 561 179 (centre) A corn-drying kiln and a limekiln lie a short distance apart in woodland on the W bank of the River Balvaig.

Sponsors: Stirling Council, Forest Enterprise.

**Auchenlaich Farm, near Callander** R Strachan (CFA)  
 (Callander parish)  
 Archaeological assessment

NN 644 075 (centre) and NN 649 076 (centre) An archaeological desk-based and rapid field assessment was undertaken in October 1996 prior to proposed extensions to the extraction workings at Auchenlaich Farm, near Callander. A possible long cairn was recorded previously (DES 1993, 12). Research, conducted at Auchenlaich Caravan Park around the scheduled long cairn (NMRS NN 60 NW 58; DES 1995, 14), indicated that prolonged ploughing in the area may have removed most traces of any activity associated with this cairn. Desk-based assessment revealed the presence of a tree-covered mound at NN 6692 0765 which appears to be the result of modern stone clearance as it is absent on the OS 1st and 2nd edition maps. No sites were identified during the rapid field inspection within Drumdhu Wood, but the density of the undergrowth could have hindered the identification of sites.

Sponsor: John Fyfe Ltd.

**Glenfinglas** (Callander parish) S Carter (HAL)  
 Field survey

NN 53 09 (centre) An archaeological survey of the 42km<sup>2</sup> Glenfinglas Estate was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd

comprising a desk-based assessment of available documentary sources followed by a walk-over survey. A total of 68 archaeological sites, groups of sites or areas were recorded. The vast majority of recorded structures (198 out of 250) are single examples or groups of rectangular and sub-rectangular buildings, all probably of medieval or later date. Cultivation remains were recorded, ranging from small, isolated patches of rig up to the extensive enclosed field systems of the main settlements.

Documentary sources indicate that a royal hunting forest was established in the later 14th century and survived in modified form until at least the 18th century. Settlement patterns established by the 15th century persisted into the 18th century when the first detailed maps were prepared. These show nine separate farming townships with loosely clustered settlements, fields, woodland and grazing land. Agricultural change and rural depopulation in the 19th and 20th centuries created the present-day landscape with settlement clustered around Brig o'Turk. Comparison of the field record with documentary sources demonstrates that many of the surviving archaeological sites date from the period of high population in the 18th century. Many individual mapped structures can still be identified in the field. Earlier, medieval sites survive in the upper glens away from areas of permanent settlement.

Sponsors: Tilhill Economic Forestry, Woodland Trust.

#### **Drumquhassle** (Drymen parish)

J S Rideout

Roman fort annexe

NS 484 876 Sand and gravel extraction at Drumbeg Quarry encroached on part of the annexe on the N side of the fort. Cleaning of the exposed face revealed three areas of archaeological interest. Two appeared to be the annexe ditch, recut at least once, cut obliquely by the section. An iron boot stud or nail head and a fragment of pottery or daub were recovered from one of the cuts. The third area was a shallow natural depression, outside the annexe, filled with waterlogged waste organic material and containing sherds of pottery and glass.

Topsoil, and material from both ditches and layers from above the waterlogged deposits, had been dumped on the annexe beside the quarry section. Finds from the surface of the spoil tips include sherds of samian, mortaria, amphora, coarse greyware and redware. One sherd of a *terra nigra* platter was also recovered, as were shards of glass and a glass bead. Among the other finds are two small flint blades. The spoil tips were removed from the annexe in August 1997 under archaeological supervision by Alba Archaeology Ltd.

Sponsor: Tulloch Capital (Quarry Products) Ltd.

#### **Black Hill** (Dunblane & Lecropt parish)

R Page

WWII training area

NN 836 036 Remains of concrete bunker, used for target practice. Ruined reinforced concrete wall, with facing ditch, apparently damaged by gunfire.


#### **Cathedral Hall, Dunblane**

D Hall (SUAT)

(Dunblane & Lecropt parish)

Medieval bishop's palace

NN 781 013 SUAT carried out a watching brief on foundation and service works. Further traces of a courtyard outside the bishop's palace were located in a new service trench, and a new fragment of vault on a completely different alignment to those previously excavated (DES 1995, 14) was discovered below the cathedral graveyard wall. The piling method employed by the developers did not cause obvious damage to any buried remains.

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

#### **Greenocks Farm**

R Page, C Chesterman

(Dunblane & Lecropt; Kincardine parishes)

WWII emergency bridge

NS 765 963 Remains of 'General Drew's Bridge'. Concrete abutments and some posts in the river remain visible. The approach road from the A84 at NS 765 961 is still traceable.

#### **East Torrie** (Kilmadock parish)

L Main, W Anderson

Ditch; probable limekiln

NN 658 046 to NN 660 046 A ditch, some 150m long, almost cuts off a loop on the S side of the River Teith. It is c 7m wide and 1.5m deep. There is a stony bank on the N of the ditch (the river side), with traces of a slight bank on its S side at the E end.

NN 6598 0459 A probable limekiln lies on the N edge of a terrace on the S side of the River Teith.

Sponsors: Stirling Council, Tilhill Economic Forestry.

#### **Dundaff Hill** (St Ninians parish)

Cairn

NS 7372 8429 A small circular cairn is situated on a shoulder of Dundaff Hill at a height of 325m OD. The height of the cairn itself is difficult to confirm because of the natural rise in the ground but could be c 1.5m. The cairn measures 19.3m N-S by 19.4m E-W. Cairn material has been exposed by animal scrapes. It is surrounded by a bank with an internal ditch; the ditch is c 2m wide and the bank is spread over 1.5m. A spring is located immediately to the S.

Sponsors: Stirling Council, Tilhill Economic Forestry.

#### **Muirpark** (St Ninians parish)

S Carter (HAL)

Pre-afforestation survey

NS 750 870 A short-notice forestry survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd of 25ha on the farm of Muirpark. A number of sites were noted during a site visit by Lorna Main, Stirling Council Archaeologist. Six features of interest were recorded, most relating to 18th or early 19th-century agriculture. The opportunity was taken to note a substantial 18th-century limeworks, Swallowhaugh Quarry, immediately to the N of the survey area.

NS 759 868 Track.

NS 7520 8665 Dyke.


NS 7520 8700 Rig and furrow.

NS 7485 8740 Rig and furrow.

NS 7480 8750 Rectangular buildings and other structures.

NS 7420 8785 – Quarry and limekilns.

NS 7550 8785

Sponsor: HS .

#### **Cambuskenneth Abbey** (Stirling parish)

D Etheridge

Survey

(GUARD)

NS 808 939 During August and September 1997 topographical and resistivity surveys were undertaken in three fields and an area within the bounds of Cambuskenneth Abbey.

Upstanding earthworks W of the abbey ruins were recorded topographically, and a resistivity survey was undertaken in the area to test for the presence of buried remains. At least six major anomalies were detected, each coinciding with recorded topographical features. These are interpreted as building platforms with dividing trackways, associated with rubble spreads which appear to have resulted from collapsed walling. These features seem to be within the abbey precinct, and may represent the remains of buildings associated with the agricultural activities of the abbey, possibly including housing. At the W end of the field exposed walling was found, at the point where the field slopes down to the river edge. A print published in 1693 by John

## STIRLING

Slezer shows an abbey watergate at this point, and the walling may be the remains of its foundations.

Four trial trenches were opened by machine in fields S of Hood Farm. A cropmark had been observed from a 1947 vertical aerial photograph and a resistivity survey was undertaken, detecting several anomalies. The trial trenches over these anomalies and the location of the supposed cropmark found no related features, but the overploughed remains of three rig and furrow features were exposed in section, as was a single stake-hole. No datable finds were recovered.

At the request of Historic Scotland a topographical and resistivity survey was also undertaken within the scheduled area between the bank of the Forth and the eastern extent of the upstanding abbey ruins. No features of potential archaeological significance were detected. However, this result may have been affected by a high water table during the survey.

Three sub-rectangular anomalies were located immediately W of the present ruins, and it seems highly likely that they represent foundations for additional buildings associated with the abbey.

This research project was undertaken with the kind permission of the landowners, the patrons of Cowans Hospital, and Mr Andrew Rennie, the farmer.

Sponsor: HS.

### Old Bridge, Stirling (Stirling parish)

R Strachan (CFA)

#### Watching brief

NS 797 945 A watching brief was undertaken in February 1997 during the cutting of cable trenches for floodlighting at the Old Bridge in Stirling. Operations were monitored in one trench on the S side of the bridge on the E bank and in two trenches on the N and S sides of the bridge on the W bank. A continuation of the revetting wall visible as a surface feature on the E bank was located immediately below the turf adjacent to the bridge. This wall appears to relate to the original construction of the 15th-

century bridge, and was not affected by the works. No other features or deposits of archaeological significance were located, but the trenches excavated were too shallow to penetrate the topsoil or modern levelling layers.

The report will be deposited with Stirling SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: N G Bailey & Co Ltd on behalf of The Hawthorne Boyle Partnership.

### Old Bridge, Stirling (Stirling parish)

#### Watching brief

NS 797 945 A watching brief was conducted for two days during the excavation of ten 0.65m square by 1m deep trenches for the erection of flag poles as part of the celebrations for the 700th anniversary of the Battle of Stirling Bridge. The trenches were located between Stirling Old Bridge and the current bridge. The ground between the two bridges appears to be partially made up and levelled, and the layer encountered immediately below the topsoil was clearly modern disturbance. A single sherd of green-glazed pottery recovered from this layer is most likely a residual find. The area examined between the two bridges does not appear, at least superficially, to have significant archaeological deposits. Aerial photographic evidence shows the area was the site of a farm until the mid-20th century and the presence of field drains and the density and wide range of finds would be consistent with this.

Sponsor: Stirling Council Community Services.

### Stirling Ancient Bridge (Stirling; Logie parishes)

R Page,

#### Piers of bridge

L Main

NS 797 946 As previously reported (DES 1992, 17, Fig. 10) two stone piers probably belonging to the ancient bridge destroyed after the Battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297 had been located and surveyed. These lay across the river at an unexpected angle.

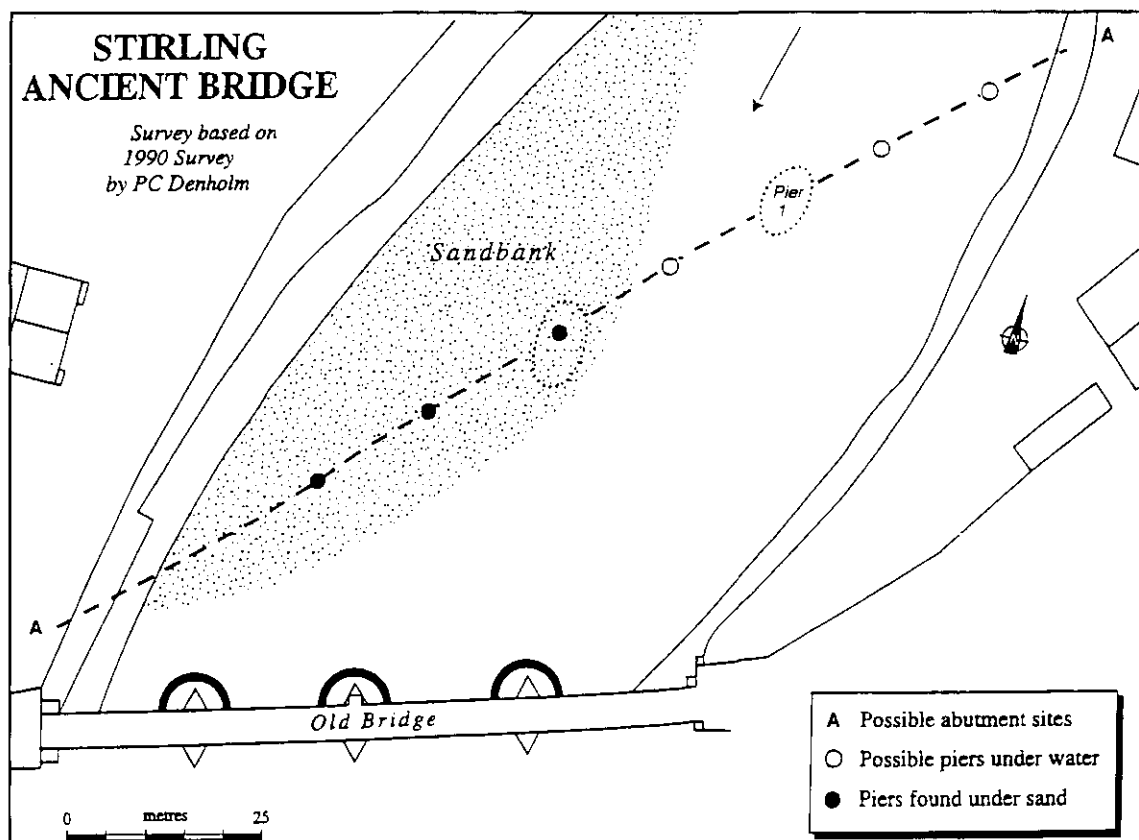



Fig 18 Stirling Ancient Bridge: plan showing two additional piers found in April 1997.

In September 1996 a sonar survey by the British Geological Survey indicated another possible pier near the W bank of the river, under a large sand bank. In April 1997 two members of Stirling University Sub-Aqua Club probed the sand bank with long iron rods, and confirmed the pier indicated by sonar, and located another, previously unknown. Accurate survey revealed that all four piers lie on the same straight line. The Common Seal of Stirling Burgh, recorded in 1296, shows eight piers. Assuming this is correct, the search continues for the remaining piers.

Excavations on the river banks to look for abutments or approach roads have so far been inconclusive, except that at NS 7966 9456 a group of large mortared stones were found in line with the piers in the river. These stones have no apparent connection with building 109, now demolished, nor with earlier cottages nearby indicated on a map of 1820. The stones had been somewhat diminished by a drainage pipe driven through one side, but could be part of an abutment of the bridge. Excavation on the opposite bank of the river at NS 7978 9470 revealed previously unknown drystone pitching, installed to prevent bank erosion, but now 2–3m from the river's edge. This revetment cannot safely be removed; deeper excavation behind it will be needed to continue investigation of approaches to the ancient bridge.

Examination of Pier No 1 standing out of the river bed clear of the sand bank, by Dr Martin of the Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies of St Andrews University, indicated that some of the masonry appeared to consist of dressed stones. The pier was partly collapsed; trapped timber that was recovered was apparently snagged driftwood, unsuitable for dating studies.

Sponsors: HS , Stirling Ancient Bridge Trust, supported by Stirling Council, Argyll, the Isles, Loch Lomond, Stirling & Trossachs Tourist Board, Bank of Scotland, Glasgow Archaeological Society, Gordon Fraser Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Mr G Dixon.

**Stirling Castle** (Stirling parish) G Ewart, A Radley, P Sharman, J Triscott  
Excavation

NS 790 940 A series of excavations were undertaken at Stirling Castle by Kirkdale Archaeology during 1996–7, as part of the ongoing refurbishments to the buildings in the Upper and Lower Squares.

#### *W wall of the Great Hall*

Three 1m<sup>2</sup> holes were opened against the W side of the Great Hall, on top of the transe vault. Surviving patches of harling on the wall of the Great Hall provided samples for analysis. The top of the transe had been revealed before in excavations.

#### *Army kitchens*

Two small rooms were investigated in the E end of the building used as the army kitchens between the S end of the King's Old Buildings and the NW corner of the palace. The aim was to reduce the levels in these rooms by approximately 0.8m in order to provide an access route from the palace porch via a currently blocked doorway into the range. The grey stone paving slabs were removed by a Historic Scotland squad.

It would seem that up to almost 1m of deposits survive below the floor of the army kitchen range, including important information about the medieval castle. The presence of graves indicates that the shell of this building may, despite its later appearance, be that of the other chapel at the castle, possibly that used for private worship by the monarchy, situated as it is between the King's Old Buildings and what is thought to be the site of the queen's lodgings.

#### *The Transe*

An excavation was undertaken within the transe on the W side of the Great Hall, with the intention of excavating to bedrock

and recording the structure itself. The uncovering of setts in the S part of the transe meant that the brief was changed in order to leave the surface *in situ*.

The features in the transe fell into seven basic phases, the first one being that which encompassed the worn surface of the bedrock and the surviving patches of surfaces earlier than the transe wall, giving some idea of what the ground surface was like when the Great Hall was constructed at the end of the 15th century. It may be that the lower doors and the window were visible giving an added impression of height to the Hall. It is possible that the W transe wall was built at the same time as the Great Hall, in order to support the lean-to roof which ran along its W side. No evidence was found for the method of access to the main door of the Great Hall. It is assumed that a bridge across the unroofed transe to the door is the most likely solution, although the Chapel Royal prior to the upstanding building would have blocked this access somewhat. The surface of the transe floor yielded no evidence for a staircase against the face of the Hall.

The fourth phase was that of the E-W transe added to the N side of the Great Hall, with a lean-to storey on top, presumably done at some point in the 16th century. The uncertainty of the structural sequence at the N end of the transe possibly reflects a complicated sequence of construction and adaptation of upstanding structures in order to support the range and/or the later vestibule built to connect the Great Hall and the Chapel Royal in the 17th century. There is evidence of a blocked door in the return of the Great Hall and the vestibule in the Upper Square, a feature which would probably have been reflected structurally in the transe. The vaulting of the transe must have happened prior to this and almost certainly before the new Chapel Royal was built at the end of the 16th century, because the chapel takes account of the raised level of the Upper Square.

Many of the features in the transe belong to phase 6, the period of the army's occupation of the castle. The doorways into the Hall were blocked up and turned into windows, new doors were inserted, cobbled and flagged surfaces laid, services introduced and so on, reflecting the need to turn a royal residence into a functioning garrison. Features belonging to the 20th century reflect the patching of damage done during the previous phase and the use of the castle as a heritage resource.

#### *Area between the Upper and Lower Squares*

Historic Scotland wished to adjust the shape of the ramped access between the Upper and Lower Squares to take account of the threshold levels of the doors into the transe and Great Hall basement respectively which had previously been exposed by archaeological excavation. Kirkdale Archaeology were engaged to reduce the existing level to provide a base for a new road surface. The bedrock proved to be generally too high for the proposed base level and the whole area was cleared to bedrock rather than the levels initially required.

During the excavation, it was decided to reroute the existing services along the line of a storm drain running parallel to the E face of the palace. The previous cut was reopened and adapted, during which several archaeological features were noted.

A narrow trench (2–3m wide) was initially opened along the N face of the palace before being ultimately widened to meet the S face of the Upper Square retaining wall and below the bridge between palace and Great Hall. The earliest features encountered were interpreted as an oven and a hearth, and were dated to the 15th century. These were overlain with a crudely metallised surface dated to the 16th century, although it was unclear whether this deposit was earlier or later than the palace building.


## WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

### *Monitoring of the re-excitation of a storm drain trench*

The most striking feature identified in a second trench was the massive wall base. This had been previously recorded and its line is preserved in the pattern of setts of the present courtyard surface as with the lines of early chapel walls in the Upper Square. This feature seems too solidly built to be merely a domestic structure and, if the N-S wall is the foundation platform for the palace, is most likely to be an integral part of the Fair Front or the earlier defences.

A midden deposit was of interest because it did not appear to be specifically domestic in origin but perhaps more likely to be associated with stable or byre waste.

The evidence clearly confirms surprisingly high archaeological potential within the Lower and Upper Squares where the natural profile of the bedrock can preserve relatively deep deposits of occupation material together with structural remains.

Sponsor: HS .

### **Stirling Castle** (Stirling parish)

C A-Kelly

Carved stone

NS 790 940 A fragment of carved, fine grey sandstone, possibly a capital of a pilaster is visible on the left side of the rear of the fireplace of the room called 'The King's Guard Chamber', in the James V palace.

## WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

The following sites in West Dunbartonshire have been identified and recorded during fieldwork carried out by the staff of WoSAS. Full details are available in the WoSAS SMR.

(Bonhill parish)

NS 4248 8114	<b>Auchincarroch Muir</b>	Dams.
NS 4241 8128	<b>Auchincarroch Muir</b>	Dams.
NS 4222 8115	<b>Auchincarroch Muir</b>	Dams.

(Cardross parish)

NS 3696 7858	<b>Carman Muir</b>	?Hut circle.
NS 3928 7781	<b>Dalquhurn House</b>	House (site of).
NS 3929 7782	<b>Dalquhurn House</b>	House (site of).
NS 3777 7926	<b>Poachy Glen</b>	Structure.
NS 3777 7935	<b>Poachy Glen</b>	Structure.
NS 3639 7854	<b>Wallacetown Glen</b>	Quarry.

(Kilmarnock parish)

NS 3993 8517	<b>Black Roundel</b>	Burial cairn with ?cist.
NS 3949 8444	<b>Meikle Boturich</b>	Structure; cultivation remains.

### **Dumbarton Castle** (Dumbarton parish)

G Ewart, A Dunn


Watching brief and excavation

NS 4000 7446 A watching brief and small excavation were conducted at Dumbarton Castle by Kirkdale Archaeology in December 1996. The works involved the clearance of 300mm of floor deposits in the 18th-century powder magazine, in advance of the installation of a new floor and the opening of the magazine exhibition to the public. In addition, a small trench was excavated to the W of the 18th-century Governor's House, in advance of the installation of a moveable gate-post.

Various backfilling and levelling deposits were found in the trench; a lead pipe, some 60–80mm in diameter, was found at a depth of 450mm. The remains of a capped drain were also revealed. This feature ran parallel to, and may have formerly served the Governor's House. No datable finds were revealed.

The drain comprised well-mortared dolerite blocks on the E side and a single red sandstone slab on the W, with an irregular flattened dolerite slab collapsing into the channel so defined. The survival of the drain indicates that such features may survive beneath 1735 levelling material. It is of particular interest that the levelling medium may even overlie the remains of the medieval gate-house and nether bailey.

Clearance work was undertaken in the powder magazine, situated at the second highest point of the rock, known as 'The Beak', and measured 4.4 x 5.2m internally. The building was erected in 1748, replacing an earlier magazine on the site. The *in situ* floor deposit comprised random brick rubble and mortar-rich sand. The bricks were relatively modern, being frogged and uniformly sized. The original sprung timber floor would have lain some 200mm below the present surface, resting on slight ledges protruding from the bases of the interior long walls, which were founded directly on the bedrock. The brick rubble deposit represents a period post-dating the use of the building to store explosives, as it blocked the vents in the long walls necessary to maintain a damp-free environment internally. Finds include occasional iron nails, and three larger iron bars. None of the finds were removed from the site

Sponsor: HS .

### **94–102 High Street, Dumbarton**

R Coleman (SUAT)

(Dumbarton parish)

Medieval urban

NS 394 752 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in late July in advance of a proposal to refurbish and partially rebuild the existing standing building. The site lies on the N side of High Street, close to the medieval market place, and occupies two of the original medieval burgage plots. Five test-pits were hand-excavated, all of which identified deep and well-stratified archaeological deposits of medieval and post-medieval date sealed below Victorian levels in both the standing building and in the area of a recently demolished building. Further excavation was recommended, and this was carried out in late August and September with an additional watching brief to follow. The excavation was designed around the engineers' formation levels, thus preserving much of the archaeological deposits *in situ* and work was largely confined to an area 10–30m back from the street frontage.

The footings of a late medieval stone building were recovered, possibly replacing an earlier building on much the same alignment (at right angles to the street frontage), complete with a sequence of scorched clay floor surfaces, and evidence for internal room divisions. Numerous hearths were found, one with a long history of use, together with large quantities of slag. To the rear of the building (N), numerous small pits had been cut through a deep deposit of possible cultivation soil. In the adjacent burgage plot (W), the footings of a 16th or 17th-century stair tower and an E–W aligned clay-bonded wall survived beneath the recently demolished 18th/19th-century building – complete with stone-built cess tank and drainage system. The circular, clay-bonded stair tower (which must have provided access to a building to the S of the excavation area) had been built directly on top of an extensive raft of clay and stone dumped to counteract marked slumping. Below the rubble, and left *in situ*, was what appeared to be the remains of a demolished and levelled (presumably timber) late medieval structure. It survived as extensive floor surfaces over which lay spreads of charcoal and burnt clay, suggesting that this structure either burnt down or that it functioned as a semi-industrial workshop.

Sponsor: Highland Improvements Ltd.



## WEST LOTHIAN/WESTERN ISLES

### 170 Beeches Road, Duntocher

(Old Kilpatrick parish)

Watching brief

NS 4836 7296 A watching brief was carried out by WoSAS during excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to the rear of 170 Beeches Road, Duntocher, just N of the line of the Antonine Wall. No pre-modern features or structures were identified in trenches c 0.45m deep.

### Carleith Primary School, Duntocher D Abernethy (GUARD)

(Old Kilpatrick parish)

Watching brief

NS 4827 7295 to NS 4832 7293 In November 1996, GUARD conducted a watching brief on the excavation of post-holes for a new perimeter fence at Carleith Primary School. Part of this fence ran along the edge of the scheduled area containing the course of the Antonine Wall. There were no archaeological remains encountered that could definitely be associated with the Antonine Wall and the evidence from the post-holes suggests that the area under investigation has been substantially disturbed.

Sponsor: West Dunbartonshire Council.

### Dumbuck (Old Kilpatrick parish)

A G C Hale

Intertidal crannog

NS 4157 7392 Substantial structural remains found in the 19th century were resurveyed at low tide periods during the summer of 1997.

The survey revealed a circular wooden platform surrounded by 22 piles. The internal platform consists of surface horizontal timbers aligned both radially and circumferentially. Around the platform is a circular stone 'breakwater'. Other features include the remains of a central circular feature, referred to in 1900 as a 'stone-walled cavity ... with wattle or basket-work'. Previous investigations referred to a dock structure to the E of the site, but this could not be found. The 19th-century spoil heap and fence post, which held a sign during excavation open days, were found.

