

# Discovery and Excavation in Scotland



**1998**



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

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# **DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND**

**1998**

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. 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 Simon Gilmour in verifying locational information 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 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 National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF.

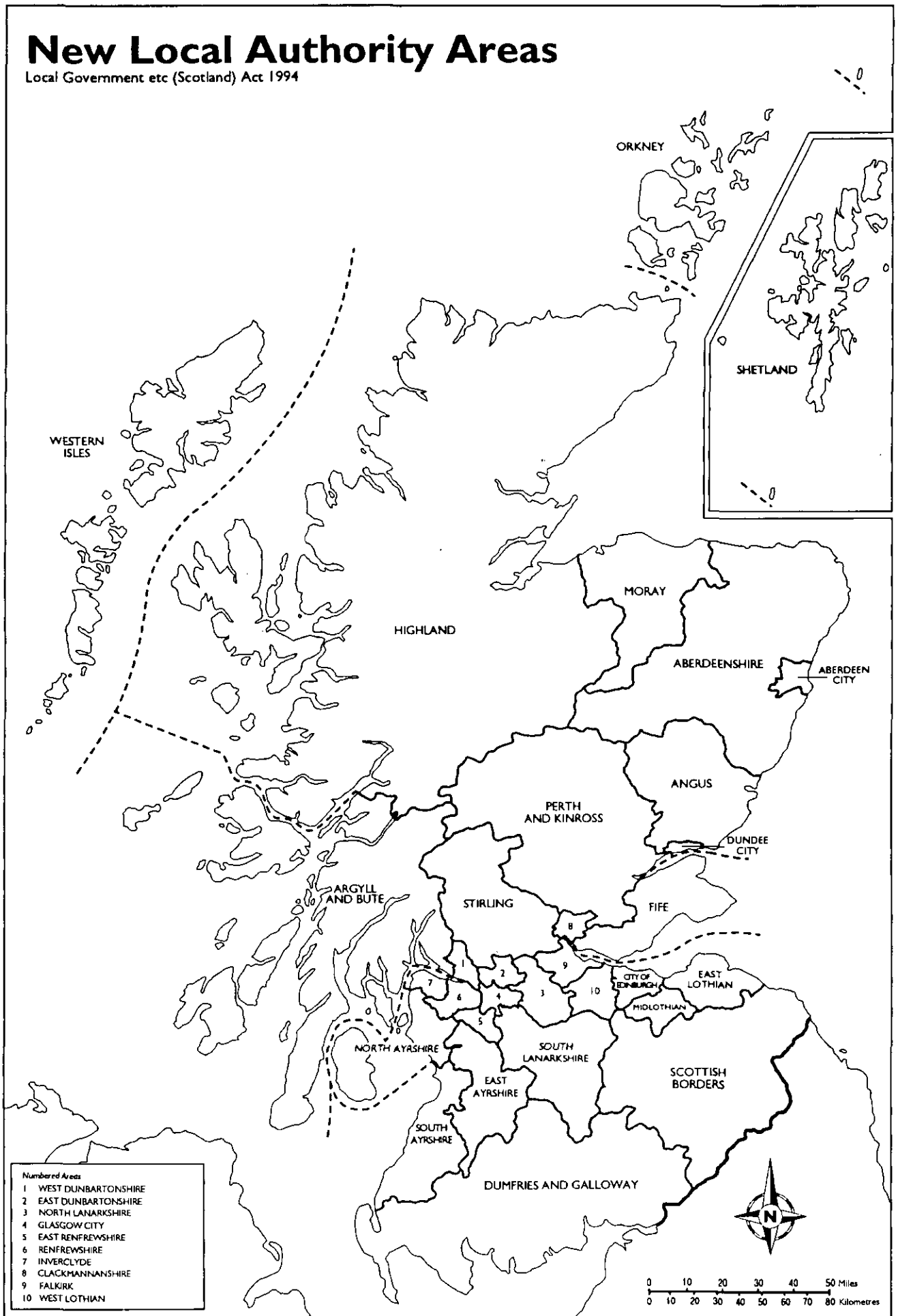


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# New Local Authority Areas

Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994



- Numbered Areas**
- 1 WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE
  - 2 EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE
  - 3 NORTH LANARKSHIRE
  - 4 GLASGOW CITY
  - 5 EAST RENFREWSHIRE
  - 6 RENFREWSHIRE
  - 7 INVERCLYDE
  - 8 CLACKMANNANSHIRE
  - 9 FALKIRK
  - 10 WEST LOTHIAN

Produced by the Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre 9/96

# NATIONAL SURVEY/ABERDEEN CITY/ABERDEENSHIRE

## NATIONAL SURVEY

### Inventory of the Scottish Church Heritage E Proudfoot

This CSA Churches Committee project, compiled between 1989 and 1991, has been reactivated during 1998. Morag Cross has worked with volunteers from a number of local societies, completing fieldwork reports for many churches already in the record, and providing information about other sites. Recording has been organised of the churches in Dundee district, many not previously included in the database.

The Inventory is being used to provide material for the SCRAN millennium schools project.

Sponsors: Hunter Charitable Trust, SCRAN, John Hume (photographs), NMRS, St Andrews Heritage Services.

## ABERDEEN CITY

Wellington Street/St Clement Street A Cameron  
(Aberdeen parish)  
Medieval dunelands

NJ 951 063; NJ 953 064 Further monitoring of dunelands previously reported (*DES* 1997, 5) occurred when sections were examined in two areas, one near the rear of the dune (NJ 951 063) and one nearer the sea (NJ 953 064). The area at the rear showed a stable hollow at the edge of the dune where a pool had developed. The pool became stagnant, was covered by sand and then with cultivated garden soil dating from the medieval period to the 19th century. A series of sections near the front of the dune showed areas of stable and unstable dune covered with a similar sequence of garden soil.

**Normandykes, Peterculter** (Peterculter parish) A Cameron  
Roman marching camp

NO 834 997 An area 30m to the N of the NE corner of the Roman temporary marching camp at Normandykes required evaluation in preparation for the siting of a telecommunications mast. One 6.4m square trench was excavated, but no pre-19th-century features or finds were recognised.

Sponsor: Orange PCS Ltd.

## ABERDEENSHIRE

**Aerial reconnaissance** M Greig

The following sites were recorded during winter aerial reconnaissance:

**Muir of Dess** (Aboyne & Glentinar parish)

NJ 558 012 Circular embanked feature, ?pond (NJ 50 SE 47).

NJ 557 011 Stone clearance heaps/denuded low banks and ?hut circle (NJ 50 SE 48).

**Tilphoudie** (Aboyne & Glentinar parish)

NJ 547 011 House and enclosure (NJ 50 SW 23).

**Little Hill** (Aboyne & Glentinar parish)

NJ 547 012 Stony banks and hollow way (NJ 50 SW 22).

**Hill Folds** (Auchindoir & Kearn parish)

NJ 447 259 Rigs/enclosures and structures (NJ 42 NW 19).

**Cairnhead Wood** (Glass parish)

NJ 420 359 House remains (NJ 43 NW 48).

**Garochy Burn** (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 348 016 Shielings. (NJ 30 SW 41).

**East Milton Burn** (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NO 325 998 Depopulated settlement, clearance cairns, rig and furrow, bow-ended houses and ?hut circle (NO 39 NW 9).

**East Milton** (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NO 321 999 ?Hut circle (NO 39 NW 10).

**Culsh, Glen Gairn** (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NO 342 975 Depopulated settlement and denuded rig and furrow (NO 39 NW 8).

**Clash of Scalán** (Inveravon parish)

NJ 243 186 Footings of houses (NJ 21 NW 14).

**Scalan** (Inveravon parish)

NJ 253 193 Footings of building (NJ 21 NE 1).

**West Auchavaich** (Inveravon parish)

NJ 253 201 Remains of farmstead (NJ 22 SE 26).

**Corrunich** (Inveravon parish)

NJ 257 203 Houses/ farmstead (NJ 22 SE 25).

**Hillhead** (Kincardine o'Neil parish)

NJ 588 019 Foundations of farmstead (NJ 50 SE 23).

**Tuach Hill** (Kintore parish)

NJ 796 156 Rig and furrow.

**Cnoc Dubh** (Kirkmichael parish)

NJ 219 183 ?Large ditched enclosure (NJ 21 NW 30).

**Tillyching** (Lumphanan parish)

NJ 594 045 Enclosure and house foundations (NJ 50 SE 51).

NJ 595 047 ?Enclosure and sinuous bank.

The following sites were recorded during summer aerial reconnaissance:

**Kirkton** (Coull parish)

NJ 512 029 Part of ring-ditch.

**Nether Park** (Drumoak parish)

NO 776 971 Cropmarks of rig and furrow.

**Suttie** (Fintray parish)

NJ 821 159 Cropmarks of rig and furrow in old oxbow of river.

**Drumlithie** (Glenbervie parish)

NO 781 810 Part of circular enclosure.

**Newbigging** (Kennethmont parish)

NJ 586 271 Solid circular cropmark/?hut stance.

**East Muirton** (Marykirk parish)

NO 652 680 ?Ring-ditch.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, RCAHMS.

**North Sea, c 100 miles NE of Fraserburgh** A Cameron

?Seville olive jar

A ceramic jug was dredged up in fishing nets approximately 100 miles NE of Fraserburgh. It is a globular jug with a small tubular spout. Its neck, handle and base are broken and it has decoration in the form of flowers and birds, fashioned from applied pads of clay. It has a pink sandy fabric with an off-white slip, and may be a Seville olive jar (J Hurst, pers comm), of 18th or 19th-century date. The jug was reported to the Receiver of Wreck and acquired by Aberdeen City Council.

**Arbuthnott** (Arbuthnott; Garvock; Bervie parishes) T Holden  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NO 79 74 (centre) A pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of c 230ha of land, divided into numerous compartments around Arbuthnott House. A total of 15 features, or groups of features, of archaeological interest were recorded, the majority thought to be post-medieval elements of the Improved agricultural landscape associated with Arbuthnott House.

(Arbuthnott parish)

NO 796 767

Stone cairns.

NO 797 766

Boundary dyke.

NO 7970 7636

Linear bank.

NO 7900 7535

Tree-lined avenue.

NO 8069 7510

Cairn (NO 87 NW 20).

NO 7963 7466

Well.

NO 809 746

Promontory fort (NO 87 SW 1).

## ABERDEENSHIRE

NO 8031 7442 19th-century mill and lade.  
NO 7899 7421 (centre) Cairns (NO 77 SE 48).  
NO 792 743 Quarry (NO 77 SE 49).  
NO 8022 7412 Rock shelter (NO 87 SW 85).  
NO 7870 7262 Outbuilding associated with post-medieval farm (NO 77 SE 50).


(Garvock parish)

NO 7809 7345 Deserted farmstead (Upper Whitefield) (NO 77 SE 47).

(Bervie parish)

NO 7903 7258 and Clearance cairns (NO 77 SE 51).

NO 8030 7268

Sponsor: HS .

**South Site Badentoy** (Banchory-Devenick parish) M Cook  
Post-medieval building (AOC Archaeology)

NO 901 969 An archaeological excavation was conducted in advance of an extension to the pipe yard at Badentoy Industrial Park, Portlethen. A desk-based assessment had identified a field system and two small houses previously recorded on the 1st edition OS. The field system and houses were recorded by photography and survey. During the course of this work a small rectilinear structure (7 x 5m) was identified which was subsequently excavated. The structure had clay-bonded walls, with a hard-packed clay floor and a finely cobbled area in the entrance. Both glazed pottery and window glass were recovered from the structure, suggesting a late 18th to 19th-century date. There was no evidence of a hearth, raising questions of function.  
Sponsor: Ramco plc.

**Easter Hatton, Belhelvie** (Belhelvie parish) T Holden  
Prehistoric flint scatter (Headland Archaeology)

NJ 964 162 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of redevelopment. Twelve trial trenches were machine-excavated down to natural subsoil. These identified a cultivation soil over windblown sand and glacial sands and gravels. No features of archaeological significance were encountered.

During a walkover of the site a surface scatter of hand-struck flints was encountered within an area of sand-blow. A number of small trial trenches were hand-excavated, revealing two cut features containing flint and charcoal. Subsequent excavation retrieved a substantial assemblage of flint but no evidence for archaeological features. The chronology is presently uncertain but the lack of microliths or any signs of a blade technology suggests that the site is not Mesolithic.

Sponsor: BPB Paperboard Ltd.

**Upper Tillygarmond** (Birse parish) D Alexander (CFA)  
Survey

NO 630 940 (centre) A detailed survey of features at Upper Tillygarmond was undertaken. The following features were located and surveyed:

NO 6300 9408 Two rectilinear structures and enclosure (NO 69 SW 12).

NO 6303 9404 Two rectilinear structures and enclosure (NO 69 SW 12).

NO 6305 9408 Structure (NO 69 SW 12).


NO 630 941 – Field banks and cairns (NO 69 SW 12).

NO 631 941

NO 6309 9414 ?Long cairn.

NO 6299 9419 Denuded sub-oval structure.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , University of Edinburgh.

**Kirkton of Bourtie** (Bourtie parish) W J Howard  
Perforated stone disc

NJ 802 249 Stone disc, 5cm wide, of a slate-like material found during fieldwalking.

A fuller description is lodged with the NMRS.

**North Mains of Barra** (Bourtie parish) W J Howard  
Flint end scraper

NJ 796 261 Small flint end scraper, found during fieldwalking.

**South Mains of Barra** (Bourtie parish) W J Howard  
Pre-Improvement croft site

NJ 796 254 Study of an 1835 estate map of Barra Estate revealed what appeared to be the site of a disused or derelict building (NMRS NJ 72 NE 68). A visit to the location revealed the vestigial turf-covered remains of the walls of a building, forming a long range of rooms. The longest is c 14 x 5m. This was presumably the main domestic area. The adjoining three 'rooms', probably byres, etc, are each about 5m square. Only about 0.3m at their highest, the wall footings are of rough boulders and it is probable that the rest of the fabric was robbed for the building of later field boundary walls, one of which cuts across the NE corner of the croft house. This wall delineates a trackway which at some stage was realigned from its earlier course, shown on the estate map, to the N of the croft house.

**Fetternear** (Chapel of Garioch parish) W J Howard  
Flint arrowhead

NJ 722 168 Finely worked rhomboid flint arrowhead found during fieldwalking. Calcined and partly damaged.

**Fetternear** (Chapel of Garioch parish) P Z Dransart,  
Medieval bishop's palace N Q Bogdan

NJ 723 170 In the July 1998 excavation season, the team drew the N and E elevations of the post-Reformation tower house and mansion, the N and W elevations of the 1818 wing, and the N and W elevations of the 1840s wing.

Excavation continued in several areas. A cobbled floor was found, belonging to a structure that lacks entrances, identified as the pit of the medieval bishop's palace. The pit lay at the southern end of a rectangular structure approximately 30.5m (100ft) long, the E wall of which probably extended as far as the rear (northern) wall of the mansion. This wall was widened at its southern end from 1.5m to a total width of 2.6m, indicating that at least part of the building had been heightened. The widening of the wall blocked the outflow of a garderobe into the ditch identified in the 1997 season (*DES* 1997, 8). A second garderobe was included in the outer skin of the thickened wall, and the outflow emptied into the same ditch. This second garderobe was subsequently blocked by large stones. The team continued to excavate the upper, post-medieval contexts of the ditch, which contained large amounts of building demolition. Excavation revealed a continuation of the wall containing the second garderobe, but it had been cut down to permit the development of the shrubbery E of the mansion in the late 18th to early 19th century.

A resistivity survey was carried out over an area covering 11m<sup>2</sup> immediately N of and SW of the mansion in September 1998. The survey showed an area of low resistance that probably indicates the remains of a robbed-out tower situated at the northern continuation of the wall containing the second garderobe. An estate map of 1838 shows that this building survived into the 19th century.

A rectangular structure behind the rear (northern) wall of the mansion and a linear structure running parallel to the rear wall

and under the 1818 wing appeared as areas of high resistance. This linear feature may represent the rear wall of a range that was oriented at right angles to the 30.5m long structure noted above. Its front wall was converted into the rear wall of the 17th-century mansion.

The survey SW of the mansion revealed an area of high resistance that emerged from underneath the 1840s wing. This may well represent the remains of another tower. As the westernmost part of the 17th-century mansion incorporates the cut-down remains of a barrel vault, it is likely that the medieval bishop's palace had a quadrangular plan, with four ranges of buildings disposed round a courtyard, and that it had towers at the four corners. The 1900 OS map provides possible evidence for a tower at the SE corner, but this area has not yet been excavated. At present, the evidence for a SW tower is more conjectural. The OS map also suggests that the bishop's palace had another courtyard to the S.

Finds from the excavation include a medieval double-sided bone comb, two prunts (glass seals) bearing the coat of arms of the Counts Leslie, and the core of a wound rubber golf ball, of a type that dates from after 1901 in Britain.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, University of Wales, Lampeter, Hunter Archaeological Trust, Society of Antiquaries of London, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Royal Archaeological Institute, University of Aberdeen, Scottish Castle Survey.

**Castle Fraser** (Cluny parish)

D Hind (NTS)

Watching brief

NJ 723 126 The laying of a new water main to the castle and stables necessitated a watching brief on the work through the designed landscape. Several features were uncovered, including a cobbled pathway and several stone-lined drains. Occasional chance finds were made, including a spear-like iron implement and several pieces of post-medieval pottery.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Allanaquoich** (Crathie & Braemar parish)

S Bain (NTS)

Farm building remains

NO 120 914 A series of terraced platforms and a mill site were located to the N of the existing farmhouse of Allanaquoich, probably relating to the buildings portrayed on the OS 1st edition map (1869).

Two structures have been cut into the slope to create a level platform with a low earthen bank forming the front (S). Two other structures lie on built-up platforms revetted on the S by a stone bank; one has a cobbled interior. A corner of a mortared stone structure lies in the woodland. A number of sherds of 19th and 20th-century pottery and glass were observed on the surface beside these structures.

The mill pond and dam lie uphill from the farmhouse, in woodland; a lade leads down to the machine area immediately to the E of the existing farm outbuildings.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Allanaquoich Farmhouse**

A Dunn

(Crathie & Braemar parish)

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

Standing building survey

NO 120 914 An archaeological recording exercise was carried out in August 1998. The farmhouse is a two-storey, stone-built building with harled and whitewashed walls. The original slating has been removed and the building is currently roofed with asbestos sheeting. Allanaquoich rests on the site of a former farm dwelling which pre-dates the existing structure, and it was thought that the present building may incorporate the remains of

the earlier building. A single-storey building with a lean-to extension adjoins the two-storey house to the N. An assessment of the joinery finishes and layout indicates that the current building was most likely constructed between 1810 and 1830.

The archaeological recording exercise has elucidated a three-phase development for the farmhouse. The house began life as a stand-alone two-storey building, possibly with an annexe to the N (perhaps a walled yard or garden). In the mid-19th century this saw the addition of service-cum-domestic space to the N, possibly with the rebuilding of the upper N gable of the original house. In the mid-20th century a lean-to porch was added against the E wall, and the whole was reroofed in asbestos.

A full report and archive will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Braemar Cemetery** (Crathie & Braemar parish)

L Baker

Evaluation

(Headland Archaeology)

NO 153 921 A desk-based study and archaeological field evaluation were commissioned in advance of a proposed extension of the cemetery at Braemar. The existing cemetery is thought to be the site of the medieval chapel of St Andrew (NMRS NO 19 SE 2). On the higher ground to the S of the site the grass-covered footings of a possible deserted medieval settlement (NMRS NO 19 SE 17) have been observed from the air. It was thought that remains associated with either of these sites may have been present in the proposed cemetery extension area. *No features of archaeological interest were identified during the evaluation.*

Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

**Craggan Tower** (Crathie & Braemar parish)

S Bain (NTS)

Folly

NO 112 903 A small pile of stones was located by Fiona Jamieson on a rocky outcrop within a forestry plantation. The position corresponds with that shown on the 1st edition OS map (1869) and Cordiner's late 18th-century painting of the designed landscape of Old Mar Lodge. It is assumed that this is all that remains of a two-storey crenellated tower (NMRS NO 19 SW 5), representing a folly in the designed landscape.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Forester's Cottage** (Crathie & Braemar parish)

S Bain (NTS)

Building

NO 094 901 A mortared, stone, L-shaped foundation wall was located on a steep slope overlooking Mar Lodge. The position is unusual and appears to correspond with Forester's Cottage, a building with an eastern tower, depicted on Cordiner's print of the late 18th-century designed landscape of Old Mar Lodge.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Glen Quoich** (Crathie & Braemar parish)

S Bain (NTS)

Post-medieval longhouses

NO 091 924 Two post-medieval longhouses were located on the W bank of the River Quoich on a river terrace overlooking a floodplain. Both structures are of faced rubble construction but are obscured by dense heather and blaeberry bushes.

Building 1 is sub-rectangular with a single entrance in the N wall. The walls stand approximately 0.5m high and are constructed of faced rubble. A drainage ditch runs parallel to the S wall.

Building 2 is sub-rectangular, lying 4m S of Building 1. This building has two rooms, each with an entrance in the N wall. The walls stand 0.5m high and are of faced rubble construction.

Sponsor: NTS.

## ABERDEENSHIRE

**Lui River Fish Ladder** (Crathie & Braemar parish) S Bain  
Fish ladder (NTS)

NO 065 903 A mortared rubble and concrete fish ladder was constructed on the Lui river to facilitate salmon movement. The ladder is c 40m long and consists of a series of concrete steps bounded to the E by a mortared rubble wall. About 20m E is a platform of broken schist; this has been interpreted as a working platform for the masons involved in the construction of the dam. Sponsor: NTS.

**Quoich Mill** (Crathie & Braemar parish) S Bain (NTS)  
Building and enclosure

NO 115 912 The remains of a building and enclosure were located on the E bank of the River Quoich, possibly part of the saw mill (NMRS NO 19 SW 4) depicted on the OS 1st edition map (1869).

A terraced platform was located on the slope above the river, and a low stone wall was visible to the S. An enclosure surrounded by a one course high stone wall lies to the W. Sponsor: NTS.

**Tomnamoine** (Crathie & Braemar parish) S Bain (NTS)  
Post-medieval longhouses

NO 033 895 Two buildings were located within a forestry plantation, close to the existing post-medieval township of Tomnamoine (NMRS NO 08 NW 4). Both structures are of drystone construction and appear to be of a similar size and build to the remains of the township.

Building 1, 9.5 x 4m, is aligned roughly N-S with an entrance in the E wall. The walls are constructed of sub-angular granite boulders (max 1m). Approximately half-way along the W wall a spur wall runs roughly E-W to join with the head dyke. The head dyke and the spur wall form a triangular enclosure; this may have been for penning animals or a small garden.

Building 2 lies c 50m NW of Building 1 on flat ground at the base of a slope. This building measures 8.6 x 4.1m and is aligned E-W with an entrance on the S side. There is a possible wind-break or apron on either side of the door. The walls survive to a maximum height of 0.6m and are constructed of sub-angular granite boulders (max 0.7m), the walls are c 0.8m thick. Adjoining this structure to the W is a possible rectangular enclosure.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Drum Castle** (Drumoak parish) D Hind (NTS)  
Watching brief

NJ 796 004 A watching brief was carried out on two small excavations: one for a dehumidifier soakaway for the chapel, the other a drain sump by the western front of the castle. Neither trench located any finds or features. Sponsor: NTS.

**Drum Castle** (Drumoak parish) S A Wallace (NTS)  
Watching brief

NJ 796 004 A drainage trench was excavated in the vicinity of the chapel. A watching brief was undertaken to establish whether any information on earlier formal garden layouts could be recovered.

Deposits of silty sand and a layer of medium-sized stones over the granite bedrock seem to represent levelling fill put in place for the landscaped area around the castle. Their deposition probably post-dates the early 19th century, based on ceramic finds.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Mains of Inverebrie** (Ellon parish) S Carter  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)


NJ 918 332 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken of roughly 100ha of land at Inverebrie, on the N side of the River Ythen. There were three previously recorded features of archaeological interest:

NJ 93 SW 0009 A cist containing an urn.

NJ 93 SW 0025 Cropmark of a circular enclosure.

NJ 93 SW 0028 Rig and furrow.

The survey confirmed the survival of the area of cultivation ridges (originally noted on air photos) but did not identify any additional features of interest. There were no surface traces of the other two sites.

Sponsor: HS .


**Kinnaird Head Castle and Lighthouse** F Baker (FIRAT)  
(Fraserburgh parish)  
Castle and lighthouse

NJ 998 675 Four weeks of excavations were carried out in the basement during 1997 and 1998, with the objective of revealing the primary mid-16th-century floor surfaces and elucidating the architectural sequence.

The construction, inside the castle, of the first lighthouse in northern Scotland in the 1820s by Robert Stevenson had severely truncated the medieval deposits. However, remnants of the primary occupation surfaces were revealed in all rooms of the basement, although it appears the majority of occupation-derived debris has been removed, probably during the conversion of the castle to a lighthouse. Very few artefacts were recovered from the medieval deposits, although a 1612 twopence and a bone-handled iron awl were recovered from an early pit. Animal and fish bone predominates, supporting the use of the western vault as a kitchen.

The arrangement of the basement has been altered on several occasions during its use. The lighthouse builders removed the southern part of the eastern vault and the original staircase to the first floor alongside the S wall. It appears the spiral staircase to the first floor is a later insertion, and it is also of note that this stair is not on the same alignment as the spiral stair in the upper storeys. A small lobby at the base of the original staircase, which ran down to the western vault, originally provided access to the eastern vault. This doorway was blocked by the lighthouse builders, as was another doorway between the E and W vaults, although the second opening was not in itself an original feature.

The surviving archaeological deposits give a clear picture of the sequence of architectural alterations, but unfortunately very little pottery was found to date these events.

Sponsor: HS .

**The Stanners, Inverurie** (Inverurie parish) S Carter  
Old river channel; medieval artefacts (Headland Archaeology)

NJ 782 203 Archaeological excavations were undertaken in advance of the construction of a new water treatment works, immediately to the S of the Bass of Inverurie. The investigation identified a stratified sequence of water-lain deposits with associated pottery of medieval date which appeared to be contained within a series of intercutting channels aligned approximately E-W. These deposits are consistent with the sediments from a river bed, and the site may represent the course of the River Don in the medieval period.

The Stanners has been highlighted in the past as the most likely position for the original focus of the town of Inverurie. The results of the excavations confirmed human activity in this general area during the medieval period. However, no structural

evidence of any kind was recovered, and it seems highly unlikely that a settlement was actually located on the Stanners in what was apparently the contemporary course of the River Don.

This new information regarding the position of the Don indicates that the most likely position of the original medieval burgh would have been the area immediately to the W of the old church. This is a confined but defensible site between the Rivers Don and Urie, offering little scope for expansion and susceptible to river erosion.

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

**Cairnhall Farm** (Kintore parish) B Glendinning (CFA)  
Evaluation

NJ 7870 1725 A desk-based assessment and trial trenching was carried out in advance of planning approval for the extraction of sand and gravel. The partial remains of a rectilinear enclosure, over 35m long by 9m wide, and a number of other ephemeral archaeological features were identified. One burnt flint blade was recovered from the surface of the enclosure ditch.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Raymond Sharp.

**Lochburn Drive, Kintore** (Kintore parish) B Glendinning  
Watching briefs (CFA)

NJ 7885 1665 A programme of watching briefs was undertaken in August 1996 and November 1997 within the Scheduled area around the Roman temporary camp at Kintore (NMRS NJ 71 NE 28). Previous excavation on the perimeter ditch of the camp had been carried out in advance of a housing development (DES 1996, 9).

Small pits and a figure-of-eight oven were identified during the watching briefs. The remains of a flint core came from the oven and a flint blade came from an undefined spread. In addition, sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from the machined surface though no associated feature could be identified.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Stewart Milne Homes.

**Craigievar Castle** (Loechel-Cushnie parish) D Hind (NTS)  
Watching brief

NJ 5660 0952 A watching brief was required during the installation of a water main to Craigievar Castle and the estate buildings. The work uncovered modern pottery and glass around the Mains Cottages, and a linear, charcoal-lined, ditch-like feature 4m E of the old coach building. The pipeline did not pass close by the castle and so no disturbance occurred in that area.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Bellmuir Quarry** (Methlick parish) J Hamilton (CFA)  
Watching brief and archaeological evaluation

NJ 87 36 (centre) A watching brief and archaeological evaluation were undertaken in advance of a proposed sand and gravel quarry. Five clearance cairns were machine-excavated during the watching brief, three of which were the result of two or more periods of clearance. An assemblage of struck flint flakes and post-medieval pottery was recovered from within one. The occurrence of this pottery in the same context as the flint hoard may result from an earlier cairn being reused as the focus for later field clearance.

Two additional excavations were undertaken where the proposed course of the access road was to intersect a field dyke and a section of an old road. Excavations showed that the old road had been driven through the dyke and that part of this dyke had already been removed. Excavations across the old road revealed no archaeological features.

During the second phase of this evaluation, seven apparent clearance cairns and an enclosure were investigated. A leaf-shaped arrowhead was found in one cairn and a flint core fragment was recovered from another. Of the seven cairns, three were typical of small clearance heaps. The remaining four features were of a linear nature and, unlike cairns, were composed of upcast subsoil with only occasional stones. In the light of desk-based map research showing the area to have been heavily wooded in the past, these features seem most likely to have resulted from the upcast root plates of fallen trees.

Four sections were cut through the bank of the enclosure revealing a simple earth and stone bank.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Chap Construction (Aberdeen) Ltd.

**Sunhoney Farm, Echt** (Midmar parish) M C Youngblood  
Inscribed stone, ?ogham 'practice stone'

NJ 718 056 Noticed during a Friends of Grampian Stones field survey, an inscribed stone 45m N of Sunhoney farmhouse on the E side of a farm track leading to Sunhoney stone circle. Cuttieburn, a tributary of the Den Burn, runs under the stone.

It is an earthfast piece of pink (Hill of Fare) granite of roughly squared-off shape, 75cm high, 70cm at its widest, with three uncut surfaces. Its E face appears to have been deliberately tooled to a fine smooth surface – diamond-shaped, 70 x 70cm, though no incised or relief design has been applied. This surface faces towards the dyke while the stone itself appears to lean somewhat forward to the track.

Incised work appears on the W face: apparently making use of a natural fissure in the form of a lopsided cross with a central cleft. The line of working stretches 25cm from the earth to the cross fissure, and appears to continue upwards along a man-made line for a further 25cm. Further 'practice ogham' incisions appear to run 20cm alongside the main area of incised markings.

Both the S and N faces are narrower, c 50cm deep, and appear to be uncarved, but on the lower part of the N face the rock flaw utilised on the W face erupts in another natural fissure in the form of a more regularly shaped cross, 30 x 30cm.

Sponsors: Friends of Grampian Stones, Lesley Mitchell.

**St Fergus to Peterhead gas pipeline** R Strachan (CFA)  
(St Fergus; Longside; Peterhead parishes)

Watching brief and excavations

NK 095 535 – NK 122 437 A watching brief and excavations were undertaken on the route of the pipeline during May and June 1998. The route had previously been assessed (DES 1997, 11–12). Three principal sites and a series of isolated, undatable features had been recorded within the pipeline swathe. Two important findspots (NK 0861 5190; NK 0897 4997), containing sizeable quantities of flint artefacts and pottery of probable Bronze Age and Iron Age date, were located. The remains of two ploughed-out burnt mounds (NK 0824 4479; NK 0826 4478) were located. Three structures of probable Iron Age date demonstrated a considerable degree of structural complexity:

NK 0886 5064 (centre) Site 5 consisted of a continuous curvilinear slot, part of a slot, pits and an irregular spread of stones (one a saddle quern). Two flint flakes and a sherd of pottery were recovered from amongst these stones.

NK 0893 5018 (centre) Site 6a consisted of a single, 14m diameter, multi-phased roundhouse of ring-groove construction overlain by a second, smaller structure to the S, and with associated post-holes and rough paving. A range of artefacts of flint, quartz, coarse stone and pottery were recovered.

NK 0894 5013 (centre) Site 6b consisted of a meandering ditch, with an alignment of seven post-pipes. Available evidence

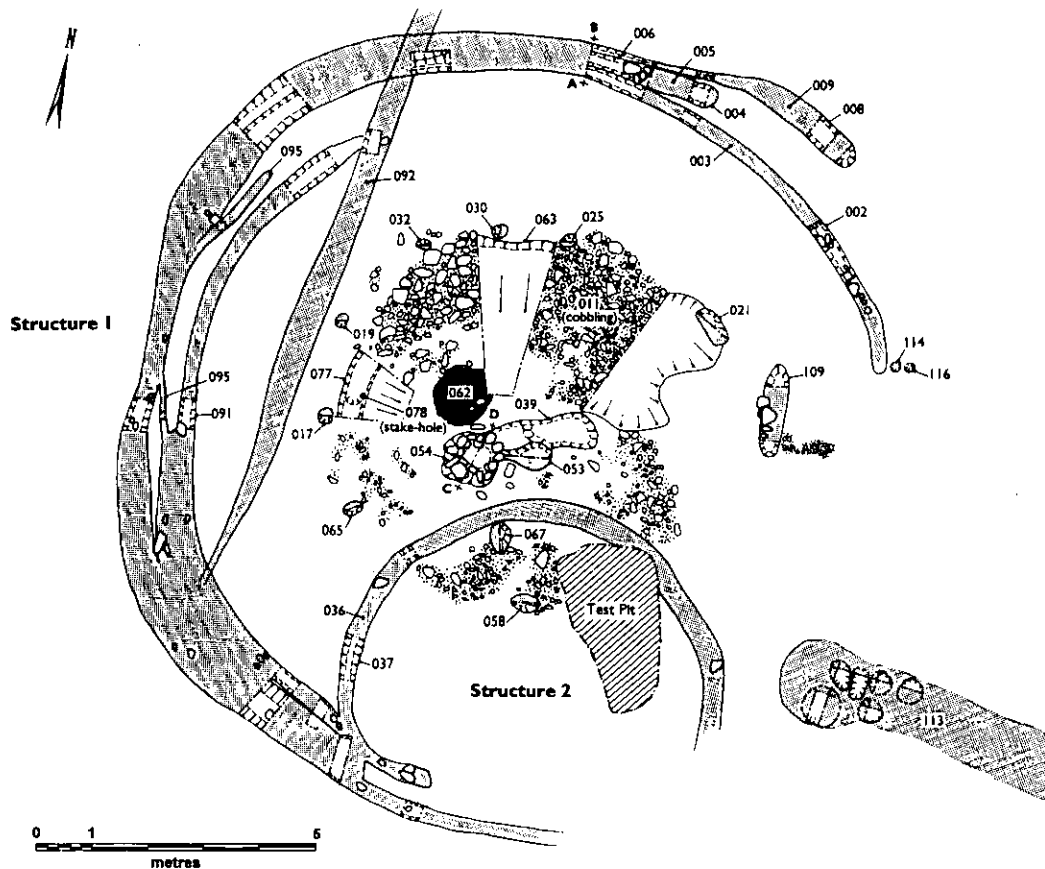


Fig 1. St Fergus to Peterhead gas pipeline: plan of Site 6a (Structures 1 and 2).


suggests that these features form the eastern side of a timber-lined passage of a ditched enclosure. Two slots may have formed a twin palisade alignment. A quantity of flint artefacts and pottery, including rim sherds, were retrieved from the fill of the enclosure ditch. The pottery is undecorated and appears to represent body sherds from large bucket-shaped vessels consistent with an Iron Age date.

Monitoring of the topsoil stripping ensured that damage to known sites was minimal. Monitoring within the Peterhead Airfield/Longside Airfield (NMRS NK 04 NE 12) revealed no sites of archaeological interest. The excavation of the pipeline trench through the St Fergus and North Ugie Water Canal (NMRS NK 04 NE 13) revealed that the canal at this location was excavated entirely out of the subsoil and that the outer bank was not artificially enhanced.

A report has been lodged with NMRS and Aberdeenshire SMR. Sponsor: Penspen Ltd for Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

**Corgarff** (Strathdon parish) T Addyman  
Military bridges (Addyman and Kay)

NJ 281 069; NJ 292 065 Exploratory trenches were cut across the approach ramps of Tornahaish and Delavine bridges – Caulfield bridges of 1753. The construction sequence of the military road at each point was clearly discernible, cartloads of metalling (locally quarried glacial till) having simply been dumped onto the peat of the bogs to form a ‘floating’ road. Each displayed drystone revetments on the downslope side. Further trenching in the bed of the burn beneath Delavine Bridge revealed no remains.

Reports will be lodged with the NMRS. Sponsors: HS , Gordon Enterprise Trust.

**Blackhills** (Tarland parish)  
?Hut circle

K Cooper

NJ 5072 0714 Lying in a plantation is a possible hut circle of about 16m internal diameter. It is turf-covered but there may be a stone bank; a few stones stand on the bank. There is a large flat stone in the centre, and quartz pebbles are present within the circle.

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Aerial reconnaissance

M Greig

The following new sites were recorded during summer aerial reconnaissance:

**Fountainhead** (Brechin parish)

NO 573 600 Cropmark of a ring-ditch.

**Dunkenny** (Eassie & Nevay parish)

NO 352 476 Curved cropmarks and other indeterminate marks.

**West Border** (Inverkeilor parish)

NO 603 491 Cropmark of the angle of an enclosure.

**Pert** (Logie Pert parish)

NO 658 661 Cropmarks of ring-ditches.

**Balrownie** (Menmuir parish)

NO 575 637 Cropmarks of a ?souterrain and linear features.

**Lochty** (Menmuir parish)

NO 542 624 Cropmarks of a pit alignment.

**Haughs of Tannadyce** (Tannadice parish)

NO 483 573 ?Oval enclosure.

Sponsors: Angus Council, RCAHMS, Aberdeenshire Council.



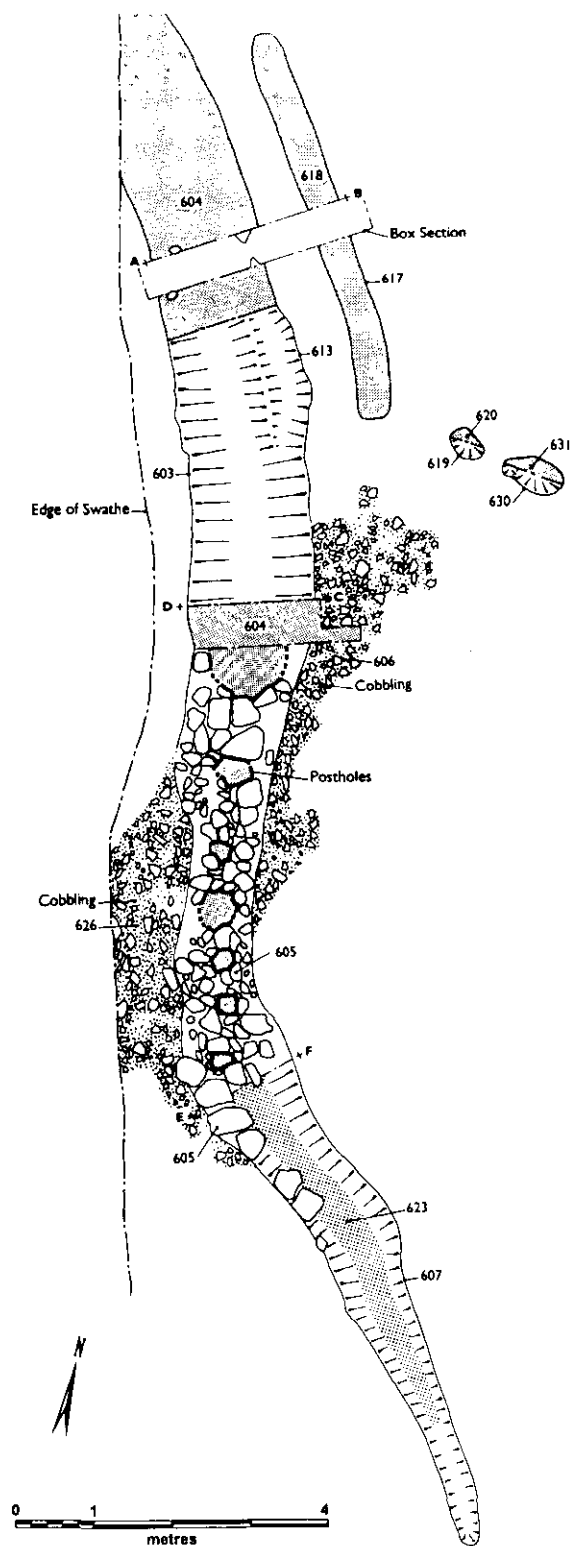


Fig 2. St Fergus to Peterhead gas pipeline: plan of Site 6b.

**Various finds**

R Benvie

The following finds were made, mainly with metal detectors, and reported to Angus Museums:

**Usan** (Craig parish)

NO 721 542 Silver *denarius* of Antoninus Pius (AD 140–143) found by a metal detector near Usan. Acc. no. M1998.57.

NO 75 NW; NO 75 SW Five flax bale seals (c 2 x 1.5cm) found in the Ferryden/Usan area with a metal detector. Acc. nos M1998.91–2; M1998.94–6.

**Balfour Castle** (Kingoldrum parish)

NO 337 545 Copper-alloy mount found with a metal detector at Balfour Castle, Kingoldrum. Returned to finder. DBM no. 2046.

**5 Duthie Street, Kirriemuir** (Kirriemuir parish)

NO 3836 5330 (centre) Heart-shaped ring, inscribed inside 'EDWARD VS VII DEI GRA : BRITT : OMN : REX FID DEF IND', found in a garden. Returned to finder.

**Downie Mill, Broughty Ferry** (Monikie parish)

NO 504 355 Bronze leaf-shaped mount (5.4 x 1.5 x 0.5cm) with cast decoration and loop-mounting on the back found with a metal detector. Donated by the finder to Angus Museums. Acc. no. M1998.101.

**High Street, Montrose** (Montrose parish)

NO 714 577 Piece of lead shot (1.1cm diameter) and coin found at back of the Housing Office in December 1996. Coin is possibly Earl of Stirling coinage, 1632–39. Acc. nos 1998.154–5.

**Kinnaber** (Montrose parish)

NO 72 60 Five pieces of lead shot (1.5–2cm diameter); 7 pieces of lead; 1 cast piece of lead; 2 flour seals; 16 flax bale seals (c 2cm diameter); and 73 coins found with a metal detector in a field N of Vetco Gray, Montrose. Coins are a mixture of cartwheel pennies, pennies, halfpennies, and Irish pennies. Acc. nos M1997.134–8; M1998.156–69. DBM nos 2107; 2120; 2134.

**Montrose** (Montrose parish)

NO 716 587 Flax bale seal (2.3 x 1.5cm) found in soil by railway cutting at North Esk Road. Soil may have been brought in from elsewhere as infilling for relief road. Acc. no. M1998.93.

**Finavon Hill** (Oathlaw parish)

NO 50 55 Piece of bronze slag found at the bottom of Finavon Hill at the side of the road. Acc. no. F1998.55.

**East Haven** (Panbride parish)

NO 591 365 Silver medieval fede ring (2.3cm) and copper-alloy ingot (5.5 x 4cm) found at East Haven with a metal detector. Both were claimed as Treasure Trove and awarded to Angus Museums. Acc. nos C1998.22–3.

**East Haven Market site** (Panbride parish)

NO 58 35 Variety of metal detected finds recovered from an old market site near East Haven, including assorted silver and bronze coins, 15th–17th century; two dagger chapes; buckles; lace ends; spur wheel; lead seals; seal matrix; lock surround; buttons; brooch; pot sherds and assorted metalwork. Some of these returned to finder. DBM nos 2275; 2290; 2353.

**West Haven** (Panbride parish)

NO 573 350 James I silver groat of Edinburgh, fleur-de-lis, 1st variety (1424–37) and brass coin-weight for Portuguese cruzado (probably late 16th–17th century) found with a metal detector at West Haven. Returned to finder. DBM no. 2197. Beaded medieval finger ring (2cm diameter), 14th–15th century. Claimed as Treasure Trove and awarded to Angus Museums. Acc. no. C1998.24.

**Tannadice** (Tannadice parish)

NO 476 578 15th-century gold finger ring (c 1.5cm) found at Barnyards, Tannadice, with a metal detector. Ring is in form of decorated buckled belt with vestigial traces of white and black enamel. Hoop inscribed in interior with 'IN TO RAMENBERANS' (engraved and picked out in niello). A known medieval type, with a confirmed Scottish provenance. Claimed as Treasure Trove and awarded to Angus Museums. Acc. no. F1998.39. Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**Turin Hill** (Aberlemno parish)

D Alexander (CFA)


Hillfort, ring-forts and quarries

NO 514 535 A detailed survey of the extensive suite of archaeological features on the summit of Turin Hill was undertaken, and instances of damage or erosion to these remains

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were recorded. Turin Hill displays a remarkable range of enclosures and obviously has a long history of use. The earliest identifiable remains on the site appear to be a large bivallate fort, with associated outworks, which is replaced by a smaller oval fort, overlain by a stone-built dun. The remains of two other less well-preserved duns, situated to the E and W, are likely to be of roughly the same date. These duns have also been classified as homesteads or ring-forts. Many of the features on Turin Hill have been recorded on earlier plans but this survey also located remains of possible roundhouses and numerous quarry scoops. Although the precise date of the features cannot be determined without excavation, the remains suggest that settlement is likely to have spanned from at least the Late Bronze Age into the Early Historic period with later quarrying activity in the Middle Ages.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , University of Edinburgh.

**A92 road improvement: Dundee to Arbroath** (Arbirlot; Barry; Carnoustie; Dundee; Monifieth; Monikie; Panbride parishes) A R Rees, K Cameron (CFA)

Evaluation and excavation

An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to proposed road improvements, through a combination of desk-based research, non-invasive and invasive fieldwork. Further follow-up excavation will be undertaken at several areas of concentrated archaeological activity identified during this evaluation.

Only one Scheduled Ancient Monument – two souterrains located at Ardownie (NMRS NO 43 SE 61) – lay within the proposed route. However, trial trenching conducted within the Scheduled area demonstrated that the affected sector did not contain any archaeological features. Several other potentially significant sites were identified during the evaluation:

(Arbirlot parish)

NO 6170 3940 **Elliot**. Two trenches, excavated on the edge of a small spur, revealed the remains of a souterrain, paved area and two long cist burials. The exposed portion of the souterrain measured 18m long by 3m wide.

A paved area, within which lay two cup-marked stones, was partially revealed to the E of the souterrain. Some 10m further E were the heavily truncated remains of two stone-lined long cists containing the fragmentary remains of two individuals. These elements appear to form part of a small Iron Age settlement and possible associated cemetery.

NO 6057 3910 **Three Mile Wood** (Balcathie). A suite of features, aligned NE-SW, were visible on aerial photographs extending into the affected area. Trenches concentrated at these points revealed a number of features on the edge of a terrace above ground sloping down to Three Mile Burn. These mainly comprised deep pits, two of which contained prehistoric pottery and small amounts of burnt bone.

NO 6009 3873 – NO 6022 3880 **Three Mile Wood** (Mains of Kelly). Isolated, shallow pits were noted in this area, one of which produced several sherds of unabraded Grooved ware.

NO 6020 3893 **Mains of Kelly**. Curvilinear ditched features, U-shaped in profile, appear to indicate the presence of heavily truncated circular enclosures or structures. The diameter of the principal circular feature identified was 12–15m.

NO 5920 3843 **Nether Kelly**. A linear feature, aligned N-S and measuring 1.5m in exposed length by 1.4m wide by 0.18m deep, appears to comprise part of a rectilinear feature (NMRS NO 53 NE 38) noted on an oblique aerial photograph.

(Panbride parish)

NO 5832 3785 **Hatton Farm**. Trial trenching revealed a series of brick and concrete foundations at the site of temporary

accommodation built during WWII, associated with the nearby airfield of East Haven (otherwise known as HMS Peewit; NMRS NO 53 NE 59) and visible on aerial photographs.

NO 5583 3691 **Auchrennie**. A dense concentration of truncated features was revealed on the edge of a W-facing scarp slope, W of Muirdrum. These appear to comprise a possible ring-groove structure with an adjacent area of paving. Post-holes, shallow pits and a curving ring-groove slot were amongst the many features identified. Although only partial excavation took place during the evaluation, the density of features indicates that the site may have been intensively utilised. Late prehistoric pottery and flint artefacts were recovered.

NO 5630 3572 **Carlogie**. A number of linear and curvilinear features and a series of shallow pits were revealed on the terrace of a raised beach N of Carnoustie. No artefacts were recovered from the sample of features excavated.

(Barry parish)

NO 5451 3455 **Carnoustie**. Trial trenching immediately to the W of a sports ground produced large quantities of early to mid-20th-century refuse.

NO 5292 3403 **Cotside West**. The right angle of what appears to be a large rectangular ditched feature was revealed on level ground below a raised beach. This ditch was 1.5m wide by 0.6m deep. Two sherds of 13th to 14th-century medieval pottery, of a type rare on the N shore of the Tay, were retrieved from this feature.

NO 5349 3423 **Barry Manse**. Three separate intercutting curvilinear and linear ditches, of similar dimensions, were located and recorded. A fractured stone bead and a sherd of possible Neolithic pottery were recovered from the fill of the earliest ditch, while sherds of diagnostically early medieval pottery were recovered from the fills of the later of the three ditches.

Detailed reports will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Angus Council.


**Nether Kelly** (Arbirlot parish)

I Armit, M Johnson

Airfield; ?prehistoric cropmarks

NO 596 382 (centre) A combination of local information and desk-based research revealed that several unusual cropmarks (NMRS NO 53 NE 17), first recorded in 1982 S of Nether Kelly farmhouse, relate to the former use of the area as an airfield. The airfield layout is shown on the 1959 OS 1:10,000 coverage of the area, although not on more recent editions.

The features apparently relating to the airfield include several large rectangular cropmarks and a wide, pale strip running across the field. Other features in the same field, however, do appear to relate to prehistoric settlement.

Sponsor: HS .

**Auchmithie Schoolhouse**

N Atkinson

(Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

Decorated stone fragment

NO 6778 4409 A fragment of reddish sandstone, 380 x 200 x 180mm, which bears unfinished interlace on one face was discovered between 5 and 20 years ago. It appears to be of recent origin, not Early Christian as was suspected. Deposited in the Meffan Institute, Forfar.

Sponsor: Angus Council Cultural Services.

**Lud Castle** (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

I Armit


Iron Age midden

NO 6805 4338 A small area of eroding midden on a rock shelf below the SW summit of the Scheduled promontory fort of Lud Castle (NMRS NO 64 SE 5) was reported to Montrose

Museum and thus to Historic Scotland by Mr Haggerty, who had recovered a collection of bone from the site (a mixture of sheep, cow and pig).

A subsequent inspection recovered part of a perforated stone disc which had eroded from the surface of the midden. This object has been around 110mm in diameter by some 9mm thick, with a central, faintly hour-glass shaped perforation, 12mm in diameter. It appears to have had too great a diameter to have functioned as a spindle whorl, although the thickness, size of perforation, and evenness of wear on the perforation might suggest this function. Similar objects have been recovered from Iron Age contexts at Aldclune in Perthshire.

If, as appears likely, the midden derives from the promontory fort, it presumably represents material which has either been deliberately dumped over the edge, or which has eroded down from the rampart or interior (or a mixture of both).

Sponsor: HS .

### **Safeway, Guthrie Port, Arbroath**

(Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

Watching brief

A Duffy

(AOC Archaeology)

NO 641 413 During a watching brief, foundations dating to the late 19th century were noted. These foundations truncated a deep loamy soil which possibly originated in the formal gardens of Almericlose House or Millbank House. Four late medieval carved stone heads were also noted in the eastern perimeter wall of the development.

Sponsor: Safeway Stores plc.

### **Woodhill House** (Barry parish)

Cup-and-ring marked stones

I Armit

NO 5201 3428 A cup-and-ring marked boulder found lying at the base of a sycamore tree by Don Lindsay of the Forestry Authority appears to be that described by Jervise in 1879 but subsequently lost (NMRS NO 53 SW 9). Although Jervise described the boulder as being near Woodhill House, it actually lies some 200m SW on the other side of the road to Barry, and this may account for the failure, until now, to relocate it. The stone lies c 12m SW of the gate into the wood and c 6m S of the N boundary fence.


The stone is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of about 1.1m. Its upper face bears at least nine cup marks; five well-defined, and four rather fainter. At least three of the well-defined cups have surrounding rings. There are indications also of a pecked arc enclosing the cup-and-ring marks.

The stone has clearly been part of a larger boulder or outcrop, and a drill-hole can be seen on the split edge of the stone. The lichen on the exposed surfaces suggests that the stone has been in its present position for many years.

NO 5182 3424 Some 200m W along an avenue of mature sycamores from the entrance to the wood SW of Woodhill House is a cluster of sizeable boulders, at least two of which bear cup marks. The boulders lie next to a track and appear to have been dumped in their present position after having been split or quarried from a larger boulder or outcrop. Another cup-marked stone from the same source is described above at NO 5201 3428.

The stone nearest the old track bears at least three cup marks and indications of a drill-hole in its split edge. The maximum dimensions of the stone are c 1 x 0.9m.

Another stone in the group, some 0.9m in maximum dimensions, bears at least two cup marks and a shallow pecked arc identical to that on the stone at NO 5201 3428. It seems most likely that these two stones, and probably the others in the group, were quarried from the same large boulder or outcrop.

Sponsor: HS .

### **The Schoolhouse, Kirkton of Menmuir** M King, N Atkinson, (Brechin parish) A Scott

Sandstone handquern; slate pencil and slates; bee boles

NO 534 644 Mr Mark Johnston of the Schoolhouse, Kirkton of Menmuir, drew our attention to his find of a local sandstone handquern under floorboards at the schoolhouse. At the same time, in August 1997, he also found a stub of slate pencil and slates. Mr Johnston also reported a double and one single bee bole situated in the garden of the schoolhouse.

All items remain in the possession of the finder.

Sponsor: Angus Council Cultural Services.

### **Balnaboth Estate, Glen Prosen**

(Cortachy & Clova parish)


Survey

S Carter

(Headland Archaeology)

NO 31 67 (centre) An archaeological survey was undertaken of the 25km<sup>2</sup> Balnaboth Estate in Glen Prosen as part of the Historic Scotland Ancient Monument Survey Grant Scheme. A total of 47 sites or groups of sites were examined, including only two previously noted field monuments. The majority of new sites are medieval or later structures – rectangular buildings, enclosures and areas of rig – but there are also groups of hut circles and some large, probably prehistoric cairns.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Mr Hector MacLean.

### **Edzell Churchyard** (Edzell parish)

Pottery

R Benvie

NO 583 687 An assessment was carried out in an area to the E of the present graveyard prior to a proposed development. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from the topsoil layer, and are probably of a late medieval/post-medieval date. Though the sherds cannot be fitted together they appear to derive from a single vessel. There are some traces of an external yellow glaze. Acc. nos B1998.38–9.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

### **Mains of Edzell** (Edzell parish)

Excavation

J Hamilton (CFA)

NO 5885 6919 An archaeological excavation was undertaken on a Scheduled cropmark enclosure site (NMRS NO 56 NE 26) in September 1998. The objectives were to examine the effects of agricultural attrition, rabbit erosion, tree root action and quarry erosion of the site.

The aerial photographic evidence showed the enclosure to comprise three ditches encircling the northern part of the small hill. There were no indications of features within the enclosure, nor that the cropmark continued into the wooded area. Excavation confirmed the presence of the features noted as cropmarks to the S within a wooded area and uncovered a number of features inside the enclosure.


The three ditches were shown not to run concentrically, nor did they symmetrically encircle the hilltop. The inner ditch displayed an entrance on the E side with several related structural components. The middle was the largest of the three ditches and significant deposits of burnt material were found in all sections of this ditch. It seems likely that the three ditches were not contemporaneous. Internal features included clay and stone-lined pits, a palisade slot, pits and post-holes.

The ground level on the arable side of the hill was approximately 1m lower than its equivalent on the woodland side, probably as a result of horizontal truncation from ploughing. It was thought that the greater accumulations of hilltop deposits within the wooded area would provide a better preservation environment for underlying features. However,

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initial comparative analysis of the erosion patterns resulting from the different land-uses on the hilltop suggests that better preservation occurs on the farmed side of the hill. This is probably a result of tree root penetration and rabbit burrowing.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , University of Edinburgh.

**Suttieside, Forfar** (Forfar parish) C Moloney  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NO 460 518 An archaeological evaluation, involving both desk-based and field studies, was undertaken at the rear of David Ritchie (Implements) Ltd, Suttieside. No significant archaeological features or deposits were identified within the proposed development area.

Sponsor: R P S Cairns for David Ritchie (Implements) Ltd.

**Carlunie Hill** (Glamis parish) N Atkinson  
Stone with incised crosses


NO 359 437 A large, possible glacially deposited boulder was found in the valley of a tributary of the Denoon Burn by Mr and Mrs Brewster of Easter Denoon. It lies in an area of rough pasture which has never been cultivated. There are three simple crosses carved on different faces of the stone. These may represent boundary markers but the stone is not far from a medieval chapel and the Wester Denoon Pictish cross slab site, which may suggest an ecclesiastical connection.

Sponsor: Angus Council Cultural Services.

**Birkhill** (Glenisla parish) I Armit  
Ring-ditch houses

NO 2069 5932 (centre) Two adjoining ring-ditch houses and a third possible house stance or circular yard were identified during a visit to Schedule a nearby cairn (NMRS NO 25 NW 3), on moorland close to the W bank of the Dalmochy Burn in Glen Isla. The W ring-ditch is the larger, measuring some 9m in overall diameter, with a well-defined central platform c 2.5m in diameter surrounded by a low ditch. Adjoining to the E is a slightly smaller ring-ditch c 8m in diameter, again with a well-defined platform c 2.5m in diameter. Both have a maximum relief of c 0.2m. Immediately to the N of the smaller ring-ditch is a slight circular depression c 12m in diameter, lacking any evidence for a raised central area.


To the S, the site is apparently delimited by an area of boggy ground while to the N the ground slopes away more sharply.

Sponsor: HS .

**Doonie Burn** (Glenisla parish) I Armit  
Clearance cairns

NO 187 625 (centre) An extensive series of clearance cairns were identified on a ridge overlooking Glen Isla to the E and the valley of the Doonie Burn to the W.

The cairns are largely turf-covered stony mounds averaging c 2.5–3m in diameter. At least 25–30 are present on this part of the ridge, extending sporadically over the rising ground to the N.

Sponsor: HS .


**East Mill Estate** (Glenisla parish) T Holden  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NO 203 633 and NO 216 615 (centres) Two areas were surveyed covering approximately 30ha to the NW and S of Loch Shandra. The latter area contained two concentrations of sites.

The eastern concentration includes the stone footings of a rectangular building (5 x 8m externally), a limekiln, and other banks and field clearance cairns. The western concentration consists of the low grass-covered footings of a rectangular

building (4 x 7m externally) and five small clearance cairns.

In the survey area to the NW of Loch Shandra several possible clearance cairns and a small adjacent area of broad cultivation rigs were identified. All of the identified features are thought to be post-medieval in date.

Sponsor: HS .

**Ironshill** (Inverkeilor parish) C McGill (CFA)  
Evaluation

NO 677 503 An evaluation was undertaken on a cropmark site (NMRS NO 65 SE 21). The enclosure has an average diameter of c 55m. In the excavated portion, it was defined by a palisade trench 0.4–0.6m wide by 0.9m deep. Packing stones were present intermittently around the circumference. Post-pipes were visible where packing stones remained. A narrow entrance (2.5m wide) was identified on the SE side of the enclosure. Packing stones survived in both termini, in which post-pipes approximately 0.7m in diameter were visible. From aerial photographic evidence, two additional possible entrances (at the NW and SW) are visible in the unexcavated portion of the enclosure. Running along the inside of the palisade slot was an intermittent line of shallow pits/post-holes.

A circular post-built structure, with a maximum diameter of c 18m, lay almost central to the enclosure. Most of this monument lies in the unexcavated side of the enclosure. Here, the cropmark showed two concentric rings of large post-holes with one central post. Within the excavated area, only the outer ring of large, weight-bearing post-holes, and a single post-hole from the inner ring, were encountered. The post-holes were an average of 0.8m in depth and diameter, and were filled almost entirely with stone packing. A post-pipe approximately 0.7m in diameter was clearly visible within the inner ring post-hole.

Two groups of features apparently relating to this main structure were situated between the two main post-hole rings. These were a narrow ring-groove, and just inside this an intermittent ring of very small pits/post-holes. A shallow oval pit was found within the main structure; its fill consisted of pottery fragments.

An irregularly spaced ring of small, shallow pits/post-holes lay concentrically to and outwith the main post-rings. These features may represent an outer wall, in which case the extrapolated maximum diameter of the monument would be c 25m.


On a line with this possible outer ring were two pits over 2m in diameter and 1m deep. These had apparently been reused several times. Both had been partially infilled with a fairly homogenous fill, then lined with fire-cracked stones. The fills overlying this lining were charcoal-rich and included fragments of burnt bone in both cases. The southernmost pit had a lens of burnt grain, probably barley, among its upper fills.

Fifteen additional features lay within the enclosure and clearly outwith the main structure.

Several features were identified outwith the enclosure in the main trench. Immediately to the S and SE of the site lay three ring-groove features. A similar feature lay to the SW of the enclosure, consisting of two roughly concentric shallow grooves. Some fragments of pottery were found in these features which are similar to those found in the central structure. These features were associated with shallow, charcoal-rich pit/post-holes.

A trench excavated to the NE of the main trench revealed a small part of a souterrain, a portion of a ring-groove cut by a post-hole, and several additional post-holes. No internal features were identified. A complete 1st to 2nd-century AD trumpet brooch was recovered from the homogenous upper fill.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , University of Edinburgh.

**Newbarns, near Inverkeilor**  
(Inverkeilor parish)

C McGill (CFA)

## Trial trenching

NO 680 490 (centre) A programme of trial trenching was carried out on adjoining fields, one Scheduled and one unscheduled, to the N of Newbarns Farm. Both fields are rich in cropmarks of varying forms. Seventeen trenches were excavated, of which nine targeted cropmark sites and eight were over areas where no cropmarks have been noted.

Five of the eight trenches excavated over blank areas produced negative results. Of the remaining three, one produced a shallow linear feature, running NW–SE. The other two each produced three widely spaced, shallow pit/post-holes.

In the unscheduled field, three groups of cropmarks (NMRS NO 64 NE 18) were targeted with five trenches, each measuring 25 x 1.5m. Two trenches were excavated across a ring-ditch feature, c 7m in maximum diameter. Three widely spaced post-holes, one of which had been recut, were located approximately 1m outside the ring-ditch.

A trench was excavated across a c 40m long crescent-shaped cropmark. This proved to be a shallow, charcoal-rich lens 0.25m deep and 4m wide.

The remaining two trenches were excavated over what appeared on aerial photographs to be a concentration of pit/post-holes. No significant concentration of features was identified, one trench producing four widely spaced, small, shallow pits; the other producing two similar features.

In the Scheduled field, four groups of cropmarks were targeted with four trenches. A kidney-shaped cropmark proved to be a modern feature.

A trench was opened over the NE corner of a rectilinear enclosure (NMRS NO 64 NE 17) measuring c 30 x 30m. A break in the ditch defining the enclosure formed the only visible entrance. The ditch was 1.35m wide and 0.5m deep. A line of small post-holes was visible c 1.2m inside the ditch, possibly indicating the presence of a retaining revetment wall for an upcast bank. Inside the excavated part of the enclosure, three pits were arranged in a semi-circle. Outside the enclosure were several post-holes. There were no finds from this trench.

A trench was excavated over the northernmost third of a semi-circular ditch (NMRS NO 64 NE 18) with a radius of c 12m. This appeared prior to excavation to be associated with many pits and post/stake-holes. The ditch was 0.7m deep, with almost vertical sides and a flat base. A section at the terminus revealed a gentle rise to the subsoil surface.

Four round pits appeared to be associated with this feature, two being inside it and two just beyond the terminus. All had fills similar to that of the ditch. Two of the pits were excavated and both contained pottery fragments, one of which was a decorated Beaker rim sherd. A flint artefact was retrieved from the same pit. Both the pits and the ditch contained some heat-cracked stones in their charcoal-rich fills. Immediately to the N of the terminus, and outside the ditch, was an oval hollow measuring 4 x 3m, by 0.35m deep, which lay slightly off-centre to a ring of 10 stake/post-holes, one of which was cut by the ditch.

A trench was excavated over a second ring-ditch (NMRS NO 64 NE 18) and associated pits and post-holes. This ring-ditch measured 7m in diameter. Five post-holes were identified.

The function of these ring-ditches was not immediately apparent. There was no evidence that they were foundations for post-built structures and no significant features were identified within them. It seems most likely that they represent the vestiges of round barrows. These monuments are known to occur in the area, such as the Scheduled example at nearby Corbie Knowe (NMRS NO 64 NE 4).

Fourteen additional features, comprising a ditch terminus, a large pit and twelve smaller pits, were located in this trench. Of the excavated sample, none produced any finds.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , University of Edinburgh.

**Red Castle** (Inverkeilor parish)

D Alexander (CFA)


## Souterrain and burials

NO 6878 5085 A second season of excavation was carried out on the cropmarks in the field to the S of Red Castle (NMRS NO 65 SE 18, 19). A trench was topsoiled immediately to the N of the area excavated last year (*DES* 1997, 13–14) and focused on the remains of a souterrain, of which a side entrance and part of the main passage had been investigated.

The remainder of the fill of the souterrain was completely removed. It was entered through a gently sloping, curving passage from the NW, which contained a layer of clay immediately above its floor, possibly collapsed daub. Artefacts recovered from this entrance area include a large iron handle (possibly from a bucket) and shards from a Roman glass vessel. About 3.8m from the entrance there was a marked step down into the deeper part of the souterrain. This step was flanked by two large posts probably marking a doorway. The souterrain then turned sharply W into the main passage which curved slightly to the NW. This component was approximately 12m long, 1.5m wide and up to 1.4m deep. There were at least four pairs of post-holes along the main part of the passage which appear to have held wood revetting the sides; there was no stone lining. No remains of any above-ground timber structures associated with the souterrain were recovered.

Six burials were also located. Four of these were in sandstone long cists and skeletal material survived in various states of preservation. The other two burials were unlined extended inhumations and only body stains survived. A number of lengths of shallow ditches, possibly the remains of barrows surrounding some of these burials, were identified, along with a scatter of pits, one of which produced a lozenge-shaped flint arrowhead.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , University of Edinburgh.

**West Mains** (Inverkeilor parish)


D Alexander (CFA)

## Enclosure and ?souterrain

NO 6832 5081 Trial trenching was undertaken on a cropmark enclosure (NMRS NO 65 SE 31). The cropmark consisted of what appeared to be a rectilinear enclosure with flattened ends, bowed sides and rounded corners. Excavation revealed that the enclosure ditch was close to the present surface where it showed on the aerial photograph, but elsewhere was sealed below a layer of buried ploughsoil deposited in a natural depression, probably by agricultural activity. This ploughsoil sealed an organic palaeosol which the ditch of the enclosure clearly cut through. This ditch was V-shaped, c 1m wide, and between 0.4–0.6m deep.

To the N of the enclosure a large pit, not apparent on the aerial photograph, was discovered. This pit was 2.0–2.1m wide, 1.6m deep and at least 5m long, although it appeared to continue northwards into the edge of the trench. The fills were mixed but contained large amounts of charcoal fragments and some burnt bone. No datable finds were recovered, but its elongated form, depth, steep sides and flat base all suggest it could be one terminal of a souterrain without stone lining.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , University of Edinburgh.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

**Auchlishie** (Kirriemuir parish) A M Dick  
?Neolithic activity; Iron Age settlement; ?souterrain ditches

NO 387 578 The sixth season of excavation at this site revealed the N side of a previously partially excavated ring-ditch house (DES 1997, 14). Half of a rotary quernstone, flat with a prominent raised rim around the central hole, was reused in paving within the ring-ditch. A deep narrow ditch led out from the ring-ditch, its floor sloping steeply downwards, before it curved sharply through more than 90°. It was 1.6m deep, 1.2m wide at the top, narrowing to a width of 0.6–0.7m for most of its depth, and was traced for 7m before continuing beyond the excavated area. This was probably a souterrain, similar to two others discovered elsewhere on the site in previous years.

Other features included, to the N of this house, a carefully built oval stone-based hearth and several shallow post-holes which possibly indicate another roundhouse. A small fire-pit produced numerous flint chips and a possible Neolithic rim sherd.

**Gairie Inn, School Wynd** (Kirriemuir parish) G Brown  
Urban watching brief (SUAT)

NO 382 548 A watching brief was undertaken on a site located in the heart of the medieval burgh and close to the Barony Church where recent work has revealed further Pictish sculptured stones. No evidence of pre-modern occupation was uncovered during the groundworks.

Sponsor: Mrs J Stewart.

**Kirriemuir Hill** (Kirriemuir parish) J Hamilton (CFA)  
Archaeological evaluation and watching brief


NO 3910 5457 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed telecommunications mast. A number of archaeological features are recorded on Kirriemuir Hill, but the evaluation area was free of archaeological features.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: National Transcommunications Ltd.

**Bonnyton Farm** (Maryton parish) E Stuart  
Lithic scatters

NO 666 560 Rewalked (see DES 1997, 15) in unfavourable conditions. A small amount of lithic debitage was recovered. Geophysical survey showed rig and furrow but no other discernible features. Seven randomly located test-pits showed great variability of topsoil depth on the hillock top. No certain features were found and only a few lithics from the topsoil, including flint flakes, chips and a retouched flake of white agate, indicate that the scatter is widely dispersed through agriculture.

NO 664 562 A second scatter where extensive walking produced material from throughout the field with no apparent discretion. Mostly flint with one flake of siltstone. A quantity of burnt flint chunks, probably from liming, is also in the field. Finds include an end scraper on a thick blade and flake debitage.

Sponsor: HS .

**Maule Street, Monifieth** (Monifieth parish) N Atkinson  
Incised stone crosses

NO 496 323 Four incised simple crosses on stones were discovered built into the southern wall of the properties on the N side of Maule Street.

*Gate of No. 30:* Latin cross on its side with expanded terminals on all four arms. Reddish sandstone, squared and faced.

*Gate of No. 28:* Equal-armed cross with expanded terminals on all four arms. Greyish sandstone, broken, though faced.

*Gate of No. 26:* Latin cross. Greyish sandstone. The layering on the top left corner is suggestive of a cruciform stone but the right side suggests that the stone is merely broken.

*Gate of No. 18:* St Andrew's cross. Reddish sandstone, squared and faced. Very worn. Several circular punched marks which are also worn.

These properties appear to be part of the abthane lands of Monifieth, which were granted to Arbroath Abbey by Matilda, Countess of Angus, and which were formerly held by the Celi Dei of Monifieth. The crosses are probably boundary markers which once delineated the abthane lands.

Sponsor: Angus Council Cultural Services.

**16 Wishart Avenue, Montrose** (Montrose parish) C Moloney  
Human remains (Headland Archaeology)

NO 716 588 Archaeological excavation identified human skeletal remains and a cobbled surface possibly associated with the medieval Dominican hospital or friary. Six articulated skeletons together with a spread of disarticulated human bone were recovered. To the E of the articulated skeletons a cobbled surface, tentatively interpreted as a road, was also identified. Dating evidence was restricted to three sherds of East Coast red ware which date from between the 13th and 15th centuries.

Sponsors: HS , Angus Council.

**Montrose Bowling Club** (Montrose parish) R Coleman  
Urban evaluation (SUAT)

NO 712 577 In advance of development, four trial trenches were dug through the playing surface of the former bowling green. The site lies just outwith the historic core of the town, and close to the Montrose Basin. The trenches revealed that the natural sand bed of the Montrose Basin and groundwater lay at c 1.5–1.7m below ground level, and had been sealed by 19th-century levelling dumps and refuse. There were no structural remains of the flour mill and starch works which stood here in the 19th century, but a dark organic deposit may indicate the bed of a hot water pond associated with the flour mill. (SUAT MT11).

Sponsor: Tesco Stores Ltd.

**Blackgate Smithy, Lunanhead** (Rescobie parish) R Coleman  
Watching brief (SUAT)

NO 484 528 A watching brief was carried out at Blackgate Smithy stone circle, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, in July 1998. No archaeological features were identified and no finds were recovered. (SUAT FF07).

Sponsor: Mr and Mrs Harding.

**Old Schoolhouse, Balkello** (Tealing parish) R Benvie,  
Stone feature A Zealand, A Scott

NO 365 383 An edge-set stone structure was found in the ground during drystone dyking in the garden of the Old Schoolhouse, Balkello, near the top of a knoll to the S of Craigowl Hill.

The complete size is indeterminate as it was buried beneath the boundary fence of the adjacent field. The visible part of the structure measured 245cm long by 65cm wide, and comprised seven upright stones along one side and two at one end, set at right angles to the long side. The corner stone of the short side was supported on horizontals at a depth of 350mm.

Sponsor: Angus Council Cultural Services.


## ARGYLL AND BUTE

**Ardchattan Priory** (Ardchattan & Muckairn parish) D Murray  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NM 9713 3494 A watching brief was conducted during the excavation of a hole designed to provide a base for the

Ardchattan Cross at the Valliscaulian priory, first constructed in the early 13th century. The location chosen was the upstanding arch, connecting the nave and the choir, in order to shelter the slab from the elements.

Much disarticulated skeletal material, most of it evidently human, was recovered from a general graveyard soil. At 450mm below the modern ground surface an articulated burial was found at the N end of the trench. Fragments of wood, with a corroded iron attachment, presumably part of a coffin, ran parallel to the N of the skeleton. Parts of the pelvis, with fingers resting on it, and the top of the right femur were noted, but the left (S) side appeared to have been truncated.

Sponsor: HS .

**Isle of Gunna** (Coll parish) H F James (GUARD)  
Late medieval/post-medieval settlement

NM 1035 5115 A five week excavation took place on the Isle of Gunna in advance of the construction of a new house. The excavation revealed that the terrace on which the new house is to be constructed was occupied at least since the 15th century. A prehistoric presence on the island was indicated by at least one sherd of pottery, but there were no structures from this period. The earliest structures were in a fragmentary condition but were single-celled, oval structures and three post-medieval structures were constructed over them. The site may have been occupied until the early 18th century.

Structure A was an oval structure, 7.6m long and 3.6m wide internally with walls up to 2m thick constructed of an internal and external skin of drystone, infilled with organic rich sand. The corners were rounded both externally and internally. There was an entrance on the N side and a blocked window on the S side. Stone sub-dividing walls had been constructed at the W end over an earlier hearth. An annexe attached to the W end of this structure was not excavated.

Structure B was 4.1m long and 2.4m wide internally, with similarly thick walls and a hearth at the E end. The internal corners were square and this structure also had an opposing door and window. The N and E walls had been strengthened internally with the insertion of an extra skin of stone and sand.

Structure C was very fragmentary, but appeared to be the remains of an oval, thick-walled structure, the extent of which could not be ascertained. No hearth or other internal features were identified.

Four 1 x 1m test trenches were dug outside the visible ruins to investigate the deposits on the terrace. In Test Trench 1 post-medieval midden layers sealed windblown sand, within which a single sherd of prehistoric pottery was found. In Test Trench 2, beneath a post-medieval midden, were the remains of a collapsed wall associated with a layer of peat ash. This was later identified as the edge of Structure D. In Test Trench 3 a stone wall was immediately visible beneath the post-medieval midden spread and this was later identified as part of Structure G. Within Test Trench 4 a post-medieval midden deposit sealed a ploughsoil with evidence of a single phase of ard marks cut into the windblown sand.

Because of the discovery of structures to the S of Structure B, within the new house plot, the whole area of the house plot was deturfed and the area excavated. Significant lengths of wall from Structure B were removed and the deposits beneath the floors were examined to windblown sand. A total of five other structures were identified.

Structure D consisted of the footings for an oval shieling with two drystone wall skins and a hearth. It measured approximately 3m long and 2m wide internally and had been truncated by Structure G.

Structure E was a drystone structure at least 3m in diameter which was dug into windblown sand. The walls of this structure survived to a height of 1.1m and the primary deposits were 1.5m below the present surface. It was interpreted as a latrine. A whale vertebra had been used as a door pivot. It contained a complete hand-thrown pot.

Structure F was an oval, drystone structure measuring 3m wide and at least 5m long internally. The walls were fragmentary, but survived in places up to 0.4m high. It contained a deep deposit of ash. Midden deposits beneath the walls and floor contained sherds of a late medieval glazed jug (c 15th century) and a circular, undecorated medieval bronze brooch. The structure had been infilled with midden deposits consisting of animal bone and limpets before Structure B was built on top.

Part of Structure G was exposed in the new house plot. This structure had two entrances within the exposed length of walling. There was a small hearth in between these entrances. Structure H consisted of very fragmentary remains of an oval structure which pre-dated Structure B. It measured at least 3m long and 2m wide, and contained a small hearth.

Beneath the floor of Structure A, at the E end, there was a stone base for a hearth surrounded by stake and post-holes. No stone walls were identified at this level within the exposed area. At the W end there were several lenses of midden, windblown sand and possible old turf lines exposed over windblown sand. This area was examined to a depth of up to 1.5m below the present surface.


Beneath Structure C there was a midden deposit which sealed ard marks, a shallow curving ditch and other linear features which did not form any particular pattern. There are few finds associated with these features and they are thought to be late medieval or later in date. (GUARD 502.3).

Sponsor: Marcus de Farranti.

**Colonsay House** (Colonsay & Oronsay parish) L Johnstone  
Burials (GUARD)

NR 3950 9680 An archaeological assessment was undertaken in the grounds of Colonsay House. Human remains had been found during excavations for a sunken patio S of the house. Seven assemblages of human skeletal material were located including *in situ* remains on the floor of the trench. Colonsay House may be built on the site of an ancient ecclesiastical settlement and associated burial ground. (GUARD 540).

A preliminary report has been lodged with WoSAS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Garbh Reisa** (Craignish parish) J D Dorren  
Circular enclosure; post-medieval structures

NR 7573 9810 A circular structure was noted on an aerial photograph of the island of Garbh Reisa, in the Sound of Jura. A group from the Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society subsequently visited the island in July 1998 to investigate.

A near-circular, stone-revetted turf bank about 35m in diameter, 2m wide, and 1.5m high is located at the SW end of a rocky ridge at the N end of the island, 25m above sea level, on a broad area of flat grassy ground with which the ridge merges.

The longest axis of the enclosure is about 37m and is oriented approximately NW-SE. The perpendicular axis is about 31m. There is an entrance on the W side where the track approaches. A small 2m circular cell abuts the enclosure wall on the outside, to the right of the entrance; it appears to be contemporaneous with the main structure. Further N, along the W side of the ridge, and a few metres above the track, are two small stone-built quasi-rectangular structures about 2m broad.



## ARGYLL AND BUTE

Some 70m to the W are the ruins of four rectangular buildings, probably 18th or 19th century. Two stand on the flat grassy area at the level of the circular structure. The other two are on a narrow terrace a few metres up the E slope of the high (45m) hill. These are smaller, c 3.5 x 3m, and appear to be of earlier date than the two below which, however, overlie earlier foundations.

The extensive flat area is partitioned by two linear walls, now ruined, running perpendicular to the long axis of the island at about 50m and 90m from the circular structure. At the NW base of the hill is a cave with a drystone wall enclosing the entrance.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Dun Daraich** (Dunoon & Kilmun parish) E B Rennie  
Dun

NS 1795 8925 Dun Daraich was reported in *Argyll* Vol. 6 as item 305, but at that time its features could not be assessed because of the growth of rhododendron which engulfed it. Much of the growth has now been removed and the site has been surveyed and described.

The dun is an isolated rock set on the floodplain of the Finart Burn in Glen Finart. The rock has two summits which stand 30m and 34m above the plain. A gully divides the two terraces and forms a steep but approachable access from the W.


The N summit, above the NW terrace, is partially enclosed by two stretches of vitrification which appear to form an upper gateway. The E-W stretch measures 15 x 3m, and is 2m high. Though masked by vegetation litter, areas of vitrification protrude indiscriminately throughout this bank. The SE terrace and its summit are enclosed by the denuded remains of two drystone walls. The outer wall overlooks and protects the more accessible S end of the rock. This wall is well-preserved in parts and is 2m broad at the SW end. The surface of the rock is concealed by a thick spread of vegetation litter which, without excavation, makes interpretation of the features unreliable.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Bonawe Furnace** (Glenorchy & Inishail parish) P Sharman  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NN 0098 3187 A watching brief was conducted in June 1998 during the excavation of a drainage trench on the S side of the western charcoal shed and the digging of post-holes for a fence around the lade below the furnace. The work was recorded by photographs, notes and measured sketches.

Although the holes and drainage trench were too small to result in any detailed conclusions, they were useful in showing the general types of deposits around the site, especially the presence of well-preserved organic matter to the S of the western charcoal shed.

Sponsor: HS .

**An Suidhe, Kintyre** B Glendinning (CFA)  
(Inveraray; Kilchrenan; Dalvich parishes)  
Desk-based assessment

NN 010 085 A desk-based assessment was carried out in advance of a proposed wind farm development. This highlighted the following sites:

NN 049 047 Site of burial ground and cist (NN 00 SW 5).

NN 089 115 Route of military road (NN 01 SE 12).

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Natural Power Company.