The site is approximately 50m from the present HWM and becomes completely covered by high tide. It appears to be under threat from marine erosion which has badly damaged the surface piles and horizontal timbers. A number of the surface and sub-surface timbers were sampled for species identification and for potential radiocarbon dating.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Wingate Foundation.

### Old Kilpatrick (Old Kilpatrick parish)

Intertidal crannog

NS 4656 7211 Investigated during the construction of a shipyard on the N bank of the Clyde in the early part of the 19th century, the site was excavated and a number of photographs are now held by RCAHMS. Due to the major engineering works at the shipyard and its subsequent demolition and landfill programme, the site appears to have been destroyed. Fieldwalking during the summer of 1997 found the probable location and a timber possibly from the original structure excavated in the early 19th century.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Wingate Foundation.

## WEST LOTHIAN

### Kettlestoun Mains (Linlithgow parish) B Glendinning (CFA)

Watching brief

NS 981 768 (centre) In 1997 a watching brief was conducted during the topsoil stripping of an area c 180 x 170m located to

WoSAS

the NE of areas which were subject to monitoring between 1993–6 (DES 1994, 49; 1996, 103). No archaeological features were identified.

Sponsor: Scottish Aggregates Ltd.

### Linlithgow Palace (Linlithgow parish)

C A-Kelly

Building and landscaping remains

NT 0029 7732 and NT 0027 7735 Approximately 60m SE of the palace, aligned NW–SE and against the upper edge of the slope down, is a rectangular stone foundation, 10 x 6m, partly covered by turf. There are three possible artificial terraces, 30m E of the entrance to the palace, in the slope down to the flat ground on the S side of the loch.

## WESTERN ISLES

### Hirta, St Kilda (Harris parish)

L H Johnstone (GUARD)

Survey

NF 10 99 (centre) Survey work and recording continued in 1997. During a cliff erosion survey within Village Bay further prehistoric pottery was discovered eroding from the cliff.

Over 120 cleits were examined and recorded as part of the condition survey, while the now ruinous dwellings of the St Kildans (26 blackhouses and 16 mortared structures) were all recorded through detailed measurements, photography and a descriptive narrative. Other miscellaneous features were recorded, examined and on occasions repaired throughout the season.

Sponsors: HS , NTS, GUARD, Weston Trust, St Kilda Club.

### Hirta, St Kilda (Harris parish)

P G Johnson, J Huntley


Scree structures

NF 098 985 (centre) Several further scree structures at the base of Mullach Sgar (DES 1996, 104–5) were investigated. Excavation showed the constructional sequence: spaces were hollowed out within the scree; a horizontal platform was made; then the walls of the structure were built and the whole structure was concealed in the scree.

Structure SS1 was cigar-shaped, with evidence of two possible entrances, both blocked. An area of burnt material is not thought to represent an *in situ* hearth. Very fragmentary sherds of thin-walled coarse pottery were recovered, but no floor or activity surface was identified. The destruction levels of SS1 contained a single coarse stone implement.

The corbelled dome of structure SS4 protruded slightly above ground level. This was a sub-circular domed structure, probably a classic 'beehive', with a readily identifiable entrance surmounted by a substantial lintel and a small drainage aperture adjacent to, but at a lower level than the entrance. A deliberately laid floor of flattish dolerite blocks was found, above a layer of dressed stone fragments bonded in clay. Four coarse stone implements were discovered in the foundation layers.

Finds from structure SS11 suggest a more recent date, perhaps post-medieval. Structure SS14 survived as two sections of curvilinear corbelled walling at the back of a degraded platform.

Sponsors: HS , NTS, Weston Trust, Universities of Glasgow and Durham.

### Achmore, Lewis (Lochs parish)

M R and G R Curtis

Standing stone – Clach Bioreach


NB 3086 2995 Standing stone, 0.95m high by 0.8m wide by 0.25m thick, surrounded by a level layer of packing stones. Clach Bioreach means the sharp or pointed stone. The top of the stone has been broken, so it must have been taller, and possibly pointed. The name was given to us by Mr and Mrs Alastair MacKay, Achmore.

## WESTERN ISLES

**An Caisteal, Hougharry** (North Uist parish) Ian Armit (HS)  
Eroding Iron Age settlement and possible corbelled cists

NF 6970 7119 A site inspection was conducted on the previously reported eroding machair site at Hougharry (*DES* 1996, 106). Although there has been some further slippage from the dune face, erosion has progressed most rapidly on the surface of the site above the eroding beach section, where scouring, presumably by wind, has revealed several structures and areas of midden or formerly cultivated soil.

Three distinct circular cells are now visible on the surface. Each is stone-built and with a diameter of approximately 2.5m. The northernmost has clearly been a corbelled structure and the upper corbels are visible, tipping into the centre of the structure. The middle cell is apparently similar, if rather less well-preserved, while the southernmost survives only in its basal course, which is formed of orthostatic slabs revetted into sand. This latter structure also projects into the beach section, a small part having been lost through tidal erosion. Although there are numerous other walls in the erosion section and projecting through the surface above, the three cells do not appear from the limited evidence available to be incorporated into any coherent building plan, such as a wheelhouse or unitary cellular structure.

Sponsor: HS .


**Ceann nan Clachan** (North Uist parish) I Armit, A Braby  
Burnt mound and prehistoric structures (with CFA)

NF 771 739 The final season of excavation was carried out on the burnt mound and prehistoric structures at Ceann nan Clachan (see *DES* 1996, 106).

The site, which lay adjacent to a former stream channel, was found to have three principal phases of use. Phase 1 comprised the construction of an oval, boulder-footed building containing a substantial lined and paved entrance passage, a covered drain, a hearth and paved area; around which formed a substantial burnt mound. The full extent of the structure did not survive later clearance of the site. This phase is presently dated broadly to the later Bronze Age or Iron Age on the basis of a small pottery assemblage.

Phase 2 comprised the clearing out of the earlier structure (which had already been at least partially robbed of stone and covered by the unstable burnt mound deposits which had built up around it) and the construction of a new building. This building was formed of three connecting cells decreasing in size from E-W. The main entrance to the building (since lost to erosion) presumably originally lay to the E. The E cell contained a central hearth and evidence for a substantial timber partition. The smaller, middle cell was largely devoid of internal features, but did give access to a small, paved storage area. The smallest W cell contained two superimposed hearths. The structure has close comparisons with later Iron Age or Pictish period structures in the Western Isles and Orkney, but in the absence of diagnostic finds its chronology remains to be established by radiocarbon dating.

Phase 3 comprised the later modification and limited reuse of part of the cellular building and is presently undated.

Sponsor: HS .

**Geirisclett** (North Uist parish) A J Dunwell (CFA)  
Chambered tomb


NF 7684 7520 Further excavations were conducted during May 1997 at the Neolithic chambered tomb of Geirisclett (NMRS NF 77 NE 15). Trial excavations in 1996 (*DES* 1996, 106) had demonstrated that primary tomb deposits in the burial chamber and passage areas had survived previous investigations c 1900–

10 by Erskine Beveridge, but that these were now under threat of scouring by tidal action. The 1997 season was designed to excavate fully any deposits surviving in the burial chamber and passage areas in advance of their destruction. The structure of the cairn was not examined as it is not considered to be at risk in the medium term.

The burial chamber is an open-ended rectangle, 2.7 x 1.4m, and is divided into two compartments by upright sill stones c 0.5m high. Its walls are defined by five large orthostats, 1.15–2m high. The passage leading to the chamber is c 2.1m long and of uncertain width, and the kerb of the cairn was traced running in a gentle arc to the N from the passage for c 4.5m.

The inner compartment of the burial chamber contained a sequence of fills which can be divided into four units – patches of a primary floor, *in situ* secondary fills, disturbed secondary fills, and tertiary paving associated with hearths. It was these tertiary levels which Beveridge had exposed in his excavation at the site early this century. The outer compartment contained two distinct fills, both containing patches of paving, again sealed beneath a layer of paving exposed by Beveridge. There was no definite evidence of *in situ* burial deposits in this compartment. Very few deposits had survived tidal scouring in the passage area; only a patch of rough paving with a probable post-hole cut through it was encountered.


The finds comprise mainly pottery, cremated bone, and quartz. The pottery derived from at least 11 vessels in a variety of Hebridean Neolithic forms as well as a sherd from a beaker. Sherds from individual vessels were found in some cases at a variety of levels across the burial compartments, suggesting some degree of disturbance of burial deposits in antiquity. The presence of both cremated and inhumed bone reflects variations in the burial rite practised. Quartz lumps and flakes, and the occasional flint flake, were found throughout the burial compartments, and must have been deliberately introduced. No finds were recovered from the passage area. Soil samples have been taken with a view to conducting macrofossil, pollen, and soil micromorphological analyses.

Sponsor: HS .

**Vallay** (North Uist parish) R Strachan, C Clarke (CFA)  
Structure(s) and occupation levels

NF 7657 7595 During fieldwalking for environmental samples, part of a probable cellular structure was located eroding out of an exposed beach section on a southern headland on the island of Vallay. At least four courses of walling were visible protruding from the basal 2m of a c 4m high SE facing section. The lower foundation stones of this probable cell could be traced onto the present beach. A rapid cleaning of c 30m of this eroding section revealed the presence of a hearth deposit, midden spreads and other probable structural features. The exact extent of the structure(s) could not be ascertained due to time restrictions. Finds consist of a few sherds of plain pottery, shell and bone.

NF 7680 7600 A second midden deposit c 0.1m deep was located a few hundred metres E of the above site, eroding out of a S facing section in the vicinity of the wheelhouse settlement of Bac Mhic Connain. Finds consist of shell, bone and one sherd of plain pottery. The whole southern stretch of beach W of Vallay House is under threat from aggressive erosion and it is likely that a more thorough inspection would produce more sites.

Sponsor: HS .

**Bornish** (South Uist parish) N Sharples  
Late Iron Age to Norse houses and settlement

NF 729 302 Three substantial mounds dominate the machair plain of the township of Bornish. Four seasons of excavation and

field survey have revealed a chronological sequence dating from the Middle Iron Age to the Norse period, and geophysical survey has revealed the plan of an extensive Norse settlement (*DES* 1996, 108). The 1996 fieldwork involved the excavation of trenches on all three mounds.

The excavation of mound 1 concentrated on an area of Late Iron Age occupation. The floor of a badly preserved structure discovered last year was exposed. Despite the presence of stone piers this building appears to be sub-rectangular in plan and not a wheelhouse. The principal feature visible in the interior was a rectangular stone-kerbed hearth with one end embellished by an arc of cattle metapodials. Overlying this building was a series of charcoal-rich layers containing large quantities of burnt whalebone. Other finds include large fresh pot sherds, large quantities of hammerstones, and bone artefacts including bone combs and weaving tablets. A date in the 5th–6th century AD is indicated by the ceramics.


On top of the Late Iron Age deposits were features associated with some form of Norse industrial activity. Two hearths and a large pit contained very large quantities of a slag-like material which must have been formed at very high temperatures. To the NE the Late Iron Age deposits were cut by a rectangular longhouse.

The mound 2 excavations focused on a large structure discovered in 1994. This was a well-preserved subterranean building over 10m long and 4m wide. Over 1m of infilling occupation layers were removed down to the primary floor level in the western half of the building. These deposits were rich in artefactual and environmental material and one of the latest layers included a composite bone comb dating to the 13th or 14th century AD.

Two trenches were excavated on mound 3. The principal trench involved the complete excavation of a rectangular building, 7.2 x 4m, with a single entrance in the northern half facing E. Three distinct floor levels were identified in the interior, and immediately in front of the entrance was a sub-rectangular hearth defined by a stone kerb. A separate ash dump possibly indicating a hearth was found in the southern half of the building. A copper-alloy buckle dating to the 13th or 14th century AD was found above the final occupation layer.

The second trench was located to explore an anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. This turned out as expected to be a building, measuring 3.4 x 4.2m, with entrances through the E and W sides. There are indications that the structure explored was the northern half of a more substantial building. It was infilled with blown sand which meant that it was well-preserved, but it did not produce any material which could be used to date the abandonment.


This year's excavation has again recovered large quantities of ceramics, animal bone and small finds. Some of the datable small finds have been mentioned above but other finds of note include three small iron spearheads, a coin of Harold Hardrada or his successors, and several steatite objects including vessel fragments. Intensive environmental sampling continued with half-metre sampling of all the house floors excavated.

Sponsors: HS , University of Wales, Cardiff.

## **Aird Callanish, Lewis** (Uig parish) C Flitcroft, A Heald Sub-peat feature


NB 205 335 Rescue excavation of sub-peat features eroding from the coastal edge at Aird Callanish has revealed evidence of birch clearance and a possible hearth feature of some antiquity. This curvilinear stone hearth was filled by a compact, well-preserved charcoal layer that represents a clear burning episode;

the 1m depth of peat overlying this suggests that it dates to prehistory.

Sponsors: HS , Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Uig Landscape Survey, West of Lewis Landscape Project.

## **An Dunan** (Uig parish) C Burgess, M Church, C Flitcroft, Utilised natural island S Gilmour

NB 044 345 The 1997 season of excavation on this tidal islet revealed a more coherent picture of the underlying structure associated with a major central hearth (see *DES* 1996, 110). The hearth proved to be the focal point of the site incorporating many episodes of use. It was founded on a clay base, the four corners being marked by large orthostats, the two northern of which flanked a possible clay or compacted ash feature accessing the hearth. The southern orthostats flanked entry to a multi-phase area of 'niches' which may have originally held many of the artefacts deposited in the building. These include a range of quartzite pebbles, some struck quartzite artefacts and a mixed assemblage of plain and decorated pottery. The building itself consisted of a mix of large orthostats and rough coursing around the W side and a much poorer construction of smaller stonework to the E. A small trench across the visible causeway to the site revealed a single period construction, possibly late in the site sequence due to its location cut into the peat. Current preliminary interpretations of this site place it within the mid- to Late Bronze Age and focus on its possible ritual aspects as a suspected mortuary building. The penannular shale bracelet recovered last year originated from the building.


Sponsors: HS , Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Abercromby Trust Fund, Carnegie Trust, Small Project Grant – Edinburgh University.

## **31 Calanais, Lewis** (Uig parish) C Swift (CFA) Evaluation

NB 2175 3310 An archaeological excavation was undertaken during June 1997 in advance of the proposed construction of a new house and access road.

An area of 360m<sup>2</sup> was topsoiled by machine. The entire area was then cleaned by hand. Several lazybedding ditches crossed the trenches, running both E–W and N–S. In addition, one possible clearance cairn was uncovered beside an outcrop of bedrock. The only finds are recent white ceramic sherds.

Detailed reports will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

## **Guinnesso** (Uig parish) C Burgess, M Church, A Heald, Relict landscape S Gilmour

NB 034 362 Excavations on the Guinnesso landscape examined the main focal point of activity identified during 1996 (*DES* 1996, 111–12). The curvilinear building with northern 'bays' was excavated to primary levels and found to incorporate a central post-hole and several phases of construction. This structure was then removed. The northern satellite Cell A was partially excavated and found to incorporate a late 19th-century rectangular shieling overlying a larger, more curvilinear structure of indeterminate function which may have incorporated corbel architecture.

A trench was cut across two relict agricultural rigs and soil micromorphology samples were taken. During this excavation the sub-peat remains of two roughly built walls and a possible 'platform' of stones were discovered. These probably date to the later prehistoric period and represent the earliest excavated remains on the site to date. Further excavation in eastern satellite Cell B produced evidence for metalworking including slag,

## WESTERN ISLES

crucible fragments and a possible piece of *tuyere*. Finds from this season's excavation include a generous pottery assemblage, mainly plain, but including some decorated pieces. Preliminary assessments place the majority of excavated features on this site somewhere in the early medieval period although radiocarbon dates are awaited.

Excavation of further features in the relict landscape revealed stone platforms on an enclosed promontory overlooking Loch Ruadh Guinnerso, and a well-built stone pavement associated with orthostats previously believed to mark the location of graves. Detailed surveys of several of the monuments in the area were carried out, and peat monoliths were taken.

Sponsors: HSE, Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Abercromby Trust Fund, Carnegie Trust, Small Project Grant – Edinburgh University.

**Loch Bharavat, Callanish** (Uig parish) M R and G R Curtis  
?Burial cairn or dun

NB 2233 3429 Sub-circular structure, about 15m across at its base, and about 10 x 9m at the top; about 1.3–1.9m high above its sloping bottom. Built of stones generally 0.25–0.6m, with a selection of larger stones up to 1.1m long.

The present top of the structure may have been robbed. It is irregular, with a slight depression near the centre and with an adjacent modern small cairn built to the W of centre.

Following the damming of Loch Bharavat, the structure now stands in water about 1.1–1.7m deep and only about 0.2m of it is above water. The Norse name Bharavat implies a building on or surrounded by water, and pre-dates the dam. The site is marked as an islet on the 6" OS map of 1853.

### **Olcote, Breasclete Park, Callanish**

(Uig parish)

Burial cairn, stone setting

NB 2179 3473 The Callanish Cairn (*DES* 1996, 112–13; NMRS NB 23 SW 23), excavated by CFA in 1996, was built over an area of redeposited till. Further excavation has confirmed more post-holes and other features in, through and under this redeposited layer, indicating a series of structures.

At the lowest level, probably beneath an early southern chamber or entrance to the cairn, the burial of a large animal was indicated by the detailed shadow of its vertebrae (length 0.75m), shoulder and pelvic girdles, and some limb bones.

About 9m S of the cairn is an oval stone setting, about 1.5 x 1m. It comprises a flat-bottomed hollow, 1.35 x 0.85m by 13cm deep, in the natural till; a layer of stones, some of them flat; a layer, 1.1 x 0.7m by up to 7cm thick, of general burnt material with modern root penetration between and over the stones; and a covering of more stones up to a total depth of about 30cm. The N end of the setting was cut by a field drain about 1850.

# ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND (INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND)

## Introduction

The format of this report continues that of previous years with summary accounts of the major archaeological field programmes of the Royal Commission followed by lists of accessions to the National Monuments Record of Scotland. Such lists are particularly important as they indicate the accession of short run reports of survey or assessment for which no other published account may be envisaged. The NMRS has attempted to be as up to date as feasible with the inclusion of such reports into the database. *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* plays a vital part in the chain of the provision of information: the grid references are checked prior to publication within RCAHMS by Ian Fleming, a former member of Ordnance Survey and RCAHMS; following publication the extensive archive from which the DES entries are prepared is deposited in the NMRS. The NMRS is glad to house further information on sites, original documentation to be kept in perpetuity in NMRS collections, or abstracts of what may be held locally. Visitors are now able to consult the Oracle database using 'hands-on' access in NMRS. CANMORE, Computer Application for National Monuments Record Enquiries, provides user-friendly access to the database of NMRS. It contains details of archaeological sites, maritime sites, monuments and buildings in Scotland together with an index to the drawings, manuscripts and photographs in the Collections of the NMRS. Computerisation is ongoing and hundreds of buildings are currently being added to the database on a daily basis as part of data capture of the catalogues to the NMRS architecture collections. CANMORE-Web, an application that allows access to some of the information within the NMRS database, is also being developed and this is now available on the World Wide Web at [www.rcahms.gov.uk/](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/).

Reliance on formal publication of data is likely to decrease; thus interlinking of sources of information can only become more important. NMRS can only provide up to date information if its own database is constantly upgraded. Because the information is gathered from a variety of sources of varying reliability, the database must be used with due consideration. Thus if any user or browser finds something to update or correct, such information will be gratefully received. The creation of such databases is both interactive and cumulative. The Royal Commission is currently working with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), a body funded by the Joint Higher Education Information Systems Committee through the Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS), to examine methods of transfer of data, which will help to link sites and monuments records into a wider framework. Similarly in the Scottish Cultural Resources Access Network (SCRAN), the Royal Commission, in partnership with the Royal Museums of Scotland and the Scottish Museums Council, is playing an important part in making archaeological and historical information available for educational purposes. The Geographical Information System (GIS) is at the heart of several projects including the First Edition Survey Project and the Historic Landuse Project, which are reported below. Historic Scotland has also continued to fund the cataloguing of archives resulting from excavations and surveys funded by HS, and this has ensured that this material is incorporated into the database.

Traditional forms of publication still have a vital role to play in bringing archaeological information into the public domain. The appearance of *Eastern Dumfriesshire: an Archaeological Landscape* brings to fruition several years of field endeavour. The volume provides a synthesis of the landscape of an area that has not previously been examined in detail. The use of two-colour rather than monochrome printing enhances distribution maps and certain plans. The third in the broadsheet series illustrates the archaeology of the crofting landscape of Achiltibuie, Wester Ross. The *Catalogue of Aerial Photographs 1993* lists the photographs and includes a wide range of illustrations of both archaeological and architectural subjects.

The draft gazetteer for *Early Medieval Sculpture in the West Highlands* was completed. It describes 155 carvings at 54 sites in an area extending from the Clyde islands, where Cumbrae and Bute have important collections, to west Sutherland and the Outer Hebrides. A summary handlist of the comparable carved stones recorded in the *Inventory of Argyll* has also been prepared, and the drawings for both areas have been arranged typologically at uniform scale to form a complete pictorial corpus for western Scotland. This material will be discussed in the introduction to the volume, which is to be published in 1998. Further recording has also been carried out on carvings in north-east Scotland, particularly those which have stylistic connections with the West Highlands.

RCAHMS assisted Historic Scotland with the detailed recording through drawing and photography of the St Andrews Sarcophagus prior to and during its conservation before exhibition in London.

Reports on Buildings and Industrial Survey programmes are given in *Monuments on Record: Annual Review 1996-7*, which also includes articles on CANMORE, the Air Photographs Collection, and GIS and the Historic Landuse Assessment Pilot Project. Survey of the 20th-century defences of Scapa Flow, Orkney, continued, including detailed aerial photography.

## NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

### Eastern Dumfriesshire

The volume for *Eastern Dumfriesshire* has now been published by The Stationery Office. Including the Gazetteer it extends to 382 pages, with 283 pages of text supported by a wide range of photographs, plans and maps. A particularly striking component of the volume are the photographs from the collection housed in RCAHMS, revealing the spectacular quality of some of the landscape images that can be found in this source of information.

### Aberdeenshire

1997 has seen the second full year of fieldwork in central Aberdeenshire, with the winter months spent in the lower-lying ground to the east of Inverurie and Peterculter, and the remainder of the year up to the end of October spent largely on the highland estates to the west of Kildrummy. Within the former area, where the landscape has been heavily cultivated and surviving archaeological remains tend to be found in small areas of woodland and rough ground, new discoveries have mainly

been of an agricultural or industrial nature with rig and furrow and quarries representing over 90% of the recorded sites. In the highlands, however, the pattern of survival is very different. Among the large number of new sites that have been recorded there, prehistoric remains include large burial cairns, unenclosed settlements and field-systems, while those of the medieval and later periods range from farmsteads and field-systems to groups of shieling-huts.

With the emphasis this year having been placed on carrying out prospective walking and noting, little detailed survey of individual sites has been undertaken. Those that have been surveyed in detail include two well-preserved souterrains at Kildrummy and a third at Glenkindie House, a henge at Wormy Hillock, Rhynie, an air-raid shelter near New Machar, and a burial cairn at Migvie.

## Angus

A detailed survey of Strone Hill, near Lintrathen in Angus, was undertaken at a scale of 1:1000 on behalf of Historic Scotland. The west end of Strone Hill covers an area of about 16.4ha (40.5 acres) and contains elements of a well-preserved prehistoric landscape, including up to three ring-cairns, a burial cairn, a possible four-poster, about 22 hut-circles (including some with double walls of Dalrulzion-type), a large number of small cairns, and linear fields defined by stony banks. Later remains include a farmstead with a kiln-barn, a number of other sub-rectangular buildings, huts, enclosures and rig. Two enigmatic stone-built features were surveyed at 1:100. One, known as 'The Abbot's Cross', is a cross of fairly regular plan measuring about 10m overall, whilst the other has five arms and measures up to 18m across. Both may relate to the boundaries of the lands held by Arbroath Abbey in the Middle Ages.

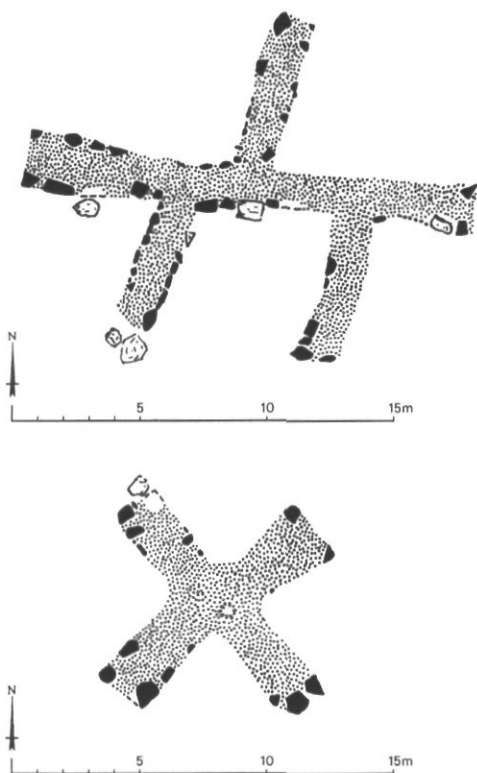


Fig 19 National Archaeological Survey. Strone Hill, Lintrathen, Angus, 'Stone Cross' and 'The Abbot's Cross'. (RCAHMS)

The opportunity was also taken to record three recently discovered cup-and-ring marked boulders at Easter Denoon,

Guthrie Hill and Old Downie, a cup-marked boulder on Turin Hill, and the fragments of a cup-and-ring marked boulder from Woodhill, near Monifieth, which were first mentioned in 1879, but the description and location were never accurately recorded.