**Tighnuilt, Inverchaolain** (Inverchaolain parish) F Newall  
Cup-marked boulders

NS 0945 7465 A flat-topped boulder, 1.1m by 0.6–0.7m, lies SE of the ruined Tighnuilt farmhouse, a short distance E of, and

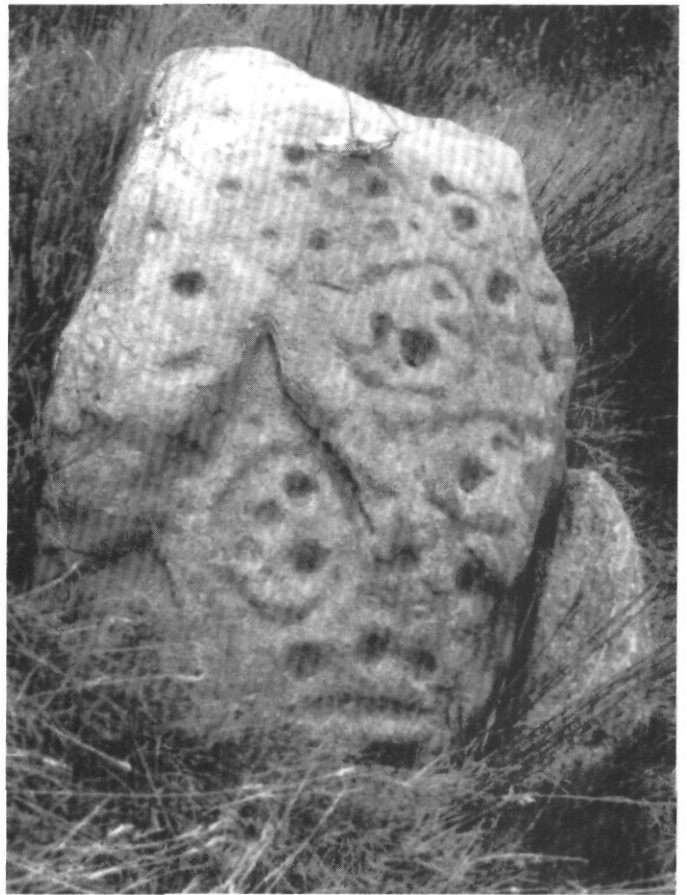


Fig 3. Tighnuilt, Inverchaolain: cup-marked boulder.

clearly visible from the bank of a forestry road. At least 37 cups and a short lozenge are incised in it. Of these a number are deep and well-formed, but the majority are shallow, and unlike the deeper cups tend to lie in fairly straight lines. At least one deep cup is enclosed by a regular ring, but three other irregular and roughly incised 'rings' enclose respectively 2, 4 and 4 cups. These are of both varieties. It is highly probable that these petroglyphs are of several periods.

Another boulder in the area to the NE of the above, E of Tighnuilt and thought to be E of the forestry road and thus now in dense undergrowth, was noted by members of the Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society in the early 1960s. This boulder had 6 cups. It now cannot be located.

To the N of these, at NS 0954 7515, a slab projecting from beneath the turf wall of a dyke at Inverchaolain Farm has at least one shallow cup.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Acharossan** (Kilfinan parish) E B Rennie, D Dorren, N Henry  
Enclosure; ?hut circles

NR 9358 7705 At 200m WNW of Acharossan Farm beside a small burn there is a knoll 100m long by 40m broad. The knoll is ditched and banked on three sides and protected by the burn on the fourth; the ditch is external to the bank.

Three possible hut circle sites have been recorded set along the summit of the knoll from S to N. They measure 10m, 8m and 7m respectively. The most northerly is separated from the middle site by a hollow which opens towards the burnside on the NW.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.



**Meldalloch Island** (Kilfinan parish) E B Rennie  
Fortified island

NR 937 745 The site was reported in *DES* 1995 (63). In the spring of 1998 a small excavation was undertaken in the SW arc of the island. A 2m trench across the surrounding bank showed that it consisted of an upper palisaded clay-built bank overlying a natural rock face. This was enclosed by a deep ditch with post-holes cut within it and the whole enclosed by an outer and lower clay-built bank.

The inward extension of the trench uncovered a heavily burnt floor which may have had two or three periods of occupation. The area of burning extended over the top of the inner rampart. It is hoped that a series of radiocarbon dates relating to the floor and to the rampart may be obtained.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Iona Abbey** (Kinfinichen & Kilvickeon parish) D Hind (NTS)  
Chance find

NM 287 244 ?Flint core found by M Palmer immediately E of the path running to the E of the ruins of St Mary's chapel.

**Eilean Mor, Finlaggan, Islay** D H Caldwell  
(Killarow & Kilmeny parish)  
Chapel

NR 3887 6812 Rubble and debris were removed from in and around the ruins of the medieval chapel as a preliminary step to conservation of the walls. Previous excavation (see *DES* 1997: 19) and documentary sources had indicated that the interior of the building had been dug over in the late 19th century, destroying floor deposits and disturbing burials. Nevertheless, substantial remains of an altar were found *in situ* against the E wall. It was 0.9 x 1.55m, with a maximum surviving height of 0.58m above some crude paving, and composed of blocks of stone in a generous mix of lime mortar. Only the bottom course of facing blocks was completely in place, the two front corner stones being of dressed grey-yellow sandstone. Some broken pieces of chlorite schist may be the remains of the altar top.

Other finds include a piece of carved whale bone – possibly part of a crucifix, pieces of dressed sandstone, and a fragment of a carved medieval West Highland grave-slab, probably for a child. A sandstone quoin was uncovered in place at the SE corner. A coin was found embedded in a substantial lump of mortar, well-buried in the rubble against the exterior of the S wall. It is a half-groat, either of David II or Robert II.

Sponsors: National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh University Officers Training Corps.

**Eilean na Comhairle, Loch Finlaggan, Islay** C L M Warsop  
(Killarow & Kilmeny parish)  
Medieval midden

NR 3875 6805 Underwater reconnaissance by the Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology in 1994 and a series of test-pits by the National Museums of Scotland in 1997 (*DES* 1997: 19) revealed submerged midden deposits off the northern edge of this island adjacent to Eilean Mor. Excavation of a section through these deposits in the summer of 1998 was achieved by the construction of a dam and the removal of loch water; this allowed an extensive programme of wet sieving, flotation and sampling for the retrieval of palaeoenvironmental remains to be completed.

The midden, recorded to a depth of 1.85m, had been sealed by the accumulation of a series of alluvial deposits of sand and gravel and the subsequent collapse of stonework from Eilean na Comhairle. All midden deposits which were excavated or revealed in section appeared to be *in situ*. A number of medieval

artefacts were recovered, including sherds of pottery, a decorated copper-alloy band, a small silver brooch, and what has provisionally been identified as a pair of dog collars with a large number of brass fittings, such as those which adorned hunting dogs of the medieval period. These consist of two metal-alloy chains containing clasps decorated with ring-and-dot and a pattern of punch marks. Both terminals of the chains have similar opposing zoomorphic decoration. None of the artefacts so far examined from the midden deposits contradicts a medieval date of between the 12th and 14th centuries.

Two distinct episodes of midden accumulation were identified, separated by a layer of sand and large stones. Both were extremely rich in organic remains, containing considerable quantities of animal bone including cattle, wild pig, red deer, sheep and fish. The remains of plants, seeds, molluscs and insects were also recovered and a number of pieces of leather and wood, including roundwood of birch, shavings, offcuts and worked pieces. One large burnt wooden stake was recorded *in situ* in the lower layers. The stratigraphic succession was similar to that recorded in the test-pits, suggesting a consistency in the formation of both middens which is unusual for the nature of this type of deposit. The greater quantities of wood apparent in the lower midden, including withies and what appeared to be collapsed wattle, may have been part of a structure behind which some of the midden could have accumulated.

Sponsors: Hunter Trust, Russell Trust, National Museums of Scotland.

**Cruach nan Gabhar, Kintyre** B Glendinning (CFA)  
(Killean & Kilchenzie; Saddell & Skipness parishes)  
Desk-based assessment

NR 755 427 A desk-based assessment was carried out in advance of a proposed wind farm development. This highlighted the following sites:

- NR 7020 4478 Fort (NR 74 SW 15).
- NR 7769 4333 Farmstead.
- NR 7795 4355 Farmstead.
- NR 7187 4501 Limekiln.
- NR 7315 4411 Quarry.
- NR 7330 4383 Quarry.
- NR 7350 4392 Quarry.
- NR 7450 4400 Quarry.
- NR 7463 4410 Quarry.
- NR 7476 4365 Quarry.


A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Natural Power Company.

**Carnasserie Castle** (Kilmartin parish) D Murray  
Tower house (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NM 8390 0084 Excavations were undertaken in January 1998. The castle is a late 16th-century tower house with contemporary wing, situated above the main road from Oban to Lochgilphead, and was built by John Carsewell, first Protestant Bishop of the Isles.

The excavations were designed to allow drainage work to be carried out in the first-floor chamber at the E end of the castle. Two small trenches were excavated by hand at the N end of this room, in order to characterise the deposits therein, which appeared to be contemporary with the building of the castle. A small trench was excavated outside the castle, against the wall, at the base of a latrine shaft leading from an alcove off the first-floor chamber. The trench contained the construction trench for the castle wall or the cut for a drain.

Sponsor: HS .

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

**Corlarach and Kilchoan** (Kilmartin parish) D Abernethy  
Lithics; ?prehistoric settlement (GUARD)

A watching brief was undertaken on excavations during the rebuild of the overhead power line between Lochgilphead and Kilmartin. One new site and some prehistoric lithics have been encountered to date.

NR 8303 9903 **Corlarach**. During the excavation of a pole hole a layer of pale blue marine-like clay mixed with shattered stones was encountered beneath a layer of deep silt. It appeared to be unnatural and contained jumbled stone features. Extension of the trench to 3.5 x 3.5m revealed the clay feature to have an edge. Two flints and a worked stone anvil were also encountered in this area. The pole location was moved to an archaeologically sterile area to prevent disturbance of the features, which were planned and photographed before backfilling.

NR 8068 9643 **Kilchoan**. During the excavation of a pole hole, 120m W of Kilchoan chambered cairn, a decortical flake of flint was discovered. The pole hole was in the exact location of an existing pole, so had been previously disturbed. The previous context of the find is thus unknown. (GUARD 470.2).

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

**Trevenek** (Kilmartin parish) D Abernethy  
Dun

NR 8223 9808 At 200m W of Trevenek on a small steep-sided hill in the middle of a flat meadow are the turf-covered remains of a probable dun with annexe. The structure occupies the entire summit of the hill. On the SW is a 13m diameter circle of turf-covered walling with occasional outer facing stones protruding through the turf. On the W it survives for up to 1m in height and 1.5m wide. There appears to be an entrance to the SE. Adjoining the circular area on the NE are the turf-covered remains of walling following the edge of the summit to form a triangular annexe with its apex pointing NE. It mostly survives to a height of 0.5m and on the SE is an exposed area of rubble.

This dun might be the site that Simpson (*PSAS* 6, 1864–6, Appendix 58) referred to as being ¼ of a mile NE of Tayness (NMRS NR 89 NW 21) but no trace of it could be found during an OS visit in 1970. Unfortunately Simpson gives no other information.

**Various** (Kilmartin; Kilmichael Glassary parishes) D Abernethy  
Cup marks

(Kilmartin parish)

NM 8431 0202 **Tibertich**. On an area of exposed rock sheet measuring 1.8 x 2m, 100m W of NMRS site NM 80 SW 34, are at least 15 weathered cup marks.

(Kilmichael Glassary parish)

NR 8385 9603 **Ballymeanoch**. On the flat summit of a rock outcrop are nine distinct cup marks and at least four faint ones.

NR 8355 9782 **Prince of Wales Wood**. Flat-topped turf-bound boulder, 1.1 x 1.1m, with nine easily distinguishable cup marks and at least seven or eight faint ones. One of the cup marks may have the faint remains of a ring as well.

**Glasvaar Cottage** Mr & Mrs P Holt, A M Kahane  
(Kilmichael Glassary parish)  
Cup-and-ring marked boulder

NM 881 013 Three cup marks within one ring, one cup with one ring and four single cups above faint diagonal lines forming an 'X' on a boulder 0.94 x 0.75m, displaced during the construction of a cattle grid on the track to Glasvaar Farm. Removed to garden of Glasvaar Cottage for safety.

Sponsor: Natural History & Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll.

**Kilmartin Glen** (Kilmichael Glassary parish) D Abernethy  
Cist/cup marks; burnt mound (GUARD)

In January 1998 a programme of geophysical surveying and archaeological monitoring was conducted during the construction of new public access pathways and a new visitor car park within the Kilmartin Glen. During this exercise a cist cover decorated with cup marks and a prehistoric burnt mound were encountered as well as a number of geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological interest.

NR 8328 9668 **Dunchraigaig**. Excavation of an earthfast stone revealed it to be a slab of local schist measuring 1.15 x 0.9m by up to 0.2m thick. It is decorated on one side with seven cup marks and two possible axehead carvings. It was revealed to be lying against the inside edge of a filled-in ditch and was probably the cover from a cist.

NR 8299 9760 **Lady Glassary Wood Car Park**. Excavation revealed a crescent or boomerang shape of burnt, blackened and fire-cracked stone and black silt measuring 3 x 1.8m at its widest points. The two ends or terminals of the feature both taper to a width of 0.3m with one pointing E and the other N. Two exploratory trenches were excavated in order to gauge the depth and nature of deposits. Preliminary TL and radiocarbon results suggest a date in the third millennium BC for the use of the burnt mound. (GUARD 571).

Sponsors: Kilmartin Glen Project, University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology, SURRC.

**Longwalk** (Kilmichael Glassary parish) D Abernethy  
Flint scatter

NR 8290 9602 Fieldwalking after ploughing at Longwalk revealed a flint scatter. Twelve fragments of flint were found, including decortical, rejuvenation and worked flakes.

**Dunans Estate** (Kilmodan parish) K Cameron (CFA)  
Pre-afforestation survey

NS 03 91 – NS 06 96 (centre) An archaeological desk-based assessment and field survey was undertaken in October 1997 as part of an Environmental Assessment associated with proposed afforestation. The survey area has pockets with sites of archaeological importance, but is generally of low archaeological potential. In addition to field banks and dykes, the following sites were located during the field survey:

NS 0339 9096	?Shieling mound.
NS 0365 9160 (centre)	Building (site of).
NS 0345 9120 (centre),	Enclosures/plantation banks.
NS 0365 9125 (centre),	
NS 0365 9135 (centre)	
NS 0366 9189	Quarry scoop.
NS 0390 9192	?Shieling site.
NS 0352 9102 (centre)	Enclosures/plantation banks.
NS 0638 9394 (centre)	Shielings.
NS 0629 9586	Structure.
NS 0370 9105	Structure.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

**Gylen Castle, Kerrera** (Kilmore & Kilbride parish) T Addyman  
Tower house (Addyman and Kay)

NM 805 264 Repairs to the wall-heads of Gylen Castle (NMRS NM 82 NW 1) were monitored, followed by limited excavation.

Monitoring revealed much dramatic evidence for the demise of the 1582 tower house in the siege of 1647 where the MacDougalls of Dunollie were defeated by a Covenanting force under Montgomery and Argyll. The tower was subsequently

sacked and burnt as can clearly be seen from the fire-damaged interior stonework. Destruction deposits were revealed immediately below topsoil on all horizontal surfaces at the wall-heads. Within the NW bartizan the remains of the collapsed slated roof were recorded, many of the slates fire-reddened, and overlying a substantial carbon deposit containing carbonised roof timbers and quantities of straw. Within the cap-house remains of carbonised floorboards were found *in situ*, overlain by fallen slates and wall plaster. An assemblage of burnt or fire-singed bone would appear to represent the provisions of the defenders.

Details of the roof structure of the tower included the junction of sole piece, ashlar piece and rafter surviving as impressions within the surrounding mortar of the S wall and as voids within the masonry of the N wall. Fragments of a fire-shattered dormer pediment displayed relief-carved lettering and a thistle. Three carved stones removed from the castle at the turn of the century were collectively identified as elements of a single dormer pediment surmounted by a bearded male figure with ruff collar. This may have formed the terminus for the prospect window above the entrance pend on the N side of the tower.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , private client.

**Ulva, Glenstrae and Glencreeran Estates** T Rees  
(Kilninian & Kilmore; Ardchattan & Muckairn; (AOC Archaeology) Lismore & Appin parishes)

Survey

Three estates were surveyed for the Scottish Agricultural College, under the Historic Scotland Ancient Monument Survey Grant Scheme. The following sites were recorded:

**Ulva Estate**

- NM 3841 4160 **Dun Ban**  
Island dwelling (NM 34 SE 1).
- NM 384 412 **Glacgallon**  
Deserted settlement.
- NM 379 407 **Deserted settlement.**
- NM 378 399 **Dun Isagain**  
Shielings (NM 33 NE 3).
- NM 391 391 **Beinn Olosary**  
Deserted settlement (NM 33 NE 4).
- NM 397 391 **Deserted settlement (NM 33 NE 4).**
- NM 3953 3867 **Rubh' a'Charnain**  
Cairn (NM 33 NE 4.2).
- NM 395 389 **Cille Mhic Eoghainn**  
Burial ground (NM 33 NE 4.1).
- NM 4028 3901 **Cragaig**  
Standing stones (NM 43 NW 9).
- NM 402 390 **Deserted settlement (NM 33 NE 4).**
- NM 407 390 **Deserted settlement; cruck-framed watermill.**  
(centre) (NM 43 NW 10, 17).
- NM 415 387 **Ormaig**  
Deserted township; cruck-framed cottages.  
(centre) (NM 43 NW 6).
- NM 4196 3845 **Kiln-barn (NM 43 NW 28).**
- NM 4165 3785 **Am Breideanach**  
Kiln (NM 43 NW 29).
- NM 427 386 **A'Chrannag**  
Deserted settlement (NM 43 NW 13).
- NM 4272 3826 **Fort; ?hut circle (NM 43 NW 8).**
- NM 4305 3805 **Stone axe (NM 43 NW 25).**
- NM 4314 3843 **Cave; Pleistocene remains (NM 43 NW 22).**
- NM 4383 3835 **Dùn Bhioramuil**  
Enclosure; burial ground (NM 43 NW 12).
- NM 4425 3893 **Ulva Old House**  
House (NM 43 NW 19).

- NM 443 398 **Ulva Ferryhouse**  
House (NM 43 NW 11).
- NM 4361 3980 **Ulva Church**  
Church (NM 43 NW 16).
- NM 4366 3973 **Ulva Manse**  
Manse (NM 43 NW 23).
- NM 430 396 **Soriby Bay**  
Deserted settlement (NM 43 NW 14).
- NM 425 395 **Deserted settlement (NM 43 NW 15).**
- NM 426 400 **Deserted settlement (NM 43 NW 16).**
- NM 418 405 **Deserted settlement (NM 44 SW 5).**
- NM 426 403 **Aird Glass**  
Deserted settlement (NM 44 SW 17).
- NM 411 412 **Port Bata na Luinge**  
Deserted settlement (NM 44 SW 5).
- NM 403 418 **Culinish**  
Deserted settlement (NM 44 SW 5).
- NM 395 413 **Bearnus**  
Deserted settlement (NM 34 SE 16).
- NM 389 417 **Baligortan**  
Deserted settlement; corn-drying kiln (NM 34 SE 8).
- NM 4254 3928 **Ulva**  
Standing stone (NM 43 NW 3).
- NM 425 392 **Deserted settlement.**

**Glenstrae Estate**

- NN 1451 2945 – **Old Military Road**  
Military road.
- NM 1470 2890
- NN 180 328 **Inbhir-nan-Giubhas**  
Deserted settlement.
- NN 1930 3288 **Leirg nan Giubhas**  
Shieling huts (NN 13 SE 1).
- NN 209 336 **Airigh Chailleach**  
Shieling huts (NN 23 SW 5).
- NN 191 353 **Airidh nan Sileag**  
Shieling huts (NN 13 NE 1).
- NN 199 358 **Airigh Chaltuinn**  
Shieling huts (NN 23 NW 1).
- NN 199 362 **Allt Riabhach**  
Shieling huts (NN 13 NE 2).
- NN 199 362 **Allt nan Giubhas**  
Cairn.

**Glencreeran Estate**

- NN 0074 4530 **Balliveolan**  
Burial ground (NN 04 NW 2).
- NN 0097 4622 **St Mary's Church**  
Deserted settlement.
- NN 011 461 **Ath a'Chip**  
Deserted settlement.
- NN 0136 4622 **Glasdrum**  
Deserted settlement.
- NN 020 460 **Taraphocain**  
Mining, lead.
- NN 0452 4800 **Glenure**  
Bridge (NN 04 NW 4).
- NN 0065 4470 **Druimavuic Cottage**  
Cairn, clearance (NN 04 SW 1).
- NN 067 484 – **Allt Bealach na h-Innsig**  
Platforms (NN 04 NE 1).
- NN 071 485 **Platforms (NN 04 NE 1).**
- NN 074 485 **Platforms (NN 04 NE 1).**
- NN 072 484 **Shieling huts.**

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

- NN 080 470 **Airigh nan Lochan**  
Shielings.
- NN 087 512 **Allt Coire Laogh**  
Platforms (NN 05 SE 2).  
**Eas na Sgoinne**  
Deserted settlement.
- NN 051 506  
NN 053 507 Cultivation remains.  
Sponsors: HS , Scottish Agricultural College.

**Ambrisbeg, Isle of Bute** (Kingarth parish) E Proudfoot,  
Cairn; enclosure A Speirs

NS 068 596 Ambrisbeg Cairn (NMRS NS 05 NE 41), NE of the Quien Loch, was discovered during a trial excavation of the bank or rampart which encloses the hill known as Ambrisbeg and a short season of excavation of the cairn took place in 1996 (DES 1996, 23–4).

The second season of excavation was carried out by members of the Bute Natural History Society and three students during three weeks of June and July 1998. Work concentrated on the relationship of the overlying bank with the cairn, and the two cists discovered previously.

The bank was found to be of scraped-up earth incorporating stones of the kerb. Many stones of the cairn had been stripped and, from the presence of large stones within the enclosure bank, they may have been used for this.

The central cist, Cist 2, set in a large circular pit, was found to have been dug down to bedrock. A layer of stones was removed and the packing stones were revealed. A section across the cist was excavated, with great difficulty because of the way in which the cist and cairn had been constructed. The inner kerbstones, noted in 1996, were found to sit on the outer lip of the pit, with the lowest course of the cairn overlying them. The packing stones had been placed as lining of the pit sides, gradually filling the pit and securing the cist. Every stone had been pinned into place and virtually no movement had taken place; each stone supported those above and adjacent to it.

Cist 1, found in 1993, enclosed within a low kerb, immediately S of the main kerb and adjacent to it, was covered by a low cairn, which incorporated a large number of large quartz stones. The cist, centrally placed on the subsoil, had a quartz pebble floor. A large triangular unworked flake of Arran pitchstone had

been inserted as part of the foundation packing stones around the cist. No artefacts were found.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Buteshire Natural History Society, St Andrews Heritage Services.

**Bute Settlement Survey** A Hannah  
(Kingarth; North Bute parishes)

Deserted settlements and other structures

As part of the Isle of Bute Deserted Settlement Survey the following sites have been added to those already notified in DES 1994–97. All are believed to be previously unrecorded, except where indicated.

(Kingarth parish)

### South Garrochty Wood

NS 094 525 Rectangular building 8 x 4m.

(North Bute parish)

### Quien Hill

NS 060 597 Rectangular wall footings 7 x 4m.

### Quien Hill north

NS 060 599 Round stone and earth bank 12m diameter (?fank).

### Ardscalpsie Point

NS 046 579 Rectangular wall footings 8 x 5m.

### Meikle Kilmory upper

NS 050 608 Rectangular wall footings 10 x 4m: building recorded on 1780 estate map.

### Old Barmore

NS 065 601 Foundations of two buildings and yard (NS 06 SE 102).

### Cretriach Hill

NR 998 715 Wall footings of three rectangular buildings.

### Pulling Burn

NR 998 725 Two rectangular buildings 8 x 5m and 6 x 4m.

### Druim nam maraich

NS 001 733 Stone footings of two oval buildings 6 x 4m, orthostats forming upper gable.

### Shalunt Wood

NS 044 716 21 round recessed platforms scattered through sections of ancient birch wood. Diameter 7–9m. Altitude from 15–115m.



Fig 4. Beinn Ime: summit enclosure.

**Achamor Wood-side**

NS 070 629 Rectangular structure with central divide. Function unknown. On OS 1st edition (1863).

Sponsor: Buteshire Natural History Society.

**Beinn Ime** (Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish) J D Dorren  
Circular drystone enclosure

NN 2550 0849 Known to hill walkers as a substantial and unusual summit 'cairn', this has the form of an oval drystone enclosure up to about 2.2m in height and of 3.5m maximum diameter. It stands on the highest point of Beinn Ime, which at 1011m is the highest mountain in the Arrochar range. The wall has a significant batter, and is broken down at the point where the mountain track approaches from the SE. The interior contains two iron rods set into the rock, presumably the OS trig point. Beinn Ime is on the putative boundary line between ancient Dalriada and Strathclyde. The structure may be a boundary marker and/or watch tower, but the possibility cannot be excluded that it was built as a shelter for the military engineers of the 19th century.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Church of the Three Holy Brethren,** T Addyman  
**Lochgoilhead** (Lochgoilhead & (Addyman and Kay)  
Kilmorich parish)

Medieval and later church

NN 198 014 An extensive ongoing conservation programme involving the wholesale exposure of the masonry fabric of the church to the exterior and of the E gable wall on the interior, and limited groundworks in the vicinity of the E end both internally and externally. Monitoring and architectural survey were undertaken from 1995 to 1998.

The recent works have permitted a full assessment of the evolution of the present structure. The body of the existing kirk contains substantial portions of the fabric of its late medieval predecessor within the E, N and W walls. The internal splay of the E window was tentatively identified and S of this a small unadorned aumbry was revealed (and reinstated as part of the conservation works). Two well-preserved blocked windows, rectangular with simple chamfered surrounds, were exposed on the N and W walls. Within the masonry of subsequent rebuildings many moulded architectural dressings had been reused, most doubtless coming from this early structure and some possibly from a monument within. One fragment formed part of a voussoir displaying a glazing groove and a well-formed cusp that was apparently part of the former E window.

Laying of new paving within the E end exposed a small surviving section of a flagstone floor and what may have been the slight truncated remains of a masonry altar, both apparently contemporary with the early church fabric.

The structure is tentatively dated to c 1440 on the basis of documentary source material and similarity of carved details to those of the W tower of the former collegiate church at Kilmun, similarly endowed by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe.

The blocked entrance to the Campbell burial aisle of c 1590 that formerly abutted the E gable was recorded. Exterior trenching at the E end revealed the foundations of this structure and a single inhumation within (not disturbed).


A major episode of rebuilding was identified within the standing fabric. This had involved the slight broadening of the nave by the reconstruction of its S wall, the reconstruction of wall-heads throughout and the insertion of a new roof. Payments made in 1644 'for building the queir and repairing of the kirk of Lochgoilshead' can be identified with this work, as can the occurrence of a distinctive mason's mark in the form of a crossed double-headed arrow.

Subsequent additions of a N aisle, a session house to the S and the insertion of various large nave windows were also defined. The former contained a blocked doorway and displayed a series of mason's marks upon lintels throughout.

The trench along the E end exposed the remains of two substantial mortared footings that clearly lay beneath the existing masonry fabric of the 15th-century church. Whether these represented an immediate predecessor or an Early Christian structure was not determined.

Mortar and harl samples were taken from all phases as a comparative collection for future analysis and vested with the Scottish Lime Centre.

Reports will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Parish of Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich.

**Loch Lomond Islands Survey** (Luss parish) F Baker (FIRAT),  
Crannogs N Dixon (STUA)

See also Stirling: Buchanan parish and

West Dunbartonshire: Bonhill parish

The third and final phase of fieldwork of the Loch Lomond Islands Survey project took place in September 1997. Twenty-nine reported and suspected crannog locations were searched by underwater survey. Ten crannogs were conclusively identified, surveyed by EDM and later located by differential GPS. All search sites have been reported and all crannogs planned, described and their condition and the level of threat to their preservation assessed. Management recommendations have been made in the report which has been archived to the NMRS.

The following crannogs have been confirmed/located in Argyll and Bute and assessed:

NS 356 868 **Auchentullich**. Distance to shore 83m; diameter 29m; height 3.1m; depth underwater c 2m. Several timbers located on an obvious crannog.

NS 359 894 **Ellan Rossdhu**. Distance to shore 32m; diameter 38m; height 2.1+m; depth underwater - above surface. No timbers located, extensive silting. Remains of a castle on the crannog.

NS 361 932 **Luss Bay**. Distance to shore 55m; diameter 19m; height 1m; depth underwater c 1.7m. No timbers located but large boulders are present at this silted-over and algae-covered crannog. Burnt daub located at edge of mound which may be either midden or remains of structural features.

NS 361 914 **Swan Island**. Distance to shore 44m; diameter 56m; height 1.9+m; depth underwater - above surface. Several timbers located, both piles and horizontal timbers. Also boulders in construction. Well-preserved but suffering active damage from boat moorings.

The following are sites searched where no crannogs were located:

(Arrochar parish)

NN 321 157

NN 320 157

(Luss parish)

NS 356 870

NS 359 919

NS 371 913

NS 369 903


NS 377 935

NS 371 910 (centre)

NS 363 897

NS 362 905

NS 370 909

Sponsors: HS , Friends of Loch Lomond, Dunbartonshire Enterprise, Loch Lomond Park Authority/SNH.

**Ardleish.**

**River Falloch mouth.**

**Auchentullich/Auchindennan.**

**Camstraddan Bay.**

**The Floating Island, Inchconnachan.**

**Inchgalbraith.**

**Inchlonaig.**

**Inchtavannanch/Inchconnachan/**

**Inchmoan.**

**Rosdhu Point.**

**St Winifred's Isle.**

**Stot Isle.**

## CLACKMANNANSHIRE/DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY


**Crinan Harbour** (North Knapdale parish) F Baker (FIRAT)  
Pyroigneous acid works

NR 783 940 An archaeological watching brief was carried out at the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Crinan Harbour Pyroigneous Acid Works (c 1840-90) (NMRS NR 79 SE 36) during August 1998. Planning permission had been granted for the construction of houses prior to Scheduling, and excavation of the first house plot to be developed was monitored in the field.

A metalled track shown on the earliest 1864 OS map running along the E side of the site to the acid works was uncovered and preserved *in situ*. Two stone and earth foundations of field banks originally planted with trees, one of which is shown on the earliest OS map, were also recorded.

A single drainage ditch was investigated at the northern edge of the excavation area, and traces of rig and furrow represented by two ditches separated by a bank was excavated at the eastern limit of the development site. These agricultural features are probably post-medieval and pre-date the establishment of the acid works.

The site had been ploughed and manured in the late 19th and early 20th century and no artefacts of earlier date were recovered. A buried ground surface represented by a 0.1m deep layer of peat was encountered 1.3m below the modern ground surface.


Sponsors: HS , M and K MacLeod Ltd.

**Rothesay Castle** (Rothesay parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 0862 6367 A watching brief was carried out in May 1998 in and around St Mary's Chapel, while a shallow clearance excavation was undertaken. The purpose of the work was to remove late levelling from within the chapel while at the same time deturfing an area outside the chapel to permit the laying of a paved footpath linking the N entrance of the chapel to an existing roadway within the graveyard.

No original floor level survived, the first authentic layer of any antiquity to be seen in the chapel being the main burial material, which had no visible grave cuts but did contain skeletal debris. Removal of all layers above the main grave fill reduced the existing levels within the chapel to the depth of the buried but intact threshold masonry in the N doorway. Removal of the late infill layers proved that few of the gravestones to be found in the chapel were early *in situ* graves.

The excavations outside the chapel were restricted to the removal of two stretches of turf in order to put in place a paved footpath. Nineteenth-century levelling soil and, in deeper areas, the 18th-century church construction debris were exposed.

Sponsor: HS 

**Beinn an Tuirc** (Saddell & Skipness parish) F Hood  
Cairn or stone circle

NR 753 362 Situated on an area of level ground 100m due E of Beinn an Tuirc (the highest hill in Kintyre (454m)) at a height of 440m, a circle of low stones was seen while fieldwalking.

The circle is 15m in diameter with a possible denuded cist in the northern quadrant. This area is under threat from a wind farm project and has never been surveyed.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian and Natural History Society.

**Near Claonaig, Kintyre** C McGill (CFA)  
(Saddell & Skipness parish)

Reinstatement of damaged cup-marked stone

NR 8551 5946 A cup-marked stone that had been damaged and moved by a forestry plough was reinstated into its approximate original location. The reinstatement was recorded

photographically and a sketch drawn of the stone once it had been reinstated.


A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

**Skipness Castle** (Saddell & Skipness parish) P Sharman  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NR 9080 5777 A watching brief recorded the cutting of a short service trench in the NE corner of the Guardianship area in August 1998. The trench indicated a depth above which the ground in the immediate area could be disturbed, if necessary, without damaging anything of archaeological importance.

The main deposit in the trench was obviously modern, indicative of levelling and destruction. It was likely to be the result of the demolition and clearance of post-medieval farm outbuildings.


Sponsor: HS 

**Upper Glen Hervie** (Southend parish) S Carter  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NR 750 120 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of 0.4km<sup>2</sup> of land in Glen Hervie, SE of Campbeltown on the E coast of Kintyre. A total of eight sites or groups of sites was recorded during the course of the survey. These formed elements of an Improved agricultural landscape of the late 18th or early 19th century. The majority of structures were ruinous by 1866 when the OS first mapped this area.

NR 746 119 Banks, enclosure (NR 71 SW 18).  
NR 748 120 Cultivation remains (NR 71 SW 19).  
NR 747 116 Cultivation ridges (NR 71 SW 20).  
NR 7475 1160 Building and enclosure (NR 71 SW 21).  
NR 752 122 Buildings, banks, track (NR 71 SE 7).  
NR 745 123 Building, enclosure, track.  
NR 755 124 Limekiln, track, ?mill lade (NR 71 SE 7).  
NR 752 123 - Field system, cultivation remains (NR 71 SE 7).  
NR 760 130

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

## CLACKMANNANSHIRE

**Clackmannan Parish Church** D Bowler (SUAT)  
(Clackmannan parish)

Watching brief


NS 909 918 A watching brief on lighting installations around the church produced a small amount of human bone, buried gravestones and a probable coffin handle. The absence of buried walls around the church tends to confirm that the pre-Reformation church (attributed to St Serf, 7th century) lies under the present building (by James Gillespie Graham, 1813).

Sponsor: Clackmannanshire Heritage Trust.

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

**Dumfries and Galloway Graveyard Management Survey** M L Brann,  
D Perry (SUAT)  
Graveyards

A desk-based assessment of the archaeological, architectural and historical importance of all the graveyards for which the local authority is responsible was undertaken, followed up by site visits and condition reports on 36 graveyards with extant remains of ruined churches. The resultant database, and photographic record of the sites visited, has been lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR.

Sponsors: HS , Dumfries and Galloway Council.

**Butts Street, Annan** (Annan parish) C Cavanagh  
Archaeological evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NY 1952 6671 An archaeological evaluation was conducted in advance of proposed supermarket redevelopment of the livestock market. Of the 18 trenches opened, 12 revealed features cut into the natural sand and clay. The most significant of these was a substantial ditch orientated approximately N-S in the eastern part of the site, from which finds of 15th-century and earlier date were retrieved. This is believed to correspond to a boundary ditch mapped in the 18th century. Only two features of the same period as the ditch were found. The remaining features were either undatable, modern, or formed by natural processes.  
Sponsor: Safeway Stores plc.

**Botel Castle bailey** (Buittle parish) A Penman, E Cochrane  
Early medieval bailey and multi-period site

NX 818 616 This ongoing excavation (see DES 1997, 24), staffed entirely by volunteers, has uncovered more evidence of medieval settlement in the bailey of Botel Castle (NMRS NX 86 SW 6) during the 13th and mid- to late 14th century. Evidence of the construction of a Mansion House by 'King' Edward Balliol on this site in c AD 1347 has been verified by the excavation of the foundations of a large high-status medieval building. An L-shaped construction with stone foundations and walls as thick as 1.3m in places, it has been postulated that it was constructed of stone walls up to 2m high then timber panelling up to roof level. A two-storey building, the roof was supported on massive posts. This would have been of timber or turf as no evidence of roofing stone has been found. There were timber doors with iron locks and at least some of the windows were glazed.

Dating evidence is present in the form of coins of Edward III, a seal matrix (the second to be found in relation to this feature), imported pottery from N France, and a large amount of native pottery particularly distinguishable by its yellow-green glaze. An almost mint coin of Henry III and several shards of a very fine glass vessel were excavated from a backfilled drain or soakaway underlying the W wall of this building.

In addition, a series of pre-medieval industrial pits and soakaways have been excavated on the site. One had been partly backfilled and a wall of the high-status medieval building built over it, with the upper part of the pit a later palimpsest. All of these pits contained sherds of later medieval pottery and one also yielded a bronze beehive thimble of the 12th-13th centuries. Several ovens and hearths associated with this building were found, one hearth yielding 236 sherds of native pottery, many conjoining. Evidence of either a later water supply or a drainage system has been found immediately adjacent to the platform of the N wall of this building - on the inside.

On the defensive fosse on the N perimeter of the S bailey, the foot of a massive stepped buttress wall was exposed.

Items from this excavation have been declared Treasure Trove and have been allocated to the Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright.

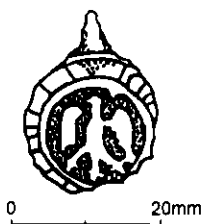


Fig 5. Seal matrix from Botel Castle.

**Caerlaverock Old Castle** (Caerlaverock parish) M L Brann  
13th-century castle and associated earthworks (for SUAT)

NY 027 654 Excavation and survey was undertaken in 1998 on the site of the earlier of the two 13th-century castles built by the Maxwells at Caerlaverock. The first or 'Old' Castle is believed to have been established in the 1220s and abandoned 50 years later in favour of the surviving triangular plan castle. The aim of the work is to inform a scheme for the laying-out and interpretation of the site to visitors.

Fieldwork commenced in February with trial trenching and augering within the flat-bottomed basin immediately to the S of the castle mound, presumed to have been a contemporary harbour. No evidence of a revetment for the bank bounding the harbour was found, although only the N side of the harbour was tested. The upper part of the bank separating the harbour from the castle moat was demonstrated to consist of clean redeposited natural silt and clay, mounded over a layer of decayed turf. This may be interpreted as the marking out of the line of the bank in turf prior to the deposition of further material (excavated from the harbour and castle moat), in the same manner as the earthworks of the later castle. The presumed floor of the harbour basin was encountered just 0.5m below the present ground surface. No finds of any sort were recovered.

Fieldwalking in the surrounding woods revealed a previously unmapped sub-rectangular enclosure 70m to the SW of the castle mound. The enclosure, c 70m N-S by 50m E-W, is enclosed on the W, N, and E sides by a low bank (c 0.3m high by 2m wide) with an external ditch just perceptible. The S side of the enclosure is formed by a long double-banked earthwork, mapped by the OS and enclosing a much larger area. The dates of both features are unknown.

The main focus of the 1998 fieldwork was excavation on the 27 x 27m top of the castle mound, undertaken from mid-June to mid-September. Despite extensive robbing of the masonry of the wall footings, a sequential structural development was revealed. Building appears to have started in the E corner with a two-storied block, measuring c 10.5 x 7.5m externally. It was built upon a foundation trench filled with layers of large river cobbles, and there was evidence for an external stair. A stone curtain wall was subsequently built around the mound perimeter and further internal buildings of stone added along the SE and SW sides. That along the SW side measures c 15 x 6.5m internally, with no internal divisions apparent, suggesting a ground-floor hall. However, both the curtain wall and the buildings of this second phase of work were built directly onto the natural silt and clay with no proper foundations. Structural movement is apparent in surviving stretches of walling, and it was perhaps in response to this that external towers were added to the N, W, and S corners of the curtain wall.

The excavations produced a large assemblage of good quality, probably locally produced, green-glazed pottery thought to be of 13th-century date.

Post-demolition activity on the castle mound included the construction of a keyhole-shaped oven, and smithing activity.

Sponsor: HS

**Braidenoeh** (Carsphairn parish) T Ward  
Pre-forestation survey

NX 570 908 (centre) An area of 1000 acres surrounding Braidenoeh Hill was inspected and numerous previously unrecorded sites were located, including cairns, ring enclosures, a burial cist, a deserted farm, rig and furrow, sheep buchts and buildings.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.



## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

**Sundaywell, Burn Park** (Dunscore parish)  
Cairn

C J Crowe

NX 801 841 A trial excavation was undertaken in June 1998 to investigate what was initially identified as the remains of a rubble-built barn, or perhaps a bothy, in the centre of a crudely built oval enclosure. After site clearance and cleaning, and digging a trial trench through to the centre of the mound, it was decided that there was no longer any reason to believe that there were collapsed walls under the mound. The remaining investigation was based on the identification of the mound as a cairn, with a vestigial kerb and an area of robbed stone in the centre, forming a shallow depression. No evidence of burial was found but a single post-hole at the perimeter of the cairn may have been part of a pre-existing timber structure. Worked chert, charcoal and soil samples were recovered during excavation. Sponsors: Henry and Laura Gough-Cooper.

**Sundaywell, Horse Park** (Dunscore parish)  
Post-medieval settlement

C J Crowe

NX 808 846 Excavation in 1995 of a site surveyed in 1991 revealed two buildings with distinct characteristics. Building A, orientated E-W, showed domestic occupation of the late 17th and 18th centuries (ceramic assemblage). It probably had a wooden floor. The walls, 1m thick at the base, were well-built and capable of supporting substantial roof timbers. No evidence was found of wall plates or pads for cruck construction and there was no evidence of roof slates. Fragments of window glass also suggested a building of some quality. The gable-end free-stone fireplace was particularly well-built, reinforcing the interpretation of this building as a dwelling house.

Building B, squarer in plan and less well-constructed, lay up against the first building but was not abutted onto it. This building lay N-S, with a 2m entrance on the E side. The flag flooring, of this and the area in front of it, made from the flat edges of otherwise irregular boulders, suggests a stable or milking parlour where there was the necessity for a hard-wearing surface that could withstand the pressure of large animals' hooves.

Sponsors: Henry and Laura Gough-Cooper.

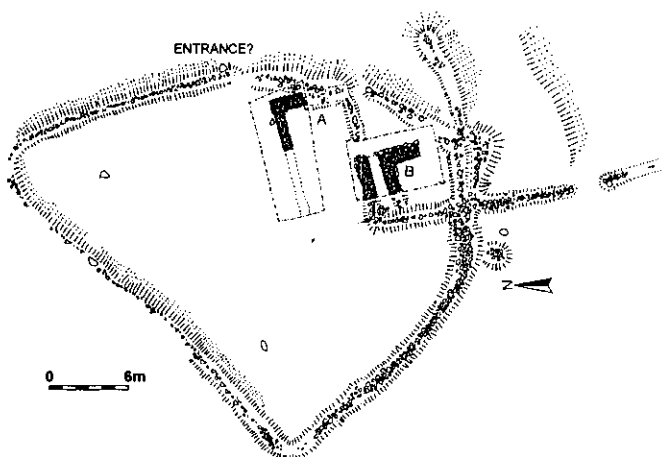


Fig 6. Sundaywell, Horse Park.

**Carlyle's Birthplace, Ecclefechan**  
(Hoddom parish)  
Trial excavation

P Sharman, J Triscott  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NY 1934 7457 Investigative trenching occurred within the ground floor of the property in advance of the laying of a damp-proof membrane. Indications of a straight-sided pit lying towards the middle of the kitchen area were revealed, the function of which could not be ascertained.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Holm** (Holywood parish)

J Thomas

Post-defined cursus; pit avenue; ring-ditch

NX 959 803 During July 1998 excavation was undertaken of a cropmark site at Holm Farm, on a gravel terrace overlooking the River Nith. The site lies c 1km E of the two cursus monuments at Holywood, investigated in 1997 (see below). Seen from the air, the Holm complex appeared to consist of a series of interconnected alignments of cut features. Two parallel rows of features appeared to be closed by a further transverse line of features, and had consequently been tentatively identified as a pit-defined cursus, of Neolithic date.

In practice, these were found to represent two lines of large post-holes, with a third line running parallel to them. These posts had been burned and replaced on a number of occasions. The lines of posts crossed the path of a double alignment of pits, one pit having cut into the top of a post-hole which was clearly earlier in date. The post-lines ran SE toward a ring-ditch, which was visible from the air. On excavation the ring-ditch proved to have been preceded by a post-circle and another ring-ditch. The ring-ditch itself both cut through and was cut by post-holes of the S post-alignment, demonstrating its broad contemporaneity with the post-structures.

Few artefacts were recovered from the site, but structural similarity with the Holywood North cursus suggests a Neolithic date for the Holm complex. The pattern of recutting in the post-holes was not uniform, and it is not certain that all of the posts were represented in all phases of construction. Indeed, the structure may have constituted a rectilinear enclosure at one stage, and a triple row at another.

Sponsor: University of Southampton.

**Holywood cursus monuments** (Holywood parish) J Thomas  
Cursus monuments

NX 951 802; NX 948 797 The Holywood cursus complex lies to the NW of Dumfries, and represents an important concentration of Neolithic field monuments. It is composed of two cursus monuments and a stone circle, the Twelve Apostles. There are also a number of minor features, which may represent ring-ditches, small enclosures, or ploughed-out mounds. Of the two cursuses, the southern example had squared terminals, while the northern one had rounded terminals. This difference in morphology may have chronological implications. Excavation in 1997 was intended to test the preservation of the monuments in the face of animal and agricultural damage over a very long period. As such, it was conceived as a sampling exercise. Large areas were opened to provide an extensive plan view of the monuments, but the total excavation of the features revealed was not contemplated. Rather, a number of features were selected, with the aim of acquiring representative sections, and samples for radiocarbon and environmental analysis.

At the northern cursus, a cutting 60 x 40m in extent was opened over the northern terminal, while a smaller area was excavated to the S, in order to investigate an entrance in the side of the monuments. The cursus ditch was sectioned in six places, and in each case the basic sequence was one of a brief silting from the edge of the ditch, followed by a massive collapse of gravel, presumably from an internal bank, and above this a fine silting, which may have accumulated in a small recut in the top of the ditch. In the two cuttings on the eastern side of the cursus, the recut fills were sealed beneath a layer of iron pan, and this and the layer of degraded sandstone fragments above it rested on an unconformity with the earlier layers. Seemingly, a horizon of erosion preceded the renewed filling of the ditch, which may have been associated with a ploughing of the site. Numerous cut features lay within the circuit of the cursus ditch, most of these



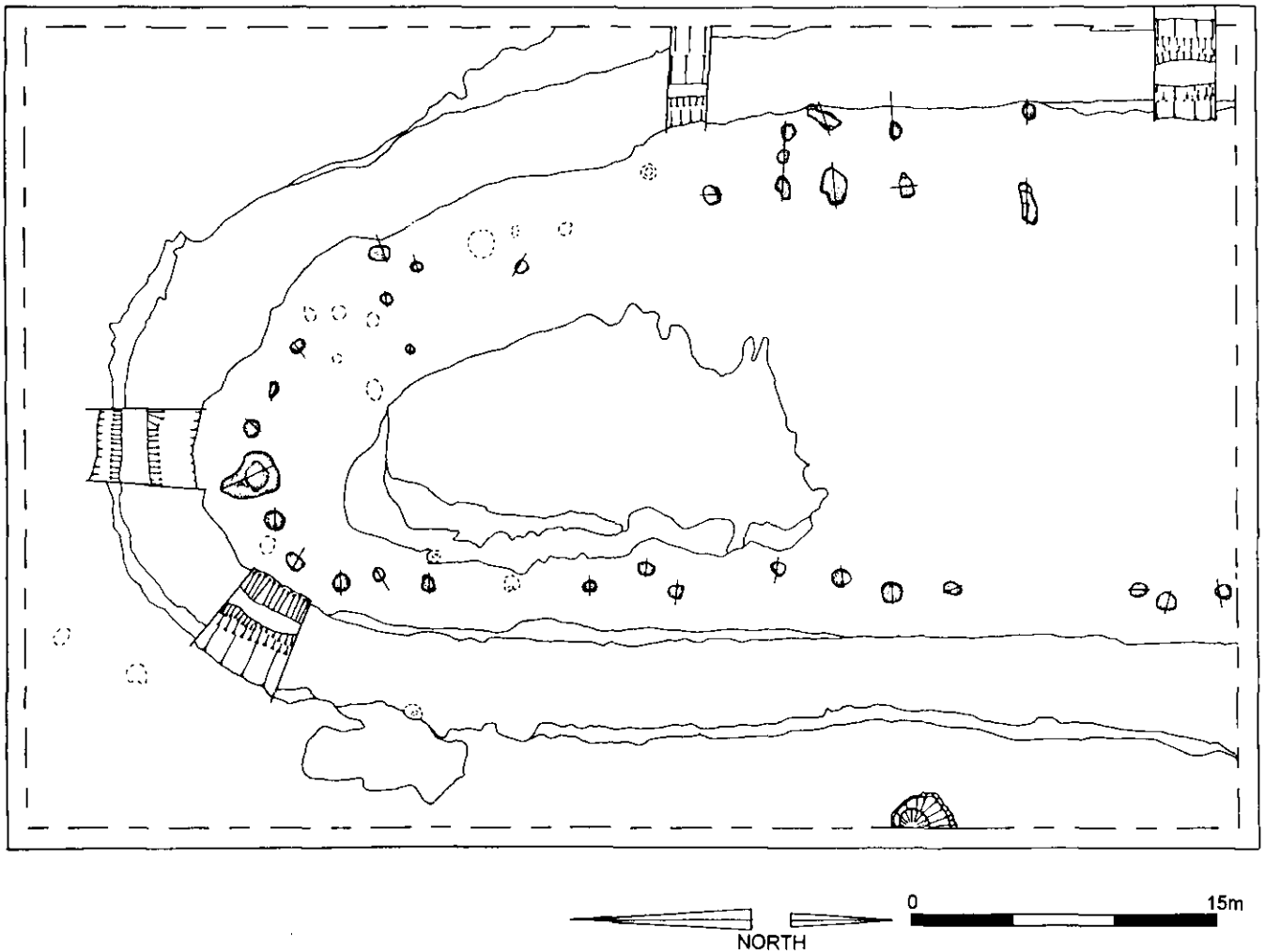


Fig 7. Holywood: the northern cursus, showing rounded terminal.

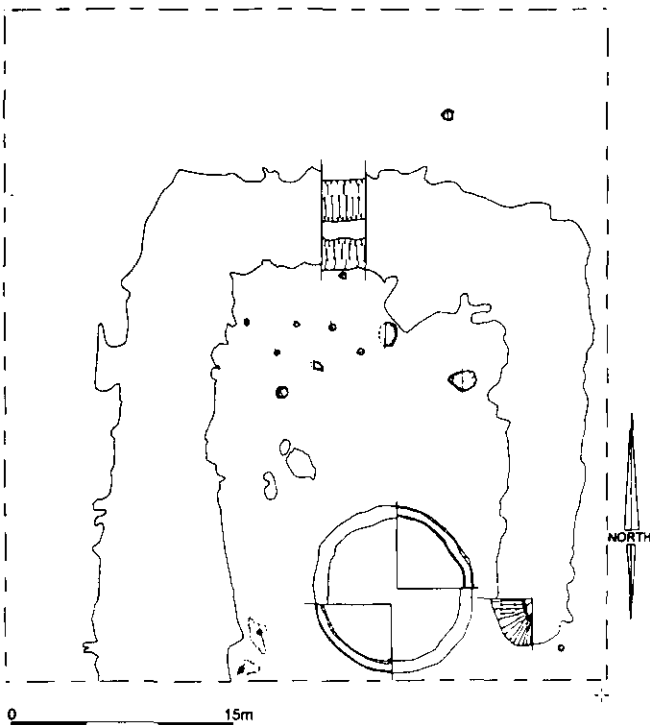


Fig 8. Holywood: the southern cursus showing squared terminal.

representing large post-holes. In some cases the remains of burnt posts remained, and sherds of earlier Neolithic pottery were recovered from a number of post-holes. It is likely that these posts represent a revetment for a gravel bank, which explains its catastrophic collapse into the ditch.

In contrast, the southern cursus produced no evidence for bank revetment. Here a cutting 45 x 40m was opened, again over the northern terminal. A dump bank seemingly eroded slowly back into the U-shaped ditch. Such a bank must have covered a group of pits enclosed within the terminal of the cursus, which presumably pre-dated the monument. These contained complex fillings, much burnt material and earlier Neolithic pottery. A ring-ditch enclosed within the cursus was perhaps later in date, although it produced no dating evidence on excavation.

Geophysical survey was undertaken at the Twelve Apostles stone circle (NX 947 794). This produced no indication of cut features within the circuit of the stones.

Sponsor: HS

**Ingleston Motte** (Kelton parish)  
12th-century motte

A Penman, L Averill

NX 774 579 A second season of excavation by volunteers (see DES 1997, 24) has yielded three main areas of note.

The N section of the trench yielded only a few artefacts, comprising bone, pottery and an as yet unidentified ferrous object which, due to their disposition, indicate that they were 'lost' by dispersal. The central section uncovered evidence of a

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

linear stone feature cutting across it in an E–W direction. These postulated foundations of a stone wall provided a piece of broken millstone and a cuboid-shaped porphyry dyke block. As yet the purpose of this wall is unclear. The S extremity of the trench comprised dark, greasy soil indicative of burning and artefactual evidence, in the form of a large number of nails, charcoal and daub, strongly indicates that this is the edge of a timber structure which, it is speculated, was burnt down during either the AD 1174 civil war in Galloway or the AD 1185 takeover by Roland, son of Uchtred. The evidence from this context suggests that the timber structure may have been utilised as a dwelling with defensive architecture. Three pieces of amethyst, one being conjoined with daub, in addition to the large quantity of that mineral previously recovered on this site, infers that this semi-precious stone from the nearby Screel Burn was being used to decorate either the exterior or interior of the probable frontage of the timber structure.

**Broughton House** (Kirkcudbright parish) A Dunn  
Standing building survey (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
NX 6815 5105 Prior to its extensive refurbishment, an archaeological record was made of Broughton House and garden, Kirkcudbright.

The site comprises two separate houses (Nos 10 and 12 High Street), linked internally, but formerly separate buildings. No. 12, the main structure, is built on the site of an earlier building, the wall and barrel-vaulted cellars of which survive beneath the present forecourt on the High Street frontage. The main house features a large added bow in its rear wall, with corresponding grand rooms on the interior, and a large stair was added during the same period.

The house was occupied by Edward Atkinson Hornel, the Scottish Colourist artist (one of the Glasgow Boys) until his death in the 1930s. Hornel made extensive alterations to the house, adding a studio and gallery in the early years of the 20th century. He also made changes to the gardens, in particular by the addition of a small Japanese garden at the rear of No. 12.

The survey aimed to elucidate the relative periodisation of the building. Extensive documentary and architectural sources aided immeasurably the interpretation of the buildings, with original architects' plans surviving from the Hornel period. Using the evidence represented by the buildings themselves, together with documentary evidence, eight periods of development were defined, from the early 18th century to post-1911.

A full report and archive will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: NTS.

**Moffat** (Kirkpatrick–Juxta parish) J S Rideout  
Roman road (Alba Archaeology)

NT 067 064 Construction of a water supply pipe to the W of Moffat, reported in *DES* 1997 (25), was carried out in spring/summer 1998. The Roman road was not visible on the surface anywhere near where the trench was cut and the digger driver reported that he encountered only turf, thin topsoil and bedrock. The road is visible in short stretches to the SE, to the N of Hillhouse Plantation.

**Lochnaw Castle, Isle of Lochnaw** D Alexander (CFA)  
(Leswalt parish)

14th-century tower and later structures

NW 9933 6322 A second season of excavation was carried out on the site of the Agnew family's 14th-century tower on the island in the middle of Lochnaw (NMRS NW 96 SE 4). Previous excavation had revealed the full extent of the southern face of the tower (*DES* 1995, 23).

Excavations, focused on the area to the SW of the tower, revealed the foundations of a later (?17th century) rectilinear structure built over the remains of the collapsed SW end of the tower. This structure was c 7.5m wide and possibly as much as 15m long, although only the SE wall survived to any great extent. Most of the walls and the floor surface had been robbed and disturbed, but what appears to have been a fireplace was located at the NE end built into the foundations of the old tower. A possible passageway to the right of the fireplace led to an old latrine chute, incorporated within the tower wall, which appears to have been reused in this phase. This was subsequently blocked and a buttress incorporating a new latrine chute was constructed immediately outside.

To the W of this structure, stretches of walling, paving and the remains of a possible hearth indicate the presence of another structure, which may have been contemporary with the tower.

An assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered, along with large quantities of animal bone and shell. Notable artefacts recovered include a number of coins, a bronze belt buckle, and a lead token, possibly bearing the arms of the Agnew family.


A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr Christopher Nightingale.

**Cargen Glen, Dumfries (A75 road improvement)** R Harry  
(Lochrutton; Troqueer; Terregles parishes) (GUARD)  
Walkover survey


Glen between NX 901 748 and NX 944 754 A walkover survey was conducted in April 1998 along the proposed route of the A75 improvement through Cargen between Drumore and Garroch, to the W of Dumfries. The desktop survey identified 37 sites within the vicinity of the corridor, although none of these, other than the environs of Castle Hill fort, were under threat. During the walkover survey, an additional four sites were identified:

(Terregles parish)  
NX 906 749 Field of grassy bumps corresponds with site marked on 1st OS map of 1854 as old quarry.  
NX 937 954 Double-ditch field boundary probably associated with estate improvements.

(Troqueer parish)  
NX 929 751 18th-century ha-ha at southern edge of field adjacent to Castle Hill.  
NX 937 754 Drystone culvert (?18th century), situated where Nunland Burn flows under existing A75; recorded as it may have been under threat from access works.  
(GUARD 607).

Sponsor: HS .


**Glencaird Estate** (Minnigaff parish) T Rees  
Survey (AOC Archaeology)

NX 365 790 (centre) Glencaird Estate was surveyed under the Historic Scotland Ancient Monument Survey Grant Scheme. No sites of archaeological or historical significance were noted.  
Sponsors: HS , Mr H M Jones.

**Barrachan** (Mochrum parish) S Carter  
Survey (Headland Archaeology)

NX 365 507 (centre) An archaeological survey was undertaken of the Barrachan Estate which extends to some 130ha, 8km SW of Wigtown, under the Historic Scotland Ancient Monument Survey Grant Scheme. The objectives of the survey were to identify all features of archaeological and historic

interest, to report on their condition and, where appropriate, to propose management measures. The whole estate forms part of an intact mid-19th-century Improved agricultural landscape. Within this landscape a total of 14 discrete features were recorded:

- NX 3558 5039 Farmstead (site of).
  - NX 3562 5058 Farmstead.
  - NX 3565 5068 Farmstead, horse walk.
  - NX 3582 5039 Farmstead.
  - NX 3597 5012 Farmstead.
  - NX 3607 5046 Farmstead.
  - NX 3610 5064 Farmstead.
  - NX 3650 5064 Farmstead.
  - NX 3667 5074 Farmstead.
  - NX 3686 5095 Farmstead.
  - NX 3676 5032 Farmstead.
  - NX 3685 5029 Building, horse walk.
  - NX 3687 5057 – Track.
  - NX 3701 5058
  - NX 3716 5058 Farmstead.
- Sponsors: HS , Mr P Cockrell.

**New Abbey** (New Abbey parish) M L Brann  
Watching brief

NX 962 662 A watching brief was carried out during 1997 and 1998 on the construction of a new sewage pumping station near the North Bridge, New Abbey, and associated sewers through the village. The programme of works included some disturbance of the Scheduled area adjacent to the Corn Mill, thought to be on or near the site of the monastic mill, and further E the new sewers extended some 70m within the abbey precinct.

A clay-bonded granite-built footing for the N pier of the W gateway of the abbey precinct was encountered beneath the southbound carriageway of the A710, demonstrating the gateway to have been approximately 5.2m wide.

The SE corner of a substantial structure, with walls in excess of 1m thick built of granite, was encountered below the grass verge of the southbound carriageway of the A710, 15m NNE of the existing Corn Mill. The interior of the structure lies beneath the modern road and was not exposed. No dating evidence for it was found, but its position adjacent to the New Abbey Pow makes it a candidate for the monastic mill.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water Authority.

**Kilhern II** (New Luce parish) A Buckoke

?Unchambered long cairn; ?round cairn

NX 2026 6396 In S-sloping rough pasture 620m to the SE of the Caves of Kilhern chambered long cairn are the remains of a long cairn, c 21m long by 10m at the wide NE end, tapering to 5m at the narrow SW end. The cairn has been badly robbed but still survives to a height of 1m above surrounding ground level for most of its length, except for an area on the NW side where robbing extends down to the original ground surface. This does not seem to have been intrusive enough to have damaged significant internal features. The orientation of the cairn (c 58° grid) is virtually identical to the Caves of Kilhern. The cairn is shadowed on the SE and SW end by a lower embankment, extending c 4m out from the side and 2.5m out from the tail end, hinting at the possibility of other constructional phases. It is probable that the cairn was overlain at the wide end by a round cairn, most of which has been robbed.

Limited removal of loose stone outside the SE side of the wide end of the long cairn quickly revealed a clear wall line, including several kerbstones at its base. This feature helped to confirm the surrounded the monument. Surprisingly, the build of the bank

identification of the site. Absence of any visible very large stone, and its size, would seem to place the monument in the category of unchambered long cairn.

**Pict's Knowe** (Troqueer parish) J Thomas  
Henge

NX 953 721 The Pict's Knowe is a penannular earthwork monument, located roughly 2km SSW of Dumfries, in the valley of the Crooks Pow stream. It sits on a small sandy eminence which breaks the surface of the peat covering the valley bottom. In 1990 the site was identified as a possible henge monument of Neolithic date. The first season of fieldwork, in 1994, concentrated on the interior of the monument, which proved to have been heavily damaged by rabbit activity (DES 1994, 13).

The 1995 season concentrated on the excavation of a large proportion of the ditch. This research confirmed that a major episode of recutting had taken place at some time after the ditch deposits had stabilised and a turf had formed over their surface. However, the recut was not uniform, and while it took the form of massive craters in the two terminals and opposite the entrance, it was more slot-like, or entirely absent, at other points around the circuit. The irregularity of the recut was reflected in the density of cultural material found in the green clay fill. Great quantities of worked and unworked wood and smashed quemstone fragments were recovered from the recuts in the terminals and at the back of the enclosure, while elsewhere the material was more scarce. At the back of the monument the recut had been covered by a platform of timbers, and in other places some effort had been expended in covering or hiding the recut deposits with wood or laid clay. On the northern side of the enclosure, metalworking residues were found on the bank, contiguous with a late stage in the ditch sequence, and a number of crucible fragments were found on the site. Radiocarbon dates demonstrated that the recutting had taken place in the early centuries AD.

Outside the entrance, a large open area was excavated in order to disclose any features leading toward the entrance. Much of this area was covered by a dense scatter of stake-holes which

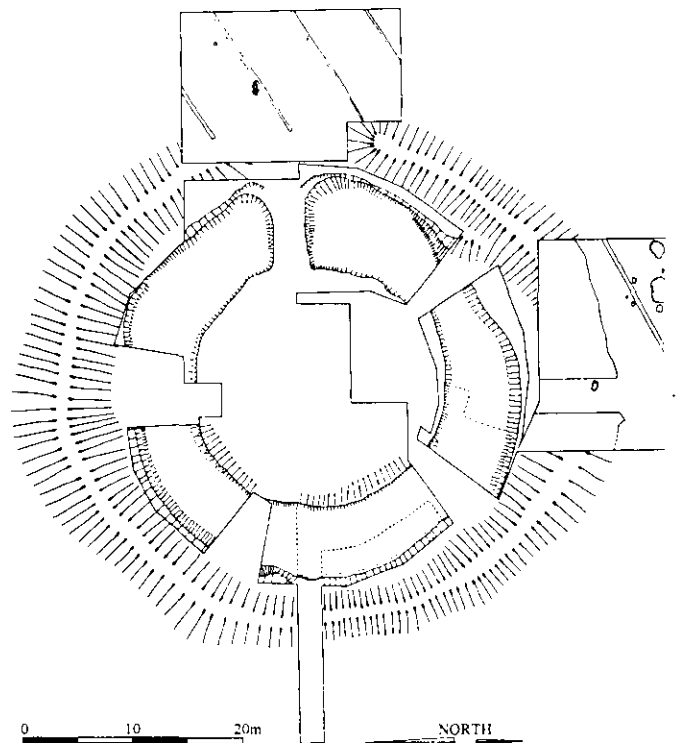



Fig 9. Pict's Knowe.

## DUNDEE CITY/EAST AYRSHIRE

carried on unbroken as a levelling layer across the entrance and spreading out into this area. Beneath this layer of soil and stone was a small oval mound, bracketed by two large post-holes, from which the posts had evidently been withdrawn. The mound covered a large oval pit which contained no artefacts, and it shared its alignment with the enclosure. The two posts aligned exactly with the terminals of the ditch. Seemingly, this early complex of features had influenced the layout of the henge monument, but had been deliberately hidden in the process of constructing the bank and ditch.

Work in 1996 and 1997 concluded the investigation of the entrance, and involved the opening of two trenches to the S of the monument, to evaluate a series of possible ring-ditches identified by geophysical survey. The results were negative, but the trenches demonstrated that the scatter of stake-holes surrounding the monument extended to the S. Finally, a cutting was made through the bank on the southern side of the henge, to investigate the structure of the bank itself and to expose the pre-bank land surface. The latter proved to contain a dense concentration of earlier Neolithic pottery and flintwork, and a series of cut features, including one small pit packed with sherds from at least seven vessels, and a flake from a polished stone axe. Radiocarbon dates of 2452–1900 cal BC and 2454–2030 cal BC (at 2 $\sigma$ ) have now been received for the black peat immediately below the bank, which are reasonable for a late henge monument.

Sponsor: HS .

**The Pend and 53 George Street, Whithorn** C Lowe  
(Whithorn parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Building recording

NX 445 402 Archaeological services were provided in connection with alterations to the Listed building at 53 George Street. The building lies at the junction of Bruce Street and George Street and forms the N side of The Pend which leads up to the medieval priory and graveyard. The work comprised the removal of blocking of W-facing windows in the room above The Pend; removal of wet-dash render on the exterior N side of The Pend; and fabric analysis and construction of a phasing plan for the development of the building.

An originally late medieval structure was substantially rebuilt in the post-medieval period. The original structure, interpreted as a gatehouse with a building attached on the N side, was entered from within The Pend. This entrance was subsequently blocked, with the building then being accessed from the street frontage. There are indications that the original building may have lain at right angles to the street and that The Pend may have originally been covered with a barrel vault.

Full reports have been lodged with the NMRS and Dumfries and Galloway SMR.

Sponsor: Mrs Julia Muir Watt.

## DUNDEE CITY

**City Churches, Nethergate** (Dundee parish) G Brown  
Medieval graveyard (SUAT)

NO 401 301 A further small-scale excavation was undertaken on a previously known medieval graveyard located to the S of the city churches. The excavation was occasioned by the laying of telecommunications cables for the new Overgate Centre. Forty articulated skeletons were recovered, along with a large quantity of disarticulated bone.

Sponsor: Overgate Centre Management Team/Lend Lease.

## EAST AYRSHIRE

**High Gasswater Row** J A Atkinson, J Syme Duncan  
(Auchinleck parish) (GUARD)

18th to 19th-century miners' row and smithy

NS 6278 2282 Rescue excavations on the site of High Gasswater Row, near Cronberry, were undertaken as part of mitigation works within the Gasswater Opencast Coal Site. Excavation focused on the remains of the row by opening up a trench, c 45 x 15m in extent, within which excavation was targeted on five cells with a further three remaining unexcavated.

The results indicated four main phases of development at the site, the first being represented by a smithy which was extended to the S by the addition of a stable block. The structure partially changed use with the addition of the main part of the row (consisting of miners' accommodation). Finally, prior to abandonment, the row was extended by one cell further N. Material culture recovered from the site indicates an occupation date between the mid-18th and mid-19th centuries, with final abandonment prior to the 2nd edition OS coverage of 1895. The site may formerly have been associated with the Gasswater Limeworks and latterly became associated with coal extraction in the area (eg at Dalfad pit). (GUARD 589).

An interim report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

**Dunaskin Heritage Centre** J Simpson  
(Dalmellington parish)

Victorian blowing engine house

NS 441 083 Archaeological excavation of a small area of the engine house undercroft (formerly part of the Dalmellington ironworks complex) was undertaken in August and September 1997 as an initial step towards development of the building as part of the visitor attraction at Dunaskin Heritage Centre.

Partial excavation through three access holes in the cement floor of the interior, and investigation of two other holes, revealed that the original floor level directly beneath the cement consisted of removable cast-iron cover plates spanning a network of cast-iron girders set into each other and into masonry blocks. Under this was an undercroft designed to accommodate the expanse of the two beam engines which provided the air blast to the ironworks' furnaces.

The depth of the undercroft was at least 2.3m below the present cement floor level, and it had been infilled (after the building was no longer used in its original function) with an ashy material and a great deal of common bricks, this fill being divided by mortared brick walls, loosely stacked bricks and areas of poured concrete. Evidence for the layout of one of the beam engines was ascertained by the discovery of its flywheel pit, its possible (air) blast main pipe, and also what may be a piston guide incorporated in the structure of one of the girders of the original floor.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS and WoSAS.

Sponsor: Dalmellington & District Conservation Trust.

**New Street, Dalmellington** K Speller, B Ballin-Smith  
(Dalmellington parish) (GUARD)

Watching brief

NS 481 057 A watching brief was carried out on trenches excavated for services in an area of Dalmellington known to be the centre of the medieval burgh. No surviving archaeology of this or any earlier period was recorded. The excavated areas revealed a combination of recently dumped make-up deposits overlying a natural alluvial profile. (GUARD 594).

Sponsor: William Frame & Associates.

## EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

**Skares Road opencast coal site** J Hamilton (CFA)  
(Old Cumnock parish)  
Archaeological survey

NS 535 158 (centre) A total station survey was undertaken in advance of opencast coal extraction adjacent to Knockdunder, S of Skares Road. The project was designed to record old mine workings in advance of their likely destruction.

The site includes the remains of a series of mine workings, within and along the edge of a deep stream valley called Ward Burn. Some of the mines were apparently excavated vertically, while others exploited erosion caused by the burn. Other structural components were present and included limited extents of levees. Stream erosion and upcast from mining activity have considerably altered the microtopography of the area. The interpretation was further complicated by forestry ploughing and more recent machine tracks from forestry harvesting.

Two further features were targeted for photographic survey, of which only one (NS 5335 1582) was located and recorded: an enclosure incorporating a sheep dip. The unlocated feature was previously mapped as a small enclosure described as a sheep ree.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: ATH Resources.

**Auchmannoch** (Sorn parish) A J Dunwell (CFA)  
Archaeological survey

NS 54 31 (centre) An archaeological survey of three parcels of land was undertaken in March 1998 within the boundaries of Auchmannoch Woodland Grant Scheme (see DES 1991, 57-8). Ten archaeological sites and monuments were detected as part of this study:

NS 5451 3194	<b>Brown's Muir</b> Farmstead ('Todhills'); medieval or later.
NS 5454 3204 (approx)	Mound; ?natural.
NS 548 322 (area)	Peat cuttings.
NS 5474 3199 (approx)	Canalised spring.
	<b>Mare Burn</b>
NS 5446 3217 (approx)	Quarry scoop.
NS 5434 3203 (approx)	Quarry scoop.
	<b>Limper Burn</b>
NS 5459 3160 (approx)	Bank/dam.
	<b>Auchmannoch</b>
NS 5440 3058	Settlement ('Bruntland') (site of).
	<b>Stra Burn</b>
NS 5492 3134	'Queen's Dyke' (site of).
NS 549 312 (area)	Rig and furrow.

The majority of these sites reflect post-medieval settlement and land-use. The possibility exists that archaeological remains of pre-medieval activity are obscured beneath areas of deeper peat formation, but this could not be assessed by the techniques employed for this study.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Cluttons Daniel Smith.

## EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

**Cadder Wilderness Woods** (Cadder parish) J S Rideout  
Survey (Alba Archaeology)

A survey of the woods, undertaken in advance of woodland management work, was carried out in July 1998. Undergrowth of variable density hampered the operation. Only one possible ancient monument was recorded: a possible clearance cairn near the SE corner of the woods (NS 6037 7192).

Sponsor: Kelvin Valley Countryside Project.

**Campsie Glen** (Campsie parish) J S Rideout  
Survey (Alba Archaeology)

A survey of the glen undertaken as part of a programme of improvements for visitor access was carried out in March 1997. 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.

Note: The above entry was wrongly placed under Inverclyde in DES 1997.

**Kelvin Valley Sewer: Auchendavie to Dryfield** S Carter  
(Kirkintilloch parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NS 680 752 – NS 638 738 A watching brief was undertaken of site investigations in advance of construction of Stage 2 of the Kelvin Valley Sewer. Work involved numerous boreholes and test-pits along the proposed line of the sewer. No specific features of archaeological interest were noted but deep sequences of Holocene alluvial sediments were recorded.

A report has been lodged with WoSAS and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Wimtec Environmental for West of Scotland Water Authority.

**Kirkintilloch and surrounding villages of Balmore, Torrance and Lennoxton** N Battley  
(Kirkintilloch; Baldernock parishes) (FIRAT)

Water management features

NS 655 743; NS 603 735; NS 619 737; NS 630 774 (centres)  
A walkover survey was conducted prior to the implementation of a flood prevention scheme. The areas encompassed lands around the River Kelvin, the Luggie Water, the Glazert Water, the Park Burn and the Tower Burn. Much of the land appears always to have been marshy and prone to flooding, and for this reason little settlement archaeology was observed, the only example being a rectangular structure base and midden on slightly higher ground at Balmore (NS 603 735). A substantial boundary bank and ditch was observed to the NE of Hayston (NS 646 741). The course of the Antonine Wall runs through the area in Kirkintilloch (NS 655 745) but no remains are visible on the ground.

Many of the features observed were water management features. There is evidence that the course of the River Kelvin has been straightened (NS 665 749), possibly in the late 18th century. A lade was observed on the Glazert Water in Lennoxton, and a further possible example on the Luggie Water in Kirkintilloch, just N of the aqueduct. Well-established embankments exist at many points on the banks of the watercourses, as a flood prevention measure, most notably on the banks of the Park Burn (NS 641 737).

Sponsor: Halcrow Crouch.


**Shirva** (Kirkintilloch parish) B Glendinning (CFA)  
Geophysical survey and trial excavations

NS 6865 7525 – NS 6918 7552 The line of the Antonine Wall has been confirmed between Shirva Farm and Wester Shirva

## EAST LoTHIAN

through a programme of geophysical survey and trial excavations. These works were undertaken as part of Historic Scotland's review of the Scheduling of this monument.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .


## EAST LoTHIAN

**Kilspindie Castle, Aberlady** (Aberlady parish) W Tulloch,  
Resistivity survey C Davies

NT 461 800 The remains of the 16th-century castle (NMRS NT 48 SE 3) lie in Glebe Field, N of Aberlady. A resistivity survey, complementing an earlier gradiometer survey (see *DES* 1995, 48), was carried out in order to establish the position and nature of any settlement within the field.

Several features of archaeological interest were detected and at least three phases of activity are clearly present within the survey area. The latest features include the possible remains of an enclosure. Earlier features include the remains of two timber halls (one overlying the other at right angles) of possible Anglian or earlier date; a series of ditch-defined enclosures of probable Anglian morphology; a roughly pear-shaped enclosure (within which there appears to be a double palisade line); and annular features which appear to be the footings of ring-groove houses.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**East Fortune** (Athelstaneford parish) B Glendinning (CFA)  
Watching brief

NT 555 782 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken at East Fortune Airfield (NMRS NT 57 NE 72) during pipe-laying work, which crossed the Scheduled area of the airfield. A quantity of massive concrete blocks were discovered in the vicinity of the now-demolished airship base, possibly representing the remains of one of the associated structures.

Sponsor: East and Midlothian NHS Trust.

**9 Bayswell Road, Dunbar** (Dunbar parish) R Coleman  
Urban evaluation (SUAT)

NT 676 790 A site evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a housing development in the garden area of the former manse. The site lay at the NW edge of the medieval burgh, and a number of medieval burials had previously been uncovered within Lauderdale Park, on the N side of Bayswell Road. Three trenches were opened up by machine within the footprint of the new building. No structural features were identified, but there was evidence of a buried cultivation horizon, probably medieval in date, sealed beneath the 19th-century garden soil. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered, but the remaining finds are all 19th-century in date. No further archaeological work was recommended. (SUAT DB15).

Sponsor: Balgray Developments.

**Castle Park, Dunbar** (Dunbar parish) C Moloney  
Multi-period activity (Headland Archaeology)

NT 678 793 Excavation in advance of the construction of a public toilet block identified a well-stratified series of archaeological deposits potentially dating from as early as the Iron Age and continuing through the Dark Ages and into the early medieval period. The earliest feature identified consisted of a linear cut feature which is, as yet, undated but which is likely to represent a ditch related to the Iron Age promontory fort previously identified on the headland. A portion of a possible Dark Age structure of likely industrial function overlay the ditch. Most of the archaeology identified relates to a cemetery of likely

early medieval date. A total of 74 inhumations were excavated; the majority of skeletons (72%) were adult, with juveniles representing 16% of the population and infants 12%. A small number of skeletons were contained within coffins constructed of sandstone slabs. The majority, however, are likely to have been buried in shrouds, and most were buried with a stone cushion arrangement for the heads.

Sponsor: East Lothian Council.

**42-44 Market Street, Haddington** T Addyman  
(Haddington parish) (Addyman and Kay)  
Urban plot

NT 514 739 A recording exercise was undertaken upon the four surviving outer walls of the structure that had been gutted internally. A complex structural history was identified, the standing remains consisting of seven principal phases dating from the 16th-18th centuries. This evolution saw the encroachment into and colonisation of part of the street. The later phases included the construction of a timber-framed frontage.

Monitoring of building works revealed a series of features cut into the natural subsoil within and immediately N of the structure. These consisted of the truncated remains of a hearth, two refuse pits (one possibly a latrine), and three robbed wall footing trenches. Two of the latter were aligned with the axes of the existing property, while the third was in clear alignment with the rig boundaries behind the property. The fill of each of these features produced a variety of White Gritty ware fabrics belonging to fine thin-walled vessels of 12th or 13th-century date, uncontaminated by later material.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Policella Brothers Ltd.

**George Hotel, Haddington** (Haddington parish) C Lowe  
Urban evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 5169 7390 Archaeological evaluation was undertaken of a small plot of ground immediately to the N of the George Hotel, in advance of its development. The site lies along the E side of the medieval market place, in an area which was built upon certainly from the late medieval period onwards. Aside from wall footings and other features which can be correlated with the 1st edition OS, no identifiably pre-modern features were located.

Full details have been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: MoveBasic Ltd.

**Inveresk Gate** (Inveresk parish) M Bishop  
Excavation and watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 346 719 Excavation within the Scheduled area at Inveresk Gate was undertaken in advance of development. House plots and their service trenches within the Scheduled area (but outwith the footprints of existing buildings) were excavated by hand. Where existing buildings were to be demolished, a watching brief was undertaken.

Excavation revealed an initial phase of defences which may be associated with the construction of the neighbouring fort, rapidly followed by three successive phases of civil occupation on the site, with very obvious continuity in the plots used by succeeding structures. The site was probably only occupied between c AD 140-65. Although there was some stone robbing after the Roman abandonment of the site, there was little subsequent activity, beyond some sporadic medieval pits and post-medieval horticulture, until the grounds were landscaped and Admiral Milne began planting the trees which are still such a prominent feature of the site.

Sponsor: Cala Homes (Scotland) Ltd.

**Musselburgh** (Inveresk parish)  
Palaeolithic flint handaxe

A Saville (NMS)

NT 34 73 Well-preserved flint handaxe of Lower Palaeolithic type, found on the beach at Musselburgh around 1983/84. Length 135mm; breadth 85mm; thickness 46mm; weight 398g. Ochreous grey-brown external colour, with dark brown staining on one face. Most probably of non-local origin, perhaps derived from discharged ship's ballast. See PSAS 127 (1997) for other examples of flint handaxes from Scotland. Recently submitted for Treasure Trove consideration by Dr A Taylor, brother of the finder.

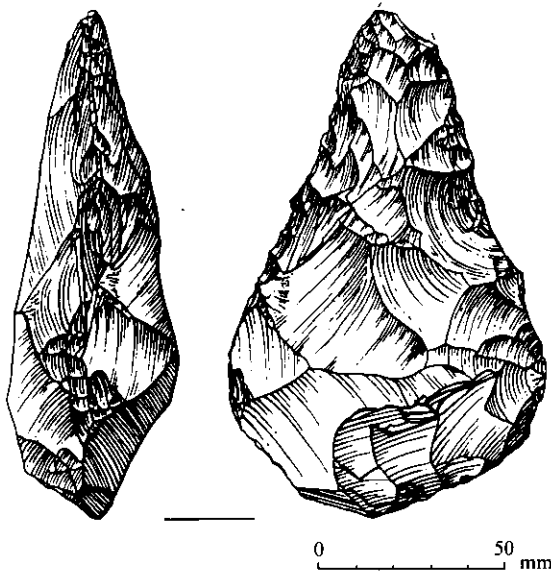


Fig 10. Flint handaxe from Musselburgh beach. Drawn by Marion o'Neil and reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland.