Fig 20 National Archaeological Survey. Easter Denoon, Angus, cup-and-ring marked boulder. (RCAHMS)

## Caithness, Highland

Under the aegis of the Ordnance Survey Map Revision Programme, an area of 5km<sup>2</sup> near Dunbeath was surveyed in which several new hut-circles and burnt mounds were recorded.

## Perth and Kinross

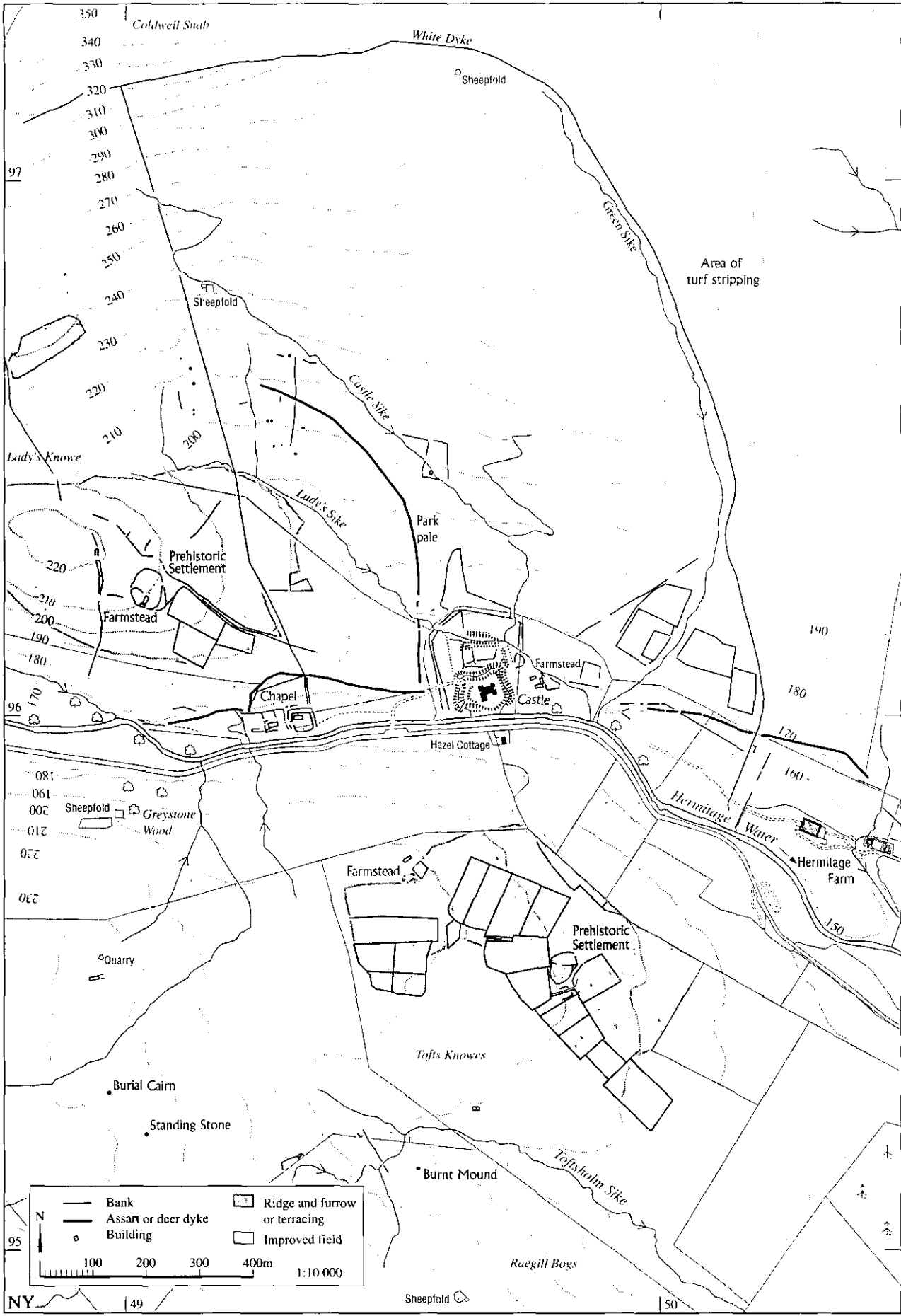
Following a request from Historic Scotland, a contour survey was carried out on the possible Neolithic long mound at Herald Hill, near Meikleour in south-east Perth.

## AFFORESTABLE LAND SURVEY

This summary report gives a brief outline, Council by Council, of RCAHMS work relating to the 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 reports on the progress of the First Edition Survey Project and the Historic Landuse Assessment Project.

(see opposite)

Fig 21 Afforestable Land Survey. Hermitage Castle, Liddesdale, Scottish Borders: this map of the prehistoric to post-medieval archaeology in the lower part of the Hermitage Water is centred on the late medieval castle which lay within the medieval Forest of Liddesdale. The stone-built castle sits within what may be earlier earthworks and is associated with a chapel; an earthwork to the west is either the pale of a hunting park or an assart bank. The demise of the forest is marked by the appearance of a series of post-medieval farmsteads and their accompanying field-systems, reoccupying ground surrounding Iron Age enclosed settlements. (The map is an abstract from the forthcoming ALS Report on the Liddesdale Survey.) (RCAHMS: based on the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number GD03127G/003/97.)





## Aberdeenshire

*Mar Lodge Estate*: a condition survey of the monuments on the Mar Lodge Estate was undertaken and a report was submitted to the National Trust for Scotland in December 1996.

## Highland

*Achiltibuie*: the results of the survey have been passed to the NMRS. A broadsheet, *Achiltibuie: the archaeology of a crofting landscape*, summarising the findings of the survey was published in August 1997; copies are available from the Royal Commission (£1.50 including p&p).

*Rogart*: the results of the survey of the core of the parish of Rogart have been passed to the NMRS.

*Glenurquhart*: field survey of the north side of Glenurquhart, from Loch Ness to the watershed with Strathglass, was begun in August and is due for completion in October 1997. The initial fieldwork has revealed a complex pattern of post-medieval settlement in a glen unaffected by 18th and 19th-century clearance, and has identified what is probably at least one new Pictish barrow cemetery, and several additional barrows at the Garbeg Pictish cemetery, as well as two unusual building types

that may be relatively late in the sequence of prehistoric settlement.

## Perth and Kinross

*Strathearn*: the field survey of a 5km wide strip of Strathearn, stretching from Crieff to Braco, has been completed. The interpretation of the dense pattern of cropmarks was a special feature of this survey, necessitating the creation of an enhanced recording database for AP sites, which has set a new standard for the description of cropmarks in the NMRS.

*Ochils*: a desk-based assessment of the archaeology of the Ochils to the east of Glen Eagles/Glen Devon has been initiated, and the site data is being added to the NMRS.

## Stirling/Clackmannanshire

*Menstrie Glen*: the field survey of the Menstrie Glen and its environs has been completed. The glen contains a remarkable suite of medieval and later agricultural remains, which are accompanied by the ruins of many of the contemporary farm steadings. Although the medieval and later farms have swept away most traces of earlier occupation, a hitherto unrecognised dun and its outwork was identified on the east side of the valley.

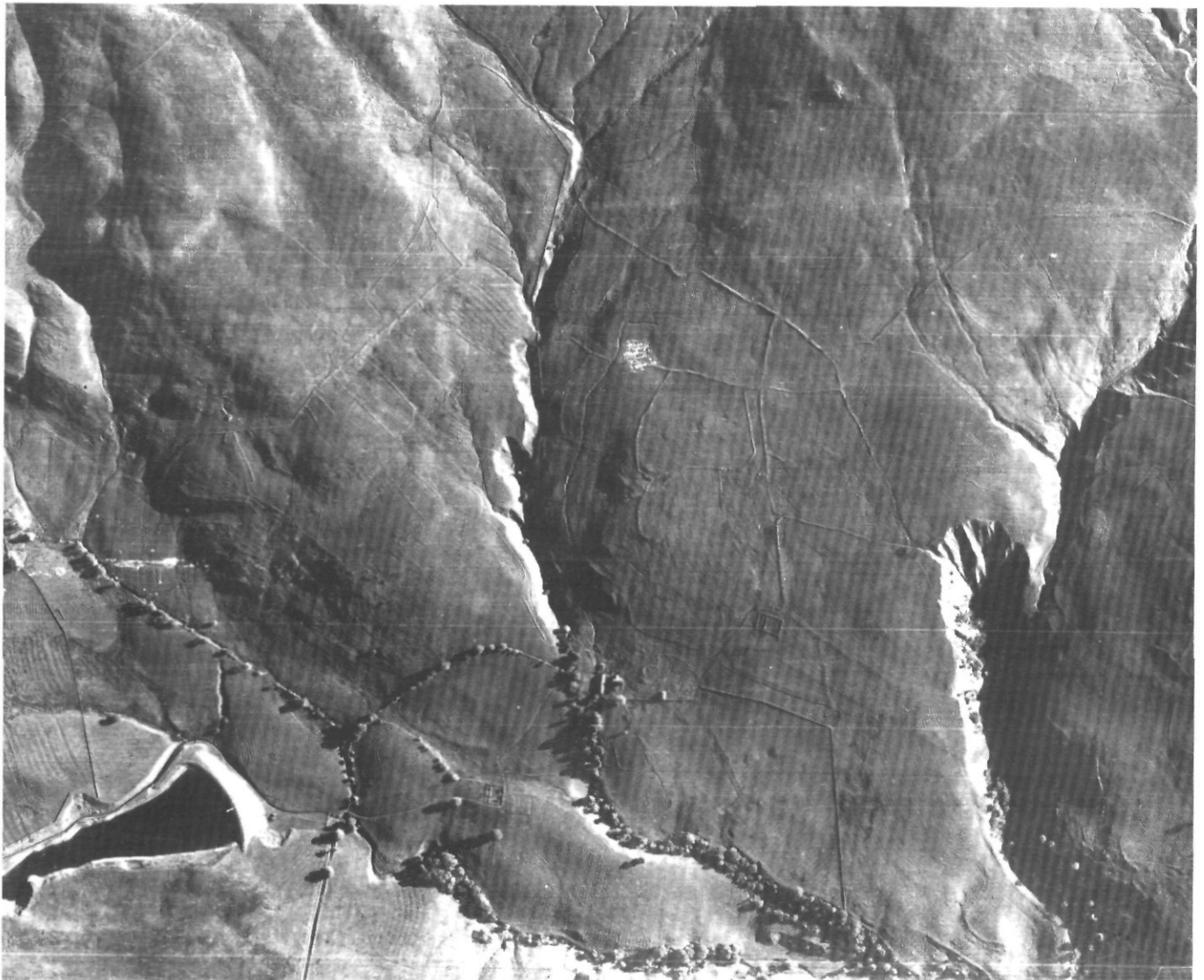


Fig 22 Afforestation Land Survey. Menstrie Glen, Stirling: a vertical aerial photograph from the NMRS collection, taken in June 1946, showing a complex sequence of medieval and later settlement and cultivation remains preserved in this valley at the western end of the Ochil Hills. Recent land improvement has swept away parts of the field-systems, but ground survey in conjunction with air plotting has enabled the ALS team to reconstruct a map of these important remains. (RAF 106G/Scot/UK120/4047)



### Future Surveys

The ALS programme for 1998–9 includes further work on the western Ochils and a survey of part of the Angus glens.

### Special survey: Fife

*Cults Hill Limeworks* (NO 351 088) was surveyed at the request of Fife Regional Council and Historic Scotland. The survey was designed to map the industrial remains, which are unusually well preserved, at this historically important lime quarry and its associated processing works. The lime quarries and kilns had been in operation at least since the end of the 18th century and the tramway system that linked the mines to the kilns can still be traced.

### FIRST EDITION SURVEY PROJECT

This project, which is run in partnership with Historic Scotland, is continuing to record details of post-medieval settlements shown abandoned on the first edition of the OS 6-inch maps of Scotland.

Highland and the Western Isles have been completed, adding records on some 7000 sites, the majority of which were hitherto unrecorded, to the NMRS Oracle database. The island of Lewis has proved particularly interesting as the OS survey was undertaken in the 1850s, at the time of a major transformation of the townships, and thus few of the settlement features shown on the first edition of the 6-inch map appear on the modern digital 1:10,000 map.

Work is now in progress on Perthshire and the team will move on to Argyllshire in 1998.

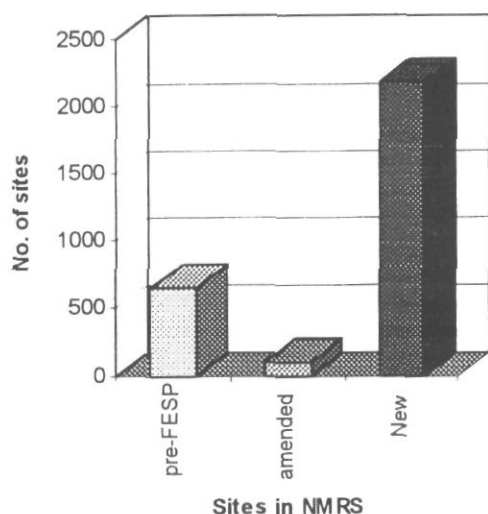


Fig 23 First Edition Survey Project: diagram showing the impact of the survey on the number of sites on Lewis recorded in the NMRS Oracle database. (RCAHMS)

### HISTORIC LANDUSE ASSESSMENT PROJECT

In the autumn of 1996, Historic Scotland and the Royal Commission established a partnership project to examine the methodology of mapping historic landuse patterns in Scotland using the RCAHMS GIS system. This approach to identifying areas of relict historic components in the landscape was originally developed as a manual system in Cornwall, and it is hoped that the use of a GIS base will allow the creation of a more flexible system. The results of the pilot project were so promising that further work on Liddesdale, Orkney, the Cairngorms and the Antonine Wall is being undertaken in 1997–8.

### AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

#### Reconnaissance

The period from November 1996 to October 1997 has seen wide-ranging aerial reconnaissance by the RCAHMS. During 106 hours in the air a total of 674 sites were recorded, a considerable reduction on the previous year's total of 1159. The weather of 1996–7 was very mixed, and the warm and dry conditions of July to September were not timed to benefit the formation of cropmarks.

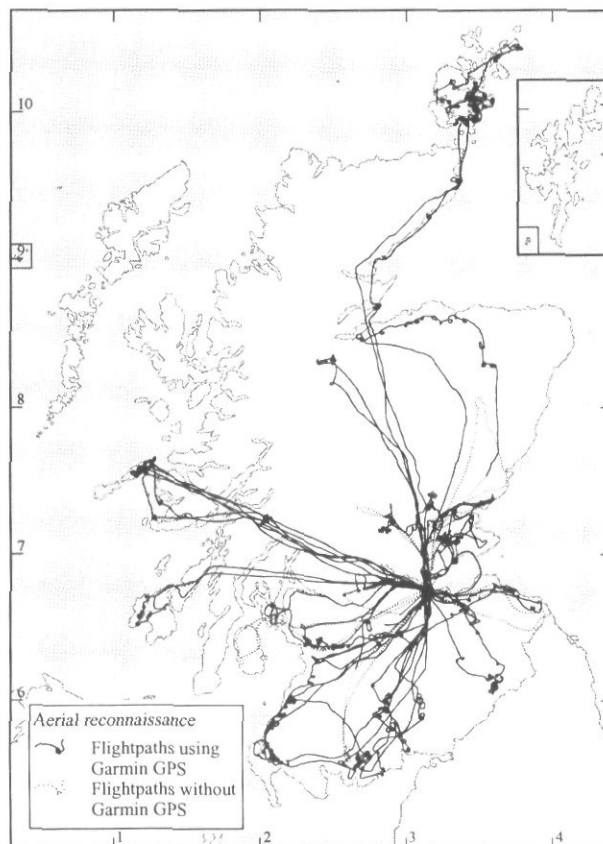


Fig 24 Aerial Photographic Survey. Plot of flight traces for 1997 produced from Global Positioning System survey data. (RCAHMS)

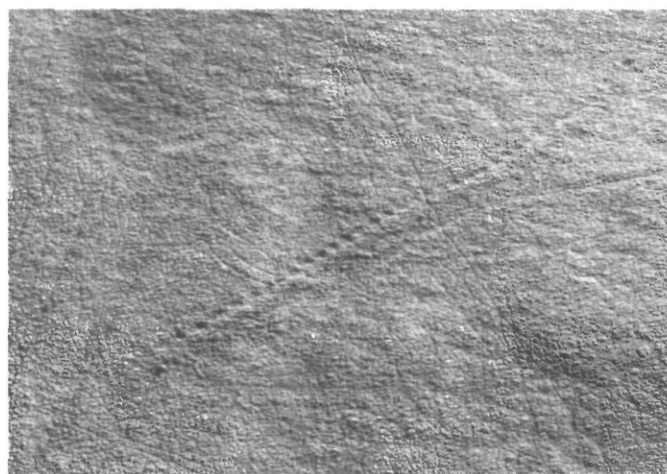


Fig 25 Aerial Photographic Survey. Brown Rig, Berwickshire, Scottish Borders, pit-alignment. (RCAHMS C76734)



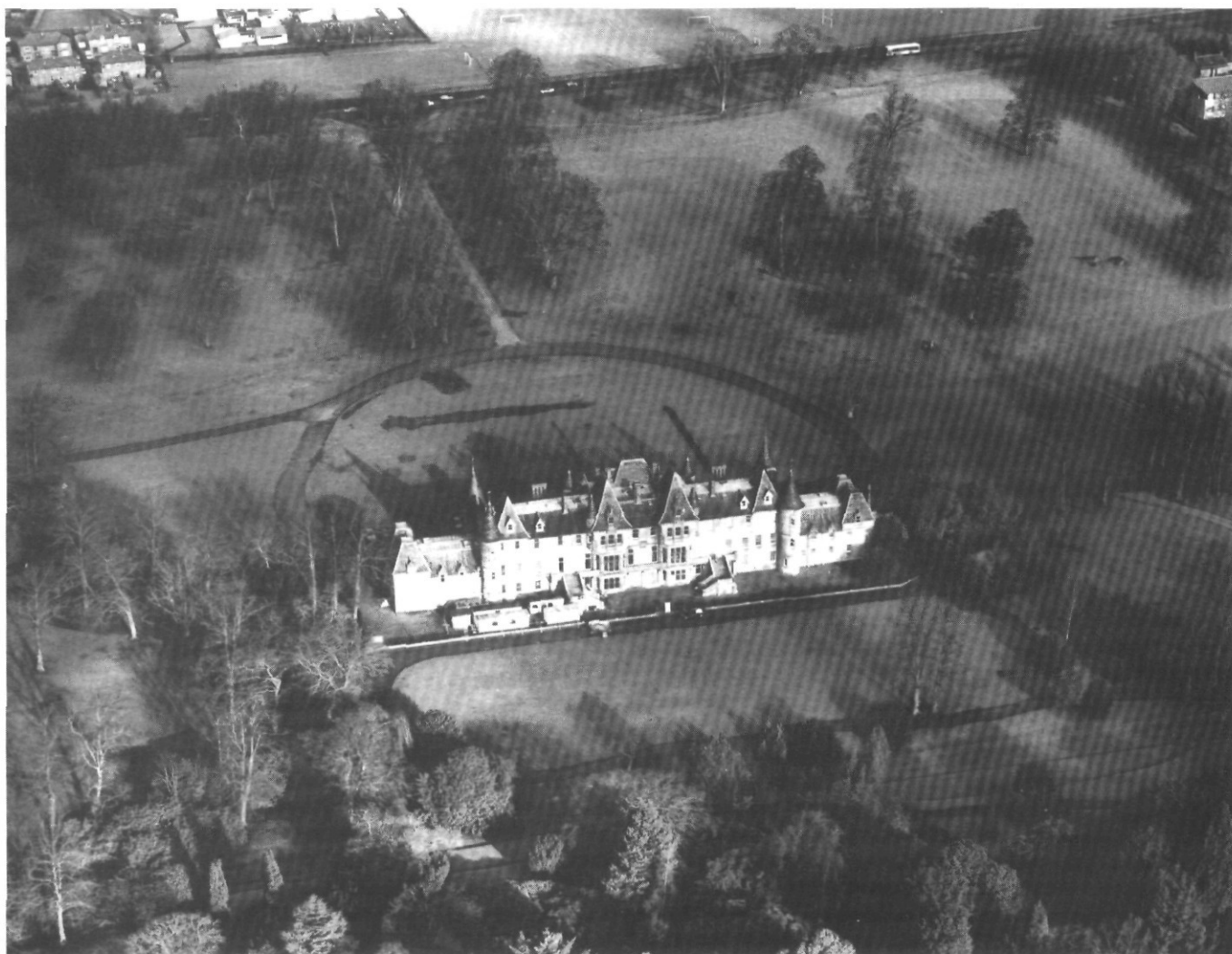


Fig 27 Aerial Photographic Survey. Callendar Park and the Antonine Wall, Falkirk. (RCAHMS D05741)

The late autumn and early winter of 1996 saw some reasonable periods of high pressure, which were, however, only too frequently accompanied by mist. In the early part of 1997 persistent strong winds teamed with overcast conditions severely restricted reconnaissance. Sorties designed to exploit the qualities of raking winter light or snow were directed to Strathearn, Galloway, the Lammermuirs, along the Antonine Wall and to the Isle of Arran. Among the sites recorded was a rare example of pit-alignment, one of the very few visible in other than cropmark form. Reconnaissance covered areas of particular interest to the projects undertaken by other teams in RCAHMS. Subjects covered included designed landscapes and the major Second World War installations around Loch Ryan.

It seems perverse that one of the best three-month periods of suitable weather for flying in light aircraft should follow three rainy months, unsuitable for the creation of stress in cereal crops. Edinburgh had three times its average rainfall in June, while Mull, Islay and Tiree had half their average. With conditions like

these in the approach to the main summer's reconnaissance, it is not surprising that the results in this year should differ in type and quantity from the other years. Despite the lower rainfall in the west of Scotland, repeated reconnaissance did not yield the hoped-for results. However, conditions did vary even over small areas; a previously unknown designed landscape was discovered near Stranraer, possibly relating to the time of the removal of the Stair family to the barracks at Culhorn, following the fire at Castle Kennedy in 1716, and a new palisaded enclosure belonging to the group first identified after the summer of 1992 was recorded when all the other examples remained invisible. Examination of the Nith Valley revealed a new Roman temporary camp on the opposite side of the river from the Roman fort and temporary camp discovered near Drumlanrig in 1984.

The lack of cropmarking and the calm, relatively clear weather allowed sorties to areas in the Hebrides and Orkney. In Orkney the recording of the 20th-century defences of the islands, begun in 1995, was completed, but little time was left for more conventional archaeological sites. Three sorties to Coll concentrated on the well-preserved pre-Improvement settlement and cultivation remains and on the effects of erosion; traces of earlier settlement patterns also emerged. A similar survey was carried out over Islay.

#### Sponsored Fliers

Twelve flights totalling 26 hours in the air were undertaken in Moray, Aberdeenshire and Angus. The wet weather of the spring,

(see opposite)

Fig 26 Aerial Photographic Survey. Transcription of Roman temporary camps, Lochlands, Falkirk, taken from the *Catalogue of Aerial Photographs* 1993. (RCAHMS; based on the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number GD03127G/003/97.)



Fig 28 Aerial Photographic Survey. Cults Hill, Fife. (RCAHMS D09014)



Fig 29 Aerial Photographic Survey Gun batteries, North Sutor, Ross and Cromarty, Highland. (RCAHMS D09702)



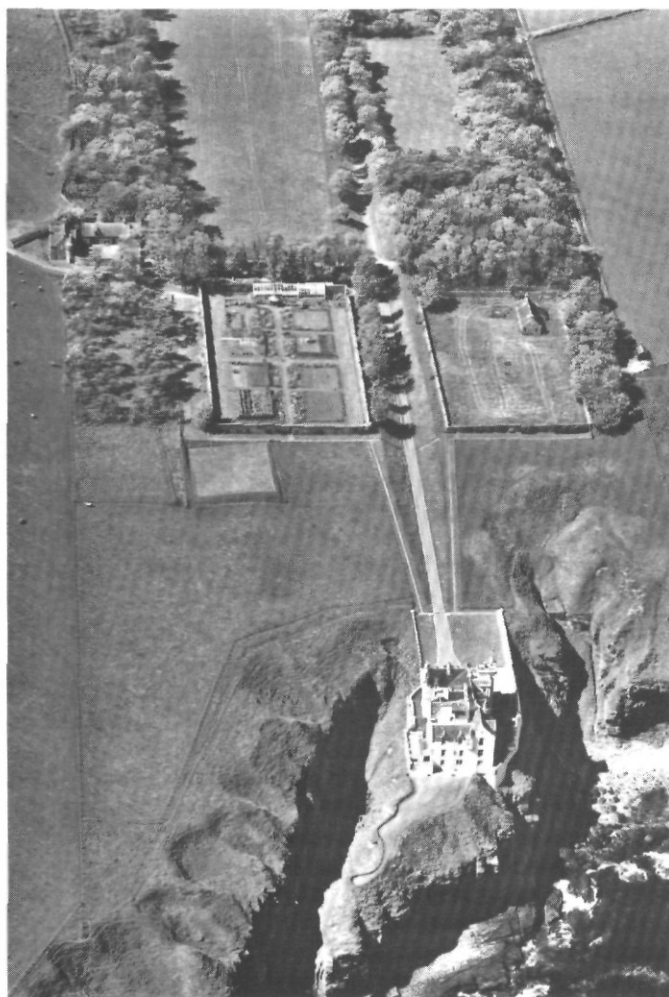


Fig 30 Aerial Photographic Survey. Dunbeath Castle, Caithness, Highland. (RCAHMS D09717)

as in the rest of Scotland, led to little in the way of cropmark formation, and the opportunity was taken to photograph upstanding sites and excavations. Details of the results are contained in the main contributions in this volume.

## NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND

There was a considerable increase in the number of users of the NMRS, with the total number of consultations passing the 12,000 mark in March. This figure includes all the visitors to John Sinclair House, as well as a large number of telephone, fax and e-mail enquiries. The range of enquiries continues to be very broad. In order to provide a more welcoming and attractive layout for all visitors the reception area in John Sinclair House was redesigned, and the accommodation requirements for visitors within the public area are being reviewed. A complete review of public services has taken place with the revision of the Citizens Charter and the articulation of a Public Services Policy.

CANMORE (Computer Application for National MONuments Record Enquiries) was launched in the public area of the NMRS in April, providing easy access to information on Scotland's archaeological sites, monuments, many buildings and maritime sites. Visitors have already benefited from using CANMORE and the response from those consulting the database has been very positive. Improvements have been made, following constructive comments, and a joint project with ADS and SCRAN that will

enable CANMORE to be consulted on the World Wide Web is underway. To keep abreast of the demand to use CANMORE, further terminals are being made available to researchers in the NMRS.

Although CANMORE contains information about all recorded archaeological sites, the computerisation of the architecture catalogue is ongoing. Information for the former regions of Highland and Fife is now available through CANMORE and the name and location of buildings within Scottish Borders is also available, although details of the NMRS collections are still to be added. Work is currently concentrating on Edinburgh. Enhancement of the maritime information has also continued throughout the year.

Cataloguing of archaeological material has continued to be concentrated upon archives from excavations funded by Historic Scotland and its predecessors, following its initiative to reduce the backlog of unpublished projects. In the past year material has continued to flow into the Record, including archives from many excavations including: Edinburgh Castle, City of Edinburgh; St Nicholas Farm, Fife; Sueno's Stone, Moray; and Cnip, Western Isles. Reports on excavations and surveys have been received from numerous units and individuals, together with a diversity of other material, in particular, R W B Morris's archive on prehistoric sculpture, and additional notes and surveys by Professor Alexander and Dr Archibald Thom on megalithic monuments. Highlights among the historical material acquired this year include a 19th-century illustrated record of Thomas Davidson of Muirhouse's family history and a 1923 album of caricatures of Office of Works staff. Several industrial collections have been received, principally Dr Edward Patterson's papers which are largely concerned with his interest in blackpowder production.

## PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGY ACCESSIONS October 1996 to September 1997

### Scotland in General

Collection of photographs, including Easter Kinnear, Fife; Soutra Aisle, Midlothian; the Bullough Mausoleum, Rum, Highland; Cairnpapple, West Lothian; and Housesteads, Northumberland, by the late J Winram. (Mrs V Dean, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society)

Photographs and research notes on souterrains at Clova, Culsh, Glenkindie, Migvie, Milton of Tullich, Muir of Kildrummy, Aberdeenshire; Barns of Airlie, Carlungie, Pitcur, Angus; Ardrross, Fife; Achinnearin, Ham, Kilphedir, Kirkton, Laid, Lynchat, Highland; Castlelaw and Crichton, Midlothian, by A Grandjean and other members of Subterranea Britannica. (Mr A Grandjean)

Site sketches, location maps and copy of *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* entries for sculptured stones in Argyll and Bute, Dumfries and Galloway, and Tayside, recorded by K Naddair, 1996. (Mr K Naddair)

Reminiscences of Major-General James Scott Elliot's military career and interest in dowsing, by K A Steer, 1996. (Dr K A Steer)

A collection of material including filing cabinets of site records and photographs, notes, drawings, photographs, maps and books compiled by R W B Morris in his research into prehistoric rock sculpture. (Mr S Beckensall)

Report (no 298) on the archaeological database for the Scottish Wetlands, by C Clarke, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Dr C Clarke, CFA)

## RCAHMS

Black and white photographs of sculptured stones throughout Scotland, by T E Gray, 1997, including hog-backs at Ancrum, Lemptilaw and Nisbet, Scottish Borders; and cross-slabs at Kirriemuir, Angus, and Fearnan, Perth and Kinross. (Mr T E Gray)

Notes, drawings, correspondence, journals and other papers relating to research into archaeoastronomy and surveys of megalithic sites by Professor A and Dr A Thom. (Mrs S McColl)

Drawings of querns, the Girvan urn, drawings and charts relating to animal bones from Dun Mor Vaul, Tiree; plan of Dun an Ruigh Ruadh, Highland; and comparative details of brochs or duns, by Dr E W MacKie. (Dr E W MacKie)

A collection of material relating to the researches of P H R Mackay, including photographs of Professor Piggott's excavations at Cairnpapple; correspondence on medieval religious houses; and notes, sketches, slides and photographs on Pictish symbol stones by E A Urquhart, donated to the SRO by Mrs J S Mackay. (per Mr P Cadell, Scottish Record Office)



Fig 31 National Monuments Record of Scotland. A ladder and sheer-legs filled the role of the photographic tower during Professor Stuart Piggott's 1948 excavations at Cairnpapple, West Lothian. Piggott is the photographer. (Mrs J Mackay)

Correspondence, notes and reports on bones from Keiss, Caithness, and Brough Road, Birsay, Orkney, by Professor A M Young, 1980–82. (Dr C E Batey)

Photographs of miscellaneous archaeological sites, including Murthly stone circle, Pitnacree standing stones, a cist at Alnwick, an urn and a jet necklace from Balcalk, an urn and human remains photographed by A Macdonald, Brodick, other unidentified sites including medieval stone fragments and a cremation urn, probably from Aberdeenshire. (Dr J N G Ritchie)

Negatives and prints, principally of Early Christian and medieval sculpture, many from the work of J B Mackenzie, minister of Colonsay, and later of Kenmore. Others were a result of the survey work which resulted in R Allen and J Anderson's 1903 *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*. (Dr A Sheridan, National Museums of Scotland)

Report (no 346) of a coastal assessment survey of the Firth of Forth from Dunbar to the Border of Fife, by H F James, 1996–7. (Ms H James, GUARD)

Archive material from the survey of linear earthworks, by John Barber, 1982. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Colour photographs, mostly aerial stereo pairs, of industrial remains in the Wanlockhead-Leadhills area of South Lanarkshire and Dumfries and Galloway, by A Crawshaw, 1996. (A Crawshaw)

Correspondence and notes by D E Andrews on research into the mathematical analysis of prehistoric monuments. (Mr D E Andrews)

Notes for supervisors of excavations organised by the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments, Ministry of Works, 1955. (Historic Scotland)

Miscellaneous research notes and slides by A Henshall and J N G Ritchie relating to a number of sites, including Glenvoidean, Argyll and Bute, and Achandunie, Rosskeen, Highland, 1996. (Dr J N G Ritchie)

## ABERDEEN CITY

Report on repair works on the A90T Bridge of Dee, City of Aberdeen, by G Fisher, Aberdeenshire Council, 1997. (Mr D Macpherson, Aberdeenshire Council)

Colour slides, loaned for copying, of sites within the City of Aberdeen excavated by the Aberdeen Archaeological Unit. (Ms A Cameron, Aberdeen Archaeological Unit)

## ABERDEENSHIRE

Report of watching brief at Mains of Auchinbadie, Banff, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1996. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)

Copies of record sheets for additions to Aberdeenshire Sites and Monuments Record, 1996–7, catalogue of archaeological aerial photographs; summary report, with contact prints, of 1996 and 1997 flying programme of Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys. (Mrs M Greig, Aberdeenshire Council)

Photographs, negatives and photographic list of excavation at Balvenie Castle, Aberdeenshire, by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Report of a pre-forestation survey of Beldorney Estate, Glass, near Huntly, Aberdeenshire, by C Lowe and J Rideout, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Publication drawings from report of forestry survey at Burn o'Vat, Aberdeenshire, by Headland Archaeology Ltd. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Castle of Wardhouse, Inch, Aberdeenshire, by P Yeoman, 1988. (Mr P Yeoman, Fife Council)

Colour photographs, with accompanying locational map, of military roads and bridges around Corgarff, Aberdeenshire, by R Kent, 1992. (Dr D Pringle, Historic Scotland)

Reports of a detailed analysis of samples from a turf gable at Corse Croft, Huntly, Aberdeenshire, by S Carter, T Holden and A McMullen, and of the cereal, clay and broom thatch, by T Holden and S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Publication drawings from the articles 'The defences of Dundarg Castle', by N Fojut and P Love, and 'A wooden ard-share from Dundarg, Aberdeenshire, with a note on other wooden plough pieces', in *PSAS* 113 (1983), by S Rees. (Mr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

Report and publication drawings of a forestry survey in Glen Gelder, Balmoral, Aberdeenshire, by S Carter and M Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Dr C Lowe and Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report and publication drawings of a forestry survey of Gowanfold, Inverallochy, Aberdeenshire, by S Carter and C Russell-White, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report and publication drawings of a forestry survey of Lamahip Pinewood, Glen Cat, Aberdeenshire, by S Carter and C Russell-White, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Photographs and pencil plan of Longmanhill Cairn, Gamrie, Aberdeenshire, by J S Richardson, 1924, with photographs and photocopied notes on the same by R Feachem, 1956. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Report and publication drawings of a forestry survey of North Hill and Finlets Pinewood, Forest of Birse, Aberdeenshire, by S Carter and C Russell-White, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of the discovery of a well at the Pitmedden Gardens farming museum, Udney, Aberdeenshire, by R Turner, 1996. (Mr R Turner, National Trust for Scotland)

A copy of 'Some Antiquities of Aberdeenshire', a collection of James Ritchie's published archaeological and antiquarian papers, with a letter by his grandson on his photography. (Dr A E Ritchie)

Publication drawings from report on Stoneyhill, Aberdeenshire, Headland Archaeology Ltd. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

A copy of an unpublished article, illustrated with photographs, on the Two Houses of Tonley, Aberdeenshire, by I B D Bryce. (Mr I B D Bryce)

Drawings from excavations at Wardend of Durris, Aberdeenshire, by C Russell-White, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1988-90. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

## ANGUS

Copies of plans illustrating the bounds of Guardianship land at the Aberlemno stones, Angus, 1913 and 1956-7. (Mrs L Linge, Historic Scotland)

Copies of record sheets and contact prints of aerial photographs of sites recorded in Angus by Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys, 1996-7. (Mrs M Greig, Aberdeenshire Council)

Photographic record, colour slides and third interim report (1995) of excavations at Auchlishie, near Kirriemuir, Angus, by A J Dick, 1994-6. (Mr A Dick)

Drawings, site notes, photographs, negatives and colour slides from excavations and a watching brief at Bishop's Close, Brechin, Angus, by Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Report (no 300) of excavations at the Brown Caterthun, Angus, by A Dunwell and R J Strachan, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

Reports and excavation archive of excavations at Carnoustie, Angus, by A N Smith, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1994. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Publication drawings from report of forestry survey at Craigmieg, Angus, by Headland Archaeology Ltd. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Edzell Churchyard extension, Angus, by J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1994. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Third interim report of the Fordhouse Barrow excavations (NTS no 7), Angus, by R Peterson, G Brown, M Leivers and E Proudfoot, 1996. (National Trust for Scotland)

Report of excavation and survey at Maryton Law, Angus, by M Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Dr C Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Publication drawings from *PSAS* 113 (1983) of Bronze Age burials at Melgund, Baldardo, and Easter Marcus, Angus, by J R Sheriff. (Mr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

Report and publication drawings of pre-afforestation survey of Millden Estate, Glen Esk, Angus, by C Lowe and J Rideout, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from an excavation at the Star Garage, Montrose, Angus, by R Cachart, SUAT, 1992. (SUAT)

Archive from excavations at Nether Kelly, Arbroath, Angus, by S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1992. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report (no 302) of a survey of rabbit erosion of the earthworks of the White Caterthun, Angus, by A Dunwell, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

Notebook, drawings, photographs and slides of an excavation at An Torr, Glencoe, Argyll and Bute, by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1994. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Notebook, project outline and drawings of excavation at Ardchattan Priory, Argyll and Bute, by R Murdoch, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Publication drawings from report on Ballymeanoch, Argyll and Bute, by Headland Archaeology Ltd. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report (no 412) of excavation at Benderloch, Argyll and Bute, by G MacGregor, GUARD, 1996. (GUARD)

Correspondence and slides relating to excavation at Cnoc Eibriginn, Colonsay, Argyll and Bute, by Dr J Ruffell, 1971. (Mr A Saville, National Museums of Scotland)

Excavation archive from Dunstaffnage Castle, Argyll and Bute, by Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1987-95. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Definitive summary of the records of the Finlaggan excavations, Argyll and Bute, by the National Museums of Scotland, by D H Caldwell. (Dr D Caldwell, National Museums of Scotland)

Report of survey of lands to the west of Goat Fell, Arran, Argyll and Bute, in advance of Millennium Forest work, by J Harden,

## **RCAHMS**

Archaeological Services, 1996. (Ms J Harden, Archaeological Services)

Archive from Iona Small Works excavations, Argyll and Bute, by F McCormick, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1988. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Archive from Iona Riverbank excavations, Argyll and Bute, by J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1994. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Negatives of 18th-century towers, a fort and cannon at Islay House, Argyll and Bute, by I MacIvor, 1971. (Dr D Pringle, Historic Scotland)

Report (no 442) of assessment of Kilkerran to Macrangan's Point, Campbeltown, Argyll and Bute, by O Lelong, 1997. (GUARD)

Reports, excavation records, drawings, slides, photographs and negatives from excavation at Lismore churchyard, Argyll and Bute, by J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1994. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report (no 411) of watching brief at Mulreesh lead mines, Islay, Argyll and Bute, by K Speller, GUARD, 1996. (GUARD)

Publication drawings from report of forestry survey at Rockside, Argyll and Bute, by Headland Archaeology Ltd. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavation at Rosdhu Castle, Loch Lomond, Argyll and Bute, by J Lewis and R Murdoch, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Drawings from survey of Stronachullin Estate, Argyll and Bute, by Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

## **CLACKMANNANSHIRE**

Report, colour prints and negatives from the examination of a shell midden at Braehead Golf Course, Cambus, Clackmannanshire, by D Hall and P J Ashmore, Historic Scotland, 1996. (Mr P Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

## **DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY**

Report of a pre-afforestation survey of Creebank, Bargrennan, Kirkcudbrightshire, Dumfries and Galloway, by C Lowe and J Rideout, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Draft text of chapter on Early Historic Archaeology and History in Eastern Dumfriesshire, prepared for RCAHMS by D Craig, 1995. (Dr D Craig)

Drawings from excavations at Halfway House, Kirkcowan, Dumfries and Galloway, by O Owen, SDD/HBM-AOC, 1989. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Colour photographs of cross-fragments from Kirkconnel, Nithsdale, in Dumfries Museum, Dumfries and Galloway, taken in the course of the Kirkpatrick-Fleming survey. (Mr R J Mercer)

Report of a pre-afforestation survey at Mitchellsacks and Locherben, Closeburn, Dumfries and Galloway, by T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust, 1996. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust)

Report (no 348.3) of an assessment of Steven's Croft and Millhousebridge, by Nethercleugh, by O Lelong, 1997. (GUARD)

Report and photographs of forestry survey at the Wigtown Blackpowder Works at Carsegown Farm, Newton Stewart, Dumfries and Galloway, by S Carter and J Rideout, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

## **EAST AYRSHIRE**

Two colour slides of a hillfort or enclosure on south face of Beoch Hill, Dalmellington, East Ayrshire, by S Andrews. (Ms S Andrews)

Report (no 418) of assessment and field survey of Bowhouse Munitions Factory, Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire, by K Speller and C French, 1997. (GUARD)

Report and publication drawings of a forestry survey of Lochbrowan and Blackcraig, East Ayrshire, by S Carter and M Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Dr C Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report (no 357.2) of an evaluation and watching brief at Pennyvenie, Area A, East Ayrshire, by G MacGregor and J Syme Duncan, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Site day book of survey of Powharnal Burn, East Ayrshire, by J Lewis and D Reed, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1992. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

## **EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE**

Report of a survey of Campsie Glen, East Dunbartonshire, for Kelvin Valley Countryside Project, by J S Rideout and C J Russell-White, Alba Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Mr J Rideout, Alba Archaeology Ltd)

## **EAST LoTHIAN**

Report (no 8) of a survey of the Archerfield Estate, Dirleton, East Lothian, by A F Leslie and S T Driscoll. (Mr I Banks, GUARD)

Colour photographs of a model reconstruction of Dunbar Castle, East Lothian, by R Weatherhead, 1996. (R Weatherhead)

Report (no 306) of evaluation at St Michaels, Inveresk, East Lothian, by J Hamilton, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

Report and publication drawings of a marking-out survey at Markle, East Lothian, by M Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Dr C Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of evaluation at 35-41 Market Street, Musselburgh, East Lothian, by S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Data structure report for an evaluation and watching brief at Whitekirk tithe barn, East Lothian, by C Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Ms L Baker, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Drawings from excavations at Winton House, East Lothian, by M Dalland, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1989. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

## **CITY OF EDINBURGH**

Letter by Mrs L Gladstone-Millar, 1992, accompanying photocopy of extract from Colinton Parish Magazine, March 1914, on medieval graveslabs at Colinton parish church, City of Edinburgh. (Mrs L Gladstone-Millar)



Copy of Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society newsletter, no 111, January 1997, reporting the discovery of the Cramond Lioness.

Archive from excavations at Edinburgh Castle, 1988–9. (Historic Scotland)

Report (no 6.6) on archive material from excavations at Edinburgh Castle, by S Bain and J Clark, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Report (no 262) of cultural heritage survey of Holyrood Park, City of Edinburgh, by D Alexander, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Mr D Alexander, CFA)

Data structure report from an archaeological excavation at Old Dundas Castle, City of Edinburgh, by C E Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Dr S P Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from an excavation at Ratho, City of Edinburgh, by A Smith, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1993. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

## **FALKIRK**

Annotated drawing of section through the Antonine Wall at Nether Kinneil, near Inveravon, Falkirk, by E Price, 1974. (Dr R Hingley, Historic Scotland)

Archive from excavations at Kinneil House, Falkirk, by A Barlow, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1993 and 1994. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

On loan for copying. Copies of three photographs of the Smith family c 1909–16, and a silver rose bowl inscribed 'To Miss Smith from friends who will always have pleasant memories of her kindness and hospitality during the excavation of the Roman fort at Mumrills, 1923–1928', believed to have been presented by A O Curle and G Macdonald. (Miss M Nicol)

## **FIFE**

Report of a coastal assessment survey of Fife, from Kincardine to Fifeness, for Historic Scotland, by P Robertson, Maritime Fife, 1996. (Ms D Groom, Maritime Fife)

Report on the shipwreck heritage of Fife, by N C Dobson, Maritime Fife, 1997. (Ms D Groom, Maritime Fife)

Archive from an excavation at Charlestown Limekilns, Fife, by R Murdoch, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Report of an archaeological evaluation at Colton Opencast Remainder Site, by Wellwood, Dunfermline, Fife, by S Farrell, 1997. (Mr S Farrell)

Data structure report of excavation and watching brief at Craighead Golf Course, Balcomie, Fife Ness, by M Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of a watching brief of trenching works across the Danes Dike at Craighead, Fife, by C Lowe and T Holden, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Dr C Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of Crail Main Drainage Scheme; an archaeological evaluation of the area at and adjacent to the Kilminning screenhouse, by M Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report on Crombie Point, by A Wood, Maritime Fife, 1997. (Ms D Groom, Maritime Fife)

Drawings from watching briefs carried out at Dunfermline Abbey, Fife, by Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Site day book from excavation at Old Lauder Technical School, Dunfermline, by Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Photographs and negatives from excavations at the Abbot's House, Dunfermline, 1988. (SUAT)

Report on East Wemyss Gasworks, by A Wood, Maritime Fife, 1997. (Ms D Groom, Maritime Fife)

Report and publication drawings of pre-afforestation survey of Falkland, Lomond Hills, Fife, by C Lowe and M Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Falkland Palace, Fife, by Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1995–7. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Additional excavation archive from Hallow Hill, comprising reports, computer disks, photographs and negatives, by E Proudfoot. (Mrs E Proudfoot)

Archive from excavations and watching briefs at Kellie Castle, by H Smith and J Terry, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Report on the Kincardine Foreshore Survey, by A Wood, Maritime Fife, 1997. (Ms D Groom, Maritime Fife)

Report, drawing and slides of excavation at Kinghorn Promenade (KH01), by R Cachart, SUAT, 1994. (SUAT)

Photographs from a graveyard survey at Leslie, Fife, by S Farrell, 1997. (Mr S Farrell)

Draft copy of paper on prehistoric flint and stone artefacts from the Lomond Hills, Fife, by M King, E Proudfoot, T Rees and A Saville, 1997. (Mr M D King, Fife Council)

Report (no 395) of survey and excavation of the Pictish cemetery, Lundin Links, Lower Largo, Fife, by B Will, GUARD, 1996. (GUARD)

Report of site evaluation of the former Co-op and adjacent site to the north of Brunton Road, Markinch, Fife, by T Holden, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Dr C Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report on the Newport-on-Tay Wreck, by A Wood, Maritime Fife, 1997. (Ms D Groom, Maritime Fife)

Report (no 330) of watching brief at Pitreavie Golf Course, Pitreavie, Dunfermline, Fife, by C Swift, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Ms C A Swift, CFA)

Loaned for copying. A pre-1914 postcard of an artist's impression of Rosyth Naval Dockyard, Fife. (Dr I Fraser)

Excavation archive from St Andrews Castlecliffe, Fife, by Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1988–90. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Drawings of the St Andrews Sarcophagus, by I G Scott, 1996. (Mr I G Scott)

Site day book and drawing from watching brief at St Mary's Courtyard, St Andrews, Fife, by A Barlow, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Excavation archive from St Nicholas Farm, St Andrews, Fife, by D W Hall, SUAT, 1986–7. (Mr N Robertson, SUAT)

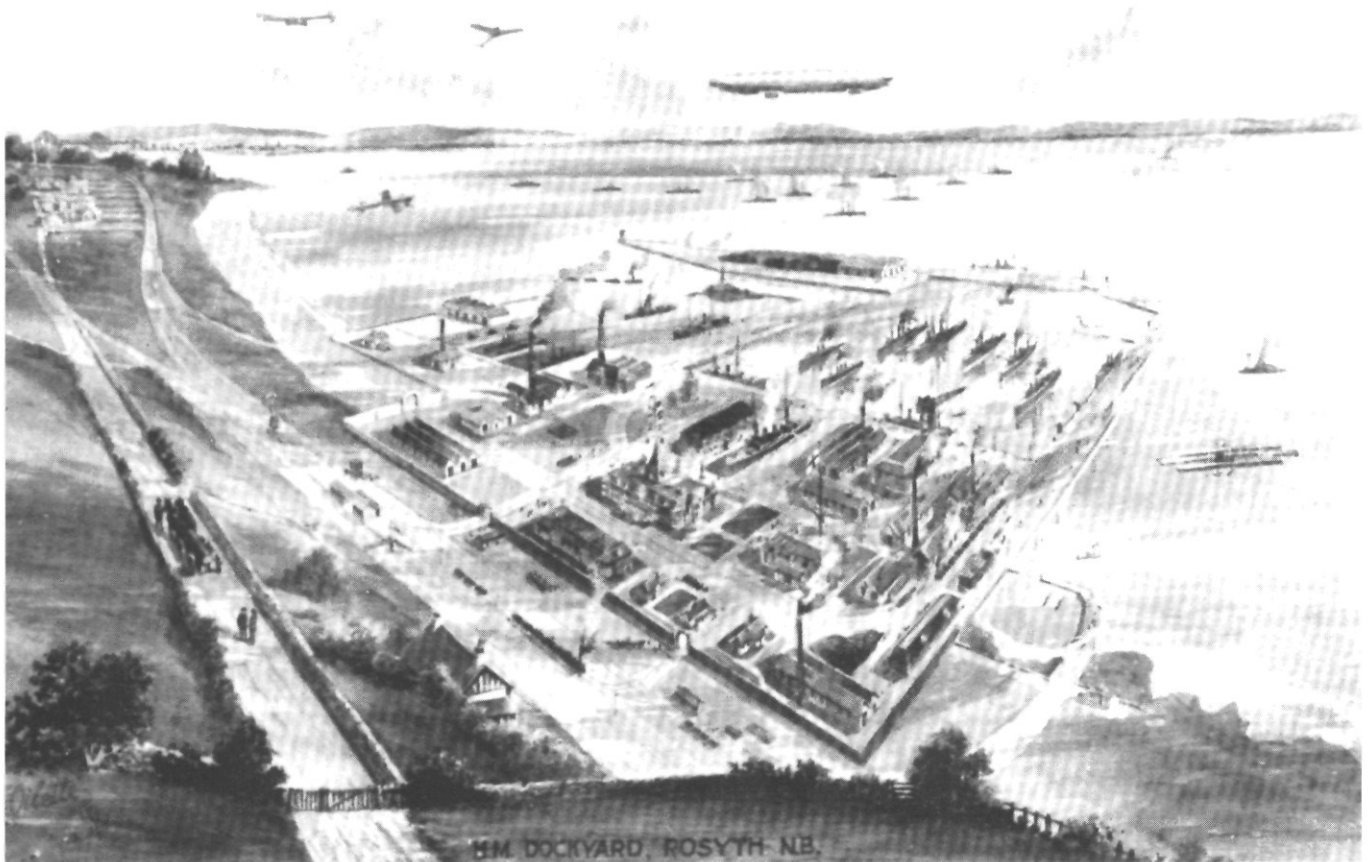


Fig 32 National Monuments Record of Scotland: H M Dockyard Rosyth, Fife. A visualisation (of between 1910 and 1914) of how the naval base would appear in its completed state, then scheduled for 1916. (RCAHMS D15716)