**St Michael's Coach House, Inveresk**  
(Inveresk parish)  
Roman fort

J Hamilton (CFA)

NT 3425 7201 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in January 1998 in advance of a proposed development. Previous archaeological work suggested that the study area lies inside Inveresk fort ditch and overlies at least part of the fort rampart and *intervallum* road (PSAS 109 (1978-80), 286-303). Archaeological work carried out in November 1996 within the grounds of St Michael's House, immediately S of the current development, failed to find any trace of the fort (DES 1997, 29).

The study area was defined by the proposed foundation footprint of a double garage and wall within the garden of St Michael's Coach House. An area of rough, intermittent cobbling and a small area of discontinuous paving were recorded. Immediately overlying the cobbled surface a single sherd of Inveresk ware was recovered. At the southern limit of the paving a deposit of coarse orange/brown gravels was revealed. A small rim sherd of plain samian ware was found in the western garage wall foundation trench.

Towards the northern end of the wall foundation trench a test-pit, dug to a depth of 1.3m, encountered no indication of the natural subsoils, possibly indicating a ditched feature here.

Sponsor: Mr J Proudfoot.

**Tesco, Musselburgh** (Inveresk parish)  
Watching brief

T Rees  
(AOC Archaeology)

NT 332 725 A watching brief took place between February and May 1998 in advance of the supermarket development at

Inveresk Road, Musselburgh. The degree to which the 19th and early 20th-century industrial development of the site destroyed any archaeological deposits in this area was clearly much greater than could be anticipated from the results of the evaluation carried out in 1993 by Kirkdale Archaeology. However, the watching brief did identify evidence of extensive cultivation in this area during the 12th to 18th centuries.

Sponsor: BARR Construction.

**West Pans Pottery, Musselburgh**  
(Inveresk parish)

K Cameron (CFA)

Evaluation

NT 3638 7325 An archaeological evaluation was carried out during June 1998 in advance of the proposed development of a guest house at 64 Ravensheugh Road, Musselburgh. The objective was to assess whether archaeological remains associated with West Pans Pottery, or earlier sites, extended into the development area. No archaeological features were identified in the trial trenches.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr and Mrs Ritchie.

**Whitekirk Mains**

W F Cormack

(Whitekirk & Tynninghame parish)

Medieval pottery

NT 597 815 Fieldwalking during autumn 1997, by courtesy of G Tuer & Sons, Whitekirk Mains, yielded 31 sherds of pottery; 28 are from jugs and pots of White Gritty ware, probably from Colstoun, one from an imported Yorkshire ware jug, and two in an unidentified red gritty ware, possibly a local variant of Colstoun ware. (Identifications by Derek Hall, SUAT.)

**Table Rings Cairn** (Whittingehame parish)

R Strachan (CFA)

Excavation and watching brief

NT 6370 6354 A rescue excavation and watching brief were undertaken at this round cairn (NMRS NT 66 SW 3) surrounded by a ditch and external bank, which had been inadvertently damaged by the digging of a trench intended for a sunken grouse butt and associated drainage. The excavations showed that the external bank is of simple construction, formed largely of upcast subsoil - presumably extracted from the ditch. A turf-derived layer beneath topsoil on the summit of the bank represents either a turf capping or, more likely, an earlier phase of turf growth. No old ground surface was located beneath the bank, which suggests that the area was stripped of turf during cairn construction. The ditch was c 0.9m deep.

A detailed contour survey of the site was completed, and a rapid erosion survey of rabbit damage was conducted.

The watching brief ensured that the site was reinstated to its previous profile and that no further damage occurred on monument during the excavation of the new shooting butt, c 3m to the N of the cairn.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS [logo].

**EDINBURGH, CITY OF**

**Dalmeny Estate** (Dalmeny parish)

H M Jones

Fieldwalking

NT 1870 7700 The first phase of an arable fieldwalking project was held in the vicinity of a potential shell midden, noted on aerial photographs. The midden location itself had not been ploughed and evidence for its existence was inconclusive. A lithic

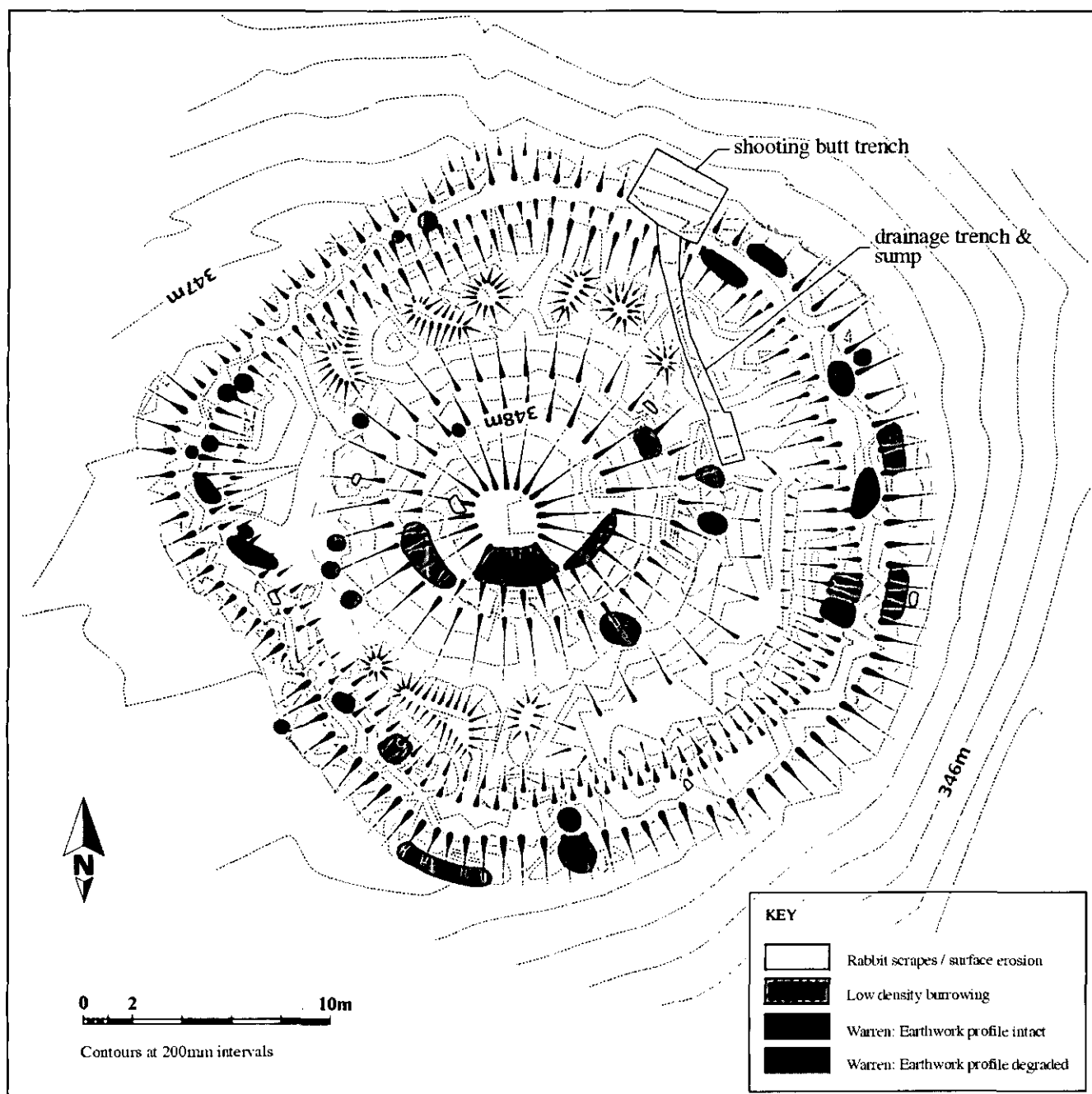


Fig 11. Table Rings Cairn, East Lothian: contour plan.

scatter was found in the adjacent ploughsoil; this produced some cores and microliths of Mesolithic date.

The project was undertaken by kind permission of the Rt Hon the Earl of Rosebery.

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

**Arthur's Seat** (City parish of Edinburgh)

C A-Kelly

Human skull fragment

NT 2798 7296 A fragment of human skull was found in a weathered state on the trampled grass, immediately S of the path up the E slope, up from the car park. Probably rolled from a mole hill, up the slope.

**Craigmillar Castle** (City parish of Edinburgh)

D Stewart

Watching brief

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 2881 7087 A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of an electricity trench outside Craigmillar Castle. The

castle sits on the crest of a ridge, with the ground beginning to fall away some 40m to the E. Bedrock, a red sandstone, appeared through the turf in places.


The short N-S stretch (3.8m long), dug by hand next to the NE tower of the castle, revealed below topsoil a light grey fine silt with much sandstone, mortar, charcoal, china, bottle glass, etc, throughout. This was present for the full c 250mm depth that this stretch was excavated to. The castle wall itself has footings that projected some 150mm out from the wall face, but here bedrock was only c 100mm below the modern ground surface, and the wall lay directly on this.

At the N end of this trench, where it turned E, it was excavated by machine. The westernmost c 14m stretch produced the same silty deposit below topsoil for a depth of 400mm, with the trench bottoming on different material. At one c 9m stretch, a bed of loose pale yellow sandstone rubble may represent a foundation raft for the tower.



The fine grey silt overlying the area is seen as probably representing 19th or 20th-century deposits, probably introduced deliberately as levelling material; the large stones present make an agricultural or garden soil unlikely. The sandstone deposit near the 16th-century NE tower of the castle may relate to this tower, but was not physically related to it in this trench.

A further watching brief was maintained in February 1998 during the excavation of a cable trench in the outer courtyard. All trenching took place over previously disturbed ground.

Sponsor: HS .

**Cramond Kirk Hall** (City parish of Edinburgh) J Terry  
Archaeological assessment (Headland Archaeology)

NT 1908 7684 A planning proposal to extend the kirk hall, within the Scheduled area of the Roman fort, required the excavation of a number of test trenches. Ditches and a road surface were uncovered, leading out from the E gate of the fort, along with remains of the old stables building that previously occupied the site of the hall. Both the ditches and the road appeared to be of Roman date.

A N-S aligned ditch recorded to the E side of the hall was not parallel with the line of the eastern fort defences. Its function as a defensive outwork for the fort's E gate is possible, but recent archaeological work at the S gate also revealed a ditch on a similar alignment (DES 1995, 53). This has prompted the suggestion of a previously unidentified 1st-century Flavian fort or perhaps Roman marching camp on the site, sharing the same alignment as the bath house, to which the discovery of another mis-aligned ditch adds further evidence.


The road out from the E gate of the fort was identified to the W side of the hall. However, it was not evident in excavations to the E side of the building, on its projected line. Nonetheless, part of its known course suggests a sharp turn southwards at this point, which may therefore occur under the present kirk hall.

Sponsor: Smith Scott Mullen & Associates for Cramond Kirk.

**Edinburgh Castle, Johnstone Terrace** D Murray  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 253 734 A watching brief was carried out in January 1998 on work on the S side of the Esplanade. The slope as seen today is likely to be highly artificial, although in a limited number of areas bedrock can be seen. This is a yellow sandstone, forming part of the 'tail' of the crag-and-tail formation that the Castle and High Street sit on, representing soft deposits shielded from the glacial scouring by the hard basalt of the Castle Rock. In 1753 spoil from the construction of what is now the City Chambers was used to level off the area, to form a parade ground, an arrangement formalised between 1816-20, when the Esplanade as it stands today was constructed. A number of walls are visible through geophysical survey running across the slope, presumably built as retaining walls, which may relate to either of these phases of construction, or to other undocumented work. It should be noted that no walls are shown on the 1877 OS map, although areas of bedrock are clearly shown.

Excavation of four test-pits showed evidence for a surprising depth of deposits (1.2-2.3m+) across this slope. This material is almost all likely to represent 18th-century or later landscaping, raising the possibility that medieval features may survive underneath, if use was made of this area in that period. It was not possible to relate any of the upstanding revetting walls encountered to any of the excavated areas, but it seems likely, on cartographic grounds, that they all post-date 1877.

Sponsor: HS .


**Edinburgh Castle, Museum Square** D Murray  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 251 735 A watching brief was maintained in January 1998 on engineering test-pits and boreholes. Prior to conversion into firstly hospitals (in 1897), and then museums, these buildings had functioned as ordnance stores. The site of the excavations had been a magazine built around 1677, and pulled down and replaced between 1748-54. This was demolished in 1897, and is shown on the 1877 OS map as a rectangular block, sitting against the W wall, physically separated from the ordnance store to the N, and connected to the one to the S by a corridor. A blast wall ran around the E side.

Three test-pits were machine-dug, and five boreholes were drilled. The northern test-pit revealed a complicated sequence of iron pipes, at a maximum depth of 1.9m.

The borehole deposits were generally too soft to provide a good sample. Where seen, the deposit comprised a light grey silt with many inclusions, identical to that seen in the test-pits. Two of the five boreholes were not bottomed, one produced stone with mortar attached from a depth of 2.2m, indicating something structural, while the two most southerly hit bedrock at depths of 5.1m and 4.85m.

A single sherd of white china (from the silt in the northern trench) was the only datable material noted. However the iron pipes date most of the sequence to the last c 150 years. It seems possible that the rubble noted just over 2m down in the N trench relates to the 1897 destruction of the magazine, with the great depth of silt representing levelling material over this.


Sponsor: HS .

**Edinburgh Castle, Queen Anne Building** G Ewart, D Murray  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Excavation

NT 2515 7345 Excavation was completed within this range of buildings, which mainly date to the early 18th century, and was converted from barracks earlier this century.

The Queen Anne period of building is known to have extended and absorbed elements from previous defensive circuits and associated structures. Evidence of two periods of fortification were revealed throughout the area under excavation; one dated to the later 17th-century refurbishment of the inner defensive circuit, while the second reflected a fighting platform in place during the 16th century.

The evidence mainly comprised two horizons of heavily metallised surfaces, both apparently indicating external platforms, probably for artillery, interleaved with dumped make-up levels, culminating in the 18th-century sub-floor deposits. Fragments of masonry presently incorporated in the W facade of the Queen Anne Building complex appear to belong to an earlier defensive line following the same general axis as the 18th-century works.

Sponsor: HS .


**Edinburgh Castle, Water Tower** D Stewart  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 2515 7345 A watching brief was carried out in September 1998 while a series of seven test-pits were excavated within the confines of the largest of two adjacent water towers situated in the upper part of Edinburgh Castle.

The various excavations within the old water tower building have revealed that in order to put in place massive foundations for an extremely heavy water tank it was considered essential that the masonry was founded in all places on bedrock. Following the building of the concentric rings of foundation

## CITY OF EDINBURGH

masonry, dated to the first decade of this century, the gaps between the rings were filled up with imported soil to a level 900mm below the wall tops. This level coincided with the highest point of the natural bedrock.

Sponsor: HS .

**Liberton Tower** (City parish of Edinburgh) T Addyman  
Medieval tower house and (Addyman and Kay)  
subsequent developments

NT 265 696 Extensive refurbishment of the derelict tower was monitored and selectively recorded. Exterior groundworks required the open-area excavation of remains to the N of the tower.

Architectural recording of the standing structure, a well-preserved mid-15th-century tower house of the Dalmahoy's, was extended to the entirety of the interior and selected sections of the exterior. Various unrecorded features were identified, including a well-preserved slopsink with exterior spout, the route and outlet of the garderobe shaft, and the original form of three principal windows (with high internal sills). It was discovered that the ground-floor entrance had been an insertion without a predecessor, and that much of the E wall had been rebuilt within the upper interior. Details of the first-floor entrance demonstrated two former arrangements, the original where a drawbridge had been pivoted at the threshold and raised by means of chains rising into the tower through a rainure, and a later fixed stair with handrails.


It was found that the original parapet had been removed in its entirety and that the tower had undergone an extensive programme of repair in the earlier 19th century.

Exterior excavation revealed a courtyard paved with large cobbles laid in panels individually inclined for expedient rainwater runoff. The courtyard was bounded by a range to the NE, and a wall or further range to the NW. These converged upon the tower which formed the centrepiece of the splayed courtyard ensemble. An open stone-lined drain ran along the N wall foot of the tower.

Substantial charcoal deposits, a smashed vessel on the courtyard surface, and the immediate subsequent removal of the courtyard buildings suggest a violent event or episode. This can with some probability be linked to the Civil War campaign of 1650 where the tower occupied a front line position between the forces of Cromwell and the defenders of Edinburgh under Leslie. The removal of the parapets, structural damage to the tower and finds of cannon balls in the immediate vicinity in the 19th century may also be linked to this event.

The base of the garderobe shaft produced four sherds of an early 16th-century glass *tazza* (pedestal bowl) of Venetian origin.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Castles of Scotland Preservation Trust.

**Moray House, Cramond** (City parish of Edinburgh) M Bishop  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 193 765 An evaluatory excavation was undertaken at Cramond Campus to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains outwith the Scheduled area.

Excavation consisted of 11 hand-dug trenches located to define the limits of Roman occupation to the SE of the Roman fort. Apart from confirming the line of a known Roman road, no other Roman remains or traces of Roman occupation were found. Evidence of landscaping of the southern end of the site was apparent, presumably undertaken in order to level the playing fields.

Sponsor: Moray House Institute of Education (latterly University of Edinburgh).

**New Parliament for Scotland site, Holyrood** G Ewart  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Borehole survey and trial excavation

NT 267 738 The excavation of a number of boreholes over the site of the New Parliament for Scotland site was monitored. The boreholes indicated the possible survival of early cultivation horizons, although post-medieval activity had resulted in the removal of earlier features over much of the site.

In the light of previous desk-based assessment and trial trenching, a trial trench was partially excavated in the gardens to the rear of Queensberry House in April and May 1998. The archaeological potential of the site was suggested by documentary and cartographic evidence and the findings of a borehole survey sited a short distance to the S. The available evidence suggested the presence of deep stratified deposits reflecting primarily the evolution of the private formal gardens behind the 17th-century Queensberry House to the early 18th-century army parade ground, culminating in the present arrangement of flower beds, lawn and car parking serving the site's most recent role as a hospital (early 19th century to present).

The present threshold level for the S doorway at Queensberry House appears to be essentially unchanged since the construction of the mansion in the 17th century. However, the trial trenches showed clearly that a considerable degree of infilling over 17th-century garden levels has taken place. This in turn probably reflects the original terraced nature of the 17th-century layout, a consequence of the natural landfall down towards the line of Cowgate/Holyrood Road.

The broad chronology of the development of the garden area behind Queensberry House can be summarised as:

1. c 1679–1750 Formal, compartmentalised beds, probably on three steep and possibly graded terraces. The 17th-century and earlier deposits probably lie over 3m below ground level at the S end of the site and over 2m in the area of the trench.


2. c 1750–1785 Possible formal planting over infilled terraces, creating a large single garden plot. This appears to be the point at which the general ground level was raised significantly for the first time, creating a sloping profile for a large garden, rather than individual beds. This may in turn reflect the occupancy of the house by the Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, James Montgomery of Stanhope.

3. c 1785–1808 Final formal layout for the garden, this time introducing formal divisions over the informal planting, creating a *parterre* arrangement. This was probably preceded by further landfill activity, bringing the general level of the garden up by losing the glacia or slope of the Period 2 layout.

4. c 1808–1832 After the sale of the house to the Board of Ordnance in 1803, the *parterre* garden was eventually cleared and converted to a parade ground.

5. c 1832–present The later history of the site is associated with the service and communal space behind the newly created People's Refuge and later Hospital. The layout as shown on the OS map of 1893 was succeeded by the present arrangement of parking bays around a central lawn, by the simple clearance of partition walls and the importation of new garden soils.

The majority of the deposits encountered are thought to be late 19th or 20th century in date although in some cases the majority of the finds were earlier than this. Given the degree of landfill from the late 18th century, this material is either imported or residual.


Sponsor: HS .

**Scottish and Newcastle Breweries,  
Canongate** (City parish of Edinburgh)

C Moloney

Medieval and post-medieval urban evaluation

NT 267 738 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken jointly by Headland Archaeology and SUAT in advance of the redevelopment of the site as the new Scottish Parliament. Features of medieval date were restricted to an extensive backland soil, up to 1.4m in depth, together with a single drystone boundary wall. Early post-medieval activity was evident in the form of cultivation slots and structures relating to the formal gardens of Queensberry House. Tenement development dating to the 18th and 19th centuries was identified fronting onto Reids Close at the W edge of the site.

Sponsor: HS 

**Palace of Holyroodhouse**


J Triscott

(City parish of Edinburgh)

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

Excavation

NT 2695 7392 Test trenches were excavated across the proposed line of a water main below the existing garden path along the E side of the palace and to the S of the abbey cloisters, to assess any likely damage to archaeological deposits. Only very residual traces of sensitive archaeological deposits were located but, more usefully, the presence of an existing water supply along the W edge of the path was identified.

Sponsor: HS 

**FALKIRK**


**Blackness Castle** (Bo'ness & Carriden parish)

D Murray

Watching brief

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 0556 8027 Digging of foundations for a set of steps and a disabled access ramp to the sea gate in the NW of the castle was monitored. Excavation of a trench running along the inside (E) of the curtain wall revealed demolition, levelling or construction deposits, and one possible area of undisturbed archaeology.

Sponsor: HS 

**Dymock's Buildings, Bo'ness**

G Ewart

(Bo'ness & Carriden parish)

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

Standing building survey

NS 9982 8175 An initial archaeological survey was undertaken in February 1998. Dymock's Buildings occupies a rectangular area between Scotland's Close on the W and North Street on the E, while to the N a car park now occupies an area of reclaimed ground which was the old harbour basin prior to the coming of the railway. The SE limit is abutted by a 19th-century tenement building.

The recorded evidence suggests that the rectangular range and associated yard area was extended at the end of the 17th century to form a T-shaped, complex building, which had by the early decades of the 18th century been converted into an elaborate town house with extensive service structures. It is clear that the property reflected both the fortunes and commercial activities of the residents of Bo'ness, although at present exactly how the two roles evolved is not known.

The floruit of the property seems to have been during the earlier part of the 18th century, under the ownership of Robert Gregorie and Janet Osborne from 1714 to the 1760s. During this period the first floor was graced by the construction of a dining room with a buffet-niche and an associated panelled room, possibly a drawing room. Evidence such as the similarity of a fireplace which survives in the older part of the Scotland's Close Library building, to those in the panelled room, suggests perhaps that in the early 18th century the harbour area of Bo'ness, while

being a mercantile centre, was an enclave of urban gentility, or those who aspired to it.

It seems likely that the fortunes of subsequent owners declined thereafter, since the formal apartments were little altered until the mid-20th century. Indeed, anecdotal evidence suggests that a painted panel survived above the dining room fireplace until the mid-1950s.

The surviving structures are a complex fusion of architectural elements and many of the features identified will affect the future redevelopment of the property. It is likely that various fixtures and fittings, such as the doors exposed behind the plasterboard removed on the first floor, remain to be discovered.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Kinneil House** (Bo'ness & Carriden parish)

B Glendinning

Geophysical survey and trial excavations

(CFA)


NS 981 804 A programme of geophysical survey and trial excavations took place on the line of the Antonine Wall as part of Historic Scotland's review of the Scheduling of this monument. To the W of the Gil Burn aerial photographs show two distinct broad linear features, both consistent in appearance with the Antonine Wall ditch (see PSAS 126, 364, illus 15). The first runs E-W, and has been previously confirmed as an alignment of the Roman frontier; a second ditched feature appears to diverge from the E-W line and runs S to cross the Gil Burn further upstream. This latter has been considered as a possible second frontier feature alignment. The present work was designed to establish whether two frontier arrangements existed here and, if so, to examine the relationship between them. The grounds at Kinneil were also the site of a medieval village which was cleared in the 17th century by the owners of Kinneil House to create parkland.

The geophysical survey located two linear anomalies corresponding to those identified on the aerial photographs, as well as the remains of one definite rectilinear structure and a second possible structure.

Four trenches were excavated, located with reference to the aerial photographs and the results of the geophysical survey. The excavations revealed the Antonine Wall on its E-W alignment, confirming previous observations. The ditched feature diverging from this line to the SE was found to be a cobbled path set in a hollow; it is probably a path, and was presumably part of the 17th-century landscaping.

The remains of a beam slot, a paved area, a well, and stone walls were discovered at various points in the trenches, and relate to the former Kinneil village. Artefacts recovered during the excavations comprise pottery, glass, clay pipe and a silver long cross penny dating to Alexander III 2nd coinage c 1280-86.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Camelon Causeway**

T M Allan, D S Simpson

(Dunipace; Larbert parishes)

Roman Road survey

c NS 835 840 - NS 841 832 Cropmark and physical evidence has been found for the path of the Roman road from Camelon to Ardoch, shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1861.

A fuller report has been lodged with the NMRS.

**Lochlands Roman temporary camps**

B Glendinning (CFA)

(Falkirk parish)

Remedial archaeological works

NS 854 813 (centre) Remedial archaeological works were undertaken within the complex of Roman temporary camps (NMRS NS 88 SE 7). This work was carried out prior to the

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restoration of part of the Scheduled monument which had been disturbed by topsoiling.

Two trial trenches were excavated across the cropmark line of the temporary camp ditch. In both trenches, 0.20–0.25m of subsoil was removed before the ditch could be identified. From this it was possible to infer that the ditch and associated features had not been damaged by the topsoiling operations. In one trench three different phases of ditch cutting were identified. The two later cuts were Roman camp ditches; not enough of the earliest cut survived for definite identification. In the second trench only the two Roman ditch cuts were identified. The remains of a well-preserved field oven were identified in the interior of the camp and close to the ditch. In addition, two small circular pits/post-holes, and part of a rectilinear feature containing burnt clay, were also located. None of these internal features was excavated.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Stewart Homes (Scotland) Ltd.

**Mossmorran to Grangemouth pipeline route** C McGill  
(Falkirk; Bo'ness & Carriden; Linlithgow parishes) (CFA)  
Desk-based assessment, field inspection and trial trenching

A proposed pipeline route running from the proposed Mossmorran Offtake Station to the proposed End Terminal at BP Grangemouth was the subject of a desk-based assessment and field survey. A 200m wide corridor was considered in the desk-based assessment, within which a 26m wide working corridor was inspected in the field. The following are amongst the monuments identified within the 200m wide corridor:

- NT 0375 7960 Linear cropmarks (NT 07 NW 67).
- NT 0330 7980 Cropmark enclosure (NT 07 NW 49).
- NT 0285 7977 ?Cropmark enclosure.
- NT 0264 7937 Walton farmhouse and steading (current and site of).
- NT 0264 7937 Easter Bonhard farmhouse and steading (current and site of).
- NT 0150 7907 – ?Military way.
- NT 0200 7932
- NT 0082 7832 Bonnytoun Farm, farmhouse and steading (previously 'Upper Bonnytoun').
- NS 0003 7877 The Grange building and grounds (NS 07 NW 64).
- NS 9954 7834 Skye farmhouse and steading (current and site of).
- NS 9910 7820 Balderston farmhouse and steading (current and site of) (NS 97 NE 109).
- NS 9904 7818; ?Rectilinear cropmark enclosures (NS 97 NE 108).
- NS 9910 7835
- NS 9825 7840 Earthwork (NS 97 NE 36).
- NS 9742 7890 Falcon house and associated enclosure (site of).
- NS 9650 7900 – Bo'ness and Kinneil railway (disused).
- NS 9670 8033
- NS 9660 7960 Inveravon cropmark enclosures (NS 97 NE 35).
- NS 9660 7980 Stray find of Roman and medieval pottery (NS 97 NE 43).
- NS 9490 7950 – Antonine Wall (NS 97 NE 21.00).
- NS 9675 8000
- NS 9610 7979 Inveravon cropmark enclosure (NS 97 NE 52).
- NS 9610 8010 Craigenbuck sandstone quarry (site of).
- NS 9600 8010 Shell midden (NS 97 SE 73).
- NS 9600 7983 'Upper Hainings' steading and shed (site of).
- NS 9580 8000 Shell midden (NS 98 SE 72).
- NS 9590 7960 Roman camp (NS 97 NE 14).
- NS 9560 7980 Cropmarks (NS 97 NE 44).
- NS 9553 7978 Inveravon farmhouse and steading (current and site of).

- NS 9536 7978 Inveravon tower (Listed building).
- NS 9525 7970 Linear cropmarks (NS 97 NE 65).
- NS 9520 7980 Pottery stray find and shell midden (NS 97 NE 18, 42).
- NS 9515 7985 ?Shell midden (NS 97 NE 59).
- NS 9510 7970 Roman fortlet (NS 97 NE 21.01).
- NS 9501 7961 ?Site of Roman bridge (NS 97 NE 41).
- NS 9480 7990 Linear cropmarks (?drains) (NS 97 NW 32).
- NS 9480 7962 Shell midden (NS 97 NW 6).
- NS 9474 7975 Jinkabout corn mill and access way (site of).
- NS 9463 7979 – Mill lade (site of).
- NS 9468 7967 – NS 9495 7970 – NS 9507 7961
- NS 9438 8031 Reddoch Farm, farmhouse and steading (site of).

A trial trenching programme was conducted in the vicinity of shell midden NS 97 NE 42, and a layer of shell midden material was encountered.

Two detailed reports will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Penspen Ltd.

**Rough Castle** (Falkirk parish) J Hamilton (CFA)  
Evaluation excavation

NS 853 798 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken c 500m E of the Roman fort at Rough Castle (NMRS NS 87 NW 6), in advance of proposed geotechnical work, involving the drilling of two boreholes.

Two trenches were excavated on either side of the Roman frontier works; only the northern trench revealed evidence of past activity. This consisted of a shallow ditch and a bank, both of which appeared to belong to 19th to 20th-century industrial activity. Several finds were recovered from this trench, all of which comprise industrial waste and other modern artefacts with the exception of a single abraded river pebble of uncertain date.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Dames & Moore.

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**Various** M D King

The following finds have been brought to the attention of Fife Council Museums (East):

**Balmerino** (Balmerino parish)

The following are metal detector finds by Mr A McCabe:

- NO 3590 2459 Copper-alloy zoomorphic strap distributor.
- NO 3597 2480 Two lead spindle whorls; lead fishing net weight; gilded copper-alloy heart-shaped mount.
- NO 3590 2500 Iron ?crossbow bolt.
- NO 3590 2495 Copper-alloy chape/terminal.
- NO 3590 2485 Copper-alloy thimble.
- NO 3590 2460 Copper-alloy buckle.

**Ceres** (Ceres parish)

NO 3965 1195 Horse harness pendant suspension mount.  
Metal detector find by Mr J O'Donnell.

**Balcomie** (Crail parish)

NO 6230 0990 Candlestick. Metal detector find by Mr B Watson. (CUPMS: 1998.284).

**Crail** (Crail parish)

The following are metal detector finds by Mr B Watson:

- NO 607 073 Copper-alloy heraldic pendant.
- NO 607 075 Crail Communion token.
- NO 6090 0825 Crail Communion token. (CUPMS: 1998.285).
- NO 61 08 Crail Communion token; six sherds medieval pottery; 27 lead fishing net weights. (CUPMS: 1998.287; 288.1–6; 289.1–27).
- NO 612 089 Lead spindle whorl.

NO 6125 0825 Crail Communion token. (CUPMS: 1998.286).  
 NO 6135 0855 Lead spindle whorl.  
 The following are metal detector finds by Mr K Brereton:  
 NO 608 071 Two Crail lead tokens.  
 NO 609 072 Copper-alloy strap end and two shoe clasps.  
 (CUPMS: 1998.283.1-3).

NO 609 083 Copper-alloy trefoil mount; lead seal; silver decorative mount.

NO 6095 0825 Saddler's badge (Hardie, St Andrews). (CUPMS: 1998.280).

NO 6095 0850 Three lead seals (stamped 'R' and 'A'). (CUPMS: 1998.282.1-3).

NO 612 083 Copper-alloy medieval pin; lead button (long cross and pellet design); lead spindle whorl; three heraldic pendants and suspension mount; two copper-alloy clasps; silver casket hinge; lead token ('KK').

NO 613 085 Copper-alloy bell; two jettons; three worked flints; copper-alloy embossing tool.

NO 616 085 Copper-alloy strap end; lead seal matrix. (CUPMS: 1998.281; 163).

#### **Cupar Muir** (Cupar parish)

NO 359 128 Toy cannon. Metal detector find by Mr K Brereton. (CUPMS: 1998.279).

The following are metal detector finds by Mr J O'Donnell:

NO 3660 1350 Lead button (long cross and pellet design); horse harness pendant suspension mount.

NO 3620 1260 Roman copper-alloy trumpet brooch.

#### **Dairsie Mains** (Dairsie parish)

NO 4130 1605 Jet cruciform pendant. Metal detector find by Mr J O'Donnell.

#### **St Monans** (Elie parish)

NO 514 014 Copper-alloy horse harness pendant. (CUPMS: 1998.160). Metal detector find by Mr K Brereton.

The following are metal detector finds by Mr B Watson:

NO 515 013 Copper-alloy chape.

NO 514 012 S-shaped belt clasp.

#### **Ballinbreich** (Flisk parish)

NO 273 204 Copper-alloy ?harness ring. Metal detector find by Mr D Drummond. (CUPMS: 1998.295).

#### **Ballinbreich Castle** (Flisk parish)

NO 272 204 Two gilt heraldic mounts. Metal detector find by Mr T Chalmers. (CUPMS: 1998.161-2).

The following are metal detector finds by Mr A McCabe:

NO 2769 2020 Decorated gilt copper-alloy mount.

NO 2770 2071 Heraldic pendant suspension mount.

NO 2770 2073 Copper-alloy lace end.

#### **Forgan Church** (Forgan parish)

NO 4445 2600 Copper-alloy dress pin. Metal detector find by Mr R Blake. (CUPMS: 1998.292).

The following are metal detector finds by Mr A McCabe:

NO 4445 2595 Copper-alloy heraldic pendant; copper-alloy swivel ring with zoomorphic terminals.

NO 4449 2591 Copper-alloy pin.

#### **Morton Lochs** (Forgan parish)

NO 462 268 Two flint arrowheads, one scraper, three flakes. Found by Mr J Robertson.

#### **Kilconquhar** (Kilconquhar parish)

NO 4830 0220 Bronze pot leg. Metal detector find by Mr R Nee. (CUPMS: 1998.277).

#### **Leuchars Motte** (Leuchars parish)

NO 4535 2190 Copper-alloy spindle whorl. Metal detector find by Mr J O'Donnell.

#### **Wards Farm** (Leuchars parish)

NO 4799 2215 Green-glazed greyware jug handle. Found by Mr A McCabe.

#### **Lindores Abbey** (Newburgh parish)

NO 243 185 Massive lead plumb-bob. Metal detector find by Mr D Drummond. (CUPMS: 1998.278). Decorated lead spindle whorl. Metal detector find by T Chalmers. (CUPMS: 1998.159).

#### **Newburgh** (Newburgh parish)

NO 2405 1820 Copper-alloy buckle; heraldic pendant; Jew's harp. Metal detector finds by Mr R Blake. Heraldic pendant (blue enamelled). Metal detector find by Mr J Sutherland.

#### **Pittenweem** (Pittenweem parish)

The following are metal detector finds by Mr R Nee:

NO 5435 0235 Two Edward I pennies.

NO 5455 0305 Medieval seal matrix.

#### **Pipeland** (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

NO 508 153 Animal head handle/terminal. Metal detector find by Mr J O'Donnell. (CUPMS: 1998.293).

#### **Abercrombie Farm** (St Monans parish)

NO 522 025 Henry II short cross penny. Metal detector find by Ian Marr.

#### **St Monans** (St Monans parish)

NO 5211 0152 Lead spindle whorl. Metal detector find by Mr A McCabe.

The following are metal detector finds by Mr B Watson:

NO 5165 0125 Horse harness pendant.

NO 5170 0160 Copper-alloy mount.

NO 5180 0150 Copper-alloy clasp.

The following are metal detector finds by Mr K Brereton:

NO 522 015 Heraldic pendant, belt stud, lead seal (Kiel), two spindle whorls. (CUPMS: 1998.165.1-5)

Sponsor: Fife Council Museums (East).

#### **Fife Graveyard Project**

S Farrell

#### **Survey**

An evaluation survey was undertaken of the cemeteries and burial grounds in the Fife area, to include the archaeological and historical standing of the monuments therein. A note was made as to the date, variety and condition of the stones. A photographic survey was also made. Two reports were produced; one for sites in west and central areas; the other for sites in east Fife. The following sites were recorded in detail:

#### **Kennoway churchyard** (Kennoway parish)

NO 3503 0233 86 memorials recorded.

#### **Milton of Balgovie churchyard** (Markinch parish)

NO 3228 0071 53 memorials recorded.

#### **East Wemyss churchyard** (Wemyss parish)

NT 3403 9676 129 memorials recorded.

#### **Largo churchyard** (Largo parish)

NO 4236 0349 47 memorials recorded.

Sponsors: Russell Trust, Fife Council Archaeology Unit, Fife Council Community Grant Scheme, Marc Fitch Fund.


#### **Aberdour Castle** (Aberdour parish)

G Ewart

#### **Trial excavation**

(Kirkdale Archaeology)


NT 1924 8547 Four trial trenches were excavated in advance of a proposed reinstatement and replanting programme for the terraced gardens to the S of the castle. The trenches examined parts of the walled garden, as well as elements of the primary terraces, and eroded earthworks near the doocot. Evidence of plant beds and boundary features were revealed in the garden and terrace trenches. The findings of the trenches against the potential earthworks nearby the doocot were inconclusive. The trenching was part of an assessment of the terrace complex, involving topographic and geophysical surveys.

Sponsor: HS .

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**Inchcolm Island tunnel** (Aberdour parish) D Murray  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 188 825 The excavation was monitored of two small trenches at the W end of a tunnel running under the highest part of the island, forming part of its extensive WWI defences. From this entrance the tunnel runs E for 15m, then turns slightly to the S for another 36m. At the E end a plaque records its construction between 1916–17 by '576 Cornwall Works Company R.E.'. The tunnel is internally brick-lined, but at the W end, which has evidently been truncated, concrete is visible behind this. Iron girders run over the tops of the walls to provide support for the roof, and it is beneath the westernmost two of these that trenches were required to take supports for these rusting girders. At the entrance the tunnel is c 2.3m high by 2.5m wide.

Sponsor: HS .

**Lochore Meadows Country Park** B Glendinning (CFA)  
(Ballingry parish)  
Archaeological evaluation

NT 1700 9676 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed extension to Lochore Meadows Golf Course. Trial trenching and sample geophysical survey located no features of archaeological interest. A desk-based assessment combined with a walkover survey identified 25 sites of archaeological and historical interest, seven already documented, at least in part, in NMRS records.

In addition to coal mining remains and agricultural features, the following features were recorded:

NT 1730 9685	Trackway.
NT 1714 9623 (centre)	Trackway.
NT 1745 9687 (centre)	Enclosure.
NT 1752 9702 (centre)	Enclosure.
NT 1701 9701 –	Ha-ha.
NT 1742 9668	
NT 1726 9683 (centre)	Ha-ha.
NT 1701 9686 (centre)	Ha-ha.
NT 1652 9671	Domestic structure.
NT 1713 9673	Dovecot (NT 19 NE 52.01).
NT 1710 9688	Stable block.
NT 1717 9688 (centre)	Walled garden.
NT 1695 9700 –	Water management features.
NT 1711 9683	
NT 1699 9662 (centre)	Water management features.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Fife Council Community Services.

**Blairnbathie, near Kelty** (Beath parish) M Cressey (CFA)  
Watching brief

NT 1200 9400 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken as part of an Environmental Assessment at the opencast coal site of Blairnbathie. The site of a former 19th-century brick and tile works and two domestic cottages, identified in a previous evaluation (DES 1996, 45–6), were examined, as well as additional structures.

A small rectangular building measuring 10 x 5m was identified as a workers' lobby (rest room). Within the W end of this small room, the remains of an iron grate were found *in situ*. The foundations of the building comprised waster drainage tiles which show that this building was not a primary component of the brick and tile works.

A kiln was situated about 10m W of the workers' lobby. Its rectangular outer walls measured 12.3 x 8m and were constructed of bonded brick. The kiln chamber floor lay 1.5m below the present ground surface and was found to be heavily disturbed, although ten courses of brick survived on its western

side. The positions of the fire boxes (stoking holes where coal was laid) could not be determined. It is considered, from the remains of fragments of brick-arch, that the kiln was a single-chambered rectangular Scottish updraught example with arches over the fire boxes.

Rubble was cleared from an L-shaped building situated to the NE of this, perhaps associated with the Blairnbathie Coal Pit (which was abandoned in 1876). The building walls were of bonded brick (stamped HILL OF BEATH) and enclosed the vestigial remains of a tiled floor.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: William W Graham (Contractors) Ltd.

**St Ninians** (Beath parish) M Cressey (CFA), N Burt  
Standing building survey

NT 1265.9241 A survey was undertaken at St Ninians proposed opencast site as a follow-up of the 1995 field assessment (see DES 1996, 46). The survey focused primarily on three key areas that included the remains of three coal pits (Lassodie Pits 4, 6 and 9), part of at least 11 coal pits that were operating in the Lassodie valley in the second half of the 19th century.

Pit 4 contained the remains of a winding house and the concrete piers of possible mining headgear. The remains of an airshaft and fan-house were upstanding to a height of 2.5m. Other remains consisted mainly of shuttered concrete in which electric motors and other engine fittings were housed.

Pit 6 contained an engine plinth which incorporated a flywheel pit and several large fixing bolts. A brick-lined reservoir, associated with the steam engine, was located c 15m to the N. Further S, a railway embankment with revetted interior walls was also recorded.

Pit 9 consisted of two buildings, a shaft and bing. One of the buildings is still roofed and used as a byre. The other building is partly demolished.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

**St Ninians** (Beath parish) M Cressey, J Hamilton (CFA)  
Standing building recording

NT 1167 9256 The dismantling of the engine plinth of Lassodie Pit No 6 was archaeologically monitored prior to its storage for future reconstruction. Part of the boiler house was exposed, revealing a section of the wall upstanding to a height of 1.2m.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

**Woodend, Kelty** (Beath parish) M Dalland  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)


NT 109 929 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of 0.5km<sup>2</sup> of land at Woodend, some 3km W of Kelty. The following sites or groups of sites were recorded:

NT 1132 9308	Quarry.
NT 1060 9278 –	Dyke and enclosures.
NT 1125 9297	
NT 109 926 (centre)	Industrial quarrying, limekilns.
NT 110 927 (centre)	Rig and furrow.

The surveyed features can be divided into an earlier agricultural phase represented by the dyke and the rig cultivation, followed by two phases of industrial limestone extraction during the last three-quarters of the 19th century.

The first phase of limestone quarrying started up around 1830. The limestone was processed on the site in clamp kilns, and the

lime was transported out along a road leading down from Woodend past the quarry and on towards Lassodie some 1.5km to the E. This first phase of quarrying was abandoned by the 1850s. The second phase happened between 1854-96, apparently on a larger scale than during the first phase. A railway was built past the S side of the quarry as part of a network linking several industrial sites in the area, and two new quarries were opened up. Two tramways were constructed leading from each of the two new quarries down towards the railway to the S. There were no signs of any new kilns having been built during this new development, and it is therefore likely that the quarried limestone was transported out by rail to be processed at a different location.


A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS .

**Teasses Estate, Ceres** (Ceres parish) M Dalland  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NO 406 078 (centre) A rapid pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of c 3ha of land on Teasses Estate, some 3.5km S of Ceres.

Cultivation remains at the NW part of the survey area (NO 4045 0777 (centre); NMRS NO 40 NW 39.01) probably date to the late 18th or early 19th centuries. The remains seemed to be the southern end of a larger area of rig cultivation. The rigs at the S end had survived within a wooded area, while remains in the field to the N had been erased by modern cultivation.

The remains of a limeworks (NO 406 078 (centre); NMRS NO 40 NW 39.00) consisted of a tramway, remains of a brick-built limekiln, quarries and the footing of a small brick-built building. The different stages of the development of the Teasses Limeworks can be roughly dated from maps of the area. The main quarry was opened between Thomson's map of 1827 and the first OS survey in 1854. The quarry had been extended and reached its full extent as seen today by the 1893 OS map revision. On the 1912 OS map revision the main quarry is labelled as disused, but the map shows new activity at the western end of the disused quarry. A mine was opened up towards the SE with a short tramway leading from the mine to four limekilns some 100m to the W. Remains of one of these can still be seen.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS .

**Crail** (Crail parish) C Lowe  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NO 61 07 A watching brief of mains drainage works throughout the burgh continued (*DES* 1997, 35). Works were concentrated in Nethergate and Tollbooth Wynd. Principal discoveries comprised identification of culverts and structures associated with the King's Mills. The surviving remains of the mills, on the seabank at NO 6136 0751, were partially excavated in advance of works associated with the pumping station.

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water Authority.

**Crail Airfield** (Crail parish) R Strachan (CFA)  
Watching brief

NO 627 094 A watching brief was undertaken during the cutting of a cable trench to the Kingdom Kart Club located at the Scheduled site of Crail Airfield (NMRS NO 60 NW 49). No archaeological features or deposits of archaeological significance were located.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Power.

**Crail Harbour** (Crail parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NO 6124 0745 - NO 6125 0742 A watching brief was maintained on the excavation of a trench for a power cable for a pumping station. Archaeological features noted were the possible foundation of a building, and the edge of a midden with medieval White Gritty ware, bone, and an iron object.

A full report has been lodged with Fife SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Power.

**High Valleyfield** (Culross parish) I Cullen, A Maule  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NT 005 872 A watching brief with limited excavation was carried out during the replacement of a sewer pipe that ran through the designed landscape of Valleyfield House, paying particular attention to the walled garden. Four small trenches were opened in the walled garden prior to pipe-laying operations to record features likely to be damaged. Both entrances to the walled garden were recorded as well as the basal steps of a central stairway and the edge of an ornamental canal. The grounds of Valleyfield House were designed by Sir Humphrey Repton in 1801 and are the only example of his work in Scotland. Valleyfield House was demolished earlier this century and the grounds are now largely neglected and overgrown. (GUARD 511).

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water Authority.

**High Valleyfield, Newmills** (Culross parish) I Cullen  
Evaluation and topographic survey (GUARD)

NT 005 872 An archaeological survey of the historic landscape of Valleyfield Wood, combining historical research and topographic survey with trial trenching, established the presence of a number of structures relating to the Repton designed gardens (c 1801). The information provides an overall picture of the development of the Valleyfield Estate, from initial conception through construction and use, to its present state of sad dereliction. This survey is part of an ongoing management programme by Fife Council to assess and preserve the Valleyfield landscape. (GUARD 562).

Sponsor: Fife Council.

**Hill of Tarvit** (Cupar parish) D Hind (NTS)  
Watching brief

NO 3798 1189 An archaeological watching brief was conducted on a building known as the Tool Shed during the excavation of two drainage trenches under the eaves of the building, and the removal of soil build-up against the northern wall. Excavation removed a considerable amount of soil, but no archaeological features were found as soil removal was limited to the more modern build-up.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Howe of Fife** (Cupar; Collessie; Kettle parishes) P Duffy  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NO 347 116 - NO 312 084 Between May and August 1998, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken as part of a waste water treatment rationalisation project. The watching brief was carried out during topsoil stripping, ahead of the construction of a water pipeline from Springfield to Kingskettle.

A series of field drains of indeterminate date were recorded, as well as modern field drainage systems. However, no significant archaeological remains were disturbed during the project. (GUARD 586).

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water Authority.



## FIFE

- Dunfermline to Little Raith** C McGill (CFA)  
(Dunfermline; Aberdour; Auchtertool parishes)  
Rapid survey  
NT 0999 8960 – NT 2055 9171 A rapid walkover survey was carried out on the line affected by power line works between Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy, following a desk-based assessment and field inspection in 1996 (*DES* 1997, 36–7). Two upstanding sites were revealed: a possible mineral extraction site near Craigies, and a rectilinear structure, its slightly upstanding turf-covered outline visible within open pasture. This structure was not identified on any OS maps in the desk-based assessment.  
Detailed reports will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Power.
- Pitreavie Castle Estate** (Dunfermline parish) J Hamilton  
Field survey and trial excavation (CFA)  
NT 117 848 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed development of a redundant military base. A desk-based assessment and programme of test-pitting (*DES* 1997, 38) indicated that although a number of features of archaeological interest are present within the development area, the archaeological potential of the study area is limited.  
Of 25 test-pits, only one yielded a certainly pre-modern item – a sherd of green-glazed pottery. Of the remaining trenches, 20 were without any archaeological material and four revealed evidence of indeterminate stone structures.  
A watching brief conducted in May, during the subsequent demolition phase of the project, revealed nothing of archaeological significance.  
A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Ironside Farrar Ltd for Fife Enterprise.
- Rosyth Old Kirk** (Dunfermline parish) P Yeoman  
Human bone  
NT 085 828 A stray human mandible was found on a grassy area just south of Rosyth Old Kirk burial ground by Mr Walmsley of Inverkeithing. The very weathered and friable bone belonged to a child aged 6–9 years. Deposited with Dunfermline Museum.  
Sponsor: Fife Council Planning Service Archaeology Unit.
- Falkland Estate** (Falkland parish) S Carter  
Survey (Headland Archaeology)  
NO 234 079 (centre) An archaeological survey of roughly 6km<sup>2</sup> of the Falkland Estate was undertaken as part of a Historic Landscape Survey for the House of Falkland Project. Eight new sites were identified from early estate plans, none of which are now visible; they are all buildings of 18th and early 19th-century date. Almost all sites visible in the field had already been recorded and only one new site was identified. This was a substantial bank (8m wide and up to 1m high) which can be traced for 450m along the eastern edge of Cash Wood. The bank is interpreted as a surviving fragment of the park pale of the former Falkland Deer Park. The park was established in the mid-15th century and fell into disuse in the 17th century. The pale is recorded on maps by Pont (published by Blaeu 1654) and others, but does not appear on later maps (Roy 1747–55; Ainslie 1775). The line of the western boundary to the park is apparently preserved in field boundaries mapped by the OS in 1854.  
NO 2190 0795 **Kilgour** ?Medieval settlement of Kamecatt.  
NO 2280 0902 – **Cash Wood** Bank (?park pale).  
NO 2290 0857  
NO 2376 0787 **North Bank** Early 19th-century buildings.  
NO 2376 0766 **Queen's Quarries** 18th-century quarry.
- NO 2418 0753 **House of Falkland** 18th-century buildings.  
NO 2442 0742 **House of Falkland** 18th-century farmstead.  
NO 2455 0741 **House of Falkland** Mansion house (Nuthill House).  
NO 2424 0725 **House of Falkland** 18th-century building.  
NO 2435 0709 **House of Falkland** 18th-century building.  
Sponsor: Falkland Heritage Trust.
- Falkland Palace** (Falkland parish) D Hind (NTS)  
Excavation  
NO 2535 0745. This work is the continuation of a project started in 1994, investigating the remains of Falkland Castle. Excavation of the remains of the western D-shaped tower was undertaken, the purpose being to remove the disturbed material attributable to investigations carried out at the site by Lord Bute, late last century. Excavations revealed that most of the existing walling is of drystone construction, with two small patches of lime-mortared wall being the only remnants of the original building. Landscaping for the gardens has removed any trace of previous archaeological surfaces, with thin topsoil overlying degraded sandstone bedrock.  
The site was filled in after excavation to a lower level, to allow later consolidation and interpretation of the remains.  
Sponsor: NTS.
- Cornceres Farm** (Kilrenny parish) P Yeoman  
Sculpted stone  
NO 5795 0530 Part of a class II Pictish cross slab was reported by Mr Roy McIntosh of Anstruther. This was removed from a dyke at Cornceres Farm, where it had been placed more than 10 years ago. The original findspot was in a field dyke between the farm and the coast. It appears to be part of the same cross slab reported in 1993, which also probably came from the same demolished dyke (*DES* 1993, 31). Both fragments are now on display in Crail Museum.  
Only the cross face side of the slab survives, displaying an encircled cross formed from interlace decoration. The edge of the slab was framed, and within this frame at the lower right corner was the erect figure of a beast, possibly attacking the figure of a man, now almost completely eroded away.  
Sponsor: Fife Council Planning Service Archaeology Unit.
- Kingsbarns** (Kingsbarns parish) H F James  
Short cist; prehistoric features; cropmark ditch; (GUARD)  
18th-century bridge  
NO 59 11 (centre) Trial trenching and a watching brief were carried out between October 1997 and May 1998 during the construction of a golf course. During this time a short cist burial of a young female, 14 prehistoric features and an 18th-century bridge, which had become buried during agricultural improvements, were discovered.  
Topsoil stripping in the vicinity of the Scheduled cropmark site (NO 6019 1208; NMRS NO 61 SW 10) was monitored and the edge of the ditch was revealed. A small trench cut across the ditch revealed it to be 4.5m wide, 0.9m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with massive sandstones, some of which were faced and were probably derived from the demolished Kingsbarns Castle. (GUARD 350).  
Sponsor: Granite Bay Scotland Inc.
- Bogleys Farm, Kirkcaldy** C McGill (CFA)  
(Kirkcaldy & Dysart parish)  
Desk-based assessment and field survey  
As part of an Environmental Assessment associated with a proposed opencast coal mine, a desk-based assessment and field



survey were conducted. Of the 11 sites identified within the development area, Bogleys Farm (NT 2992 9516) and Bogleys standing stone (NMRS NT 29 NE 01) were the only monuments considered to be of archaeological significance and to be of value to the cultural heritage of the area. A detailed mitigation strategy has been recommended.

Detailed reports will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: J W H Ross & Co. for Gillespie Group.

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

NO 43 25 During 1998, work continued in advance of housing developments (see DES 1997, 38-9).

**Forgan.** Stripping of four more house plots took place during 1998 with further archaeological features being uncovered. No structures were identified but decorated prehistoric pot sherds were recovered within plough-truncated pits. Evidence of later agricultural activity was found in the form of roughly cut drainage ditches which cut through some of the earlier prehistoric activity.

**Comerton.** Work was undertaken in September 1998 on the access road for the extension of this housing area. Sixty archaeological features were identified, including post-holes and pits, but no structures were identified. No finds were recovered.

**Golf Academy car park extension.** An extension of the car park uncovered eight archaeological features. Of these, only one pit yielded sherds of prehistoric pottery. All other features were of a similar form to other features excavated in the area.

**Greenkeepers' compound.** Located on the S side of Craigie, an area measuring 84 x 28m was stripped to incorporate a secure shed for the greenkeepers. Eighteen archaeological features were identified, including part of a square or rectangular enclosing ditch running under the northern trench edge. No features were noted inside the ditch and there were no finds associated with the feature. The other features included large pits and large curvilinear features, none of which yielded finds. (GUARD 25).

Sponsor: Drumoig Ltd.

**Tentsmuir** (Leuchars parish) P Yeoman  
Military railway

NO 5042 2647 Mr Roy McIntosh of Anstruther reported the discovery of narrow gauge railway tracks, revealed by active dune erosion, just inland from a line of WWII anti-tank blocks. The blocks may have been cast *in situ*, and the materials transported with the aid of a tub-way.

Sponsor: Fife Council Planning Service Archaeology Unit.

**Cameronbridge to Buckhaven** J Lewis, J Terry, R Murdoch  
(Markinch; Wemyss parishes) (Scotia Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NO 3454 0011 – NO 3550 9789 A watching brief was carried out during topsoil stripping along the proposed route of a waste pipe from the Cameronbridge Distillery to the coast at Buckhaven. As well as remnants of the 19th and early 20th-century industrial landscape, two groups of medieval features and traces of pre-improvement agriculture were uncovered. These are described below. The numerous field drains and isolated features of unknown dates and functions are not listed.

NO 3454 0007 – Twelve post-pits forming no obvious pattern.  
NO 3454 0005 Sherds of East Coast light gritty ware recovered from these pits indicate their medieval origin. Adjacent to them was a shallow, linear gully containing similar pottery and a large pit infilled with burnt shale.

NT 3489 9901 One course of a rubble wall, a linear cut, a stone-lined drain and a narrow drainage gully. One sherd of green-glazed, reduced ware was recovered from the gully; similar material was found in the overlying topsoil.

NT 3500 9886 – Traces of pre-improvement ploughing.

NT 3505 9878

NT 3494 9898 Dismantled railway to the former Isobella Colliery.

NT 3523 9846 – Brick wall, remains of a wooden shed and humic loam associated with 19th-century miners' cottages, now demolished.

NT 3533 9832 Foundations of Percival Turnpike.

NT 3565 9817 Dismantled Leven-Kirkcaldy Tramway.

NT 3538 9798 Dismantled Wemyss-Buckhaven Railway.

Sponsor: United Distillers Ltd.

**50-52 Argyle Street, St Andrews** R Cachart (SUAT)  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Medieval suburb

NO 5040 1652 (centre) In October 1998 four trial trenches were excavated to evaluate the site in advance of a housing development. These revealed that important archaeological features dating from the medieval period survive at the rear of the property. The remains include a clayey/ash floor, charcoal or soot deposits, walling, pits cut into natural, and medieval garden soil. In the middle part of the site and the frontage, natural sand was encountered just below previous floor levels.

Sponsor: Junespear Ltd.

**106-110 South Street** R Cachart (SUAT)  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Medieval backlands

NO 5086 1648 In advance of development an excavation was carried out in February and March 1998 on the former site of Central Motors garage. An evaluation had found medieval deposits on the frontage and medieval structural features at the rear of the property. Excavation was confined to the rear of the property, 100m back from the street frontage, while the remainder of the site was subject to a watching brief during development groundworks. The excavation straddled two medieval riggs thought to have been laid out and settled during the 13th-15th centuries.

The garage was shown to have occupied two medieval properties which had initially been divided by a large ditch. The course of the ditch had later been overlaid with a cobbled pathway. The western property appears to have been used solely for cultivation, where up to 1m of garden soil had accumulated. The eastern property was found to contain a rectangular stone building. Despite being quarried for stone, enough survived to suggest at least a three-roomed structure which had been built in stages during the medieval period. Drainage appears to have been a major consideration and a complex of culverts and sumps underlay the floor levels. The survival of a large hearth in the southern room, the heat from which scorched the floors in the adjacent room, suggests the ground floor at least was in use as workshops. In the post-medieval period, the building was converted to a byre with a cobbled floor and on the N side of the byre horticultural activity took place.

A watching brief was conducted on contractor's excavations for the new build, and further sections of the boundary ditch were recorded. In the central part of the site nothing of archaeological significance was observed. Outside the site on South Street in the road against the pavement, a deep excavation to connect sewer pipes revealed 1.2m of

## GLASGOW CITY

archaeological stratigraphy, 0.3m below the present road surface. These deposits comprised silt and shell, silt and sand, and brown silt dating from the medieval period.

Sponsor: Headon Developments Ltd.

**The Byre Theatre, Abbey Street** C Moloney  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (Headland Archaeology)

Medieval backlands and structures

NO 5115 1657 Archaeological excavation at the Byre Theatre identified a well-stratified sequence of medieval deposits relating to the town's early development. An early, well-constructed stone building of uncertain function, containing the base of a large relieving arch, was identified within a property fronting onto Abbey Street. This building pre-dated the planned layout of South Street which was evident in the form of a series of parallel property boundaries. Evidence of economic development in the 13th to 14th centuries was present in the contents of a number of large rubbish pits identified in the backlands of the South Street property. Large quantities of imported pottery and glazed floor and roof tile were recovered, indicative of an affluent resident at the South Street frontage. In addition to a significant animal bone assemblage, a well-preserved macroplant assemblage was recovered providing a further glimpse into the diet of the medieval residents of St Andrews. A corn-drying kiln was also identified in the backlands of the South Street property. The final phase of activity was represented by a thick garden soil which was deposited over the site by the 15th to 16th century. The site remained in horticultural use until developed for use as a theatre.

Sponsor: The Byre Theatre.

## GLASGOW CITY

**Kirk Road, Carmunnock** J Syme Duncan (GUARD)  
(Carmunnock parish)

Watching brief

NS 5995 5748 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of foundations for the construction of a residential building at Kirk Road. No remains of any structures were encountered. A wealth of artefactual material was recovered consisting of numerous pot sherds, coins and clay pipes. All the finds date from the last 200 years, and no evidence for earlier activity was encountered. (GUARD 536).

Sponsor: Grantly Developments.

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

NS 585 597 The full excavation of the garden of Holmwood House followed an evaluation (DES 1997, 42) which identified earlier garden features preserved below a substantial depth of overburden. Five phases of garden development were distinguished, three of which were confirmed by consultation of OS maps.

The earliest phase was probably created soon after the construction of the house. The excavation produced a ground plan consisting of a path running around the perimeter of the garden surrounding a large planting area in the centre with narrow planting beds along the NW and NE walls of the garden. Cartographic evidence and Thompson's plan of the house, published in 1868, suggest that a piggery, byre and greenhouse were located just outside the garden and were accessed by an entrance in its western corner. Evidence for the SE wall of the greenhouse was recovered by excavation. A vinery, located in the N, was proven by excavation to be contemporary with the earliest phase of the garden.

Evidence for a major change in the garden layout was discovered by excavation and confirmed by consultation on the 1895 OS map. A wide path linking a break in the NE wall with the NW wall was discovered. This would have made access to the kitchen garden and outbuildings considerably easier.

Cold frames were subsequently added to the SE wall of the vinery, recorded on the 1913 OS map and confirmed by excavation. Two ephemeral ash paths were discovered by excavation, running parallel with the cold frames.

These three phases of development were sealed beneath levelling deposits for a 1920s garden, which was dominated by a central pond, which had later been backfilled.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Auchinlea Park, Easterhouse** (Glasgow parish) F Baker  
Survey (FIRAT)

NS 667 663 A desk-based study and field survey of Auchinlea Park were conducted at the end of July 1998. The 16th-century laird's house of Provan Hall was not included in the survey area.

Map evidence indicated the presence of a number of mines, quarries and cottages within the survey area which is bordered along its S side by the M8 motorway on the site of the Monklands Canal. All trace of the industrial and agricultural sites shown on 19th-century maps has been removed by later quarrying, the construction of the M8 and extensive landfill and landscape works, culminating in the creation of a golf course on the site in the late 1970s. No archaeological features of antiquity were found.

Sponsor: Glasgow City Council.

**Glasgow Cathedral** (Glasgow parish) D Murray  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 6025 6557 A watching brief was maintained in October 1997 during digging of new foundations for kerbing and other works. The material removed was modern in character, and no finds were revealed.

Sponsor: HS 14.

**Osborne Street/Old Wynd** (Glasgow parish) N M Robertson  
Urban evaluation and excavation (SUAT)

NS 5932 6487 An excavation was carried out on this site within the core of the medieval burgh, including an area that had once been occupied by burgage plots extending back (S) from Trongate. A desk-based assessment and site evaluation of the archaeological implications of the proposed development was carried out in December 1997. Further work was recommended and a small excavation was carried out in March 1998.

Much of the development area had been disturbed by Victorian buildings but a small pocket of archaeological deposits survived in the SW corner of the site. The most important feature recovered was a large quarry pit, recut at least once and which appears to have been reused as a rubbish pit. The pottery recovered indicates a 12th to 15th-century date range for this activity. (SUAT GL12).

Sponsor: Allied London & Scottish Properties.

**Braehead Retail Park, Renfrew** (Govan parish) P Duffy  
Evaluation and standing building survey (GUARD)

NS 520 672 As part of an ongoing construction project, a series of archaeological investigations were carried out during January 1997. These consisted of a detailed photographic survey of a railway bridge, dockside repair berthage and extant farmhouse building on the site. In addition, a standing building survey of the farm building was undertaken, using total station

survey and photographic rectification techniques, and an archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of an associated outbuilding to the SW. This evaluation established the location of the outbuilding and demonstrated that the remains are preserved c 0.5m below the surface at foundation level. A suggested date of the early 19th century was assigned to the structure on the basis of pottery evidence. (GUARD 433).  
Sponsor: ESU Ltd.

**Kibble Palace** (Govan parish) B Ballin-Smith (GUARD)  
19th-century glass house

NS 5695 6745 A limited archaeological assessment was undertaken inside the Kibble Palace glass house in the Botanic Gardens. A central pond, with sunken orchestra pit or fountain, and column bases inside the main dome were investigated and recorded. These features had been filled in by 1881–2 and the interior of the glass house redesigned. (GUARD 553).  
Sponsor: Glasgow City Council.

**HIGHLAND**

**Aerial surveys**

J S Bone

The following sites were recorded during 1998 by aerial reconnaissance undertaken on behalf of Highland Council Archaeology Service. Full information is held in Highland Council SMR.

**Carnachy** (Farr parish)

NC 721 515 Hut circle and small enclosures in area to N of Carnachy Burn.

NC 722 520 Large hut circle situated on a knoll c 500m NW of Dun Viden on the opposite side of the River Naver.

**Skail** (Farr parish)

NC 7175 4695 (centre) Numerous small enclosures and house foundations (NMRS NC 74 NW 30) in bracken-covered ground.

**Allt Bad na Coille** (Golspie parish)

NC 858 032 Well-defined bank enclosing horseshoe-shaped area of moorland c 120m across, with a number of smaller enclosures and hut circles associated.

**An Cnoc Buidhe** (Kildonan parish)

NC 876 276 Foundations of house and enclosures on Improved hillside, probably part of NMRS site NC 82 NE 8.

**Kinbrace Farm** (Kildonan parish)

NC 871 283 Irregular enclosures showing as slight banks in field on S side of Kinbrace Burn. Comprise part of NMRS site NC 82 NE 42 (Kinbrace township).

**Badbea** (Latheron parish)

ND 092 201 Hut circle, c 10m diameter.



Fig 12. Achastaile: large double-ditched enclosure.

**Dun Burn** (Latheron parish)

ND 100 249 Hut circle, c 10m diameter.

**Achastaile** (Rogart parish)

NC 681 045 Large circular double-ditched earthwork (c 40m diameter), with rectangular enclosure on inner bank (?house foundation).

Sponsors: RCAHMS, Highland Council.

**Easter Raitts** (Alvie parish)

O Lelong

Township

NH 777 023 Excavation of the largest structure in the township (Structure 6) showed it was a multi-phase building apparently given over entirely to animals, with each of the five rooms or areas added at different times using slightly different methods of construction. The earliest part of the building had at least three superimposed clay and earth floors, associated with two phases of post or cruck-settings, in its western part. Its eastern half was dominated by a flagged drain or walkway flanked by areas of cobbling. To the W was a small byre with a central drain and a cobbled stand. The area to the E contained a deep drain which led out beneath the S wall of the building; the rest of its interior was roughly cobbled, with evidence of a possible internal partition. Two entrances – one paved, one cobbled – pierced the N wall on either side of the possible partition, and both had been blocked at some point in the mid-19th century. The easternmost room was a small, cobbled byre with a drain leading out of its E end, possibly used for small animals such as goats. To the S was a large, roughly floored room, interpreted as a feeding station for cattle grazing in the adjacent field. No evidence of human occupation in the form of hearths or other features was found in Structure 6.

Two other features, thought to be possible middens located outside longhouses, were also investigated. Feature 15, directly S of longhouse 24 (see DES 1997, 43), proved to be a deliberate scoop, revetted on its upslope side and defined on the other side by a slight earthen bank. The scoop had been dug out onto a natural clay deposit, suggesting that the clay's impermeable properties were needed to retain water in the scoop – perhaps to puddle clay for use as floors in the buildings. Feature 26, directly S of longhouse 21 (excavated in 1997), appeared to have been an outbuilding of some kind. It consisted of a rectangular paved area surrounded by a gravel bank which dipped sharply at the edges of the paving, suggesting the former existence of a thin wall around it. Several possible post-holes were identified around the edges of the paving; one was excavated and did prove to be a post-hole. Further excavation in longhouse 21, around the hearth and in the entranceway, discovered a total of six superimposed floor layers S of the hearth – three contemporary with an area of paving and three running beneath it. Those beneath the paving were entirely free of mass-produced pottery. A complete spade foot with remnants of a burnt handle was found lying on the first floor associated with the paving, sealed by the next floor.

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

**Strathspey** (Alvie; Kingussie & Insh parishes)

D Rankin

Field survey

(AOC Archaeology)

The following sites were discovered during fieldwalking in the Strathspey Rabbit Control Pilot Scheme Survey:





**Allt Dibheach**

NH 8720 0916 Unenclosed settlement.

**Alvie Gardens**

NH 8445 0807 Unenclosed settlement; farmstead (NH 80 NW 11).

## HIGHLAND

- NH 8450 0809 Farmstead (NH 80 NW 11).  
 NH 8391 0794 Limekiln (NH 80 NW 12).  
**Dunachtonmore**
- NH 8032 0448 Cairn.  
 NH 8024 0452 Cairn.  
**Meadowside Quarry**
- NH 8170 0393 Clearance cairns; quarry.  
**Dunachton Burn**
- NH 8232 0561 Limekiln.  
 NH 8182 0517 Unenclosed settlement.  
 NH 8178 0510 Building, rectangular.  
**Leault**
- NH 8215 0555 Unenclosed settlement.  
 NH 8243 0574 Kiln; ?corn-drying kiln.  
**Kincraig House**
- NH 8266 0623 Unenclosed settlement.  
 NH 8252 0627 Building, rectangular.  
 NH 8320 0680 ?Kiln and indeterminate structures and banks.  
 NH 8312 0696 Unenclosed settlement.  
**Badden Cottage**
- NH 8245 0610 Unenclosed settlement.  
**Meadowside House**
- NH 8054 0355 Limekiln.  
 NH 8014 0370 Kiln; ?limekiln; ?corn-drying kiln.  
 NH 8010 0364 Farmstead.  
 NH 8005 0368 Building, rectangular.  
**Kerrow**
- NH 7658 0155 Limekiln.  
 Sponsor: Cairngorms Partnership.
- Ben Damp, Torridon** (Applecross parish) M Dalland  
 Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)  
 NG 890 539 and NG 856 532 (centres) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of two areas on the S shore of Upper Loch Torridon. The two survey areas extend to 27ha and 17ha. No features of archaeological interest were identified.  
 Sponsor: HS .
- Crowlin Islands, Eilan Mor** B Finlayson, K Hardy, S Birch, (Applecross parish) C Wickham-Jones, M Wildgoose  
 Rock shelter; shell midden  
 NG 691 338 Rock shelter site, located a few metres above the high water mark. The roof of the shelter has collapsed in the past, but shell midden material is visible in areas between the collapse and below some of the larger boulders. The midden appears to be predominantly limpet. Some pieces of chipped stone were recovered from the surface. Recent hearth sites suggest that the site is under threat from day trippers.
- Inveralligin** (Applecross parish) L Baker  
 Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)  
 NG 848 577 (centre) A rapid pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of an area of c 30ha on the N shore of Upper Loch Torridon at Inveralligin. A total of 15 sites or groups of sites (part of NMRS NG 85 NW 17) were identified within the area designated for possible future tree regeneration. All lie on the margin of the adjacent townships of Inveralligin and Rechullin and appear to be of 19th-century date.  
 NG 8402 5756 (centre) Structures and stone clearance.  
 NG 8395 5782 (centre) ?Road.  
 NG 8432 5785 (centre) ?Road.  
 NG 8435 5775 Dyke.  
 NG 8452 5784 Clearance cairn.  
 NG 8456 5785 Road.  
 NG 8459 5785 (centre) Enclosure.
- NG 8485 5777 (centre) Enclosure, structures, stone clearance.  
 NG 8500 5785 Enclosure.  
 NG 8503 5778 Quarry pit.  
 NG 8507 5771 Structures and dyke.  
 NG 8524 5771 (centre) Enclosure.  
 NG 8542 5763 Dyke.  
 NG 8544 5770 Structure.  
 NG 8573 5740 (centre) Settlement.  
 Sponsor: HS .
- Fort George** (Ardersier parish) D Murray  
 Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
 NH 7618 5681 A watching brief was undertaken in December 1997 during trenching work for an electricity cable outside the casemates in the NE corner of the fort. The casemates are stone-built rooms, buried under the rampart of the fort, to provide shelter during an artillery barrage. They were built between 1749–62, with each one being designed to hold 40 men.  
 The discovery of two soakaways situated relatively close to each other indicated that they were probably constructed at different times, although their close similarity in construction indicated a relationship – quite probably that they were both of military design. A drain running from one casemate may once have been a more common feature.  
 Sponsor: HS .
- Cona Glen** (Ardgour parish) T Holden  
 Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)  
 NM 893 743 (centre) A survey was undertaken of 78ha at Glac Gharbh and Maell Mor in the western end of Cona Glen, Ardgour. The only features of archaeological significance were the remains of two shieling huts (NM 8931 7425).  
 A fuller report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
 Sponsor: HS .
- Ariundle** (Ardnamurchan parish) J E Kirby  
 Round cairn  
 NM 838 642 At the side of the Miners Track, 2km NE of the Cozy Knits restaurant, is a round cairn 9m in diameter, consisting of large water-rolled boulders. The interior of the cairn has been robbed down to the original land surface.
- Risga** (Ardnamurchan parish) I Banks, T Pollard  
 Mesolithic shell midden; prehistoric occupation site  
 NM 611 599 A third season of fieldwork took place on the island in May 1997. Once again the focus for excavation was the area outside the shell midden mound, which represents little more than the spoil from antiquarian investigations in the 1920s. The previous trench, located over an activity area adjacent to the shell midden, was extended and further features identified. A series of hearths were located, as were curvilinear foundation slots. These latter had previously been thought to represent the foundation slots of small tents or huts, but it now appears more likely that they relate to wind-breaks or revetments. Once again a large number of lithics were recovered, including microliths of various types, with scalene triangles, rods and backed bladelets being the dominant forms. It was clear that the site extends beyond the limits of the excavation trench.  
 Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.
- Strontian Post Office** (Ardnamurchan parish) J E Kirby  
 Evidence of lead smelting  
 NM 816 612 The smelt mill for the Strontian Lead Mines was situated in the vicinity of the present Strontian Post Office. Slag

from the beach contains an admixture of coke suggesting that production was not always dependent on the availability of locally produced charcoal.

## Various (Ardnamurchan parish)

J E Kirby

The following sites have been located recently in the Ardnamurchan area:

### Torr Malach, Camus Torsa

?Circular hut foundation

NM 677 627 Circular depression, 2.5m diameter, with a hint of surrounding turf walls and possibly an entrance on the SW side.

### Ardary

Quarry

NM 739 625 Leading Ranger Peter Madden reported small-scale quarrying operations here. This could have resulted from prospecting for feldspar, known to have been carried out in the vicinity during WWI.

### North Loch Doilet

Recessed platforms

NM 802 682 A further ten recessed platforms have been located in this area.

### Polloch Glen

Bloomery; charcoal burners' stances

NM 803 689 Mounding operations disturbed a small bloomery with a thin scatter of slag and charcoal spread over an area 8 x 5m.

NM 805 685 Mounding operations disturbed a charcoal burners' stance, 7m diameter, situated on a level shelf of the hillside. A second stance, 8m diameter, was revealed during the construction of an access track. Here a 6cm layer of charcoal occurred immediately beneath the soil surface, followed by a 8cm sterile layer, below which was an irregular band of charcoal-laden soil up to 4cm thick, indicating an earlier use for the site.

### Kinlochan

Recessed platforms

NM 817 668 Two recessed platforms. At c 5m in diameter, these are much smaller than the other platforms in the district.

### Burma Road

Recessed platform; charcoal pit

NM 812 673 An ill-defined recessed platform measuring 8 x 7m. On a clearly defined shelf to the SE is a circular depression 1.6m in diameter with a slightly raised surrounding lip.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise Lochaber.

### Castle Tioram (Arisaig & Moidart parish)

D A McCullough,

Underwater survey adjacent to castle ruins

M Taylor

NM 662 724 An underwater survey off the N coast of Eilean Tioram in Loch Moidart was carried out in June 1998. This was based upon the previous discovery of artefacts and archaeological sediments during a preliminary survey carried out in November 1997. Using a shore-based total station the underwater features, artefacts, survey grid and associated shoreline were accurately recorded relative to the island topography and castle structure.

Areas that produced finds and features during the initial 1997 survey were re-evaluated after the seven month absence from this site. Divers employed a systematic swimming survey method using pin flags to mark areas of archaeological interest. Numerous artefacts and features were identified, providing enough data to select a location for the establishment of a 5 x 5m grid to be intensively surveyed and drawn.

Extending offshore to the N of the castle ruin is a deposit of gravel and sediments darker than the surrounding sea floor. This area contained a fairly high concentration of grey and green slate fragments, pieces of cut stone blocks, and pot sherds. The grid was established within this area.

In the area to the ENE of the tidal island, fragments of an old jetty were found, including a substantial surviving structure and a scatter composed of loose planking and some thin metal rails on the sea floor. The visible extent of this feature, above and under water, was surveyed and the locations of the jetty fragments and the general dimensions of the scatter were recorded.

A concentration of possible cut stone blocks was identified at c 10msw (metres sea water), off the craggy shore of the NE quadrant of Eilean Tioram. There are no surviving structures on land in this area to relate the blocks to, although a level area which could support a small structure is located nearby.

A scatter of bottles was found in the centre of the channel between Eilean Tioram and island of Riska. This scatter contained champagne, whisky, and wine bottles; most likely from the latter part of this century.

Numerous fragments of slate, both grey and green, and some pot sherds were located to the WNW of the island. The bottom here is primarily composed of sand, which is constantly shifting due to tidal action, thus exposing and covering artefacts on a continual basis.

The submerged archaeological landscape around Castle Tioram is quite varied and provides information on numerous aspects of the castle's history and its construction. This survey has provided enough data to identify areas where an excavation or more intensive survey programmes could provide valuable information relating to the past activities at Castle Tioram.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

### Castle Tioram and Eilean Tioram

C Evans (GUARD)

(Arisaig & Moidart parish)

Castle

NM 661 724 A fieldwork programme, including an integrated survey of the island's topography, archaeology and standing buildings, was undertaken during November and December 1997. (GUARD 519).

Sponsor: ARP Lorimer for Anta Estates.

### Glenfinnan Monument (Arisaig & Moidart parish)

D Hind

Excavation

(NTS)

NM 906 805 Excavations took place in the surroundings of the monument in order to ascertain the nature of a roughly concentric wall known to have been in existence around the monument during the 1820s, and also to investigate the footings to a building which formed part of the monument early in its life. Scant remains of a wooden beam foundation to the adjoining building were recorded, although this was not conclusive.

Investigation of the wall showed it to be of drystone construction, consisting of rough blocks and generally surviving to one course high. It extended over 180° around the monument, and more may survive under an area of raised beach.

Sponsor: NTS.

### Assynt (Assynt parish)

M Bangor-Jones

Survey

### Inchnadamph

NC 249 230

Cairn.

NC 253 225

At least seven burnt mounds along Allt Druim nan Torr.

### Stronechrubie

NC 2558 1800

Burnt mound. (NMRS NC 21 NE 7).

# HIGHLAND

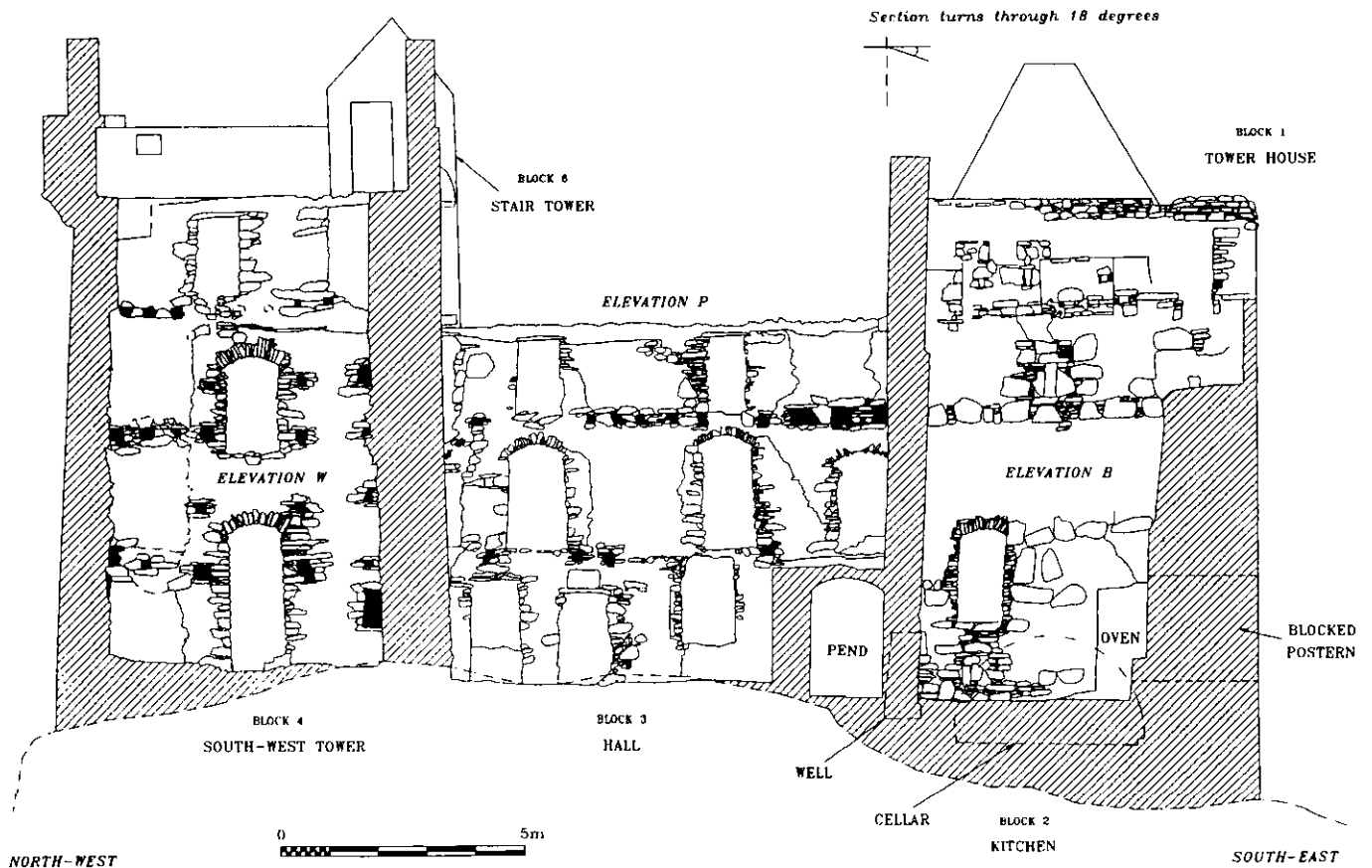


Fig 13. Castle Tioram. Compiled from digitally rectified photography and digital wireframe laser survey.

- Ledbeg**
- NC 235 140 Footings of large byre at Badair Chrag probably to house oxen used to transport blocks of marble in late 1790s/early 1800s.
- NC 253 142 Faint traces of horizontal mill of Ledbeg documented in early 18th century at cleared settlement of Rianreich.
- Clachtoll**
- NC 038 267 Short length of vitrified walling on the landward side of the Split Rock.

**Cona Chreag, Sutherland** (Assynt parish) C Lowe  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NC 090 295 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of 2km<sup>2</sup> of land at Cona Chreag, on the Stoer Common Grazings near Drumbeg. Archaeological remains within the area are principally coincident with the sheltered area along the side of Loch Poll, and include the following:

- NC 0940 3015 (centre) Clearance cairns; drystone walling.
- NC 100 297 (centre) Settlement; enclosures; lazy beds; clearance cairns (NC 12 NW 24).
- NC 1022 2942 Enclosure (NC 12 NW 25).
- NC 0917 2936 Stone pillars (NC 02 NE 17).
- NC 0841 2921 ?Shieling mound and drystone walling. (NC 02 NE 19).

Possibly the earliest elements of the archaeological landscape here are represented by the extensive and structurally diverse abandoned settlement. The place-name evidence, presumably preserved in the loch name, Loch Poll, also suggests that the settlement is possibly of some antiquity. Derived from the Old Norse *bolstadr* (farm), and preserved in its Gaelic-Scandinavian

hybrid form (*boll/poll/pool/bo*), the *bolstadr* place-names have been considered as indicators of early Norse settlement.

Two substantial boundary dykes are also presumably related to the exploitation of the landscape by the inhabitants of the settlement. These inter-loch dykes, economical of effort in their construction, presumably functioned as boundary marches for the control of stock. The possible shieling mound may also have been exploited from the settlement.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS

**Castleton** (Avoch parish) P Weeks, R Welch  
Medieval silver seal

NH 696 537 A medieval silver seal, with cross-shaped handle, was discovered through metal detecting. It is 23mm high and 15mm wide, with a design on the base of three keys encircled by an indecipherable inscription.


**Stemster House Farm** (Bower parish) E Stuart  
Lithic scatters

ND 179 611 Possible scatter (DES 1997, 45) was rewalked. Intensive walking produced 80 pieces in a discrete concentration about 20m in diameter. All are small: flakes, blades, debitage and some blade cores. No diagnostic pieces but possibly Mesolithic. Geophysical survey shows some possible bipolar anomalies.

ND 168 611; ND 168 609 Fieldwalking located two large discrete scatters with 400-500 lithics at each. Possibly mixed assemblage with certain Mesolithic component. Microliths and prismatic platform cores were found in addition to much small debitage and some larger, broader, thicker flakes. The former site occupies an elongated hillock at the top of a field by a natural



spring. The latter site occupies a plateau and is downslope of an undulation running towards an uncultivated boggy area which may be another spring.

Sponsor: HS .

**John O'Groats House Hotel** (Canisbay parish) P Duffy  
Evaluation trenches (GUARD)

NH 379 733 In September 1998 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the construction of a proposed extension. No features of archaeological significance were identified. (GUARD 667).

Sponsor: Andrew Downie and Partners.

**Inverness and Nairn Graveyard Survey** S Farrell  
(Cawdor; Nairn; Inverness & Bona parishes)  
Survey

Continuing the work carried out previously (see DES 1997, 43), a photographic survey to enhance a number of sites which had previously been partly recorded was conducted, including:

(Cawdor parish)

NH 8368 4725 **Kirkton of Barevan.**

(Nairn parish)

NH 8882 5287 **St Mary's, Geddes.**

(Inverness & Bona parish)

NH 6646 4550 **Old High Church, Inverness.**

NH 6643 4556 **Greyfriars, Inverness.**

NH 6647 4571 **Chapel Yard, Inverness.**

A full report is lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

**Meikle Geddes** (Cawdor parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief


NH 868 520 A watching brief was undertaken prior to the construction of a new barn. The area lay close to a cropmark ring-ditch. A possible feature revealed by aerial photography proved to be associated with the adjacent farm.

A full report is lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr J Stephens.


**Cnoc Geal** (Contin parish) S Carter  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NH 310 615 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken of 182ha of land S of Grudie at the W end of Loch Luichart, Strath Bran. There were no previously recorded features of archaeological interest within the survey area, but it lies immediately adjacent to an area recently surveyed which contains buildings and enclosures (NMRS sites NH 36 SW 10, 11, 12 and 13). Two sites were identified: a single turf shieling hut (NH 3000 6093; NMRS NH 36 SW 15) of unknown date, and a group of buildings and enclosures (NH 311 611; NMRS NH 36 SW 14), mapped by the OS in 1875 as a sheep fank.

Sponsor: HS .

**Creag an Fhithich** (Contin parish) S Carter  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)


NH 326 547 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken of 26ha of land at Bridgend, Strathconon, comprising a single low hill on the S bank of the River Meig. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the survey area.

Sponsor: HS .

**Glenmeanie** (Contin parish) S Carter  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NH 279 525 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken of 13ha of land at Glenmeanie in Strathconon. One group of sites

was identified, a series of banks which define enclosures along the Allt Gleann Meinich. The enclosures (NMRS NH 25 SE 21) are undated but are likely to be post-medieval in date and part of the recent settlement of Glenmeanie which is located only 200m to the E.

Sponsor: HS .

**Caplich, Strath Oykel, Sutherland** (Creich parish) J Harden  
Assessment

NC 34 05 A rapid archaeological assessment was undertaken over an area proposed for a Woodland Grant Scheme. Within the native woodland of Coille an Tosgaire, immediately S of the lower stretches of the Allt Rugaidh Bheag, are a number of prehistoric roundhouses and platforms on the steep NW-facing slope.

NC 342 051 (centre) Remains of four prehistoric roundhouses. Each is sub-circular, measuring between 12.5–16.5m across walls spread to c 2.5m wide and c 0.8m high. There are clear entrances in the SSW–SSE arc in the three best-surviving structures. Two of the roundhouses have been built on artificially flattened areas of ground. There are no obvious dykes in the area but there are a few clearance cairns.

NC 343 050 (centre) Three roundhouses and three sub-circular platforms were identified. The roundhouses have the larger dimensions, being between c 12.5–16.5m in diameter across walls spread to c 2.5m wide and up to 0.8m high. The obvious entrances are in the W–WSW arc of the structures. The three platforms are distinctive and are almost certainly man-made, being between c 9–12m in diameter.

NC 342 049 (centre) Slightly further S is a roundhouse and a platform. The former is c 12.5m in diameter across walls spread to c 2m and at most c 0.5m high, with an entrance to the SSW.

Sponsor: Bell Ingram.

**Tulloch to Balblair trunk water main** L Anderson  
(Creich parish) (GUARD)

Charcoal deposit; ?cairn

NH 6136 9225 A watching brief was conducted during construction of the water main. A shallow oval depression (width 600mm) was uncovered at 1.33m below present ground level, at the surface of the natural till. This contained a charcoal fill, with numerous large fragments.

In the northern section face, a dispersed band of stones – up to 750mm thick – was observed beneath the topsoil. (GUARD 569).

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

**Culdoich South, Strathnairn** A Watson, N Clarkson  
(Croy & Dalcross parish)

Clava cairn

NH 7555 4285 The remains of a previously unknown Clava cairn were first identified during a University of Reading fieldwalking project in 1994. While the cairn's presence had remained unknown to archaeologists, subsequent enquiries revealed a local awareness of the site.

The monument is on the S side of Strathnairn at a height of c 200m above sea level. The site was surveyed and a contour plan produced. The cairn exists as a low, almost circular mound which occupies the crest of a natural pear-shaped rise at the edge of a field.

A major diagnostic feature of the site is the ring of well-defined kerbstones which are graded in height towards the SW – a distinguishing feature of Clava cairns. A wide gap on the W side between two large and well-embedded kerbstones was possibly an entrance, and a depression in the top of the mound may represent collapsed internal features. This would concur with

# HIGHLAND

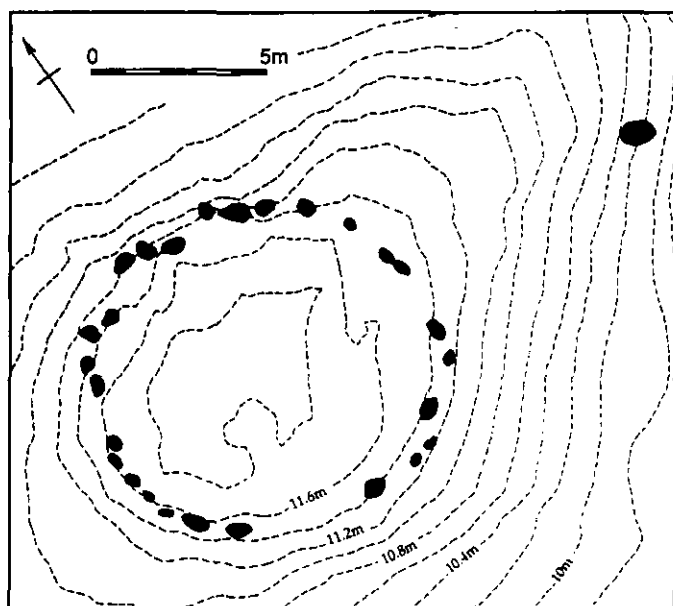


Fig 14. Culdoich South: the contours are at 0.2m intervals relating to an arbitrary datum.


local beliefs that the mound once possessed a 'doorway', and it seems reasonable to suggest that Culdoich South is a passage grave. A large, partially buried stone nearby to the E may be a fallen monolith from a surrounding stone circle, although no other candidates were located in this survey.

Culdoich South is intervisible with the Leanach and Culchunaig Clava cairns across the valley, and there are wide views across Drummoissie Muir to the Black Isle and the mountains beyond. It is located within 2km of the greatest concentration of Clava cairns which focus upon the Guardianship site of Balnuaran of Clava. It seems remarkable that the cairn should remain unrecognised given such close proximity to this notable concentration of monuments.

**Dalcross Estate** (Croy & Dalcross parish) T Rees  
Survey (AOC Archaeology)

NH 779 484 *Dalcross Estate was surveyed under the Historic Scotland Ancient Monument Survey Grant Scheme. The following sites of archaeological or historical significance were recorded:*

NH 7798 4899	<b>Balnabual</b>	Chambered cairm.
NH 7798 4846	<b>Dalcross Mains</b>	Chambered cairm (NH 74 NE 15).
NH 7781 4594	<b>Cantraybruich</b>	Chambered cairm.
NH 7785 4595	<b>Cantraybruich</b>	Deserted settlement.
NH 7748 4847	<b>Dalcross Chapel</b>	Chapel; graveyard (NH 74 NE 18).
NH 7800 4617	<b>Croit-an-t-Sagairt</b>	Stone circle (site of) (NH 74 NE 22).
NH 7838 4937	<b>Knocknaba</b>	Deserted settlement (NH 74 NE 43).
NH 7838 4926	<b>Knocknaba</b>	Deserted settlement (NH 74 NE 44).
NH 7745 4847	<b>Little Dalcross</b>	Deserted settlement (NH 74 NE 63).
NH 77 48	<b>Little Dalcross</b>	Deserted settlement.
NH 7725 4866	<b>Glebe of Dalcross</b>	Deserted settlement.
NH 7765 4819	<b>Dalcross Croft</b>	Deserted settlement.
NH 779 473	<b>Eastwood</b>	Stone axe (findspot).
NH 7807 4696	<b>Woodleigh</b>	Deserted settlement.

NN 7814 4645 **Kinrea Farm** Deserted settlement.  
NH 7688 4541 **Little Cantray** Limekiln.  
Sponsors: HS , Mr Robin Buchanan.

**Leanach, Culloden** (Daviot & Dunlichity parish) P Weeks,  
Middle Bronze Age axehead J Munro  
NH 748 448 A fragment of the butt end of a flanged axe, green/brown in colour with one side severely worn.

**Burghfield, Dornoch** (Dornoch parish) P Weeks, M Gallon  
Polished stone axehead  
NH 795 900 A polished stone axehead, with bevelled edges and no high gloss. It is made from brown/grey rock and is 101.5mm long by 55.5mm broad by 28mm thick.

**Dornoch** (Dornoch parish) P Weeks, M Gallon  
Various metal detecting finds  
NH 797 903 and NH 796 895 (centres) A collection of metal objects of medieval and post-medieval date were found by a metal detectorist at several locations around Dornoch. The artefacts range from buckles, brooches and pins, to seals, seal matrices and horse harness equipment.

**Evelix Farm, Dornoch** (Dornoch parish) G Robins  
Watching brief (North Highland Archaeology)


NH 772 898 An archaeological watching brief, conducted on a topsoil strip in advance of sand and gravel extraction, exposed 17 features, including pits and post-holes. The plan of these features does not appear to form any clear structural arrangement and no diagnostic artefacts were discovered.  
Sponsor: MacLean Ardgay

**Croft 4, Halistra, Skye** (Duirinish parish) M Wildgoose  
Croft house and byre (ruined)

NG 244 597 The standing remains of croft 4, Halistra, were to be demolished and a new house built on the site. The existing buildings were recorded prior to the start of site works, and a watching brief was maintained during demolition of the existing structures and site preparation for the new structures. This indicated a construction date for all structures of post- mid-19th century and an abandonment date of c 1965.

Reports are lodged with Highland SMR, the NMRS, and Dualchas, the Skye and Lochalsh Museums Service.  
Sponsor: Mr M Wotton.

**Loch nan Carraigan** J S Rideout  
(Duthil & Rothiemurchus parish) (Alba Archaeology)  
Clava cairm and stone circle

NH 9078 1550 Damage to an area of the southern side of the cairm (NMRS NH 91 NW 5) by persons unknown was recorded and repaired. The damaged area was between 1-2m wide and up to c 0.9m deep. A non-biodegradable, water permeable textile was laid in the damaged area before it was backfilled.  
Sponsor: HS .

**A836 Farr to Kirtomy improvement** J S Rideout  
(Farr parish) (Alba Archaeology)  
Survey

A survey in advance of proposed road improvement was carried out in October 1997. The survey partly covered and extended an area of prehistoric settlement (NMRS NC 76 SW 7). Since mitigation was part of the brief, all monuments were individually recorded. In addition to field boundaries and clearance cairns, the following features were located:  
NC 7300 6229 (centre) Roundhouse (NC 76 SW 7A).



NC 7307 6229 (centre)	Roundhouse (NC 76 SW 7H).
NC 7333 6223 (centre)	Roundhouse (NC 76 SW 7D).
NC 7295 6226	Wall.
NC 7291 6225	Well.
NC 7357 6212 (centre)	Quarry.
NC 7443 6193	Quarry.
NC 7399 6196 – NC 7395 6220	Mill lade.
NC 7524 6239 – NC 7526 6234	Track.
NC 7541 6242 – NC 7544 6241	Wall.
NC 7314 6225 – NC 7321 6224	Stretch of old road.
NC 7323 6223 – NC 7334 6221	Stretch of old road.
NC 7433 6187 – NC 7457 6197	Stretch of old road.
NC 7524 6239 – NC 7528 6240	Stretch of old road.
NC 7530 6241 – NC 7534 6241	Stretch of old road.
NC 7566 6242 – NC 7572 6243	Stretch of old road.

A fuller summary has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Highland Council.

**Kirkton Quarry, Melvich** (Farr parish) R Strachan (CFA)  
Archaeological field inspection

NC 891 631 (centre) An archaeological field inspection was undertaken prior to the proposed extension of sand and gravel working. Previous desk-based assessment had not identified any archaeological sites within the application area. Traces of recent activity included two quarry scoops, a track and field banks.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: John Fyfe Ltd.

**Rhifail** (Farr parish) S Carter  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)


NC 726 486 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken of 20ha of land at Rhifail in Strath Naver, 13km S of Bettyhill. The survey area lies immediately adjacent to the remains of a deserted township (NMRS NC 74 NW 26), and prehistoric sites have been recorded 500m further S.

The four recorded sites comprise two groups of structures, a track and a length of bank, of medieval or later date. Two small farmsteads occupy the dry knoll on the W side of the site and can be seen as elements of the deserted township located immediately to the E. The section of bank may also be a part of that settlement. The township lay on an old route up Strath Naver which was mapped into the 19th century but gradually fell out of use as settlements on the E bank were depopulated. Its route can still be traced as linking sections of footpath and farm track along the E side of the Strath down to Skelpick.

Sponsor: HS .

**Hilton of Cadboll** (Fearn parish) P Sharman, J Triscott  
Excavation (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NH 8730 7688 An area of 6m square was excavated outside the W gable of the chapel at Hilton of Cadboll, in order to locate the base of the Pictish cross slab, now in the NMS, prior to the erection of a reproduction on the site. The base was not located, but the excavations revealed that the D-shaped 'annexe' against the W gable was probably the result of 19th-century disturbance. Some of the sculpted debitage from the re-dressing of one face of the cross slab in the late 17th century was retrieved.

Sponsor: HS .

**Inverewe** (Gairloch parish) J Harden  
Assessment

NG 8584 8980 and NG 875/835 8681 (diagonal extents of area) An archaeological and historical assessment of the NTS Inverewe Estate has been carried out. This has incorporated the RCAHMS afforestable land survey results of 1994 for the W part

of the estate, as well as confirming the record of features and sites made by the NTS in 1989.

In addition, a complex of field boundaries and ruined rectangular structures have been recorded centred at NG 867 812 and NG 869 810. The only newly discovered prehistoric site is that of a roundhouse at NG 887 802. It is situated on a flat, heather-covered area of ground above Loch Kernsary and measures some 13m in diameter over an enclosing bank c 0.6m high and spread to c 1.2m wide.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Letterewe** (Gairloch parish) M Donnelly, J A Atkinson  
17th-century ironworks (GUARD), E Photos-Jones

NG 9580 7075 (centre) Survey and evaluation at Letterewe, Wester Ross, revealed an area of landscape which had undergone substantial changes from the early 17th century to the mid-19th century. The results of a walkover and topographic survey indicate that the study area had gone through a period of landscape transformation as part of an 'Improvement' programme in the early 19th century. Those changes have in effect removed any association between the agricultural settlement pattern and the industrial exploitation of the site during the 17th century.

Geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation at the earlier site on the banks of the Furnace Burn revealed the remains of a charcoal-fired blast furnace and an associated charcoal storage bin, together with other structural features (including pits, walls and hearths within an adjacent field) and deposits of metallurgical waste. Analysis of the metallurgical waste is currently underway. The evidence would appear to support iron production at Letterewe in the early 17th century, possibly associated with Sir George Hay of Nethercliff. (GUARD 537).

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr P van Vlissingen and Ms C Tisdale, Letterewe Estate.

**Sands Farm** (Gairloch parish) S Carter  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NG 782 797 A short-notice survey was undertaken of 83ha of land on the River Sand, 3km NW of Gairloch. The survey area lies immediately adjacent to two extensive areas of prehistoric and more recent settlement remains (NMRS NG 78 SE 1 and 2).

A total of five sites or groups of sites were identified, none of them previously recorded. The sites comprise one area of banks with a cluster of buildings in the NW corner of the survey area, and a number of isolated small structures along the two water courses. The cluster of structures may best be considered as part of the extensive area of settlement remains to the N (NMRS NG 78 SE 1). Banks, probably of relatively recent date, link this site to the main area of settlement remains.


NG 776 798 Banks, shieling huts, roundhouses (NG 77 NE 17).

NG 7782 7961 Shieling hut (NG 77 NE 18).

NG 7837 7997 Shieling hut (NG 77 NE 19).

NG 7808 7938 Dam (NG 77 NE 20).

NG 7822 7941 ?Shieling hut (NG 77 NE 21).

Sponsor: HS .

**Torridon** (Gairloch; Applecross parishes) J Harden,  
Assessment J Wordsworth

NG 8056 9656 (S extent approx) – NG 8361 9561 (N extent approx) An archaeological and historical assessment of the NTS Torridon Estate has been carried out intermittently over the past two years. This has confirmed the record of features and sites made by Mary Macdonald and reported in *DES* over the years.

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Whilst a few new sites have been recorded, particularly to the E of Torridon and Newton in an area not previously investigated, the only features of particular interest are as follows:

NG 832 585 Substantial roundhouse some 14m in diameter over enclosing boulder wall c 0.6m high and spread to 1.2m, with an entrance to the SE.

NG 829 579 ?Roundhouse. On the hillside above Glachacro are two rectangular buildings presumed to date to the last century. In the flat area between them are the possible remains of a roundhouse. Short lengths of curving wall are evident which, had the structure been complete, could have been part of a circular structure c 10m in diameter over walls c 0.2–0.3m high, spread to 1m.

Sponsor: NTS.

### **Kintail and West Affric, Lochalsh and Inverness** (Glenshiel; Kilmorack parishes)

J Wordsworth,

J Harden

Assessment

NH 01 SE – NG 91 NW; NG 92 SW – NH 02 NW; NH 02 SW – NH 12 SW An archaeological and historical assessment of the NTS Kintail and West Affric Estate has been carried out. This has incorporated Jonathan Wordsworth's survey results of 1994 for the West Affric part of the estate.

Numerous post-medieval complexes, structures and features have been recorded. Those of particular interest include the sites associated with the townships of Achnagart (NG 963 152), Achadhinrean (NG 956 172), Glascorey (NG 977 200), Glenlicht (NH 003 173 and NH 005 174), and Achagerk (NG 979 203).

The prehistoric roundhouses that have been newly discovered are detailed below, as they extend the distribution of known prehistoric settlement in the area to well down Glen Licht.

NG 9553 1741 Enclosure/roundhouse measuring 12–15m in diameter within an irregular, almost D-shaped wall composed of large stones making a wall c 1m wide and c 0.4m high.

NG 9390 1885 An ill-defined circular enclosure, c 10m in diameter, may be the remains of a former roundhouse. On the terrace immediately to the SE are several clearance cairns up to c 5m in diameter and c 1m high.

NG 9614 2086 On a prominent knoll used for the radio and TV masts for Morvich are the remains of a small structure c 6 x 5m. There is a certain amount of stone tumble downslope from this feature. It is thought originally to have been a small roundhouse.

NG 9788 1991 Oval dished enclosure/roundhouse some 14 x 9m with stones up to 0.5m diameter incorporated into the bank, which is c 2m wide and c 0.6m high.

NG 9830 1980 Circular enclosure/roundhouse at least 6m wide internally with a boulder and turf wall c 1m wide and c 0.3m high.

NG 9686 2067 Possible small roundhouse having had most of its walling robbed out. It was possibly c 7m in diameter.

NG 9682 2075 Roundhouse some 9m in diameter. The boulders of its wall are protruding through the grass and rushes – there is no definite width or height to it.

Sponsor: NTS.

### **Kirkton, by Golspie** (Golspie parish)

N M Robertson

Watching brief

(SUAT)

NH 794 992 A watching brief was conducted on the installation of a telecommunications mast. Several prehistoric burial cairns and a souterrain were recorded near to the proposed mast site. All ground disturbance was monitored and no features or finds were recorded. (SUAT GS01).

Sponsor: Orange PCS Ltd.

### **Academy Street, Inverness**

D Perry (SUAT)

(Inverness & Bona parish)

Medieval town defences

NH 667 456 Trial trenching in advance of redevelopment of the former Inverness Royal Academy and MFI store revealed that the redevelopment of the site of the car park to the rear of the MFI store in the 1980s had resulted in the removal of any archaeological features pre-dating the 20th century.

The remains were found of a mortared stone culvert, truncated by modern services, and of an earlier vennel surface, both of 19th-century date. No trace was found of the supposed defensive ditch located in Hamilton Street (DES 1976, 37).

Sponsor: Redbourn Group plc for MFI Properties Ltd.

### **Dellfield, Inshes, Inverness**

K Cameron (CFA)

(Inverness & Bona parish)

Evaluation

NH 685 440 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed retail park development to the SE of central Inverness. A geophysical survey carried out over the areas of 23 trial trenches failed to produce any significant anomalies. No artefacts or features of special significance were retrieved.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Teesland Management Services Ltd.

### **Near Inverness** (Inverness & Bona parish)

P Weeks,

Wooden hanging bowl

M Buchanan

Wooden hanging bowl found by chance about 25 years ago in a peat bog near Inverness. Conical, made of turned oak, with two opposing copper-alloy cruciform mounts, one of which is still attached to an internal suspension loop (diameter 35mm). It is 260mm long by 210mm wide and probably served an ecclesiastical function.

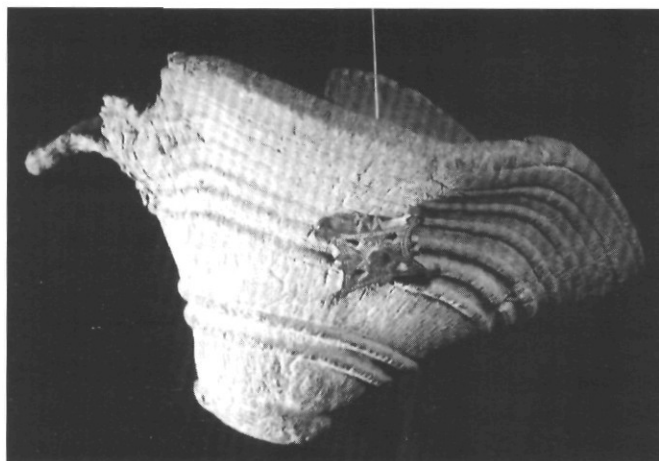


Fig 15. Wooden hanging bowl found near Inverness. (Photo: Inverness Museum and Art Gallery)

### **Seafield West, near Inverness**

M Cressey, B Finlayson,

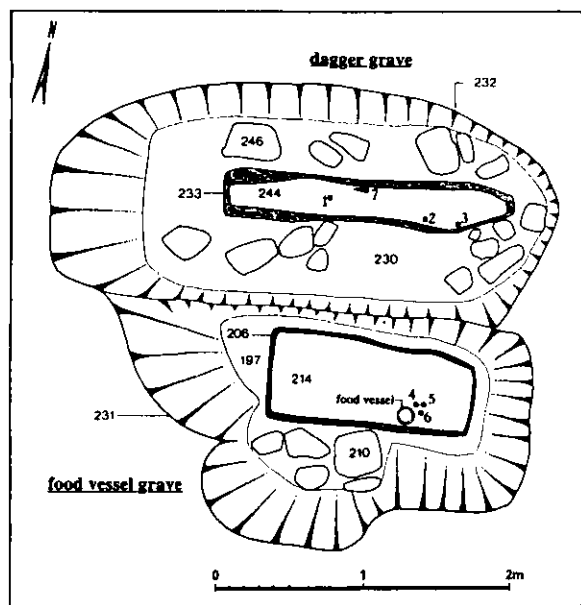
(Inverness & Bona parish)

J Hamilton (CFA)

Bronze Age cemetery and Iron Age settlement

An archaeological evaluation was conducted in April 1996 prior to the development of a retail park. Follow-up excavation was carried out between April–July 1996 at a Bronze Age cemetery and between July–August 1997 at an Iron Age cropmark site.

NH 6946 4582 **Bronze Age cemetery.** Fieldwalking and geophysical survey followed by trial trenching confirmed the presence of a Bronze Age cemetery. A ring-ditch, measuring 18m E–W by 17m N–S, was located on the summit of a ridge. Two



**KEY**  
 1a human bone (245)    3 flint (249)    5 flint (216)    7 dagger (250)  
 2a human molar (247)    4 flint (215)    6 flint (217)

Fig 16. Seafeld West, Inverness: plan of the dagger grave and Food Vessel grave.

inhumations, a cremation pit and a stone-lined cist lay in the centre of the ring-ditch.

The two principal burials, a dagger grave and Food Vessel grave, were located beneath the ploughed-out remains of a stone cairn. They lay side-by-side and were aligned E-W. The dagger grave comprised a burial in a log-coffin within which a single piece of spongy bone and several tooth fragments were recovered. A bronze dagger was located at the centre of the coffin and has been identified as an Early Bronze Age 'Butterwick type', with an Ω-shaped recess below the rivet holes. No trace of the hilt survived. The dagger was surrounded by organic residues that include: sinew thread, wood, leather and hair forming the remains of the sheath. The hair has been identified as primitive cattle hair and the wood is oak. A fragment of leather was radiocarbon dated at 3385±45 uncal BP (1872-1533 cal BC at 2σ, AA-29064).

The Food Vessel grave was defined by a stain, presumably representing the remains of a wooden box/cist, which was seen in section to have had a curved base. High phosphate readings suggested that a body or other organics may have been present, but had not survived the acidic soils. A decorated bipartite Irish Bowl Food Vessel and three large flints (one with retouch) were recovered from the E end of the grave. Residue from the Food Vessel produced a questionably late date of 2625±45 uncal BP (891-779 cal BC at 2σ, AA-29063).

The cremation pit measured 0.4m diameter by 0.15m deep and contained cremated skull fragments and smaller fragments of burnt bone. Three complete barbed-and-tanged arrowheads and the remains of a dog/fox mandible were recovered from its fill.

The stone-lined cist was formed of sandstone side-stones and an *in situ* sandstone capstone. A bed of pebbles comprised the



Fig 17. Seafeld West, Inverness: Iron Age settlement.

## HIGHLAND

cist base. No cremated bone, organic remains or grave goods were located within this cist.

A further nine cremation pits formed a discrete cluster c 14m W of the ring-ditch. All contained various quantities of charcoal and cremated bone and appear to have been truncated by ploughing. Charcoal obtained from one cremation provided a radiocarbon date of 3360±50 uncal BP (1856–1520 cal BC at 2σ, GU-7590).

A second cist was located 9m to the E of the ring-ditch and comprised an assortment of slabs and boulders used to cap irregular shaped side-stones. The fill contained a near-complete long-necked Beaker but again no human remains were recovered.

NH 6920 4540 **Iron Age settlement.** An evaluation, consisting of a programme of geophysical survey, fieldwalking and trial trenching, was carried out in 1996 on a cropmark area located c 500m S of the Bronze Age cemetery. The results from magnetometry identified several ring-groove structures and possible hearths. Trial work confirmed the presence of intercutting features associated with occupation deposits, post-pits and hearths.

A single substantial trench was opened in 1997 and centred on those features located in 1996. The almost complete circuit of a ring-groove structure, with a diameter of c 22m, was located in the southern central area of the trench. At least one inner ring of post-holes was located concentrically c 4–5 m from this ring-groove. A near-complete bronze brooch, dating to the 2nd century AD, was recovered from this feature. A second ring-ditch extended into the NE area of the trench.

The outlines of at least three complete timber roundhouses were defined by post-holes to the N of the ring-groove. A later iron-smelting hearth overlay part of one structure. Immediately to the W of the ring-groove, an aerial photograph showed evidence of a second circular feature with two concentric but incomplete rings. Excavation revealed this to be a sub-circular spread of habitation deposit. Further pits and post-holes were recorded across the site. Finds consisted of carbonised wood and a few sherds of pottery.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Inverness Retail and Business Park Ltd.

**Torr Mor** (Kildonan parish) G Brown (SUAT)  
Watching brief

NC 9237 1920 A watching brief was carried out in advance of telecommunications mast construction. The presence of later prehistoric settlement and field systems in the immediate vicinity (NMRS NC 91 NW 15) necessitated the monitoring of contractors' groundworks. No archaeological finds or features were discovered during the monitoring.

Sponsor: Medlock Communications Ltd for Cellnet Ltd.

**Lundavra to Kinlochleven, Lochaber** A J Dunwell (CFA)  
(Kilmallie parish)  
Archaeological survey

A survey was undertaken in June and July 1998 in advance of the replacement of an electricity overhead line following the pass along the steep-sided Allt na Lairige Móire and Allt Nathrach valleys, between Lundavra and Kinlochleven. Twenty-two archaeological sites and monuments were identified, relating principally to medieval or later pastoral activity, and including settlements, shielings, other structures, and sheepfolds.

NN 1002 6664 – NN 1864 6300 **Caulfeild's Military Road** (NMRS NN 16 NW 1, NN 16 SW 1 and NN 16 SE 2). The condition of Caulfeild's Military Road was rapidly assessed. One

section of road (NN 1015 6485 – NN 1363 6427) has seen the least upgrading from its original form – the remains of side embankments and dykes, sunken slabbed drains providing fording points across minor burns, and downslope retaining walls are visible at various points, and may be original features of the military road. At NN 1045 6445 half of an original single arch military bridge is visible on the downslope side of the road, incorporated within the fill of a more recent bridge. In other areas are remains of culverting (?secondary), bridge abutments and bridges.

Elsewhere within the study area, the following sites and monuments were located:

### Glas Charn

Structure/?shieling; hollowed track.  
Rough track.

### Water of Kiachnish

Enclosure/wall; medieval or later  
(NN 06 NE 13).

### Lochan Lunn Dà-Bhrà

Cairn (alleged); not located (NN 06 NE 2).

### Allt na Lairige Móire

Enclosure/wall; medieval or later.

NN 095 663  
NN 094 665 (area)  
NN 094 663  
NN 094 660  
NN 095 663  
NN 096 660 (centre)  
NN 0992 6578

Two rectilinear structures; peat cuttings.  
Commemorative stone ('Campbell Stone')  
(NN 06 NE 1).

NN 0981 6557  
Rectilinear structure/enclosure; medieval or later.

### Allt Dearg

Sheepfold, circular.

NN 1012 6485  
NN 102 647

Shieling settlement (NN 16 SW 2).

### Allt a' Choire Dhuibh

Sheepfold.

NN 1000 6374

### Allt a'Mhain

Sheepfold.

NN 1020 6358

### Allt Teangaidh na h-Earba

Drystone shelter; ?shielings.

NN 1185 6367 (area)

### Lairigmór

Lazy beds; levee.

NN 1207 6386  
NN 121 640 (area)

Settlement (Lairigmór); shielings; rigs;  
enclosures; medieval or later.

NN 122 640 (area)  
c NN 1244 6419

Four turf-built shielings.  
?Structure.

### Tigh-na-sleubhaich

Structures; medieval or later.

NN 131 644 (area)  
NN 135 642 (area)

Settlement (Tigh-na-sleubhaich);  
enclosure; cultivation rigs; post-medieval.

### Allt Nathrach

Shieling cluster.

NN 1496 6387

### Allt a' Chumhainn

Settlement; kennels; 19th century.

NN 1905 6247

[NB spelling of 'Caulfeild' after Curtis, in *PSAS* 110, 1978–80]


A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Turnbull Jeffrey Partnership for Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

**North Ballachulish Moss** (Kilmallie parish) C M Clarke  
Radar survey (CFA)

NN 054 602 (centre) A programme of surface penetrating radar and topographic survey was conducted in the N part of the southern portion of North Ballachulish Moss in January 1998. The radar demonstrated that no novel areas of deep peat existed in the study area. In conjunction with previous investigations (see *DES* 1996, 66) this work completes and illustrates, in detail, the

underlying basin morphology at the moss. The 1998 radar survey, using upgraded equipment, detected a stratigraphic unit within the peat not located during the first radar survey.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS .

**Bohenie, Glen Roy, Lochaber** A J Dunwell (CFA)  
(Kilmonivaig parish)  
Pre-afforestation survey

An archaeological survey was undertaken in June 1998 in two parcels of land around Bohenie. Twenty-three sites and monuments were located within the proposed planting areas. These include principally the remains of medieval or later settlement structures, field boundaries, rig cultivation and water management features. In addition to cultivation traces and dykes, the following sites and monuments were detected:

	<b>Allt Glas Dhoire</b>
NN 317 844	?Structure.
NN 3168 8447	Wall/levee.
NN 314 843	Settlement, medieval or later.
NN 3121 8440	?Shieling.
	<b>Allt a'Mhuilinn</b>
NN 2939 8343 –	Enclosure.
NN 2977 8314	
NN 2973 8329 (centre)	Peat cutters' huts.
c NN 3021 8319	Settlement, medieval or later.
	<b>Bohenie</b>
NN 294 826 area	Enclosure; field boundary.
NN 296 826	Track.
c NN 2908 8249	?Structure.
	<b>Tom na Moine</b>
NN 2987 8233,	Waymarking cairns.
NN 2990 8218,	
NN 2991 8215,	
NN 3015 8191	
NN 304 817	Sheepfold/settlement.
	<b>Allt Tigh a'Phobuill</b>
NN 3016 8147	Water tank; filter beds.
NN 3013 8141	Water tanks/settlement.
NN 3002 8131	Water tanks.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.


**Faichemard, Invergarry** (Kilmonivaig parish) C Lowe  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NH 290 032 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of 1km<sup>2</sup> of land at Faichemard. The survey area is located immediately to the W and SW of Loch Lundie. Five sites were recorded:

NH 2924 0354	Cairn (NH 20 SE 14).
NH 2882 0354	Building and enclosures (NH 20 SE 15).
NH 2896 0349	Structure (NH 20 SE 16).
NH 2889 0320	?Enclosure (NH 20 SE 17).
NH 2928 0273	Building (NH 20 SE 18).

The deserted farmstead at Lundie (NH 2930 0437; NMRS NH 20 SE 6) lies immediately to the N of the survey area. The lochside cairn, as a fishing marker, may belong to the late 19th-century development of the estate for sport. The remaining sites are probably of medieval or later date. The structures may represent a second settlement focus or outlying elements to the settlement at Lundie, or an earlier stratum of settlement on the hillside. A small island (NH 2986 0379) on the E side of Loch

Lundie, believed locally to be of artificial construction, may also be associated with medieval or earlier activity in the area.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS .

**Roybridge** (Kilmonivaig parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief


NN 2698 8097 – NN 2710 8069 A watching brief was maintained on the line of a sewage pipeline lying close to Keppoch Motte, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NN 2705 8077; NMRS NN 28 SE 02). No archaeological features relating to the motte were discovered. A small amount of Victorian pottery associated with a walled garden was the only find.

A report has been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Halcrow Crouch Ltd.

**Cille Bhrea** (Kiltearn parish) T Rees  
Chapel excavation (AOC Archaeology)

NH 576 614 Coastal erosion is steadily removing the E end of the chapel and exposing human skeletal material from the graveyard on the foreshore. Historic Scotland decided that a programme of managed retreat was appropriate, and commissioned the excavation of the elements of this medieval church and graveyard which were at risk from erosion over the next couple of decades.

The fieldwork in August 1998 examined a strip along the erosion edge, excavating 50 graves. These graves were nearly all orientated E-W and 21 contained skeletal material, in varying states of preservation. Some graves also contained coffin nails, with attached mineralised wood fragments, and a number of shroud pins were also recovered. The walls of the church were also exposed and recorded, and the interior of the church investigated. In accordance with Historic Scotland policy the human skeletal material, after analysis, will be buried in the graveyard, away from the erosion edge.

Sponsor: HS .

**Cnoc Ravocho, Woodlands Farm, Dingwall** N M Robertson  
(Kiltearn parish) (SUAT)

Watching brief  
NH 5582 6125 A watching brief was carried out on the machine-excavation of the foundations of a telecommunications mast. The site, on the SE-facing slope of Cnoc Ravocho hill, was 70m to the NE of a severely robbed probable chambered cairn (NH 5575 6120). No artefacts or structures were encountered. (SUAT DW01).

Sponsor: Orange PCS Ltd.


**A86, Aberarder to Rubha na Magach** C McGill (CFA)  
(Laggan parish)

Desk-based assessment, trial trenching and excavation


NN 4887 8760 – NN 4615 8510 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of proposed road improvements on the N side of Loch Laggan. A total of 12 trial trenches were excavated. One stone-built cairn-like feature, 3.7 x 2.7m, was identified, most likely a burial cairn of prehistoric origin.

In excavation, the cairn was found to overlie a hollow on the summit of the hill. The only find was a flint flake from a prepared platform core, which was sealed beneath the cairn within the upper fill of the hollow. This supports the premise that the cairn was of prehistoric origin.


Detailed reports will be lodged with the NMRS.

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

## HIGHLAND

**Cnoc an Laoigh** (Lairg parish) S Carter  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)  
NC 473 208 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken of c 130ha of land on the NE shore of Loch Shin. No features of archaeological interest were identified during the survey.  
Sponsor: HS .

**The Ord, Lairg** (Lairg parish) M Dalland  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)  
NC 5737 0563 A watching brief was undertaken in connection with the upgrading of the telecommunications mast at the Ord, a low hill 1km to the W of Lairg in Sutherland. The area around the mast contains extensive remains of prehistoric and more recent settlements and fields. A rectangular area, c 350 x 100m, on the summit of the hill is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Investigations carried out within the Scheduled area identified no archaeological deposits or features.  
Sponsors: Castle Transmission International, Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

**Chapel Hill, Ballachly, Dunbeath** (Latheron parish) I Banks,  
?Early Christian monastic site J Hooper (GUARD)  
ND 1570 3032 A non-invasive investigation of this possible Early Christian monastic site was undertaken in order to inform management policy for the site and to increase the level of information available. Topographic and geophysical surveys were carried out on the site and the surrounding areas, the geophysical survey being limited to areas outside the Scheduled area. The topographic survey revealed that the summit of the hill was divided into two areas, one with a single circular structure and the other with a two-chambered rectilinear building and a series of roughly circular small structures now reduced to rubble. The geophysical survey revealed a number of interesting anomalies, the most important of which is consistent with a large ditch. This would have restricted access to the site and, if proved, to be a ditch, could have been the *vallum* for a monastery. (GUARD 419).  
Sponsors: HS , Dunbeath Preservation Trust, Mr and Mrs Bethune.

**Halmie, Dunbeath** (Latheron parish) I Banks, T Pollard  
Multi-phase ritual site; hut circle (GUARD)  
ND 1171 3345 The excavations at this complex site continued (DES 1997, 49; NMRS ND SW 41). The sequence of the site appears now to be: an agricultural phase shown by ard marks; a phase of ground preparation with topsoil removal and a layer of cobbles laid; a large, roughly circular wall of slabs constructed; a small channel constructed, covered by massive slabs running around the exterior of the wall, and a series of small orthostats set in a circle inside the wall; a second group of stone settings was established after the removal of the first, the new circle being on a new alignment; the stones were removed and radial lines of stakes were erected, again inside the wall; an earth mound was constructed as a series of events including fires and further lines of stakes; the earth mound hollowed for the construction of the cairn; the slabs of a path through the entrance were laid, with hearths positioned on either side of the path just outside the entrance; the chamber was constructed; a skin of stones was then added to resemble a cairn; finally, the site was abandoned and the entrance was blocked. (GUARD 600).

ND 1190 3340 Trial excavations were conducted at this site to determine the depth of deposit and establish any relationship with the nearby ritual site at Halmie. The trench demonstrated that the hut circle is deeply stratified and was remodelled. There were also indications of later reuse of the site with indications of

a smaller hut circle built into the larger, and a rectilinear structure as a later phase.

The entrance was a particular target for the evaluation. It produced a large amount of pottery similar in nature to the material from the ritual site. The entrance also featured a series of four steps running down into the interior of the hut circle. (GUARD 600.2)

Sponsors: Durfee Foundation, University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.

**Langwell Estate, Berriedale** (Latheron parish) C Moloney,  
Pre-afforestation survey L Baker (Headland Archaeology)  
ND 097 223 (centre) A survey was undertaken of c 2km<sup>2</sup> of land either side of the Langwell Water, by Berriedale. There were ten previously recorded features of archaeological interest within the survey area, including two brochs, a chambered cairn, and a homestead. A further eight sites or groups of sites were identified, none of them previously recorded.


The earliest monument identified was the chambered cairn at the extreme W end of the survey area. A late prehistoric landscape was well-attested with the identification of two hut circles, two brochs and a wag or homestead. Inspection of the 'wag' suggested that this may in fact represent the remains of a roundhouse and associated souterrain. Details previously unrecorded were identified at the Langwell Tulloch Broch which lies to the N of the Langwell Water. The enclosing bank for the monument could be seen to the NE of the track which truncates the monument, and an associated orthostatic enclosure was identified to the NE of the broch, outwith the survey area. Another broch lay to the S of the river: Borgue Langwell Broch. A large quarry ditch was identified to the N of this which may have been the source of stone for the construction.

A group of previously unrecorded rectangular structures was located to the immediate N and NE of the Borgue Langwell Broch but these are difficult to assign to period. In general these were shorter than the post-medieval structures, with turf and stone walls and rounded corners.

A substantial Early Modern settlement was also recorded surrounding the Borgue Langwell Broch, with other isolated structures identified to the W. These included a very long building sub-divided into three rooms, and three shorter buildings clustered around an enclosure. A similar long structure was also identified further W. The surrounding agricultural landscape was evident in the form of a number of enclosures, rig cultivation, and clearance cairns. Extensive cultivation remains are depicted on Roy's map for the area.

In addition to walls, banks and clearance cairns, the following features were located:

- ND 1170 2244 ?Structures (ND 12 SW 62).
- ND 1076 2293 Cairn.
- ND 1030 2188 Enclosure. (ND 12 SW 64).
- ND 1026 2182; Rectangular buildings.
- ND 1027 2182;
- ND 1029 2183;
- ND 1029 2181
- ND 1028 2174 Enclosure (ND 12 SW 48).
- ND 1026 2181 Broch (ND 12 SW 1).
- ND 1020 2174 Enclosure.
- ND 1016 2192 Homestead (ND 12 SW 2).
- ND 1015 2201 ?Cairn (ND 12 SW 18).
- ND 1031 2129 Early triangulation point/bench mark (ND 12 SW 68).
- ND 1004 2164 Standing stone (ND 12 SW 20).
- ND 0955 2187 Hut circle.
- ND 0945 2216 Hut circle.

ND 0931 2217 Building.  
 ND 0915 2223 Chambered cairn (ND 02 SE 5).  
 ND 0974 2231 Broch (ND 02 SE 10).  
 ND 0963 2244 Bank.  
 Sponsor: HS .

**Drumbuie, structure 117** (Lochalsh parish) M Wildgoose  
 Byre

NG 776 312 In November 1997 a rescue excavation was carried out on a threatened ruin lying on the northern edge of the village of Drumbuie. With the agreement of the NTS, who own the land, pupils from the Primary School and High School in Plockton were introduced to archaeology. The aim of the excavation was to establish the type and use of the building and if possible the date of construction. Over the four days of the excavation the southern half of the building was cleared of accumulated debris and its use and type established. The remains were of a square-cornered, stone-built byre of two compartments. The southern compartment consisted of standings for two cows with associated manure and waste water channels. The northern half of the building had a cobbled floor and was probably used as a loose box or hay store. Sufficient evidence was recovered to date the building to a single period of construction (c 1890) and abandonment (c 1950).

Reports have been lodged with Highland SMR, the NMRS and Dualchas, the Skye and Lochalsh Museums Service.  
 Sponsor: NTS.

**Lochbroom** (Lochbroom parish) S Farrell  
 Watching brief

NH 176 847 A watching brief was maintained on a housing plot and associated access in the former walled garden of Lochbroom Manse. The site lies directly adjacent to Lochbroom Church and cemetery. No archaeological features were noted.

A report has been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
 Sponsor: Ms F Renwick.

**Rhue** (Lochbroom parish) C Scouler, F Ross  
 Prehistoric settlement

NH 1055 9688 The settlement (NMRS NH 19 NW 2) extends over 1.5ha, and contains two complete hut circles, fragments of what may have been a third, and over a dozen peat-covered mounds, some of which are almost certainly clearance cairns. The larger hut circle has an internal diameter of c 10m, the smaller c 6m. There was no indication of any enclosure walls.


Fuller details have been lodged with the NMRS.

**Tanera More** (Lochbroom parish) L Baker  
 Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NB 99 07 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of Tanera More, one of the Summer Isles off the coast of the mainland opposite Achiltibuie. The sites and features found all appear to be medieval or later in date and are associated with the crofting townships. The township of Garadheanacal consists of clusters of buildings and associated field systems most of which are present on the 1st edition OS map (surveyed 1875). The pier and buildings associated with the herring fishing industry lie in a bay to the NW of the township of Garadheanacal. These are present on the 1st edition OS map and enclosed areas of field to the W and N are also mapped. Another concentration of structures and associated field systems is present in the NE of the island at Ardnagoine. These are also shown on the 1st edition OS map and probably form another

township. Ardnagoine was not within the survey area. On the W side of the island there was no evidence for settlement, although some structures were found; there was evidence of cultivation in the S. The areas of cultivation are easily accessible from the nearby settlement. A mill is sited near the coast on the burn running from Loch Ard. This contradicts the place-name evidence which has the most southerly of the lochs named as the Loch of the Mill.

NB 9843 0814 Mill (NB 90 NE 9).  
 NB 9840 0810 Rubble bank (NB 90 NE 10).  
 NB 9810 0811 Drystone structure (NB 90 NE 11).  
 NB 9881 0770 Shielling hut (NB 90 NE 12).  
 NB 9896 0730 Structure (NB 90 NE 13).  
 NB 9937 0699 Clearance cairns (NB 90 NE 2).  
 NB 9935 0696 Walls and bank.  
 NB 9963 0681 Stone revetment.  
 NB 996 066 Dyke.  
 NB 9978 0678 Structure and enclosure.  
 NB 9988 0677 Clearance cairns.  
 NB 9993 0707 Structure.  
 NC 0006 0707 Structure.  
 NB 9984 0685 Turf bank.  
 NB 9985 0700 Dyke.  
 NB 9888 0633 Modern wreck.

Sponsor: HS .

**Couldoran, Kishorn** (Lochcarron parish) J Harden  
 Assessment

NG 840 420 (centre) A rapid archaeological assessment was undertaken to cover an area proposed for a Woodland Grant Scheme. A number of dykes and areas of rig, as well as structures by the main road, were recorded. However, the following sites are thought to be of most importance:

NG 847 423 Situated on both sides of an un-named burn are nine structures. Eight of them are quite substantial stone-built rectangular features, much larger than what might normally be termed 'shielling huts'. Most are c 6.4 x 3.2m over walls spread to c 0.7m and which still stand to c 0.7m high, and each has an entrance on the long 'N' side. Up the hill and to the WNW is a small enclosure, c 8 x 7m in area.

NG 8393 4143 Roundhouse with associated field dyke/enclosure. The roundhouse is c 10m in diameter across walls spread to c 1.2m and c 0.3m high, with a possible entrance in the SE quadrant. A low heather-covered dyke delineates the E edge of the shelf on which the roundhouse is situated, possibly forming an enclosure to the NE of the roundhouse.

Sponsor: Finlayson Hughes.

**Kinlochaline Castle** (Morvern parish) S Halliday (GUARD)  
 Evaluation

NM 6975 4763 In November 1997 an initial evaluation of the tower house was undertaken prior to its restoration as a dwelling. To assess the survival of any archaeological remains a trench was hand-dug within each of the two cellars in the tower house and also externally in the areas of the proposed septic tank and access road.

Rubble was encountered in both cellar trenches but this may originate from the remodelling of the tower in the 16th and 17th centuries. Midden material was encountered between two layers of rubble suggesting at least two stages of rubble deposition. No archaeological features were discovered in the external trenches.

A complete photographic record of the tower house was also produced and deposited with Highland Council. (GUARD 505).

Sponsor: Highland Council.



## HIGHLAND

### **Nigg Old Church** (Nigg parish)

N M Robertson

Pictish cross slab fragment

NH 8047 7173 During a Moray Society field trip in August 1998, a piece of the missing section of the Nigg cross slab was found in the bed of a small burn a few metres below the E gable of the church. The fragment measures 42.5 x 16.5 x 6cm, and shows most of the body of the 'Pictish beast' symbol, decorated with key pattern. The relief carving is well-preserved, though stained by algae. The other (cross-bearing) face of the stone is broken off. The carved surface was lying uppermost and quite plain to see, which may imply that the fragment was formerly buried and had only been washed out of the bank of the stream recently. The stone is at present in the care of Nigg Old Trust.

Sponsors: Moray Society, Nigg Old Trust.

### **Eyre Point, Raasay** (Portree parish)

L Masters

Survey; stone setting

NG 57 34; NG 57 35 A survey was carried out by Glasgow University Certificate in Field Archaeology students in April 1998, covering an area of 30ha at Eyre Point, the SE extremity of the island of Raasay.

Evidence of extensive former agricultural activity was plainly apparent, with settlement sites, rig and furrow, lazy beds and field banks of various ages. Several stone cairns and a possible chambered cairn were noted within an adjacent area to the E.

#### **Eyre village**

NG 577 342 In the SE quadrant of the primary area surveyed the remains were found of what is believed to be 'Ire Village', occupied in the post-Jacobite period. The remains comprise little more than stone scatters and low banks, with no upstanding walls, but many rectangular house sites were evident which appear to belong to several periods of construction and occupation. A total of eight structures were identified, in two distinct but separate lines, probably indicating separate occupations.

This area also revealed two hut 'circles' (7 x 5m), one of which had an associated animal enclosure and what resembled a milking pen. These structures were prehistoric in nature and design, typical of Iron Age structures found elsewhere in Scotland.

#### **Farms**

In each of the remaining three quadrants there is a complex of farmhouse and associated buildings. These appear to be of varying ages, from medieval to post-Clearance, and are in varying stages of dereliction, from stone scatters to upstanding walls still well-maintained as shelters to wall-head height.

Typically, the upstanding structures were double-skinned drystone rectangular structures with internal measurements of c 7 x 4m. The evidence suggests that the areas adjacent to these upstanding structures cover the usual range of associated buildings such as byres, stores and stack stands. The complexes are each set on roughly circular areas of stone hardstanding clearly visible on aerial photographs. Part of this could be the result of reconstruction of earlier structures.

One oval house was found in the NW quadrant, little more than a single course of stones remaining, but with the characteristic rowan tree. Of further interest, in the same section, are a possible water mill and a 'spirit still'.

The modern enclosed area is comprehensively divided by 'achadh' boundaries of turf, earth and stone walls, typically 1m wide at the base tapering to 0.5m at the top and 1m in height.

#### **Outlying areas**

The network of field boundaries and rig and furrow continues out to the N and W into the higher common grazing. The boundary walls are of two distinct types – firstly, similar to those

in the enclosed area and, secondly, with lines of irregularly spaced boulders with only intermittent signs of an earth bank.

Two separate lines of shielings were noted, following the tributaries of the Eyre Burn in the sheltered ground below the high ridge. They comprise little more than areas of stone tumble, but both single and double-cell oval structures, some 5 x 2m internally, can be recognised.

A double line of stones was observed on the E bank of one of the tributaries of the Eyre Burn, and overlooks a possible later prehistoric hut circle, further down the valley. It consists of a double row of stones, c 20m in length, lying E-W. The higher end lies to the E, and is marked by an upright stone roughly triangular in shape, and some 0.9m high. A vegetation-covered mound lies about one-third of the way down from the eastern end. A few stones protrude through the mound, which at its widest point is c 3m across.

Two upright stones, 0.5m and 0.6m high, mark the western, lower, end. There are other uprights along its length, mostly 0.4–0.5m high, which seem to occur in pairs, there being five or possibly six such pairs. The two uprights at the western end appear to have slipped and are presently at an angle of 45°.

#### **Putative dun**

NG 5713 3428 Higher up, and to the W overlooking the whole area, in what is known as the Horse Park, the remains of a structure were detected, having the general characteristics of a dun. Located at 80m above OD, the site is c 27 x 24m.

The structure is oval, some 20 x 10m, with a southern entrance flanked by two areas of stone tumble, possibly representing guard cells or entrance walling.

There is little remaining evidence of outer walling but two features were noted within the structure. The first is a central banked area 10–11m in diameter with the bank reaching 1m high by 1m wide at the most. No entrance could be discerned. The second is a sub-rectangular drystone feature, 3 x 2m with 1m thick walls and an eastern entrance, which is likely to be a later intrusion relating to the field boundary and a sheep pen lying to the W of the stone tumble.

As well as dykes, rig and furrow and clearance cairns, the following features were recorded:

- NG 5746 3454 House.
- NG 5747 3453 House annexe.
- NG 5747 3456 House.
- NG 5747 3455 House annexe.
- NG 5748 3456 Shed/outhouse.
- NG 5742 3491 Shieling (1 cell); oval.
- NG 5743 3492 Shieling (2 cell).
- NG 5743 3493 Shieling (2 cell).
- NG 5756 3519 Shieling (1 cell); oval.
- NG 5758 3520 Shieling (1 cell); oval.
- NG 5757 3521 Shelter/store.
- NG 5744 3454 House.
- NG 5743 3453 Outhouse.
- NG 5744 3453 Stack stand.
- NG 5743 3452 Stone crescent (purpose unknown).
- NG 5739 3453 Store/iodhlainn; oval.
- NG 5732 3456 Revetment.
- NG 5733 3453 House/shieling; oval.
- NG 5728 3453 Pen/spirit still.
- NG 5734 3443 ?Water mill.
- NG 5741 3441 Clearance cairn/?burnt mound; crescent-shaped.
- NG 5735 3443 – Lynchet.
- NG 5741 3441
- NG 5755 3475 Shieling.
- NG 5755 3476 Shieling.



NG 575 348 Shieling.  
 NG 576 349 Shieling (oval); shieling (tripartite).  
 NG 5749 3488 Stone alignment/double stone row.  
 NG 5747 3436 Building.  
 NG 5746 3436 ?Kiln.  
 NG 5743 3424 ?Section of old track.  
 NG 5738 3428 ?House wall.  
 NG 5737 3430 Cairn.  
 NG 5737 3432 ?Cairn.  
 NG 5770 3430 Sheep fank (centre).  
 NG 5771 3428 ?House platform.  
 NG 5777 3426 Hut circle with yard.  
 NG 5777 3428 Structure.  
 NG 5773 3428 Raised house platform.  
 NG 5773 3426 Hut circle; oval; 7 x 5m.  
 NG 5777 3429 Structure; sub-rectangular.  
 NG 5776 3431 Structure; semi-circular.  
 NG 5775 3428 Structure; sub-rectangular.  
 NG 5772 3424 ?Quarry.  
 NG 5775 3424 Structure; sub-rectangular.  
 NG 5776 3425 ?Quarry.  
 NG 5776 3424 Bank/wind-break.  
 NG 5775 3434 House with yarrow.  
 NG 5775 3432 Standing stone.  
 NG 5772 3431 Structure; sub-rectangular.

A more detailed summary has been lodged with the NMRS.

**North and South Screapadal, Raasay**

J Macdonald,  
 J Scott Wood

(Portree parish)

Township and general survey

The survey of the townships of North and South Screapadal plus the surrounding area was carried out by ACFA in April 1998 as part of a continuing programme of recording the physical remains of human activity on the island of Raasay (see *DES* 1997, 50–51).

The following principal features were recorded:

NG 580 444 **Township of North Screapadal**  
 Houses (3); house/byres (7); ?houses (7); house/stores (2); stores (3); clearance cairns (2); shieling; corn-drying kilns (2).  
 NG 5811 4448 (centre) Four clearance cairns.  
**Screapadal Beach**  
 NG 5819 4455 (centre) Store and five boat noosts.  
**Township of South Screapadal**  
 NG 5814 4425 (centre) Houses (6); house/byres (7); ?house; ?byre; store.  
**Field survey of surrounding area**  
 NG 5760 4598 House.  
 NG 5756 4602 Shieling.  
 NG 5760 4592 Shieling.  
 NG 5726 4604 ?Hut circle 7.6m diameter.  
 NG 5744 4552 Shieling.  
 NG 5738 4548 Shieling.  
 NG 5709 4523 Shieling.  
 NG 5708 4527 Shieling.  
 NG 5705 4535 Shieling.  
 NG 5764 4485 Shieling.  
 NG 5762 4485 Shieling.  
 NG 5763 4483 Shieling.  
 NG 5764 4480 Shieling.  
 NG 5764 4479 Shieling.  
 NG 5766 4474 Two shielings.  
 NG 5770 4480 Shielings/hut circles (3).  
 NG 5776 4459 Shieling.

NG 5776 4460 Shieling.  
 NG 5777 4460 Shieling.  
 NG 5774 4447 Shieling.  
 NG 5776 4447 Shieling.  
 NG 5776 4444 Shieling.  
 NG 5782 4461 House.  
 NG 5767 4450 Enclosure.  
 NG 5845 4393 ?Still 1.5m diameter.  
 NG 5825 4386 Enclosure; shielings/shelters (2).  
**Raasay Forest Survey**  
 NG 5830 4595 House.  
 NG 5806 4588 House.  
 NG 5800 4559 House.  
 NG 5796 4560 Enclosure.  
 NG 5786 4560 House/byre.  
 NG 5786 4559 House/byre.  
 NG 5784 4554 House/byre.  
 NG 5816 4567 Three hut circles: 8m, 8m, 6m diameter.  
 NG 5807 4558 House.  
 NG 5807 4547 Hut circle 8m diameter.  
 NG 5815 4438 ?Store.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Glasgow Archaeological Society, CBA Challenge Funding.

**Dounreay Castle (Reay parish)**

G Ewart, A Dunn

Archaeological monitoring

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NC 9830 6693 An archaeological monitoring exercise was completed from October 1997 to January 1998. The site affected by ground-breaking work comprised the castle courtyard and a small area of the beach – which proved to be largely archaeologically sterile, with the exception of the find of a large millstone, probably associated with the mill shown on the 1st edition OS map of the area. Excavation of individual 2m squares over a grid was conducted by machine, with video monitoring and photographic coverage being employed by the archaeological team, based off-site but nearby. At no time during the excavations were the archaeologists able to gain direct access to the site, but a continual video monitoring exercise was maintained. Non-archaeological on-site excavation staff aided in the taking of photographs and survey levels.

The excavation was accompanied by a brief survey review of the upstanding remains, based on a previously undertaken digital survey of the walls. The resulting elevations were annotated, and the evolution of the buildings, as determined from the standing remains, described. In addition, a small amount of documentary research was conducted.

The original castle was built in the later 16th century on the 'L'-plan, and featured a barmkin enclosure wall, part of which still stands on the SW side of the site, and which is keyed into the SW wall of the tower itself. Elements of the barmkin wall also survive on the seaward side of the courtyard, incorporated into a later cottage wall. The courtyard area so defined was paved in Caithness slabs, laid in some places almost directly over bedrock.

Soon thereafter a kitchen range was added to the SE wing, built directly against the barmkin, and blocking an original gun loop at the corner of the tower wing.

The castle is known to have housed Cromwellian troops in the mid-17th century, but the state in which it was left is unknown. However, at a potentially 17th-century date, the first of two ranges of cottages may have been added to the castle, at the SE side of the courtyard. A crow-stepped gabled building is depicted by MacGibbon & Ross in this position, and the remains of a stone building were revealed in the excavations.

## HIGHLAND

During the 19th century the site became a large farm, with additional accommodation being provided by the still-standing cottages adjoining the castle to the NE. The courtyard now saw use as a farmyard, and a rich organic horizon was identified in the excavations above the flagged surface level. The farm is depicted on an aerial photograph of the mid-20th century.

Finally, the site was levelled, with the exception of the castle and NE cottage block, and the site was occupied by the nuclear research establishment.


The monitoring project proved to be a successful exercise, despite the uniquely challenging nature of the site, and the drawbacks imposed by the excavation methodology.

Sponsor: UKAEA.

**Kinbeachie Farm, Culbokie** (Resolis parish) M Dalland  
Neolithic structures (Headland Archaeology)

NH 626 625 (centre) Agricultural activity at Kinbeachie Farm has over recent years uncovered archaeological features and finds indicating human activity in the area dating back to the Neolithic. Several small-scale excavations have been carried out in connection with these discoveries over the years by the landowner. A small pit, discovered at the N corner of the area, contained charcoal which has been dated to 4930±50 uncal BP. As the finds lie on land that is regularly ploughed, it was decided to assess the condition, extent and nature of the archaeological remains in the area. A short programme of geophysical survey, soil mapping and excavation was undertaken.

Geophysical survey failed to yield positive results but excavation identified one area where shallow cut features survived. These included a rectangular post-defined structure interpreted as the remains of a timber building 7m long by 4m wide. A few metres to the W of the building was a group of four pits that contained sherds of incised pottery and a miniature polished stone axe. A number of apparently isolated pits may be remains of structures damaged beyond recognition. Assemblages of flint and carbonised grain were also recovered. The finds associated with the timber structure indicate that it is Neolithic. It is similar in shape and proportions to a Neolithic building uncovered at Raigmore, by Inverness, some 18km to the SE.

Sponsor: HS .

**27 High Street, Rosemarkie** (Rosemarkie parish) G Robins  
Urban watching brief (North Highland Archaeology)

NH 736 576 An archaeological watching brief conducted on the foundation works for an extension revealed nothing of archaeological significance.

Sponsor: Mrs L Angus.

**Fortrose** (Rosemarkie parish) S Seright, J Bevan Baker,  
Cross-marked rock I B Henderson

NH 727 564 Found in a garden opposite Fortrose Cathedral. The rock (200 x 150 x 68mm) is roughly carved in high relief on one face only with a cross with square angles at the crossing. Only one transverse arm has survived. The specimen is of partially hand-worked, veined micaceous granulitic gneiss, showing a white pegmatitic vein.

Sponsor: Groam House Museum.

**Rosemarkie** (Rosemarkie parish) S Seright, H Fearn,  
Carved stone I B Henderson

NH 737 576 Found in a garden near Rosemarkie Church. The fragment (175 x 158 x 80mm) is carved on one face with a section of interlace adjacent to a border. The border lies along what may be an original edge. Pink sandstone.

Sponsor: Groam House Museum.

**Rosemarkie** (Rosemarkie parish) S Seright, H Fearn, I Fisher  
Carved stone

NH 737 576 Found in a garden near Rosemarkie Church. Fragment (450 x 280 x 135mm) of a tapered slab with bevelled edge. Carved in low relief, it bears two oblique stems springing from a raised panel at the left. The stems have central channels which merge into stylised trefoils with pointed central leaves. Part of a grave-slab. Pink sandstone.

Sponsor: Groam House Museum.

**Balnaguisich, Invergordon** (Rosskeen parish) P Weeks,  
Neolithic carved stone ball Mr & Mrs Winter

NH 668 710 (centre) Carved stone ball of the six boss type; dark grey stone; 70mm diameter; weight c 450g. Beginnings of a central perforation at the junction of three bosses, but it is difficult to assign a date for this action. Discovered about 1m below the surface in the finder's garden.


**Beinn an Duibh Leathaid, Camascross, Skye** S Carter  
(Sleat parish) (Headland Archaeology)

Pre-afforestation survey

NG 684 113 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken of 73ha of land on the S side of Camascross. The survey area lies immediately adjacent to the township of Camascross (NMRS NG 61 SE 28) and scattered dykes and shieling huts have been recorded further to the NW.

The nine sites recorded comprise two extensive areas of recent settlement and cultivation remains, and a number of detached banks and small shieling huts, including:

NG 6792 1127	Cultivation remains.
NG 681 112	Shieling huts.
NG 684 116	Settlement and cultivation remains.
NG 688 114	Shieling huts.
NG 679 111	Bank, shieling huts.
NG 683 109 (centre)	Settlement and field system.

Sponsor: HS .

**Isles of Canna and Sanday** (Small Isles parish) D Hind  
Watching brief; excavation (NTS)

NG 27 05 A watching brief was carried out for two phases of excavations connected with the renewal of the Canna water supply. Work included sampling of lynchets and areas of rig and furrow. Mainly post-medieval pottery was discovered, with one sherd of prehistoric pottery being found in a distinct context.

NG 2750 0549 The excavation of a small area adjacent to the West Bothy on Canna uncovered a cobbled floor surface belonging to part of the late 18th-century Coroghon House.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Kyleakin** (Strath parish) G Robins  
Watching brief (North Highland Archaeology)

NG 746 270 An archaeological watching brief conducted on the site of a new telecommunications mast revealed no features of archaeological significance.

Sponsor: James Barr & Son for Vodafone Group.

**Strathaird Estate, Skye** (Strath parish) K Miller  
Field survey

NG 535 170 (centre) In the spring of 1997, a field survey was carried out by Martin Wildgoose and associates on part of the John Muir Trust's Strathaird Estate. The surveyed portion lies to the S and E of Bla Bheinn, some 3000ha of undulating lowland terrain lying between the coast and the Cuillin mountains. The range of sites found during the survey reflects this topographic

variation. During the survey 306 sites were recorded, a selection of which are listed below:

## NG 52 SW

NG 5438 2159 Shieling group (6).  
 NG 5408 2035 Shieling group (2).  
 NG 5485 2035 Shieling.  
 NG 5493 2046 Pen and shieling group (10).  
 NG 5295 2021 Shieling group (2).

## NG 52 SE

NG 5530 2005 Shieling group (2).  
 NG 5510 2142 House foundations.  
 NG 5570 2056 Shieling group (6).  
 NG 5582 2047 Boulder pen/cell.  
 NG 5614 2013 Shielings (2).  
 NG 5634 2105 Bothy, boat noost and slip.  
 NG 5633 2133 Stone-built ?structure.  
 NG 5625 2140 Farmstead.  
 NG 5590 2076 Hut circle.  
 NG 5556 2135 Shielings (5).  
 NG 5601 2093 Shieling.  
 NG 5645 2039 ?Shielings (2).  
 NG 5641 2050 Shielings (3).  
 NG 5638 2052 Shielings (3).  
 NG 5640 2052 Cell/pen.  
 NG 5630 2080 Hut circle.  
 NG 5615 2139 House.

## NG 51 NW

NG 5265 1943 Shieling group (2).  
 NG 5257 1957 Shieling group (2).  
 NG 5235 1917 Shieling.  
 NG 5206 1932 Shieling group (4).  
 NG 5160 1930 (centre) Deserted settlement (NG 51 NW 3).  
 NG 5130 1905 Shieling.  
 NG 5214 1916 Shieling group (8).  
 NG 5239 1911 Shieling and ?hut circle.  
 NG 5250 1906 Shieling group (12).  
 NG 5292 1910 Shieling and pen.  
 NG 5282 1904 Shieling group (2).  
 NG 5472 1965 Shieling group (7).  
 NG 5461 1952 Circular stone setting.  
 NG 5457 1924 Shieling group (3).  
 NG 5481 1910 Shieling.  
 NG 5461 1883 Shieling.  
 NG 5438 1854 Shielings (3).  
 NG 5435 1844 Shieling group (11); hut circles (4).  
 NG 5428 1837 Hut circles (2), pen.  
 NG 5444 1845 Bridge abutment.  
 NG 5470 1846 Hut circle.  
 NG 5476 1843 Hut circle.  
 NG 5461 1828 Rectangular boulder setting.  
 NG 5466 1833 Shieling.  
 NG 5492 1810 Degraded turf structure (rect.).  
 NG 5482 1808 Degraded structure (rect.).  
 NG 5490 1800 Degraded structure (rect.).  
 NG 5459 1814 Rectangular boulder setting.  
 NG 5421 1828 Shieling.  
 NG 5400 1830 Hut circles (3).  
 NG 5391 1819 Hut circle.  
 NG 5384 1808 Hut circle.  
 NG 5375 1808 Shieling.  
 NG 5367 1806 Shieling group (3).  
 NG 5372 1822 Shieling.  
 NG 5358 1853 Shieling.  
 NG 5358 1855 Shieling group (8).

NG 5306 1814  
 NG 5294 1841  
 NG 5282 1895  
 NG 5236 1894  
 NG 5237 1898  
 NG 5212 1895  
 NG 5180 1815  
 NG 5195 1803  
 NG 5188 1816  
 NG 5176 1767  
 NG 5169 1722  
 NG 5284 1776  
 NG 5290 1700  
 NG 5309 1795  
 NG 5309 1793  
 NG 5355 1792  
 NG 5370 1786  
 NG 5370 1785  
 NG 5329 1746  
 NG 5330 1752  
 NG 5338 1752  
 NG 5336 1715  
 NG 5345 1720  
 NG 5387 1708  
 NG 5488 1790  
 NG 5452 1785  
 NG 5413 1775  
 NG 5417 1777  
 NG 5432 1768  
 NG 5420 1765  
 NG 5407 1729  
 NG 5425 1720  
 NG 5446 1708  
 NG 5476 1715  
 NG 5483 1718  
 NG 5470 1695  
 NG 5410 1688  
 NG 5418 1699  
 NG 5446 1685  
 NG 5466 1684  
 NG 5460 1625  
 NG 5422 1614  
 NG 5307 1678  
 NG 5315 1675  
 NG 5320 1655  
 NG 5300 1652  
 NG 5298 1643  
 NG 5274 1636  
 NG 5248 1615  
 NG 5208 1600  
 NG 5210 1625  
 NG 5238 1625  
 NG 5241 1647  
 NG 5260 1670  
 NG 5272 1666  
 NG 5274 1679  
 NG 5280 1684  
 NG 5295 1557  
 NG 5285 1517  
 NG 5281 1506  
 NG 5265 1505  
 NG 5307 1550  
 NG 5347 1543  
 NG 5368 1538  
 NG 5410 1562

Remains of stone structures.  
 Shieling group (5).  
 Shieling group (5).  
 Shieling.  
 Shieling.  
 Shieling group (7).  
 Ruined house, pen and cell.  
 Shieling group (6); hut circle.  
 Shieling.  
 Shieling.  
 Ruined house, boat noost, pens (3).  
 Shieling group (3).  
 Shieling.  
 Shieling.  
 Shielings (2).  
 Hut circle.  
 Shieling and pen.  
 Multi-period stone structure.  
 House foundations.  
 Shieling group (11) (NG 51 NW 2).  
 Hut circle.  
 Hut circle.  
 Shieling.  
 Farmstead.  
 Farmstead.  
 Shieling.  
 Canal.  
 Stone circle (NG 51 NW 1).  
 ?Burial mound.  
 Farmstead.  
 Deserted settlement.  
 House foundations.  
 Bridge.  
 Farmstead.  
 Hut circle.  
 Shieling.  
 Shieling and pen.  
 Farmstead.  
 Hut circle.  
 Shieling.  
 Shieling.  
 Shieling.  
 Shieling group (8).  
 Shieling group (4).  
 Shieling group (8).  
 Shieling group (3).  
 Shieling group (3).  
 Shieling.  
 Cave.  
 Cairn and 2 pens.  
 House foundations and pen.  
 Settlement and pen.  
 Shieling group (2).  
 Farmstead.  
 Shieling group.  
 Shieling.  
 Shieling.  
 Farmstead.  
 Farmstead.  
 Shieling.  
 Hut circle, shieling.  
 Shieling group (2).  
 Shieling.  
 Hut circle.

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- NG 5411 1563 ?Shieling.  
 NG 5490 1585 House foundations.  
 NG 5470 1548 ?Stone circle.  
 NG 5495 1625 Cairn.
- NG 51 NE**  
 NG 5522 1954 Shieling group (6).  
 NG 5551 1912 Shieling.  
 NG 5613 1953 Shieling and pen.  
 NG 5611 1952 Well head.  
 NG 5626 1971 Shielings (2).  
 NG 5641 1946 Shieling.  
 NG 5662 1995 Shieling.  
 NG 5673 1967 Hut circle and shielings (11).  
 NG 5668 1938 Hut circle.  
 NG 5643 1922 Cleats (2).  
 NG 5679 1911 Hut circles (2).  
 NG 5665 1906 Hut circle.  
 NG 5673 1899 Shieling.  
 NG 5633 1912 Cleat.  
 NG 5623 1847 Ruined house.  
 NG 5615 1836 Green mounds.  
 NG 5621 1807 Ruined bothy.  
 NG 5592 1829 Farmstead.  
 NG 5592 1816 Farmstead.  
 NG 5578 1816 Farmstead.  
 NG 5583 1810 Cairn.  
 NG 5592 1802 Shieling.  
 NG 5560 1792 Farmstead.  
 NG 5561 1808 Farmstead.  
 NG 5589 1860 Small stone cells (2).  
 NG 5556 1828 Kiln.  
 NG 5555 1849 Hut circle and pens.  
 NG 5560 1880 Shielings (2).  
 NG 5565 1880 Revetted platform.  
 NG 5617 1920 Shieling.  
 NG 5527 1894 Shieling.  
 NG 5510 1880 Shieling.  
 NG 5526 1817 Ruined bothy.  
 NG 5507 1814 Turf foundations.  
 NG 5556 1790 Farmstead.  
 NG 5664 1871 House.  
 NG 5667 1845 Farmstead.  
 NG 5669 1820 Bothy.  
 NG 5634 1791 Orthostat.  
 NG 5636 1792 Hut circle and cell.  
 NG 5656 1785 Farmstead.  
 NG 5660 1782 Farmstead.  
 NG 5660 1774 Farmstead.  
 NG 5612 1731 Hut circle.  
 NG 5618 1732 Cairns (2).  
 NG 5615 1708 Settlement.  
 NG 5619 1708 Dun/castle (Dun Ringill) (NG 51 NE 4).  
 NG 5613 1701 Steps.  
 NG 5601 1727 Cairn.  
 NG 5582 1728 Cairn.  
 NG 5561 1748 House.  
 NG 5592 1877 Shieling.  
 NG 5589 1839 (centre) Houses (18); byres (10); pens (4); enclosures (2); platform; quarry (Keppoch). (NG 51 NE 10).
- NG 51 SW**  
 NG 5183 1475 Shieling.  
 NG 5182 1466 Shieling and pens (2).  
 NG 5196 1469 Shieling group (4).  
 NG 5230 1469 Shieling.  
 NG 5184 1411 Foundations of longhouse.  
 NG 5304 1462 Farmstead.  
 NG 5350 1453 ?Standing stone.  
 NG 5428 1454 Farmstead (part of NG 51 SW 9).  
 NG 5173 1332 Farmstead.  
 NG 5175 1305 Hut circle.  
 NG 5185 1265 Boat-shaped house.  
 NG 5184 1238 Rock shelter and boat slip.  
 NG 5212 1288 Circular stone setting.  
 NG 5310 1287 Longhouse.  
 NG 5247 1375 Farmstead.  
 NG 5247 1367 Clapper bridge.  
 NG 5251 1321 Hut circle.  
 NG 5242 1312 Boat-shaped stone setting.  
 NG 5255 1313 ?Hut circle, pens (2).  
 NG 5265 1315 Shieling group (11).  
 NG 5270 1306 Farmstead.  
 NG 5350 1357 Inscribed boulder.  
 NG 5374 1344 Hut circle.  
 NG 5374 1335 House foundations.  
 NG 5358 1311 Farmstead.  
 NG 5365 1304 Bow-sided house foundations.  
 NG 5368 1299 ?Longhouse foundations.  
 NG 5330 1303 Shielings (3).  
 NG 5349 1296 Farmstead.  
 NG 5350 1285 Farmstead.  
 NG 5349 1282 Foundations of house and bothy.  
 NG 5325 1284 Hut circle, shieling.  
 NG 5302 1270 ?Shieling and pen.  
 NG 5300 1220 Deserted settlement.  
 NG 5286 1234 Hut circle.  
 NG 5288 1235 Ruined bothy and pen.  
 NG 5295 1143 Boat noosts (2).
- A full report is lodged with the John Muir Trust. A fuller summary is lodged with the NMRS.  
 Sponsor: John Muir Trust.
- Tain** (Tain parish) G Robins  
 Urban watching brief (North Highland Archaeology)  
 NH 780 820 (centre) An archaeological watching brief was conducted within the suspected bounds of the medieval burgh of Tain, on groundworks undertaken during the replacement of the water main system. Most of the remains noted relate to services established within the last two centuries, of which an extensive network of stone-built culverts was the most significant. A survey of the main culverts running under the streets of Tain has already been conducted by North of Scotland Water Authority.  
 Sponsor: NMD Partnering Team.
- Tain** (Tain parish) A Saville (NMS)  
 Flint projectile point  
 NH 798 831 Exceptional tanged flint projectile point found on the beach at Tain in April 1998 by Margaret Urquhart. Length 77mm; breadth 16mm; thickness 5mm; weight 5g. White external colour, 'porcelain' quality, and in perfect condition except for slight modern nicks along the lateral edges. Probably recently eroded by the sea from shelly sand deposits at rear of beach. This artefact is the only example known from Scotland of a Scandinavian Neolithic class B tanged point, and its presence at Tain is enigmatic. Thanks are due to Estelle Quick of Tain Museum and Patricia Weeks of Inverness Museum for assistance in reporting this find, which is under consideration for Treasure Trove.

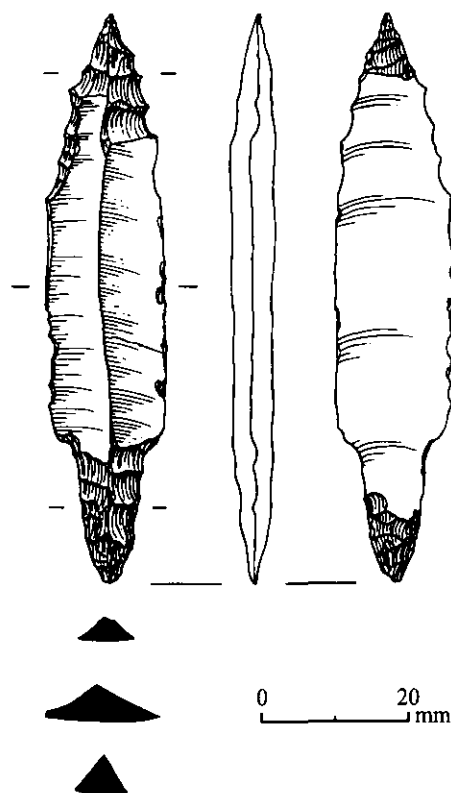


Fig 18. Flint projectile point from Tain beach. Drawn by Marion o'Neil and reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland.