Reports, research notes, excavation records and slides from an excavation at Straiton, Fife, by Dr S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1993. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report of an evaluation of land owned by the Forestry Commission in Tentsmuir, Fife, by S Carter and L Baker, and a report on a synthesis and interpretation of existing records of the archaeology of Tentsmuir, by S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Ms L Baker, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Photograph and account of the discovery of the Woodend Urn, 1951, and photograph of the Upper Kenly food vessel, 1985. (Mr M King, Fife Museums)

## GLASGOW CITY

Two copies of 'Memoir of the Survey of the Cairns on Cathkin Muir, Carmunnock, 1973-1986' by Dr T C Welsh, 1996. (Dr T C Welsh)

Report of watching brief and report on human skeletal remains from Glasgow Cathedral (no 435), by L Johnstone and J Roberts, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Report of survey of memorial stones in the kirkyard of Govan, City of Glasgow, by Catherine Cutmore, University of Glasgow, 1996. (Dr S T Driscoll, GUARD)

Report (no 175.3) on excavations at Govan Old Parish Church and Water Row, City of Glasgow, by S T Driscoll and R S Will, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Reports (no 474) of a landscape and archaeological survey, and of a subsequent watching brief, of Greenbank Garden, Eastwood, City of Glasgow, for the National Trust for Scotland,

by H F James, O Lelong, J Taggart and G Tompsett, GUARD, 1996, and by P Duffy, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Report (occasional paper no 16) of a survey of Queen's Park, City of Glasgow, by D Topen, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1996. (D Topen, ACFA)

Data structure reports, with plan, of archaeological excavation of the site at the junction of King Street and Queen Street, Rutherglen, City of Glasgow, by C Lowe and J Raven, and by M Dalland and J Raven, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report (no 328) of a watching brief at Springfield Quay, City of Glasgow, by C Evans and H F James, GUARD, 1996. (GUARD)

## HIGHLAND

Report (no 110.3) on assessment and excavation at Allanfean, Highland, by I Cullen, GUARD, 1996. (GUARD)

Notes on unenclosed platform sites on Allt Leth-allt and Allt an t-Sean-Achaidh, Morar, Highland, by D Rixson, 1996. (D Rixson)

Negatives from excavations at Alness, Highland, by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Correspondence, photograph and colour copy of photograph of open-air preaching site, and alleged 'thing', at Am Ploc, Torridon, Highland, by J C C Jordan, 1997. (Mr J C C Jordan)

Report of survey of proposed plantation at An Ruadh Bruach, Glen Shieldaig, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1995. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)

- Copy of *Arc-eolas Rois*, community archaeology newsletter, by J Wordsworth, vol. 1, issue 1, winter 1995. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)
- Colour photographs of cruck-framed house at Balbeg, Glenurquhart, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)
- Report of survey of Balnacruie of Deishar Farm, Boat of Garten, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1996. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)
- Report of survey of Balnafoich Farm, Boat of Garten, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1996. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)
- Report of survey of proposed plantation at Blairmore and Cudrish, Glenconvinth, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1995. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)
- Publication drawings from the Caithness Survey. (Mr R Mercer)
- Surveys of concentric earthworks and possible church sites in Caithness and Sutherland, Highland, by the Caithness Field Club, 1996. (Mr G Leet)
- Excavation notes, reports, photographs, negatives and drawings from Camster Long Cairn, Highland, by L Masters, 1976–80. (Historic Scotland)
- Report and drawings of pre-afforestation survey at Cnoc Torr an Leamhainn, Highland Region, by J O'Sullivan and C Burgess, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1996. (Mr C Burgess, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)
- Report of survey of proposed plantation at Creag na Ceapaich, Dundonnell, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1995. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)
- Report of assessment of land at Coul-na-Kirk, Glenurquhart, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1995. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)
- Report of survey of proposed new access road for Dalcross Airport, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1996. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)
- Photograph of drawing of obelisk in Dingwall, with sketch of double disc and Z-rod, from the Public Record Office, Kew.* (Dr J N G Ritchie)
- Report of watching brief at the Meadows Business Park, Dornoch, Highland, by SUAT, 1997. (SUAT)
- Report of baseline survey of Dounreay Castle, Caithness, Highland, by S J Taylor, Procord Ltd, 1996. (Mr N Bridgland, Historic Scotland)
- Report of survey of proposed plantation at Druim Dubh, Kinloch Damp, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1995. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)
- Report of watching brief of branch sewer, Drumbuie, Highland, by M Wildgoose, 1996. (Mr M Wildgoose)
- Reports (nos 320 and 335), of field evaluation at Dun Davie, Dornie, Highland, with data disk, by T Neighbour, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Mr T Neighbour, CFA)
- Archive from surveys of graveyards at Croy, Dunlichity, Inverness, Moy, Nairn, Croy, Kirkton of Ardersier and Breaklish, Highland, by S Farrell, 1996–7. (Mr S Farrell)
- Excavation archive material including notes, prints and negatives from Dairy Park, Dunrobin, Highland, by J Close-Brooks, 1977. (Dr J Close-Brooks)
- Report (no 299) of an excavation carried out at Dura, Creich parish, Sutherland, Highland, by A Dunwell, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)
- Reports and publication drawings of survey of townships at Easter Raitts, Badenoch, Highland, by M Dalland and A Smith, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1995. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)
- Report of a rapid archaeological assessment of Eskdale Moor, Highland, in advance of Woodland Grant Scheme, by J Harden, Archaeological Services, 1997. (Ms J Harden, Archaeological Services)
- Report of survey of a proposed plantation at Allt Coire an-t-Seilich, Glen Carron, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1995. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)
- Copy of map with covering letter, of sites in the Gairloch area, Highland, prepared by R Wentworth of Gairloch Museum for E Proudfoot, 1989. (R Wentworth, Gairloch Museum)
- Interim report of the excavation of a township at Glen Brein, Stratherrick, Highland, by R G Hanley, Inverness Museum and Art Gallery, 1996. (Dr R G Hanley, Inverness Museum)
- Report of survey of proposed plantation in Glen Marksie, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1996. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)
- Report of survey of proposed native pinewood plantations and enclosures in Glenfeshie, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1996. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)
- Report of survey of Glenfinglas Estate, Highland, by S Carter and M Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)
- Photographs and drawings of sculptured stones at Groam House, Highland, by I G Scott. (Mr I G Scott)
- Archive from excavations at Gruids, Sutherland, Highland, by S Carter, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1993. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)
- Notebook of J G Callander, containing notes on coins, medieval sculpture, archaeological sites and finds in various parts of Scotland, including excavations at Inchnadamph, Highland. (Mr F Hunter, Royal Museum of Scotland)
- Site day book and drawing of survey of Inverasdale, Highland, by J Terry, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)
- Selected list of recent Inverness Museum & Art Gallery (INVMG) archaeological accession numbers for matching with existing SMR finds entries, by R Hanley, Inverness Museum and Art Gallery, Highland, 1996. (Dr R Hanley, Inverness Museum)
- Archive from excavations at Balloan Park, Inverness, Highland, by J Wordsworth, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1990. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)
- Report of trial trenching at Slackbuie Avenue, Inverness, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1996. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)
- Report of detailed analysis of a heather thatch, daub and mortar samples from Johan Cottage, Fort Augustus, Highland, by T

## RCAHMS

Holden, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of watching brief at the site of the new public toilets, John O'Groats, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1996. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)

Site records and drawings from excavations at Kilearnan Hill, Sutherland, Highland. (Ms A McIntyre)

Photographs and a slide of the Kincardine stone, and of an enclosure near Loch Dola, Lairg, Highland, by J Close-Brooks. (Dr J Close-Brooks)

Report of survey of Kinchurdy Farm, Boat of Garten, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1996. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)

Report of pre-afforestation survey at Kinlochleven, Highland, by C Burgess, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1996. (Mr C Burgess, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Field record sheets and slides of sites in Knoydart, Highland, recorded by R C Callander, 1996. (Mr R C Callander)

Archive material from excavation at Langwell, Strathoykell, Highland, by H Nisbet, 1973–4. (Miss H Nisbet)

Report of forestry survey at Ledmore and Migdale, Spinningdale, Sutherland, Highland, by S Carter and J Wordsworth, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of survey of proposed plantation at Loch Bad na Sgalaig, Gairloch Estate, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1996. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)

Report of survey of proposed plantation at Lochan Leathan, Applecross, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1995. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)

Report of survey of forestry plantation at Mullach an Tuir, Glencannich, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1996. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)

Reports of watching brief at 73 High Street, and of trial trenching at Lochloy Road, Naim, Highland, by S Farrell, 1997. (Mr S Farrell)

Correspondence and photocopy concerning an 18th-century plan, probably of Newton of Petty, Highland, 1750. (Mr P Harbison)

Report of watching brief at the site of proposed new sewage treatment works, North Ballachulish, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1996. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)

Report (occasional paper no 18) of a survey of four townships at Balachuirm, Balmeanach, Inbhire and Brae, on Raasay, Highland, by J Macdonald and J Scott Wood, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1996. (Mr D Topen, ACFA)

Copy of the Inventory of Archaeological and Historical Features on SSSIs in Skye and Lochalsh, Highland, by Scottish Natural Heritage, 1992. (Ms D Stephenson, SNH)

Report of rapid survey of Strath Tirry, Sutherland, Highland, in advance of afforestation, by J Harden and J Wordsworth, Archaeological Services, 1996. (Ms J Harden, Archaeological Services)

Drawings of sculptured stones from Tarbat Old Parish Church, and Rosemarkie, Easter Ross, Highland; Drainie, Moray; and Lethnott, Angus, by I G Scott. (Mr I G Scott)

Engineer's drawings of elevations and sections of structural works at the Uchdrachan Bridge, Highland, by G Walker and Associates, 1996. (Mr N Bridgland, Historic Scotland)

Field notes and photographic archive of a survey of coastal erosion between Ullapool and Lochinver, Highland, by A Long, 1996. (Mr A Long)

Report (no 432) of resistivity survey of Wardlaw Mausoleum, Kirkhill, Inverness, by D Abernethy, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Report of survey of proposed native pinewood plantations at Wester Guisachan, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1996. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)

## MIDLOTHIAN

Archive from excavations at Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian, by Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1996–7. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Fairfield House, Dalkeith, Midlothian, by Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Reports, excavation records, negatives, photographs, and slides from excavation at Melville Nurseries, Midlothian, by P Raisen, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1989. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report (no 340) of watching brief near Newfarm, Dalkeith, Midlothian, by A R Rees, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Mr A R Rees, CFA)

## MORAY

Photographs, with caption list, of excavations at the Boghead mound, Fochabers, Moray, by A Burl, 1972. (Mr G Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Drawings of a fragment of a carved stone in Elgin Museum, Moray, by I G Scott, 1996. (Mr I G Scott)

Archive list, drawings, photographs and negatives of excavation at Kinloss Abbey, Moray, by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1995. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Copies of record sheets and contact prints of aerial photographs of sites recorded in Moray by Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys, 1996–7. (Mrs M Greig, Aberdeenshire Council)

Report of contour survey of Quarrywood henge, near Elgin, Moray, by M Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Reports, excavation records, negatives, photographs, slides and pottery sherd from excavation at Sueno's Stone, Forres, Moray, by R P J McCullagh, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1990–91. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

## NORTH AYRSHIRE

Archive reports from excavations at Machrie North, Tormore, and Kilpatrick, Arran, North Ayrshire, by CEU. (Historic Scotland)

Report (occasional paper no 20) of a field survey of a pre-clearance settlement at Gargadale, Isle of Arran, North Ayrshire, by A Johnstone and J Scott Lewis, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1996. (D Topen, ACFA)

Report (no 454) of watching brief at Kilwinning Abbey, North Ayrshire, by I Cullen, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Archive from excavation at Abbeygate, Kilwinning, North Ayrshire, by Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1994. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Report on the Lawhill Farm Discovery Project, by V E Bickers, Largs Young Archaeologists' Club, 1996. (Ms V E Bickers)

Report (occasional paper no 17) of an archaeological survey of Little Cumbrae, North Ayrshire, by J Macdonald, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1996. (D Topen, ACFA)

Reports (no 402.2) of mitigation excavations undertaken as part of the Carradale to Brodick, Arran, North Ayrshire, 33Kv North Line Rebuild Stage II: Monyquill Farm, by R Harry, and Machrie Moor, by K J Taylor, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Report on survey at Whitecraigs Farm, North Ayrshire, by V E Bickers, Largs Young Archaeologists' Club, 1996. (Ms V E Bickers)

## NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Drawings of watching briefs at Bothwellhaugh Roman Fort, by D Reed, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, between 1992 and 1994. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Report (no 289) of a trial excavation carried out at Tams Loup Quarry, Harthill, North Lanarkshire, by K Cameron, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Ms H Skinner, CFA)

## ORKNEY

Drawing from excavations at Birsay Parish Church, Orkney, by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Archive from excavation in the Earl's Palace, Birsay, Orkney, by J Lewis, 1978. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Grainbank, St Ola, Orkney. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd and Mr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

Excavation archive comprising notebooks, drawings, photographs and negatives from the Howe, Orkney, by D Haigh and B Smith, 1981–2. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Excavation archive comprising drawings and photographs from Isbister, South Ronaldsay, Orkney, by R Simison, 1980–82. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report, with plan, of excavations at Just About Anything earth-house, Hatston, Kirkwall, Orkney, by D Haigh and B Smith, 1982. (Mr G Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Prints and slides of sites in Orkney, by D Easton. (Mr D Easton)

Report of excavation of a stalled cairn by CEU, 1984–5, at the Point of Cott, Westray, Orkney, by J Barber. (Historic Scotland)

Drawings from excavations at Pool, Sanday, Orkney. (Historic Scotland)

Reports, excavation records, negatives, photographs and slides of excavation at Rapness, Orkney, by J Barber, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1985. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Post-excavation photographs and plan of Riggan of Kami, Deerness, Orkney, by S Carter and D Haigh. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Finds report, and photographs, from Saevar Howe, Orkney, by C E Batey and C D Morris, VESARP, 1982. (Mr G Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Report (no 437) of an evaluation and watching brief at Voydale, Orkney, by P Duffy and S Bain, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

## PERTH AND KINROSS

Aerial photographs, with negatives, of sites in Perth and Kinross, by W Fuller. (Dr D J Woolliscroft, University of Manchester)

Photographs of excavations at Ardoch Roman fort, Perth and Kinross, in 1896, together with two later views. (Mr M Hall, Perth Museum and Art Gallery)

Report and drawings of a pre-afforestation survey of Auchtenny, Perth and Kinross, by C Lowe and M Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Dr C Lowe and Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report on visits to sites on Forestry Commission land at Camserney, Dull Wood, Murray's Hill, Madderty, and Kepranich, Lochtayside, Perth and Kinross, by M Hall, Perth Museum and Art Gallery, 1997. (Mr M Hall, Perth Museum)

Site records, reports, drawings, photographs, negatives and slides from excavations at Carn Dubh, Perth and Kinross, by J Rideout, 1987. (Mr J Rideout, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Data structure report for the excavations of the Cleaven Dyke and Littleour, Perth and Kinross, 1993–6, by G Barclay and G S Maxwell. (Mr G Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Colour slides of section of Cleaven Dyke, Perth and Kinross, by D Gallagher, 1974. (Mr D Gallagher)

Preliminary report on the Late Bronze Age hoard from Cornymuckloch, Amulree, Perth and Kinross, by T Cowie, M Hall, B O'Connor and R Tipping. (National Museums of Scotland)

Colour slides of the excavations at Coupar Angus Sawmill, Perth and Kinross. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report (no 297) of evaluation at East Powside, Almondbank, Perth and Kinross, by J Hamilton, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (CFA)

Report of an archaeological and historical survey of Gleann Fearnach, Perth and Kinross, by J Harris, 1997. (Dr J Harris)

Notes, drafts and statistics of the Glenlednock project, Perth and Kinross, by E C Bain. (Miss E C Bain)

Publication drawings from report of forestry survey at Kynachen, Perth and Kinross, by Headland Archaeology Ltd. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Loanleven 1 and 2, Perth and Kinross, by C Lowe, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1988, 1990. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Transcriptions, by D J Woolliscroft, of excavation notes, with sketches, of excavations at Parkneuk Wood, Innerpefferay, Perth and Kinross, by D Lye, 1967. (Dr D J Woolliscroft, University of Manchester)

## RCAHMS

Archive material from excavations by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, in Perth, including: Thistle Tavern Close, Perth, by L M Blanchard, 1977; Canal Crescent, by D P Bowler, 1983; 80 South Street, by D Bowler, 1983; Murray Street, by D Bowler, 1985; 10 Blackfriars Street, by R Cachart, 1988; St Catherine's Road, by R Cachart, 1988; New Row/Market Street, by R Cachart, 1990; New Row/Market Street, by R Cachart, 1991; Princes Street/Marshall Place, by R Cachart, 1991; 62 South Street/Cow Vennel, by R Cachart, 1991; South St John's Place, by C F Falconer, 1991; 62-64 High Street, by C Moloney, 1992; 153-154 South Street, by D Hall, 1992; Blackfriars Street, by R Cachart, 1993; St Catherine's Retail Park, by J R Mackenzie, 1993; Perth Museum and Art Gallery, George Street, by D Perry, 1995; Whitefriars Street, by P Holdsworth. (SUAT)

Slides, with notes of tank-traps on the North Inch, Perth, by Mark Hall, Perth Museum and Art Gallery. (M Hall, Perth Museum)

Site notebooks and prints from excavations at Strageath, Perth and Kinross, 1973-86, by S S Frere. (Mr F Hunter, National Museum of Scotland)

## RENFREWSHIRE

Archive comprising notebooks, drawings, photographs and correspondence from excavations at Craigmarnock, Renfrew, by H C Nisbet, 1964. (Ms H C Nisbet)

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

Colour aerial photographs, with notes, of various sites in the Scottish Borders, by R Strathie. (Mr R Strathie)

Data structure reports of evaluations and watching briefs at Bridge Street, Kelso, Scottish Borders, by M Dalland, and by T G Holden and C E Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of a watching brief at Dreva Craig, Broughton, Scottish Borders, by C Burgess, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1997. (Mr C Burgess, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Additional archive from excavations at the Dunion, Scottish Borders (CEU/AOC 67), by J Rideout, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1984-7. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Details of Roman sites discovered on Lee Pen, Innerleithen, Craik Forest, and Peebles, a broch at Bowland, and bridge at Gattonside, Scottish Borders, by J W Elliot. (Mr J W Elliot)

Report (no 303) of the A1 Lemington to Howburn evaluation, Scottish Borders, by J Hamilton, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Ms H Skinner, CFA)

Archive from an excavation at Neidpath Castle, Scottish Borders, by Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Report of archaeological site inspection at Murray Place, Peebles, Scottish Borders, by C Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Research notes on St Ebba and St Abb's Head, Scottish Borders, by R Weatherhead, 1996. (R Weatherhead)

Additional photographic archive from excavations at Hillslap Tower, Scottish Borders, 1983-4. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Publication drawings of a survey of Swindale, Scottish Borders, by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr C Burgess, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

## SHETLAND

Interim report (no 1) of Old Scatness Broch and Jarlshof Environs Project, Shetland, by S J Dockrill and J M Bond, University of Bradford, and V E Turner, Shetland Amenity Trust, 1995. (Shetland Amenity Trust/University of Bradford)



Fig 33 National Monuments Record of Scotland. A dramatic aerial view showing the massive scale of quarrying at the Dunion, Borders, which prompted the excavation by CEU of house platforms and defences between 1984 and 1986. (Historic Scotland)



Publication drawings of a survey of Stanydale, Shetland, by AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1966. (Mr C Burgess, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

## SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Report (no 394) on evaluation at Baltersan Tower House, South Ayrshire, by S Halliday and J O'Sullivan, GUARD, 1996. (GUARD)

Reports from Girvan Sewerage Scheme, South Ayrshire: (no 279.2) archaeological fieldwalking, Phase 4, 1996; (no 303) watching brief, Phase 3, 1997, both by D Abernethy, GUARD. (GUARD)

Report (no 371) on watching brief at a British Gas installation at William Grant & Sons, Girvan, South Ayrshire, by B McGill, GUARD, 1996. (GUARD)

Reports (nos 396A, B, C) of watching briefs and excavations of William Grant & Sons Distillery, Girvan, South Ayrshire, Areas A, B and C, Ladywell Farm, by P Duffy, 1997, G MacGregor and P Duffy, 1997, and K Speller and I Banks, 1997. (GUARD)

Report (no 422) of assessment of Loudon Hall and Boat Vennal, Ayr, South Ayrshire, by K Speller and K Brady, GUARD, 1996. (GUARD)

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Archive from excavations at Biggar Common, South Lanarkshire, by D Johnson, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1990. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Second interim report of the Pre-History North of Biggar Project, by Biggar Museum Trust, 1995-6. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust)

Research notes, correspondence and colour photographs by R J Smith of sculpture by T Hawkins on rock outcrops at Blantyre Priory, South Lanarkshire, 1996-7. (Mr R J Smith)

Archive from excavations at Bothwell Castle, South Lanarkshire, by Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1987, 1991 and 1993. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Copy of listing of excavation archive from Chatelherault, South Lanarkshire, by Kirkdale Archaeology, 1980-81, 1995. (Kirkdale Archaeology)

Report (no 439) of desk-top assessment of Hare Hill/Climpy, Forth, South Lanarkshire, by J S Duncan, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Publication drawings from report on Camps Water, South Lanarkshire, by Headland Archaeology Ltd. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

## STIRLING

Archive from excavation of fort and homestead at Bannockburn, Stirling, by CEU, 1982, 1984 and 1985. (Mr J Rideout)

Notes and photographs of Clach na Briton, Stirling, said to mark the boundary between Dalriada and Strathclyde, by E B Rennie, 1996. (Mrs E B Rennie)

Typescript reports, correspondence, photographs and drawing of a short cist at Dunblane Cathedral, Stirling, excavated in 1975 by A R Gordon and R B Gourlay. (Dr D Low, Highland Council)

Report (no 430) of survey of woodlands around Loch Katrine, Stirling, by I Cullen and G Tompsett, GUARD, 1997. (Ms I Cullen, GUARD)

Report of forestry survey at Muirpark, Stirling, by S Carter and J Rideout, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report (occasional paper no 9) of a field survey of deserted townships at Tirai, Glen Lochay, Killin, Stirling, by A Johnstone and J Scott Wood, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1996. (Mr D Topen, ACFA)

## WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Report (no 431), of watching brief at Carleith Primary School, West Dunbartonshire, by D Abernethy, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

## WEST LoTHIAN

Archive from an excavation at Blackness Castle, West Lothian, by R Murdoch, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1994. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Linlithgow Palace, West Lothian, by J Cannell, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1987. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Archive, comprising notebooks, photographs, negatives and slides of excavations at Niddry Castle, West Lothian, by C A Kelly, 1989-90. (Mrs E Proudfoot)

## WESTERN ISLES

Field notes and colour photographs of shielings and beehive structures in the Aird Mhor and Aird Bheag area, Uig, Lewis, Western Isles, by E J Logan, 1995. (Ms E J Logan)



Fig 34 National Monuments Record of Scotland: A beehive hut at Fìdigh Eachdrach, Uig, photographed by E J Logan during a survey of shielings on Lewis, Western Isles. (Ms E J Logan)

Excavation archive material including notes, prints and negatives, from Cnip, Uig, Lewis, Western Isles, by J Close-Brooks. (Dr J Close-Brooks)

Archive from excavations at Loch Portain, North Uist, Western Isles, by A Crone, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1987. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Sollas, North Uist, Western Isles, by R J C Atkinson, 1957. (Dr E Campbell, University of Glasgow)

Data structure report (no 281.1) of the Vallay Strand Project, North Uist, Western Isles, by A Dunwell and C Clarke, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

Photographs and negatives, from the survey of North Rona and Sula Sgeir, Western Isles, by H C Nisbet and R A Gailey, 1958,

## RCAHMS

with photographs by M L Smith, 1952, and M J H Robson, 1966. (Miss H C Nisbet)

Interim report of St Kilda stone implements project, by A Fleming and M Edmonds, 1996. (Mr A Fleming)

Report of radiocarbon dating proposal of thin section analysis of peat samples from the Gap, Hirta, St Kilda, Western Isles, by S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Dr S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

General report of St Kilda Work Parties, 1995, by R Turner, National Trust for Scotland. (Mr R Turner, National Trust for Scotland)

Reports of excavations and surveys by the University of Sheffield on South Uist, Western Isles: the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement at Cladh Hallan, by S Atkinson, J Mulville and M Parker Pearson, 1996; Sithean Biorach, Cille Pheadair, a Norse period settlement on South Uist, by M Parker Pearson, M Brennand, and H Smith, 1996; Bornish site 89, Beinn na Mhic Aongheis, by P Marshall, J Mulville, and M Parker Pearson, 1996; report of South Uist Machair archaeological survey and management project, by M Parker Pearson, 1993–6. (Mr M Parker Pearson, University of Sheffield)

## IRELAND

Report (no 365) of excavation of the north range of Sherkin Island Friary, Ireland, by J O'Sullivan, GUARD, 1996. (J O'Sullivan, GUARD)

## PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS ACCESSIONS October 1996 to September 1997

### ABERDEENSHIRE

Seven 1866 Ordnance Survey maps relating to the Abergeldie Estate, Aberdeenshire. (Deposited by the National Trust for Scotland) *Accession Number: 1997/10*