**Tarbat, Portmahomack** (Tarbat parish) M Carver,  
Early medieval settlement J Garner-Lahire, A Roe

NH 914 839 The Tarbat Discovery Programme is a field research project designed to explore the society and economy of the northern Picts (see DES 1997, 51-2). The 1998 season included the excavation of a small trench on the eastern edge of a sample area in the Glebe Field. This 2 x 3m trench was excavated to house an oil tank, and offered a useful opportunity to examine the full stratigraphic sequence of this area.

Below the ploughsoil a sequence of pits, gullies and dumps were encountered which clearly related to the medieval metalworking phase dissected in the area in previous seasons. Beneath this activity and its associated buried topsoil, a series of levelling deposits were found to cover an uneven layer of windblown sand, which in turn sealed a fire-related destruction horizon. This destruction appeared to represent the end of a long period of settlement suggested by the presence of a deep and complex series of occupation layers which contained a structural sequence of substantial stone-lined drains, a soakaway, and possibly the edge of a metalworking related structure.

The above sequence was contained within c 1.5m of stratigraphy, although several of the early structures cut through a layer of apparently naturally deposited sand to a depth of almost 2m, revealing two deeply buried soils at this level. Dating is problematic as the only datable artefacts, in the form of green-glazed pottery, were found in the latest deposits. Samples for radiocarbon dating were recovered from many deposits throughout the sequence and it is hoped that the resulting dates will provide a basic chronology for this rich and deep sequence.

Work continued completing the excavation and recording of the medieval metalworking phase composed of numerous hearths and related features. A substantial terrace wall was revealed after the removal of dumps of soil and metalworking

debris. This terrace appears to be associated with the metalled road which runs down the site to the remains of a building or well surrounded by metalled surfaces.

Reused as the lining for a drain associated with the medieval metalworking was a fragment of sculpture carrying a picture of animals carved in relief. This stone, which dates to the 9th century, is part of a carved stone found last year.

Excavation in an area outside the enclosed settlement area defined possible prehistoric activity including a large open-ended oval enclosure containing a charcoal and ash-filled central feature flanked by six substantial pits. No dating evidence was recovered from the sample excavation of this enclosure ditch and the interpretation of this feature remains uncertain, although the possibility that it represents the remains of an early prehistoric funerary monument has not been discounted.

Post-excavation work currently being undertaken for the church has so far identified nine phases of activity. The earliest phase comprised a cemetery of cist burials which was superseded by burials with stone settings around the head, probably marked with the 9th-10th century gravemarkers found reused in the foundations of the earliest stone church. Further phases trace the development of the church from its pre-12th-century beginnings to the 20th century when it was abandoned.

The restoration of Tarbat Old Church is now complete and the display is being prepared for opening in the summer of 1999.

Sponsors: Tarbat Historic Trust, University of York, Highland Council, European Regional Development Fund, Heritage Lottery Fund.

**Murkle Bay** (Thurso; Olrig parishes)

S Farrell

Watching brief

ND 1421 6894 - ND 1678 6924 A watching brief was maintained on the excavation of holes for an overhead power line due to the line being in the vicinity of a number of known archaeological sites. No archaeological features were noted.

At the terminus of the line on the shoreline of Murkle Bay were a number of concrete anti-tank blocks from WWII (centred at ND 168 693).

A full report is lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

**Allt Saigh** (Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish)

G Robins

Watching brief

(North Highland Archaeology)

NH 437 193 An archaeological watching brief, occasioned by a Woodland Grant Scheme application, was conducted on the construction of a new access track which would cut through a dyke associated with the remains of a small cluster of buildings and enclosures (NMRS NH 41 NW 16). No clear structure to the dyke was visible within the area removed by the machine, nor in the upstanding section.

Sponsor: Tilhill Economic Forestry.

**Bridge of Wester** (Wick parish)

G Brown (SUAT)

Watching brief

ND 338 584 A watching brief was carried out on the foundations of a new office building and associated ancillary works. The proximity of two important sites of later prehistoric/Early Historic settlement, at Wester Broch and Birkle Hills, necessitated the monitoring of groundworks. No archaeological finds or features were identified.

Sponsor: R B Farquhar for Rockwater.

**Keiss** (Wick parish)

L Anderson

Watching brief

(GUARD)

ND 3478 6080 - ND 3490 6090 A watching brief was conducted on the Keiss drainage improvements. Four large

## INVERCLYDE/MIDLOTHIAN

circular pits up to 2.8m in diameter were recorded. These contained mixed modern rubbish and building debris, including table ware sherds, window glass, slate and brick. (GUARD 582).  
Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

### INVERCLYDE

**East India Harbour, Greenock** (Greenock parish) L M Baker  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NS 285 759 A watching brief was undertaken during the demolition and refurbishment of East India Harbour from September 1997 to February 1998. A desktop assessment of available documentary evidence relating to the harbour allowed precise dating of features revealed during the course of refurbishment. A record was made of the structure of the harbour prior to refurbishment and all demolition work was monitored.

Some of the masonry from the initial harbour construction, designed by John Rennie and built from 1805–09, remained *in situ*. Additions and modifications to this harbour and the quay-side furniture, which occurred throughout the working life of the harbour, were also recorded. A collection of waste material from the Clyde Pottery was recovered from the fill of one of the quays. This material dates from 1841–57.

The site archive and report have been deposited with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Renfrewshire Enterprise.

**Greenock Reservoirs Nos 1 & 2** D Alexander (CFA)  
(Inverkip parish)

19th-century dam sections

NS 240 730; NS 239 734 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during breaching work carried out for safety reasons. These reservoirs form part of an extensive system of water works constructed in the early 19th century by Robert Thom for supplying water to Greenock. The sides of the breaches were left and their make-up was recorded by drawing and photography. This revealed that Dam 1 contained a large amount of peat interspersed with thinner layers of boulder clay. Dam 2, in contrast, was almost completely constructed of layers of boulder clay. It appears likely that much of the material used in both dams was quarried from the area of the intended reservoir. No earlier archaeological remains were discovered within the reservoirs, or around the edges where the topsoil had been eroded by water action.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: West of Scotland Water Authority.

**Loch Thom** (Inverkip; Greenock parishes) I Hogg  
Field survey

A field survey of the area around Loch Thom and the Gryffe Reservoir has been in progress for the last two years by members of the Muirshiel Archaeological Group. The survey has highlighted the abundance of agricultural activity in this area and has located at least four of the farms recorded by Pont in 1580. A further investigation is planned for 1999 to locate the last remaining farm listed on Pont's map for the area. In addition to stone dykes, the following features were recorded:

(Inverkip parish)  
NS 2411 7166 ?Gargochill Farm (NS 27 SW 27).  
NS 2565 7240 ?House platform 8m diameter.  
NS 254 717 – Rig and furrow enclosed by stone and turf  
NS 255 717 dyke.  
NS 2511 7075 – Site of Waterside Farm, two roads running  
NS 2516 7092 uphill 2m wide and associated revetted walling.  
NS 2566 7107 Cup-marked rock.


NS 2595 7180 Site of Hollowhills Farm.  
NS 2617 7169 Old drove road.  
NS 2638 7270 Site of Schawes Farm.  
NS 2664 7225 Quarry and ?quarrymens' hut.

(Greenock parish)

NS 2719 7222 Clearance cairn 10m diameter.  
NS 2688 7212 Sunken road 2m wide linking stock enclosure to settlement on S side of Gryffe Burn.  
NS 2718 7206 Bank and ditched enclosure, 50 x 20m.  
NS 2884 7225 Rectangular structure, 10 x 8m – ?old farmhouse.  
NS 2867 7227 ?Early limekiln.  
NS 2853 7227 ?Early limekiln.  
NS 2863 7219 Sub-rectangular structures, 5 x 7m and 5 x 3m.  
A fuller report has been lodged with WoSAS and the NMRS.

**Newark Castle** (Port Glasgow parish) A Radley, D Murray  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 3281 7451 A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of material in the fireplace within the Custodian's Office. The exposed surfaces were drawn and photographed, although no finds or early (non post-medieval) archaeological features were recorded.

At a later date, observations were made of a trench excavated within the castle, against the S wall of the N range, from which bones had been reported. It was discovered that the animal bones and china which had been found were from within a sand deposit used as levelling material for a recent concrete floor. The S wall of this block lay directly on top of bedrock in places.  
Sponsor: HS .

### MIDLOTHIAN

**Pathhead** (Crichton parish) A Leslie, B Will (GUARD)  
Roman temporary camp

NT 395 639 Excavation ahead of a proposed housing development recovered the line of a Roman temporary camp ditch, as anticipated from aerial photographs, together with a very small sector of the annexe ditch of a 'native' enclosure. Four 10m sections and four smaller sections of the Roman camp ditch were excavated, the resultant profiles conforming to the standard characteristics previously recorded for Roman ditches at other marching camp sites. One section in particular produced potentially important palaeobotanical remains from its lower fills. A number of features believed to represent contemporary use within the camp interior were also excavated, including four possible figure-of-eight shaped ovens/hearths. Significant quantities of charcoal were recovered from these features from which it should be possible to obtain radiocarbon dates.

Examination of the native settlement annexe revealed a possible terminus of the perimeter ditch, perhaps indicating the presence of an entranceway. The only small finds of note from the site are a probable spindle whorl, recovered from the upper fills of one of the sections through the Roman camp ditch, and a small piece of slag from a small pit. (GUARD 471).  
Sponsor: Stuart Milne Homes.

**Rosslyn Chapel** (Lasswade parish) T Addyman  
Collegiate church; surrounding buildings (Addyman and Kay)

NT 275 631 Groundworks were monitored on Chapel Loan between College Hill and the new visitor centre to the NW and NE of the chapel respectively. The foundations of the visitor centre, a stables/coach house of two phases (17th and 19th century), were found to have been built of reused dressed

ashlar and other worked stone, with a single protruding base course built directly onto subsoil.

At the chapel, a services access trench was excavated archaeologically at the foot of the pier at the junction of the partly completed N transept and the existing E wall of the crossing tower. Here the founds of Kerr's baptistery of 1880–81 were exposed, overlying the 15th-century founds of the pier itself. The latter were found to be of substantial construction, the pier foot resting upon two courses of massive roughly hewn red sandstone blocks set into natural.

Further work to the visitor centre permitted a full assessment of the structure and its flooring which, in the smaller eastern bay, consisted of parts of a cobbled stable floor with drain, perhaps of the 17th century. The larger western bay had been enlarged in the 19th century retaining earlier S and E walls, the latter still displaying a crow-stepped gable head. Much of the fabric of the visitor centre from both phases consisted of reused dressed ashlar, moulded and sculpted sandstone blocks. The protruding found course within the western bay had been largely built of the massive sandstone blocks seen at the chapel pier base.

Deconstruction of the walling dividing the two bays revealed the fossilised jamb of a gate pier and some 20 carved stones ranging from simple but substantial arcade voussoirs, to moulded jamb stones and a number of sculpted stones. Of the latter, two appear similar to 17th-century details of the surviving wing of Rosslyn Castle, while two further fragments form a complete finial or dormer pediment. This takes the form of a circular rosette surmounting a triangular body that frames a carved panel of four leaf- or petal-like lobes (see illustration on p 139). An identical finial can be seen upon the exterior wall-head of the N aisle of the chapel, although this itself may have come from ruined parts of the castle.

The creation of the new car park involved the grading of an area of open field at the corner of Chapel Loan and the lane to Rosslyn Castle. A series of very substantial pit-like features were revealed. These contained masonry and other debris, wine bottles and domestic rubbish that can most likely be associated with the use of College Hill as an inn during the later 18th and earlier part of the 19th century. The foundation course of what was interpreted as a barn was revealed along the side of the castle lane. Its masonry contained finely worked blocks of robbed medieval ashlar, while an internal sub-division and possible barn entrance into the field to the W were its only discernible features. A later well-constructed boundary wall was erected running from the N wall of the barn. The masonry of each was overlain by a later 19th-century domestic rubbish dump. The barn can probably be associated with the use of College Hill and may similarly date from the mid- to late 18th century.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsors: HS [A], Rosslyn Chapel Trust.

**Lamb's Nursery** (Newbattle parish) M Cook  
Excavation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 3318 6630 An archaeological excavation was undertaken on the site of a ring-groove house (NMRS NT 36 NW 145) at Lamb's Nursery. This work was conducted in accordance with the planning consent for a housing development. The ring-groove had previously been identified by GUARD during an evaluation of the site. The excavation identified two main features: a ring-groove house, approximately 10m in diameter, with an erosional gully feature on its northern arc and an entrance to the SE; and a circle of post-holes, approximately 8m in diameter, thought to represent a second structure. A second possible ring-groove was identified in the eastern corner of the site. A limited assemblage of hand-thrown pottery was recovered

from the post-ring and the ring-groove house. The site also contained a series of pits containing putative Grooved ware.

Sponsor: Redrow Homes (Scotland) Ltd.

**Rosebery Estates** (Temple parish) C McGill (CFA)  
Survey

NT 305 574 (centre) The Rosebery Estate home policies, near Temple, were subject to a Farm Ancient Monument Survey. Monuments dating both from the medieval period and from earlier phases of activity were identified in the historical estate, which was previously called Clerkington. There are four Listed buildings within the survey area.

The majority of monuments in the survey area are in very good condition, almost certainly because the area has been used primarily for grazing during the last few decades and not been subject to a regime of ploughing. A sherd of green-glazed pottery was found during the field inspection. The following monuments, plus areas of rig and furrow and field dykes, were identified within the survey area and specific prescriptions for their protection were recommended:

NT 3030 5758 – NT 3060 5768	Track.
NT 3057 5767	Church (site of) and burial ground.
NT 3053 5748 – NT 3060 5761	Designed landscape feature.
NT 3070 5769 – NT 3045 5757	Designed landscape feature.
NT 3059 5753 – NT 3080 5756	Pond (?site of) and drainage channels.
NT 3040 5752 (centre)	Lodge House (B Listed).
NT 5046 5743 – NT 5036 5749	Terraced trackway.
NT 5052 5744 – NT 5046 5738	Hollow way.
NT 3059 5746	Chapel (C Listed).
NT 3055 5742	Estate House (C Listed).
NT 5055 5742 (centre)	Terrace.
NT 5034 5744	Gateposts (B Listed).
NT 5045 5740 – NT 5045 5733	Ha-ha.
NT 5050 5736 (centre)	Structure.
NT 5056 5731	Building footings; rectangular.
NT 5058 5736 (centre)	Walled garden.
NT 5065 5732 – NT 5082 5719	Trackway.
NT 5051 5731 – NT 5043 5730	Hollow way.
NT 5052 5719	Building footings; rectangular.
NT 5058 5718 (centre)	Structure; brick.
NT 5058 5720 (centre)	Pond (site of).
NT 5058 5736 (centre)	Estate wall.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsors: HS [A], Rosebery Estates.

## MORAY

**Aerial reconnaissance** M Greig

The following new sites were recorded during summer aerial reconnaissance:

**Barleymill** (Dyke & Moy parish)

NH 984 575 ?Ring-ditch.

**Hill of Spynie** (Spynie parish)

NJ 222 654 Faint traces of several ring-ditches.

As a result of winter aerial reconnaissance the following new sites were recorded:

**Bridgend of Livet** (Inveravon parish)

NJ 197 307 Hut circle (NJ 13 SE 24).

**Downan Wood**

NJ 193 306 Hut circle (NJ 13 SE 25).

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, RCAHMS, Moray Council.

## MORAY

**Knock of Alves** (Alves parish) B Glendinning (CFA)  
Excavation

NJ 1627 6295 A site visit was conducted to determine the least damaging route for the laying of a power cable to serve a telecommunications mast which is sited within the hillfort at Knock of Alves, near Elgin (NMRS NJ 16 SE 11). A trench, excavated across the defences and through the interior of the fort, identified one of the outer defensive ditches. A small pit containing a few sherds of prehistoric pottery and fragments of burnt bone was also located within the fort interior.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Orange PCS Ltd.

**Kinneddar House** (Drainie parish) T Neighbour, L Sinfield  
Human remains (CFA)

NJ 223 693 Excavation took place in March 1998, following the discovery of human remains in the flower bed at Kinneddar House during the upgrading of the gravel drive.

All the human remains came from a shallow pit cut in topsoil. About 150 bone fragments, from more than one skeleton, were recovered, of which 24 have sawn edges. Two of the cut items are cranial bones with cupric pins present, and a further cranial bone has a drilled hole where a pin had been. Clearly these had been commercially prepared as 'anatomical specimens' for sale. Many mastoid processes of the temporal bone are present in the assemblage indicating the bones had been prepared within the last 50 years (these were often removed for practising ear operations, which were not carried out prior to the 1940s). The cache of bones was probably buried by a medical student living in Kinneddar House.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

**Brodie Castle** (Dyke & Moy parish) J Lewis, J Terry  
Designed landscape survey (Scotia Archaeology)

NH 979 578 A topographic survey was carried out within the grounds of Brodie Castle to identify the location and survival of features associated with the development of the designed landscape. As well as buildings, boundaries, paths and drives, water courses and ponds, and other such features, the survey also recorded the locations of all large trees and tree stumps within the area. This work comprised an element of a historic landscape survey of Brodie Castle policies and was carried out in association with Landscape Conservation Studio Ltd and Scottish Woodlands Ltd.  
Sponsor: NTS.

**Brodie Castle** (Dyke & Moy parish) A Dunn  
Standing building recording (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NH 9799 5778 An archaeological recording exercise was undertaken during the removal of harling from all walls of the 16th-century NE tower, and from the N walls of the 17th-century W wing and the 18th-century stair wing. The NE tower forms a component of the current Z-plan castle. Earlier sources suggest that the NE tower may initially have stood in isolation, a hypothesis which was tested by the recording exercise.

A number of episodes of building and repair were recorded, indicating that the NE tower may originally have formed a part of an L-plan castle, the form of which has subsequently undergone various alterations, most notably the reworking of the wall-heads along both the tower and the W wing, probably during the earlier 18th century. As the stonework of the E wall of the NE tower continues along the line of the E wall of the adjoining hall without any clear change in build, it is likely that the two structures are contemporary. The implication is that an

L-plan castle was modified in the mid-16th century by the addition of the SW tower to form the Z-plan central to the castle complex of today.

Changes in fenestration and access reflected the addition of adjoining wings in the earlier 19th century, as well as changes in the internal arrangements of the buildings.  
Sponsor: NTS.

**Knock Hill** (Grange parish) C Lowe  
Survey (Headland Archaeology)

NJ 5380 5440 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of land on the S-facing slopes of Knock Hill.

A single site, previously recorded as NMRS sites NJ 55 SW 4 and 6 and comprising a hut circle and clearance cairns, was recorded. Within the survey area, a total of 24 cairns are shown on the 1st edition OS map (1871), extending NW-SE in a broad swathe between the 750-800ft contours. None to the NW of the hut circle, in the area coincident with deep heather, could be positively identified or located. Additional elements, however, were identified, extending the distribution of cairns to the E of the hut circle.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS [ ] .

**Tarra Farm, Forres** (Rafford parish) B Will (GUARD)  
Evaluation and excavation

NJ 063 593 (centre) In March 1998 an archaeological assessment and evaluation was carried out in advance of the development of a new industrial park, prompted by the discovery of a cropmark site within the development area, and by the known rich archaeological heritage of the area.

Results from trial trenching suggest that the cropmark was caused by natural underlying geological conditions and is thus of no archaeological significance. However, a trench uncovered a small ironworking furnace and a fragment of a shale bracelet. These discoveries prompted a follow-up excavation in June 1998, when the remains of a small iron-smelting complex were uncovered and recorded. (GUARD 567).

Sponsor: Highlands and Islands Enterprise.

**Rothiemay stone circle** (Rothiemay parish) A Aspinall  
Geophysical survey

NJ 5508 4872 The recumbent stone circle of Rothiemay is situated in a field to the S of the B9117 road some 0.5km E of the village of Milltown of Rothiemay. At present only four upright stones remain, two on either side of a large recumbent stone which has no flankers. The position of the recumbent stone, at the SW extreme of the arc formed by the monument stones, is typical of such monuments in the area. The heights of the upright stones all approximate to 2m, whilst the recumbent measures about 4 x 1.2m by 1.7m high.

A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken using earth resistance and magnetic methods. The stones were standing in pools of water up to 15cm deep, which effectively masked buried features in the resistance survey, particularly in the vicinity of the three southernmost stones. It was also evident, through their strong magnetisation, that the stones were igneous. Several of the scattered and piled stones in the field were also of igneous origin, confirming the igneous intrusive element on the site.

The coincidence of high resistance with high magnetism in some areas of the survey suggests the presence of 'fired' stone features. It is possible that stones were removed from the circle leaving an igneous residue of packing and fractured stone. Assuming this, the sites of lost stones can be inferred.



If these features are used in conjunction with the known standing stones, a reasonable model can be constructed of the monument. This places five anomalies together with two upright stones as 'outer circle' stones. The remaining uprights, the recumbent and three anomalies form an 'inner circle' within which three anomalies form part of a general igneous platform of horseshoe shape. On the basis of this model the maximum diameter of the circle is 33m. This is significantly larger than other circles in the district, but compares well with the maximum diameter of that at Auchquhorthies (Kincardine; NO 901 963) which also has a concentric form.

A simpler model would be to set the four upright stones and four of the anomalies on a deformed circle, still with a maximum diameter of 33m, with the recumbent asymmetrically placed and confronting, to the N, a platform bounded by three anomalies. This leads to other major anomalies as outliers.

A fuller report has been lodged with the NMRS.

**NORTH AYRSHIRE**

**Glen Sannox, Arran** (Kilbride parish) F Gorman, B Murray  
Enclosure/small defensive position; ?shielings

NS 0083 4567 At 90m OD on the S end of a long spine of conglomerate outcrop, overlooking the delta of the Sannox river, are the stone-built founds of a wall, c 1.8m wide enclosing an area of 24 x 20.5m. There is a heavy well-laid double boulder revetment to the S and the steep sides are covered with tumbled stones.

Four oval founds, possibly shielings, lie below, and stones from the tumble appear to have been used in their construction. This site overlooks the vitrified fort of An Cnap.

**North Sannox Farm, Arran** (Kilbride parish) F Gorman, B Murray  
Chambered cairn; enclosure/?cairn; shieling

NS 0111 4676 There is a cairn in mature forestry at 74m OD, measuring 17 x 14m, but truncated to the W by the forestry plough. In the upper half several large conglomerate stones protrude from the cairn and there is a chamber in the SE quadrant orientated SE. The stones of the outer compartments have fallen, but the cross stones and lateral stones of one compartment still stand and there appears to be another compartment within the cairn. The standing compartment measures 1.43 x 1.14m internally. Massive recumbent stones can be seen under the cairn material; one of these is 2.4m long by 0.35m thick and is curved at one end. Another is 1.8m long by 0.43m thick. To the SE there is a semi-circular platform. The whole site is covered by thick sphagnum moss.

This cairn is situated above the riverside cairn examined by Prof. T Bryce in 1906. The lower cairn is 17m in diameter and is badly overgrown, but appears to have a denuded trench also to the SE. Now only low cross stones can be seen, although massive conglomerate stones lie on the surface.

About 23m to the SE of the chambered cairn is a circular enclosure of unstructured stones, 23.7m overall diameter. The ?wall is 4.5m broad and the entrance is to the S where there are several conglomerate blocks and one pointed fallen stone. Stone founds disturbed by tree roots lie within this circle and one area has a short length of rough upstanding kerbing. This appears to be the hollowed-out remains of another cairn put to different uses at a later date. There is another possible, very despoiled, cairn to the SE, with trees planted along what may have been the chamber, orientated E.

NS 0134 4669 At 34m OD in mature forestry is another cairn which has been quarried in places. The present dimensions are 16.6 x 13.4m and it still stands to a height of 1.4m. To the S a circular stone ?shieling has been constructed within the cairn, the entrance is to the S, and its inner diameter is 2.46m.

**Sannox Quarry, Arran** (Kilbride parish) C McGill (CFA)  
Desk-based assessment and trial trenching

NS 014 455 An archaeological evaluation was conducted in advance of an extension to the area of mineral extraction at Sannox Quarry. The desk-based assessment did not reveal any additional potential for the existence of remains within the proposed development area, with the exception of a single field boundary. Eleven trenches were excavated, of which two contained archaeological remains: a short, roughly linear feature, and the remains of rig and furrow cultivation overlying an old ground surface. The only find from the site was a fragment of a badly burnt and shattered flint from the topsoil.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: John Thomson Construction Ltd per Borthwick, Watson Architects & Planning Consultants.

**Largs** (Largs parish) V E Bickers  
Field survey

The following report represents the first season's work of a field survey of the outlying areas of the parish of Largs. The work was undertaken by ACFA.

In addition to dykes and features of unidentified function, the following structures and features were noted:

**Greeto Water**

- NS 230 601 ?Animal enclosure.
- NS 2290 6023 Two stores or animal pens.
- NS 233 606 Dwelling.
- NS 233 607 ?Archaeological remains; ruinous drystone dyke.
- NS 2334 6078 Enclosure.
- NS 2301 6056 ?Dwelling; ?structure.
- NS 2290 6045 Multi-period stone sheep fank.
- NS 2289 6034 ?Dwelling.
- NS 2278 6023 Circular and oval features within enclosing turf bank; ?store.
- NS 238 610 ?Dwelling with ?store/?animal pen.

**Swinside tributary**

- NS 240 6134 Animal enclosure.
- NS 2401 6134 Sheep fank and ?store or lambing pen.
- NS 240 614 Dwelling; ?shieling hut.
- NS 2401 6134 Dwelling and store; ?shieling hut.
- NS 241 612 ?Shieling hut.

**Greeto Falls**

- NS 2290 5967 ?Sheep shelter and lambing pen.

**Haylie Brae (firing range site)**

- NS 2167 5834 Roughly circular mound – probably associated with the firing range; rectangular, partially roofed structure – ?magazine.

- NS 219 584 Drystone-built sheep fank with wooden lambing pen.

**Haylie Brae**

- NS 2175 5847 Shieling hut with ?annexe.
- NS 2177 5849 Shieling hut; circular feature.
- NS 2181 5852 Shieling hut with annexe.
- NS 2183 5852 Shieling hut with ?annexe.
- NS 2176 5852 Shieling hut with annexe.
- NS 2179 5850 ?Dairy store.
- NS 2189 5859 Shieling hut.
- NS 2190 5857 ?Shieling hut with annexe.
- NS 2218 5867 Shieling hut.

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- NS 2185 5867 Animal pen or store.  
 NS 2191 5864 Shieling hut with annexe.  
 NS 2201 5852 Shieling hut with ?enclosure.  
 NS 2185 5874 ?Short cist.  
 NS 2182 5873 Four parallel sub-rectangular features.  
 NS 2167 5856 Horseshoe-shaped feature with stone alignment.  
 NS 2156 5865 Sub-rectangular to sub-circular raised area with sub-rectangular and sub-circular internal features and satellite features.  
 NS 2214 5846 Circular pit.  
**Gogo Water**  
 NS 2501 6030 Gogo Lodge. Situated in the head valley of Gogo Water. Although marked on the parish map of 1829 as a shooting lodge, this is almost certainly a remote pre-enclosure dwelling with a small enclosure.  
 NS 2224 5923 ?Store; turf banked enclosure – ?stock enclosure; L-shaped boulder alignment. These and other features are situated on a river terrace on the N Bank of Gogo Water. They form a compact group on a flat grassy area.  
 NS 2297 5936 ?Stock enclosures, stores and dwellings situated on a small terrace at the junction of Greeto Water and Gogo Water.  
 NS 2282 5941 Dwelling.  
 NS 2272 5927 Animal pen, store or dwelling.  
 NS 2224 5923 Dwelling.

A fuller report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Earl of Glasgow, Mrs Evans, Mr W Menzies, Mr J Menzies, Glasgow Archaeological Society, WoSAS.

### Ardeer (Stevenston parish)

F Baker (FIRAT)

#### Dredging works

NS 303 385 (centre) A field survey was undertaken of the tip of the Ardeer peninsula outside the limits of the Nobel/ICI explosives factory at the confluence of the River Gamock and River Irvine in advance of a proposed development. This area of 9ha is located in an area of natural estuarine deposits and sand dunes that have been artificially enclosed and infilled with dredge material. A number of groynes present along the shores of both rivers, and the topography of the site, suggests that earlier dredge deposition has taken place, but this is now largely obscured by the late 19th/early 20th-century dredging and land reclamation deposits.

The NE part of the site is dominated by an artificial lagoon with a sluice gate that allowed water to flood the southern part of the site which consists of mud flats and partially submerged dunes. The NW part of the site contains remains associated with the 'Harbourmaster's House' shown on the 1st edition OS map. It appears this building was demolished with explosives. These features are of late 19th/early 20th-century date.

An archaeological watching brief was carried out in October 1998 at the Big Idea development site. Dredge deposits of laminated sands with frequent iron pan lenses were present across the site up to a maximum depth of 2m. The main dredge deposit of black waterlogged and completely saturated laminated silty sand with moderate inclusions of organic matter was on average 1.2m deep.

The sluice gates associated with controlling the water flow from the main lagoon to an ancillary lagoon and part of the main lagoon's retaining bank has been removed by the development works. No artefacts were recovered.

Sponsors: Building Design Partnership, Nobel Exhibition Trust.

## NORTH LANARKSHIRE

### Dullatur (Cumbernauld parish)

C Lowe

Roman temporary camps (Headland Archaeology)

NS 746 767 Archaeological excavation of the two Roman temporary camps (NMRS NS 77 NW 22) at Dullatur was completed in advance of a housing development. The work comprised the complete excavation of the primary fills of the two ditches and excavation of a sample of the camp interiors. The principal objectives were to clarify the dating of the two camps and their relationship to the Antonine Wall.

The site was partially examined by Lawrence Keppie in the 1970s. The current excavations confirmed the relative chronology of the two camps, that the Outer Camp pre-dates the construction of the Inner Camp. The terminals for the S entrance were traced in the position previously defined by Keppie. The entrance was 6.5m wide. No trace of an outer traverse could be identified in a 22m long trial trench which was opened to the S of, and centred on, the entrance. No trace of the entrance or ditch terminals in the eastern side of the Outer Camp, however, could be defined in the area previously indicated by Keppie. The ditch was clearly seen to continue unbroken. On topographical, formal and other grounds it seems likely that the site of The Lane, forming the northern boundary to the development, may well preserve the position of the Outer Camp E and W entrances.

The primary outer ditch was of typical V-section profile with an ankle-breaker slot, 0.3m wide, at its base. The ditch was 1.8–2m wide and up to 1m deep. The secondary Inner Camp ditch, although of a similar width and depth, presented a more rounded profile. The ditch sediments principally consisted of naturally deposited clayey silts. These were archaeologically sterile with the exception of a few pot sherds and occasional fragments of charcoal. The ditches filled rapidly, possibly within two years of originally being cut given the evidence of natural turf-stabilisation horizons in the profile. These survived in places, particularly along the SE sector of the Outer Camp where the fall of the ditch was less pronounced than elsewhere. In the SW, W and E sectors, however, natural turf-stabilisation horizons were only present or preserved at the very top of the infilled ditch.

A near-complete Black Burnished ware pot was recovered from the primary fill of the Outer Camp ditch, just to the E of the S entrance. The base of a samian bowl was recovered from 'hillwash' at the lower E side of the Outer Camp ditch. Meanwhile, only heavily abraded sherds of both samian and Black Burnished ware were recovered from the primary fill of the Inner Camp ditch. On the basis of differential abrasion, it is considered likely that these might well derive from the original occupation of the earlier camp.

No internal features were present in the areas stripped. No trace survived of the internal rampart. Plough truncation was evident across the site.

Sponsor: North Lanarkshire Council.

### Boglea and Cameron Farms, Greengairs

R Strachan

(New Monkland parish)

(CFA)

Desk-based assessment and field survey

NS 775 715 (centre) A desk-based assessment and field survey were undertaken in April 1998 as part of an Environmental Assessment associated with a proposed opencast coal mine. In addition to field dykes and an area of rig and furrow, the following sites were identified:

NS 7782 7153 (centre) Farmstead (unroofed); track; terraceway; pond.

NS 7724 7153 Quarry.

NS 7715 7140 Pond.

- NS 7723 7142 Pond.
- NS 7717 7136 – Track/old road and dyke.
- NS 7772 7179
- NS 772 713 Farmstead (site of Auldshiels/ Auldshields).
- NS 7709 7156 – Track/old road.
- NS 7691 7075
- NS 772 712 (centre) Enclosure.
- NS 7735 7127 Pond.
- NS 7738 7131 Pond.
- NS 7730 7120 Clearance/enclosure; ?settlement (site of).
- NS 7730 7117 Ponds.
- NS 7739 7105 – Tracks (3).
- NS 7743 7087 (centre)
- NS 7720 7105 (centre) Structure(s) and enclosure (probable site of 'Linnyate').
- NS 7720 7105 (centre) Quarry workings.
- NS 7703 7088 ?Structure foundations.
- NS 7697 7030 (centre) Quarry workings.
- NS 7759 7081 – Track.
- NS 7778 7080
- NS 775 715 (centre) Settlement: 'Rees' (not located).

A report will be lodged with the NMRS following client approval.  
 Sponsor: J W H Ross & Co for J W Soils Suppliers Ltd.

**Isola Factory Ltd, Cumbernauld** (Tollpark parish) P Duffy  
 Roman temporary camp (GUARD)

NS 7783 7742 As part of development works an archaeological evaluation and watching brief was carried out during February 1998. The evaluation consisted of a desktop assessment focusing on the area of Tollpark Roman temporary camp (NMRS NS 77 NE 13), followed by the excavation of four trial trenches to assess the level of remaining archaeological deposits. The trial trenches were placed to transect the line of the temporary camp ditch on its N, S and E sides. The watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a car park to the N of the factory.

The excavations conclusively demonstrated that previous construction work in the area has removed all trace of the archaeological deposits which formerly existed. No other archaeological remains were encountered during either of the fieldwork phases. (GUARD 577).

Sponsor: Isola Ltd (through Grant Design Ltd).

**ORKNEY ISLANDS**

**Orkney Coastal Survey 1998** H Moore, G Wilson (EASE)  
 Westray, Papa Westray, Mainland

In August and September 1998 a coastal survey was carried out of the coastline of the islands of Westray, Papa Westray, Holm of Papay and part of the coastline of the Mainland (Waulkmill Bay to Bu Point). The survey was carried out to specifications laid down by Historic Scotland. A total of 275 sites were recorded, representing a wide range of types, dating from the early prehistoric period to the 20th century. A survey of the coastal geology, geomorphology and erosion was carried out simultaneously.

In addition to miscellaneous features associated with agriculture, the following are amongst the site types recorded: settlements, including Norse and prehistoric; brochs; ?souterrain; mills; wind engines; castle; dovecote; churches and chapels; chambered cairns; cists; cairns; mounds; middens; kelp-production features; lighthouse; navigation cairns; noosts; shipwreck; cave; and WW/II remains.

A fuller summary has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS [logo], Orkney Archaeological Trust.

**Hermisgarth, Sanday** (Cross & Burness parish) J Downes  
 Coastal erosion of early Pictish burials (ARCUS)

HY 6627 4288 Archaeological recording of remains exposed in the cliff face of North Bay at Hermisgarth Farm took place in August 1997. This followed work undertaken in 1993 when two cists within a cairn containing bones dated to the early Pictish period were investigated, as were two stone-built pyre sites found in close association. Coastal erosion in the intervening years has revealed another stone pyre setting, another cairn covering cist(s), and further structures such as parts of walling. Geophysical survey undertaken at the top of the cliff revealed that the complex could extend 100m southwards beyond the features exposed in the cliff.

An interim report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS [logo].

**Tor Ness, North Ronaldsay** J Downes (ARCUS)  
 (Cross & Burness parish)

Survey of cairns

HY 756 553 EDM survey was undertaken in September 1996. The remains of several different types of monument seem to be present. The scant remains of a stone dyke which appeared to have cists along its length were recorded. At the seaward end of this feature were the partial remains of what may have been a chambered tomb. Close to the remains of a large standing stone are three stone structures which may be prehistoric houses. Cairns and mounds which may be funerary are scattered and grouped across the Ness; amongst these are another possible house and a burnt mound.

A survey report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS [logo].

**Setter** (Eday parish) J Downes (ARCUS)  
 Survey and excavation of Neolithic cairns

HY 5653 3696 Topographic survey, geophysical survey and excavation was undertaken in July 1998. Two small cairns (NMRS HY 53 NE 28) near the Setter stone proved to be Neolithic burial monuments. One of the cairns is a miniature chambered tomb and the other a large cist which was probably contemporary with the tomb. The original chamber of the tomb was built from large orthostats rather than coursed – the most

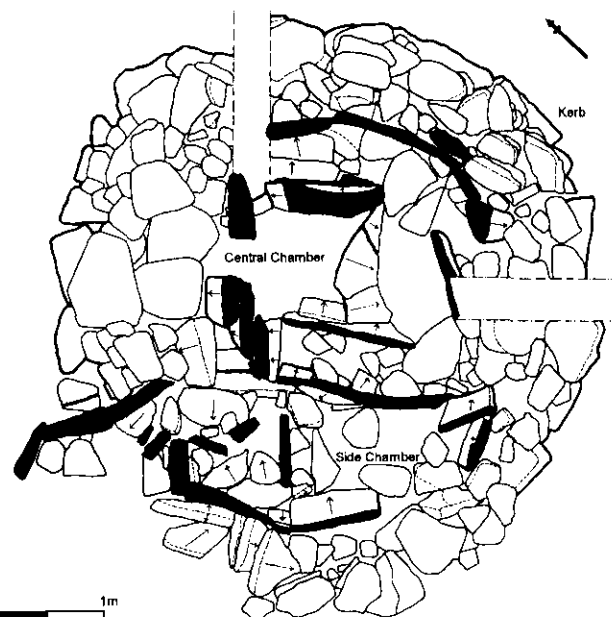



Fig 19. Setter, Eday: Neolithic chambered cairn.

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common form of construction. The entrance to this chamber was blocked by a large kerb, possibly constructed at the same time as a less substantial chamber built onto the side of the first. No human remains were found in either structure.

Sponsor: HS .


### Seven Knowes, Gitterpitten

J Downes (ARCUS)

(Evie & Rendall parish)

Survey and excavation of burial mounds

HY 3927 2070 Topographic survey, geophysical survey and excavation was undertaken in June 1998. Parts of three of this group of small mounds (NMRS HY 32 SE 8), placed in close proximity to one another, were excavated. Two of the mounds covered central cists containing cremations. Cremations had been deposited in regularly shaped rounded pits which were evenly spaced around the mounds. These pits had been cut into and were covered by hillwash. Coarse stone tools had been deposited on top of the central cists and on the kerbs of the mounds.

Sponsor: HS .


### Varne Dale, Gorn (Evie & Rendall parish)

J Downes

Survey and excavation of burial mounds

(ARCUS)

HY 406 186 Topographic survey, geophysical survey and excavation was undertaken in June 1998. The two mounds which were investigated of this extensive group (NMRS HY 41 NW 2) were particularly badly damaged, one by rabbits, the other by cattle and rabbits. Two cists were exposed within a mound that had been almost levelled by rabbits, and cremation burials were recovered from both. The other larger mound was better preserved and had a more complex structure. A very substantial stone kerb had been built over a thick layer of burnt stones and burnt turves. The central cist was located but not excavated as it is not under threat.

Sponsor: HS .

### Crantit

B Ballin-Smith, J Duncan (GUARD),

(Kirkwall & St Ola parish)

C Richards

Neolithic chambered tomb; Bronze Age cists

HY 440 098 In April 1998 a Neolithic chambered tomb was found just outside Kirkwall, and a five week season of excavation was undertaken later that summer. The tomb had been inserted into subsoil, possibly a drumlin, on an E-facing hillside. It measured c 3 x 3m and comprised three cells with an entrance, arranged in a clover-leaf formation. The height of the tomb did not exceed 1m. It was constructed of coursed drystone masonry with orthostatic partitions. The wall-heads were corbelled to receive the roof, which was constructed of six large flagstones, found largely intact. The drumlin into which the tomb was constructed was enhanced with stone forming a low cairn of stone with clay. The cairn has not been fully explored, but initial observations indicate it is over 25m in diameter. No revetment walls or external entrance passage have been found in the cairn material. A narrow gap formed between the uppermost roof slab and a notch in the entrance lintel suggest a 'light box'. The exact orientation and function of this feature is still under analysis.


The restricted area immediately outside the tomb entrance, formed between the entrance and the cut in the subsoil, was blocked by a series of horizontally laid blocking stones. Matching this on the inside of the tomb, and filling the internal entrance passage, was a tightly fitting but stepped blocking which was inserted from the inside. Preliminary results of the excavation suggest that the internal blocking provided a stepped access from the roof into the tomb interior. The uppermost of the roofing stones had been fitted so that while the tomb was in use it was

possible to slide it to one side. After the final use of the tomb, the roof was capped by a 40–50cm layer of clay and stone.

Deposits within the tomb were minimal. The floor was virtually clean and no artefacts were recovered on it. However, in two cells the remains of four individuals were encountered. The human remains were in an extremely poor condition. Alternating wet and dry conditions may account for the poor preservation. Extensive sampling within the tomb for soil micromorphological analysis has taken place.

External to the tomb and also inserted into the cairn material were two cists and one cremation. One cist survived only partially intact as at least one side slab had been previously removed by ploughing. One side of the cist was revetted by a small wall of coursed masonry. Human teeth were the only remains to be found in the deposits within this cist.

The second cist had exceptional preservation. It contained the remains of two large deposits of human bone, one of which had been encased in a finely woven basket of plant fibres. Cramp, possibly melted copper and other residues, was also found in the cist. The cist lay at an angle within the cairn material, with one side propped by two leaning stones. It was also capped by two flagstones laid on top of each other, but separated by a vertical stone. The cut within the cairn material was backfilled with loose rubble and some clay. (GUARD 619).

Sponsors: HS , Orkney Ice-cream, A plant.

### Crossiecrown, Quanterness

J Downes (ARCUS),

(Kirkwall & St Ola parish)

C Richards

Neolithic/Bronze Age settlement

HY 423 137 Preliminary excavation was undertaken at Crossiecrown (NMRS HY 41 SW 154) in August/September 1998. Earthwork survey and surface collection of artefacts had been undertaken at the site in 1995 as heavy ploughing was taking place. These techniques indicated the presence of a later prehistoric settlement, and geophysical survey showed the presence of structures.

Two trenches were opened with the aim of gauging the nature, condition and extent of the settlement. One trench revealed thick artefact-rich midden deposits, indicating a date of Late Neolithic/

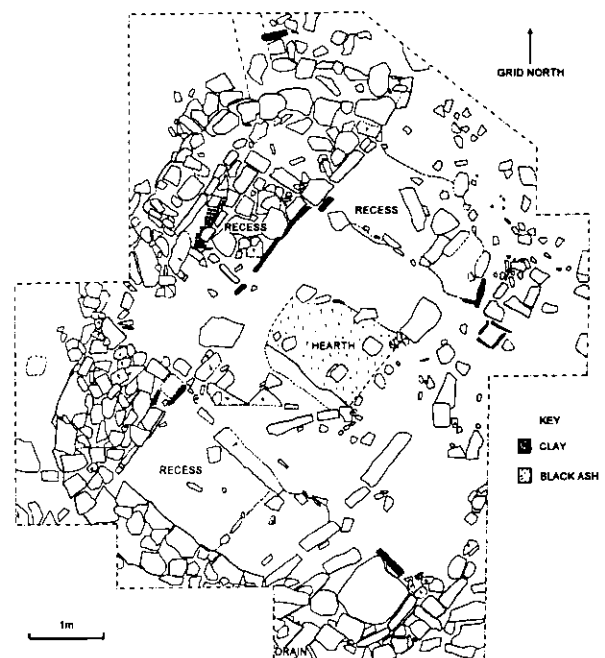



Fig 20. Crossietown: Neolithic house.

Early Bronze Age. In the second trench parts of a stone-built house were exposed. The house had recesses built around a central hearth; a complete polished stone axe was recovered within one recess, and a stone mortar was found within a small cell. Features and walling were recorded but not excavated; it would appear that preservation of the lowest walling and floor levels is at present good, although the ploughsoil over the site is extremely shallow.

Sponsor: Orkney Islands Council.

**Earl's Palace, Kirkwall** (Kirkwall & St Ola parish) M Dalland  
19th-century gardens (Headland Archaeology)

HY 449 108 Two short phases of archaeological fieldwork were undertaken in connection with the construction of a new sales point for the Earl's Palace. Excavation of trenches for services and foundations revealed paths that formed part of an early 19th-century garden in front of the palace ruins. This garden is recorded on a plan of 1836 by James Craig. No medieval or early post-medieval deposits were encountered.

Sponsor: HS .


**St Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall** S Carter  
(Kirkwall & St Ola parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

HY 449 109 A watching brief was undertaken during the demolition and rebuilding of a 50m section of the wall on the N side of the graveyard to St Magnus Cathedral. The graveyard wall was found to directly overlie the base of an earlier wall on the same line. Evidence survives for a boundary ditch and other activity pre-dating the establishment of the graveyard wall on its present line. Artefacts recovered are all post-medieval to recent date and there is no evidence for medieval or earlier activity.

Sponsor: Orkney Islands Council.


**Elsness, Sanday** (Lady parish) J Downes (ARCUS)  
Survey of burial mounds

HY 676 375 (centre) EDM survey was undertaken at this site near Quoyness in September 1996. The site comprises a large field of 18 mounds (including NMRS HY 63 NE 3, 5 and 6), and a chain of 11 mounds linked by a dyke which surround the probable chambered cairn at Egmondshowe. Since the survey was undertaken, the Scheduled area has been enlarged to take in the chain of mounds.

A survey report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS .

**Kraa-Tooies** (Papa Westray parish) J Downes (ARCUS)  
Survey of burial mounds


HY 497 544 (centre) EDM survey was undertaken at this headland at the N of Papa Westray in September 1996. Twenty mounds were found to fall into three groups – Berry Hill, North Hill and Clestain. A probable Bronze Age house was observed at HY 5025 5535.

A survey report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS .

**Skaill Bay** (Sandwick parish) B Simpson, B Ballin-Smith  
Wall and midden (GUARD)


HY 2292 1877 Geophysical survey and rescue excavation were undertaken to investigate the remains of a ruined wall and associated midden eroding out of an exposed cliff section on the S side of Skaill Bay. It was revealed that the wall represented the back or end of a structure which had had clearance stones thrown up against it some time after it had collapsed. No evidence was recovered for human or animal habitation nor for

the structure being utilised for agricultural purposes. A small number of non-diagnostic artefacts were recovered from the excavation, none from secure contexts. (GUARD 619).

Sponsor: HS .


**Vestrafiold** (Sandwick parish) J Downes (ARCUS)  
Survey and excavation of burial mounds

HY 2415 2210 (centre) Topographic survey, geophysical survey and excavation was undertaken in June 1998. Vestrafiold is a compact group of large burial mounds placed in a prominent location overlooking Skara Brae. At this site the areas between the mounds were sample excavated to look for traces of funerary activities. The mounds themselves have had large blocks of stone dumped upon them, and have been impacted by war buildings.

Sponsor: HS .


**Setter Noust** (Shapinsay parish) B Simpson (GUARD)  
Prehistoric midden

HY 473 162 At Setter Noust (NMRS HY 41 NE 13) drystone walling suggesting an early structure was exposed on the shore for a distance of c 17m. Tumbled stone is present and a midden was found to contain burnt stone, pottery and bone, extending over a distance of 40m. This is clearly being exposed by coastal erosion. Above the shoreline, grassed-over humps and bumps suggest a large settlement covering an area c 40 x 40m. Pottery and a sandstone lamp recovered from the site by the owner strongly suggest that it is of Iron Age date. (GUARD 617).

Sponsors: HS  and SNH, through Land Use Consultants.

**Wardhill** (Shapinsay parish) J Downes (ARCUS)  
Survey and excavation of ?Norse beacon site


HY 5084 1738 Topographic survey, geophysical survey and excavation was undertaken in July 1998 at Wardhill, the highest point of Shapinsay (NMRS HY 51 NW 12). The mound was thought to be a burial monument, but upon excavation it proved to be the remains of a beacon site, possibly of Norse origin. The site was originally a low earthen platform, which was superseded by a horseshoe-shaped stone structure which perhaps allowed protection from the wind and better control of the fire. Layers of intense burning had built up within this structure.

Sponsor: HS .

**The Ruff, Littlequoy Farm, Burray** J Downes (ARCUS)  
(South Ronaldsay parish)

Survey and excavation of cairn

ND 4537 9665 Topographic survey, geophysical survey and excavation was undertaken in July 1998. A single cairn (NMRS ND 49 NE 9), thought to be a burial monument, is situated on high ground called the Ruff. Upon excavation the cairn proved to be of fairly recent origin, perhaps built as a navigation aid.

Sponsor: HS .

**Lochview** (Stenness parish) N Card  
Bronze Age cremation

HY 302 128 Prior to a proposed extension to the dwelling of Lochview, the area was investigated for archaeological features. Two flints were found in the topsoil, one a blade with steep, fine retouch. A possible small stone feature was identified. In a test-pit a base sherd of a probable Bronze Age pot was found in association with fragments of cremated bone.

With the discovery of archaeology the plans for the extension were abandoned and the area covered over. Finds are deposited with the Tankerness Museum, Kirkwall, and a report is lodged with the SMR, Stromness.

Sponsor: J Hoey.

## ORKNEY ISLANDS

**St Nicholas Chapel, Papa Stronsay** S Buteux, J Hunter,  
(Stronsay parish) C Lowe  
Medieval chapel

HY 6695 2918 Geophysical and topographical survey and excavation were undertaken jointly by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit and Headland Archaeology at the site of St Nicholas Chapel (NMRS HY 62 NE 14) in advance of coastal erosion. The work was prompted by the earlier survey by EASE (DES 1996, 81) which had recorded the exposed cliff section and identified a possible stone pathway and elements of an enclosure around the chapel.

Recorded in the *Old Statistical Account* as having been partially demolished in the late 18th century, the chapel was found to comprise a bicameral structure of nave and chancel type. The chancel is said to have been 'covered with a complete stone arch', presumably a barrel vault of the type preserved at Crosskirk, Tuquoy, Westray. The building is assumed to date to the 12th century.

The nave is 5.3 x 3.95m, and the chancel roughly 2.7m long and 2.5m wide within walls 0.6–0.7m thick and standing up to 0.3m high, over a plinth. A blocked entrance, 0.7m wide, with straight jambs was located in the centre of the W wall. The interior wall faces of the building are plastered. The primary floor of the building appears to have been almost wholly robbed.


A mortared altar, 1.18 x 0.7m and standing 0.3m high, lay against the E wall of the chancel. Two smaller subsidiary altars, formed of drystone masonry with a large edge-set frontal stone, were located in the NE and SE corners of the nave. The presence of multiple altars may imply a monastic association.

The building was apparently located near the centre of a small, possibly polygonal enclosure, the drystone walls of which were located. A possible long cist burial, pre-dating the enclosure wall, was identified in section immediately outwith the enclosure.

The remains of the collapsed W gable and door lintel were clearly evident outside the building. Other late deposits and features included: a crude wall, aligned N–S, which was butted against the exterior NE corner of the chancel; late flooring or resurfacing of the nave interior; and a field dyke. The latter, previously identified as part of a possible stone pathway which approached the site from the SW, was found to post-date the collapse and robbing of the building.


Pre-chapel structures and features were also identified on the site and may provide a context for the structures exposed in the adjacent cliff section. Principal amongst these was a cellular building which was exposed immediately to the N and below the chapel. Areas of paving were also revealed to the W of the chapel, extending beneath it. Further pre-chapel features, including a series of possible drain capstones, were also evident to the NE of the chapel. Artefacts were generally absent, but the pre-chapel structures and features are provisionally interpreted as Pictish.

The results of the geophysical survey and trial trenching suggest that the remains exposed in the cliff section represent an outer element of a settlement which has otherwise been lost to the sea.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsors: HS , British Academy, University of Birmingham.

**Longhope Gun Battery, Hackness,** C Moloney  
**South Walls** (Walls & Flotta parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
19th-century gun battery

ND 337 914 An archaeological investigation, involving geophysical survey and excavation, at Longhope Gun Battery (NMRS ND 39 SW 9) identified a well-preserved series of structures and deposits relating to the structural development of

the monument. The fragmentary remains of the 1815 battery were found beneath the 1866 structure. The magazine and shifting room were fully excavated and found to be well-preserved. Although heavily robbed of stone, the gun platforms also proved to be well-preserved and limited investigation identified the 1815 rampart and part of a possible earlier gun platform. Further investigation included excavation of the surrounding perimeter ditch and investigation of the nature of the magazine drainage system. Geophysical survey, undertaken by Arkensof, identified two previously unknown structures as well as numerous service trenches of varying dates and functions.  
Sponsor: HS .

**Mill Burn** (Walls & Flotta parish) N Card  
Hill dyke/treb dyke; ?burnt mound

ND 325 894 A section of hill dyke, 105m long by 5m wide by 1m high, survives in the corner of a field adjacent to Mill Burn. It probably forms part of the hill dyke separating Osmondwall from common ground shown on Murdoch McKenzie's map of 1776, and associated with the hill dyke discovered during the survey of the Loft (ND 3199 8856).

A large ?burnt mound, some 30m long by 14m wide and 1.5m high, has been sectioned by the realignment of Mill Burn, revealing some internal drystone walling and a large orthostat.

**Quoys** (Walls & Flotta parish) N Card  
Hill dyke/treb dyke

ND 320 901 A section of hill dyke, c 40m long by 4m wide by 0.7m high, survives in the corner of a field of rough grazing. Probably part of the hill dyke separating the land of Wards from common land shown on Murdoch McKenzie's map of 1776.

**The Loft** (Walls & Flotta parish) N Card  
Survey

An archaeological survey was undertaken on the lands of the Loft, Longhope, as part of the pilot scheme for the Historic Scotland Farm Ancient Monument Survey Grant Scheme.

A total of 40 features of archaeological or historical interest were recorded, two already documented in the SMR. In addition to several earthen and stone dykes, the features included:

- ND 3256 8867 Site of standing stone (ND 38 NW 12).
- ND 3237 8866 Stack site (ND 38 NW 3).
- ND 3105 8882 Small cairn.
- ND 3288 8891 Small cairn.
- ND 3311 8890 Two small cairns.
- ND 3336 8889 Cairn.
- ND 3339 8885 Cairn.
- ND 3339 8886 Clearance cairn.
- ND 3342 8884 Sub-rectangular cairn.
- ND 3284 8934 Small stony enclosure.
- ND 3105 8887 Small earthen enclosure.
- ND 3133 8843 Large headland enclosure.
- ND 3150 8910 Large enclosure.
- ND 3133 8896 Enclosure.
- ND 3130 8903 Small enclosure (?double planticrue).
- ND 3259 8914 Double planticrue.
- ND 3293 8881 Mill.
- ND 3263 8904 Mill.
- ND 3259 8913 Mill dam.
- ND 3288 8928 Farmstead.
- ND 3295 8898 Farmstead.
- ND 3193 8845 Quarry.
- ND 3285 8873 Quarry.
- ND 3145 8834 Quarry.
- ND 3198 8854 ?Kelping site.



ND 3339 8883 Well.  
 ND 3144 8833 Caves.  
 ND 3298 8955 Well.  
 Sponsors: HS , M J Jones.

**PERTH AND KINROSS**

**Carpow House walled garden** (Abernethy parish) R Strachan  
 Watching brief (CFA)  
 NO 2050 1750 An archaeological watching brief was conducted during the topsoil stripping and the cutting of foundation trenches associated with the construction of a house within the walled garden at Old Carpow House, immediately W of Carpow Roman temporary camp (NMRS NO 21 NW 58). No finds or features of archaeological significance were located.  
 Sponsor: Mr Douglas MacIntyre.

**Mornington Stables, School Wynd, Abernethy** R Strachan  
 (Abernethy parish) (CFA)  
 Archaeological evaluation  
 NO 1896 1649 A rapid evaluation of the exposed floor of Mornington stable block was examined by trial trenching during its refurbishment and conversion to house the Museum of Abernethy. The existing concrete and cobble floor was removed by the contractor prior to the archaeological inspection. Trial trenches excavated within the three compartments of the building did not locate any archaeologically significant features or finds.  
 Sponsor: Murdoch Chartered Architects for Abernethy Museum Trust.

**East Cairns of Aberbothie** (Alyth parish) M Hall  
 Neolithic polished stone axehead  
 NO 242 471 An elongated greenstone axehead was found some 25 years ago in the make-up of a drystone wall under repair.

**Glenbank** (Ardoch parish) D J Woolliscroft, M H Davies  
 Roman fortlet  
 NN 812 057 Resistivity survey of the fortlet (NMRS NN 80 NW 19) found that its outer ditch measured c 51m NW-SE by c 49m NE-SW externally. The inner ditch had an external diameter of c 41 x 39m, with an inter-ditch separation of 3-4m. Both ditches appeared unusually slight for such a site, as are those of the towers in the area. The inner ditch entrance gap, at 3-4m, corresponded closely with the 3m entrance found in the fortlet itself, but the outer ditch entrance may have been considerably wider. No sign of an external upcast mound could be detected. The entire fortlet interior showed a higher resistance than the area outside the site, but little other detail was apparent. It appeared to be c 30 x 28m over the ramparts.  
 Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Near Quoig's House, Greenloaning** (Ardoch parish) M Hall  
 Copper-alloy tripod ewer  
 NN 838 055 A copper-alloy tripod ewer was brought into Perth Museum & Art Gallery in November 1996. It was found during ploughing some 25 years ago, and subsequently passed to the estate factor. The ewer was made in a two-part mould and appears to have untypically placed feet. It has traces of a soldered repair and possible later plough damage.

**Dalnacardoch Estate** (Blair Atholl parish) S Carter  
 Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)  
 NN 715 710 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of 1.5km<sup>2</sup> of land at Dalnacardoch on the N side

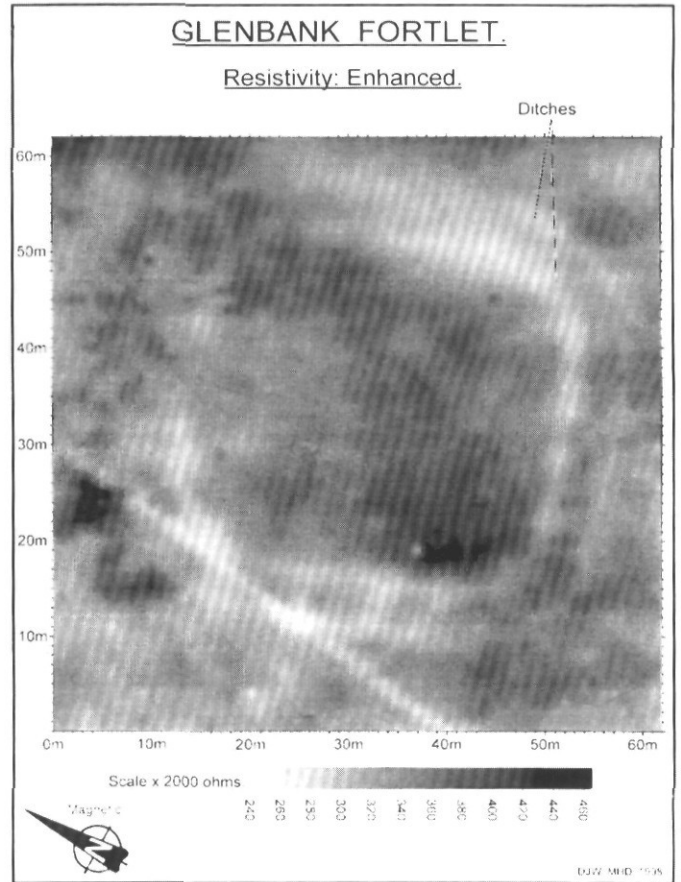



Fig 21. Glenbank: plot of resistivity survey showing ditches.

of Glen Garry. A well-preserved section of the Wade Military Road, two groups of shieling huts, a sheepfold and an isolated section of bank were recorded. One of the groups of shieling huts had previously been identified by the OS but the number of identified structures was increased from 5 to 14.  
 NN 7020 7134 - Military road (NN 77 SW 7).  
 NN 7113 7086  
 NN 7142 7127 Sheepfold (NN 77 SW 10).  
 NN 714 711 Shieling huts (NN 77 SW 4).  
 NN 716 708 Shieling huts (NN 77 SW 11).  
 NN 730 707 Bank (NN 77 SW 12).

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
 Sponsor: HS .

**Glasclune Castle** (Blairgowrie parish) M Hall  
 Buckle  
 NO 154 470 A bronze buckle with loop attachment was found at Glasclune Castle, N of Blairgowrie, and subsequently claimed as Treasure Trove. Allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

**Vicinity of Herald Hill** (Coupar Angus parish) M Hall  
 Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age lithic scatter;  
 Neolithic polished stone axe  
 NO 189 391 (centre) Forty-six struck lithic pieces, mainly flint, were recovered as a dispersed surface scatter over a period of several years by a river bailiff on regular patrol. The field is on the E bank of the River Isla opposite Herald Hill, a short distance from the terminus of the Cleaven Dyke. The most significant pieces are a Late Neolithic chisel-type arrowhead and two Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age plano-convex knives. PMAG acc. nos 1997.626-57.



## PERTH AND KINROSS

From the same field, and collected with some of the lithics, came a small Neolithic polished stone axehead. PMAG acc. no. 1997.607.

**Dornock** (Crieff parish)  
Enclosure

B Hoffmann, M H Davies,  
D J Woolliscroft

NN 882 189 A resistivity survey and excavation were carried out on the site of a rectangular 'enclosure' photographed from the air by RCAHMS. The site lies close to the Dornock Roman temporary camp and c 1.5km from the Roman fort of Strageath. The site had been tentatively put forward as a parallel for Cuilburn, a possible Roman enclosure, which lies c 1km away (see DES 1995, 101, and this volume).

The resistivity survey showed the site to be identical in size to that of Cuilburn, at 23m N-S by 18m E-W. Excavations showed the N, E and S ditches to be round-bottomed, c 1m wide and 0.3m deep. A gully ran diagonally across the interior of the site. All finds are modern and include 19th-century glass and china, metalworking debris and nails identical to those used in the adjacent railway bridge. The site is probably relatively modern and may be associated with 19th-century industrial activity.

Sponsors: Roman Gask Project, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

**Parkneuk Wood** (Crieff parish) D J Woolliscroft, M H Davies  
Roman road


NN 915 185 Part of the Roman road section opened by Thomson and Lye in 1967 (DES 1967, 28f) was reopened to allow further examination of the road substructure prior to publication of the 1967 results. The road was found to consist of a layer of rammed gravel overlying a thick layer of rubble and clay, which had itself been set on up to three layers of turf laid directly onto the original surface turf, with no indication of a foundation trench. This turf feature has not been found elsewhere on the Gask road and may be a response to the waterlogged nature of the ground in the vicinity.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Camserney Burn** (Dull parish)  
Shielings

I Armit, M Hall

NN 798 514 (centre) A well-preserved group of approximately 14 shielings (NMRS NN 75 SE 27) lies at the confluence of the Camserney Burn and an unnamed tributary, at around 360m OD. The shielings were identified by Forestry Authority staff and visited to assess their suitability for Scheduling. Although the area lies in an extensive conifer plantation the shielings are generally unplanted. The shielings are all sub-square turf-covered mounds, measuring generally 6-8m externally. They are remarkably uniform in shape and proportions, though variable in size.

Sponsors: HS , Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

**Carse Farm** (Dull parish)  
Archaeological assessment

R Cachart (SUAT)

NN 808 487 An assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed new mains water supply. Aerial photography in 1988 revealed a linear feature between the road (B846) and Carse Farm homestead. Excavation of a trial trench sited across the projected line of the cropmark revealed a silted-up water course and the remains of a possible prehistoric dwelling. The possible dwelling remains comprised a small area of cobbled surface over a deposit of charcoal and silt, and a dark brown silt and sand deposit around the cobbled surface. Two boulders and smaller stones may form an eastern edge or wall for these features. Three small flint or chert flakes were found in the silt below the ploughsoil. A sample of the charcoal and silt was taken for dating

purposes. Nothing relating to the linear feature was identified. Mitigation measures to avoid full excavation will be adopted.

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

**Errichel** (Dull parish)

S Carter

Pre-afforestation survey

(Headland Archaeology)

NN 866 475 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of 24ha of land at Errichel, 1.5km SE of Aberfeldy. A total of five sites were recorded. There is an extensive field system, probably of medieval or later date, covering c 1km<sup>2</sup>; this is already noted in part in the NMRS. There is a line of four roundhouses with adjacent cultivation remains (cairns and rig) outside the later field system and a single roundhouse within the field banks. The remains of a 3km long, early 20th-century aerial ropeway cross the area; it carried rock from a quarry further up the hill down to the railway at Aberfeldy.

NN 8700 4800 (centre) Field system, buildings (NN 84 NE 53).

NN 8671 4765 Roundhouse.


NN 8680 4723 (centre) Cultivation remains.

NN 8691 4724 Roundhouses.

NN 8685 4715 - Aerial ropeway.

NN 8653 4794

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Milton of Coshievile** (Dull parish)

R Cachart (SUAT)

Archaeological assessment

NN 7753 4898 An assessment was undertaken in advance of a new mains water pipeline scheme. The pipeline is to cross an area where cist burials had been reported in the 19th century. Sixteen trial pits measuring 1m square were hand-dug; no burial remains were found and only natural deposits were encountered. As only a small percentage of the sensitive area could be sampled it is possible that unknown burials may still survive and it was recommended that a watching brief should be undertaken during groundworks.

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

**Cathedral Street, Dunkeld**

N M Robertson

(Dunkeld & Dowally parish)

(SUAT)

Watching brief

NO 025 426 A watching brief was conducted in May and June 1998 on resurfacing work on two adjacent areas of Cathedral Street immediately in front (E) of the gates leading into the Cathedral enclosure. Neither archaeological nor natural deposits were encountered.

Part of Cathedral Street was also dug up at the point where it enters the square surrounding the Atholl Memorial Fountain. Part of an older street surface of small water-worn cobbles neatly laid in coarse sand was revealed at a depth of c 0.2m. This was removed to allow the laying of cassie setts. (SUAT DK01).

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council.

**Croft Avenue, Dunning** (Dunning parish)

N M Robertson

Roman temporary camp; hollowed stone artefact

(SUAT)

NO 023 146 Investigation in September 1997, by machine-stripping, of a site due for development as housing within the SW corner of the Roman temporary camp by Dunning (NMRS NO 01 NW 7) revealed no features or finds of Roman origin. The area had been a garden in recent decades, and a fertile garden soil overlay natural to a depth of 0.3-0.4m below present ground level. Finds from the soil include pottery and glass sherds of recent origin, except for two tiny sherds of glazed medieval pottery, and a small number of animal bones and teeth.

Towards the SE of the area two stone features were uncovered: an irregular setting of flat stones and the base of a drystone dyke. The setting was sunk into a hollow or cut into natural, and the hard-packed earth between its individual stones contained charcoal and two tiny sherds of medieval pottery. The feature was not fully investigated due to lack of time, but may have been a setting for fires, or a stack base. The wall was not fully uncovered, but it ran WNW-ESE across the southern corner of the site, and appeared to have no obvious relationship to the modern property boundaries. No dating evidence was found associated with it. A 1.15m wide gap in the wall was presumably a gateway. Both features are likely to have been of medieval or later agricultural origin.

A sandstone slab, 360 x 305 x 70mm, was found by chance a few metres NE of the excavated area on the surface of the adjacent field. A rounded hollow 120mm across and 20mm deep has been pecked in the upper surface, probably with a stone tool. The peck marks inside the hollow have been worn down by grinding. The slab has many recent plough scratches.

Sponsor: Abertay Property Co Ltd.

**Dun Knock Wood hillfort** (Dunning parish) M Hall  
Neolithic polished stone axehead; ?vitrified material


NO 022 143 A small axehead was found during fieldwalking in March 1997. This was the first recent opportunity to walk the field which was formerly under pasture. Possible samples of vitrification from the same field, from the upper slope occupied by the ploughed-out hillfort defences, is currently being examined. In 1981 the same field produced a socketed bronze axe (acc. no. 1983.336). PMAG acc. no. 1997.605.

**Dunning** (Dunning parish) M Hall  
Neolithic polished stone axehead

c NO 020 144 A small stone axehead was found some 40 years ago during potato picking within a 1 mile radius of Dunning centre. PMAG acc. no. 1996.978.

**Marlpark Spring** (Dunning parish) I Armit  
?Standing stone

NO 021 122 A large boulder lying on the summit of a prominent natural mound in Improved pasture some 550m SSW of Pitmeadow Farm, Dunning, may be a fallen standing stone. The boulder measures c 2m long by 1.3 x 1.2m and narrows markedly at its E end. It lies some 500m N of another prominent standing stone (NMRS NO 01 SW 11).


Sponsor: HS .

**Rannoch Moor** (Fortingall parish) M Hall  
Neolithic carved stone ball

A carved stone ball of weathered oolitic limestone was purchased from an antique dealer in Reading. It was said to have been found on Rannoch Moor but there was no further provenance or details. The ball has six projections and no surface decoration. PMAG acc. no. 1996.745.

**Seat Knowe** (Fowlis Wester parish) I Armit, M Hall  
Cairn

NN 936 247 A grassed-over stony cairn lies on the highest point of Seat Knowe, a ridge commanding extensive views to the S. The cairn has a diameter of c 10m and is up to 2m high. A modern cairn occupies its summit. The low turf foundations of a rectilinear structure, some 6 x 8m, occupy its S flank, and there are extensive cultivation and field system remains in the vicinity, particularly to the N.

Sponsors: HS , Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

**Ben Lawers Historic Landscape** J A Atkinson, M Donnelly,  
**Project** (Kenmore parish) O Lelong, G MacGregor (GUARD)  
Prehistoric and historic occupation

A third pilot season of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project was undertaken in August 1998 on the northern shores of Loch Tay (see DES 1997, 63). This phase of work targeted three different locations along the lochside: Balnasuim Farm; Balnahanaid Croft; and the Ben Lawers Nature Trail. The programme of work included the assessment and survey of a transect between the loch shore and the head dyke at Balnasuim, geophysical survey and trial trenching at Balnahanaid, excavation of a longhouse within Balnasuim township, and excavation of a turf structure within the Ben Lawers Nature Trail.

#### Survey

NN 6710 3800 – NN 6600 3965 A walkover assessment of a survey transect at Balnasuim Farm, extending from Loch Tay to the head dyke, revealed around 38 groups of archaeological remains, comprising over 150 features. These include several clusters of ruined drystone buildings making up former townships; shieling groups; two cup-marked stones, one bearing over 30 cup-marks; as well as field boundaries, hollow ways, clearance cairns and cultivation remains. Of these, c 70 features were recorded by EDM survey in a transect from the lochside to the 200m contour. The survey included the ruined buildings, walls, cultivation remains, revetted track and kiln-barn of Balnasuim township, and the ruined outbuildings and other remains at Balnasuim Farm.

#### Geophysical survey and trial trenching

NN 666 378; NN 669 379 Eighteen small exploratory trenches were excavated at two locations within the lands of the township of Balnahanaid. Their positions were chosen in relation to a geophysical survey which suggested the presence of several rectilinear structures, some of which appeared to correspond with structures identifiable on Farquharson's map of 1769, while others did not appear on any map coverage and were thus considered to be earlier.

At Balnahanaid west, 13 trial trenches at five locations produced different levels of archaeological activity. Two trenches produced the possible remains of heavily disturbed structures perhaps corresponding with those identified from Farquharson's map. Two further trenches produced plough-truncated archaeological remains which are normally associated with lowland Scotland. Those excavated in one trench produced a linear feature, packed with stones and associated with post-holes: this appeared to agree with the geophysical data which had suggested the presence of a rectangular structure.

At Balnahanaid east, five trenches at two localities produced very different archaeological remains. The relict channel of a stream or burn was examined, at the side of which a very large post-hole was discovered. The long-held suspicion that the site of Balnahanaid had connections with an early church was confirmed when two cist burials and two possible cist burials were discovered. Furthermore, up to six uncisted burials were also noted in the trench. All of these features were orientated very close to an E-W alignment. No bones were recovered from the graves without cists and only very fragile fragments of human long bones were recovered from those within cists. This area also produced evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of a group of pits and scoops. One of the pits produced a complete AOC bell Beaker, broken *in situ*. Several fragments of calcined bone were found within the scoops as well as two flakes of flint.

#### Excavation

NN 6702 3822 A trench was excavated over the remains of a longhouse structure within the deserted township of Balnasuim

## PERTH AND KINROSS

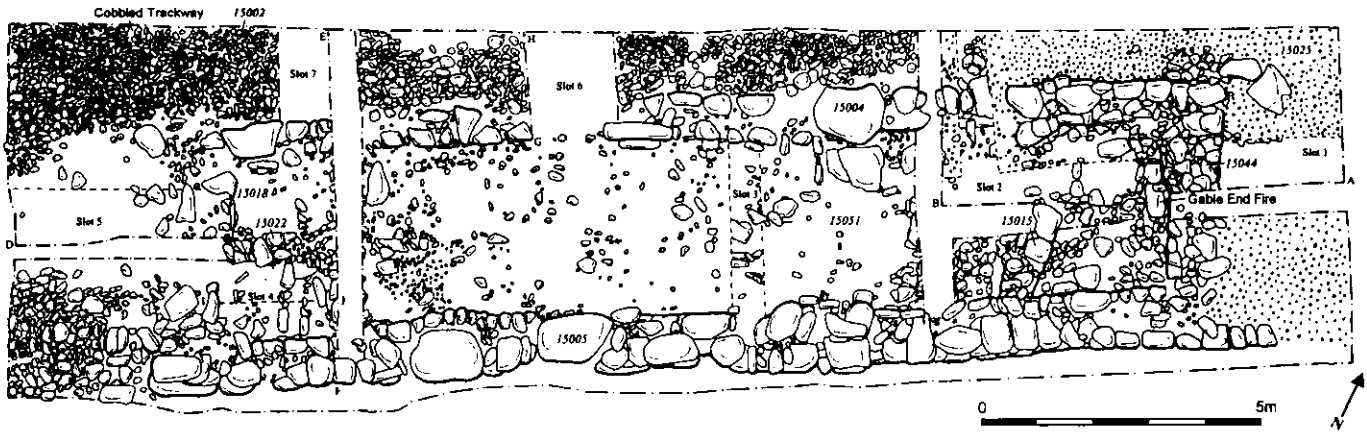



Fig 22. Balnasuim longhouse.

(NMRS NN 63 NE 50). The building was orientated SW-NE and had been dug into the natural slope to form a terrace revetted on one side. Two phases of use were identified. Phase one was represented by a structure 10.5m long by c 3m broad (internally) which had a floor sloping gradually to the SE and SW, which increased dramatically at the SW end of the structure to form a probable sump. At this end an area had been cordoned off within two stone walls, the interior of which had been artificially raised. Within the raised area a drain ran SW-NE, through the wall and into the sump. The phase one building had an entrance located centrally along the NW wall, though no evidence of roofing was apparent.

During phase two, the building was extended to the NE by 5m giving it an overall length of 16.5m (internally). At this stage a new entrance was located in the NW wall 2.6m from the NE gable. The hearth would appear to have been relocated as a gable hearth. It was noted that the floor deposits within the phase one building were very mottled and disturbed which may indicate that after the phase two extension had been built the entire area of the phase one building was turned over to byre accommodation. Dating evidence from the phase one construction would appear to suggest an early 18th-century establishment date, with abandonment occurring prior to the 1862 OS 1st edition.

NN 6139 3924 Excavation of a 12 x 12.5m trench on the moraine bank within the Ben Lawers Nature Trail (NMRS NN 63 NW 21) this year revealed a series of turf structures on a knoll to the W of the 1997 trench 1 site. Two groups of structures were apparent, the first dominating the upper slopes and apex of the mound and the second located around the southern faces of the lower extent of the mound. The structures appeared to be oval (c 4.5 x 2.5m in extent) and constituted by turf and stone banks with hollowed-out interiors. At least four phases of use and rebuilding were identified, each with individual fire-spots located within their interiors. Material culture recovered from the excavation includes lithics and pottery from sealed contexts. The lithics assemblage, which includes flint tools and quartz debitage together with an anvil stone, appears to imply prehistoric occupation during the lifetime of the site. (GUARD 290).

An interim report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , NTS, Russell Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

### Kilspindie House (Kilspindie parish)

M Hall

Neolithic polished stone axehead

NO 219 257 Medium-sized axehead, broken at the butt, made from fine-grained igneous rock. A surface find from the

paddock behind the house, close to Kilspindie Church. PMAG acc. no. 1997.606.

### Pitcarmick Distillery (Kirkmichael parish)

I Armit


Distillery

NO 083 569 (centre) The site of Pitcarmick Distillery (NMRS NO 05 NE 146), recorded as extant on the OS 1st edition map of 1867, was visited in advance of a tree-planting proposal. The site lies on hummocky ground between two small burns immediately SE of Dalvey Loch. It is bisected by a modern track (which also appears on the 1st edition map) which separates the higher ground on the E of the site from the main complex of buildings on the W.

The layout and extent of the buildings broadly matches that shown on the 1st edition map, although the map was found to have been somewhat simplified. For example, a long rectilinear building shown immediately to the E of the track at the S of the site is represented by the surviving traces of two separate stone-footed rectilinear buildings on slightly different alignments; another long rectilinear structure depicted at the N end of the site appears to be a conflation of several smaller units, judging from the surviving grassed-over foundations in that area. The whole area to the E of the track has been subject to recent tree-planting (although it has not apparently been ploughed or scarified) and immature trees cover most of the building foundations.

On the more level ground to the W of the track are the remains of a more complex series of buildings and yards which are difficult to relate exactly to those shown on the 1st edition. It may be that some of the structures extant in the 1860s were of timber and have not survived above ground and/or that some of the surviving foundations are earlier or later than those shown on the 1st edition map coverage.

Two principal features lie outside the marked extent of the site as shown on the 1st edition map. These comprise an apparently stone-cut pit, c 3 x 2m in extent and at least 1m deep (NO 0836 5704), with a narrow channel connecting it some 8-10m to the stream that runs N-S to the E of the site, and an area of quarry hollows (NO 0833 5698).

Sponsor: HS .

### Arduvie (Madderty parish)

D J Woolliscroft

Supposed Roman temporary camps

NN 943 186 Two overlapping rectangular air photo features just to the S of the Roman road, which had been suspected of being the ditches of two small Roman camps, proved on excavation to be caused by shallow (c 0.12m) saucer-shaped ditches, probably old field boundaries.


Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Balnakeilly** (Moulin parish)  
?Modern standing stone

I Armit, M Johnson

NN 9463 5942 A standing stone close to the entrance to the driveway at Balnakeilly (NMRS NN 95 NW 11) was drawn to the attention of HS by the owner, Lt Col Stewart. A series of tool marks and the general regularity of the stone suggested that it might be of relatively modern origin, although its position, set back slightly from the road, was not as obvious as might be expected if the stone was a recent feature. Inspection of OS maps, however, indicated that although recorded on the 2nd edition map, it was absent from the 1st edition, while other nearby standing stones were marked on both.

It appears that the stone was probably erected in the mid- to late 19th century to adorn the entrance to Balnakeilly.

Sponsor: HS .

**Cuiltburn** (Muthill parish)

D J Woolliscroft

Roman period rectangular enclosure

NN 892 176 Further excavation on the rectangular enclosure (NMRS NN 81 NE 19; DES 1995, 101) found the ditch system to be an open square, c 18m across, with the open side facing E, away from the Roman road to Strageath, which runs c 10m to the W of and parallel to the site's W ditch. Inside, three sleeper beam founded structures were located, also forming the same E-facing open square, one of which yielded two sherds of Roman coarse ware cooking pot. As in 1995, the ditch showed a steep-sided, flat-bottomed profile and no entrance break was located facing the Roman road. The remains of two roundhouse foundations were traced underlying the beam structures.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Former Gloag's Distillery Site, Kinnoull Street, Perth** (Perth parish)

R Cachart  
(SUAT)

Medieval monastic lands

NO 116 238 This site is located on the Blackfriars lands opposite the site of the Dominican friary where burials, friary buildings, and ditches were excavated in 1983-4.

During the period September 1997 and January 1998 three phases of work were undertaken: a watching brief on boreholes and test-pits; trial trenches; and a watching brief on ground preparation for piling. Nothing relating to Blackfriars conventional buildings or the burial ground was found. A ditch feature found in the 1983-4 excavation, which pre-dated the burial ground, did not extend onto the site. A buried garden/cultivation soil contained late 18th or early 19th-century pottery, and residual medieval pottery was located 1.4m below the current surface. Make-up layers containing medieval midden material had been imported to raise the site surface at the beginning of the 19th century. Remains of foundations of early 19th-century buildings, demolished in the 1930s to make way for Gloag's, were encountered.

Sponsor: McCarthy & Stone (Developments) Ltd.

**Mill Street/Kinnoull Street/Union Street/Blackfriars Wynd, Perth** (Perth parish)  
Medieval suburb

D Perry (SUAT)

NO 116 237 Trial trenching was undertaken in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the former Pullars buildings on the northern edge of the medieval burgh, between the Town Lade to the S, the Blackfriars monastery to the N, and the former medieval street of Curfew Row to the E. The alignment of Curfew Row was revealed, along with an area of medieval midden, pits and a possible kiln of uncertain, but probably post-medieval, date. The construction of the Pullars building, with its associated culverting of the Lade, resulted in the raising of the

ground level there with dumps of rubble about 1m thick. In the northern part of the building, the remains of a ditch, probably part of the Jacobite defences of 1715, were uncovered. The foundations of a mid-19th-century gas tank were also located in the car park on Blackfriars Wynd.