Survey of a Private Collection of late 19th and early 20th-century photograph albums relating to Drum Castle. Views copied include exteriors and interiors of Drum Castle; exteriors and interiors of Barra Castle; views of the Old Kirk, Drumoak; and Princes Street, Edinburgh c 1905. (Lent for copying by Dr James Irvine, %o Drum Castle per Christopher Hartley, National Trust for Scotland) *Accession Number: 1997/33*

A copy of a resurvey of Leith Hall Stables by Leslie F Hunter, Chartered Architect, Portsoy, carried out in May 1996 as part of the National Trust for Scotland Quinquennial Survey. (Deposited in the NTS Collection by W N Sharp) *Accession Number: 1997/49*

### ARGYLL AND BUTE

The Marchioness of Bute's original text for the Mount Stuart Guide Book which was prepared for the opening of the house to the public in 1995. (Presented by Gavin Stamp, editor of the Guide Book) *Accession Number: 1997/26*

Dyelines of two working drawings, one with additional colour, of a bridge over the River Orchy, Argyll and Bute, designed by Thomas S Tait for Sir J Burnet Tait & Lorne Architects. The drawings are undated but were probably executed in 1935. Also,

a typescript of an article by Murdo MacDonald, Archivist, Argyll and Bute Council, on the design and construction of the bridge. (Presented by Murdo MacDonald, Archivist, Argyll and Bute Council) *Accession Number: 1997/47*

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

NMRS survey of a Private Collection of design drawings for the addition of a studio and picture gallery to Broughton House, Kirkcudbright, by Honeyman Keppie & Mackintosh. Comprising elevations, section and plans, the drawings are the client copies produced in January 1909 for the artist E A Hornel. (Lent for copying by the National Trust for Scotland) *Accession Number: 1997/120*

Survey of a Private Collection of James Barbour drawings, all relating to projects in the Dumfries area: Maxwelltown Free Church, 1865; Closeburn Church, 1877; Moffat Baths, 1871; Thornhill Police Station, 1908; and Barbour's own house, St Christopher's, English Street, Dumfries, 1872. (Lent for copying by John Copland, Sutherland Dickie & Copland Architects per Anthony Wolffe) *Accession Number: 1997/24*

## EAST AYRSHIRE

A photograph album inscribed 'Views of Fenwick by H S P Taylor' dating from c 1870. This collection of high-quality amateur views includes buildings in and around Fenwick and places particular emphasis on the survival of thatch. (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/96*

## EAST LoTHIAN

A photograph album compiled between 1909 and 1942 which records visits to various houses, principally Luffness Mill, East Lothian. The amateur views show the exteriors and gardens of houses throughout Scotland including 'Dalnaskill House, Broughton, Peebleshire' and 'Houndwood, Reston'. A rare early view of the British Oil & Cake Mills Ltd office at Seafeld is accompanied by two 1927 views of its extension which record the 'Removal of Intermediate House'. Another (unrelated) album has several views of a cottage 'Blue House, St Boswells, June 1927' and an unidentified Borders farm, probably in the vicinity of the cottage. (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/1*

Material relating to Brunton Shaw Wireworks, Musselburgh, comprising: a pamphlet on cold rolled steel strip dating from the 1950s; six pamphlets on wire products; a copy of 'The Forth Road Bridge, the Official Story', 1964; a copy of 'Reconstruction of the Humber Bridge', 1988; a copy of an inventory of wire rope-making equipment, 1996, with photographs and plant description from Brunton's Musselburgh site; six items of stationery showing the company letter headings, address, business logo and so on; and a film dyeline plan of the ropery layout from 1990. Items lent for copying comprise four colour photographs showing wire products of the Musselburgh site, eleven black and white photographs of the aftermath of the 1950 fire and a 1926 guide to the Musselburgh site, the company and its products. (Presented by Andrew B Smith and Duncan Tait, Brunton Shaw Limited, who also lent material for copying by NMRS) *Accession Number: 1997/118*

A set of 23 design drawings for buildings in East Lothian including 'Proposed New Baths' for the Roxburgh Marine Hotel, R M Cameron, 1899; the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Belhaven,



Sydney Mitchell & Wilson, 1901-03; Dunbar Police Station, Robert Orr, undated; a gate lodge for the Eastern District Hospital, Belhaven, Robert Orr, 1911; and a development on Church Street, Dunbar, J B Swanston, 1901. (Presented by Professor Roland Paxton) *Accession Number: 1997/14*

## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

Further copy photographic material relating to Newton Mearns compiled by Ken Melvin for exhibition. See also *Acc. Nos: 1995/41 and 1997/9*. (Deposited by Ken Melvin) *Accession Number: 1997/51*

## CITY OF EDINBURGH

A fragment from the roof of Holyrood Chapel labelled 'Fragment of an oak beam from the original roof of Holyrood Chapel, Palace of Holyrood House. Taken out of the top of the south wall of the nave in which it was embedded; and given to me on the spot by W T Oldrieve who was then in charge of the building and was engaged in the work of strengthening and protecting the ruin under H M Board of Works'. (Presented by Miss Alexia Lindsay who had been given the fragment by Mrs Murial Hope) *Accession Number: 1997/15*

'The Davidsons of Muirhouse by Thomas Davidson of Muirhouse, LLD, FRS, FGS, FLS etc'. Thomas Davidson, a palaeontologist, who was born in 1817 compiled this extraordinary illustrated record of his family's history. The album contains watercolours, engravings, cuttings, a piece of the family tartan and drawings of buildings associated with the Davidsons, principally Muirhouse, Davidsons Mains, Edinburgh, Hatton House and Bemersyde Tower. Old Muirhouse is sketched as is the new house to show Thomas Davidson's additions; the latter is drawn by William J Davidson, Thomas's son, in the 1880s. Among the miscellaneous notes is a list of the pictures at Muirhouse and a sketch of the 'shields on dining-room ceiling at Muirhouse'. Among the accounts of the life of prominent family members is an eye-witness description by Captain William Davidson of the Battle of Waterloo. In addition to the album are two volumes of Captain Davidson's letters to his grandson William, written between 1861 and 1862 (shortly before his death) which describe his adventurous life. Volume two is titled 'autobiography' and contains a photographic portrait of the author. Companion volumes provide an 'explanation' of the letter-books. A bound extract from Volume VIII of the 'Geological Magazine', 1871, comprises a 'Sketch of the Scientific Life of Thomas Davidson' and has additional cuttings, notes and illustrations pasted in. (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/18*

Four photograph albums compiled by Alexander Crum Brown, a Professor of Chemistry at Edinburgh University. The albums record the family home at 8 Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh, from 1900-03 with views of the interior and exterior, including views from the windows, and the garden. Crum was the first occupant of the house which was built in 1871. Other albums in the set are principally concerned with his travels in Switzerland. *Accession Number: 1997/2*

A copy of 'Skizzen', Otto Reich (undated), which belonged to Thomas S Tait, Architect, who has signed the volume and used the end-paper for sketching. Between the pages is a sketch design for a memorial on a loose sheet of tracing paper. Tait's

papers are dispersed and this is one of the few autograph possessions known to exist.

'Fireplaces by Hoole', Falkirk, c 1960s, a fully illustrated trade catalogue. (Purchased)

A 19th-century, boxed wooden model of a church originally thought to be related to the design of St Paul's & St George's, Broughton Street, Edinburgh. The model has been displayed in the church for some time and, although not an architectural design model as such, is of great associational interest. (Presented by St Paul's & St George's Vestry Committee) *Accession Number: 1997/27*

Survey of a Private Collection of designs for Fettes College, Edinburgh. The designs, not all of which were executed, relate to Robert Rowand Anderson's 1883 alterations and additions. The rear extension to the main college building is included as well as plans of the subsidiary houses of Moredun, Carrington and Glencorse; the swimming pool; lodges; Moredun Crescent; and a general plan of the site. (Lent for copying by Fettes College, Edinburgh) *Accession Number: 1997/35*

A collection of photographs of Craigmillar Laundry Works, West Savile Terrace, Edinburgh, which was built in 1881 and demolished in 1988. Craigmillar Steam Laundry, as it was originally known, was perceived as a philanthropic employer providing respectable work for young women. The photographs date from 1907 and record the development of the works as they kept pace with new technology. A major redevelopment was carried out in 1933 and another in 1952 when the works stopped generating their own electricity and joined the National Grid. Views include the pressing machines in use, the delivery of the new boiler in 1933, and the machinery in operation during the 1950s. Also included is a photocopy of 'A History of Craigmillar Laundry Limited: 1881-1981', John A F Gibb. (Presented by John Gibb, Craigmillar Laundry Works) *Accession Number: 1997/36*

An 'Inventory and Valuation' of 6 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, taken by Whytock & Reid on behalf of Leslie Grahame-Thomson, Architect, for insurance purposes in November 1948. The architect ran his practice from the premises and the inventory details the furnishings of his 'Drawing Office', 'Private Office' and 'Main Office'. (Presented by Murdo MacDonald, Argyll and Bute District Council) *Accession Number: 1997/40*

A set of panels for the Stockbridge Redevelopment Exhibition, prepared by Ian Begg in 1963 as a student project. The panels are illustrated with black and white photographs of Stockbridge taken by local residents, with whom he worked on the project, as well as drawings illustrating the perceived benefits of clearing buildings to provide landscaped areas within the townscape. (Presented by Ian Begg, Architect, to the RIAS Collection) *Accession Number: 1997/5*

Three photographic views of a newly repaired bridge, designed by Naysmith, over the River Almond and a view of Illieston, Kirkliston Parish, taken April 1997. (Presented by Ian Fleming, ex RCAHMS) *Accession Number: 1997/52*

Five photocopies of drawings produced by Simpson & Brown Architects for the adaptation of 26-31 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, for use by the National Trust for Scotland as their headquarters, January 1997. (Presented by C H Cruft in June 1997) *Accession Number: 1997/53*

Perspective sketch of the interior of Greyfriars Kirk, Edinburgh, by Henry Kerr, Architect to the Kirk, 1934. (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/98*

## RCAHMS

### FIFE

Mounted 19th-century photographic view of an unidentified Fife farmhouse. Photographed by 'Gordon Cupar' and inscribed (verso) 'Lizzie Wallace'. (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/44*

### GLASGOW CITY

A photograph album which records Wallace Scott & Co Ltd Tailoring Institute, Cathcart, as newly constructed to the design of John Burnet Son & Dick, 1913-22. Interior views illustrate the emphasis placed on workers' welfare. Staff enjoyed the benefits of recreation grounds for summer tennis, croquet and bowls, rest rooms for 'quiet reflection', a sick room, bathrooms, a dining-hall and a 'kinematograph' where 'films of an educational and historical character are displayed on special occasions.' Although the photographs are in black and white, an accompanying leaflet describes the use of different colour schemes in the workrooms in order to produce a calming effect on the workforce whose overalls were in 'a green colour to match the shade of the walls, so that the whole atmosphere of the rooms is pleasing.' (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/37*

### HIGHLAND

Survey of a Private Collection comprising a set of client's drawings relating to Fairburn House, Wardrop & Reid, 1876-9. (Lent for copying by Mr and Mrs Davidson) *Accession Number: 1997/23*

### NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Photograph album with 73 colour views of Carluke Mill comprising a 1990 survey of the interior by The Alexander Kerr Practice, Chartered Architects, Commercial Bank Chambers, 5a Stewarton Street, Wishaw ML2 8AA. (Presented by the Alexander Kerr Practice) *Accession Number: 1997/3*

### SCOTTISH BORDERS

Survey of a Private Collection of photographic prints by Thomas Hannan. Many of the views were prepared for his publication 'Famous Scottish houses: the Lowlands', 1928, and include Minton House, Borders; Wemyss Castle, Fife; Winton House, East Lothian; and Inch House. Other illustrations were prepared for 'To Mark the Fleeting Hour', an unsourced article, and 'Gruyères and its Chateau'. (Lent for copying by Dr Nigel Malcolm-Smith, Hannan's grandson.) *Accession Number: 1997/11*

Prints of two watercolour strip elevations of Melrose High Street and Market Square at 1:200 scale by W G Highet, 1996. (Presented by Bill Highet) *Accession Number: 1997/97*

### SOUTH AYRSHIRE

A set of nine photographs relating to buildings in Ayr including an interior view of Old County Buildings, Wellington Square, two construction views of a building in Wellington Square, a view of the Old Fort, and two views of the demolition of the Old Prison, a photocopy of a drawing of the Esplanade and a photocopy of a photograph of the Old Prison. (Presented by Sheena Andrew, Carnegie Library, Ayr) *Accession Number: 1997/13*

### MISCELLANEOUS

A research file compiled by Basil Skinner inscribed: 'William Adam, Sir John Clerk, The Country Seat etc.' which includes press cuttings from The Scottish Local History Congress, 1969; a transcript of a lecture he gave in 1980 to the Scottish Georgian Society, 'The Country Seat and Vitruvius Scotticus Hopetoun as the House of State'; a transcript of a lecture by James Simpson, 'The Clerks and the Patronage of Architecture'; notes taken from a series of lectures given by Alistair Rowan, 'A Kind of Revolution'; a copy of James Simpson's thesis on William Adam and a photocopy of 'The Country Seat'. (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/100*

242-252 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow; two surveys by David Walker; two dyelines of a design for a proposed hotel at 197-207 Ingram Street, Glasgow, Eason and Jardine, 1969; 1947 dyeline of a survey of the spire at 147 St Vincent Street (James Salmond?); dyelines of a set of twelve designs for the SSC Library, Edinburgh, by James B Dunn, 1888; and a design for St Luke's Episcopal Church, Downfield, Nelson T Stewart, 1933. (Presented by Professor D M Walker) *Accession Number: 1997/101*

A miscellaneous collection of architects' papers: from Alfred G Lochhead, a design for Gourock Free Church, Charles Wilson, 1855; a photograph album recording memorial panels produced for Lorimer's office (some annotated with dimensions and identifying the carvers); a series of plans for wartime requisition of Castle Toward, Argyllshire and Ardmure House, Culross; dyeline of a fabric design by C F A Voysey; sketch design for a table (Lorimer); 'Sketch of Details of Shrine SNWM' from the Lorimer office; letter from John Matthew for Sir Robert Lorimer, Architect, to A Lochhead, 28th August 1923; note to Lochhead from John Matthew, 11th February 1926, regarding overseas war memorial designed by Lorimer; a set of six photographs of carved panels by M Meredith Williams for St John's, Perth; design for the Dirlerton War Memorial, Robert Lorimer, 1920; six designs for unidentified memorials; design for the Clackmannan War Memorial, Robert Lorimer, 1921; design for Melrose War Memorial, Robert Lorimer, 1920; design for Dingwall Cross Memorial; design for Cumrie War Memorial, Lorimer, 1920; design for St Andrews War Memorial, 1921; design showing Loretto and 'probably Whittingham' memorials (Lorimer); design for Pencaitland War Memorial (Lorimer); design for Stenton War Memorial (Lorimer); design for a metal gate (Lorimer); design for Galston War Memorial, Lorimer, 1922; 'Cancelled' design (SNWM), 1922; design for Strathblane War Memorial (Lorimer); design for a fireplace (Lochhead). Other miscellaneous material comprises an Office of Works file regarding the redecoration and redisplay of the State Apartments of Holyrood Palace in 1935, including five photographic reproductions of surveys by J Houston of the original decoration of Culross Palace; from the office of McLaren Soutar & Salmond two drawings comprising a design for a double villa, Brechin Road, Kirriemuir, Charles Soutar, 1906; dyeline copy of a design for proposed additions to a warehouse. (Presented by Professor D M Walker) *Accession Number: 1997/101*

Three topographical engravings published by F Blyth, 1777: Mount Stewart (sic) by Moses Griffith, engraved by J Ellis; Dumbarton Castle by Paul Sandby, engraved by Godfrey; and a view of Edinburgh Castle with North Bridge by Moses Griffith, engraved by Godfrey. (Presented by Ronnie Robertson) *Accession Number: 1999/102*

Dr E M Patterson Collection. A collection of material relating to the interests of Dr Edward Patterson, research chemist, geologist,

transport historian and archaeologist. The bulk of the material relates to blackpowder production but the collection reflects his wider interests in industrial archaeology. Extracts include one on gunpowder from 'Text Book of Explosives used in the service', 1938; one on blackpowder hydraulic cake presses from 'The Manufacture of explosives', 1895; and several on gunpowder and blackpowder from 'Transcript on memories of an Ardeer worker', from the 1930s. Files on various subjects include explosives manufacture in Scotland during WW2; incorporating mills; Tourgill Earthworks; and a further annotated draft of the published Gunpowder Vocabulary. Photographic material includes an envelope containing photographs and negatives of gasworks; copies of views of gunpowder manufacture at Faversham, 1798; and a box of photographs of blackpowder works at Ardeer, Wigtown and Furnace. (Presented by Mrs Anna Singer *per* Miles Oglethorpe, RCAHMS) *Accession Number: 1997/119*

Graham Law's thesis 'Alexander ('Greek') Thomson I A, a short account of his life and works', 1950, an early and ground-breaking analysis of Thomson's work illustrated with photographic copies of drawings and contemporary views of Thomson's buildings, some of which have since been demolished. Law went on to be a partner in the Edinburgh practice Law & Dunbar-Nasmith. (Presented by Gavin Stamp) *Accession Number: 1997/12*

A collection of architectural books and pamphlets from the office of Kathleen Veitch, Architect (see also Acc. No: 1996/53), including a sketchbook from her RIBA Owen Jones Travelling Scholarship trip to southern Spain in 1930. (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/17*

Four 19th-century photographs: A Moffat's painting and decorating shop; Sycamore House, 'North Cotes'; Queen Victoria opening a reservoir, probably in Fife; and a view of 6 Picardy Place, Edinburgh, decorated for a Royal visit. (Presented by Laurance Black) *Accession Number: 1997/19*

A presentation volume of photographs by Bedford Lemere of 'The City Chambers, Glasgow' on completion c 1890. Also, an ornate little manuscript album 'Views in Edinburgh' produced by J T Mayne for 'Mrs Bartley' in the mid-19th century. The illuminated frontispiece shows the Rectory at Stocking-Pellham, presumably in connection with the artist or recipient, while the album itself includes interior views of St John's, Princes Street, and St Columba's. (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/20*

Fifteen 19th-century stereoscopic views which include Stirling Castle, the interior and exterior of unidentified glasshouses and Hamilton Mausoleum. (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/21*

A copy of 'A Tint Book of Historical Colours suitable for Decorative Work', Thomas Parsons & Sons Ltd, 1961. This sample catalogue of paints considered appropriate for use on historic buildings is divided into periods e.g. 'Wedgwood Colours'. The Scottish Georgian Society had requested advice on Georgian colours for use in Edinburgh's New Town and a colour chart of suggestions with the firm's reply is enclosed addressed to Eleanor Robertson, Honorary Secretary of the Society, 1962. (Presented by Eleanor Robertson) *Accession Number: 1997/22*

Catalogue for 'Heggie & Aitchison Shop Fitters, 47 Grove Street, Edinburgh' c 1905. Illustrated with views of shops fitted out by the firm and details of fittings supplied such as lamps, 'the reliable shop assistant's seat', wax dummies, boot stands, etc. (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/25*

Further material relating to the work of H F Clark, landscape architect and educator (see also MS/758). A box of slides largely prepared for lecturing purposes on subjects such as land use, city development, landscape architecture and architectural history. In four formats, the slides date from the 1950s and 1960s. (Presented by John Lowrey, University of Edinburgh Architecture Department) *Accession Number: 1997/28*

Two negatives, taken by Edinburgh University Library Photographic Department in 1963, of a linen damask napkin showing Scottish buildings which were identified at that time by Kitty Cruft. (Presented by Margaret Swain) *Accession Number: 1997/29*

Survey of a Private Collection of 20 drawings and photographs relating to work by Gillespie Kidd & Coia held in the Scottish Catholic Archives. Projects include Darleith House; St Peter's, Kilmahew; and the Kilmahew Estate, Cardross. (Lent for copying by Scottish Catholic Archives *per* Diane Watters, NMRS) *Accession Number: 1997/30*

Survey of a Private Collection of photographs relating to the work of Gillespie Kidd & Coia. Projects include: St Peter's College, Cardross; Cumbernauld Housing; St Bride's, East Kilbride; St Paul's, Glenrothes; St Mary's, Bo'ness; Robinson College, Cambridge; St Lawrence's, Greenock; St Mary in Chains, Ardrossan; Patrick's, Kilsyth; Notre Dame College, Bearsden; St Columbkille's, Rutherglen; and St Patrick's, Greenock; as well as a set of working drawings for St Peter's College, Cardross. (Lent for copying by Professor Isi Metzstein *per* Diane Watters, NMRS) *Accession Number: 1997/31*

Survey of a Private Collection of material relating to Gillespie Kidd & Coia. Projects photographed include St Peter's, Bearsden; St Peter's, Rome; St Peter's, Cardross, under construction; St Peter's, Cardross, in use; the Archbishop and Bishops outside St Peter's, Cardross c 1974; and the library of St Peter's, Bearsden. Pages were copied from an album containing newscuttings about the move of the College from St Peter's, Cardross, to Newlands. (Lent for copying by Scotus College *per* Diane Watters, NMRS) *Accession Number: 1997/32*

A copy of James K Gillon's thesis on Sir James Gowans, Architect, prepared for the RICS Diploma in Building Conservation at The College of Estate Management, 1995-96. Included are 28 strips of colour negatives for the views of Gowan's buildings which illustrate the thesis. (Presented by James Gillon) *Accession Number: 1997/34*

Papers from the office of W Schomberg Scott, Architect, which are additional to the office drawings already deposited with the NMRS. Principally comprises photographs, negatives and slides taken and collected by Schomberg Scott. Also includes a roll of drawings, mostly miscellaneous projects for the National Trust for Scotland, and full-size details for furnishings for Monteviot and Falkland Palace; wallpaper samples; bills of quantity for Monteviot. Among the manuscript material are draft guide books (including Crathes, Leith Hall and Culzean), lectures and tour notes for summer schools which illustrate the depth of his commitment to the activities and aims of the National Trust for Scotland from the mid-1960s onwards. His writings reflect his passion for 16th and 17th-century Scottish architecture and his efforts to gain recognition for the involvement of Scottish craftsmen at this period, particularly for interior decorative work, at a time when foreign craftsmen were generally thought to have been widely active in Scotland. A small collection of sketches and photographs dates from the late 1940s when Schomberg Scott photographed examples of Reginald Fairlie's work for Patrick

Nuttgens' 1959 biography – office writing paper has been used to sketch Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, and several Catholic churches including Fort William, Troon and Roy Bridge, with instructions as to views required. (Deposited by Anthony Dixon on behalf of Schomberg Scott) *Accession Number: 1997/39*

The office papers of Henry Wylie, Architect and Designer (1914–96). Wylie trained as an architect but had a particular interest in design; in the late 1950s he set up DISC (Design Industrial Styling Consultants). The collection includes records relating to this firm as well as to his later work in private practice. His architectural work included designs for shop fronts, such as Justerini & Brooks and the Stella Nova in Edinburgh and, his major Scottish project, the extension of the George Hotel, Edinburgh. The collection includes office drawings, photographs and files. The NMRS recorded the interior of Wylie's home and office at 15 Moray Place which he had re-cast in the 1970s. (Presented by Harriet Wylie, Henry Wylie's daughter, to the RIAS Collection) *Accession Number: 1997/4*

A set of proofs, bound in two volumes, for the 'Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland', R W Billings, 1852. The introduction and list of plates have been bound in with the proof plates but otherwise there is no accompanying text. It is unclear which stage in the process this remarkable survival represents but minor compositional variants and the omission of elements of detail suggest that this is an early proof set. There is perhaps a connection with one of the engravers, James Redaway, who is identified on eight of the otherwise anonymous plates. (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/41*

Two illustrated trade catalogues of 'Cast Iron Manufactures' produced by the Lion Foundry Company Ltd, Kirkintilloch. Two editions of volume 1, the 4th and greatly expanded 5th edition illustrate architectural, sanitary and structural goods. (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/42*

Two sketchbooks inscribed 'Rutland Prize 1931 1932' which were compiled by Tom Arnold Jeffryes during his RIAS Scholarship trip to London. The books contain letters of introduction and correspondence regarding access to buildings he wished to sketch as well as an identity card issued by the RIBA confirming that he was 'travelling for the purposes of architectural study'. The focus of the scholarship was commercial structures: Jeffryes' chosen subjects included the Dorchester Hotel, Crawfords at High Holborn and the Saville Theatre but, having completed the requirements of the prize, he also visited the V & A to sketch furniture and studied the dome of St Paul's Cathedral. (See also Acc. Nos: 1996/33 and 1997/52.) (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/43*

Two trade catalogues: 'Signet Combined Range and Sitting Room Grates, Gillespie & Main', Fireplace Specialists, Callendar Riggs, Falkirk, c 1920 and 'Illustrated Catalogue of Architectural Ironwork, Alloa Iron Co.', c 1900. Also, a colour postcard view of the dining-room at Darling's Regent Hotel, 20 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh c 1909; a 1909 reprint of 'Memories of Sir Walter Scott', James Skene, extra-illustrated with a set of the original engravings; and 'The Statue of Mrs John Elder, Govan' a privately printed commemorative volume of 1912. (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/45*

A postcard album compiled in the early 1900s. Many of the largely coloured views are of west of Scotland subjects including Rothesay, the Trossachs Hotel, Luss and Oban. Inverness and Crieff are also included. (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/46*

Material relating to the work of Sir Anthony Wheeler, Wheeler & Sproson, Architects; a dyeline copy of a layout plan for Dysart Redevelopment Phase III and various items relating to the redevelopment of MacDonald's Buildings, Culross. (Presented by Sir Anthony Wheeler per Diane Watters, NMRS) *Accession Number: 1997/48*

A photograph album titled 'The Honeymoon Tour in Scotland Sept. 23rd to Oct. 5th 1929' which records a caravan tour of Scotland beginning in Edinburgh and travelling through Loch Lomond, The Trossachs, Callander, Inversnaid and Loch Katrine. (Presented by Joanna Close-Brooks) *Accession Number: 1997/50*

Twelve volumes from the working library of John Reid Napier who worked in Dundee City Engineers Department in the 1950s before moving to Fife County Council. The volumes relate to building construction and decoration and include some books acquired when he was a student. A sketchbook contains photographic copies of drawings prepared for Fife County Council by M E Taylor, the County Planning Officer in the 1940s. The collection also includes a catalogue for Callendar Brick & Fireclay Co. Ltd and 'A Tint Book of Historical Colours', Thos. Parsons & Sons Ltd, 1934. (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/54*

Further material relating to the work of Sir H Anthony Wheeler, Architect: photographic copies of a design for an Architect's House, Kirkcaldy, 1960; a measured drawing made in Paris when on a student scholarship from Glasgow School of Architecture, 1939; ten Christmas cards produced using his watercolour views of buildings including Dunkeld Cathedral and Taymouth; and a set of colour prints created from watercolours of Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and St Andrew's Universities that Sir Anthony was commissioned to produce by the universities in 1992. *Accession Number: 1997/55*

A unique album of caricatures of Office of Works staff which is dedicated 'to the 'Drawing Office' with best wishes Garnett Farmer May 1923'. Farmer's career also included some time with Lutyens as his assistant but he clearly spent long enough in Scotland with the Office of Works to produce this acutely, and affectionately, observed portrait of its staff from the secretaries and boy from Malloch to drawing officers and senior staff. A few of the caricatures are given contexts including a couple showing work in the field and many are named including Sym, Murdoch and J W Paterson. (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/56*

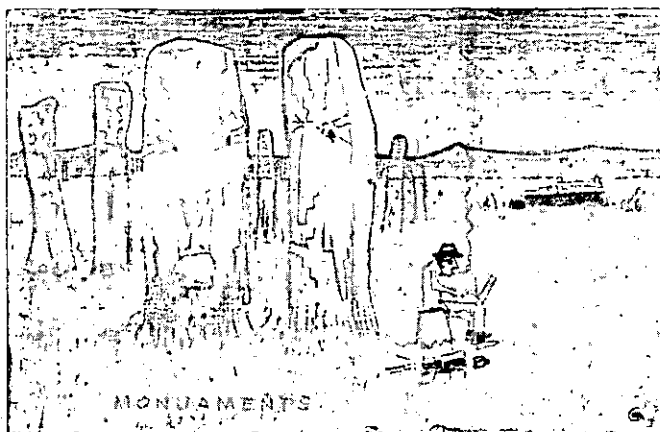


Fig 35 National Monuments Record of Scotland. A member of Office of Works staff in the field. From a volume of caricatures prepared by Garnett Farmer c 1920. (D15039)

A 'Scrap Album' with early photographic views, c 1870, of bridges over the Fall of Moness; Taymouth Castle; the Old House of Auchmore; Menzies Castle; Meggernie Castle; Garth Castle; Chesthill House; Eonan Cottage; a newly constructed house at Loch Kennard; Fortingall Hotel; Grandtully Castle; Logierait Free Church; Kenmore; The Dochart, Killin; Aberfeldy; Killiecrankie viaduct; Stonehaven; Dunottar Castle; and Muchalls Castle. (Purchased) *Accession Number: 1997/57*

Eight large modern colour photographic views of the interior and exterior of Earls Hall, Leuchars. The photographs are mounted on card and are of high quality. Also, an 1860s photographic view of Calderwood Castle, East Kilbride, inscribed (verso) 'Mr Smith, Bruntfield House' and a view of an unidentified Scottish house. (Presented by The Biggar Museum Trust) *Accession Number: 1997/6*

A collection of dyeline copy drawings and photographic prints from the office of Wheeler & Sproson, Architects, Edinburgh, which relate to Sir Anthony Wheeler's projects. Designs include alterations to Heriot Watt University, Edinburgh; the Bank of Scotland in Dunfermline; a church at Langlee, Galashiels; and the Low Port Centre, Linlithgow. (Presented by Sir Anthony Wheeler, Wheeler & Sproson per Diane Watters, NMRS) *Accession Number: 1997/7*



Fig 36 National Monuments Record of Scotland. House for Mr Whiteford, Dollar, by Sir H A Wheeler, Wheeler and Sproson, Architects, c 1970. (D15048)

Further material relating to Alexander Hunter Crawford, Architect (see also Acc. No: 1993/34). A box of lantern slides inscribed 'Suburban Villa' was apparently compiled for lecturing purposes. The slides include interior and exterior views of houses as well as copies of architectural drawings; some are Crawford's designs, the rest include designs by contemporaries such as Voysey, Mervin Macartney and E J May. Also included is a 1935

drawing by Crawford which relates to the family business, William Crawford & Sons Ltd, and illustrates their biscuit works in Leith and a photocopy of autobiographical notes written by the architect on his office writing paper after 1910. (Presented by Mr Petrie, Crawford's grandson.) *Accession Number: 1997/8*

Further material relating to the work and interests of Ken Melvin, a local government architect in Renfrewshire in the 1970s and 1980s (see Acc. No: 1995/41): a photographic study of Newton Mearns c 1880–1930 comprising copy photographs of early views mounted on card (the negatives retained by Mr Melvin); miscellaneous reports including a condition report on Castle Levan, Gourrock, 1970, by Alexander Farquhar and one on the Wallace Buildings, Elderslie, 1969, by the county architect and, on behalf of David S Paterson, formerly an architect in Glasgow and senior lecturer at the University of Strathclyde, a collection of slides of buildings in England, Scotland and Europe dating from 1940s–60s. (Ken Melvin's material is deposited by him. David Paterson's is gifted) *Accession Number: 1997/9*

Schomberg Scott material transferred from his office to Northfield House on his retirement, possibly representing jobs he was still working on at that time. The drawings join the existing NMRS Schomberg Scott Collection. Projects include Dupplin Castle and Monteviot. (Deposited by Anthony Dixon, Schomberg Scott's former partner.) *Accession Number: 1997/99*

## GENERAL

The surviving office papers of Miss Kathleen Veitch, Architect, who practised in the Borders until the late 1960s. The collection relates principally to her 1930 Owen Jones Scholarship entry drawings and subsequent trip to Spain. Also includes drawings relating to houses designed by Miss Veitch for her sister and herself; photographs of her, including one as an apprentice in a London architects' office in 1935; letters; a sketchbook; drawing instruments and memorabilia. (Presented by Miss E L Carrick) *Accession Number: 1996/53*

James Henderson's Commonplace Book. A unique and charming record of the varied activities of this early 19th-century ship and house-painter and amateur artist, complete with topographical views. (Deposited by Trevor Cowie) *Accession Number: 1996/54*

Gas Historical Society of Scotland material comprising thirteen drawings including a plan of Govan Gas Works, 1907; two plans of East Dock Street Gas Works, Dundee, 1938; and a plan of Dalkeith Works c 1948. (Bob Winn, Gas Historical Society of Scotland) *Accession Number: 1996/55*

# A LIST OF HISTORIC SCOTLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RADIOCARBON DATES

Compiled by P J Ashmore

## Introduction

This list of dates received by Historic Scotland mostly between 1 July 1996 and 3 June 1997 for archaeological sites and objects represents the work of many individuals. Most often sites have not yet been published, and it is important, if you wish to quote these dates, to cite the author of the information produced here. For instance, the first entry in this list should be cited as Rideout J S 1997 'East Campsie, Kirriemuir' DES 1997, 112. If this convention is often flouted Historic Scotland may decide not to promulgate dates for at least 18 months after they have been obtained.

Entries which other people or organisations wish to see included in future lists should be sent to the compiler, P J Ashmore, 20 Brighton Place, Portobello, Edinburgh EH15 1LJ before 31 October 1998.

Code	Context	Material	Date BP	Err	d13C
<b>ANGUS</b>					
<b>East Campsie, Kirriemuir</b> (NO 288 527), Rideout J S					
AA-23258	Skeleton of a child aged about 12 years in a cist.	bone human	3295	50	-21.3
<b>Mains of Melgund, Aberlemno</b> (NO 536 563), Rideout J S					
AA-23259	Skeleton of a male, aged about 30 years, found with a child skeleton in a cist.	bone human	3405	55	-21.2
AA-23260	Skeleton of a child between 7-9 years, found with the skeleton of an adult male in a cist.	bone human	3500	50	-21.0
<b>West Scryne, Carnoustie</b> (NO 576 365) Rideout J S					
AA-23261	The skeleton of a male in his 20s in a cist.	bone human	3300	50	-21.2
<b>ARGYLL AND BUTE</b>					
<b>Bolsay Farm, Port Charlotte</b> (NR 2253 5736), Mithen S J					
AA-21631	Willow from what is believed to be an undisturbed <i>in situ</i> occupation horizon of the Mesolithic settlement.	charcoal	4740	50	-27.9
AA-21632	Hazel. See AA-21631.	charcoal	7400	55	-24.3
AA-21633	Alder. See AA-21631.	charcoal	6810	55	-26.2
AA-21634	Willow from an extensive context above the natural and/or an <i>in situ</i> occupation deposit.	charcoal	4460	50	-26.9
AA-21635	Birch. See AA-21634.	charcoal	4290	45	-27.6
AA-21636	Alder. See AA-21634.	charcoal	3930	45	-26.2
AA-21637	Oak. See AA-21634.	charcoal	4200	55	-27.6
AA-21638	Alder. See AA-21634.	charcoal	4640	55	-30.1
<b>Staosnaig, Scalasaig</b> (NR 3977 9331), Mithen S J					
AA-21618	Cereal grains from a 4m diameter shallow pit. A considerable amount of organic material remained in the fill which appears to have been uncarbonised hazelnut shells.	cereal grain	3455	60	-27.0
AA-21619	Hazel. See AA-21618.	hazelnut shell	7760	55	-24.8
AA-21620	Hazel. See AA-21618.	hazelnut shell	7040	55	-25.5
AA-21621	Hazel. See AA-21618.	hazelnut shell	7780	55	-25.6
AA-21622	Hazel. See AA-21618.	hazelnut shell	7660	55	-25.7
AA-21623	Hazel. See AA-21618.	hazelnut shell	7665	55	-27.6
AA-21624	Hazel. See AA-21618.	hazelnut shell	7935	55	-25.1
AA-21625	Hazel from a stone-lined boat-shaped pit, 2m from the large circular pit (AA-21618-24). See also AA-21626.	hazelnut shell	7780	55	-25.5
AA-21626	Hazel from a secondary fill of the stone-lined boat-shaped pit (AA-21625).	hazelnut shell	7480	55	-26.6
AA-21627	Hazel from a small pit, c 0.98 x 0.7m and c 0.3m deep.	hazelnut shell	8110	60	-25.1
AA-21628	Hazel from a shallow, sub-rounded pit c 70cm in diameter, probably a hearth.	wood charcoal	1760	40	-26.4
AA-21629	Hazel from an amorphous feature measuring c 2 x 1.1m, purposefully partially filled with pebbles.	hazelnut shell	5415	60	-23.4
AA-21630	Hazel from a deposit of burnt sand, artefacts and charcoal fragments towards the base of a large (c 0.45m <sup>3</sup> ) stone-lined pit.	wood charcoal	3395	60	-26.6
<b>CLACKMANNANSHIRE</b>					
<b>Braehead, Alloa</b> (NS 8693 9370), Ashmore P J and Hall D					
GU-4835	Scallop shells from a midden of oyster and other shells which may have slumped from a higher position.	scallop	5880	60	0.9
<b>DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY</b>					
<b>Woodend Farm, Johnstonebridge</b> (NY 1053 9576), Banks I					
AA-24949	Barley from the slot trench of a house wall from a set of house complexes in a large enclosure.	cereal grain	1865	45	-23.1
AA-24950	Alder Pomoideae and hazel from the fill of the slot trench of a house wall on the E side of the enclosure.	charcoal	1740	40	-27.1
AA-24951	Alder from the fill of the packing of a post-hole of a house.	charcoal	1840	40	-27.1
AA-24952	Barley from the fill of the slot trench of a house wall, the latest structure in the local sequence.	charcoal	1935	40	-22.7

## RADIOCARBON DATES

### Woodend Farm, Johnstonebridge (NY 1053 9576), Banks I (cont.)

AA-24953	Alder in the fill of the slot of the latest of the structures on site.	charcoal	1825	40	-26.0
AA-24954	Charred material from the fill of one of a pair of structures on the NE of site.	charcoal	2175	45	-26.0
AA-24955	Hazel from slot trench of a house on the N side of the enclosure.	charcoal	1825	45	-25.7

### EAST LOTHIAN

#### Fisher's Road East, Port Seton (NT 4092 7540), Haselgrove C

AA-25715	Barley in the fill of gully which held a fence or wind break.	barley grain	1960	45	-25.5
AA-25716	Barley in the fill of a post-hole which is part of a rectangular structure.	barley grain	1920	45	-23.6
AA-25717	Barley in the fill of a post-hole which is part of fence or wind break.	barley grain	1950	45	-24.9
AA-25718	Barley in the post-demolition fill of the N entrance post of a circular structure in the W part of enclosure 1, with its entrance aligned exactly with the enclosure.	barley grain	1810	45	-23.1
AA-25719	Spelt glumes from the fill of a ditch, representing material containing crop-processing debris which was tipped into the open, partly filled ditch. See also AA-25720.	charred cereal	1905	45	-24.1
AA-25720	Emmer glumes. See AA-25719.	charred cereal	1840	45	-25.8
AA-25721	Heather twigs (not derived from burnt peat) from the early secondary filling of an early ditch.	charred plant remains	2015	45	-25.4
AA-25722	Pondweed seeds from the lower fill of a ditch.	waterlogged seeds	1845	55	-24.3
AA-25723	Barley from the fill of a ditch, representing material indicative of barley processing which was tipped into the ditch prior to levelling of the latter.	barley grain	1825	50	-21.8
AA-25724	Anomalous early date from charred barley grain.	barley grain	23680	230	-23.6
AA-25725	Naked barley from the uppermost fill of the inner ditch of enclosure 1. See also AA-25726.	barley grain	1215	45	-25
AA-25726	Hulled barley. See AA-25725.	barley grain	1785	55	-24.1
AA-25727	Barley from crop-processing waste in the primary silting of the outer ditch of enclosure 1.	barley grain	1610	45	-23.2
AA-25728	Cereals from the demolition fill of a ring gully forming the outer wall of a circular building at the centre of enclosure 3.	barley grain	1985	45	-24.2
AA-25729	Barley from refuse including fresh crop-processing debris directly on top of cobbles forming the floor of an oval sunken-floored building with a timber wall under a deposit containing much animal bone.	barley grain	1875	60	-23.2
AA-25730	Water crowfoot seeds from the lower fill of a ditch.	waterlogged seeds	2590	45	-22.2
AA-25731	Water crowfoot seeds from the lower fill of a ditch.	waterlogged plant remains	1975	45	-25.8
AA-25732	Barley from the primary fill of an early ditch.	barley grain	265	50	-26.0
AA-25733	Seeds from the post-removal fill of a post-hole forming part of the entrance of a circular structure.	barley grain	1960	45	-24.9
AA-25734	Heather twigs (not from peat) from the ring gully of a circular structure.	charred plant remain	1895	45	-29.4
AA-25735	Cereals from the post-demolition fill of a post-hole which is part of a post ring 6m in diameter of a circular structure, concentric with a ring gully.	barley grain	125	45	-23.9
AA-25736	Barley from the primary fill of a ditch.	barley grain	2000	55	-23.2
AA-25737	Barley from the first of a series of dumps of occupation refuse in a partly infilled ditch. See also AA-25738.	barley grain	1880	45	-23.5
AA-25738	Barley from the upper part of the butt end of a ditch. See also AA-25737.	barley grain	1870	45	-24.3

#### Fisher's Road West, Port Seton (NT 406 752), McCullagh R P J

AA-26224	Barley from a dense concentration of cereal grain derived from on site domestic or crop-processing activity, from a shallow oval pit near structure 1.	cereal grain	1905	55	-25.6
AA-25713	Uncarbonised seeds of henbane from the lowest fill of phase 4 of the ditch.	uncarbonised seeds	1985	45	-26.4
AA-25714	Grape pip from a truncated, irregular-shaped pit close to the entrance of the phase 3 ditch.	<i>vitis vinifera</i>	modern		-22.3

### FIFE

#### Fife Ness (NO 6365 0950), Dalland M

AA-25215	Hazel from an isolated pit which lies 3m SW of the shelter. The pit is oval, 0.98 x 0.90m and 0.36m deep.	hazelnut shells	8490	60	-24.7
AA-25214	As AA-25215.	hazelnut shells	8510	65	-23.2
AA-25213	Hazel from the lower fill of the pit whose upper fill is dated by AA-25215 and AA-25214.	hazelnut shells	8495	65	-25.2
AA-25212	As AA-25213.	hazelnut shells	8545	65	-22.9
AA-25211	Hazel from an area of dark soil, 2.5 x 3m, which covered most of the cuts associated with the Mesolithic shelter and was interpreted as the remains of the occupation layer.	hazelnut shells	8460	85	-25.7
AA-25210	As AA-25211.	hazelnut shells	8410	60	-21.8
AA-25209	Hazel from a post-hole which probably belonged to the wind break structure.	hazelnut shells	8475	75	-26.8
AA-25208	As AA-25209.	hazelnut shells	8510	70	-23.6
AA-25207	Hazel from one of seven post-holes in the curving line belonging to the wind break structure. See also AA-25203 and AA-25202.	hazelnut shells	8420	65	-24.2
AA-25206	As AA-25207.	hazelnut shells	8355	60	-23.6



## RADIOCARBON DATES

### **Fife Ness** (NO 6365 0950), Dalland M (cont.)

AA-25205	Hazel from a post-hole outside and to the SE of the curving line of post-holes interpreted to be part of a wind break structure.	hazelnut shells	8405	60	-24.9
AA-25204	As AA-25205.	hazelnut shells	8505	75	-23.5
AA-25203	Hazel from one of seven post-holes in the curving line belonging to the wind break structure. See also AA-25207 and AA-25206.	hazelnut shells	8340	60	-24.5
AA-25202	As AA-25203.	hazelnut shells	8275	65	-26.4

### **St Adrian's Priory, Isle of May** (NT 6585 9901), James H F

GU-4962	Male (young adult) skeleton within N range (church).	bone human	570	50	-20.0
GU-4963	Male (mature adult) skeleton within church, partially disturbed by building of a furnace.	bone human	710	80	-19.9
GU-4964	Male (young adult) skeleton beneath E end of N range (church) within the burial cairn.	bone human	970	70	-20.3
GU-4965	Skull only in the top of the burial cairn of rounded stones, disturbed and crushed by building of S wall of an early church.	bone human	1160	70	-21.4
GU-4966	Male (middle adult) skeleton beneath chapter house of priory within cairn of rounded stones, uncist.	bone human	1280	50	-21.5
GU-4967	Male (middle adult) skeleton. The uppermost articulated burial within a long cist which contained bones of at least five other individuals. See GU-4968 for the primary burial.	bone human	1260	50	-22.8
GU-4968	Possible female (middle adult) skeleton. The primary (lowest) burial within a long cist which contained bones of at least five individuals. See GU-4967 for the uppermost burial.	bone human	1180	60	-22.0
GU-4969	Female (middle adult) skeleton within a cist and covered by a large grave marker.	bone human	820	50	-21.7
GU-4970	Male (middle adult) skeleton within a dug grave near to the church.	bone human	940	70	-20.8
GU-4971	Middle adult skeleton, upper half only remained, northernmost excavated burial in cemetery.	bone human	370	50	-19.7
GU-4972	Male (middle adult) skeleton.	bone human	770	60	-19.7
GU-4973	Male (young adult) skeleton beneath the cloister of the priory.	bone human	960	60	-19.0

### **GLASGOW CITY**

#### **Glasgow Cathedral** (NS 6050 6555), Driscoll S T

GU-4746	Burial (oriented E-W) cut by the W front of the earliest cathedral dedicated 1126. The burial may be part of an early plan cemetery.	bone human	1250	60	-22.7
GU-4747	Burial in a context which could pre-date all the cathedrals, cut by the foundation for the second cathedral (late 12th century).	bone human	820	50	-22.6

### **HIGHLAND**

#### **Balnaran of Clava, Inverness** (NH 7575 4445), Bradley R J

AA-25237	Pomoideae from a small concentration of charcoal within the lower filling of the socket for one of the kerbstones beside the entrance of the NE passage grave.	charcoal	2945	50	-28.7
AA-25236	Hazel. See AA-25237.	charcoal	3145	55	-24.7
AA-25235	Hazel. See AA-25237.	charcoal	3600	50	-26.1
AA-25234	Hazel. The sample is one of two (S.4 and 5) taken from the surface of the old land surface buried beneath the core cairn. See also AA-25233.	charcoal	3475	45	-25.5
AA-25233	As AA-25234.	charcoal	3530	45	-26.3
AA-25232	Hazel from one of three samples taken from what are probably redeposited turves in the core of the NE cairn inside the kerb of the cairn. See also AA-25231 and AA-25230.	charcoal	3595	60	-26.9
AA-25231	As AA-25232 and AA-25230.	charcoal	3535	45	-25.7
AA-25230	As AA-25231 and AA-25232. This date must be from material at least 2000 years earlier than the turves.	charcoal	5535	55	-26.6
AA-25229	Hazel from the surface of the old land surface beneath the core of a previously unrecognised ring cairn on the edge of the Balnaran of Clava cemetery. See also AA-25228.	charcoal	2420	45	-26.5
AA-25228	As AA-25229.	charcoal	2770	45	-26.4
AA-25227	Alder from the surface of the old land surface sealed beneath a secondary extension to a previously unrecognised ring cairn on the edge of the Balnaran of Clava cemetery. See also AA-25226.	charcoal	2745	45	-25.0
AA-25226	Hazel. As AA-25227.	charcoal	2680	45	-25.7

#### **Lairg watching brief, Lairg** (NC 5820 0107), McCullagh R P J

AA-26223	Oak from a 'buried soil' underlying a soil bank enclosing a cremation cemetery.	charcoal	3150	70	-25.3
GU-7272	Oak from the fill of isolated bipartite pit with non-metallic waste indicating a possible industrial use.	charcoal	2780	100	-27.2
GU-7273	Birch, hazel and alder charcoal in a dense concentration believed to represent pyre debris, from the fill of a pit containing an urned cremation within an enclosed cremation cemetery.	charcoal	3000	60	-27.0
AA-26222	Hazel charcoal interpreted as the remains of an <i>in situ</i> wooden post, from the fill of a post-pit at the entrance of an enclosed cemetery.	charcoal	2325	60	-24.8

#### **Loch Shurrery** (ND 043 568), Barclay G J

AA-24947	Alder charcoal from the surface of a hearth within a rubble-built house. See also AA-24948.	charcoal	2095	45	-28.1
AA-24948	Alder. See AA-24947.	charcoal	2090	45	-28.0



## RADIOCARBON DATES

### Newton of Petty, Inverness (NH 7348 4862), Bradley R J

AA-25225	Birch charcoal, probably from a pyre, from a pit sealed by the rubble matrix of the ring cairn just outside the inner kerb of the monument, found together with cremated bone.	charcoal	3755	50	-25.4
AA-25224	Alder from another pit sealed by the rubble matrix of the ring cairn. Charcoal was found throughout the filling of this feature, together with cremated bone. See also AA-25223.	charcoal	2620	75	-25.2
AA-25223	As AA-25225.	charcoal	2765	45	-25.6
AA-25222	Alder from a pit containing pyre debris sealed by a large flat slab underlying the burial in the centre of the ring cairn. Charcoal was found in the lower filling of this feature, together with cremated bone.	charcoal	2785	45	-27.1
AA-25221	Birch from a shallow scoop occupying most of the central area of the ring cairn. A large quantity of the cremated bone found within the same feature comes from a single adult male burial.	charcoal	2685	45	-27.3
AA-25220	Alder. See AA-25221.	charcoal	2890	45	-25.7
AA-25219	Hazel. See AA-25221.	charcoal	3580	50	-24.5
AA-25218	Hazel from a deep pit in the central area of the ring cairn. The pit was interpreted in the field as a post-hole of an alignment – possibly part of a building. However, the charcoal was thought to be possibly from a secondary cremation deposit.	charcoal	2845	45	-25.4
AA-25217	Hazel from a deep stone-filled pit interpreted as a post-pit for a wooden structure in the central area of the ring cairn. It was filled throughout with dark soil and charcoal and included fragments of heat-affected stone.	charcoal	2750	45	-27.9
AA-25216	Alder. See AA-25217.	charcoal	2625	45	-27.7

### North Ballachulish (NN 054 602), Clarke C M

GU-4889	Alder which rested directly on a platform below peat.	wood	3320	80	-29.3
GU-4888	Alder from an upright wooden post in a platform below peat.	wooden post	2870	50	-28.6

### MORAY

#### Sueno's Stone (NJ 046 595), Rees T

GU-4868	Pine from a pit with numerous wood charcoal inclusions.	charcoal	4260	60	-25.6
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### ORKNEY

#### Bay of Skaill (HY 2294 1876), James H F

GU-7245	Male (young adult) skeleton within a cist in the eroding face of a large multi-period mound at Skaill Bay.	bone human	1410	50	-20.5
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#### Linga Fold, Lyking (HY 264 153), Downes J M