Sponsor: Morrison Construction Ltd.

**North British (Moncrieff's) Glass and Ink Works, Perth** (Perth parish)

K Speller, M Vaughan

Standing building archive record

NO 113 238 A photographic and video record of Scotland's largest and foremost glassworks of the 19th/20th century was made during June 1998 prior to development of the site. The works was in operation from 1881 to 1995 (known as Monax Glass since 1992), and now covers a two acre site to the NE of St Catherines Road. A visit in April 1998 had shown the works, though out of use, to be fully upstanding and intact, still containing much of the working equipment, eg office equipment, furnaces, moulds, examples of glassware, cullet and glassmaking sand, packing materials, batch-makers urine samples, etc; many of these artefacts were later retrieved by Perth Museum. An archive record was made under the RCAHMS Threatened Buildings Survey prior to demolition. A full photographic and video record was made of the exterior of the buildings.

The archive will be lodged with the NMRS.

**North Inch Golf Course, Perth**

D Perry (SUAT)

(Perth; Tibbermore parishes)

Rig and furrow

NO 116 244; NO 111 252 A survey of rig and furrow was undertaken in advance of works related to the Flood Prevention Project. A small area (c 45m across) of some six rigs is evident in the middle of the North Inch.

Two larger areas of rig and furrow survive in an extension to the golf course at South Muirton Cottages. The rigs on the higher 6th and 7th fairways terminate at a possible head rig, some 5m across, and are broader, 8-13.4m across, than those on the low-lying 12th and 13th fairways, c 6m across. This area of the golf course was farmland into this century.

Sponsor: Babbie Group Ltd.

**South Street/Princes Street water main, Perth** (Perth parish)

D Bowler  
(SUAT)

Watching brief

NO 119 234 A watching brief on water main replacement was conducted in August and September 1998, in Princes Street from Canal Street to South Street, and in South Street from Princes Street to Tay Street, all within the medieval town. The trenches cut through deep medieval midden deposits and early road surfaces, and revealed Early Modern wooden water pipes, medieval vegetable fibre rope, a wide range of medieval pottery including wasters, and a large bone assemblage including two complete horse skulls and a piglet skull. Deposit depths varied considerably, with organic midden appearing as high as 0.4m below ground surface, and extending as deep as 1.8m down. In some areas, apparent cobble surfaces were interleaved with the midden, while elsewhere ashy deposits were found between midden layers. (SUAT PEX 133).

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

**28 Balmoral Road, Rattray** (Rattray parish)

M Hall  
Well

NO 181 456 A stone-lined well was uncovered during garden landscaping works. Of drystone construction, it has an internal diameter of 20 inches (50cm) and is at least 6m deep. A large

## RENFREWSHIRE

sandstone capping slab and traces of lead pipework were also found. It is situated some 10m back from the rear elevation of the cottage (built c 1870–90).

**Milton of Rattray** (Rattray parish) A Baines, K Brophy,  
?Pit-defined cursus S McKeand

NO 197 447 Small-scale excavation of a possible pit-defined cursus (DES 1997, 65) investigated one of these pit features in the northern alignment. A second short season of excavation in 1998 revealed a further four pits, two each in the N and S alignments. These proved to be very similar in shape, size and content to the pit excavated in 1997.

Several of these features were joined by a very shallow slot or channel, the cut of which could not be differentiated from the pits themselves, and again, the fill was a uniform sandy clay. The pit alignments, therefore, represent near continuous, if ephemeral, boundaries. A straight ditch running across the line of the 'cursus', also visible on aerial photographs, was shown to cut the channel, and may represent a later enclosure.

As with the first season, no evidence for the date of these features was uncovered, nor were there any finds. The initial interpretation of the site as a possible cursus, therefore, cannot be ruled out on the basis of this excavation. Cursus sites in Scotland share the attributes of being parallel-sided elongate rectilinear enclosures, and being situated near to rivers on flat, low-lying land – characteristics of this site.


Sponsor: University of Glasgow.

**Bertha Roman fort** (Redgorton parish) M Hall  
Neolithic polished stone axehead; ?scraper;  
17th-century bead

NO 097 269 Fragment of a jasper axehead, with part of the side facet and a very small section of cutting edge. The findspot lies just outside the northern rampart of Bertha (NMRS NO 02 NE 25). A fragment of a possible scraper and a 17th-century Dutch glass trading bead were found close by.

**Elcho Castle** (Rhynd parish) D Murray  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NO 1643 2107 Monitoring was undertaken during the digging of fence post-holes around a new car park just to the S of the late medieval Elcho Castle, on the S shore of the River Tay. The holes were dug close to a ditch and bank visible as a surface feature running down the W side of the road to the castle. No significant deposits or artefacts were found.

Sponsor: HS .

**Easter Powside** (Tibbermore parish) D J Woolliscroft  
Roman temporary camp

NO 056 245 A small (c 1.1 acre; 0.45ha) rectangular enclosure (NMRS NO 02 SE 52) found from the air some years ago beside the East Pow on the farm of Marlefield has generally been thought to be a small Roman camp. This would seem to be confirmed by a trial section of its defences (at the SE corner) which revealed a V-sectioned ditch, 1.9m wide and 0.84m deep, with bottom slot. No dating evidence was recovered.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Mains of Huntingtower** (Tibbermore parish) D J Woolliscroft  
Roman tower

NO 0717 2465 Resistivity survey and excavation at the easternmost tower yet known on the Gask series (NMRS NO 02 SE 65) revealed an unusually small, c 16.8m (external diameter), V-sectioned ring-ditch (0.71m deep by 1.9m wide) surrounding a timber tower with at least two and possibly three structural

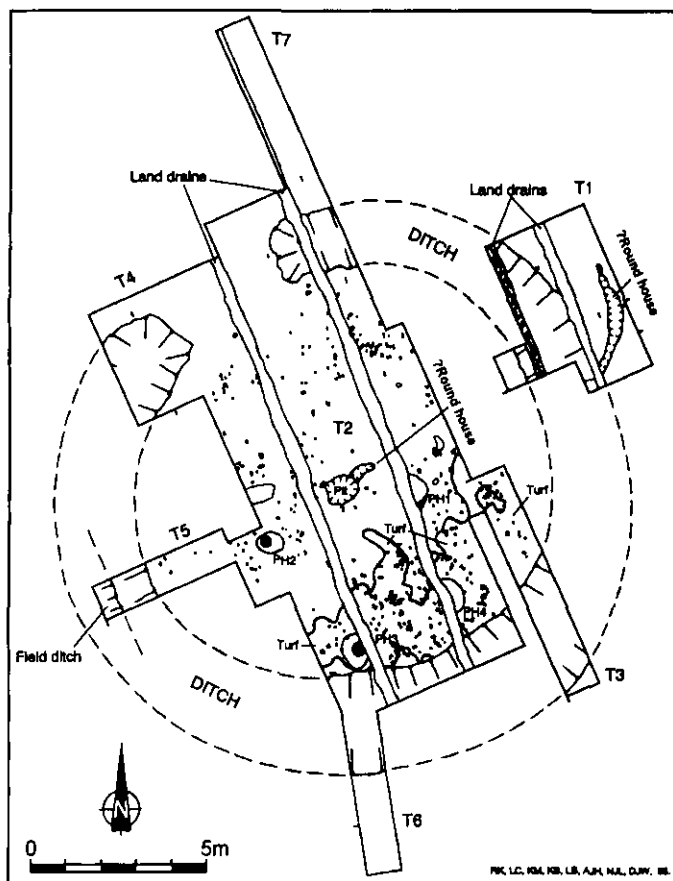


Fig 23. Mains of Huntingtower.

phases. The ditch was cut through what may be the foundations of a roundhouse. The ditch had a single entrance, facing NW towards the assumed course of the Roman road. The tower was set right at the rear (S) of the internal area, opposite the entrance and astride signs of an internal turf rampart. So close was the tower to the ditch lip that its S side was over 1m shorter than the N face in order to fit within the ditch's curve, whilst a ditch recut had partly destroyed the primary post-pit of the tower's SW corner post. The tower had been deliberately demolished at the end of its occupation but, unlike some of the other towers on the system, there was no sign that the remains had then been burned. No datable finds were recovered.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

## RENFREWSHIRE

**45 High Street, Paisley** (Paisley parish) K Speller (GUARD)  
Watching brief

NS 4813 6397 A watching brief on the periphery of the medieval town, at the backlands of High Street and Weighhouse Close, on the site of a building extension, produced no archaeological features except for a well, 2m in diameter and at least 4.5m deep. A series of roundwood elm stakes were removed from the lower reaches, positioned flush with the eastern arc of the cut. (GUARD 650).

Sponsor: Whitbread Inns (North-West) Ltd.

**Wallace Memorial, Elderslie** (Paisley parish) D Alexander  
Moated site; medieval and post-medieval pottery (CFA)

NS 442 630 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in the area around the Wallace Memorial, reputedly the birthplace of Sir William Wallace. The fieldwork was carried out prior to the

re-landscaping of the site. It was hoped that the results would be able to throw some light on the settlement history of the site which could be taken into account during the landscaping or used for public presentation.

A total of seven trial trenches were excavated, two in the garden of Moat House, to the S of the memorial, and five in the area around the memorial itself. Early map evidence suggested that there was a large rectilinear moated enclosure on the site with a number of rounded corner towers, only one of which now survives in the eastern corner of the garden. Excavation across this moat revealed it to be at least 4.5m wide, 1.3m deep, and flat-bottomed, with its inner edge faced by a battered and mortared rubble wall. The exact date of this feature remains unclear but, on balance, a 13th–14th century date is favoured on the basis of pottery finds and comparable examples elsewhere.

The extrapolated line of this moat was also investigated along the NW side and N corner of the enclosure. At the latter there were no traces of a rounded tower similar to that at the E corner, but the remains of a possible ditch were located. Along the NW side, adjacent to the foundations of what is usually termed 'Wallace's House', the inside edge of what may be a rock-cut ditch was also located. In addition, this area produced a large number of post-medieval, green-glazed pottery sherds, probably dating to the 16th–17th century. Apart from these finds the numbers of artefacts recovered from the interior of the enclosure was limited and much of the ground appears to have been disturbed by previous building and demolition work. However, a number of negative features, including post-holes and pits of unknown date, were discovered cut into the natural subsoil.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS and WoSAS SMR.  
Sponsors: Renfrewshire Council, Renfrewshire Enterprise.

**SCOTTISH BORDERS**

**Upper Clyde Valley Landscape Project** W S Hanson,  
Cropmark sites L Sharpe

Aerial reconnaissance has revealed the following new sites (see also South Lanarkshire):

(Broughton, Glenholm & Kilbucho parish)


NT 049 365 **Boghall** Rectangular enclosure  
(NT 03 NW 99).

NT 068 368 **Easter Place** Cropmarks.

(Skirling parish)

NT 072 383 **Skirling** Rectilinear enclosure.

NT 073 390 **Skirling ring-ditch**

Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.

**Parkgatestone Hill** E P Archer  
(Broughton, Glenholm & Kilbucho parish)  
Prehistoric artefacts

NT 086 355 Members of the Lanark and District Archaeological Society found a number of chert tools, wasters and cores during a fieldwalking exercise between Parkgatestone and Goseland hills. The chert tools include a large scraper, possibly Early Neolithic. Although most of the artefacts would belong to the Neolithic, several Mesolithic microliths were discovered, including several flakes of Arran pitchstone. In addition to the above, several pieces of flint and half a Neolithic spindle whorl were discovered. The majority of the finds come from about 100m from an earthwork on Goseland Hill. Apart from the prehistoric finds there was some late Victorian pottery, perhaps suggesting that this was the first time in recent history that any ploughing was done.

Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

**Edington Castle** (Chirside parish) A Hunter Blair  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 895 562 A watching brief was maintained for 177m of pipe trench during renewal of a water main along the N verge of the A6105 at the point where it passes Edington Castle. Documentary evidence indicates the former existence of a village since the 11th century AD at this point. Excavation revealed a series of surfaces and deposits principally relating to the regrading of the road since the 19th century. No evidence was found for medieval features and no residual artefacts were noted. All recorded features appear to be recent in date.

A report has been sent to Scottish Borders SMR and the project archive has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: East of Scotland Water Authority.

**Coldingham Priory** (Coldingham parish) S Bain (GUARD)  
Survey

NT 904 659 A survey recording the location of previous archaeological excavations at Coldingham Priory was undertaken ahead of a proposed programme of works to develop the immediate area into a tourist attraction for the 900th anniversary of the priory in 1998.

The extent and location of the original excavation trenches and major features were recorded. These included three walls which appear to be post-medieval in date, and a possible medieval foundation raft. Three sections were also recorded prior to the infilling of the trench. (GUARD 546).

Sponsor: Scottish Borders Council.

**Scoutscroft Holiday Centre** B Glendinning (CFA)  
(Coldingham parish)  
Geophysical survey

NT 9057 6599 Geophysical assessment was undertaken in July 1998 in advance of planning permission for a proposed extension. Gradiometry and resistivity techniques were used.

Resistivity was more suited to the local conditions. It located a possible ditch-defined enclosure, about 60m in diameter, with a possible entrance to the NE. It is probable that this feature is of a broadly prehistoric date. High and low resistance anomalies within this putative enclosure are possibly the response from associated features. Other anomalies may also be directly associated with the possible enclosure. Three linear features may be attributable to either geological or post-Improvement agricultural practices, although it is equally likely that they are contemporary with the putative enclosure. Gradiometry was relatively unsuccessful and detected features mainly attributable to either geological origins or post-Improvement agriculture.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr David Hamilton.

**Eshiels Burn** (Innerleithen parish) R D Knox  
Burnt mounds

NT 290 404 Burnt mound on left bank (S) of Eshiels Burn. Approximately 2.7m diameter, 30cm high. Cut by the burn, c 27m uphill from where burn goes through dyke.

NT 291 404 Burnt mound on left bank (S) of Eshiels Burn. Approximately oval shape, 8 x 5.5m, 90cm high, 90m upstream from mound at NT 290 404.

**Horsburgh Castle Farm and Cardrona Mains** A Duffy  
(Innerleithen; Traquair parishes) (AOC Archaeology)  
Cropmark evaluation

NT 295 392; NT 303 387 Cropmark features (NMRS NT 23 NE 41) at Horsburgh Castle Farm, interpreted as possible pits along a Roman road, were evaluated prior to development. A



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large, shallow (c 0.3m) sub-circular feature was noted in one trench.

Cropmark features at Cardrona Mains, interpreted as rectilinear and circular enclosures (NMRS NT 33 NW 56), were evaluated prior to development. A few features were identified, mainly small shallow pits, and one possible short, shallow curvilinear feature. The majority of the cropmarks were revealed to be the product of natural contours and underlying geology.

Features exposed during light landscaping works, thought to include a cist, were also investigated at Horsburgh Castle Farm. Two shallow pits and a large irregular feature were excavated. Sherds of unstratified prehistoric pottery were also recovered from this site.

Sponsor: Tom Renwick & Sons.

### Hillhead, Lilliesleaf (Lilliesleaf parish)

A Wise

Rectilinear homestead

NT 543 255 Excavation was carried out in 1998 to investigate features detected during the 1993 geophysical survey, and to assess the character of occupation.

Hillhead is a single-ditched rectilinear enclosure (NMRS NT 52 NW 28). On the eastern side it is enclosed by a U-shaped ditch just under 5m across and 1.25m deep. Just inside the ditch were two thin spreads of rubble, which may represent all that remains of a rampart. This suggests a bank 4.5m across at its base, with no berm to separate it from the ditch and no trace of palisade or retaining framework. On the northern side the site is enclosed by a V-shaped ditch, 3.5m wide and 1.1m deep, cut into solid siltstone geology.

At the NE corner of the enclosure is a break in the ditch circuit, just S of the corner. As the ridge between the two sections of ditch was formed in part by soft silt geology it is assumed that this was a deliberate feature intended to act as a pathway in and out of the site.

Each section of the ditch had different fills. At the enclosure corner, strata consisted entirely of natural silting with virtually no cultural material and little to distinguish the ditch fill from natural. Five metres to the SE, the ditch was filled with a dark charcoal-rich layer yielding significant quantities of animal bone, slag and pottery. Both the other ditch sections also contained significant quantities of animal bone and some pottery – including one large piece of native pottery.

The settlement interior was more complicated than anticipated. A positive magnetic anomaly known from geophysics turned out to have originated from a saucer-shaped depression, overlain by a sequence of occupation deposits and rough metal surfaces, up to 1m deep. The depression itself seems to have been created by the cutting of a building platform into the hillside. Overlying the early platform were dark, organic-rich layers separated by a rough spread of cobbling. These contained a bronze brooch, iron nails, Roman period pottery and glass vessel fragments, fuel ash slag and animal bone. Cutting these deposits were a series of rectilinear features, probably representing several buildings.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Trimontium Trust.

### Garvald (Garvald parish)

L Sharpe, C Barrowman

Geophysical survey; Mesolithic flint scatters

NT 0989 4872 Magnetic susceptibility and gradiometer surveys were conducted over a concentration of Mesolithic worked chert. The instruments detected areas of burning beneath the soil associated with the scatters, which were confirmed by trial trenching, during which concentrations of charcoal were located.


Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.

### Garvald Burn (Linton parish)

C S Barrowman

Mesolithic chert scatter

NT 101 486 Geophysics (magnetometry and magnetic susceptibility), phosphate analysis and test-pitting were carried out on a large chert scatter (over 100 pieces) (NMRS NT 14 NW 50). Eleven test-pits (2 x 2m) were dug and sieved. Just over 1000 lithics were recovered; 660 pieces made up of cores, flakes, blades, microliths and debitage came from one test-pit. A burnt area (possible hearth) was exposed and recorded from an adjacent test-pit. Analysis of the lithics suggests a knapping floor and the production of blades and microliths, possibly Late Mesolithic.

Sponsor: HS .

### Abbey Knowe (Lyne parish)

S Corder, D Cowley, T Ward

Long cists

NT 1902 4055 In July 1998 archaeologists from Biggar and Peebles undertook a rescue excavation on Abbey Knowe (NMRS NT 14 SE 25), a small glacial knoll near Lyne Kirk, after the discovery of a cist on the actively eroding edge of an old gravel quarry. A second undisturbed cist was discovered during the excavation, also near the edge of the quarry face and vulnerable to erosion. The two cists may have been part of a larger cemetery that has been destroyed as the knowe was quarried away.

Two neatly constructed cists were aligned roughly E-W on what remained of the top of the knowe. They were about 0.3m in depth and formed of edge-set slabs, two at both ends and two slabs forming each side. The larger cist measured 1.1 x 0.3m; the smaller 0.65 x 0.25m. Thin slabs of rock formed lids to the graves: six in the case of the larger cist and two for the smaller. The interiors of both cists tapered from the W end to the E. Both cists were full of fine gravels that had percolated down through the gaps between the cover stones, and there was no surviving skeletal material.

The Lyne cists share the form of construction of other excavated long cists but, relatively, are very small, leading to the suggestion that they may have been for a baby and a child. The burial rite is likely to have been Christian, with extended inhumations placed in the grave with the head at the W end.

The Peebles Archaeological Society will be adopting and maintaining the monument to create a local visitor attraction. A display panel will be installed to interpret the cists, the fine earthworks of the nearby Roman Fort, and Lyne Kirk.

Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Peebles Archaeological Society.



Fig 24. Long cists found at Abbey Knowe. (Photo: R E Knox)



**Black Meldon** (Lyne parish)  
Burnt mound

R D Knox

NT 204 424 Burnt mound on left bank of unnamed burn which drains into Meldon Burn, c 32m from its source. Approximately 18 x 7m, and 90cm high.

**Manor Valley** (Manor parish)  
Survey and excavation

T Ward

NT 210 350 (centre) The survey project of the Manor Valley is nearing completion (DES 1995, 10). Nineteen burnt mounds and seven lead-smelting sites and four deposits of charcoal have been located. The charcoal deposits are assumed to be the fuel stores for lead-smelting activities. Sampling excavation of five mounds at Hopeterrick Burn (centred on NT 2163 3438) and all lead-associated sites was done, and the charcoal species have been identified showing that the wood types used were principally alder, birch and hazel, although oak, elm, blackthorn, willow and cherry were also present.

A full interim report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Peebleshire Archaeological Society, Lanark and District Archaeological Society, Biggar Museum Trust, CBA.

Running N-S across the site were the foundations of a drystone wall, pierced by a 9m wide opening which was not the result of collapse or destruction. The S end abutted the remnants of another wall, aligned approximately NW-SE, which survived for a length of only 3m. In common with the earliest masonry of the abbey, both walls were built entirely of local agglomerate and may represent early phases of its precinct wall.

There was no trace of structures against either of these walls, suggesting that few, if any, buildings stood in this part of the abbey precinct during the monastic period. This view was supported by the evidence of what appeared to be demolition debris (comprising agglomerate rubble, roof and floor tile fragments and burnt materials) deposited against the E face of the N-S wall. Adjacent to that wall, and post-dating its demolition, were the fragmentary remains of a flagged floor and two drains, probably associated with a post-Reformation structure of which no other evidence survived.

Sponsor: Swallowfield Homes (Melrose) Ltd.

**Harmony Hall, Melrose** (Melrose parish)

T Holden

Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 5470 3425 An archaeological watching brief in the grounds of Harmony Hall was carried out during the machine-excavation of service trenches as part of the renovation of the house and gardens, within the precinct of Melrose Abbey.

In the courtyard to the N of the hall, excavation revealed several substantial levelling deposits overlying a buried soil and a charcoal-rich ashy layer which contained a fragment of tile of probable medieval date. Two culverts, also likely to be medieval in date and potentially associated with the main monastic drain to the N, were also encountered.

In the garden area to the E of the house levelling and surfacing deposits from the paths overlay a deep topsoil. A number of stone features were also revealed. These included what are thought to be early 19th-century deposits associated with paths running to the N entrance of the house. An unmortared stone feature likely to represent the footings of a substantial stone wall running approximately N-S were encountered in the NE corner of the garden. Although undated this potentially pre-dates the development of a garden on the site.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Melrose Abbey** (Melrose parish)

D Murray

Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 5486 3417 A trench already excavated by the Historic Scotland squad, to the SW of the abbey, was recorded. A number of architectural fragments and hand-made floor tiles had been reported from this trench.

A surprisingly long sequence was observed in this trench, including a cobbled surface, a wall footing and the wall construction cut. Other deposits, all apparently post-dating the wall, may represent dumps of levelling material.

The architectural fragments are evidently from the abbey, the large number of hand-made floor tiles are likely to be from the same source.

Sponsor: HS

**Newstead Roman fort** (Melrose parish)

W Lonie

Sandstone flag

NT 5730 3425 Ploughing in late December 1997 lifted to the surface a substantial, roughly dressed, square flag in red sandstone. Photographs were taken and the find made safe and reported. The find itself, though of purposeful shape, is unremarkable on a Roman site. Its location in a far corner of the

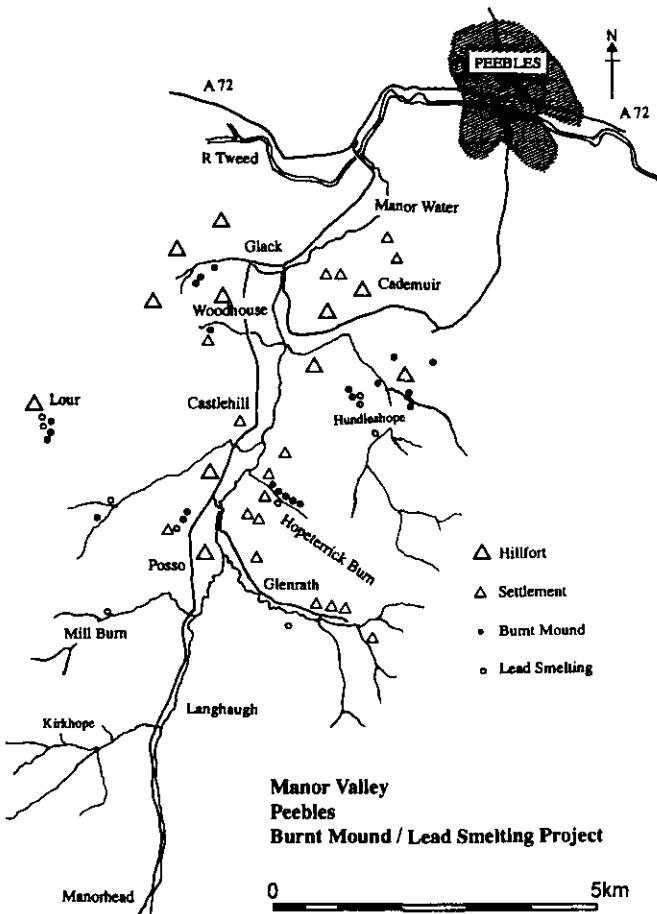


Fig 25. Manor Valley.

**Annay Road, Melrose** (Melrose parish)

J Lewis

Abbey precinct

(Scotia Archaeology)

NT 5478 3438 The proposed construction of private housing on and behind the site of the former Motor Museum, thought to lie within the precinct of Melrose Abbey, prompted a watching brief and exploratory trenching prior to the development.

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E annexe may have significance: the find location is at the SE edge of the parade ground area delineated by altar finds, where paved areas, such as a tribune, might be expected (S Clarke, pers comm).

**Red Rig, Broomhill Farm** (Melrose parish) W Lonie  
Early road and ford

NT 5717 3352 – NT 5707 3337 A road terrace length reported in *DES* 1996 (90), a linear mark on an air photograph, a woodland edge and a fording point combine to trace an early hollow track, probably between farms.

A more detailed assessment has been lodged with the NMRS.

**Red Rig and Bogle Burn** (Melrose parish) W Lonie  
Roman road

NT 5710 3372 Ploughing and heavy rain in late December 1997 exposed a limited area of pebbles of up to fist size (see also *DES* 1997, 67). The exposure spread was some 6 x 3m lengthways along the edge of the field bordering the woodland fence. The new exposure is on the Roman road line defined in the previous report. There were no similar exposures along the woodland edge off-line.

Both exposures contain a high proportion of water-worn pebbles, as opposed to the local glacial brash. Such pebbles were used in quantity in road-making in the immediate area of Trimontium fort.


**Dryburgh** (Mertoun parish) C S Barrowman  
Lithic scatters

Two non-discrete chert and flint scatters (parts of NMRS NT 53 SE 8) were located using an intensive-systematic fieldwalking survey (at 5m and 10m intervals).

NT 587 324 Under 100 lithics were collected from the first field. These include waste, blades, chunks and cores, 77% of which are chert, the rest flint.


NT 585 328 Over 330 lithics were collected from the second field. Many more worked flakes and blades, including cores, notched flakes, scrapers and microliths were recovered. The scatter had uniform circular shape, and was spread across the whole field.

The material found from these scatters adds to the volume of lithics already accumulating from the fields around Dryburgh Mains. The characteristics of the material fits in well with previous analyses.

Sponsor: HS 

**Dryburgh Abbey** (Mertoun parish) P Sharman  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 5915 3167 A watching brief was conducted in July 1998. A hearth and ruined chimney breast on the floor over the late 12th-century Chapter House were dismantled in order to waterproof the surface. The base of the chimney breast proved to be *in situ*, probably built in the 16th century when the Commendator's House was built in the ruins of the Dormitory. It was laid on a flaggy surface which may have been an earlier floor level, or the bedding material used to level over the top of the Chapter House vault below, so that a floor could be laid.

Sponsor: HS 

**Upper Tweed Valley Survey** G Warren  
(Newlands; Peebles; Stobo parishes)

Historic Scotland have sponsored research into the Mesolithic of eastern Scotland. This incorporates a case study in the Upper Tweed Valley, near Peebles. A variety of small-scale fieldwork exercises have taken place there since January:

**Wide Hope Shank** (Newlands parish)

Chert quarry

NT 189 499 Trial excavations at the chert extraction site identified at the summit of Wide Hope Shank (*DES* 1989, 8) confirmed that these low scoops were prehistoric quarries. Four 1 x 1m areas were investigated at intervals along a transect across one scoop. Vast quantities of chert were recovered from these excavations, some frost-fractured, but some clearly burnt or struck. A small number of formal tools are also present, including bladelets and hammerstones. Extraction may have involved fire setting and the removal of material from the rock face itself. Peat formed directly above these features, but this was interrupted by the deposition of a clay layer which may have derived from activity in the quarry pit immediately upslope of the excavated feature. (Additional contributors: B Knox, B Finlayson.)

**Edston 1** (Peebles parish)

Fieldwalking/lithic scatter

NT 223 394 (centre) Fieldwalking in this field on the N bank immediately above the River Tweed recovered 97 lithics, with no pattern to their distribution.

**Edston 2** (Peebles parish)

Fieldwalking/Mesolithic chert scatter

NT 213 401 (centre) Fieldwalking in this field to the N of the River Tweed recovered 87 lithics in total, including a discrete scatter (c 10 x 10m) on a small knoll with good views up and downstream. The scatter includes blades and a microlithically retouched chert bladelet. Other artefacts from the field include a fine flint knife with invasive retouch.

**Hay Lodge Park – 'The Dookits'** (Peebles parish)

Chert scatter

NT 240 404 Five 1 x 0.5m test-pits were excavated at the Dookits, a low rock outcrop immediately above the River Tweed approximately 1km downstream from the Popples (see below). Mesolithic stone had been collected from erosive contexts on the popular footpath here (*DES* 1986, 49). Due to vegetation the excavations were unable to explore a wide area of the outcrop but they suggested that considerable redeposition of material has occurred here since the Mesolithic period.

**Manor Bridge – 'The Popples'** (Peebles parish)

Mesolithic settlement

NT 229 397 Small-scale trial excavations were undertaken this summer at a number of the lithic scatters previously identified in the Peebles area (*DES* 1986, 49). At the Popples, a low rock outcrop immediately above the River Tweed, four 1 x 0.5m test-pits revealed a series of archaeological features sealed by 50cm of sand and gravel. The discoveries include 341 worked stones (mainly of local chert), an anvil, a small area of 'cobbling' and a possibly cut feature containing burnt lithics, charcoal and carbonised hazelnuts. The full size of this feature was not determined. Samples of this material will be submitted for radiocarbon analysis. Other areas of organic staining were noted but these did not form a coherent pattern.

The Popples has never been ploughed and the only disturbance to these features is from tree roots and moles, although in places this is extensive. Stone tools were found throughout the sand and gravel sealing the features but were much more numerous in association with other features. Most of the lithics from the Popples (including a further 189 collected by Mr R D Knox and analysed by the author) are typical of the Mesolithic, and include microliths.

In the field immediately to the N of the outcrop a further 18 test-pits were excavated in order to examine soil movement and explore the scatters previously identified in this field; 229


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artefacts were recovered, and a further 120 previously collected by Mr Knox analysed. These are mainly, although not exclusively, of Mesolithic types, and include a scalene triangle manufactured from chert. All artefacts were discovered in the ploughsoil and no old land surfaces were identified.

### **Sheriff Muir** (Stobo parish)

Fieldwalking/chert scatters

NT 200 400 (centre) Fieldwalking recovered 133 artefacts. Most of the material is local chert but some pitchstone is present. Small concentrations, including bladelet cores, were found near the standing stones at NT 2010 4005. Very few artefacts were found near the cairn at NT 2017 4023.

Sponsors: HS , University of Edinburgh Small Projects Grant.

### **Glenmead** (Traquair parish)

R D Knox

Burnt mound

NT 367 360 Dispersed burnt mound in SW corner of ploughed field, uphill from Glenmead. Shows as a 18m diameter scatter of heat-shattered stones and black soil. The farmer reports a spring nearby diverted by a field drain in the past.

### **Grieston Hill** (Traquair parish)

R D Knox

Burnt mound

NT 309 357 Dispersed remains of a burnt mound on the left bank of the unnamed burn descending from Grieston Hill. Shows in the burn, the bank, and where the burn is crossed by a track.

### **Plora Burn** (Traquair parish)

R D Knox

Burnt mounds

NT 359 362 Burnt mound on right bank of an unrecorded water course which drains into Plora Burn. Approximately 9 x 7m, by 1.2m high.

NT 358 362 Burnt mound, c 90m uphill, to the W from mound at NT 359 362, at junction of two small water courses. Mound is 4.5m in diameter and 90cm high.


## SHETLAND ISLANDS

### **Shetland Coastal Survey 1997**

H Moore, G Wilson  
(EASE)

During October–November 1997 a Coastal Zone Assessment Survey was conducted around the coast of Northmavine. The survey examined the entire length of coastline to the N of Mavis Grind (HU 340 684). A total of 370 sites were recorded, representing a wide range of types and dating from the early prehistoric period to the 20th century. A survey of the coastal geology, geomorphology and erosion was carried out simultaneously.


A full report has been submitted to Historic Scotland and Shetland Amenity Trust.

Sponsors: HS , Shetland Amenity Trust.

### **Shetland Coastal Survey 1998**

H Moore, G Wilson  
(EASE)

In October 1998 a coastal survey was carried out on the island of Whalsay, on the Shetland Mainland at Lunnasting (Grames Ness to Lunnin) and South Mainland (Aith Wick to Pool of Virkie). A total of 244 sites were recorded, representing a wide range of types and dating from the early prehistoric period to the 20th century. A survey of the coastal geology, geomorphology and erosion was carried out simultaneously.


Sponsors: HS , Shetland Amenity Trust.

### **Gardie House** (Bressay parish)

H F James (GUARD)

Structure

HP 4876 4206 At the S corner of the walled garden is evidence of an earlier structure. The stone wall is thicker at its base than above and within the thicker portion there are two blocked windows or doorways visible from the garden side. (GUARD 617).

Sponsors: HS , and SNH, through Land Use Consultants.


### **Jarlshof** (Dunrossness parish)

D Murray

Watching brief

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

HU 398 095 Archaeological supervision was provided during a small excavation to lay founds for a storm porch which was to be added to the visitor centre. Nothing of archaeological significance was recorded.

Sponsor: HS .

### **Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project**

S J Dockrill,

(Dunrossness parish)

V E Turner, J M Bond

Broch; multi-period settlement mound

HU 389 106 Excavation of the Old Scatness settlement mound commenced in 1995 as part of the Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project (see *DES* 1997, 69–70). 1998 was the first excavation season in Phase II of the project.

This year the excavation areas were again extended, to encompass greater portions of structures uncovered in 1997, to further investigate the extent of the settlement area, and to locate the inner edge of the ditch which geophysical survey and the 1995 excavation had indicated surrounded the site.

The broch at the centre of the settlement can now be seen to have had at least three major phases of use; the primary tower, a rebuilding of the broch interior which involved the addition of a secondary skin to the S and E part of the inner broch wall, and a set of radial piers to form a new interior structure. The building of this inner skin wall, although not particularly substantial, suggests either that the original broch wall had collapsed or become unstable at this point, or that a secondary wall was required to key in new features (such as an internal stair). Later, another building was constructed inside the broch, consisting of six or more curvilinear cells clustered around a central area, with a corridor leading out towards the broch wall to the E.

To the western (seaward) side of the broch the limits of the settlement have been established. Work this season and in 1995 has located the eastern and western edges of a ditch, possibly stone-revetted, which also appears on the geophysical surveys, and appears to encircle the settlement. Beyond this ditch are the man-made soils and ard marks recorded in earlier seasons. The southern limit of the settlement and the edges of this ditch have not yet been defined.

The excavation of the Late Iron Age ash midden filling the buildings surrounding the broch continued. The removal of layers of midden and rubble from a sub-rectangular structure on the western limits of the settlement revealed part of the destruction sequence. It seems that the building stood open, perhaps partly roofed, long enough for ash midden to be dumped inside and for yellow clay (which seems to have coated the interior walls of many of the buildings) to have washed down and been deposited on top of the ash. Thereafter more of the walls and larger slabs, possibly the caps of corbelled cells, had fallen into the structure before tipping recommenced.

To the E of the broch, the small wheelhouse was excavated down to its original floor level. This building, too, showed evidence of several phases of use and modification, with an earlier and a later hearth and a final stage where the floors of the cells had been repaved and the entrances partly blocked.

## SHETLAND ISLANDS

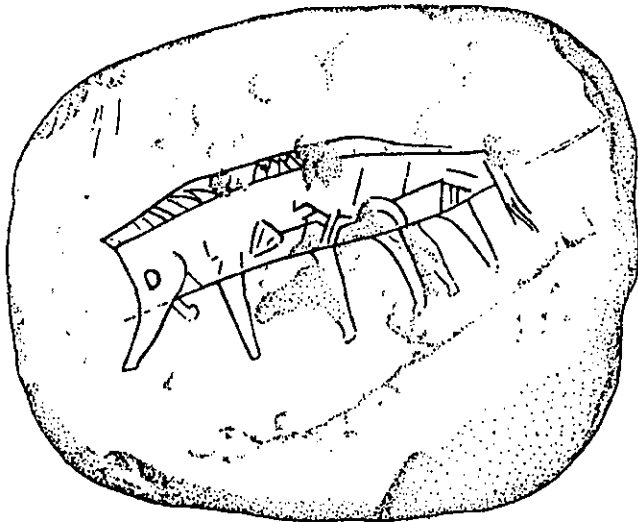


Fig 26. Old Scatness Broch: carving of a boar on a hearth kerbstone.

The later 'Pictish' multi-cellular building was completely excavated and its walls removed in the 1998 season, the midden with which it was filled proving to contain a number of Viking period finds. Its surviving walls were single faced, butted onto the walls of a pit cut into earlier ash midden. During the dismantling of this structure it was noted that one of the central hearth kerbstones carried a carving of a boar. The stone had been placed in such a way that the figure was hidden until the stone was removed from its position. A small pebble carved on one face with an abstract geometric design and on the other with a crude rendering of a Pictish 'crescent and V-rod' symbol was also found with this structure, in the material surrounding the wall top and provisionally interpreted as the remains of a turf bank.

The case for the Viking or Norse reuse of earlier buildings, postulated on the evidence of artefact distribution in the Late Iron Age and Pictish buildings last year, was strengthened by the findings of this year's excavations, including an apparent occupation surface with evidence of a hearth in the upper fill of a Late Iron Age building to the S of the broch. This surface last year produced a cache of over 40 loomweights made of stone and reused steatite vessel fragments, as well as other steatite vessel fragments and spindle whorls. This year's excavation produced more of all these artefact classes.

Further work was carried out on the post-medieval and 19th-century structures. These included the remains of the byre which was standing on the top of the mound until last season (the foundations of which were excavated and recorded this year), and the fragmentary and enigmatic remains of a 17th-century structure cut into the top of the Late Iron Age middens on the SW of the mound.

Other notable recent finds include a steatite mould with four different patterns, possibly for strap ends, carved into its faces. Although found in a late, mixed context, the patterns and design of this mould suggest an earlier date of manufacture, perhaps in the late Norse or medieval period.

The programme of sampling and research on economic and environmental aspects of the site continued, with a full bulk-sieving programme, standard on-site magnetic susceptibility testing of all major sediment-based contexts, and other specialised sampling programmes for magnetic and OSL dating and soil micromorphology.


### Old Scatness/Jarlishof Environs Survey

The purpose of the field survey, now in its fourth year, is to enable us to better understand how the brochs and other Iron Age sites in the area (which included three blockhouses) related to one another, as well as to unfold the multi-period nature of the landscape.

The area surveyed in 1998 extended from the coast to the W of the village of Toab, eastwards along the northern shore of the Pool of Virkie. The area was used intensively for agriculture during the crofting period, and so a lot of the sites recorded were *rig lines*, *boundary dykes*, etc. There were also pockets of WWII remains along the W coast.

The most startling discovery of the summer was a new broch site, the Broch of Toab (HU 389 115). Geophysical and contour surveys have been carried out, confirming the initial interpretation made on the topographical evidence. This brings the number of broch sites within the survey area to four, the other three all being visible from the Broch of Toab, and provides important new evidence for our understanding of the area.


Further survey and an examination of sites relating to the post-medieval fishing industry is in progress, and a place-name survey to further unravel the history of the area (including the thorny problem of the meaning of 'Scatness') began this summer and is continuing this winter, using documentary sources.

Sponsors: HS , BP Exploration Operating Company Ltd, EC Objective 1, Robert Kiln Trust, Scottish Hydro-Electric plc, SNH, Shetland Amenity Trust, Shetland Enterprise Company, Shetland Islands Council, University of Bradford.

### Lunna House (Nesting parish) Building

H F James (GUARD)

HU 4886 6919 Rectangular structure, c 13m long and 3.5m wide, with a rectangular annexe on the W side c 3m wide. The walls are turf-covered but appear to be low stone foundations c 0.4m thick, with some large uprights. It is aligned N-S with an entrance on the W side. There are at least three cross walls along its length. There is an enclosure, 19 x 27m, on its E side, visible as a low bank. (GUARD 617).

Sponsors: HS  and SNH, through Land Use Consultants.

### Broch of Houlland, Tumblin (Sandsting parish) Broch

A Purdy

HU 3449 5389 As a result of damage caused during refurbishment of an electricity line, two small trenches were opened up on the summit of a broch mound at Tumblin during May 1998.

The broch is visible as a mound, 16m in diameter. Large stones and boulders protrude from the mound, which is pitted with a number of depressions where it appears to have been robbed of stone. The broch mound was disturbed in the 1970s when the original electricity line was erected and again in May 1998 when the redundant wooden pole and metal stay were removed. Overall, the site is in good condition. The purpose of the excavation was to record the sections and assess the level of disturbance.

Evidence from both Trench 1 and Trench 2 allowed the development of the site to be divided into four phases, the final three of which were post-abandonment.

*Trench 1:* Phase I represents the possible remains of a wall that may have formed part of a structure built some time after the middle of the Iron Age after the broch had fallen out of use. Protruding from the N- and W-facing sections were four large stones that appeared to be part of a structure. Each overlaid the

end of the stone next to it, forming a line that was slightly curved. Any other structural remains were either destroyed when the pit was dug or extended beneath the sections. There was no dating evidence for the structural remains.

**Trench 2:** Phase I in this trench revealed a short linear section of wall that was orientated E-W. On the SE side, the face of the wall, at least 1m thick, was clearly defined. Behind it, a number of large stones may have been a less well-constructed or rubble core. If it survived, the other side of the wall did not come within the boundaries of the trench. The wall remains probably belong to a structure that was built after the broch was abandoned. This is supported by the fact that the wall does not follow the alignment of the broch walls.

Twelve pot sherds were found in Trenches 1 and 2, all characteristic of Iron Age pottery. Trench 1 also produced a loomweight, and six fragments of oyster shells were found in Trench 2. All the small finds were found in the fills of the modern pits and therefore were residual. The finds indicate that this disturbance was restricted largely to features from the late Iron Age and damage to the broch was limited.


There is a possibility that the wall remains in Trench 2 are related to the structural remains in Trench 1, as they share a similar alignment. However, the remains differed in character and appearance, with the wall being much more substantial.

Sponsors: Balfour Kilpatrick, Shetland Amenity Trust.

**Loch of Belmont** (Unst parish) H F James (GUARD)  
Cairn; mill

HP 5584 0055 Circular grass-covered mound, c 4m in diameter and c 0.2m high, has six rough boulders around its perimeter. In the vicinity there are at least three other cairns, c 2m in diameter and 0.3-0.5m in height. There are also further upright stones across the landscape c 50m apart between the cairn and the mill site at HP 5614 0064.

HP 5614 0064 Foundations of a small mill located at the southern end of the Loch of Belmont. The mill lade appears as a hollow, c 0.2m deep, extending in a straight line from the loch to the mill. (GUARD 617).

Sponsors: HS  and SNH, through Land Use Consultants.

**Loch of Watsness** (Walls & Sandness parish) A Purdy,  
Linear earthwork H Moore, G Wilson

HU 1735 5075 In November 1997 an exploratory trench was opened up towards the W end of a linear earthwork at Watsness. The earthwork measures 56 x 16m and is 1.5m high. It runs between the Loch of Watsness in the E and Trea Wick, a natural geo, in the W. At this end it suffers from coastal erosion. The site is also under threat due to denudation resulting from trampling by cattle and sheep as well as rabbit burrowing. The purpose of the excavation was to ascertain whether there was an underlying structure and to try and determine the function of the earthwork.

The development of the site was divided into five phases. Phase I represents those deposits which accumulated before any building took place at the site.

Phase II represents the first human activity at the site. The excavation uncovered the remains of an area of stone walling which seems to have been used as revetting for an earth bank. The remains of the outer face of the wall comprised six loosely arranged, angular stones forming three courses. It extended further beneath, and on the same line as the earthwork. The inner face of the wall was constructed from larger stones which were not coursed.

Phase III comprised twelve soil layers that were deposited on top of the walling some time after its construction. Most of the layers seem to have been added to the earthwork deliberately in

order to increase its size in terms of height and width. The W-facing section showed that one layer contained interleaving lenses of dark brown silt, indicating that turf was used for this purpose in the construction of the centre of the earthwork.


Phase IV comprised a layer of soil that was formed as a result of ploughing which took place on the southern side of the earthwork. This ploughing activity probably took place when the original function of the earthwork was no longer required.

Phase V represents those layers which formed naturally after the abandonment of the earthwork.

The earthwork can be compared to two examples elsewhere in Shetland: the feelie dyke in Fair Isle and the Funzie Girt dyke in Fetlar, which both divide their respective islands into two unequal parts and seem to have influenced post-medieval agricultural land-use divisions but may originally have been constructed at a much earlier date.

The Watsness linear earthwork has similar dimensions, apart from its length, but it is unlikely that it formed part of an agricultural land-use division because there is no evidence to suggest that it continued E of the Loch of Watsness. In order to determine whether the linear earthwork might be associated with other earthworks, a small landscape survey was carried out over the area S of the earthwork to the Wick of Watsness. Within this area are the remains of two horizontal mills and their associated water courses. A stone-built dam, situated across the burn running out of the southern end of the Loch of Watsness, was clearly associated with the mills. Lying immediately E of the dam are the remains of an old fence line, visible as a line of intermittent stones set in a slight bank. Further to the W, along the coast, are the remains of two noosts and two stone-walled enclosures of irregular shape. The remains of a sheep pund are situated on high ground adjacent to the eastern coastline. Within the area there are also a number of earthworks, some of which appear to be prehistoric. A prehistoric boundary ran NW from Gorsendi Geo towards the horizontal mills; the building of the mills and their water courses may have destroyed part of the boundary. A second boundary was recorded further to the NW and may have been a continuation of it. Next to the coast at the Wick of Watsness are remains of a prehistoric enclosure, divided into two unequal halves by a bank. The E half contains six clearance cairns. Two further clearance cairns lie outside the enclosure some distance to the NW.

The presence of prehistoric sites in the immediate surrounding area of the earthwork creates the possibility that it too had its origins in prehistory. Since no finds were made during the excavation, this has yet to be proved.

Sponsors: HS , Shetland Amenity Trust.

## SOUTH AYRSHIRE

**11-15 Arthur Street, Ayr** (Ayr parish) T Neighbour (CFA)  
Urban evaluation

NS 3375 2190 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed commercial development. Three trenches were excavated by machine down to significant archaeological deposits. Further excavation was carried out by hand to the maximum required depth of 1.2m. In two places this depth was exceeded to fully evaluate a feature and to test the depth of deposits by the excavation of a 2.7m deep sondage. The archaeologically significant deposits were thick, and formed rapidly, as pottery recovered from the base of the sondage was of a similar type to that found in the upper layers. The earliest deposits exposed were probably of late medieval date.

The stratification encountered in each of the trenches was very similar. Layers of clean, yellow, relatively artefact-free dune

## SOUTH AYRSHIRE

sand, interleaved with various thicknesses of darker, charcoal- and artefact-rich 'middens' layers, were observed beneath modern deposits. It is probable that the layers were laid deliberately as dune stabilisation measures.

The excavations revealed the remains of a probable well, a possible retaining wall and a substantial ditch with a U-shaped profile. This ditch had been recut at least once and probably formed part of a medieval and later boundary between burgage plots which faced onto Sandgate. A patch of flat laid stones, which may be the remains of either paving or a wall, was sealed below the ditch base. Large quantities of unabraded late medieval pottery were recovered from most contexts.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: McLean Gibson Partnership, C & F Mitchell Developments Ltd.

**11-15 Arthur Street, Ayr** (Ayr parish) J Hamilton (CFA)  
Urban evaluation

NS 3375 2190 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed commercial development. Excavations revealed the remains of several sandstone and lime mortar wall footings, of which the two most northerly bounded a cobbled surface. It seems likely that this cobbled path may have led from the High Street, affording access to the W. A brick floor was revealed, bounded to the N and W by mortar and sandstone wall footings; other wall footings were located. Limited quantities of late medieval material were recovered from the evaluation.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: McLean Gibson Partnership.

**Castlehill, Ayr** (Ayr parish) T Neighbour (CFA)  
Desk-based assessment, resistivity survey and field evaluation

NS 3535 2010 An evaluation of an area immediately SE of Castlehill was carried out in September and October 1998 prior to a proposed housing development. Desk-based assessment provided evidence for features of historical significance, including a walled garden, vinery, cold frames and landscape divisions, most of which were probably associated with the occupation of the Castlehill Estate by the Ballantine family from 1804 onwards. The extant walled garden and associated features were fully recorded by a photographic survey. Resistivity survey and excavation produced evidence for paths and beds within the walled garden, but no features which pre-date the garden were discovered. A section excavated across the southern boundary ditch revealed its profile. Other trenches excavated outside the walled garden revealed no features of archaeological significance.

Full details will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: McLean Gibson Partnership, John Lynch (Builders) Ltd.

**192-4 High Street, Ayr** (Ayr parish) J Hamilton (CFA)  
Archaeological evaluation

NS 3385 2180 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed development. Excavation revealed the remains of five wall foundations and a concrete block supporting a steel frame for the building facade on the High Street. All the walls consisted of a single course. No deposits of archaeological significance were found.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cooper Cromar.

**Ballantrae** (Ballantrae parish) L H Johnstone (GUARD)  
Watching brief

NX 050 730 In September 1997 a watching brief was undertaken while five poles were being replaced in an area

where there was the possibility of a Mesolithic raised beach. The excavations were minimal and no archaeological features or artefacts were discovered. (GUARD 518).

Sponsor: Scottish Power.

**Dupin Farm** (Girvan parish) S Carter  
Pre-forestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NX 240 940 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken of roughly 95ha of land at Dupin on the Water of Assel, 6km SE of Girvan. Previously recorded NMRS site NX 29 SW 10 (farmstead and field system) occupies a large area immediately to the W of Dupin. This area to the W was the subject of an earlier Woodland Grant Scheme survey (DES 1993, 85).

A 19th-century building (NX 2413 9424) and an extensive pre-improvement field system of turf enclosures and dykes (NX 237 937 - NX 245 942) were found. The field system extends over the full width of the survey area (1km) and continues beyond it.

Sponsor: HS.

**Gallow Hill, Girvan** (Girvan parish) M Donnelly (GUARD)  
Watching brief

NX 195 997 (centre) A watching brief and excavation of all archaeological features identified along the route of a proposed new sewer pipe was undertaken. Previous fieldwalking and test-pitting identified the presence of numerous lithics, probably early prehistoric in date. The quantity and density of lithics in the westernmost field prompted the implementation of a tunnel scheme which did not disturb the archaeological deposits. In the central field two concentrations were identified, while the eastern field produced negligible results.

Dense archaeological remains were discovered and excavated in the central field. These occurred in two areas corresponding to the concentrations previously identified, although the features were clearly of a later date than the lithic material. The first concentration (NX 1942 9982) consisted of three ring-groove structures, approximately 12-15m in diameter. Truncation had been severe, and internal posts or hearths were lacking. Several features were identified, both within and outside the structures, consisting of large pits containing much charcoal, burnt bone and some flint. A single burnt mound trough was also identified. No prehistoric pottery was identified from this concentration but around 250 lithics were recovered. These are typical of the Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic and consist of flint, chert and some pitchstone.

The second concentration (NX 1958 9971) produced a remarkable concentration of burnt mound troughs, but truncation had removed almost all traces of actual burnt mounds. Only one badly truncated mound survived, preserved under extensive hillwash/flooding deposits. In total five troughs were identified, all oval in plan and of a similar size. Also discovered in association with these were a number of linear elements and several pits. One of the pits produced two fragments of Bronze Age pottery and a great many lithics. Most originated from within the hillwash/flooding deposits and from a ditch enclosed beneath them. There was also one possible Mesolithic amorphous pit that produced many flints including a microlith and a blade core. In total, around 800 lithics were recovered from this concentration. These were of an identical character to those described earlier but came from a distinct concentration separated by over 150m. The most remarkable discovery was that of two halves of a single Neolithic polished stone axe, discovered over 10m apart. The axe appears to display differential polishing on one half. (GUARD 547).

Sponsor: George Leslie for West of Scotland Water Authority.

**William Grant Distillery, Girvan** P Duffy (GUARD)  
(Girvan parish)

Medieval moated enclosure; burnt mound deposits

NS 203 007 A second phase of archaeological evaluation was undertaken of a cropmark site in June 1998. The evaluation concentrated on an area previously covered by a spoil heap and thus inaccessible during an initial evaluation phase in 1996.

Four sides of a well-preserved enclosure ditch were located, as well as evidence of potential internal structural features, in the form of post-holes and plank wall slots. The ditch was 8.5m wide, at least 1.4m deep, and contained well-preserved palaeoenvironmental remains. Pottery evidence recovered from the excavated section suggests a 13th to 14th-century date for the enclosure.

A watching brief carried out during the construction of a warehouse to the S of the enclosure also recorded a number of pits and post-holes.

A further watching brief was undertaken to the W of the enclosure site, exposing two deposits of burnt mound material. This brings the total number of burnt mound material deposits within this valley to eight. (GUARD 396C).

Sponsor: William Grant and Son Distillers Ltd.

**Culzean Castle** (Kirkoswald parish) G Ewart, A Dunn  
Excavation and survey (Kirkdale Archaeology)

Two separate excavations and a contour survey were conducted at Culzean Castle.

NS 230 097 **Cobbled Depression** (NMRS NS 20 NW 36). Previous excavations and clearance work (DES 1997, 74) had revealed a dolerite cobble lining set in smooth clay, surrounded by what may have been a circular retaining wall. To the NE, an area of sandstone paving may represent an entrance to the feature. The feature was interpreted as either being an 18th-century dew pond, or an ice house of some form. An initial late 18th-century date was postulated for the feature.

NS 230 097 **Kennel Mount Cairn** (NMRS NS 20 NW 34). In September 1998 further excavations confirmed the identification of the prehistoric cairn, and retrieved a Yorkshire Vase type food vessel, dating to the first half of the second millennium BC, from a secondary context.

NS 2357 0943 **Sunnyside Mill**. In advance of landscaping works the line of the lade was plotted, and a general contour survey undertaken. An early 20th-century railway embankment has severed the mill lade from the mill pond, which lay outwith the survey area. The lade was traced to the former location of the wheel, mounted in the usual fashion along the long wall of the mill, with the lade rejoining the mill burn a short distance thereafter.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Culzean Castle** (Kirkoswald parish) T Addyman  
Watching brief; gazebo (Addyman and Kay)

NS 233 103 Monitoring of services installation in the vicinity of Culzean Castle, the Carriage Circle, Clocktower Court and Gazebo Court revealed that the area from the castle to Clocktower Court had been cut down to clean whin bedrock as part of Robert Adam's remodelling of the complex in the late 18th century. The Gazebo Court had seen some deposition of fill, also part of Adam's works. No surviving remains of the pre-existing fortified complex were identified.

An architectural record was made of the gazebo at Gazebo Court in advance of building repair works. The feature was erected around 1780 by Robert Adam as part of his enhancement of the cliff-top setting of his recreated Culzean Castle. While appearing as a buttressed and battlemented cliff-top

wall tower from the beach below, the structure actually saw use as an abattoir, as a tethering ring, and a possible location of slaughter block, a well-drained flagstone floor and corbels to support a substantial carcass-hanging beam would confirm.

While roofless and derelict at the time of survey, the apsidal-ended structure still retained much internal wall plaster, dooks indicating dado boarding and fixing points for the roof structure.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Thomaston Castle, Culzean** (Kirkoswald parish) T Addyman  
Tower house and outworks (Addyman and Kay)

NS 239 096 Installation of a services pipeline exposed parts of the outer works of a castle of c 1500 (NMRS NS 20 NW 1), including two revetted former burn courses, a probable barmkin wall and remains of one or more substantial structures within.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Culzean to Dunure** (Maybole parish) T Addyman  
Archaeological coastal assessment (Addyman and Kay)

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was undertaken in December 1997 in advance of a proposed coastal woodland regeneration scheme. The following were amongst the sites identified in the assessment:

*Prehistoric sites*

- NS 2468 1250 Small concentration of flint flakes.
- NS 2465 1182 – Concentration of Mesolithic flint flakes.
- NS 2466 1186
- NS 2454 1131 – Small concentration of flint flakes.
- NS 2456 1133
- NS 2452 1123 – Small concentration of flint flakes.
- NS 2454 1126
- NS 2466 1204 Dead Knowe, probable dun. Sketch field survey undertaken.

*Historic Sites*

- NS 2487 1556 Yair, between the tide lines.
- NS 2462 1460 Cave site/rock shelter. Historic wall remains and 19th-century occupation deposits.
- NS 2450 1386 – Settlement remains including a two-chambered rectangular building with rear outshot, associated field walls and ?small outlying structures.
- NS 2458 1397

A report will be lodged with the NMRS and WoSAS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Dunure Castle** (Maybole parish) T Addyman  
Medieval and early post-medieval castle (Addyman and Kay)

NS 2522 1582 A major ongoing programme of excavation was undertaken of the standing remains of the castle (NMRS NS 21 NE 8), the principal medieval fortress of the Kennedys of Dunure, Earls of Cassillis. Excavation centred upon the area immediately to the S of the existing keep (Area 2), the lower parts of the castle – a range abutting the keep (Area 3), and a late 16th-century kitchen range (Area 4). The primary result of the works has been to elucidate the complex architectural development of the site as well as to achieve the clearance required for public access.

The wall bounding the S side of Area 2 had formed part of a substantial polygonal wall of enclosure built around the edge of the whinstone crag that forms the defensive nucleus of the site. The E side of Area 2 seems to have been the site of the entrance into this enclosure. The exposed walling, perhaps 13th century, itself overlay slight traces of earlier masonry constructions.



## SOUTH AYRSHIRE

The existing keep, bounding Area 2 to the N, seems to have started life as a two or three-storied hall-house (although not included in the present investigations) inserted within the pre-existing enclosure walls. Area 2 was not subsumed by this new work, and the original entrance continued in use.

At perhaps about this stage a defensive fore-building was built against the crag, abutting Area 2 to the S. This structure took the form of an open tower with (?timber) stair rising within to a new opening cut through the S wall of Area 2. This provided alternative protected access to the upper parts of the castle. The entry to the tower was from the E, where much of its substantial roll-moulded surround survived *in situ*, the threshold at the level of a protruding plinth course. An apparent well, later blocked, had been built in the thickness of the wall just within the entrance on its S side. This was supplied by a stone-lined channel.

A series of major additions can perhaps be grouped into a single programme of upgrading of the castle in the later 15th century. The hall-house was vaulted throughout and massively extended to create a donjon that infilled the whole of the early wall of enclosure to the N of Area 2. Area 2 was itself vaulted over on two stories and provided with a stone saddle-and-trough roof. A three-storied range was added to the W side of the fore-building and the wall-head of the combined whole furnished with machicolated parapets. Internally the former fore-building was remodelled with a masonry stair of three flights culminating at a small drawbridge over a gap of some 2m above a drop of 4.5m. This gave entry into the upper castle (Area 2). This programme of work may also have seen the creation of a substantial outer enclosure wall that survived in part to be depicted by Francis Grose in 1789.

Evidence for a chapel of about this period came from a series of architectural stones reused in the later flooring of Area 4, the recovery of a number of pieces of ecclesiastical painted window glass, and a single reference to its destruction in a siege of 1570.

The final stage of the evolution of the standing structure came with the erection of the existing Area 4 kitchen range. Destruction deposits below its floors suggest its construction in the wake of the 1570 siege. These deposits produced a single rim shard of a Venetian glass beaker of the 16th century decorated with raised outer ridges of white enamel.

The demise of the castle came in the mid-17th century and by 1694 the castle is described as 'wholly ruined'. Abandonment fill of a stone-lined channel produced a single sherd of a Staffordshire slip-decorated redware of this period. It is not clear whether this can be linked to the Civil War period in the form of a slighting, although local tradition suggests that Dunure had been burnt and/or blown up. A major collapse of the SE part of the keep could perhaps be linked to such activity. Recovery of building materials for the construction of the Cromwellian citadel in Ayr may also account for its ruination, as at Ardrossan Castle. There was, however, much evidence for the systematic dismantling of the structure for recoverable building materials including the orderly removal of slates, stone and glass. The room had seen the gathering together of windows removed from their apertures throughout the castle. The windows were then dismantled and comprehensively stripped of their lead and complete quarries; 1260 discarded quarry fragments of glass and three pieces of came were recovered from a single level. Remains of a localised fire and associated deposits of coal suggest that smelting of the lead took place within the room.


Those dismantling the castle seem to have occupied part of the structure during their work. A substantial midden contained local green-glazed reduced wares.

The ruin subsequently saw periodic robbing of its sandstone dressings. A range of castle buildings to the S of Area 4 remained

in occupation until c 1860. Census records and reuse of some rooms demonstrate that some of the occupants were fishermen. A large midden of mussel shell gave evidence for the baiting of cod lines. Domestic refuse of the later 18th and early to mid-19th century was also recovered.

Twenty-five blocks of masonry ranging between 0.5 and 25 tons and some 400 recovered carved architectural stones have greatly added to the understanding of the form of the dismantled or fallen parts of the castle.

Reports will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Strathclyde Building Preservation Trust, HLF, Enterprise Ayrshire, South Ayrshire Council.

**Greenan, Ayr** (Maybole parish) B Simpson (GUARD)  
Evaluation

NS 311 193 An archaeological evaluation consisting of a desk assessment and trial trenching was carried out at the Lands of Greenan in advance of the proposed development of a golf course. The Scheduled Greenan Castle was outwith the development area but was still a dominant feature within the landscape. Earthworks in the vicinity of the Scheduled area proved to be natural features. Trial trenching throughout the development area of features identified from aerial photographs proved that they were natural, but archaeological activity dating from the prehistoric period was apparent in a number of areas. A visual inspection of the ruins of Greenan House established that no definite earlier remains could be identified. A number of artefacts were recovered from the trial trenching and informal fieldwalking, varying from prehistoric lithics to WWII gun cartridges. (GUARD 601).

Sponsor: South Ayrshire Council.

**Dalmorton Farm, Straiton** (Straiton parish) R Strachan  
Pre-afforestation survey (CFA)

NS 365 015 (centre) An archaeological desk-based assessment and field survey were undertaken in March 1998 ahead of afforestation proposals. The survey area has concentrations of sites of archaeological importance, but is generally of low archaeological potential. In addition to field banks, modern features, and areas of rig and furrow, the following sites were located during field survey:

NS 3619 0257	Enclosures; structure/dump (NS 30 SE 9).
NS 3712 0112	Turf structures (NS 30 SE 13).
NS 3705 0125 (centre)	Turf structures, enclosure and platform; rig and furrow (NS 30 SE 14).
NS 3650 0086	?Cup-marked stone.
NS 3695 0078	Sheepfold.
NS 3697 0077	Stone dump.
NS 3711 0125	Spring (site of).
NS 3718 0108 –	Enclosure/field bank.
NS 3713 0117	
NS 3689 0125	Turf structures.
NS 3734 0152 –	Trackway; quarry/dump.
NS 3730 0162	
NS 3750 0181	Enclosure; rig and furrow.
NS 3746 0198/	Sluice (site of); peat deposit/enclosure.
NS 3743 0205	
NS 3722 0218	Enclosure.
NS 3725 0242	Stone spread/clearance.
NS 3706 0245	Sheepfold.
NS 3685 0249	Enclosure.
NS 3678 0239 (centre)	?Turf structures.
NS 3670 0233	Ford.
NS 3665 02323	Quarries.
NS 3661 0230	Platform settlement.

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

- NS 364 022 (centre) Enclosure; rig and furrow; sheepfold.  
 NS 3646 0206 Turf structure/dump.  
 NS 3631 0223 – Field bank/enclosure.  
 NS 3613 0244  
 NS 3609 0239 Turf structure.  
 NS 3613 0191 Structure; footbridge (remains of).  
 NS 3602 0177 – Field boundary.  
 NS 3525 0140  
 NS 3620 0158 (centre) Structures; field bank; rig and furrow.  
 A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
 Sponsor: David Goss and Associates for Notcutts Nurseries Ltd.

### SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

**Upper Clyde Valley Landscape Project** W S Hanson,  
 Cropmark sites L Sharpe  
 Aerial reconnaissance has revealed the following new sites (see also Scottish Borders):

- (Biggar parish)  
 NT 0179 3653 **West Lindsaylands** Enclosure.  
 NT 037 381 **Powhead** ?Circular enclosure.  
 NT 0385 3660 **Steels Bridge** Broad-ditched, sub-circular enclosure (NT 03 NW 16).  
  
 (Carmichael parish)  
 NS 946 386 **Bowhouse** Ploughed-out plantation.  
 NS 918 372 **Syde Plantation** ?Sub-circular enclosure.  
 (Carmwath parish)  
 NT 005 450 **Millridge** Enclosure.  
 NT 008 450 **Millridge** Cropmarks.  
 NT 035 455 **Walston Mill** Triple-ditched ring-ditch.  
 (Covington & Thankerton parish)  
 NS 984 375 **Thankerton** Cropmarks.  
 NS 987 375 **Holm Brae** Double ring-ditch.  
 NS 978 381 **Thankerton** Cropmarks.  
 NS 9616 3659 **Park Knowe** ?Hut circle.  
 (Libberton parish)  
 NS 998 377 **Craig Wood** ?Enclosure.  
 NS 984 426 **Yett** ?Defended enclosure (NS 94 SE 6).  
 NS 999 403 **How Burn** Rectangular enclosure.  
 (Symington parish)  
 NT 009 358 **Symington** ?Ring-ditch.  
 (Wiston & Robertson parish)  
 NS 962 324 **Wiston** Plantation bank.  
 Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.

**The Ward** (Avondale parish) D Abernethy, L Johnstone,  
 Watching brief S Halliday (GUARD)  
 NS 7035 4444 An archaeological watching brief was carried out over a number of weeks in advance of a housing development to the NE of Avondale Castle. The development area was found to consist of made ground, probably dating to the 19th century when the road level of North Street appears to have been raised. The remains of a house, possibly dating to the early 19th century, were uncovered below modern debris and rubble. (GUARD 560).  
 Sponsor: D Campbell & Company Ltd.

**3 John Street, Biggar** (Biggar parish) C Lowe  
 Urban watching brief (Headland Archaeology)  
 NT 043 378 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of strip-foundation trenches for a building

development in the backland area behind the High Street and John Street in the centre of Biggar. No identifiably pre-modern features were located.


Full details have been lodged with the NMRS.  
 Sponsor: J & J Plenderleith.

**Bothwell Castle** (Bothwell parish) D Murray  
 Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 6880 5933 Ground-breaking work was monitored in January 1998. The entirety of the chapel area was to be stripped, along with various other stretches.

To the S of the chapel two roughly shaped sandstone blocks formed a threshold into the SE tower. A 20th-century pathway of fine light grey mortar, leading up to this tower and off to the W, was also found, as were footings for walls. While the vast majority of the work involved little more than turf lifting, the small corner at the E end of the chapel block demonstrated the survival of archaeology.


A further watching brief was maintained in February 1998 during disturbance of an area of the inner courtyard around the Custodian's Office. The necessary depth for the new footpath did not interfere with any buried archaeology.

Sponsor: HS .


**Carmichael Mill** (Carmichael parish) J O'Sullivan, L Sharpe,  
 Mill; ?horizontal mill; foundry S Halliday, J Hamer

NS 9217 4159 Carmichael Mill has been converted to a family home, but still retains a fully working water-driven corn mill inside. To the E of the mill, in the garden alongside the River Clyde, stands another waterwheel with the foundations of an associated building, together with evidence for metalworking on the site. At the easternmost extent of the property there is what appears to be the remains of a horizontal mill, together with the remains of a circular building which the owner assumes to have been a corn-drying kiln.

Work has recently commenced on the garden area and has so far involved the recording of the existing remains by topographic survey, and a geophysical investigation of the areas between these features. Geophysical survey may indicate the presence of a second foundry area.

Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.


**Cross Ridge** (Carmichael parish) L Sharpe  
 Standing stone (former site)

NS 933 377 A standing stone is shown on the 1st edition OS map. There is now no evidence of the stone, and the present owners of Carmichael Estate have searched unsuccessfully for it.  
 Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.

**Howford Farm** (Carmichael parish) L Sharpe  
 Fieldwalking

NS 9148 4088 Fieldwalking was conducted following a first ploughing for 30 years. The field contains a cropmark of a possible enclosure (NMRS NS 94 SW 51), and it was hoped to confirm the presence of human activity in and around this area.

The majority of finds, concentrated at the northern edge of the field, are pieces of chert, some pot sherds and two pieces of thick, clear glass which appear to have been melted. A hammerstone was found close to the site of the possible enclosure, but other than this the pattern of finds could not confirm the presence of activity near the possible enclosure.

Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

**South Cathkin landfill facility** L Johnstone (GUARD)  
(Carmunnock parish)

Landscape evaluation

NS 620 575 (centre) An archaeological evaluation took place in advance of development at a proposed landfill site. This encompassed a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, and palaeoenvironmental assessment. A cropmark site was investigated by trial trenching but proved not to be of archaeological importance, and the area proved to be of limited archaeological sensitivity. (GUARD 514).

A full report has been lodged with WoSAS.

Sponsor: Glasgow City Council.

**Weston Farm** (Carnwath parish) T Ward  
Mesolithic lithic scatters; Early and Late Neolithic settlement, pottery and lithics; Bronze Age lithics

NT 026 465 (centre) Fieldwalking by volunteers and students over an area ploughed for the first known time has produced a range of lithics and pottery. Numerous locations were located where Southern Uplands chert was being knapped; at least one of these sites is attributable to the Mesolithic, as cores, blades and microliths were found by excavation. A second excavation produced a large quantity of chert-knapping debris and tools where longer blades were being manufactured.

Several locations where Early Neolithic carinated pottery was found in association with pitchstone flakes and cores, carbonised hazel kernels, and flakes from Type VI axes, are interpreted as settlement sites. A trench was opened at the largest concentration of pottery, but no features were located. A few sherds of later Neolithic decorated pottery were found. Other random finds include a fine stone axe, assorted flint tools including slug knives, scrapers, leaf- and barbed-and-tanged arrowheads, a chisel-shaped arrowhead, hammerstones, and a rock crystal (?amulet) which had been used as a rubber at one end and had two indents showing that perforation was intended. Also, a fine saddle quern with top rubbing stone were found together but without context.

Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

**Weston, Firpark** (Carnwath parish) L Sharpe  
Geophysical survey; lithic scatters

NT 0276 4659 Geophysical survey was conducted over three areas found to contain concentrations of worked chert, following fieldwalking by Tam Ward and Chris Barrowman. The field in which the work was undertaken had not been ploughed in living memory, and revealed a large number of pieces of worked chert and pottery sherds, identified as Middle to Late Neolithic.

Three areas were examined using a fluxgate gradiometer. No significant anomalies were detected, and trial trenches placed over possible areas of interest based on the geophysics results failed to locate any features associated with the lithic concentrations.

Sponsors: HS , Scottish Lithic Scatters Project.

**Hillhead Farm** E P Archer, A Wilson, D Hill  
(Covington & Thankerton parish)  
Prehistoric, medieval and later artefacts

NS 982 405 During fieldwalking at Hillhead Farm a number of prehistoric artefacts were found; these include several Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic broken blades of Arran pitchstone and a piece of ?Bronze Age cancell coal bracelet. Other prehistoric artefacts are of grey quartzite apart from one piece of waste flint; these include three cores and a substantial number of struck pieces, possibly indicating a knapping site.

Other artefacts include a piece of late 13th-century pottery found near the motte. The motte itself is currently unsurveyed. The site commands an excellent view of the Clyde valley.

Later artefacts from the site include a 17th-century jug handle and a fragment of onion bottle. Other items of interest include a worn halfpenny of George II (1742), a large button of the same era, and an assortment of clay pipe stems.

Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

**Cornhill** (Culter parish) T Ward  
Lithic scatter

NT 022 347 Fieldwalking continued in this area (DES 1997, 76). The large assemblage of worked chert is now identified as Mesolithic, with numerous cores and microliths retrieved. The fieldwalking programme is now extended to other fields surrounding the village of Coulter, various lithics being retrieved.

Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

**Garvald Quarry, Robertson Farm** (Dolphinton parish) M Cook  
Archaeological evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 094 485 An archaeological evaluation was conducted in advance of a proposed quarry extension. Some 32 evaluation trenches were opened, covering c 9300m<sup>2</sup> and representing approximately 1.8% of the proposed extraction area. A series of limited features were recorded including a sub-oval pit containing a small AOC Beaker, a shallow charcoal-rich pit containing fragments of two Beaker vessels, and six charcoal-rich pits containing numerous heat-shattered stones.

Sponsor: Tarmac Quarry Products Ltd.

**Melbourne Crossroads** T Ward  
(Dolphinton; Walston parishes)  
Lithic scatters

NT 087 443 Arable fieldwalking continues (see DES 1997, 76), and has produced quantities of lithic material including hammerstones, flint knives and scrapers, a leaf-shaped arrowhead and a Late Neolithic chisel-shaped arrowhead.

Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

**North Deanhead** (Dunsyre parish) E P Archer  
Prehistoric and late medieval artefacts

NT 044 489 Members of the Lanark and District Archaeological Society discovered a number of interesting artefacts spanning the prehistoric to modern eras. Most of the prehistoric finds are waste material; only two items appear to be tools – a scraper (unfinished), and an arrowhead – also discarded prior to completion. The flint includes a microlith and waste material. The prehistoric material seems to be virtually all Neolithic. The medieval pottery is late; indeed some pieces may be 17th century. Most are body sherds. There is one rim fragment and one piece of jug handle. The modern material, 1600 to the present, includes glass, pottery, a horse harness and a piece of lead shot.

Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

**Shields Rig** (Dunsyre parish) E P Archer  
Prehistoric artefacts

NT 038 538 Members of the Lanark and District Archaeological Society walked over a field adjacent to the main Edinburgh road which had been recently planted for grass. Most of the recovered artefacts are of flint with only a couple of pieces of worked quartzite being found. A small leaf-shaped arrowhead of calcined flint was discovered along with a scraper. The only

other object of interest is a flake off a polished stone axe. These items fit well into the Neolithic period.

Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

**South Tabrax** (Dunsyre parish) E P Archer  
Prehistoric artefacts

NT 036 537 Members of the Lanark and District Archaeological Society walked a small field opposite the farm of South Tabrax. A small collection of prehistoric flints was found. Early Neolithic flints include a small blade, an arrowhead tip and a large damaged arrowhead. A piece of worked cannel coal was also found.

Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

**Castle Street, Hamilton** (Hamilton parish) R Cachart  
Evaluation and watching brief (SUAT)

NS 7255 5561 In February 1998 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to development of 40–42 Castle Street. Before the evaluation, a watching brief had been undertaken on the excavation of a trench required for drainage, which provided a guide as to the nature and depth of deposits. For the evaluation, four trenches were excavated. The excavations revealed foundations for 18th to 19th-century buildings, a cobbled surface sealing pits dating from the 18th to 19th century and deeply buried garden/cultivation soils containing residual medieval pottery. It was concluded that the archaeological survival did not merit extended excavation and that any further development on the site would require a watching brief.

A watching brief was conducted on site stripping and levelling immediately after the evaluation and nothing of significant archaeological interest was found.

As part of the same evaluation a watching brief was conducted after demolition at 16–36 Castle Street, the E frontage, S of the Edinburgh road. A N-facing section across the pavement revealed evidence of an earlier frontage building (probably 19th century) in the form of wall foundations, forward of the demolished frontage. Below the wall, at a depth of 1m, was evidence of a wider Castle Street, possibly medieval/post-medieval, in the form of trampled clay and cobbles. To the rear of the site a 14m length of well-built stone drain aligned N–S was uncovered. From the pottery found in the silting of the drain it appeared to have been constructed in the 18th or 19th century.

Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Development Partnerships (formerly Hamilton Ahead).

**Lamington** (Lamington & Wandel parish) T Ward  
Medieval coins

A further five Edward I and II silver pennies (see *DES* 1997, 77) were found by metal detecting in a field. Disposed to Biggar Museum via Treasure Trove.

**Lamington** (Lamington & Wandel parish) L Sharpe  
Fieldwalking

NS 9766 3088 Fieldwalking in March 1998 produced finds including worked chert and a variety of pot sherds, dating from the c 12th century onwards. The field lies to the NW of a possible Roman fortlet (NMRS NS 93 SE 27), to the S of a possible Iron Age fort (NMRS NS 93 SE 39), and in the immediate area of a Roman temporary camp (NMRS NS 93 SE 26).


Activity from a group of metal detectorists was evident whilst walking the field, there being a number of holes dug at intervals around the field. Geophysical survey was conducted over the fortlet and part of the fort in 1996. The survey produced good

results over the fortlet, and appeared to show that the ditches of the fort, visible as cropmarks, pre-dated the ditch of the Roman temporary camp.

Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.

**Lamington** (Lamington & Wandel parish) L Sharpe, G Bertok  
?Enclosure

NS 9766 3088 (centre) Part of a possible enclosure appears on aerial photographs taken of the Roman fortlet and temporary camp at Lamington. Two short lengths of what may be a double-ditched feature are visible.

Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.

**Start Up Hill, Lamington** T Neighbour (CFA)  
(Lamington & Wandel parish)  
Watching brief

NS 974 304 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the removal of topsoil prior to the construction of an access track for the construction of a Cellnet mast c 180m W of a palisaded enclosure (NMRS NS 93 SE 30). No archaeological features were revealed.

Details have been lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Medlock Ltd.

**Castleyett, Castlegate** (Lanark parish) B Will (GUARD)  
Watching brief

NS 8796 4341 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of the foundation footprint for a new house on the NE hillside below the site of Lanark Castle. A deposit of 19th and 20th-century midden material had been used to raise the ground level to the front of the house plot. No further archaeological deposits were uncovered. (GUARD 672).


Sponsor: Mrs M Seymour.

**Craignethan Castle** (Lesmahagow parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 8158 4635 A project to evaluate the possibility of reinstating a cobbled courtyard was undertaken in October 1998.

The events occurring after initial stone robbing seem to have involved a possible early levelling up of the courtyard to offset the removal of the cobble setts, followed at some stage by a major clearance of the wall-heads and possible subsequent levelling of waste soil across the site to create a level grassed courtyard. It was noted that finds from this material were both few in number and consisted of 18th and 19th-century material.


A final set of works appears to have involved a degree of excavation this century in the corners of the site in order to expose and lay out limited areas of the cobbles, as well as an attempt to find an old gatehouse in the vicinity of the S wall.

Sponsor: HS .








**Libberton** (Libberton parish) L Sharpe  
Geophysical survey

NS 9938 4220 Geophysical survey was conducted prior to tree planting under the Woodland Grant Scheme. The field contains a circular enclosure (NMRS NS 94 SE 36), centred at NS 9922 4241, which is extant to c 20cm, and is visible from the air. There is also an area of cultivation remains (NMRS NS 94 SE 57) visible in the field both from the air and on the ground.


Survey results indicate that the enclosure may be contained within a larger, oval enclosure, and that there may be two further enclosures in the field to the S of the known one. Two other areas of rig were noted in the field.

Sponsor: HS .

## STIRLING

- Libberton** (Libberton parish) L H Johnstone (GUARD)  
Watching brief  
NS 991 428 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken to the S of Libberton Church in December 1997. Three holes were excavated in advance of the erection of poles for an overhead electricity line, but no archaeologically significant material was located. (GUARD 558).  
Sponsor: Scottish Power.
- Quothquan Law Farm** (Libberton parish) E P Archer  
*Prehistoric artefacts*  
NS 985 381 Fieldwalking in the field between the old Quothquan Farm and the River Clyde yielded a number of prehistoric artefacts. Most of the worked material is of grey quartzite, the majority being waste material. Several blades were identified. One piece of flint was found, as well as a microlith of clear yellow quartz. The material is Neolithic with an occasional find dating back to the Mesolithic.  
Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.
- Townhead** (Libberton parish) S Carter  
Trial trenching (Headland Archaeology)  
NS 993 422 A programme of trial trenching was undertaken of 16ha of land E of Townhead, Libberton. This work formed the third phase of an evaluation started in September 1997 (see DES 1997, 77). The excavation was designed to test the results of a geophysical survey undertaken by Glasgow University. Results showed that the slight resistance anomalies detected were caused by underlying geological variation with one exception, a series of recent cultivation furrows. No features of archaeological interest were identified.  
Sponsor: HS .
- Yett Farm** (Libberton parish) L Sharpe  
Fieldwalking  
NS 9869 4272 (centre) A field overlooking the River Clyde was walked following ploughing. This field contains a possible cropmark enclosure, and also a cropmark of a fort (NS 9811 4270), truncated on its western side by a steep bank, falling away to the River Clyde. The majority of the finds appeared towards the top of the field, and are mostly of a medieval date.  
The adjoining field (centred on NS 980 429) was also walked from break of slope down to the River Clyde. It had very recently been ploughed, however, and had not had sufficient time to weather down enough to reveal any artefacts.  
Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.
- Dungavel Hill** (Wiston & Robertson parish) L Sharpe  
Cultivation remains  
NS 931 313 Cultivation remains in the form of wide rig are visible from the ground. The remains lie in a modern field c 450m SE of the earthwork at Castlehill Strip (NMRS NS 93 SW 2) and are visible towards the base of slope of Dungavel Hill, eg NS 9545 3120.  
Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.
- East Millrig** (Wiston & Robertson parish) L Sharpe  
?Linear soil marks; rig  
NS 951 328 Soil marks were visible in a ploughed field from the high southern slope of Tinto hill. The marks appear to represent a quarter of an arc of darker soil, to the S of which is a linear mark with an approximately 45° angle in it. Two other soil marks were visible in the field, one curved and one linear. To the W and N of these marks, in an adjacent grassed area, are traces of cultivation remains.  
Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.
- Limefield** (Wiston & Robertson parish) L Sharpe  
Farmstead  
NS 9265 3155 An unroofed farmstead stands within an immature conifer plantation, adjacent to the quarried area recorded at Limefield (NMRS NS 93 SW 22). Locals say that the farmstead was abandoned around 50 years ago.  
Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.
- Shillowhead** (Wiston & Robertson parish) L Sharpe  
?Enclosures  
NS 9505 3070 Two large, adjoining rectilinear enclosures with rounded corners occur on the eastern slope of Dungavel Hill. The enclosures have earthen banks which are c 2m wide, and lie at around 350m OD.  
Another of these enclosures was pointed out on the N slope of a nearby hill which lies just outside of the Upper Clyde Valley Landscape study area, at c NS 959 298.  
Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.
- Tinto Hill** (Wiston & Robertson parish) L Sharpe  
Cultivation remains; sheep pen  
NS 954 332 An area of cultivation remains is visible on the S slope of Tinto Hill above School Plantation. A circular, stone-built sheep pen was also recorded. The pen is still in use.  
Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.

## STIRLING

- The Upper Forth River Valley** C Ellis  
Survey, palaeoenvironmental sampling and (AOC Archaeology) archaeological evaluation  
NS 6500 9800 (centre) A programme of survey, coring and excavation was carried out in the Upper Forth River Valley. The project area lies immediately W of Stirling, covering c 117km<sup>2</sup>.  
A rapid walkover survey was conducted which located five previously unrecorded upstanding monuments and 38 previously unrecorded 18th and 19th-century sites. Palaeoenvironmental assessment of the potential of the wetland zones was undertaken using a number of reconnaissance and reference long cores taken from six discrete raised mounds within the study area; thirteen long cores were retained for laboratory analysis. Forty-one radiocarbon dates have so far been obtained from the cores.  
A ground-penetration radar survey and a systematic peat-probing survey located a series of anomalies within a wedge of remnant peat at Parks of Garden (NS 6038 9689). Four trenches were opened over the anomalies and within the largest trench a wooden platform/trackway was exposed. The exposed portion of the feature consisted of at least 19 parallel, closely packed, large roundwood timbers and planks which were predominantly oak. These timbers were covered in parts by dumped, as opposed to laid, brushwood. In one area split narrow roundwood oak laths were laid parallel to each other and transverse to some of the larger roundwood timbers.  
Sponsor: HS .
- Ardchullarie** (Balquhiddier parish) L Main, W Anderson  
Deserted settlement; cup marks  
NN 577 143 In an area of recently felled forestry the remains of three buildings, and a fourth represented by a probable building stance, have been noted strung out N-S along the contour at a height of 280m OD. Only the footings survive. Externally the buildings measure 4.2 x 6.05m, 4.8 x 9.5m with a probable entrance 1.3m wide on the W wall, and 3.2 x 6m.  
NN 579 149 Two adjacent glacial boulders. One has at least nine cups, varying in size from 4–11cm across by 2–4cm deep on

both the E and W faces. The other stone has one probable cup, 7 x 6cm deep, on the W face and a number of possible cup marks. The stones are located on a prominent ridge overlooking Loch Lubnaig.

Sponsors: Stirling Council, Tilhill Economic Forestry.

**Ben Lomond** (Buchanan parish)  
Survey

P Ellis

NS 377 977 – NN 370 040 A second season of fieldwork was carried out in February 1997 by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit on the Ben Lomond Estate (*DES* 1995, 13). Survey revealed 44 house sites at two lochside settlements (Blairvockie: NMRS NS 39 NE 46 and Ardess: NMRS NS 39 NE 19), and five upland shieling grounds (Coille Mhor, Coire Odhar, Coire Corrach, Glashlet Burn and Tom Eas). There were indications of sequences of buildings at the shielings, and a burnside location was common, often at the confluence of burn and tributary. At two shieling sites walled areas fronting overhanging boulders were recorded, and two cultivated areas were noted. Dyke systems and areas of rig and furrow at Blairvockie and Ardess were surveyed in detail. Industrial activity was marked by three mounds of metalworking waste, one associated with a structure, and by two water management features, as well as levelled platforms on higher ground.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Craigrostan, Comer Estate** (Buchanan parish) K Cameron  
Pre-forestation survey (CFA)

An archaeological desk-based assessment and field survey was undertaken in November 1997. The survey area has pockets with sites of archaeological importance, but is generally of low archaeological potential. The following sites were located during field survey:

- NN 3397 0757 Settlement – four buildings, track enclosures, terraces and boathouse.
- NN 3390 0850 Settlement – scattered group of five buildings, hollow ways and enclosures.
- NN 3415 0802 Settlement – two buildings and a substantial enclosure (NN 30 SW 12).
- NN 3452 0755 Shielings (NN 30 SW 14).
- NN 3433 0765 Building (site of) (NN 30 SW 13).
- NN 3423 0755 Trackway.

Measured drawings were made of the elements of the first two sites. The disposition of buildings at these sites was logged using EDM survey equipment.

A detailed survey has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

**Loch Lomond Islands Survey**  
(Buchanan parish)

F Baker (FIRAT),  
N Dixon (STUA)

Crannogs

See also Argyll and Bute: Luss parish and West Dunbartonshire: Bonhill parish

The following crannogs have been confirmed/located and assessed in Stirling:

NS 414 901 **The Kitchen** or **Keppinch**. Distance to shore 62m; diameter 28m; height 1.7m; depth underwater – above surface. No timbers located but remains of a stone oval-shaped platform in the middle of the site.

NS 366 967 **Mill Cairn** or **Mill of Ross**. Distance to shore 76m; diameter 27m; height 2.1m; depth underwater c 0.6m. Timbers located and possible remains of a boat noost.

NS 394 930 **Strathcashell**. Distance to shore 37m; diameter 38m; height 3m; depth underwater c 0m. Scheduled Ancient

Monument. Structural timbers located. Structural remains, possibly of a harbour in the bay, and iron bloomery slag found in bay. Local information suggests a dug-out canoe found on the site in the 1930s. Modern cairn built on top of the crannog.

The following are sites searched where no crannogs were located:

NS 418 918 (centre) **Arrochymore Point** (NS 49 SW 31).

NS 387 913


**Inchcruin.**

NS 424 897

**River Endrick mouth.**

NS 335 038

**Rowchoish Point.**


Sponsors: HS , Friends of Loch Lomond, Loch Lomond Park Authority/SNH, Dunbartonshire Enterprise.

**Bochastle, Callander** (Callander parish) P Duffy (GUARD)  
Roman temporary camp

NN 611 080 In February 1998 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken of the northern defences of Bochastle Roman temporary camp (NMRS NN 60 NW 3), in order to provide information to assist in the future management of the site. The camp is situated on an area of flat ground on the southern bank of the Garbh Usige, and is part of a larger Scheduled area, containing archaeological remains from several different periods, including the adjacent Roman fort. The northern defences of the camp are at present under threat from river erosion.

In total, four strip trenches were excavated at the site, three by a mechanical excavator, and one by hand. All were aligned N-S and positioned so as to transect the line of the northern defences as transcribed by RCAHMS from photographs taken in 1977.

No trace of the northern perimeter ditch was found. The most likely explanation for this is the presence of an alluvial deposit across the site, caused by flooding of the Garbh Usige, which has masked the archaeological deposits. The terms of the Scheduled Monument Consent prevented inspection beneath this layer during the fieldwork programme. (GUARD 587).

Sponsor: HS .

**Old Auchentroig, Buchlyvie** (Drymen parish) T Addyman  
Laird's house (Addyman and Kay)

NS 544 935 Full structural survey of the laird's house of c 1700 was undertaken in advance of and during extensive conservation works with limited archaeological investigation.

The existing structure had formerly been provided with a two-storied wing to the rear, the founds and details of which were defined by excavation and found to form a T-plan. The structure had been organised internally upon a 3' 9" horizontal and vertical grid. The surviving range retained many more original features than hitherto suspected, including its stair arrangement, two planked internal partitions, and original plank flooring in the loft. The roof structure survived in remarkable condition where each timber was the original, marked and *in situ* (four of the ties were found to be reused ship's masts), some two-thirds of the slates were original Aberfoyle with large holes for pine pegs (although subsequently relaid with nails). The majority of the original sarking remained in place.

Analysis of the front door, supposedly partly burnt during a historically attested raid by Rob Roy McGregor, revealed the extent of surviving original work and at least five episodes of subsequent repair. Miscellaneous discoveries include an early wrought-iron fire grate and a sun-dial dated 1712 (although perhaps brought to the property from elsewhere). Occupation levels of the very early 18th century were located to the exterior.

The house underwent two subsequent phases in its evolution. The former at the beginning of the 19th century was marked by the removal of the rear wing and the insertion of new woodwork (window surrounds, dado rails, door frames, etc), with walls and

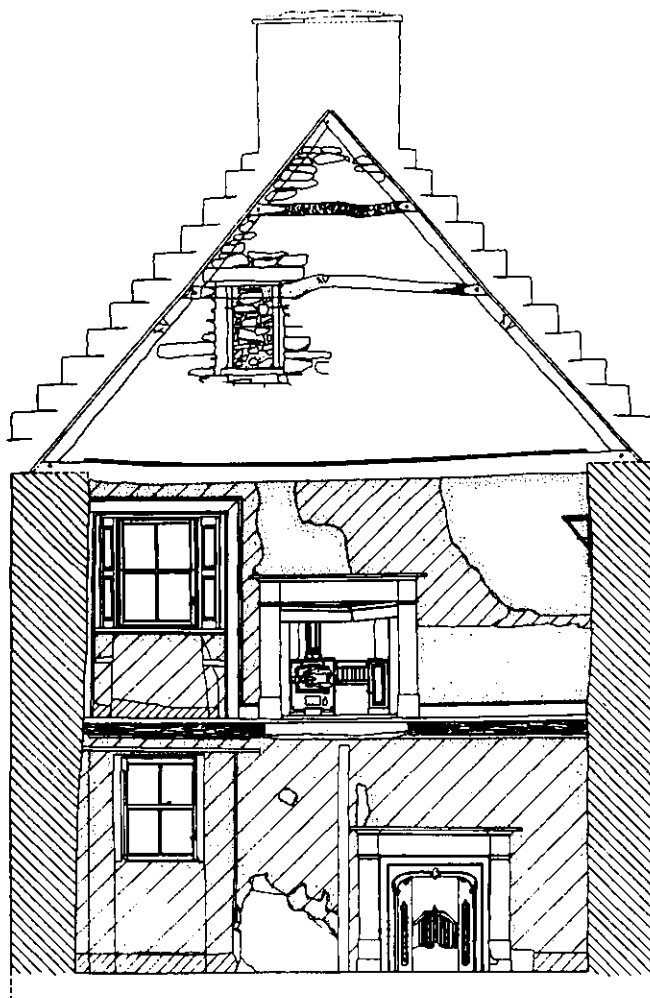


Fig 27. Old Auchentroig: internal east elevation.

ceilings plastered onto lath. The second phase of c 1886 marked a further reconditioning with the insertion of concrete floors, brick partition walls and a refurbishment of woodwork, particularly windows and skirtings throughout.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS (Little Houses Improvement Scheme).

**Barbush** (Dunblane & Lecropt parish) J S Rideout  
Assessment (Alba Archaeology)

NN 788 024 An archaeological assessment was carried out in February 1998 on an area to be developed for housing to the E of the quarry and cemetery. Machine trenches totalling 460 x 2m produced five features of possible archaeological interest. No artefacts were found.

Sponsor: Cala Homes.

**Lower Strathallan** (Dunblane & Lecropt parish) T M Allan,  
Roman road D S Simpson

NS 78 99 (area) The discovery through probing and observation of stony ground in certain places may help confirm the putative line of a Roman road from Camelon to Ardoch, which crossed the River Allan, suggested otherwise through an analysis of current and former landscape features.

A detailed description of the circumstances has been lodged with the NMRS.

**Dochart Bridge, Killin** (Killin parish) S Carter  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NN 5716 3248 A watching brief was undertaken during the installation of floodlights on and adjacent to the Bridge of Dochart. Work was monitored on Innes Bhuidhe, an island in the River Dochart which the bridge crosses. This island contains the 18th-century burial ground of the Macnabs (NMRS NN 53 SE 26) and two forts (NMRS NN 53 SE 11) towards its E end. Excavation was restricted to an area at the W end between the bridge and an arched screen wall that forms a gateway at the start of the walk leading to the burial ground. No features of archaeological interest were noted and bedrock was encountered within 300mm in most excavations below heavily rooted topsoil.

Sponsor: Weir & McQuiston (Scotland) Ltd.

**Kirkton Farm, Crianlarich** (Killin parish) M Donnelly  
Shielings and associated structures (GUARD)

NN 371 320 (centre) In advance of a proposed native woodland scheme an archaeological assessment was undertaken as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment. On either side of the Gleann a'Chlachain 22 groups of sites, including 168 individual structures, were recorded. These were mainly oval to sub-rectangular structures, walls and enclosures, which were identified as shielings and related structures. (GUARD 543).

Sponsor: Scottish Agricultural College.

**Doune Castle** (Kilmadock parish) G Ewart, D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NN 7285 0107 The clearance of loose material in each of the window embrasures and mural chambers off the second-floor hall took place in January 1998. The debris in question proved to be general detritus, dust and rubbish which had accumulated since the abandonment of the castle, but which pre-dated the extensive late 19th-century restoration works enacted on the lower floors and adjacent structures. Within the window embrasure located in the N wall was evidence of a resurfacing or patching which utilised broken floor tile and compacted, clay-rich silt. These rather crude repairs pre-dated the restoration works and possibly reflect late medieval occupation.

A further watching brief was carried out in January and February 1998 to examine and record a number of slit trenches cut into the soil and gravel embankment W of the Kitchen Tower. The embankment comprises mortar-rich gravel covered by a damp earth deposit.

A total of 13 trenches were cut. The SW corner of the tower foundations were found, comprising irregularly shaped flat slabs of local red sandstone, with three courses (240mm) visible, and extending for 600mm beyond the visible wall face. The remaining trenches revealed the make-up of the embankment, and traces of the natural slope which had been enhanced to form it.

Sponsor: HS.


**Stirling Ancient Bridge** (Logie parish) R Page, E Ross  
Approach to bridge

NS 7978 9470 The search for a northern approach road or abutment reported in DES 1997 (80-81) was continued by deeper excavation.

Behind the drystone pitching found in 1997 and immediately below the excavation of that year, two dumps of stones were found. One was of rounded stones, with much broken Victorian crockery, the other of more angular stones, with broken tiles and no crockery. Each dump was estimated to be about a cartload. The dumps were covered by a layer of yellow clay. Below the dumps of stones the dark clay was probed and found to be stone-free for 40cm; this appeared to be river mud.



The excavation has shown river bank stabilisation or reclamation of 19th or 20th-century date; no traces have yet been found of northern approaches to the ancient bridge.


Sponsors: HS , Stirling Ancient Bridge Trust.

**The Peace Stone** (Port of Menteith parish)

I Armit

Cup-and-ring marked stone

NS 5641 9954 This cup-and-ring marked stone (NMRS NS 59 NE 6), first recorded in 1899, appears to have been moved slightly from its original position, probably during agricultural improvements in recent decades. The OS marks it as standing on a low and locally prominent rise which gave views over both the Lake of Menteith to the NE and the small Loch Macanrie to the SW. It now lies a few metres away at the field edge, in a strip of bracken-covered land between the old field wall and a modern fence. It lies next to a large boulder and several smaller stones probably cleared from the adjacent field. The 22 markings are still mostly visible though not in the detail recorded in 1899.

Sponsor: HS .

**34-36 Baker Street, Stirling** (Stirling parish)

B Will

Evaluation

(GUARD)

NS 7945 9361 An archaeological evaluation was carried out during April 1998 in advance of redevelopment. The evaluation consisted of trial excavation and a photographic survey of the standing building. Seven trenches were excavated over the site and that of the adjoining car park after the building had been demolished. The trenches were excavated by machine to the first archaeologically significant layer or to the natural subsoil, under constant archaeological supervision. The trenches uncovered remains of earlier tenement buildings including a basement and a medieval midden or garden deposits containing medieval pottery and a carved antler handle. (GUARD 449).

Sponsor: Forth Housing Association.

**Argyll's Lodging, Stirling** (Stirling parish)


D Murray

Watching brief

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 7925 9381 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of two small inspection holes being opened up at the S end of the E wall of the garden attached to the S side of Argyll's Lodging (see also DES 1996, 102). The core of the building is thought to be 16th century in date, with the bulk of it being built during the 17th century, with the late 17th-century S wing being demolished, apart from the street frontage, during the 1860s. The wall against which the trenches were excavated, which forms part of the terrace for a garden, was bulging at its base and it was hoped that these excavations might shed light on this problem.

A 19th-century imported garden soil containing green-glazed pottery, but also some white china and clay pipe, overlay a deposit of mostly whin rubble and mortar, which was not bottomed. This seems most likely to derive from the 1860s demolition of the S wing of Argyll's Lodging, and had been cut by a trench running N-S against the E wall. This was shown to contain the upper part of this wall, which must be a rebuild on top of an earlier wall, and which bottomed some 800mm below the modern ground level. Beneath this the wall stepped in dramatically, and excavations were ceased.

Sponsor: HS .

**King's Park Farm** (Stirling parish)

C A-Kelly

Two carved stones

NS 7883 9358 Two small, rectangular blocks of pale grey gritty sandstone are built into the wall on the S side of the A811, immediately S of a light standard. Both blocks are 0.13m wide

by 0.46m long, with roll-moulding on the long edges. They are probably parts of a window mullion, possibly of a structure associated with the 16th-century garden immediately N of the road and cut by it. The two are among other blocks of the same stone, of various sizes and diagonally scored.

**Stirling Castle** (Stirling parish)

C A-Kelly

Midden; carved stone fragment

NS 7888 9412 About 82m E of where it breaches the earlier wall from the castle to the garden, the upper path along the SW slope of the castle rock cuts a spread of mortar and debris. This extends for almost 100m, and includes bone and oyster shell among mostly modern pottery and glass, with some sherds of green-glazed white gritty and grey gritty ware, continental imported ware and pipe stem fragments of 17th-century type.

NS 7903 9403 Built into the inner face of the NE curtain wall, just above the walkway, just N of The Mint, appears to be a capital of a pilaster, built in upside down.

**Stirling Castle** (Stirling parish)

G Ewart, D Stewart

Excavations in the Governor's Kitchens (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 790 940 An excavation was carried out in October to December 1997 to complete an investigation commenced by trial trenching in the spring of 1997. The area under investigation comprised the Army Kitchens, also known as the Governor's Kitchens, situated in a building on the W edge of the Castle Rock, overlooking the King's Knot (see DES 1997, 81-2).

The purpose of the excavation was to remove all deposits below the modern floor level in the kitchens down to bedrock or undisturbed archaeological horizons worthy of retention.

Early plans and maps show clearly the existence of the building at various times from the later 17th century onwards, and it is thought that a building has stood on the site since before the 15th century, and possibly from as early as the 12th century, the chapel of Alexander I, built c 1115.

The excavations revealed three phases of activity connected with a chapel site, alongside a well-preserved paved courtyard area. Ten inhumations were excavated, comprising nine adults and one child, as well as a charnel pit. The chapel evidence was overlain by a level containing evidence for the building of an oven and furnace, and by the 18th-century building levels.

Dating evidence was not forthcoming on a large scale, and the historical context of the buildings provides the main interpretive framework for the archaeological evidence presented below. Of particular significance in this regard are the dates spanning 1530-40, during which time the new Palace of James V was being erected, requiring the partial demolition of the earlier building; and the dates around 1710, at which time the Palace was converted to serve a Castle Governor, again affecting the adjoining building to a large extent.

The E room produced the earliest masonry in its SE corner, and this was interpreted as either an early chapel element or a part of the structure to the S of the Army Kitchens. The clearest early structure was a massive sandstone wall running below the present S wall for a distance of 7m. This is interpreted as the surviving remnant of the early chapel, pre-dating the 1530 building programme, but whose absolute date is uncertain. Associated with this early structure were some of the aforementioned burials, aiding the interpretation of the former as part of the chapel site.

At a later date the chapel was resited to the E by a distance of around 5m. A new threshold was laid, and the area to the W was carefully paved over, the paving extending for some 7m as far as a working area to the SW, where it could be seen to cut the earlier surface. Drainage channels in the surface of the paving


## WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

intimate that it was an exposed area. This second chapel was also disturbed by the creation of the new Palace in 1530, and yielded a single inhumation. The creation of the Palace destroyed around two-thirds of the chapel structure.

The remaining available space comprised the formerly external paved area, defined to the N, S and W by a perimeter wall, and this space became the new chapel after the erection of the Palace. A single inhumation was excavated in the area toward the N wall. This is thought to be the final chapel on the site, falling out of use some time in the 17th century.

The chapel space was then converted to an oven or furnace area. The paved floor of the final chapel was removed, with further mortar debris and chapel debris being added, sealing the bodies beneath the new floor. A fire of some form was then centrally placed on this surface, surviving as a large, circular burnt area in the centre of the floor, measuring some 4m in diameter, with four massive stone plinths set some 3m from the centre of the fire site. These either represent support for a furnace, or support for a modified roof to allow the use of the fire within the room, or both.

As late as 1680, the date of Slezer's illustration of the castle, it would appear that the chapel site survived as a single structure, but by Dury's plan of 1709 a new building occupied the E part of the chapel site. This survives today as the tall square building adjacent to the Palace. The modifications enacted on the third chapel structure at this time involved the realignment of the S wall and the addition of a new W wall, effectively dividing the former space into two equal-sized areas. These two rooms later became the Mess Kitchens and associated quarters, with the chapel structures sealed beneath 150mm of concrete flooring.

Sponsor: HS 

## WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

**Drumkinnon Bay** (Bonhill parish)

M Cook

Archaeological evaluation

(AOC Archaeology)

NS 3871 8254 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken ahead of construction works connected with a bridge over the River Leven. The proposed development area lies immediately to the SW of Balloch Castle (NMRS NS 38 SE 7). Only one archaeological deposit was uncovered: a rough cobbled surface, measuring between 2.5–1.5m broad, 0.15–0.25m thick and up to 17m long. This surface is orientated roughly NE–SW and is considered to be a trackway, running from the shore edge towards the castle. The track is not assumed to relate to the main entrance to the castle but rather to some secondary use.

Sponsor: R P S Cairns.

**Loch Lomond Distillery (Levenfield and Croftenga Bleach and Printworks/Alexandria Works), Alexandria** (Bonhill parish)

K Speller (GUARD)

Watching brief and standing building survey

NS 394 806 A watching brief and standing building survey were undertaken of a 300m stretch of an early Industrial period water lade serving the printworks from 1768–90 and then the Alexandria Works (1860–1960). Evidence survives for a series of alterations and repairs to the lade. The original lade walls were constructed of coarse red sandstone, roughly worked. Repairs include the use of brick, concrete and crushed and bonded whinstone dust. A full photographic, video and EDM survey was undertaken. The surviving lower courses are sealed beneath the new development. (GUARD 611).

Sponsor: Scottbridge Construction Ltd.

**Loch Lomond Islands Survey**

(Bonhill parish)

Crannogs

See also Argyll and Bute: Luss parish and

Stirling: Buchanan parish

The following crannogs have been confirmed/located and assessed in West Dunbartonshire:

NS 367 842 **Auchenglish** or **Arden**. Distance to shore 105m; diameter 30m; height 2.7m; depth underwater c 1.3m. One oak pile and three timbers located. Apparently built on a glacial mound. First recorded in late 18th century.

NS 376 832 **Cameron Bay**. Distance to shore 34m; diameter 25m; height 1.1m; depth underwater c 1m. Timbers located and craters from explosive blasts from an attempt to destroy the crannog in the early 20th century.

NS 377 832 **Cameron Point**. Distance to shore 72m; diameter 33m; height 1.97m; depth underwater c 1m. Structural timbers located under 0.25m of stones and gravel. Investigated by STUA in 1988 and radiocarbon dated to 1990 ± 50BP.

The following are sites searched where no crannogs were located:

(Bonhill parish)


NS 386 828 (centre) **Balloch Castle**.

(Kilmarnock parish)

NS 383 846 **Boturich Castle**.

NS 423 876 **Claddochside**.

NS 397 870 (centre) **Portnellan Islands**.

Sponsors: HS , Friends of Loch Lomond, Loch Lomond Park Authority/SNH, Dunbartonshire Enterprise.

**Cladoch, Colgrain, Helensburgh** (Cardross parish) F Baker  
Post-medieval steading and 19th-century cottage (FIRAT)

NS 319 800 Field survey was undertaken in advance of proposed development on the site of a steading shown on the 1st edition OS map. Only the ruins of a 19th-century cottage and a subtle vegetation change survive, and the site appears to have been systematically destroyed with a bulldozer. No trace remains of the enclosure banks/walls shown on several OS maps. It is possible that sub-surface remains survive and the site may be 18th century in origin.

Sponsor: Halcrow Crouch.

**Geilston House and Garden** (Cardross parish) O Lelong  
17th-century house and designed landscape (GUARD)

NS 339 783 Detailed topographic, standing building and vegetational surveys of Geilston House and Garden were commissioned to establish the history, character and cultural significance of the property. Documentary research found the estate had its origins in the late 1500s, then subsequently passed to six other families before it was gifted to the NTS in 1997.

Detailed standing building survey of the B Listed house established that it had developed through ten main phases, from 1666 (the likely date on a much-eroded datestone over a former entrance) or earlier. It began as a modest thatched laird's house, was expanded to become a villa, and finally a *cottage ornée* linked to a newly built walled garden, with views to the Clyde. The entire house appears to have been thatched until the early 19th century.

The landscape similarly developed in six main phases. It began to be enclosed and Improved after the Montgomery Act of 1770, and shelter belts and other plantings were probably added from this time onward. The next half-century saw the addition of stable blocks (in two phases), a pavilion doocot, a kitchen garden with a stone-lined tank, and a woodland glen garden with some exotic plantings. In the mid-19th century a conservatory, a

## WEST LOTHIAN/WESTERN ISLES

Wellingtonia and a Mackenzie & Moncur greenhouse were added to the walled garden. The property's last owners, the Hendrys, gave the house a rear guest wing and also acquired a piece of land on the E side of the burn, the site of the Kilmahew Mill. Established as a corn mill in the 1830s, it also saw phases of use as a lint mill and finally a saw mill for a large Clyde shipbuilding firm before it burnt down in 1912. (GUARD 564).

A full report and archive will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Aber and Ring Bogs** (Kilmarnock parish) J Mitchell  
Agricultural box bridge

NS 4313 8739 Hay cart bridge over the Ross Drain. The 3m wide bridge links the former marsh/hay meadow of Aber Bog to the Ring Bog meadow and the joint access road from Bogend (now Lagganbeg Caravan Park). The well-supported crosswork comprises nine red sandstone slabs of matching thickness, averaging 1.6m in length by 333mm wide. Excavated and photographed in May 1997.

**Erskine Ferry Road** (Old Kilpatrick parish) B Ballin-Smith  
?Crannog (GUARD)

NS 4648 7230 A desk assessment and watching brief were undertaken on a development site immediately S of the Erskine Bridge in Old Kilpatrick. The aim of the project was to try to confirm the existence of a crannog noted at the beginning of the century (NMRS NS 47 SE 23), and of a possible souterrain (NMRS NS 47 SE 27). No prehistoric structures were found. (GUARD 549.2).

Sponsor: Dunbartonshire Enterprise.


## WEST LOTHIAN

**Raven Craig** (Bathgate parish) I Armit  
Cairn

NS 9906 7057 The remains of a substantial and well-preserved cairn lie on the summit of a rocky wooded hillock known as Raven Craig, some 1200m SSE of Cairnpapple. Although surrounded by trees, the cairn itself has no tree cover and has a grassed-over stony surface, partly obscured by nettles and other rank vegetation.

The cairn is some 9m in diameter by around 1.5m high and has been defined by a kerb of large boulders, of which six survive apparently *in situ* on the NW and SW. Other kerbstones, some slightly displaced, are visible sporadically around the cairn. The centre of the cairn has been disturbed and a hole some 1.2m diameter by 1m deep remains open.


The cairn was identified by Richard Bamlet of West Lothian Council in summer 1997, during woodland management operations. Although it seems surprising that such a well-preserved monument has survived unrecorded so close to the well-known prehistoric ceremonial complex at Cairnpapple, it appears that the light cover of trees on the sides and summit of the hillock may have prevented its earlier discovery.

Sponsor: HS .

**Mill Road Industrial Estate** (Linlithgow parish) M Cook  
Inhumation cist (AOC Archaeology)

NS 9851 7771 A cist with an *in situ* capstone was discovered by building contractors during levelling works. The cist lay below c 1.1m of subsoil which had been removed prior to its discovery. The cist was orientated roughly N-S and measured 1.44 x 0.94m. It was constructed of five edge-set slabs, up to 1.48m long by 0.68m wide and 0.14m thick. No markings were observed on any of the slabs.

The cist contained at least five inhumations and possibly one cremation. The remains comprised five children and one adult, none of which were fully articulated. It is suggested that the bodies may have been disturbed in prehistory in order to receive successive or episodic burials.

Sponsor: HS .

**Refuge Stone, Westfield** (Torphichen parish) I Cullen,  
Standing stone A Maule (GUARD)

NS 943 721 A small excavation was carried out in advance of the reinstatement of a fallen standing stone known as the Refuge Stone (thought to be associated with Torphichen Preceptory). It now appears that the stone may be part of a much larger, possibly prehistoric, site. The 2 x 2m trench uncovered a stone-built structure, greater than the size of the trench. As the structure appeared to be too large to excavate and define within the restraints of the contract, the trench was immediately backfilled once recording was completed. (GUARD 528).


Sponsor: West Lothian Council.

**Refuge Stone, Westfield** (Torphichen parish) C Lowe  
Survey (Headland Archaeology)

NS 9437 7211 (centre) Survey was undertaken of 3.5ha of land at the site of one of the Refuge Stones (NMRS NS 97 SW 2) associated with Torphichen Preceptory, in advance of a proposed re-scheduling of the site. The survey area is located immediately to the E of Westfield paper mill. The stone itself has been removed for conservation; its site was partially excavated by GUARD in January 1998.

The stone appears to have been erected in or over an old field bank, the remains of which were traced to the N and S of the site of the recent excavation. Slight traces of further banks, lying perpendicular to the field bank, were also traced, the stone having possibly stood at their junction. A small mound and two amorphous hollows, possibly sand-quarry pits, were identified to the S of the excavated area. The extent of the adjacent spoil-heaps associated with the nearby paper mill was also determined.


A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Fallahill, Fauldhouse** (Whitburn parish) C Lowe  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NS 922 610 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of 0.5km<sup>2</sup> of land at Fallahill. The remains of extensive rig and furrow cultivation (part of NMRS NS 96 SW 9) cover the hillside. Elements of banks and enclosures associated with the pre-1854 settlement were recorded. A rapid survey of surviving rig within a 2km radius of the site was also undertaken.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

## WESTERN ISLES

**Allt Chrisal, Barra** (Barra parish) P Foster  
Iron Age wheelhouse

NL 642 977 Excavation of the Iron Age wheelhouse (T17) concluded and completed the survey and excavation of the monuments (T15-29) begun in 1988 in the Allt Chrisal area (DES 1996, 103). The site showed considerable structural damage caused by burrowing rabbits and to a lesser degree rats, and was excavated over a period of three years to 1998, in part to assess this burrowing damage. In order to track the displacement of material around the site all finds of pottery and


## WESTERN ISLES

flintwork, bone being dissolved in the acid peat soil, were given a unique number and individually plotted by EDM.

In 1997 excavation began within the wheelhouse revealing a complex, and at times ephemeral, sequence of late occupation phases, whose structural remains occupy a position either on top of or just within the upper internal structural elements. Several crude circular or semi-circular stone foundation settings overlay the wheelhouse superstructure while a small rectangular building was built incorporating the upper portions of the wheelhouse western internal radial partition walls. The entrance to this building was from the W, but this was an opening that had been constructed at a much earlier period and may even have been an integral part of the wheelhouse construction, although there is also a southern doorway that could be the primary entrance. The dating of these phases is highly problematical and must rely upon future analysis of the associated ceramics; very little is currently known about local 1st millennium pottery, the period most likely to apply to these structures.

Under the late building phases the wheelhouse deposits appear to have consisted not of distinct layered floor levels, but of a continuous floor build-up of trampled peat soil and hearth ash. The central fireplace confirmed this apparent continuous build-up of material, starting as a neat hearth contained within a circle of stones which became overwhelmed as the red and orange burnt peat ash mounded up until the fireplace finally occupied the whole of the central area within the house.

Within each internal compartment excavation of the lower deposits down to the primary floor level proceeded in half sections. At the northern, upslope side of the house, excavations unexpectedly reached the subsoil and it became clear that no single primary floor deposit was *in situ* overall and that the wheelhouse had been constructed without any levelling platform against the hill slope. This complication close to the end of the allotted excavation time caused us to abandon a proposed programme of soil sampling at the floor level and to leave the unexcavated lower deposits for future investigation and analysis. The internal area of the building was refilled with soil to protect the unstable stone wall divisions and the unexcavated floor deposits. Much of the collapsed outer, southern wall skin was rebuilt to conserve and stabilise the rest of the structure.

Sponsors: HS , University of Sheffield.

### **Barra** (Barra parish)

Field survey

NF 66 04 (centre) Field survey in four townships on Barra revealed a further 100 sites and monuments, including several clusters of blackhouses with byres, drying sheds, and enclosed garden plots. Five further prehistoric hut circles were identified, plus five medieval shielings which appear to overlie earlier sites. A stone ring, 23m diameter, with ten surviving stones *in situ*, was found overlooking Northbay, and a damaged and modified small chambered tomb, apparently of the Shetland heeled cairn variety, was also noted.

Sponsor: University of Sheffield.

### **Hebridean Island Survey**

Survey and excavation in the southern outer Hebridean islands

Field survey has now been completed for all the main southern islands. Each monument located was described both structurally and topographically, drawn as a field sketch and, if considered worthy, photographed. As many monuments as possible have been recorded with measured drawings. On Mingulay, in 1998, the large settlements at Skipisdale and the pre-modern village on the E coast of the island were surveyed in detail.

### **Pabbay** (Barra parish)


NL 6128 8764 **Dun Ruadh** (red dun) (PY10). A broch-type structure (NMRS NL 68 NW 1) which survives as only a remnant of the southern arc of its main wall with a small undisturbed area of deposits within the arc. Although most of the structure and its deposits have been swept away, the surviving remnants show that the site was occupied when the walls had collapsed down to c 1m in height. In midden refuse dumped on top of the wall, spilling down onto the collapsed corbelled roof of one of the wall chambers, was a bronze Pictish fist pin datable to around the 6th–7th century AD, which is thought at present to give an indication of the final phase of occupation. The excavation of the surviving deposits prior to their eventual destruction by coastal erosion, the clearing of fallen masonry from the face of the surviving wall, and the stone by stone recording of the structure in both elevation and plan was completed in 1998.

c NL 607 876 **Earth-house** (PY56). To the N of the cemetery (well-known for its Pictish symbol stone) and Early Modern village, an extensive area of the island is covered with a mantle of windblown sand, some of which has formed prominent dune mounds. On a ridge c 100m N from the cemetery in this sandy region are a number of stone clusters, some of which appear to be structured. The stones vary in size from a few tens of centimetres to slabs over 1m in length and appear as either lying on the ground surface or as slightly embedded. Excavation to clarify the structure of one example unexpectedly found that the stonework represented the upper elements of a building constructed below the ground level into the sand dune and not an Early Modern surface structure, as was first thought.

Full excavation to floor level revealed a building plan consisting of a cluster of circular rooms opening into an antechamber at the W end of a passage leading to an entrance hall. To the E from the hall opened a single large circular room distinguished by the presence of a number of free-standing stone roof supports. It is now clear that some of the large stone slabs first recorded on the surface were in fact part of the roofing, which although in the right place at the right height had been displaced and no longer formed a roof structure. The inadequate quantity of roofing stone on the site also indicated extensive robbing, and inspection of the stonework in the Early Modern village produced many possible relocation places, especially as doorway lintel stones.

Dating was not immediately possible, but pottery found on the floor surface is thick, hand-made, friable and in the form of a large barrel jar with an upright rounded rim profile which may be Bronze Age. A ceramic and soil sample was taken for TL dating and a small quantity of animal bone was collected for radiocarbon dating. Due to the lack of time the floor level deposit was not disturbed, saving it for possible future analysis. The building had been constructed up to 1m deep into the dune and after abandonment windblown sand had completely filled the building to ground level (ie roof level).

The site was refilled with the sand to just below the wall tops leaving the outline of the building open to inspection. Roof slabs were laid to one side and a large saddle quern was left on the surface at the W end.

Sponsors: HS , University of Sheffield, Institute of Archaeology, Prague.

### **Scurrial Cave, Barra** (Barra parish)

Cave platform

NF 696 079 To test the hypothesis that Mesolithic peoples exploiting the coastal fringe now submerged off the W coast of Barra would have made use of the small cave below Dun Scurrial, overlooking this area, a trench 5 x 1m was excavated

at the side of the platform outside the cave. Below topsoil a deposit of hillwash contained a small mixed assemblage of medieval and earlier pottery, flint pebbles and quartz chunks, and a saddle quern. This deposit overlay a dark rather sandy soil in which both hand-made pottery and flint and quartz flakes were found. Towards the top end of the trench, the corner of a low stone-built platform was found, with a small hearth area in one corner.

The pottery is provisionally identified as Middle Iron Age, although a single example of a quartzite skail knife might hint at some earlier use of the site.

Sponsor: University of Sheffield.

**No 39, Arnol, Lewis** (Barvas parish) T Holden  
Excavation of blackhouse (Headland Archaeology)

NB 310 492 Limited excavation of floor surfaces and wall sections together with detailed recording of standing masonry have allowed a comprehensive history of the development of the building to be produced.

Although occupied as a dwelling for a relatively short time between the 1880s and 1920s, the building was modified many times. The original structure seems to have been constructed to the same basic pattern as that seen today, with its three adjoining rooms – the barn, byre/dwelling, and porch or *fosglan*. Since then both the dwelling area and porch have been significantly lengthened. The extension to the porch proved to be unstable and eventually collapsed. As a result of this the whole western end of the porch was separated off from the remainder of that room by a partition wall. The eastern end of the dwelling area was reconstructed at some point in the early 20th century in order to accommodate a window.

The excavation of the internal area revealed several different floor types and features such as loom platforms, many of which probably relate only to the later phases of occupation. Sections through the floors of the three main rooms, one of the main walls and at several points across the wall-head, have provided detailed information regarding the methods used in the construction of this and other similar buildings in the vicinity.

Sponsor: HS.

**Cnoc Beag Gormal, Eoropie, Ness** M R Curtis, G R Curtis  
(Barvas parish),  
Probable prehistoric burial cairn

NB 5179 6529 There is a grass-covered mound about 13.5 x 12m across the slightly convex top and about 19 x 21m wide at the base, and 1m high. A few stones show on the surface. It is estimated that, if circular, the cairn would have been about 14m diameter at the top and about 20m diameter at the base.

It is located on the E side of the road to the Butt of Lewis Lighthouse, about 260m from the crossroads (B8013, B8014) in Eoropie, and lies on Croft 22.

The cairn stands on the low W shoulder of land overlooking a broad shallow agricultural valley in which stands St Moluag's Church (200m to the SE). The cairn is known locally as Cnoc Beag Gormal (Gormal is a woman's name), and was drawn to our attention by Miss D Milne and Dr Ian Orkney.

**Croft 10, Eoropie, Ness** (Barvas parish) M R Curtis,  
Stone setting; wooden artefacts G R Curtis

NB 5194 6510 A watching brief was undertaken during erection of electricity poles. In the 1.6m deep trench for the pole on Croft 10, a setting of 25 stones was found about 15cm below the turf.

Along with the first stones lifted by the mechanical excavator were two pieces of worked wood: one, 24.5cm long, is notched

(possibly a peg); the other, 32.6cm long, is slightly curved. A third piece, 11.6cm long, may be an ard.

A fuller report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

**Crofts 22 and 17, Eoropie, Ness** (Barvas parish) M R Curtis,  
Prehistoric occupation sites G R Curtis

NB 5176 6522 The presence of an occupation site or sites on Croft 22 on the E side of the road to the Butt of Lewis Lighthouse, is suggested by the undemoted finds. They were found by fieldwalking the area of land (c 100 x 20m), which has been ploughed within the past year, in the S part of the croft.

Finds include two fine ?Beaker sherds; pottery; struck quartz; pot boilers and modern finds.

NB 5180 6510 Croft 17: a few surface finds from a ploughed area, about 75 x 15m, suggest an occupation site, including pot sherds and pot boilers (see also DES 1978, 34).

**Clash na Bearnach, Mullach Sgar,** T Pollard, P Johnson  
**Hirta, St Kilda** (Harris parish) (GUARD)  
Excavations

NF 098 985 (centre) The 1998 season of excavation focused upon a series of terraces located on the lower slopes of Mullach Sgar, near Clash na Bearnach or 'the Chimney' on the W side of Village Bay. A major aim of the four week project was to evaluate the character of a drystone 'horned enclosure' which had been identified in previous surveys. It was thought that this structure might bear some similarity in form and function to those located in Gleann Mor to the N of the Village Bay area. It is known from contemporary accounts and photographs that these features were used as lambing pens and shieling sites into the 19th century. It is, however, possible that the surviving features were built on top of much earlier structures which may date back as far as the prehistoric period. A series of trenches was centred on the enclosure and its environs. A long trench cut across the upper terrace, upon which the enclosure is situated, revealed a deposit of scree buried beneath humic topsoil. This buried scree contrasts with the large areas of exposed mobile scree which rises up from the rear of the terrace. The scree terrace had been modified, prior to the formation of the topsoil, with a bank created across the western edge of the upper terrace, thus accentuating its separation from the lower terrace. The denuded remains of a drystone wall could also be seen running across the crest of the bank.

Trenches inside and immediately outside the enclosure revealed some degree of structural complexity and temporal depth. A possible wall footing was identified within rubble deposits inside the enclosure and a number of coarse, undiagnostic pot sherds were recovered from a possible occupation surface beneath the rubble (it is hoped to obtain a TL date from these sherds). Outside the enclosure a substantial curving wall was located, which appeared to pre-date the construction of the previously described terrace bank. Both of these features, the wall inside and outside the enclosure, do not appear to relate to the upstanding structure and are more likely to relate to the earlier use of the terrace.

Geophysical survey was carried out across the larger, lower terrace, in an effort to locate remains which may relate to the lost site of St Columba's Chapel, which had previously been thought to exist within the village head dyke. Trial trenching of anomalies resulted in the identification of two shallow, rectilinear stone-lined cuts. Although no human remains were found they may relate to graves, and as such point to the ecclesiastical use of the terrace. The excavation of a corbelled, cell-like structure at the rear of the lower terrace was also begun, but time did not permit

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anything more than clearance of rubble in an attempt to define the structure.

Work also continued on the scree structures located on the higher slopes behind the terraces (DES 1997, 83). This involved the backfilling of structures previously investigated and the completion of the excavation of Scree Structure 4. Work outside this circular, corbelled structure provided an insight into its construction. A platform had first been created on the scree by removing stone, the structure was then built on this platform. In order to stabilise the structure, scree material was then mounded up against the outer walls, a technique which also served to obscure the location of the cell. It is possible that at least some scree structures may also relate to the ecclesiastical use of the area, bearing some similarity to Irish monk's cells.

Work on the palaeoenvironmental side of the project also continued in 1998, with soil samples taken from profiles across the terraces. (GUARD 517).

Sponsors: NTS, Universities of Glasgow and Durham.

### Hirta, St Kilda (Harris parish)

Resource management and survey

L H Johnstone

(GUARD)

NF 10 99 (centre) This season's work included a survey of the restored structures within Village Bay, work on a management and monitoring plan for the archaeological resource, a survey of the 'Puffinn' (public house), and the continued survey of the cleits on the island of Hirta. A photographic record accompanies all of the above works where this was possible. (GUARD 362.3).

Sponsor: NTS.

### Village Bay, St Kilda (Harris parish) A Fleming, M Edmonds

Stone quarries; field wall

NF 096 992 In 1997, an extensive zone of ancient quarries, grassed over and smooth-profiled, was newly recognised from photographs taken in good light conditions in an area called Gearraidh Ard. They are connected with the manufacture of dolerite hoe blades.

In 1998, a contour plan was produced of ancient vegetation-sealed dolerite quarries on the Gearraidh Ard hillside, to the W of the Village Bay head dyke. These quarries include small semi-circular platforms with well-defined rear faces, a few apparent linear faces, one much bigger quarry and a larger, more amorphous declivity. Most occur in a dense zone near the top of the hillside; a variety of quarrying methods were employed in variable slope situations. A 1957 air photo suggests that the 1957 military quarry destroyed a large ancient linear quarry.

In most areas a clear distinction can be made between 'ancient' quarrying and stone-digging for more recent structures, which is much less in evidence. Our hypothesis is that the 'ancient' quarries were cut to provide material for flaked hoe blades which are probably mostly of Neolithic/Bronze Age date.

Three test-pits were dug in 1998. One showed a developed soil on the flat floor of a quarry, which was in turn covered by a dump of quarry spoil. Another, just below the top crags, revealed a surprisingly deep silty soil on top of a pile of quarry spalls which had come down from above. These findings carry implications for the antiquity and duration of the quarrying.

NF 101 995 In 1997, the excavation of a 4m section of old field bank was continued (DES 1996, 105). The wall was part of a complex field system defined by massive banks with protruding orthostats, and was found to rest on a carefully revetted stone-built terrace. An extension trench revealed that this wall had originally been joined by another wall approaching from the N, from outside the zone of the 1830s head dyke. Together, the two walls had trapped soil, producing local 'garden' conditions which were reutilised in recent centuries, after the second wall had been

partially robbed and/or had collapsed. Further broken stone hoe blades and spalls were found.

Sponsors: NTS, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Universities of Sheffield and Wales, Lampeter.

### An Corran, Boreray (North Uist parish) J Downes, A Badcock

Human remains from coastal eroded site

(ARCUS)

NF 8576 8051 In 1996 cist-like structures containing human remains had been reported as being exposed in a cliff section of An Corran. Archaeological recording and excavation of remains exposed in the cliff face of this uninhabited island took place in October–November 1997. At least three cist-like structures were recorded, as well as a small corbelled structure and a house which lies at a lower level in the cliff face.

A gridded surface collection of bone and artefacts scattered at the foot of the cliff was undertaken. Two cists and the small corbelled structure, identified as being at greatest risk of erosion, were excavated. The two cists each contained the well-preserved remains of an adult male. One of these was a contracted inhumation in a small cist, and the other lay in a flexed position in a long cist.

Most of the fill of the small corbelled structure had been eroded, but within the surviving lower deposits were animal bones (young cattle). A pit cut into the deposits and capped with a stone contained the remains of (probably one) calf. The burials and corbelled structure may be later Iron Age.

An interim report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .



Fig 28. An Corran: excavation of skeleton in cist 2.



**Berneray Causeway**  
(North Uist parish)

J Downes, A Badcock (ARCUS)

Neolithic settlement; burial cairns; post-medieval cultivation

NF 905 790 (centre) An archaeological watching brief was undertaken from October–December 1997 at the Rubh'a' Charnain Mhoir peninsula during the development of the Screvan Quarry site and the causeway linking North Uist to Berneray. In addition to the watching brief, a variety of features identified through walkover survey were excavated. These features included post-medieval boundaries and agricultural traces. Evidence of quarrying and harbour features were also recorded.

Examination of a findspot of pottery from within the Screvan Quarry area was undertaken, revealing evidence for Neolithic settlement activity. A large shallow pit and associated deposits contained the remains of up to 150 pottery vessels, as well as flint and quartz tools and part of a macehead. Other findspots and features which could be assigned to the Neolithic were located in the vicinity of the larger spread of material.

A cairn was revealed during stripping of topsoil for the causeway and new slipway at Ottermish. The part of the cairn revealed was cleaned and recorded, during which a substantial kerb was observed. The cairn measured 8 x 8.8m and stood 0.5m high, and appeared to be a burial monument, possibly of Bronze Age origin. The cairn was directly impacted by the development, but discussion with the consultants, Babtie Group, and Historic Scotland resulted in the monument being preserved *in situ* through a redesign of the works.

Another cairn was discovered during further stages of the watching brief in August 1998 at Aird Ma-Ruibhe. This was a square cairn, thought to be Pictish in date, measuring 3 x 3m and comprised a kerb of worked gneiss slabs, with a mound of smaller gneiss and quartz pebbles inside. There were no corner posts, but a post-hole was located at the S corner of the cairn. The cairn was planned and photographed but not excavated. This monument was also threatened by the causeway works, but is now protected through realignment of the new road.

Full report with Western Isles Council.  
Sponsor: Western Isles Council.

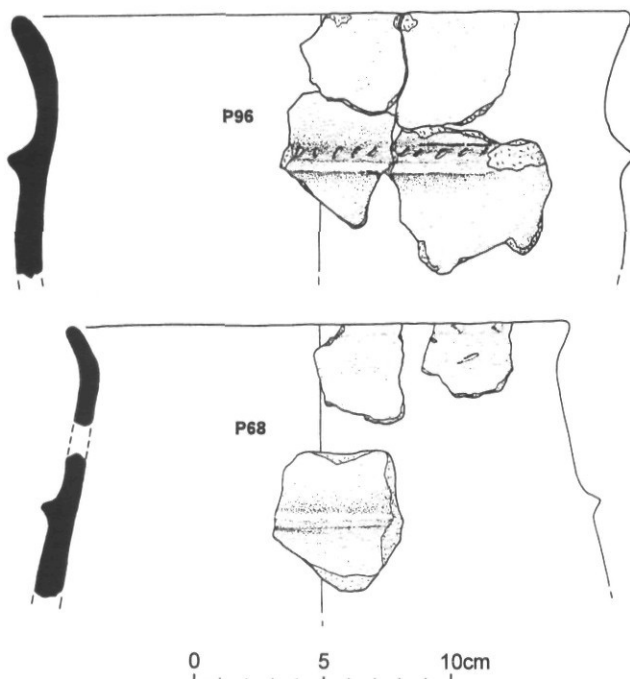


Fig 29. Screvan Quarry, North Uist: Neolithic pottery.

**Airigh Mhuilinn, Milton**  
(South Uist parish)

J Symonds (ARCUS),  
J Lund, G Warren

Township survey

NF 740 270 (centre) A landscape survey of the archaeological remains in the 19th-century township of Milton, South Uist, was carried out in July 1997. The work focused on the machair and blacklands to the W of the island. The hills to the E were not intensively surveyed but were examined briefly. Over 1200 separate features were identified in the machair and blacklands area. These ranged from formal cairns to clearance cairns, settlement remains, platforms, trackways, field walls and extensive cultivation rigs. In the hills a complex series of large dykes and several shielings were identified. The focus upon one township and integration with ongoing excavation and survey in the settlement core has contributed to our understanding of alterations in the structure of the agricultural landscape in Milton township from the medieval period through to the present day. This includes hints of a pre-run-rig system of enclosures as well as run-rig and crofting landscapes.

Full details have been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsors: HS, Earthwatch.

**Airigh Mhuilinn, Milton** (South Uist parish)  
Blackhouse

J Symonds  
(ARCUS)

NF 741 269 (centre) In 1997 excavation and geophysical survey were carried out in the settlement at Airigh Mhuilinn (see DES 1996, 107). The interior of a blackhouse was fully excavated. A small structure containing a corn dryer was also partially excavated.

Excavation inside the blackhouse revealed internal drains and divisions, and a variety of ceramic, glass and metal artefacts, dating from 1800–30. Some of the pottery was of high quality, and much had been imported from Stoke-on-Trent and Glasgow. Excavation in the adjoining kailyard revealed a large surface paved with beach cobbles, and a haystack base. Samples were taken for phosphate analysis and environmental processing.  
Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Earthwatch.



Fig 30. Airigh Mhuilinn: blackhouse excavation 1997.

**Aisgernis** (South Uist parish)  
Medieval settlements

M Parker Pearson

NF 73 23 In Aisgernis (Askernish) township there is a line of low settlement mounds occupying a N–S sand ridge between the machair and the peatland. One of these (Site 96) can be dated to the medieval period as the result of digging seven small test-pits and one test trench. Another (Site 97) is likely to date to this period as well, on the basis of another test trench. Site 48 has



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produced much pottery from rabbit scrapes but the only datable find in Test Trench 10 was a complete rotary quernstone, indicating a date from the Middle Iron Age or later. Another test trench was dug in Site 232, a newly recognised site, but no diagnostic material was found. To the S, along the ridge, Sites 234 and 233 are probably low settlement mounds hitherto uninvestigated. Site 233 is known as the 'Old Town'. Inland from Site 96 is a fallen standing stone (Site 95) and, in the garden of Askemish House, a shell midden (Site 156).

### Cille Pheadair (Kilpheder)

(South Uist parish)

Geophysical survey

A Chamberlain,

M Parker Pearson

NF 73 20 The two Middle Iron Age settlement mounds (Sites 64 and 63) on Cille Pheadair machair have been recorded since 1950. Site 64 is the location of the wheelhouse excavated by T C Lethbridge (NMRS NF 72 SW 3). Geophysical survey, using a resistivity meter, on both mounds has identified anomalies which suggest the presence of two more undisturbed wheelhouses in Site 64 and a potential group of other wheelhouses in Site 63.

**Cille Pheadair (Kilpheder)** (South Uist parish) M Brennan, Norse settlement and Pictish cairn

M Parker Pearson, H Smith

NF 7292 1979 This was the third and final seven week season of archaeological excavation on the Kilpheder Viking Age settlement (DES 1996, 109–10). The site is situated on the exposed W coast of South Uist at Sithean Biorach (Fairy Point), and was threatened with destruction by sea erosion. An area within the centre of the settlement measuring c 16 x 9m has now been completely excavated, containing eleven stone buildings – five longhouses and the associated outbuildings and midden deposits. It is believed the excavated area incorporates all of the longhouses belonging to the settlement, dating approximately from the late 10th or early 11th to the mid- to late 13th century. The excavations have also produced a remarkable sequence of artefacts. The site can be divided into nine phases, spanning the two and a half to three centuries of occupation.

#### Phase 1 Ploughing

Evidence of ploughing, the earliest activity, lay beneath the occupation deposits to the S of the site, and was only visible in the eroding sand cliff section. A series of white sand lenses within a 0.3m deep layer of light brown sand probably derived from a layer of windblown sand, dissected and trapped by the turning of the machair sand with a mouldboard plough.

#### Phase 2 Sand wall enclosure, pit complex and post structures

Above the ploughed horizon, a sandbank, revetted with stones, was constructed to form an enclosure, internally about 21m N–S and probably 9m E–W. This banked enclosure had an entrance on its E side. Within it were dug a series of densely distributed pits and post-holes. Some of the post-holes within the northern end of the enclosure probably formed part of a wooden structure, but this seems not to have been a wooden longhouse. Twelve of the pits form two N–S alignments down the E and W sides of the enclosed area but these are also unlikely to represent foundations for a wooden building. They seem to have been backfilled soon after they were dug out and contained an unusual assemblage of animal bone and pottery, bone pins, a copper-alloy pin, a whetstone and steatite vessel fragments.

#### Phase 3 First stone house (House 700)

The earliest stone-built longhouse (700) was built within the centre of the enclosed, embanked area over the tops of the pits and post-holes. The house was aligned N–S and had an internal length of c 8.4m and a width of 4m at its centre. Its entrance included an elongated passageway, located towards the southern end of the E wall. The house was badly damaged by the

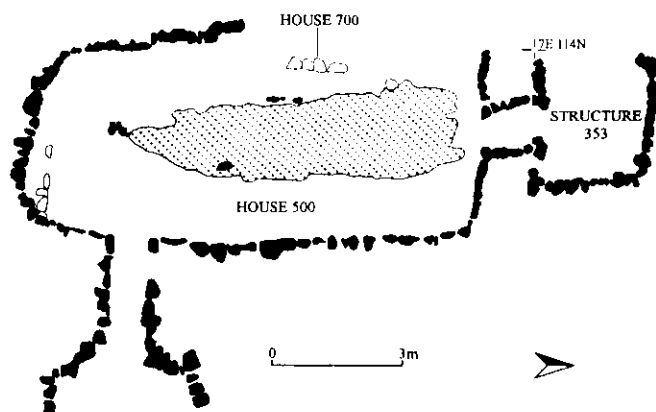


Fig 31. Kilpheder: House 500, showing its long central hearth. Parts of its west wall have been washed away by the sea.

construction of subsequent buildings, but sections of the lowest course of walling and the floor and hearth remained intact. The earliest deposits within the midden to the E are believed to be contemporary with the occupation of this house.

#### Phase 4 Large longhouse (House 500 Phase I)

A substantial stone-built longhouse (500) was built over House 700. The house was aligned N–S with a square building (353) attached by a passage at the northern end; its interior was, in total, 14m long. The entrance was within the southern end of the E wall, on the same line as the entrance to House 700, with an elongated entrance passage leading out to a stone-walled forecourt. Interspersed light and dark lensed sands above the S wall probably derived from turf walling above the stone courses. The layers representing the earliest activity within the house were exceptionally well-preserved and have served to answer many questions on the use of space within the house. A substantial part of the midden to the E is believed to be contemporary with House 500. The uppermost floor layer of House 500 contained sherds from a late 11th to 12th-century tripod pitcher, about a century earlier than a coin of Cnut found in the ruins of Phase 5. Bone crucifix pendants came from this phase.

#### Phase 5 Remodelling of large longhouse (House 500 Phase II)

A substantial E–W stone and sand wall was inserted within House 500, cutting off internal access to the square room to the N (353) and rendering it into an outhouse. This N wall reduced the length of the house to 7.3m and a N–S wall, built within the eastern side of the house, reduced the internal width of the house to 3m. A new entrance was constructed at the northern end of the E wall, and a worn pathway provided access to the outhouse around the outside of the building.

#### Phase 6 Small stone cellular buildings

Two small and ephemeral cell-like structures (400 and 406) were built within the northern end of the reduced-size House 500. A niche built into the wall of Structure 400 contained an assemblage of large pieces of Udal platterware, representing at least three individual platters. It is possible that the final phases of occupation within the square outhouse (353) to the N are contemporary with these cells.

#### Phase 7 E–W longhouse (House 312)

An E–W longhouse (312) was built over the southern end of House 500, incorporating a short stretch of its S gable wall. The house had slightly bowed walls and measured 8.36m long and 3.92m wide at the centre. It had a single entrance to the eastern end of the N wall. A sub-rectangular building (006) to the immediate S is believed to be the outhouse contemporary with House 312. The uppermost deposits within the midden to the E and N are believed to have been contemporary with House 312.

*Phase 8 Last longhouse (House 007)*


A N-S house (007) was built over the E end of House 312, incorporating part of the walls of the earlier house. The house had two opposing entrances to the northern end of the E and W sides, and measured 6.9m long and 3.15m wide. The E entrance had an elongated passageway and the deposits within this entrance contained a copper-alloy strap end in the shape of a lion or similar large feline. Surrounding the N and S ends and the eastern side of the house was a soakaway gully cut through the compacted organic midden layers. The later, reduced-size, phases of Structure 006 are believed to be contemporary with House 007.

*Phase 9 Small stone cellular structures within House 007*

Two cell-like structures were constructed within the northern end and the SW corner of House 700. The southern gable wall of the longhouse was remodelled to provide an entrance into the southern cell. The abandonment of the northern cell, and the abandonment of the settlement, is dated by a short cross penny of King John (1199–1216). Given the longevity of use of the Cnut coin, we might expect abandonment not to have occurred until well into the 13th century.

**'Pictish' square cairn and disturbed skeleton**

A small square cairn, about 2.5m across, was discovered c 70m S of the settlement. This kerbed cairn was composed of a layer of cobbles lying over a layer of slabs, covering a row of slabs on top of a stone-lined grave. Within the grave was the skeleton of a woman aged about 40. There were no grave goods other than a pebble but the skeleton appears to have been disturbed at some time after initial decomposition and prior to the covering of the grave beneath the cairn. Burials of this type are dated to the pre-Viking Late Iron Age ('Pictish') period and, in eastern and northern Scotland, are normally found in cemetery groups. Despite trenching on its S and W sides no other burials were located though more may remain buried beneath the eroding sand cliff.

Sponsor: HS 

**Cladh Hallan** P Marshall, J Mulville, M Parker Pearson, (South Uist parish) J Gidlow  
Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age settlement

NF 7305 2200 Following excavation of an Early Iron Age double roundhouse (House 112) in 1994–95 (DES 1996, 108–9), another double roundhouse (House 640) was excavated in 1998 along with a 7m diameter roundhouse (House 401). House 401 contained a deep sequence of deposits. Another roundhouse, House 726, lay directly beneath House 401. The centre of House 726 was set slightly to the N of its successor. The detailed sampling of three consecutive floor layers within House


401 linked the sequence of floors to a complex series of wall builds. Finds continued to be copious and unusual, including a copper-alloy disk, a fragment of shale bracelet, a stone loomweight, 14 scapula shovels, 18 antler picks, smashed pots and a disarticulated sheep burial, as well as many bone points, struck flints and pieces of worked pumice. A probable ram skull was found beneath the floor of the entrance.

The positioning of House 401 almost directly on top of House 726, and its subsequent continuous refurbishment, hints at a significant longevity of continuity in the occupation of this particular spot. Within this sequence ceramic change from flat-topped to rounded rims suggests occupation straddling the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age transition, perhaps over many generations. This practice of living on top of ancestral house foundations and floors may well be part of a significant change within the British Isles away from the Middle Bronze Age practice of relocating new houses at a distance from the old ones. The deep build-up of floors, together with the continuous renewal of walls, indicates that deposition within the house was a long-term continuous process and not an episode towards the end of the house's occupation as a dwelling.

The second significant discovery in 1998 was a multi-cellular house, House 640, to the NE of House 401. This was entirely excavated and consisted of an E entrance opening into a sub-circular E room which led into a sub-rectangular W room in the W wall of which were a large niche and a small niche. There was a single small hearth in the E room, the floor on the S side being littered with cooking stones and a broken pot. Although most of the stones in the walls had been extensively robbed, those of the large niche remained untouched. The niche was kept open after the rest of the house had filled with windblown sand, and was used for the setting of a small stone structure before being filled with large burnt cobbles. House 640 provides a useful comparison for the partial but previously unique double roundhouse about 100m to the W (House 112). It also highlights a dichotomy between these two multi-cellular houses and the roundhouse, House 401, in terms of their small size, absence of deep occupation layers and peripheral locations, which seems not to be chronological. The most likely current interpretation is that both multi-cellular and roundhouse architectures were in contemporary usage and were used in different ways, or at different times or by different people.

The third discovery was a large depression immediately NE of House 401, filled with dumped material which may derive from the interior of House 401. The results of resistivity survey suggest that this circular depression may be the void left by collapse of a house even earlier than House 401.

A further major discovery was the identification of earlier Bronze Age settlement underneath and in the immediate vicinity of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age settlement area. Earlier Bronze Age pottery was found in occupation layers beneath windblown sand below the Late Bronze Age midden and Early Iron Age double roundhouse in Area C. Other probable Early Bronze Age finds were made elsewhere.

Sponsor: HS 

**Frobost** (South Uist parish) M Parker Pearson, H Smith  
Early–Middle Iron Age settlements; 19th-century house

NF 72 25 On Frobost machair there are three large settlement mounds (Sites 45, 46 and 47). Site 45 has been damaged by quarrying and has produced later Early Iron Age pottery. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery came from Trench 2, one of three small test trenches into Site 46. Within Site 47 two test trenches failed to locate diagnostic material but a Middle Iron Age sherd was recovered from a rabbit scrape.

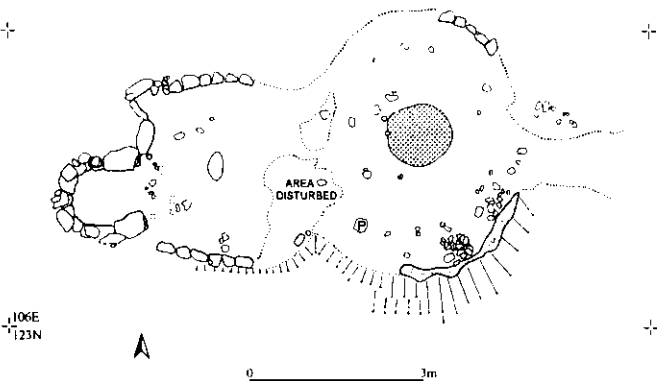


Fig 32. Cladh Hallan: House 640 showing central hearth and smashed pot (P) in its east room.

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Excavation of a 19th-century blackhouse on the peatland immediately E of the machair was carried out as part of a sampling programme of house floors and activity areas in order to further characterise the chemical and physical constituents of deposits from different farmyard contexts.

**Gearraidh Bhailteas** (South Uist parish) J Symonds (ARCUS)  
Medieval settlement remains

NF 735 265 In July 1998 excavation and survey were undertaken on the medieval settlement of Gearraidh Bhailteas (NMRS NF 72 NW 27) close to Milton House. The complex of building remains is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A brief survey of the settlement had been carried out in 1997 during a wider landscape survey. Five trial trenches were located, to investigate the form of the structures and deposits both inside and outside them. The excavations showed the site to be of several phases. Many sherds of pottery (mainly dating from the 14th to 17th centuries), a bronze pin and hearth deposits were recovered, and a variety of different wall constructions were identified. Samples were taken for environmental analysis. An EDM survey was carried out to allow a more accurate plan of the site to be made, to give topographic information and to tie the settlement into its landscape setting.

Sponsors: Earthwatch, Boston University.

**Milton House** (South Uist parish) J Symonds, A Badcock  
19th-century farmstead (ARCUS), M Klemperer

NF 734 262 Milton House and its associated barns were studied in 1997. A building survey of the farmstead was carried out, which included drawing exterior elevations, exterior and interior photography and the production of measured floor plans. A walkover survey of the immediate environs to investigate the boundary walls and other features was also undertaken. The farmhouse is thought to be early to mid-19th century in date, and of two, possibly three, phases. The main barns were built in 1857, and the whole farm complex is almost identical to Bornish House (to the N) and Askernish House (to the S) which, like Milton house, were built during the introduction of widescale sheep farming on the island in the early 1800s. The materials and building methods used are in stark contrast to the traditional building types of the 18th and 19th-century settlement.

Sponsor: Earthwatch.

**Milton House** (South Uist parish) J Symonds (ARCUS),  
Post-medieval farmstead M Beaudry, S Brighton

NF 734 262 In July 1998 resistivity survey, excavation and topographic survey were carried out around Milton House Farm, following the building survey carried out the previous year (see above). The resistivity survey identified several anomalies in the 'garden' at the front of the building, and four trial trenches were positioned to investigate these anomalies. The remains of the trackway running from the machair to the front door of the house was uncovered, and found to be constructed of imported beach sand, with a layer of beach pebbles packed to form a surface. Substantial post-holes indicated the position of the main gateway. Other trenches revealed large and well-constructed stone-lined drainage ditches ('french drains'), which the geophysical survey indicated ran at 7m intervals across the front garden. A revetted paved area and substantial wall foundation were found adjacent to the trackway. Pottery recovered from the wall suggests an early 19th-century date, and may indicate settlement prior to the construction of Milton House Farm.

Excavation of a structure next to the large barn complex was also carried out. It contained a very large corn dryer, a clay-lined threshing floor and a paved storage area. Samples were taken for



Fig 33. Milton House Farm: corn dryer.

phosphate and environmental analysis. Topographic survey in the farmstead surroundings helped to illustrate the relationship of the farm to the surrounding low-lying areas.

Sponsors: Boston University, Earthwatch.

**Silgenach, Cill Donnain** (South Uist parish) N Sharples  
Multi-period settlement

Eleven settlement mounds, discovered during the coastal survey of the machair plain, were trial trenched to characterise and date the deposits.

NF 7260 2902 This very large mound was examined with two trenches, which indicated that preservation was the result of a single unimpressive occupation layer at the very top of the mound. This layer appears to be preserving a large mound of natural windblown sand. Finds from the occupation layer were rare and undatable.

NF 7250 2889 This mound was explored by three trenches and was largely found to be sterile windblown sand. However, preserved within the windblown sand was a soil horizon cut by two ditches and containing evidence for arid cultivation. A few small sherds of Beaker pottery were recovered from this layer.

NF 7252 2889 Four test-pits suggest this mound was a focus for settlement in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, with structural evidence and pits present. The settlement overlay soil horizons dating to the Early Bronze Age.

NF 7250 2883 Four test-pits indicated a sequence of activity all belonging to the Early Bronze Age. The earliest features were two soil horizons, separated by windblown sand, with arid marks indicating cultivation and associated with Beaker pottery. Above these was a more complex sequence of layers indicating occupation associated with Food Vessel fragments.

NF 7248 2877 A single trench in this small mound recovered shells, bone and pumice, indicating human activity, but there was no contemporary soil horizon and the activity appeared to have been much disturbed by recent erosion.

NF 727 288 Three low contiguous mounds were examined by four trenches. These indicated that the archaeological deposits in this area consisted of a thin discontinuous layer of shell midden with only the occasional bone and no diagnostic pottery.

NF 7271 2892 The occupation deposits at this location lay immediately behind a natural shell sand mound. A single trench suggested that the activity dates to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, and four distinct occupation layers were noted.

NF 7270 2895 The occupation deposits at this location lay immediately behind a natural shell sand mound. A single trench suggested that the activity dates to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The lowest deposit exposed, a thin red clay layer,

appeared to be a floor layer and suggests the presence of a house. It was covered by several less diagnostic occupation soils.

NF 7269 2898 The occupation deposits at this location lay immediately behind a natural shell sand mound. The excavation of a single trench fortuitously exposed the top of a roundhouse wall, and the associated pottery suggests it is a wheelhouse.

Sponsor: University of Wales, Cardiff.

**Upper Loch Bornish** (South Uist parish) P Marshall,  
Early and Middle Iron Age island dun M Parker Pearson

NF 7417 2910 A test-pit and contour survey and was carried out in July 1997 on a small islet in Upper Loch Bornish in order to ascertain the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the islet, marked as a dun on an early OS map (NMRS NF 72 NW 2). The work forms part of a survey in the township of Upper Bornish investigating changing settlement patterns over the last c 3000 years (DES 1996, 107–8).

Test-pit digging across the site revealed considerable difference in soil depth ranging from 0.19–1.01m. Of the 17 test-pits excavated on the islet itself, 11 produced deposits typical of household middens, comprising red/yellow sandy clay with large inclusions of charcoal or peat, the waste material from peat fires. Test-pits on the eastern side of the site produced a greater amount of pottery than those excavated on the western side. The coarse plain ware found is commonly dated to the late Early Iron Age (c 300–100 BC). Pottery of this kind was found in construction deposits within the nearby broch of Dun Vulcan where it is dated to the 2nd–1st centuries BC.

The contour survey identified gently sloping areas to the E and W of the centre of the site, where the ash deposits located by test-pitting are found. The centre of the site appears to have been the main focus of activity, with upstanding walls and large amounts of rubble. This central stony area is sub-rectangular and has been heavily disturbed by recent, probably 19th century, building of walls and enclosures. The survey did not reveal any conclusive evidence of earlier features beneath those immediately visible.

A trench on the N side of the islet produced evidence for a poorly constructed wall standing four or five courses high, with only an inner wall facing surviving. The wall was revetted into a very homogeneous brown loamy deposit, which may have been an early turf wall. Finds from contexts within this trench include a small quantity of decorated Middle Iron Age pottery (c AD 100–300), similar in form to that found in the Dun Vulcan midden. A second trench failed to show any evidence of surviving structures, and finds were limited to pottery and animal bone.


**Bereiro and Tigh a' Bheannaich** (Uig parish) C Burgess,  
Surveys M Church, S Gilmour

NB 0460 3445 **Bereiro deserted village.** The village of Bereiro (NMRS NB 03 SW 14), located immediately to the E of the crofting township of Crowlista, and its associated agricultural landscape was fully surveyed. This survey incorporated upstanding structures such as houses, barns and various types of field walls as well as individual rigs, and related these to modern buildings and features.

NB 0386 3791 **Monastic settlement, Tigh a' Bheannaich.** A fieldwalking and mapping exercise was executed around the chapel of Tigh a' Bheannaich (House of the Blessed) (NMRS NB 03 NW 1, 2, 3 and 5) located to the W of the township of Aird Uig. The stone-built chapel is enclosed on a broad promontory by a large wall that runs from the southern cliffs to an inland loch and from there to the northern sea cliffs. This wall survives as well-built drystone coursing up to 2m in height at its S end, but

continues N of the loch as a mainly earth bank with small stones and turf.

Surrounding the chapel are 10–12 cellular structures with diameters ranging from 2–3m. Many of these structures are located amongst bare rock on W-facing sea cliffs and have suffered extensive erosion. To the N of the chapel are six cairns of varying sizes (2–4m in diameter). Two of these cairns are kerbed and may be prehistoric.

Sponsors: HS , University of Edinburgh – Dept of Archaeology.

**Calanais Farm** (Uig parish) G M Coles, M Church,  
Field walls and buried soil D W Harding, R Inglis

NB 212 327 (centre) A watching brief on the cutting of a cable trench was undertaken in January 1998. As predicted on the basis of earlier test-pit studies, the trench revealed nothing of archaeological significance over most of its length. In the lower section, however, the trench crossed an area of deep peat which had previously proved unamenable to test-pit survey, and four archaeological features situated below the peat were recorded.

The features appear to be stone field banks or walls and were built upon a well-developed soil horizon which could be traced laterally along the trench. From the implied linkage of two features, the continuity of the buried soil horizon, and probing which indicated that the features continue for some distance beyond the edges of the trench, these stone banks probably form part of a prehistoric field system. This view was supported when a further section through one of the putative field banks was cut to obtain samples for dating and palaeoenvironmental analysis in October 1998. On the basis of comparison with other areas and the likely date for the initiation of peat growth in this area this field system is probably of later Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date, and therefore contemporary with the main stages in the development of the Calanais stone circles.

Sponsors: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc, Calanais Visitor Centre.

**Cnoc an Aoil** (Uig parish) M R Curtis, G R Curtis  
Stone tools in association with cave

NB 0649 3309 Two stone tools were found in Cnoc an Aoil cave (NMRS NB 03 SE 6). A smooth beach cobble stone, 16.5 x 14.5 x 7cm, weighing 2.74kg; one end broken, with possible hammering adjacent, and the other end roughened by hammering. Flat and polished on one face. Found lying loose on the floor of the main cave along with angular rock fragments.

A smooth beach cobble, 13.8 x 8.7 x 6.8cm, weighing 1.5kg; the thinner end rubbed to a blunt chisel point and the thicker end hammered rather than rubbed. Found in a void under a loose boulder 10m SW down the gully from the subterranean structure.

**Garenin** (Uig parish) C Burgess, M Johnson, S Campbell  
Blackhouse village

NB 193 442 The blackhouse village of Garenin is located on the W coast of Lewis and has been the focus of a series of excavations and surveys since 1994 (DES 1996, 111). The last blackhouses were abandoned in the early 1970s, with some of the buildings dating back about 300 years. This season of excavation was conducted prior to construction work and development at the village.

One of the blackhouses (House 6) was excavated in its entirety, including the barn and trial trenches within the byre, in order to supply detailed information about furnishings and the adaptation of structural features throughout the occupation of the house for a proposed reconstruction.

The complex of buildings on Croft 3 comprises some of the oldest buildings in the village, and provides a record of the rebuilding and shifting of the blackhouse. This allows us to

## WESTERN ISLES

examine the change in morphology and complexity of the basic house form as a result of the adoption of a new form of land tenure between the post-medieval and crofting periods. House 3d was aligned N-S and had been shortened at some point in the past by the addition of a new N end-wall. The trench placed within this building uncovered a stone-built platform which had undergone two phases of additions, resulting in an unusual curved platform leading in from the doorway on the E. A hearth and evidence of metalworking (including a horseshoe and an iron ingot) were found on the top of this platform. The byre end of the house to the S had a clay floor with two slab-capped drains cut into it, one of which ran down the centre of the byre and one which curved from the E side of the platform and joined the central drain. These drains are original as they ran beneath the additional sections of platform. A 2 x 1m trench was placed to the N of the secondary end-wall to examine whether the platform survived beneath what is now a gravel-covered car park. The platform was found to survive, indicating that the rest of the house interior may also survive beneath the car park.

A trench was placed to the W of House 3d, which encompassed the corner of Barn 3g and revealed an unusual gap left between the walls of 3g and 3d, measuring between 0.4–0.8m wide, which had been filled with midden material to a depth of about 0.7m. Upon excavating the midden, a lintelled drain was discovered in the wall of House 3d which opened out into the gap between the buildings, where a channel had been cut to allow water to drain past Barn 3g.

There was an opportunity to excavate a drain running through the wall core of a barn, as the barn of House 7 had been shortened leaving the original wall surviving to only two courses high, visible as a turf-covered mound. The inner and outer wall faces and part of the original floor surface were uncovered. The drain was constructed as a gap in each wall face with a lintel, and a row of supporting edge stones running through the wall core with flat slabs on top. This would have ensured the weight of the wall core on top did not collapse the drain, while the edge stones would also have held the wall core in place and prevented it from spilling into the drain. It demonstrated that the construction of these drains was integral to the wall.

A total of nine trial trenches measuring 2 x 1m were placed within blackhouses and barns to assess the extent of the surviving floor surfaces, and to examine features which were visible on the surface, such as stone partitions or platforms. These trenches provided information about floor construction techniques and how internal furnishings improved as the result of progressive legislation. Bitumen and later linoleum flooring replaced earlier methods such as a hardcore layer of large stones with a skin of clay on top. Another two trial trenches were excavated on the crofts to provide sections across a field wall and a turf bank.

Many artefacts typical of the crofting blackhouse were recovered, including glass and ceramics, iron tools (domestic and agricultural), and items of clothing (various textiles and a large number of shoes). There were also a number of opportunities to take bulk samples of collapsed roofing material, complete with heather rope and timbers.


Detailed records, comprising elevation drawings and photogrammetry, were taken of all the structural elevations that had not been recorded in previous seasons.

A full report will be lodged with the Garenin Trust and NMRS.  
Sponsor: Garenin Trust.

**Gov Eirer** (Uig parish) M Church, S Gilmour, C Flitcroft  
Promontory fort

NB 0315 3398 Excavations concentrated on retrieving further information and dating material from rectilinear buildings

discovered in 1996 (NMRS NB 03 SW 21; DES 1996, 111). Small-scale trenches within the northern building located carbonised material for radiocarbon dating, retrieved more diagnostic Norse pottery, and also developed our knowledge of the stratigraphy of the site. It now seems that the structures associated with the 3m thick wall defending the landward end of the promontory are built in exactly the same way as the wall, with a footing of large angular stones and a superstructure of turf and/or other organic materials. The layout of the excavated walls could not be clearly defined, but the remains may represent either a single building with several rectilinear compartments or at least two separate buildings. The northernmost of these compartments included a stone-lined 'bench' feature against the inner face of the N and gable wall, and the entrance defined in 1996 incorporating a paved stone path to its exterior. Abutting these features were the partial remains of at least one *in situ* clay floor and associated ash spreads. A complete lack of the rounded pebbles, which represented the final phase of use in the 1996 trenches, indicates that this feature must respect the buildings themselves and thus may relate to the later use of the Norse buildings. Small finds include a large number of hammerstones and pounders.

Sponsors: HS , Russell Trust, University of Edinburgh – Dept of Archaeology, Ian Geering – Uig and Hamnaway Estate, University of Edinburgh Development Trust, Abercromby Travel Fund.

**Guinnesso** (Uig parish)  
Relict landscape

M Church, S Gilmour

NB 0350 3631 (centre) Excavations continued on the main site (NMRS NB 03 NW 6) just S of Loch Ruadh Guinnesso (NB 0342 3617) and the 'Giant's Graves' feature to the N (NB 0348 3642). New trenches were also opened to the W of the main site on a possible building structure associated with a field wall (NB 0335 3615).

The deep stratigraphy of the main site continued (DES 1997, 85–6) and it proved impossible to reach the lower deposits within the main trench this year. Many of the deposits investigated proved to belong to the overlying possible medieval workshop structure. However, the excavations in this area did reveal a complex of underlying oval or sub-oval structures lying one above the other in a series of building, rebuilding and reorganisation episodes. The best preserved of these may have included cellular elements arranged around a central area which was defined around a rectangular kerbed hearth. This structure also incorporated a long narrow eastern entrance passage and vertical slab walls surmounted in some cases by horizontal drystone coursing. Underlying this building is at least one further, as yet unexcavated, well-built curvilinear structure which may be revetted into earlier material and bedrock to the N. Small finds from this main area include large amounts of pottery, but of a finer construction than previous wares; several sherds recovered from the deposits within the best-preserved oval/sub-oval structure include everted rims and cordon decoration. One sherd includes fine linear incised decoration on a globular type pot. It is believed that this material may represent residual debris from the well-built underlying structure and probably dates the earlier layers of the main site to the Iron Age.