GU-4876	Hazel from a pit in mound 7 containing pyre material, charcoal and burnt bone.	charcoal	3190	90	-26.0
GU-4877	Willow from a burnt layer in a cist representing the remains of a pyre, presumably from a single episode of burning. Later than mound 7 but earlier than the cist cemetery, being sealed by clay platform.	charcoal	3190	60	-26.5
GU-4878	Alder from a layer of burnt pyre material beneath mound 7.	charcoal	3210	50	-26.8
GU-4879	Hazel from a cist on the periphery of mortuary structure. The cist is sealed by turf and topsoil.	charcoal	3210	80	-27.0
GU-4880	Alder from a burnt deposit beneath mound 6 which runs over, around, and into a steatite urn in a pit. See also GU-4881.	charcoal	3380	90	-26.9
GU-4881	Alder from main fill of the steatite cremation urn beneath mound 6. See also GU-4880.	charcoal	3290	60	-28.6
AA-23264	Alder from a cremation deposited in purpose-dug cut adjacent to mound 5.	charcoal	3095	45	-28.1
AA-23265	Hazel from a heap of medium compaction black carbonised material with burnt bone, beneath mound 7.	charcoal	3135	45	-25.4
GU-4884	Alder from pyre with burnt bone, charcoal lumps and cramp beneath mound 5.	charcoal	3460	60	-27.2
AA-23266	Oak from base of pit containing a burnt post beneath mound 5.	charcoal	3035	45	-26.4
GU-4886	Hazel from cremation material redeposited beneath mound 5.	charcoal	3390	60	-26.5
GU-4887	Hazel and alder in fill of cist beneath mound 7.	charcoal	3030	100	-26.5

#### Skaill House (HY 2346 1860), James H F

GU-7240	Female (mature adult) skeleton, thought to be part of cemetery surrounding and extending beneath Skaill House. The body lay with its head surrounded by a stone slab 'head box' in a grave marked by an upright stone under more than 1m of windblown sand. See also GU-7241.	bone human	750	70	-23.8
GU-7241	Female (adult) skeleton as GU-7240. Single headstone.	bone human	700	50	-19.7
GU-7242	Male (mature adult) skeleton with head surrounded by a stone 'head box' sealed by 0.3m of sand, marked with a headstone and footstone, and three cover slabs. Grave sealed by a further 1m of windblown sand.	bone human	820	60	-20.1
GU-7243	?Male (young adult) skeleton, with upright slab 'grave marker' at its feet. Immediately beneath a child burial.	bone human	710	60	-19.5
GU-7244	Female (adult) skeleton within cemetery, sealed by over 1m of windblown sand.	bone human	790	70	-17.7

# RADIOCARBON DATES

## PERTH AND KINROSS

### Littleour (NO 1734 4024), Barclay G J

GU-4827	Oak from either the burnt outer part of the post, or from a substantial burnt mass on the surface of the site during the rotting of the post in a very large post-hole, part of the wall of a 22m long, 7-8m wide timber enclosure.	charcoal	4600	50	-24.5
AA-22906	A single birch charcoal fragment from a shallow, bowl-shaped pit with a single homogenous fill including large quantities of grooved ware pottery and 7 flints. Likely to be a ritual deposit.	charcoal	3750	50	-26.3
GU-4829	Oak from the pipe of a post-hole immediately to the W of a major timber structure. See also AA-22907.	charcoal	3730	90	-25.5
AA-22907	Pine. See GU-4829.	charcoal	3620	50	-24.5

### Muirhall Cist (NO 142 249), Barclay G J

GU-4758	The pig bones were deliberately deposited in a cist with a human burial.	bone animal	3440	55	-23.7
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### Westhaugh of Tulliemet (NN 9865 5120), Barclay G J

AA-22181	A burial in a cist	bone human	3415	55	-23.7
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## STIRLING

### Bannockburn, Cowie Road (NS 815 901) Rideout J S

AA-20415	Oak from the fill of a post-hole (PH43) in enclosure 2 of the pit and post enclosures complex.	charcoal	4530	50	-25.3
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### Chapelfield, Cowie (NS 8363 8957), Atkinson J A

GU-7201	Pine from the basal fill of pit II, sealed by a floor layer which was related to the use of structure E.	charcoal	6710	70	-25.7
GU-7202	Oak from the upper layer of pit VIII, which seems to have been deliberately backfilled shortly after it was dug.	charcoal	4640	90	-26.1
GU-7203	Hazel from the final fill of pit 7 which contained up to five Early Neolithic pottery vessels.	charcoal	4860	100	-25.9
GU-7204	Oak with potsherds from the upper fill of pit 4. The fill sat above a clay lining (446) to the pit.	charcoal	4210	90	-27.1
AA-26226	Pine from the upper fill of pit 5. The fill was a single event over the clay lining of the pit.	charcoal	6705	60	-26.1
AA-26225	Pine from the upper fill of a slot within the entranceway to structure H.	charcoal	6840	85	-26.1
GU-7207	Large lumps of oak from a large dump of oak charcoal at the base of pit 1.	charcoal	5890	90	-25.8
GU-7208	Hazel from the basal fill of pit 7.	charcoal	4800	80	-26.0

## WESTERN ISLES

### Calanais 1, Lewis (NB 213 330), Ashmore P J

AA-24956	A piece of Pomoideae from an ard mark cut into green clay.	charcoal	3580	45	-26.6
AA-24957	A twig of heather from a charcoal spread which provides only a <i>terminus post quem</i> for a line of stones running from Somerville stone 44.	charcoal	3495	45	-25.0
AA-24958	Birch charcoal from a shallow feature in the inner area of the late structure to E of stone ring and provides only a <i>terminus post quem</i> for paving in that area.	charcoal	4065	45	-26.1
AA-24959	Birch from a charcoal concentration which gave the impression that a fire had been lit on a cultivation surface then dug over once, not long before the ring of stones was set up.	charcoal	4140	45	-26.3
AA-24960	Hazel from a layer of dark brown soil with abundant ard marks commonly filled with charcoal-rich material which probably contains material taken from the chamber of the chambered cairn. See also AA-24961, AA-24962 and AA-24963.	charcoal	4205	50	-25.4
AA-24961	Birch from a similar context to AA-24960, AA-24962 and AA-24963.	charcoal	4055	50	-30.6
AA-24962	Birch from a similar context to AA-24961, AA-24960 and AA-24963.	charcoal	3555	50	-27.2
AA-24963	Birch from a similar context to AA-24961, AA-24960 and AA-24962.	charcoal	4115	45	-25.2
AA-24964	Birch from the layer of green clay on which rested the base layer of the chambered cairn.	charcoal	4185	45	-26.1
AA-24965	Hazel related to a seeming activity layer in the avenue area (but not related to erection of avenue stones).	charcoal	4385	50	-27.2
AA-24966	Birch from part of the infill of the cairn of the chambered cairn.	charcoal	4210	50	-26.1
AA-24967	Hazel from a deposit in the cairn which may be intrusive.	charcoal	4050	45	-25.8
AA-24968	Willow from under the cultivation soil with ard marks and cut by the trench for the secondary kerb stone.	charcoal	3575	45	-25.8
AA-24969	Willow from the fill of primary pit providing a <i>terminus post quem</i> for stone 42.	charcoal	4095	45	-25.4
AA-24970	Hazel from the interrupted truncated slot which is probably part of a light timber structure under the green clay under the chambered cairn.	charcoal	4205	45	-27.4

### Dun Vulan, Bornish (NF 7140 2980), Parker Pearson M

AA-22910	Barley from a peat layer thought to have formed in a freshwater loch, prior to sequence of extra-mural deposits outside the broch.	barley seeds	2075	45	-24.3
AA-22911	Barley from a midden-like deposit dumped into a wet depression with organic material, wooden artefacts, pottery and bone and an auk skeleton. Pre-dates the structures outside the broch.	barley seeds	1905	45	-23.2
AA-22912	Barley from an organic layer of compressed vegetable matter, including wood, bone, peat and a sherd derived from activities nearby, under the clean coarse sand on which the broch midden built up.	barley seeds	1945	50	-23.5
AA-22913	Barley from the uppermost (rubbish) layer in the chamber of the broch, lying above a sequence of fill and floor layers within the chamber with pots of inverted rim style.	barley seeds	1880	45	-23.5

## RADIOCARBON DATES

### Dun Vulcan, Bornish (NF 7140 2980), Parker Pearson M (cont.)

AA-22914	Barley from a layer of organic peat at the base of the cultural sequence of extra-mural deposits outside the broch.	barley seeds	1905	50	-23.9
AA-22915	Barley from a densely organic layer with peat lumps but little bone or pottery between the basal deposit of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and the midden layer of Middle Iron Age pottery.	barley seeds	2055	45	-25.4
AA-22916	Barley from a layer of large pieces of pottery and large pieces of animal bone in a compact sand matrix with cobbles, fire-cracked rock and pebbles, representing the earliest evidence of intense human habitation at Dun Vulcan.	barley seeds	2435	50	-27.2
AA-22917	Charred barley from a waterlogged deposit containing dung and seaweed in front of the extra-mural revetment wall.	barley seeds	1775	45	-23.5

## THE NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF SCOTLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RADIOCARBON DATING PROGRAMME: DATES OBTAINED DURING 1997

Alison Sheridan, NMS

### Introduction

Since 1992, the Archaeology Department of the National Museums of Scotland have been dating organic objects from the NMS collections (for a summary of highlights to 1996, see *Current Archaeology* 149, 188–90). The project is principally driven by the need to obtain dating evidence for objects destined for display in the Museum of Scotland (opening 1998), although it will continue as an important research tool afterwards. A complete list of all archaeological dates obtained for this project to date will be published in 1998 as part of a forthcoming Historic Scotland publication on Scottish C14 dates.

Ten dates were received in 1997; of these, one (OxA-6811) turned out to be a cautionary tale for curators!

Code	Object	Material	Uncal	Err	d13C
<b>ABERDEENSHIRE</b>					
<b>Corrydown</b> (NJ c 43 33), Sheridan, A					
OxA-6812	Shaped calf hide, found with barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (NMS AD 1106).	Calf hide	2835	60	-21.4
<b>Premnay</b> (NJ c 62 24), Sheridan, A					
OxA-6811	Shaft fragment from socketed spearhead (NMS DG 100). Comment: evidently a modern antiquarian's shaft, inserted prior to Museum's acquisition of object in 1937.	Wood (ash; <i>Fraxinus</i> )	130	45	-25.1
<b>ARGYLL AND BUTE</b>					
<b>Dalrigh, nr Oban</b> (NM c 860 307), Sheridan, A					
OxA-6813	Cover for dugout oak coffin, made of sewn birch bark (NMS EQ 192).	Birch bark	3555	60	-27.1
<b>Kiloran Bay</b> (NR c 400 976), Sheridan, A					
OxA-6604	Horse bone from pagan Norse grave (NMS Nat. Hist. Dept).	Bone	1110	45	-22.7
<b>BORDERS</b>					
<b>White Moss</b> (NT 14 49), Sheridan, A					
OxA-6603	Hobble, probably for sheep (NMS IP 11).	Wood (alder/ash; <i>Alnus/Fraxinus</i> )	1395	45	-26.1
<b>DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY</b>					
<b>Balmaclellan</b> (NX 65 79), Hunter, F J					
OxA-6742	Fragment of cloth wrapping from Iron Age bronzework hoard (NMS FA 14).	Wool	1835	55	-24.2
<b>Dowalton Loch</b> (crannog no 2) (NX c 407 468), Sheridan, A					
OxA-6804	Decorated leather shoe (NMS HU 35).	Leather	1440	40	-21.9
<b>Ravenstone Moss</b> (NX c 40 42), Sheridan, A					
OxA-6815	Rudder-like object (NMS HU 14).	Wood (oak; <i>Quercus</i> sp.)	2470	55	-24.5
<b>ORKNEY</b>					
<b>Evie</b> (HY c 35 23), Sheridan, A					
OxA-6814	Thong from box containing leatherworker's tools (NMS FC 262(4)).	Leather	1300	50	-21.3
<b>Grotstetter</b> (HY 493 063), Sheridan, A					
OxA-6779	Wooden Late Bronze Age sword (NMS DL 62).	Wood (yew; <i>Taxus</i> sp.)	2710	50	-23.3

# TREASURE TROVE ADVISORY PANEL

Jenny Shiels and Alan Saville (October 1997)

## Introduction

The following is a summary checklist of material recently claimed by the Crown and allocated to the museums or museum services indicated. The list comprises primarily material dealt with by the Panel at its meetings of September 1996, December 1996, and April 1997, but the opportunity is taken to include a few earlier cases inadvertently omitted from the previous checklist (in *DES* 1996).

## ABERDEEN CITY

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Late Neolithic/EBA watching brief finds	Mill of Dyce	Aberdeen City	TT.22/97

## ABERDEENSHIRE

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Three medieval coins	Logie-Coldstone	Aberdeenshire	TT.48/94
Neolithic stone axehead	Cromar	Marischal	TT.06/96
Park Quarry excavation assemblage	Drumoak	Marischal	TT.57/96
17th-century silver hairpin	Kinneff	NMS*	TT.31/96

## ANGUS

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Roman excavation assemblage	Cardean	Angus	TT.18/96
Two Bronze Age axeheads	Balluderon Hill	Angus	TT.35/96
Polished flint axehead	Farnell	Angus	TT.01/97
Excavation assemblage	Kirmiemoir	Angus	TT.15/97

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Medieval stick pin	Colonsay	Glasgow	TT.45/96
Bronze Age bucket um	Islay	Islay	TT.53/96
Church excavation assemblage	Lismore	NMS*	TT.56/96
Cnoc Eibriginn excavation assemblage	Colonsay	Argyll and Bute	TT.06/97

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Papal bulla	River Nith	Dumfries	TT.30/94
Chapelton excavation assemblage	Haugh of Urr	Stewartry	TT.32/94
Blairhall excavation assemblage	Amisfield	Dumfries	TT.44/94
Carzield excavation assemblage	Kirkton	Dumfries	TT.54/96
Bronze Age flat axehead	Canonbie	Dumfries	TT.59/96
Hoard of silver coins	Closeburn	Dumfries	TT.65/96
Polished stone axehead	Monreith	Stranraer	TT.02/97
Iron Age terret	Castle Douglas	Stewartry	TT.05/97
Chapel Farm excavation assemblage	Moffat	NMS**	TT.07/97
Applegarthtown excavation assemblage	Lockerbie	NMS**	TT.13/97

## EAST LOTHIAN

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Two James VI coins	Longnewton	NMS*	TT.01/96
Castle Park excavation assemblage	Dunbar	NMS*	TT.04/96
Anglo-Saxon strap-end	Aberlady	NMS*	TT.10/96
Cup-and-ring marked stone	East Linton	NMS*	TT.17/96
Lead-alloy ampulla	Haddington	NMS*	TT.29/96
19th-century biscuit maker's stamp	Tranent	NMS*	TT.34/96

## CITY OF EDINBURGH

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Three Bronze Age axeheads	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	TT.26/96
Roman lioness sculpture	Cramond	Edinburgh and NMS	TT.03/97

\* = cases allocated to the NMS as the sole bidder.

\*\* = cases allocated to the NMS in the absence of any bids at all.

**FALKIRK**

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Three Roman <i>denarii</i>	Falkirk	NMS*	TT.02/96
Mesolithic barbed antler point	nr Blackness Bay, Carriden	NMS	TT.52/96
Excavation assemblage	Inveravon Roman Fort	Falkirk	TT.19/97
Excavation assemblage	Carriden Roman Vicus	Falkirk	TT.23/97

**FIFE**

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Polished flint axehead	Kirkcaldy	Kirkcaldy	TT.09/96
Hoard of billon placks of James VI	Bordie Moor	Dunfermline	TT.11/96
Two Bronze Age axeheads	Anstruther	Cupar	TT.19/96
Medieval excavation assemblage	St Andrews	Cupar	TT.33/96
Stone battle-axe	Bordie	Dunfermline	TT.51/96

**HIGHLAND**

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Carved stone ball	unknown	Invermess	TT.36/94
Bronze Age dirk blade	Auldearn, Nairn	Invermess	TT.07/96
Beaker burial assemblage	Loch Shin	Invermess	TT.16/96
Copper-alloy fish hook	?Caithness	NMS*	TT.21/96
Early Historic mount	?Caithness	NMS*	TT.22/96
Early Historic penannular brooch	?Caithness	NMS*	TT.23/96
Late Bronze Age pin	?Caithness	NMS*	TT.24/96
Early Historic mount	?Caithness	NMS*	TT.25/96
18th-century sporran mount	Ullapool	Invermess	TT.27/96
Robert III coin hoard	Culdoich	Invermess	TT.62/96
RCAHMS survey finds	Canna & Sanday	Invermess	TT.64/96

**MIDLOTHIAN**

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Stone axehead	Bankton Mains	NMS*	TT.47/96

**MORAY**

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Medieval cross slab	Elgin	Elgin	TT.42/96
Bronze Age axehead	Elgin	Elgin	TT.43/96
Hoard of Roman <i>denarii</i>	Birmie	Elgin	TT.04/97

**NORTH LANARKSHIRE**

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Excavation assemblage	Mollinsburn	NMS**	TT.11/97

**ORKNEY ISLANDS**

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Runestone	Skaill, Sandwick	Orkney	TT.48/96
Cruciform copper-alloy mount	Rousay	Orkney	TT.61/96

**PERTH AND KINROSS**

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Medieval seal matrix	Coupar Angus	Perth	TT.31/94
Medieval hanging lamp	Coupar Angus	Perth	TT.34/94
Carved stone ball	unknown	Perth	TT.47/94
13th-century seal matrix	Inchaffray	Perth	TT.28/96
Medieval crucifix reliquary	Carpow	Perth	TT.30/96
Excavation assemblage	Dunning Roman Camp	Perth	TT.18/97

**SCOTTISH BORDERS**

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Bronze Age polishing stone	Peebles	Borders	TT.43/94
Medieval coin hoard	Ednam	NMS and Borders	TT.50/95
Copper-alloy stylus	Peebles	NMS	TT.68/95
Roman silver <i>denarius</i>	Lilliesleaf	NMS*	TT.78/95
Two silver groats	Melrose	Borders	TT.03/96
Beaker and grave goods	Duns	Borders	TT.08/96

# TREASURE TROVE

## SCOTTISH BORDERS (cont.)

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Anglo-Saxon strap-end	Maxton	Borders	TT.13/96
Roman brooch fragment	Maxton	NMS*	TT.14/96
Roman headstud brooch	Maxton	Borders	TT.15/96
Iron Age terret	Kelso	NMS*	TT.36/96
Assorted Roman finds	Tweeddale	Borders	TT.37/96
Assorted Roman finds	Newstead	NMS	TT.38/96
Assorted Roman finds	Kelso	NMS*	TT.39/96
5th–7th-century zoomorphic ring	Maxton	Borders	TT.40/96
Roman headstud brooch	Kelso	NMS*	TT.41/96
Seven Roman coins	Kelso	NMS*	TT.44/96
Pot containing Ednam coin hoard	Ednam	NMS*	TT.50/96
Jedburgh Friary excavation assemblage	Jedburgh	Borders	TT.55/96
Excavation assemblage	Newstead	NMS*	TT.14/97

## SHETLAND ISLANDS

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Iron Age excavation assemblage	Dunrossness	Shetland	TT.05/96
Soapstone bowl	Clousta	Shetland	TT.46/96
Cross-marked slab	Noss	Shetland	TT.49/96

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Medieval sword pommel	Crawford	Biggar	TT.33/94
Hoard of silver pennies of Edwards I & II	Thankerton	Biggar	TT.12/96
Castledykes Roman Fort excavation assemblage	Lanark	Hunterian	TT.58/96
Biggar Common assemblages	Biggar	Biggar	TT.60/96
Scabgill excavation assemblage	Forth	Biggar	TT.08/97
Boghall excavation assemblage	Forth	Biggar	TT.09/97
Neolithic excavation assemblage	Fagyad Hill Cairn	Biggar	TT.16/97
Excavation assemblage	Elvanfoot	Biggar	TT.17/97
Hillend excavation assemblage	Roberton	Biggar	TT.21/97

## STIRLING

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Bronze axehead fragment	Plean	NMS**	TT.63/96
Callendar watching brief finds	Callendar	NMS**	TT.10/97

## WESTERN ISLES

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Iron Age excavation assemblage	Cnip	Stomoway	TT.20/97

The following TT numbers were not used: 29/94; 37/94; 45/94; 20/96; 32/96; 12/97. Procedural changes implemented during the course of the allocations covered by this list mean that all Scottish museums which are formally registered by the Museums & Galleries Commission are eligible to bid for Treasure Trove/*bona vacantia* material.

Further information on these cases can be obtained from the museums to which they have been allocated, or from the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel Secretariat, c/o Department of Archaeology, National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF.

# CURRENT POST-GRADUATE SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE UK

Compiled by Jerry O'Sullivan

## Introduction

The following list is by no means exhaustive, and represents only the work of those who responded to a request for research details circulated to all University Departments with a potential archaeological profile. CSA hopes that future volumes of *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* will incorporate a more extensive list, and encourages any readers engaged in continuing research to submit details (as set out below) for publication in the volume for 1998.

Institution	Name	Research	End-date	Status
Univ Bradford	Steve Dockrill	Northern Isles	2000	PhD
Univ Bradford	Nigel Melton	Post-Medieval Activities in the Northern Isles	1999	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Derek Alexander	Aspects of Later Prehistoric and Protohistoric Settlement of West Central Scotland		MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Jessica Backlund	Settlement Landscapes of the Early Medieval Period – Northern Britain & Scandinavia		SP*
Univ Edinburgh	Chris Burgess	Aspects of Settlement Archaeology in North West Lewis		MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Ruby Ceron-Carrasco	Marine Resources & their Use, Bostadh, Western Isles		SP-PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Mike Church	Utilisation of Plant Resources in Later Prehistory, Lewis, Western Isles		SP-PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Andrew Dunwell	Roman-Native Relationships in North Britain		PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Kirsten Garner	The Impact of Horse-Riding on Selected Areas/Periods of Later Prehistoric Temperate Europe		PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Simon Gilmour	Iron Age Culture and Settlement across the Atlantic Seaboard of Britain & Ireland		PhD
Univ Edinburgh	John Gooder	Long Distance Exchange in the European Upper Palaeolithic & Mesolithic Periods		SP*
Univ Edinburgh	Alex Hale	Crannógs in the Beauly and Cromarty Firths		PhD?
Univ Edinburgh	Andrew Hoan	Palynofacies Analysis of Archaeological Sediments		PhDM
Univ Edinburgh	Mark Holley	Artificial Islands of the Central Inner Hebrides		PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Catherine McGill	The non-Atlantic Iron Age of Scotland		SP*
Univ Edinburgh	Catriona Stewart	Fishing in Mesolithic Europe		SP*
Univ Edinburgh	Adrian Tams	Soil Micromorphology of Archaeological Deposits: Bostadh Beach Project		SP*
Univ Edinburgh	Jennifer Thoms	Zoo-archaeology of Bostadh, Western Isles		SP*
Univ Edinburgh	Simon Wyatt	Musical Instruments in Prehistoric Europe		SP*
Univ Glasgow	Andrew Baines	The Later Iron Age in Northern Scotland	1998	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Christopher S Barrowman	Lithic Scatters in South and Central Scotland	1998	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Kenneth Brophy	The Cursus Monuments of Scotland	1998	PhD
Univ Glasgow	David A McCullough	Portages in the Norse Maritime Landscape of Scotland	1998?	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Lorna Sharpe	Landscape of the Upper Clyde Valley	2001	PhD

## CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Research</b>	<b>End-date</b>	<b>Status</b>
Univ Oxford	Jon Henderson	Atlantic Facade in the 1st Millennium BC (Evidence of Connections, Bronze Age onwards, between the NW of Britain – Ireland, Orkney Islands, Scotland – and SE Atlantic – Iberia, etc)	1998	PhD
Univ Oxford	Kate Prendergast	The Celestial Orientation of Monuments and Social Practice in the British Neolithic	1997	PhD
RCAHMS	Rebecca H Moloney	The Setting and Context of the Antonine Wall	2000	P-G MLitt
Univ Reading	Tim Phillips	Topography of Chambered Cairns in the North and East of Scotland	1999	PhD
Univ Reading	Aaron Watson	Henges and Stone Circles	2000	PhD
Univ Reading	Paddy Woodman	GIS and the Mesolithic Landscape	1998	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Jane Downes	Bronze Age Burial Rites in the Northern Isles, Scotland	2004	PhD
Univ Sheffield	James McNeil	Demographic Change in the Western Isles of Scotland: the Nineteenth Century Census and the Investigation of Archaeological Interpretation in the Parish of Barra	1998	MPhil
Univ Sheffield	Ymke Mulder	Vegetation of Settlement History of the Outer Hebrides	1998	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Tessa Roper	Human Impact on the Environmental Change in Outer Hebrides throughout the Holocene	1998	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Heather Sugden	Archaeopalynological Investigation of Early Holocene Environments of the Inner Hebrides	2000	PhD
Univ Sheffield	James Symonds	A Study of 18th and 19th Century Rural Life in the Outer Hebrides and Nova Scotia	2003	PhD
Univ Stirling	Fiona Chrystall	Testing for a Relationship between the Form and Function of Medieval or Later Field Systems in Scotland using PC Image Analysis and Soil Micromorphology	1997	PhD
Univ Stirling	Althea Davies	The Holocene Woodland History of Glen Affric, Northern Scotland	1999	PhD
Univ Stirling	Erika Gutteman	Undecided (until early 1998)	2000	PhD
Univ Stirling	Stephen Lancaster	Modelling and Quantification of Faunalurbation on Archaeological Soils	1999	PhD
Univ Stirling	Eileen Tisdall	Looking at Scale and Impact of Holocene Climate Change in Northern Scotland	1999	PhD
Univ Stirling	Clare Wilson	The Micromorphology of Soils under Prehistoric Archaeological Sites	1999	PhD

\* = Special post-graduate degree: status not yet confirmed.



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