The small satellite cell to the E of the main trenches was also investigated and it was confirmed that metalworking debris from this area, discovered last year, was merely a shallow dump from activities elsewhere on the site. This cell proved to be multi-phase and possibly earlier in construction than others on the site. The find of a single possible crucible in the main trench area, along with the Iron Age sherds, may indicate the main metalworking

activity still remains unexcavated. The cell was completely excavated to the rubble platform, also discovered last year, underlying the entire site; further pot sherds were recovered from this level, including applied cordon decorated pieces.

Excavations to the W of the main site were focused on a possible rectangular building lying at the end of a rough drystone boundary wall. It became apparent that no building lay in this area but that the western edge of the trenches had clipped a possible cairn with well-laid platforms extending from its E side. The cairn, constructed of small to medium-sized angular stone laid on a bed of horizontal flags, included a large orthostat marking an empty internal area and/or the forecourt features. Unfortunately, the cairn seems to have been severely slighted by the later construction of a large stone platform feature on top. This was only partially investigated due to time constraints. Deposits which seemed to be associated with the underlying cairn and its small exterior platform areas produced a large assemblage of struck quartz including diagnostic tools such as broken blades. These deposits also produced a small assemblage of coarse pottery, a few sherds of which are decorated with several deep gashes. The quality of the pottery and the large quartz assemblage hint at a possible Bronze Age date for this cairn feature, with the platform built second, and the rough boundary wall placed last, but still respecting the earlier site.

To the N of Loch Ruadh Guinnerso an extension of a small 1 x 1m test-pit in the Giant's Graves feature (NMRS NB 03 NW 4) indicated that a curvilinear enclosure was related to the eastern orthostat previously thought to be a grave marker. Within this enclosure was a tumble of large and medium-sized stones


interspersed with deposits of burnt material. One of these included a large piece of charcoal from a roundwood (originally mistaken for a burnt stake) and pieces of burnt turf. This enclosure was built into an earlier, rectilinear structure incorporating low but thick 'walls' of large flat stones sitting on a laid paving. In the middle of this structure an area relatively clear of stone was covered by a very black burnt soil horizon incorporating patches of peat ash, two tiny and very degraded pieces of pottery and a single piece of very degraded bone. Initial interpretation of this enigmatic site as a possible funerary monument will be tested in the light of further post-excavation analysis.

Sponsors: HS , Russell Trust, University of Edinburgh – Dept of Archaeology, Ian Geering – Uig and Hamnaway Estate, University of Edinburgh Development Trust, Abercromby Travel Fund.

**Traigh Bostadh** (Uig parish) T Neighbour, B Glendinning, Geophysical survey and test-pitting M Higgins, A Vickery (CFA) NB 1375 4000 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to identify an area of a suitable size, free from archaeological remains, to construct a replica of one of the houses excavated at Bostadh (DES 1996, 113–14).

Geophysical survey, using resistivity, electromagnetic and ground-penetrating radar, was undertaken to investigate the sub-surface in two areas. No features of archaeological significance were recorded by geophysical survey or trial excavations.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .



# 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 a list of accessions to the archaeological collections of the National Monuments Record of Scotland. The list of buildings accessions, which has hitherto been included in this report, will in future be published by the Architectural Heritage Society of Scotland. A complete list of accessions to the NMRS is published annually in *Monuments on Record*, the Royal Commission's annual review, which also contains details of all the Royal Commission's activities (copies available from RCAHMS).

## NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

### Strathdon, Aberdeenshire

This has been the third full year of fieldwork in central Aberdeenshire, with the emphasis placed on prospective reconnaissance of the highland estates to the west of Kildrummy

and the mapping of new monuments by EDM survey; detailed surveys of recumbent stone circles and farmsteads have also been carried out. A large number of new sites have been recorded this year: the prehistoric monuments include burial-cairns, unenclosed settlements of hut-circles and field-systems, while those of the medieval and later periods range from farmsteads and crofts to groups of shieling-huts and the remains of rig-and-furrow cultivation. At Tyrebagger, to the W of Aberdeen Airport, where the recumbent stone of the recumbent stone circle had recently been badly damaged by fire, a survey was completed in advance of remedial work.

At Tomnaverie, Tarland, outside the survey area, a detailed survey of the recumbent stone circle was carried out in advance of excavation by Professor Richard Bradley in 1999.

### Angus

An emergency survey was carried out at Ruthven after the excavation of a service trench had removed one of the corbel stones at the west end of a souterrain. The souterrain was first discovered about 1859, when it was described as comprising



Fig 34. Ruthven souterrain, Angus; interior of passage looking west. (© RCAHMS)





Fig 35. Aerial photograph of Glen Devon, Perth and Kinross, showing the extensive landscapes of post-medieval enclosures that litter the hillsides of the glen, including both stock enclosures and rig cultivated fields enclosed by earthen banks. In the centre of the photograph there is a rare example of a water-meadow replete with lade that emptied through sluices, showing as notches in the bank that line the lade, onto the meadows before running off into the river. The site is now occupied by a caravan park. (© RCAHMS, NMRS RAF 106G/SCOT/120 20 June '46, Frame No 3266)

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three chambers, one incorporating a cup-and-ring marked slab in its roof, but it was closed up shortly after and its interior has remained inaccessible ever since. The narrow hole in the roof where the corbel stone had been removed was only just large enough to allow access into what proved to be an ancillary chamber to a more extensive complex, now largely destroyed. The interior was planned and photographed, and the cup-and-ring marked slab was also recorded in detail.

## AFFORESTABLE LAND SURVEY

This brief summary of RCAHMS work relating to the strategic survey of selected areas of Scotland likely to be at risk from afforestation is followed by reports on the progress of the First Edition Survey Project and the Historic Landuse Assessment Project.

### Angus

*Glen Clova:* in October 1998 ground reconnaissance was carried out in Glen Clova in advance of field survey planned for spring 1999. The aerial reconnaissance programme of RCAHMS, and recent fieldwork by Headland Archaeology Ltd in Glen Prosen, had suggested that archaeological survival in the Angus Glens was much greater than existing records implied, and this was confirmed in Glen Clova. Apart from the ruined Clova Castle no archaeological sites had previously been recorded in the glen, but initial walking, so far concentrated on the lower slopes of the glen, has revealed a wealth of previously undiscovered sites, including a stone circle, five burial-cairns,

over 50 hut-circles, three possible Pitcarmick-type houses, and about 350 ruined buildings of post-medieval date.

### Perth and Kinross

*Glen Devon:* between March and June 1998 about 54 km<sup>2</sup> of Glen Devon was examined and several new survey techniques were brought to bear. GPS (Global Positioning System) was used to ensure the metrical accuracy of the survey as a whole, providing control for a photogrammetric plot of the archaeological remains visible on post-1945 vertical aerial photographs. This basic level of mapping was checked and enhanced in the field.

Medieval and later settlement and landuse remains dominate the field archaeology of Glen Devon, but several earlier monuments also came to light. The latter include: a 12m diameter burial-cairn of probable of Bronze Age date; a subrectangular dun and a circular stone-walled enclosure of later prehistoric or early historic date; and a barrow enclosed by a bank, which may be compared with burial monuments elsewhere of supposedly of Pictish date. Shieling-huts predominate amongst the buildings of the later landscape, generally scattered in small groups up side valleys, but in one case a group comprising more than 50 structures was identified. Several large, round-ended, turf-walled buildings of potentially medieval date were identified, as well as a small number of later farmsteads.

Of particular interest are five late 17th and 18th-century laird's houses, which demonstrate the wealth of this area 200–300 years ago. At this time cattle played a significant role in the local economy and Glen Devon was an important route to Falkirk market. Amongst the later landuse remains on the hillsides there

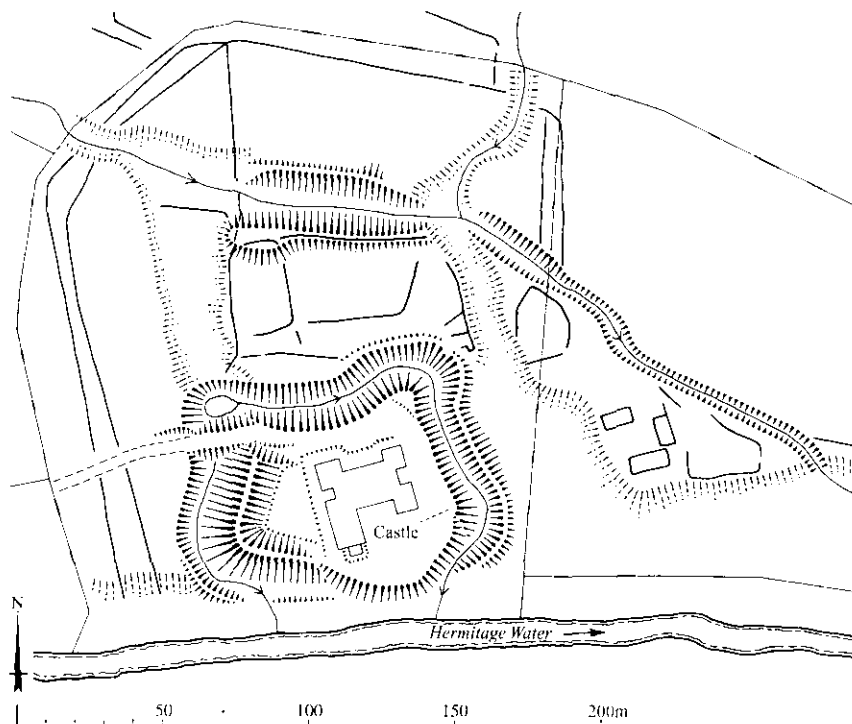


Fig 36. Hermitage Castle, Liddesdale, Scottish Borders, showing both the earthwork and stone castles. The earthwork castle appears to have been a ringwork, built on a river-terrace between two burns that empty into the Hermitage Water. The large earthwork to the north is designed to manage the drainage of the two burns and take their normal flow away to the east. The enclosures on the level ground between it and the castle are probably for stock, post-dating the castle and possibly coeval with the 18th century farmstead to the east. Three sides of the earthwork castle were levelled to make way for a new stone keep and the ditch on the south side slighted. Access to the castle across the ditch appears to have been from the north-east, via a bridge, where there is a stone abutment. (© RCAHMS)

are extensive areas of enclosed grazing, and relatively little ground was under cultivation before the 19th century.

### Scottish Borders

*Liddesdale*: fieldwork in 1998 concentrated on the production of detailed drawings of selected farmsteads, the earthworks at Hermitage Castle and Hermitage Chapel.

### Central Scotland Woodlands

A full colour report on the Archaeology of the Central Scotland Forest, *Forts, Farms and Furnaces*, which includes an account of the industrial archaeology of the area and a section on the effects of the Agricultural Improvements on the rural settlement landscape, has been published (copies are available from the Royal Commission, price £7.50).

## FIRST EDITION SURVEY PROJECT

The First Edition Survey Project team have now completed Highland and the Western Isles, and are currently processing data from Perthshire and Argyll. To date, some 12,000 sites have been identified. Assessments are to be carried out for each county in order to indicate statistically how representative the recorded sites are of both 19th century and earlier patterns of rural settlement.

## HISTORIC LANDUSE ASSESSMENT

The pilot stage of this project, part funded by Historic Scotland, was completed in the spring of 1998 with the assessment of West Mainland and Sanday (Orkney), the core of the Cairngorms, Liddesdale (Scottish Borders), and the east end of the Antonine Wall. A report examining the potential uses to which the data may be put is to be published jointly by RCAHMS and Historic Scotland. Work has been undertaken in two areas which have been suggested for designation as National Parks, i.e. Loch Lomond and the Trossachs, and the Cairngorms. Partnerships with other bodies, such as Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), the Forestry Commission and Local Authorities, are being sought to enable the assessment to be extended to the rest of Scotland. An assessment of the island of Rum has been carried out in conjunction with SNH.

## AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

### Aerial Reconnaissance

The weather of the summer of 1998 was the worst for both aerial reconnaissance and the formation of cropmarking for more than ten years, but the few opportunities to photograph sites between June and August were to some extent offset by some reasonable conditions in the early spring and autumn of 1998. During the period 1 November 1997 to 31 October 1998, 943 sites were recorded during 108 hours in the air. This marks a considerable improvement over the previous year's total of 647, but can in part be attributed to an increase in the number of architectural sites recorded.

The last two months of 1997 saw only two flights when it was possible to exploit the effects of the low sun to reveal the character of surviving earthwork sites. The flights were undertaken to Liddesdale and to the Ochils in support of the



Fig 37. Aerial photographic survey. Plot of flight traces for 1998 produced from Global Positioning System survey data. (© RCAHMS)

RCAHMS Afforestation Land Survey projects. The snowy conditions of January 1998, on the occasions when the weather conditions were sufficiently stable to allow reconnaissance in light aircraft, were again applied to coverage of an Afforestation Land Survey area, this time in Glenurquhart. The in-office assessment of the archaeological potential of the proposed National Park, centred on Loch Lomond and the Trossachs, was complemented by coverage from the air on three sorties under a variety of conditions. Holyrood Park, the subject of an RCAHMS project linked to the joint meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and the Society of Antiquaries of London in May 1999, was photographed under snow at the very beginning of the year, followed by a flight into the northern section of the Lammermuirs, which revealed the possibility of further survivals of pit-alignments adjacent to that discovered in 1997. Strathdon, the area under ground survey by the NAS, formed the goal of many flights during 1997–8, all but four of which were impeded by poor visibility or violent winds over the hills to the north of Strathmore. This did, however, give the opportunity to conduct reconnaissance in the Angus Glens, an area with a remarkable level of surviving and unrecorded prehistoric settlements and field-systems, part of which, Glen Clova, is now the subject of an Afforestation Land Survey.

Other projects which required aerial survey were the World War II defences of the Firth of Forth, and a wide range of the churches in Scotland for an exhibition designed to celebrate the Millennium. There was particular attention directed at examples dating from the 19th and 20th centuries in the Glasgow and Dundee areas, where it was considered that existing coverage required upgrading. Threatened buildings, and especially industrial sites, formed another subject for recording, with Alloa receiving some detailed scrutiny.



Fig 38. Aerial view of the fort and coastal batteries on Inchgarvie Island at the foot of the Forth Bridge in the Firth of Forth. (© RCAHMS, D32226)

The inclement summer months of 1998 not only prevented the formation of crop stress and the subsequent cropmarks, but also created conditions unsuitable for productive flying in the north and west of Scotland, with only one flight to record settlement on Coll, continuing the survey of the previous year. While there was little spectacular in the way of cropmark sites with only Perthshire and Angus and parts of East Lothian and Berwickshire being responsive, new settlement and burial sites were discovered.

#### **Sponsored Fliers**

Twenty-three flights totalling some 33 hours in the air were undertaken in Highland, Moray, Aberdeenshire, Angus and Fife. As with the RCAHMS programme, the results were conditioned by the wet weather of the summer of 1998.

#### **NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND**

Throughout the year, NMRS staff have been recording information and have catalogued over 36,000 photographs, drawings and manuscripts, produced by internal RCAHMS survey programmes, external groups and individuals active in Scottish archaeology, or from deposited collections of archaeological or architectural material. The NMRS is always grateful for contributions to the collections or for additional

information about sites, monuments or buildings. Staff also help with a variety of external projects, for example, assisting with the supervision of volunteers who are checking and collating data as part of the Defence of Britain project. The aim of this work is to make information and material about Scotland's heritage available to the public.

Having launched CANMORE (Computer Application for National Monuments Record Enquiries) last year for visitors to the NMRS library, further developments in partnership with ADS (Archaeology Data Service) and SCRAN (Scottish Cultural Resource Access Network) enabled a version of CANMORE to be launched on the Web in March 1998, extending access to information about Scotland's archaeology, maritime remains and buildings to a world-wide audience. Information is added to the database on a daily basis and includes the results of the ongoing computerisation of the architecture catalogue. In the six months following the launch of CANMORE-Web 13,600 queries were run on the database by remote enquirers. This is very encouraging, particularly when compared with the annual statistics for 1997-8 of almost 13,000 visitors, telephone and letter enquiries received in RCAHMS.

As partners in SCRAN, RCAHMS has been able to explore ways of creating, storing and providing digital images, contributing over 3,000 images of material in the NMRS collections to the project this year.



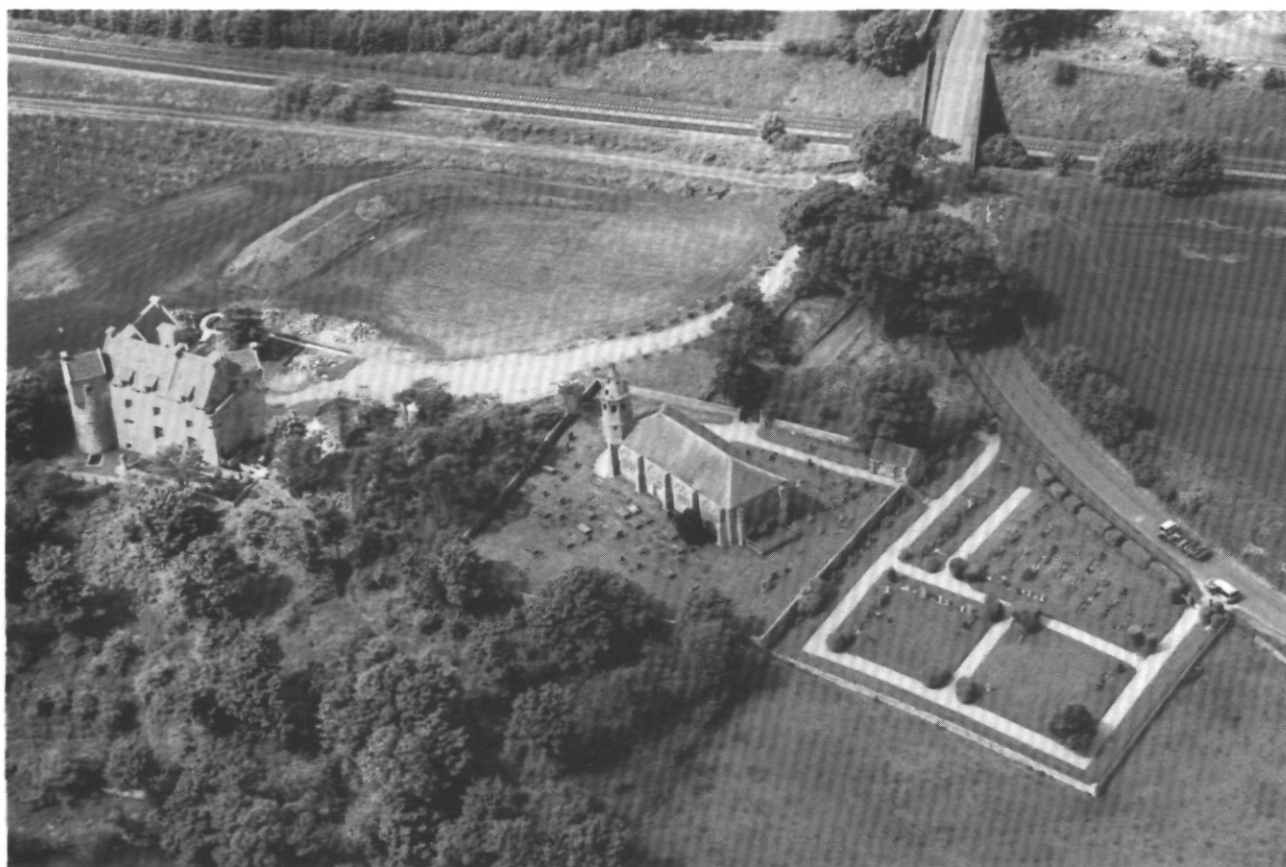


Fig 39. Aerial view of Dairsie Castle and Church, Fife. (© RCAHMS, D32312)

Promoting RCAHMS and the NMRS has also featured prominently in the activities of the year, with a stall at the Royal Highland Show and the CSA Archaeology Fair in Glasgow, along with computer demonstrations and presentations at a number of conferences and seminars.

Accessions to the NMRS continued to arrive, ranging in size from single items to extensive collections, including reports or archives from surveys or excavations by professional groups, e.g. GUARD, CFA, Headland Archaeology Ltd. One of the most significant collections to be accessioned has been the notes and photographs compiled by Betty Willsher during over 20 years of research into the graveyard monuments in Scotland. It is this pioneering work that has highlighted the importance and value of Scotland's tombstones, at a time when many were under threat. In turn, her research and publications have provided the inspiration for others, some represented in the following accessions list, including Stuart Farrell who has surveyed and recorded graveyards in Fife, Moray and Highland; and a group of dedicated locals who carried out a survey of the Prestonkirk Burial Ground, East Lothian.

Cataloguing of archaeological material to make it more readily accessible to visitors and researchers continued, concentrating on archives from surveys or excavations funded by Historic Scotland and its predecessors. This includes the archives from excavations in Aberdeen, Carronbridge and Edinburgh Castle.

The NMRS is open for public consultation, Monday to Friday from 9.30am to 4.30pm (4.00pm on Fridays) at John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh, EH8 9NX.

Tel: 0131-662 1456

Fax: 0131-662 1477

0131-662 1499

E-mail: [postmaster@RCAHMS.gov.uk](mailto:postmaster@RCAHMS.gov.uk)

CANMORE – Web: <http://www.rcahms.gov.uk>

## PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGY ACCESSIONS October 1997 to September 1998

### Scotland in General

Archive material from the Forth Coastal Survey (no 346), by H James, 1996. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

Correspondence relating to the compilation of the *Bibliography of Monuments in Care* by M Cross, 1991-93. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

Floppy disk copy of National Museums of Scotland Database of Early Christian Sculpture. (Dr M Spearman, National Museums of Scotland)

Papers from the Scottish Archaeological Forum Treasurers' Archive, comprising minutes, correspondence and financial records, 1995-97. (Ms E R Carver, Scottish Archaeological Forum)

A collection of black and white photographs by James L A Evatt, ARPS, of a range of architectural and archaeological subjects, including churches, castles, gravestones, street furniture, brochs, and medieval sculpture, in various parts of Scotland. (The Evatt family)

Four field notebooks compiled by Dr I M Smith during RCAHMS fieldwork in Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, Galloway and Perthshire, 1984-94. (Mr S P Halliday, RCAHMS)

Twenty-eight folders of photographs and notes, arranged by county, compiled by Betty Willsher during her research into the graveyard monuments of Scotland. (Mrs E Willsher)

Photographs and negatives of buildings and construction by the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works, including: jetty at Loch

Forteviot Churchyard

Perthshire

2. Headstone, William Houtan, 1729

MR 1729 MB IL  
 HIR LYBS THE CORPS OF WILLO  
 M HOVTAN SON TO WILOM HOV  
 TAN IN YOUNGFFIE WHO DEPAR  
 TED THIS LIF THE 14 DAY OF  
 NOVEMBER 1719 AND AGE FIVE  
 YEARS

Notes: an amusing primitive Resurrection scene; the two wave cheerfully as they rise, hands seeming to touch the trumpet of the Angel of Resurrection. See Christison PSAS 1901 . p 355

H 66 cm  
 B 67 cm  
 Th 15 cm

M1 27  
 neg. BWA 207 1208



Fig 40. One page from 28 folders of photographs and research notes on Scottish graveyard monuments compiled by Betty Willsher. The collection forms a major resource for students of folk art, sculpture and genealogy, and embraces a wide range of styles and subject matter, including this naive depiction of the Resurrection at Forteviot. (Mrs E Willsher, SC388066)

Long, Argyll and Bute, 1912; defences at Cromarty, Highland, 1913; oil tanks at Lyness, Orkney, 1937; Almondbank, Perth and Kinross, 1942; dredging layout plan, Port Edgar, City of Edinburgh, 1948. (Presented and loaned for copying by Mr M Rogers)

Draft reports and correspondence from *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1965. (Mr M Ritchie, Historic Scotland)

Draft text for *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1996. (Council for Scottish Archaeology)

Conservation reports on small finds and other artefacts, by AOC Scotland Ltd, including: Duff House, Kinnaird Head Castle and Rattray Castle, Aberdeenshire; Arbroath Abbey, Claypotts Castle and Red Castle, Angus; Ascog, Carrick Castle, Dunstaffnage Castle and Sanaigmore, Argyll and Bute; Caerlaverock Castle, Glenluce Abbey and Hoddum, Dumfries and Galloway; Dirleton, Inveresk and Port Seton, East Lothian; Edinburgh Castle, City of Edinburgh; St Andrews Castle, Fife; College Goods Yard, City of Glasgow; Fort George and Lairg, Highland; Elginhaugh, Midlothian; Dallas Dhu and Spynie, Moray; Buiston crannog, North Ayrshire; Howe of Howe, St Boniface, Scar, Sanday and Tuquoy, Orkney; Stanley Mill, Perth and Kinross; Floors Castle, Kelso, Melrose Abbey and Peebles Bridgegate, Scottish Borders; Noss, Shetland; Ayr, South Ayrshire; Fairy Knowe and Stirling Castle, Stirling; Dumbarton Castle, West Dunbartonshire;

Linlithgow Palace and Niddry Castle, West Lothian; An Dunan, Bostadh Beach, Callanish and Cnip Headland, Western Isles; and weaponry from the Seafield Collection, 1991-97. (Ms A Clydesdale, AOC Scotland Ltd)

Finds Disposal reports on Wardend of Durris, Aberdeenshire; Dundee Law, City of Dundee; Iona Riverbank and St Ronan's, Argyll and Bute; Kildonan Cairnfield, Highland; Sueno's Stone, Moray; Coupar Angus Abbey, Perth and Kinross; Broch of Burland and Scar, Orkney; Fair Isle, Sands of Breckon and Scatness, Shetland; Balelone, Baleshare, Hornish Point and South Glendale, Western Isles. (AOC Scotland Ltd)

Colour slides of standing stones, including the Falcon and Moray Stones and stones at Woodside, Rattray, Cluseburn, Courtford, Linross, Killievair, Carse Gray, Morphie and Letham, Aberdeenshire, Angus and Perth and Kinross, by K S Anderson, 1987-94. (Miss K S Anderson)

Report - *The Invisible Site Finder. A personal view of the role of interpretative survey in archaeology, based on thirty years experience as an independent site-finder, and a comment on the low visibility imposed by restricted access to publication* by T C Welsh, 1998. (Dr T C Welsh)

## ABERDEENSHIRE

Copies of updates to the Aberdeenshire SMR, and of Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys flying programmes, with contact prints, 1997-98. Also copies of new editions of information leaflets on monuments, including: Loanhead of Daviot, the Maiden Stone, Burghead, the Picardy Stone, Dunnideer, the Rhynie Man, Nine Stanes Mulloch, Birnie Kirk, Capo Long Barrow, Culsh Souterrain, Strichen Stone Circle, the Inveravon Stones, Cullykhan, Tullich Kirk, Clune Hill, and the Cairn o' Mount. (Mrs M Greig, Aberdeenshire Council)

Slides of scheduled monuments in Aberdeenshire and Moray, taken by A Miles, Historic Scotland monuments warden for Grampian Region, 1990-93. (Dr S M Foster, Historic Scotland)

Report of a forestry survey at Arbutnott, Aberdeenshire, by T Holden and C Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report (no 352) of an archaeological evaluation at Bellmuir Quarry, Methlick, Aberdeenshire, for Chape Construction (Aberdeen) Ltd, by J Hamilton and C McGill, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Ms C McGill and Ms K Cameron, CFA)

Report (no 371) of an archaeological evaluation at Cairnhall Farm, Kintore, Aberdeenshire, by B Glendinning, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Mr B Glendinning, CFA)

Reports (nos 301 and 322) of archaeological excavations at the Candle Stane recumbent stone circle, Inch, Aberdeenshire, by K Cameron and M Cressey, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996 and 1997. (CFA)

Report (no 162.5) of an archaeological watching brief at Capo Quarry, Aberdeenshire, by P Duffy, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Report (no 544.2) of an archaeological assessment (stage 2) at Craigenlow Quarry, Dunecht, Aberdeenshire, by S Bain, 1998. (GUARD)

Report of Crathes Castle historical landscape survey, Aberdeenshire, by Peter McGowan Associates, with AOC (Scotland) Ltd, and P Thompson, for the National Trust for Scotland, 1997. (Mr P McGowan, Peter McGowan Associates)

Copy of *Landscape History in the Deveron Valley at Bridge of Marnoch, Aberdeenshire*, 1997. (Dr T C Welsh)

Three aerial photographs of the Roman temporary camp at Kintore, Aberdeenshire, by Aberdeen Aerial Surveys. (Mrs M Greig, Aberdeenshire Council)

Data structure report (no 360) of an archaeological watching brief on the A96 Kintore and Blackburn Bypass, Aberdeenshire, for Historic Scotland, by J Hamilton and C McGill, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Ms C McGill and Ms K Cameron, CFA)

Report of forestry survey at Mains of Inverebrie, Ellon, Aberdeenshire, by S Carter and C Moloney, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of an archaeological watching brief at Pitsligo Castle, Aberdeenshire, by I A G Shepherd, March 1998. (Historic Scotland)

## ANGUS

Copy of report on summer flights over Aberdeenshire, Angus and Moray, 1997, with contact prints, by M Greig, The Archaeology Service, Aberdeenshire Council, 1997. (Mrs M Greig, Aberdeenshire Council)

Colour slides and copy of photographic record of excavations at Auchlishie, Angus, by A M Dick, 1997. (Mr A M Dick)

Report of an archaeological survey of Balnaboth Estate, Glen Prosen, Angus, by M Dalland and S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Copy of British Gas plan of Arbroath Compressor Station Pig Trap Installation, Angus, showing location of some of the Douglasmuir excavation trenches. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Report of a forestry survey at East Mill Estate, Glenisla, Angus, by T Holden and J Rideout, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report (no 393) of archaeological evaluation of National Transcommunications Ltd Cell 97359, Kirriemuir Hill, Angus, by J Hamilton, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (Mr T Neighbour and Ms H Skinner, CFA)

Report of an archaeological evaluation and desk assessment at Suttieside, Forfar, Angus, by C Moloney, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Excavation archive from projects in Angus, including: Finavon Hill, 1997; Hatton Mill, 1992; and North Mains of Ballindarg, 1994; by the Centre for Field Archaeology. (CFA)

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

Archive material from an archaeological watching brief between Achnashelloch and Bridgend, on the Kilmichael, Cairnbaan and Kilmartin Water Supply Pipeline, Argyll and Bute, by J S Rideout, Alba Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Mr J S Rideout, Alba Archaeology Ltd)

Interim report of excavation of Ambrisbeg cairn, Bute, Argyll and Bute, by E V W Proudfoot and A Speirs, 1996. (Mrs E V W Proudfoot, St Andrews Heritage Services)

Archive from the excavations at Ardnadam, 1963–82, and Glendaruel, 1969, Argyll and Bute, by Cowal Archaeological Society. (Miss E B Rennie)

Report (occasional paper no 4) of an archaeological field survey of the Auchengaich shielings, Argyll and Bute, edited by S Bryson, ACFA. (Mr D Topen, ACFA)

Three black and white photographs of a 17th-century font in the grounds of Bannachra Castle, Luss, Argyll and Bute, together with a copy of a description from *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1993, by F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services. (Ms F Baker, FIRAT)

Contact prints of views of Carnasserie Castle and Eileach-an-Naoimh, Argyll and Bute, c 1936. (Historic Scotland)

Report (no 470) of an archaeological desk-top assessment of the Carradale–Tarbert 33kV rebuild project, Argyll and Bute, for Scottish Hydro-Electric plc, by G MacGregor, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Report (no 540) of an archaeological assessment for the recovery of human skeletal remains at Colonsay House, Argyll and Bute, by L Johnstone and J Roberts, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Plans and drawings of various sites in Argyll and Bute by E MacKie, including: Dun Mor, Vault, 1962 and Tirefour broch, Lismore, 1964. (Dr E W MacKie)

Photocopy of a plan of Eilean Mhuireill, Loch Finlaggan, Islay, Argyll and Bute, illustrating find spot of bronze crucifix, by R McWee, 1997. (Mr N Bridgland, Historic Scotland)

Report (occasional paper no 24) of an archaeological field survey of the Island of Gigha, Argyll and Bute, by F Hood, ACFA, 1993. (Mr D Topen, ACFA)

Two notebooks from field survey work on Islay, Argyll and Bute, by F Newall, 1960–77. (Mr F Newall)

Archive from excavations at Kilmartin Castle, Argyll and Bute, by B Will, 1991. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

Copy of *The Early Christian and Later Medieval Ecclesiastical Site at St Blane's, Kingarth, Argyll and Bute*, by L Laing and D Longley, with a contribution by A D S Macdonald, together with copies of excavation and geophysical survey reports. (Dr L Laing)

Reports of the Loch Lomond Islands Survey, commissioned by the Friends of Loch Lomond, by FIRAT Archaeological Services and the Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology, 1995–98. (Ms F Baker, FIRAT)

Report (no 470) of an archaeological desk-top assessment of the Lochgilphead–Dunamuick Cairn 11kV refurbishment, Argyll and Bute, for Scottish Hydro-Electric plc, by G MacGregor, GUARD, 1997. With accompanying volume of corridor plans. (GUARD)

Colour photograph, with accompanying letter, of cinerary urn discovered at Penwith, Benderloch, Argyll and Bute, by Mr and Mrs R Harvey, 1997. (Mr and Mrs R Harvey)

Draft reports, notes, correspondence and drawings, from the excavation of cists at Poltalloch, Argyll and Bute, by E R Cregeen, 1960–62. (Ms M Brown, RCAHMS)

Report (no 502) of an archaeological survey and evaluation of Port na Cille, Isle of Gunna, Argyll and Bute, by O Lelong, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Report (no 321.1) of topographical and building surveys of Saddell Abbey, Kintyre, for Argyll and Bute Countryside Trust, by G Ericsson, C Evans, and G Tompsett, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)



## RCAHMS

### DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Report of survey of Barrachan Estate, Dumfries and Galloway, by S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations in Dumfries and Galloway at Bearholm, Poldean, 1991; Chapel Farm, Moffat, 1991; and from the survey of Kirkcudbright Environmentally Sensitive Area, 1989, by the Centre for Field Archaeology. (CFA)

Report (no 607) on A75 Road Improvement, Cargen Glen, Dumfries and Galloway, by B Simpson and K Speller, GUARD, 1998. (Dr S T Driscoll, GUARD)

Report, notes and correspondence from an archaeological survey of the proposed route of the Castle Douglas-Creetown gas pipeline, Dumfries and Galloway, by A Pollard, 1991. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

Copies of field record sheets with colour photographs (on loan for copying) of sites in Dumfriesshire recorded by R C Callander, 1998. (Mr R C Callander)

Data structure report (no 240) of Lochnaw Castle excavation, Wigtown, Dumfries and Galloway, by D Alexander, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1995. (CFA)

Copy of *Landscapes around Moniaive, Dumfriesshire*, 1998, by T C Welsh. (Dr T C Welsh)

Report (no 312) of Coastal Assessment Survey of Solway North Coast, Dumfries and Galloway, by M Cressey and R Toolis, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Mr P Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

Archive from an archaeological survey and assessment at Uppercleugh, Lockerbie, Dumfries and Galloway, by J Terry, 1990-91. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

### EAST AYRSHIRE

Report (no 351) of archaeological recording, phase 1, at Broom Hill Opencast Coal Site, East Ayrshire, by C McGill, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Ms C McGill, CFA)

Report on the preliminary excavation of the Blowing Engine House, Dunaskin Heritage Centre, Waterside, near Dalmellington, East Ayrshire, by J Simpson, Dalmellington and District Conservation Trust, 1998. (S M Dempsey, Dalmellington and District Conservation Trust)

Report (no 594) of a watching brief at New Street/Museum Car Park, Dalmellington Environmental Improvement Project, East Ayrshire, by B Ballin-Smith and K Speller, GUARD, 1998. (Dr S T Driscoll, GUARD)

Report (occasional paper no 23) of an archaeological field survey of the Irvine Valley, East Ayrshire, by J Mair, A Johnstone and G Hearn, ACFA, 1996. (Mr D Topen, ACFA)

### EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Report of a watching brief of the Kelvin Valley Sewer Stage 2. Dryfield to Auchendavie Farm Ground Investigation, East Dunbartonshire, by S Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report (no 498) of an evaluation on the Antonine Wall, at Ballaig Avenue, Bearsden, East Dunbartonshire, by K Speller, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Photographs by J S Richardson and a plan of New Kilpatrick Cemetery, East Dunbartonshire, showing the exposed section of the Antonine Wall, 1924. (Historic Scotland)

### EAST LoTHIAN

Archive material from a survey of the Archerfield Estate, Dirleton, East Lothian, by A Leslie, APG, 1989-90. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

Archive from excavations at Barney Hill, Haddington, East Lothian, by the Centre for Field Archaeology, 1995. (CFA)

Plan of excavations at Doon Hill, Dunbar, East Lothian, 1964-66, by N M Reynolds, after B Hope-Taylor, with comparative plans of the Doon Hill and Yeavinger halls. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Report (no 420) of archaeological watching brief at East Fortune Airfield, East Lothian, by B Glendinning, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (CFA)

*Black and white photographs and negatives of the graveyard monuments of Prestonkirk, East Lothian, deposited in the NMRS by G S Menzies, Prestonkirk Burial Ground Survey, 1996. (Mr G S Menzies, Prestonkirk Burial Ground Survey)*

Report (no 382) of an archaeological evaluation at St Michael's Coach House, Inveresk, East Lothian, by J Hamilton, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (Mr T Neighbour and Ms H Skinner, CFA)

Archive from excavations at Seton Mains, East Lothian, by the Centre for Field Archaeology, 1995. (CFA)

Report (no 425) of emergency excavations and watching brief at Table Rings cairn, East Lothian, by R J Strachan, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (CFA)

*Copy of Traprain Law: History, Myth, Fact and Enigma, by W MacLennan, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society. (Professor W MacLennan)*

### EAST RENFREWSHIRE

Interim report, plans and site descriptions from surveys of Kirktonmoor Farm and North Moorhouse Farm, Eaglesham, East Renfrewshire, by R L and S L Hunter, 1997. (Mrs S Hunter)

### FALKIRK

Archive from excavations at Inveravon, Falkirk, by the Centre for Field Archaeology, 1991. (CFA)

Data structure report (no 386) of excavations across the Antonine Wall at Kinneil House, Bo'ness, Falkirk, by B Glendinning, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (Mr T Neighbour and Ms H Skinner, CFA)

### FIFE

Photocopy of a plan of 1878, traced and annotated in 1945, of a souterrain at Ardross Farm, Elie, Fife. (Mr M King, East Fife Museums Service)

Copies of photographs of general views of Auchtermuchty, Ceres Fair, Earlshall, Kirkcaldy, and Largo, Fife. (Mr S Farrell)

Archive from excavations at Barr's Land, Collessie, Fife, by the Centre for Field Archaeology, 1990 and 1992. (CFA)

Report (no 339) and archive from an archaeological watching brief between Kemback and Blebocraigs, Fife, in advance of the laying of an underground and overground cable, for Scottish Power plc, by C Swift, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (CFA)

Data structure report, part 4, (no 25.7) of a watching brief and salvage excavations at Craigie Hill, Fife, on behalf of the Scottish Golf Academy, by B Simpson, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Report (no 427) of a watching brief at Crail Airfield, Fife, by R Strachan, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (CFA)

Five colour photographs of the remains of Crail water-mill, exposed during work on the Crail sewage system, Fife, by R McIntosh, 1998. (Mr R McIntosh)

Archive from excavations at Culross Palace, Fife, by R Gourlay, 1975. (Mr M Ritchie, Historic Scotland)

Copy of *The Gravestones of St Bridget's Kirk, Dalgety, Fife, a photographic record*, by R G K Amott, 1989. (Mr S Farrell)

Archive and report from Dunfermline East Trunk Sewer archaeological excavation and watching brief, Fife, by S Farrell, 1997. (Mr S Farrell)

Archive from excavations at East Wemyss, Fife, by J Clark and S T Driscoll, APG, 1990. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

Report of the coastal assessment survey of Fife – Fife Ness to Newburgh, by P Robertson and K Miller, Maritime Fife, 1997. (Historic Scotland)

Fieldwork sheets, contact prints and negatives, from the coastal assessment surveys, Kincardine to Fife Ness, and Fife Ness to Newburgh, by Maritime Fife, 1996. (Mr I Oxley, Maritime Fife)

Photographs and negatives from surveys of graveyards in Fife, including: Abercrombie, Aberdour St Fillan's, Aberdour West, Aberdour Cemetery, Anstruther Easter, Auchterderran, Auchtermuchty, Auchtertool, Ballingry, Beath, Bennochly Cemetery, Boarhills, Burntisland St Columba's, Burntisland St Serfs, Cairneyhill, Cameron, Carnbee, Carnock, Ceres, Collessie, Crail, Crombie, Culross Abbey, Culross West, Cults, Cupar St Michael's, Cupar Cemetery, Dairsie, Dalgety Cemetery, Dalgety St Bridget's, Dunino, Dysart Barony Church, East Wemyss (with plan), Elie, Falkland West Cemetery, Inverkeithing St Peter's, Kemback, Kennoway (with plan), Kilconquhar, Kilrenny, Kinghorn Cemetery, Kinghorn Parish Church, Kinglassie, Kinglassie Cemetery, Kingsbarns, Kingskettle, Kirkcaldy Abbotshall, Kirkcaldy Kirk Wynd, Kirkcaldy St Clair, Kirkcaldy St Drostans, Largo and Largo Cemetery, Leslie Kirk on the Green, Markinch, Methilhill Cemetery, Milton of Balgonie (with plan), Magus Muir, Monimail, Moonzie, Newburgh Cemetery, Newburn, North Queensferry, Pittenweem, Rosyth, Scoonie, St Andrews Cemetery, St Monance, Strathmiglo, Torryburn, Tulliallan Old Kirk, Wemyss Cemetery and West Wemyss, 1997–98, together with a microfiche of monumental inscriptions at Auchtermuchty. (Mr S Farrell)

Report (no 586) of a watching brief in the Howe of Fife, Fife, by P Duffy, 1998. (Dr S T Driscoll, GUARD)

Data structure report (no 419) of archaeological evaluation of proposed extension of golf course, Lochore Meadows Country Park, Lochore, Fife, by B Glendinning, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (CFA)



Fig 41. A flamboyantly sculptured monument at Elie, photographed by Stuart Farrell in the course of the survey of Fife graveyard monuments, 1998. (Mr S Farrell, SC388065)

Report (no 380) of an archaeological evaluation at Pitreavie Castle Estate, Dunfermline, Fife, by J Hamilton, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (Mr B Glendinning, CFA)

Report (no 348) of an archaeological watching brief at River Ore and River Leven Trunk Sewer Renovation Works, Fife, Phase 4, by J Hamilton and M Cressey, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Dr B Finlayson, CFA)

Drawings of the St Andrews Sarcophagus and of a fragment of a possible shrine at St Andrews, Fife, by I G Scott, 1997. (Mr I G Scott)

Report of pre-afforestation survey of Teasses Estate, Ceres, Fife, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Copy of *Tulliallan Kirkyard Tombstones, Fife*, by W E Wolsey, 1997. (Mr S Farrell)

Report (no 562) of an archaeological evaluation and survey of Valleyfield Wood, Fife, by I Cullen, GUARD, 1998. (Dr S T Driscoll, GUARD)

## GLASGOW CITY

Report of an archaeological survey of Castlemilk Glen, City of Glasgow, by D Topen, ACFA, 1997. (Mr D Topen, ACFA)

Report (no 514) of an evaluation of Markethill or the Langcausey, Cathkin Braes Road, City of Glasgow, by K Speller and A Leslie, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

## RCAHMS

Report (no 514.2) of an archaeological evaluation of South Cathkin Landfill Facility, City of Glasgow, by L H Johnstone, GUARD, 1998. (GUARD)

Report (no 343) of an archaeological investigation at West Flank Road, Drumchapel, City of Glasgow, for Robert Johnstone Associates, by I Cullen, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Report of an archaeological survey of a ruined building near Waulkmill Glen, Upper Darnley, City of Glasgow, by D Topen and J Scott Wood, ACFA, 1997. (Mr D Topen, ACFA)

## HIGHLAND

Colour aerial photographs of numerous sites in Highland, including Kildonan, Lairg, and Wester Ross, by J S Bone, 1997–98. (Mr J S Bone)

Survey drawings of chambered cairns in Ross and Cromarty and Inverness-shire, Highland, including Baldoon, Scotsburn House, Scotsburn Wood East and West, Carn Liath (Morangie Forest), King's Head Cairn, Stittenham, Lower Lechanich North and South, Ardvanie, Red Burn and Edderton Hill, 1994; Bishop Kinkell, Kilcoy North, Balvaired, Carn Glas, Kilcoy, Ussie, Ballachnecore, Millcraig, Carn Liath (Evanton), Balnacrae, Boath and Kinnire, 1995; Leachkin, Lowerbog, Wester Brae, Woodhead Long and Contin Mains, 1996; Balblair Wood, Cullearnie, Dalcross Mains, Tomfat Plantation, Druid Temple, Kinchyle of Dores, Avielochan, Croft Croy, Lagmore, Tullochgorm, Grey Cairn (Cairnside), and Cairn Euman, by A S Henshall and J N G Ritchie, 1997. (Dr J N G Ritchie)

Plans of excavations in Highland at Dun Lagaidh, Ross and Cromarty, 1967 and 1968, and plans of broch interiors, including: Achvarasdale Lodge, Dunbeath, Keiss North, Keiss South, Ness, Ousedale, Skirza Head, Yarrows, Ness, Nybster, Brounaban, Thrumster, all Caithness; Caisteal Grugaig, Dun Beag, Dun Borerraig, Dun Fiadhart, Dun Osedale, Skye, Dun an Sticir, Dun Telve, Dun Torail, Dun Troddan, Inverness-shire; Armadale Burn, Backies, Carn Liath, Carrol, Forsinain, Kintradwell, Sallachadh, all Sutherland, 1971–72 and 1987, by E MacKie. (Dr E W MacKie)

Archive material from graveyard surveys in Highland, including photographs and negatives from Advie, Ardclach (with report and plan), Ardersier, Ardgour, Cawdor, Cromdale, Croy, Dunlidity Duthil, Fort William Old Cemetery, Invermoriston Cemetery (with report and plan), Inverness Chapelyard, Inverness Greyfriars, Inverness Old High Church, Kiel, Kilchuiman Cemetery, Fort Augustus, Kilmonivaig Churchyard, Spean Bridge, Kirkton of Barevan, Lochaline, Lochbroom, Nairn Cemetery, Old Kilmore, Drumadrochit, Tomnahurich, with reports of the Inverness and Nairn Graveyard Survey, 1996–97. (Mr S Farrell)

Data structure reports (nos 387 and 399) of an archaeological evaluation of proposed road improvements on the A86 from Aberarder to Rubha na Magach, Highland, and of the excavation of a cairn, by C McGill, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (CFA)

Copies of Highland Regional Council leaflets on the Achavanich Cist Burial and the Watenan Stone, Highland. (Mr R Gourlay)

Reports of watching briefs at Allt Saigh, Balmacaan, Highland, May 1998, and at the Telecommunications Mast, Kyleakin–Isle of Skye, Highland, June 1998 by G Robins, North Highland Archaeology. (Mr G Robins, North Highland Archaeology)

Archive, additional to that already deposited in the NMRS, from the 1985 excavations at Balblair, Ross and Cromarty, Highland, comprising context sheets and black and white prints. (Mr D Reid)

Reports of surveys and excavations on the Balmacara Estate, Highland, by M Wildgoose and Dualchas Museums Service, including: Survey of Parts of the Balmacara Estate, South West Ross-shire, 1994; An Archaeological Survey of the Balmacara Estate: Phase 2 – 1995, for the National Trust for Scotland; An Archaeological Survey of the Balmacara Estate: Phase 3 – 1996, for the National Trust for Scotland; An Archaeological Survey of the Balmacara Estate: Phase 4 – 1996, inbye land, for the National Trust for Scotland; Balmacara Estate Survey: Balmacara Mill Excavation. (Mr R Miket, Highland Council)

Plans, sections and original typescripts of specialist reports from excavations at Camster Long Cairn, Highland, by L Masters, 1978–80. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Reports of rapid archaeological assessments of Caplich Woodlands, Strath Oykel, Sutherland, and of part of Couldoran Estate, Wester Ross, Highland, in advance of Woodland Grant Schemes, by J Harden, 1997 and 1998. (Ms J Harden)

Photocopies of plans and elevations of the Clava Cairns, Highland, by James Fraser, 1883, from originals in Inverness Library. (Purchased from the Archive and Genealogy Service, Highland Council, Inverness Library)

Reports of projects by SUAT in Highland, including: a watching brief at Cnoc Ravoch, Woodlands Farm, by Dingwall, 1998; a watching brief on a telecommunications mast at Kirkton, by Golspie, 1998; an assessment at Academy Street, Inverness, by SUAT, 1998; and a watching brief at Bridge of Wester, by Wick, Caithness, 1998. (SUAT)

Report of a conservation and management study on the Corneyairack Pass, Highland, by Gavin Walker & Associates, December 1997. (Historic Scotland)

Notes and photographs on the Cracknie souterrain, Sutherland, Highland, by D McNeill, Forest Enterprise. (Historic Scotland)

Photocopies of a plan and sections of Craig Phadrig, Highland, drawn by an employee of the Caledonian Canal, 1812, and now in the British Waterways Board office at Clachnahary. (Mr R Gourlay)

Report of the excavation of Structure 117, Drumbuie, Balmacara Estate, Highland, by M Wildgoose and pupils from Plockton High and Primary Schools, 1997. (Mr M Wildgoose)

Archive from excavations at Dunbeath broch, Highland, by I Banks, APG, 1989–90. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

Correspondence relating to E MacKie's excavations at Dun an Ruigh Ruadh and Dun Lagaidh, Highland, 1966–67. (Mr M Ritchie, Historic Scotland)

Archive from excavations at Durcha, Highland, by the Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992. (CFA)

Archive from the A836 Farr to Kirtomy archaeological field survey, Highland, by J S Rideout, Alba Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Mr J S Rideout, Alba Archaeology Ltd)

Reports of forestry surveys in Highland by Headland Archaeology Ltd, including: Beinn an Dubh Leathaid, Camascross, Skye, by S Carter and M Dalland, 1998; Ben Damph, Torridon, by M Dalland and S Carter, 1998; Cnoc an Laoigh, Lairg, Sutherland, by S Carter and J Rideout, 1998;

Cnoc Geal, Glenluichart, Ross-shire, by S Carter and J Rideout, 1998; Creag an Fithich, Strathconon, Ross-shire, by S Carter and J Rideout, 1998; Glenmeanie, Strathconon, Ross-shire, by S Carter and J Rideout, 1998; Langwell, Berriedale, Caithness, by C Moloney and L Baker, 1998; Rhifail, Strathnavar, by S Carter and M Dalland, 1998; Sands Farm, Gairloch, by S Carter and M Dalland, 1998; Tanera More, by L Baker and C Moloney, 1998; also a watching brief at the Ord, by M Dalland, 1998, a geophysical survey of Kinbeachie, 1997, with data structure report, by M Dalland, 1998, and two slides of a shieling in Cona Glen. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Copies of interim reports on excavations at the Eastgate (Hamilton Street), Inverness, Highland, by G Duncan, Department of the Environment, 1976, together with a copy of *A Brief Historical Account of the Defences and Fosse of Medieval Inverness*, by R M Spearman. (Ms O Owen, Historic Scotland)

Archive from a rescue excavation at John O'Groats, Highland, by S T Driscoll, APG, 1989. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

Two black and white photographs of the Kebbuck Stone, Ardersier, Highland, together with record sheet, by T E Gray, 1998. (Mr T E Gray)

Photographs of Keppoch Barn, Kilmonivaig, Highland, by S Farrell, 1998. (Mr S Farrell)

Report of excavation at Kilcoy South, chambered cairn, Highland (assessment for A Henshall and J N G Ritchie), by G MacGregor and H Loney, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Report (no 505) of an archaeological evaluation of Kinlochaline Castle, Highland, by S Halliday, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Copies of field record sheets, with colour prints (on loan for copying) of sites in Knoydart and Morar, Highland, recorded by R C Callander, 1998. (Mr R C Callander)

Reports relating to the Lairg Project, Highland, 1988-96, including first full draft of report, research bibliography and gazetteer, 1993; post-excavation research programme, 1992; Stage 2 structures report, 1992; thin section sample programme, 1990; report on the impact of bracken on archaeological areas, 1992; project design, 1990; and post excavation research design, part 1, interim statement, 1988 to 1990. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Report and photographs of a watching brief at Lochbroom, Highland, by S Farrell, 1998. (Mr S Farrell)

Archive from an archaeological survey of Milton of Leys, Highland, by S T Driscoll, APG, 1989. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

Reports on work carried out at Plockton open air church, Highland, and on the recording and consolidation of the open air church, Torridon, by M Wildgoose, 1998. (Mr M Wildgoose)

Report (occasional paper no 26) of an archaeological survey of the townships of Glame, Manish More, Brochel and the farmsteads of Doire Domhain, on Raasay, Skye and Lochalsh, Highland, by J Macdonald and J Scott Wood, ACFA, 1997. (Mr D Topen, ACFA)

Report (no 365) of archaeological investigation at Raasay Ferry Terminal, Churchton Bay, Isle of Raasay, Highland, by K Cameron and B Glendinning, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Ms H Skinner, CFA)

Drawings of the Rosemarkie cross-slab, and of fragments of sculptured stones from Tarbat, Highland, by I G Scott, 1998. (Mr I G Scott)

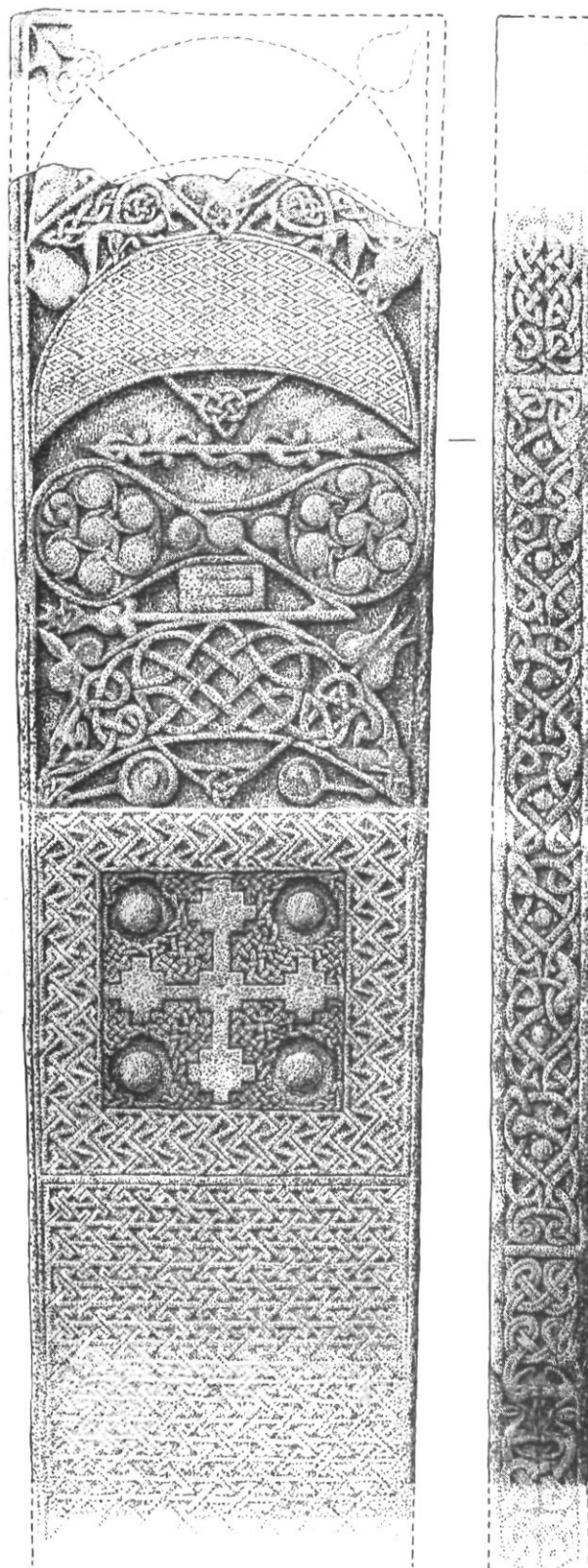


Fig 42. The great cross-slab of Rosemarkie, now in Groam House Museum, Highland. This new drawing, by Ian G Scott, 1998, incorporates a recently discovered fragment bearing the terminal of the upper crescent and V-rod. (© RCAHMS, drawing by I G Scott, SC388070)

## RCAHMS

Report and photographs of a watching brief on the Roybridge sewage line, Highland, by S Farrell, 1998. (Mr S Farrell)

Archive from excavations at Ruthven, Badenoch, Highland, by E M Cox, 1983. (Historic Scotland)

Reports of surveys, excavations and watching briefs by M Wildgoose, Dualchas Museums Service and by ACFA, mostly on Skye, Highland, including: Archaeological Survey of 83 Aird, Berniosdale, Skye, October 1989; Auchtertyre Survey 1990; Broadford – Armadale Road Improvements: Phase 1 & 2 Broadford – Duisdale. An Archaeological Survey, 1996; Coishletter Survey 1990; Drumbuie: an archaeological watching brief, 1996; Duirinish Survey 1989; Glen Suardal Survey, 1992; Dunvegan – Environmental Assessment Archaeological Survey, for Tilhill Economic Forestry, 1997; Proposed Forestry: Archaeological Assessment (Dun Ardtreck, Glen Drynoch and Ben Conchra); Archaeological Survey of Mature Forest at Inverarish, Raasay and Brochel, Raasay, 1993; An Archaeological Survey of an area of proposed afforestation, Kilmarie, Strath, Skye, October 1990; Kinloch to Leitir Fura Drove Road Improvements: An Archaeological watching brief, January 1997; Leitir Fura: A depopulated township. A survey of the visible remains and the related relic landscape, 1996; Raasay Survey, 1991; Sleat Survey, 1991; Strath Survey 1990; Archaeological Field Survey of Torrin Estate, Strath, Isle of Skye, for John Muir Trust, 1991; An archaeological survey of the Freshwater Lochs of Skye: Phase 2. A Survey of the Lochs of the Duirinish Area, 1997; An Archaeological Survey of the Freshwater Lochs of Skye: Phase 2. A Survey of the Lochs of the Trotternish Area, 1997. (Mr R Miket, Highland Council)

Archive from a forestry survey of Strath Sgitheach, Ross and Cromarty, Highland, by S T Driscoll and S M Foster, 1989. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

Copy of Bulletin No. 3, 1997, of the Tarbat Discovery Programme, reporting on excavations at Portmahomack, Highland, by M Carver et al, University of York, 1998. (University of York)

Report of watching brief at Thornton House, Shore Road, Tain, Highland, by P Weeks, 1997. (Ms P Weeks)

Report of watching brief on the Thurso to Murkle Bay 33kV overhead line, Highland, May 1998, by S Farrell. (Mr S Farrell)

Report (no 519) of a desk-top study and field survey of Castle Tioram, Highland, by A Rutherford, K Speller, G Tompsett, D A McCullough, M Taylor, and C Evans, GUARD, 1998. (Dr S T Driscoll, GUARD)

Archive from an archaeological survey of Tordarroch, Highland, by S T Driscoll, 1989. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

Report of a coastal assessment survey of Ullapool to Lochinver, Highland, by A Long, 1996. (Historic Scotland)

Report and slides from an archaeological watching brief at Croft 4, Upper Halistra, Waternish, Isle of Skye, Highland, by M Wildgoose, 1998. (Mr M Wildgoose)

Reports of archaeological surveys, assessments, watching briefs and excavations in Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, including: damage assessment report on Castle Linglas Broch, Keiss Links, Caithness, 1997; Cill Bhrea Chapel and Graveyard; damage assessment report, 1997; survey of a proposed Woodland Grant Scheme at Coille Dubh, Gairloch, 1997; assessment of Woodland Grant Scheme at Coire Nathrachain, Glen Scaddle, 1997; excavation of turf dykes on

the route of the new access road for Dalcross Airport, 1997; survey of a proposed plantation at Dale Farm, Halkirk, Caithness, 1997; assessment of Drumchree Farm, Inchmore, Inverness, 1997; assessment of proposed access route to Gartymore Windfarm, Helmsdale, 1997; watching brief at Kinbeachie Farm, Culbokie, 1997; survey of Millburn Plantation, Ru Arisaig Forest, 1997; watching brief at Novar Wind Farm, 1997; survey of a proposed plantation at Struie, Easter Ross, 1997; assessment of a cropmark feature at Swordale, Evanton, 1997; and watching brief at Torvaig, Skye, 1997. Also surveys of proposed Woodland Grant Schemes at Morvich, Sutherland, and Allt Saigh, Balmacaan, by J Kendrick and J Wordsworth, 1997, and copy of *Preserved in the Forest?*, 2nd interim report of excavations at Glen Brein, Stratherrick, Inverness-shire, by R Hanley and J Wordsworth, Inverness Museum and Art Gallery, 1997. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)

## MIDLOTHIAN

Archive material from a survey and excavation of Deadman Lies, Arniston, Midlothian, by Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, 1987–88. (Mrs V E Dean, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society)

Correspondence relating to Newbattle Abbey, Midlothian, 1963–68. (Mr M Ritchie, Historic Scotland)

Report (no 409) of Farm Ancient Monument Survey of Rosebery Estate, Midlothian, by C McGill, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (CFA)

Report (no 471) of an archaeological excavation of Pathhead Roman temporary camp and native settlement, Midlothian, for Stewart Milne Homes, by A Leslie and B Will, GUARD, 1998. (GUARD)

A photocopy of drawings by A Braby of damage at Soutra Aisle, Midlothian, 1998. (Dr D Pringle, Historic Scotland)

## MORAY

Copy of report on summer flights over Aberdeenshire, Angus and Moray, 1997, with contact prints, by Moira Greig, The Archaeology Service, Aberdeenshire Council, 1997. (Mrs M Greig, Aberdeenshire Council)

Photocopies of updates to the Aberdeenshire Archaeological SMR relating to sites within the area of former Grampian Region, 1997–98. (Mrs M Greig, Aberdeenshire Council)

Slides of scheduled monuments in Aberdeenshire and Moray, taken by A Miles, Historic Scotland monuments warden for Grampian Region, 1990–93. (Dr S Foster, Historic Scotland)

Archive material from an archaeological assessment of Sueno's Park, Forres, Moray, by J Terry, APG, 1989–90. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

Report (no 567) of an assessment, evaluation and excavation at Tarras by Forres, Moray, by B Will, 1998. (Dr S T Driscoll, GUARD)

Photographic archive from surveys of graveyards in Moray, at Aberlour, Alves, Bellie, Birnie, Charlestown of Aberlour, Cullen, Dallas, Deskford, Dipple, Dyke, Duffus, Dundurcas, Edinkillie, Elgin Cathedral, Essil, Forres St Laurences', Inveravon, Keith, Kinloss Abbey, Kinneddar, Kirkhill St Andrews, Kirkmichael, Knockando, Lhanbryde, Mortlach, Pluscardine Church, Rafford,



Rathven, Rothes, Spynie, Tynet, Urquhart, together with a copy of a report on the Moray Graveyard Survey, 1997, by S Farrell. (Mr S Farrell)

Report of a historic landscape survey of Brodie Castle policies, Moray, by Landscape Conservation Studio Ltd, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, and Scottish Woodlands Ltd, for the National Trust for Scotland, 1998. (S M Goult, Landscape Conservation Studio Ltd)

Copy of plans and elevations of Burgie Castle, Moray, drawn by I Harper, May 1975. (Mr I Harper, Historic Scotland)

Post-excavation archive report on the A96 Fochabers and Mosstodloch Bypass, Moray, by T Rees, A Duffy, D Rankin and C Ellis, AOC Archaeology Group, 1998. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Report (no 397) of archaeological excavation of human remains at Kinneddar House, Lossiemouth, Moray, by T Neighbour, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (Mr T Neighbour and Ms H Skinner, CFA)

Report (no 376) of an archaeological investigation at Knock of Alves fort, Moray, by B Glendinning, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Mr B Glendinning, CFA)

Interim report of excavations at Leitchestown, Deskford, Moray, 1996, by F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland, 1997. (Mr F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland)

Photocopy of transcription of monumental inscriptions in Spynie Kirkyard, Moray, 1986. (Mr S Farrell)

## **NORTH AYRSHIRE**

Material additional to archives already deposited from excavations by CEU at Machrie Moor, North Ayrshire. (Historic Scotland)

Report (no 370) of an archaeological evaluation at Sannox Quarry, Isle of Arran, North Ayrshire, by C McGill, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Ms C McGill and Mr J Hamilton, CFA)

## **NORTH LANARKSHIRE**

Report (no 577) of an archaeological field evaluation and watching brief at Tollpark, Cumbernauld, North Lanarkshire, by P Duffy, GUARD, 1998. (GUARD)

Report of excavations at Dullatur Roman temporary camps, North Lanarkshire, by C Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report (no 346) of an archaeological watching brief at Tams Loup Quarry, Harthill, North Lanarkshire, by C Swift, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Ms C Swift, CFA)

## **ORKNEY**

Plans of Orkney broch interiors, including Borwick, Burray East, Gurness, Howe of Hoxa, 1971; and Midhowe, 1987, by E MacKie. (Dr E W MacKie)

Reports of an archaeological assessment at Moa Ness, (Westness), Rousay, Orkney, by H Moore and G Wilson, Environmental and Archaeological Services Edinburgh, 1997, and of a geophysical survey at Westness, Rousay, Orkney, by Arkenso, 1997. (Environmental and Archaeological Services Edinburgh)

Report (ARCUS 331b) of archaeological recording and survey at Hermisgarth, Sanday, Orkney, by J Downes, ARCUS, 1998. (Deposited by ARCUS, University of Sheffield)

Archive from excavations at St Boniface, Papa Westray, Orkney, by C E Lowe, 1990. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

## **PERTH AND KINROSS**

Publication drawing of a forestry survey of Ashmore Estate, Perth and Kinross, by AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1995. (Mr C Burgess, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report (no 290.3) of the second pilot season of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project, Perth and Kinross, by J A Atkinson, M Donnelly and G MacGregor, 1997. (GUARD)

Data structure report (no 353) of excavations at Blackhill Wood Roman signal station and temporary camp, Ardoch, Perth and Kinross, by B Glendinning and A Dunwell, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

Archive from excavations at Burnside, Blairgowrie, Perth and Kinross, by Centre for Field Archaeology, 1991. (CFA)

Archive from excavations at Cleaven Dyke, 1993 and 1995; Herald Hill, 1997; and Littleour, 1995 and 1996, Perth and Kinross, by G J Barclay and G S Maxwell. (Mr G J Barclay)

Archive from excavations at Dunning Roman temporary camp, Perth and Kinross, by Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992. (CFA)

Photographic archive from a graveyard survey in Glendevon, Perth and Kinross, by S Farrell, 1998. (Mr S Farrell)

Archives from excavations in Perth at Blackfriars House, King Edward Street, Kinnoull Street, Meal Wynd and Mill Street, Perth and Kinross, by SUAT, 1979-84. (SUAT)

Archive, comprising reports, site records, drawings, contact prints, negatives and slides, from excavations at Tay Street, Perth, Perth and Kinross, by SUAT, 1984 and 1987-88. (Mr N Robertson, SUAT)

Colour negatives of Greyfriars Churchyard, Perth, Perth and Kinross, taken by Jane Rahill, Historic Scotland District Architect, 1998. (Dr D Pringle, Historic Scotland)

Copies of material from the Roman Gask Project, including a report of a resistivity survey of Glenbank fortlet, excavations at Shielhill South and Cuiltburn, Perth and Kinross, by D J Woolliscroft, University of Manchester, and copies of correspondence between O G S Crawford and E Bradley. (Dr D J Woolliscroft, University of Manchester)

## **RENFREWSHIRE**

Report (no 433) of archaeological field evaluation and survey at Braehead, Renfrewshire, by P Duffy, GUARD, 1998. (GUARD)

Data structure report (no 345) of archaeological evaluation of Renfrew Castle, Castlehill Gardens, by H Skinner, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Mr D Alexander, CFA)

## **SCOTTISH BORDERS**

Colour slides and annotated maps of possible Roman roads in the Scottish Borders, by J W Elliot. (On loan for copying from Mr J W Elliot)

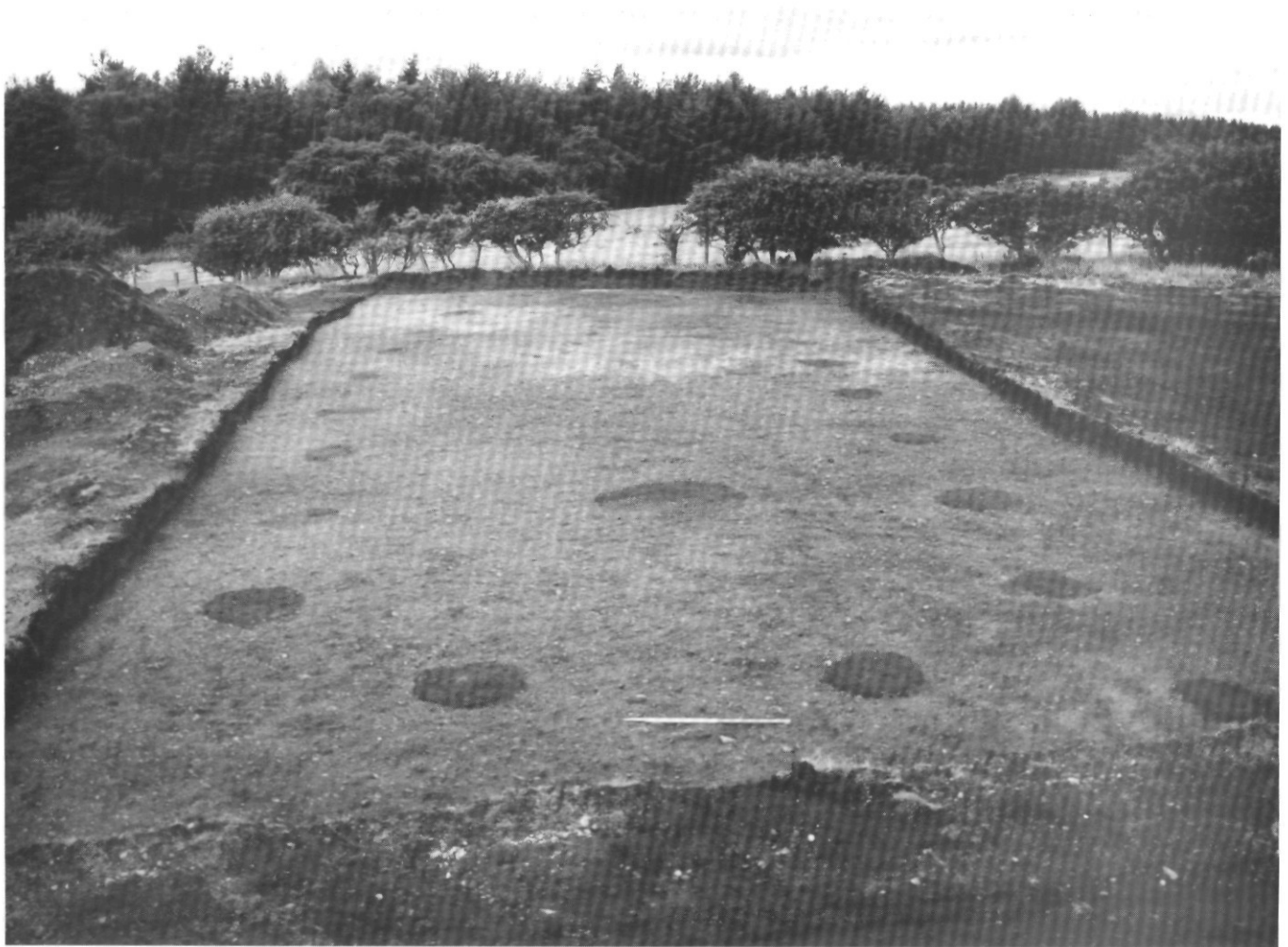


Fig 43. Littleour, Perth and Kinross, showing the pit-defined enclosure at an early stage in excavation, 1996. (Mr G J Barclay and Mr G S Maxwell, SC388068)

Excavation archive from projects in the Scottish Borders by the Centre for Field Archaeology, including: Carlops to West Linton Roman road, 1992; Jedfoot Bridge, Dere Street, 1992; Newstead, 1994; St Mary's School, Melrose, 1992. (CFA)

Report (no 423) of geophysical assessment of proposed extension to Scoutsroft Holiday Centre, Coldingham, Scottish Borders, by B Glendinning, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (CFA)

Archive from archaeological evaluation at Dryburgh Abbey Hotel, Scottish Borders, by T G Holden, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Eyemouth fort, Scottish Borders, by G Ewart and D Caldwell, 1980-88. (Dr D Caldwell)

Archive from an archaeological assessment at Jedburgh Observantine Friary, Scottish Borders, by J M Clark and I Banks, 1990. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

Report and archive of watching brief at Harmony Hall, Melrose, Scottish Borders, by T G Holden and J Hawker, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Data structure report of a watching brief and evaluation at Muirfield, Annay Road, Melrose, Scottish Borders, by J Hawker and C Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Correspondence between J W Elliot, Historic Scotland and the National Museum of Antiquities concerning Roman remains at Newstead, Scottish Borders, 1977-83. (Historic Scotland)

Black and white photographs, with accompanying record sheets, of medieval church and hogback gravemarkers at Old Cambus, and of a socket and cross-shaft at Sprouston, Scottish Borders, by T E Gray, 1997. (Mr T E Gray)

Report by Scottish Borders Council Technical Services on repairs to Peebles Town Wall, 1993. (Historic Scotland)

## SHETLAND

Field record sheets with colour photographs (on loan for copying) of sites in Shetland, recorded by R C Callander. (Mr R C Callander)

Plans of interiors of brochs in Shetland, including: Clickhimin, Clumlie, Jarlshof, and Levenwick, 1971; Mousa and West Buna Firth, 1987, by E MacKie. (Dr E W MacKie)

Report on the Hydro-Electric Bressay Refurbishment, Shetland, by S White, December 1996. (Historic Scotland)

Copies of slides relating to survey work on Fair Isle, Shetland, by J Hunter, 1984-87. (Dr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

Report (no 515) of survey of Unst Chapel, Shetland, by VESARP, managed by GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)



**SOUTH AYRSHIRE**

Report (no 412) of archaeological evaluation at 11/15 Arthur Street, Ayr, South Ayrshire, by J Hamilton and I Suddaby, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (CFA)

Report (no 381) of an archaeological evaluation at Fort Street, Ayr, South Ayrshire, by T Neighbour, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (Mr T Neighbour and Ms H Skinner, CFA)

Report (no 428) on evaluation at 192/194 High Street, Ayr, South Ayrshire, by J Hamilton, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (CFA)

An archaeological assessment (no 422.2) at Loudoun Hall and Boat Vennel, Ayr, South Ayrshire, by K Speller, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

An illustrated inventory of the *ex-situ* carved and moulded stones of Crossraguel Abbey, South Ayrshire, by Mary Markus, May–July 1996. (Historic Scotland)

Plans illustrating site of discovery of cremation urns, Girvan, South Ayrshire, 1961. (Dr E W MacKie)

Report (no 601) of an archaeological evaluation of Lands of Greenan, South Ayrshire, by B Simpson and J M Hawker, GUARD, 1998. (GUARD)

Archive from excavations at Maybole School Vennel, South Ayrshire, by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report (no 520) of a survey of Macrae's Monument, Monkton, South Ayrshire, by G Ericsson and J Arthur, GUARD, 1998. (Dr S T Driscoll, GUARD)

**SOUTH LANARKSHIRE**

Reports (nos 77 and 212) of archaeological assessments at Annieston, Symington, South Lanarkshire, by D Alexander and I Armit, and by T Neighbour, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1992 and 1995. (CFA)

Archive from a survey and excavation of a platform settlement at Bodsberry Hill, Elvanfoot, South Lanarkshire, by J Terry, APG, 1991. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

Report (no 536) of an archaeological watching brief at Carmunnock, South Lanarkshire, on behalf of Grantly Developments, by J S Duncan, GUARD, 1997. (GUARD)

Archive from excavations in South Lanarkshire by the Centre for Field Archaeology, including: Mid Road, Biggar, 1992; Castleglen, East Kilbride, 1994; Fagyad, 1991; Hillend, 1991; and Little Clyde, 1991. (CFA)

Report, and archive from a watching brief at No 2 Currie's Close, Douglas, South Lanarkshire, by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from an assessment at Elvanfoot Bridge, South Lanarkshire, by K Speller, 1990. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

Report (no 322.4) of archaeological watching briefs and evaluation at Garvald Quarry, South Lanarkshire, on behalf of Tarmac Roadstone, by J S Duncan, S Bain, M Donnelly, P Duffy and B Will, GUARD, 1998. (GUARD)

Copy of *Glenochar Bastle House and Fermtoun, an account of the discovery, survey and excavations of 17th-century defensive*

*farmhouses and buildings in Clydesdale and elsewhere*, by T Ward. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust)

Report (no 560) on the Ward, Strathaven, East Kilbride, South Lanarkshire, by L Johnstone and D Abernethy, GUARD, 1998. (Dr S T Driscoll, GUARD)

**STIRLING**

(For reports of the Loch Lomond Island Survey, see under Argyll and Bute).

Report (no 368) of archaeological excavations at the Antonine Wall, near Rough Castle, Stirling, by J Hamilton, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Ms C McGill and Mr J Hamilton, CFA)

Report on the 1995 season of the Ben Lomond Project, Stirling, by J R Hunter, University of Bradford, for the National Trust for Scotland, 1996. (Mr R Cuttler, University of Birmingham)

Report of an archaeological survey of Ben Lomond, Stirling, by P Ellis, Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit, 1997. (Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit)

Report (no 587) of an archaeological evaluation at Bochastle Roman temporary camp, Callander, Stirling, by P Duffy, GUARD, 1998. (GUARD)

Report (no 373) of an archaeological survey of Craigrostan, Comer Estate, Stirling, for Scottish Woodlands Ltd, by K Cameron, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Ms C McGill and Ms K Cameron, CFA)

Report (no 543) of pre-afforestation survey at Kirkton Farm, Criannarich, Stirling, for the Scottish Agricultural College, by H Donnelly, 1997. (GUARD)

Report (no 449) on redevelopment of Nos 34–36 Baker Street, Stirling, by B Will, GUARD, 1998. (Dr S T Driscoll, GUARD)

Plan of the interior of Torwood broch, Stirling, 1971, by E MacKie. (Dr E W MacKie)

**WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE**

(For reports of the Loch Lomond Island Survey, see under Argyll and Bute).

Archive from a desk-top assessment of Kilpatrick Hills, West Dunbartonshire, by A Leslie, 1990. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

Report (no 611) of a survey of Loch Lomond Distillery, West Dunbartonshire, by K Speller, GUARD, 1998. (Dr S T Driscoll, GUARD)

Report (no 549) of a desk-based survey of the Erskine Ferry Road, Old Kilpatrick, West Dunbartonshire, by B Ballin-Smith, 1997. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith, GUARD)

**WEST Lothian**

Photographs and annotated maps of Auldathie church, 1989, and of Nethershiel mill, 1985, West Lothian, by T E Gray. (Mr T E Gray)

Archive from excavations at Carriden, West Lothian, by Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (CFA)

## **RCAHMS**

Reports on excavations at the Refuge Stone, Westfield, West Lothian, by C Lowe and L Baker, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report (no 614) of a survey at Stonehead Farm, Fauldhouse, West Lothian, by B Ballin-Smith, G Tompsett and H Hawker, 1998. (Dr S T Driscoll, GUARD)

## **WESTERN ISLES**

Archive from excavation at Callanish, Western Isles, by the Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (CFA)

Archive from excavations at Cnip, Western Isles, by Centre for Field Archaeology, 1989, 1992 and 1994. (CFA)

Plan of the interior of Dun Carloway, Ross and Cromarty, Western Isles, by E MacKie, 1971. (Dr E W MacKie)

Report of coastal erosion assessment of Lewis, Western Isles, by C Burgess and M Church, 1997. (Historic Scotland)

Copy of *Mapping the Everyday: Landscape Survey of Milton township*, South Uist, Western Isles, by J Lund and G Warren, ARCUS. (G Warren, Archaeological Research and Consultancy (ARCUS), University of Sheffield)

Finds book from the South Uist rocket range excavations, Western Isles, 1956. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Structure report of St Kilda palaeoenvironmental research plantigrues study, Western Isles, by J P Huntley, University of Durham, 1997. (Ms J P Huntley, University of Durham)

Data structure report (no 343.2) of the Vallay Strand Project, Western Isles, 1997: excavations of Ceann nan Clachan, North Uist, burnt mound and later prehistoric structures, by I Armit and A Braby, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (CFA)

Report (no 343.1) of the Vallay Strand Project, Western Isles: excavations at Geirisclett, North Uist, chambered tomb, by A Dunwell, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1997. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

# A LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RADIOCARBON DATES

Compiled by P J Ashmore

## Introduction

This list consists mostly of dates received by Historic Scotland between 1 July 1997 and June 30 1998. Purely palaeoenvironmental dates are not included. Dates obtained by others are indicated by \* and an explanatory note.

Most often sites have not previously been published, and it is thus important to cite the author of the information produced here when using the dates. For instance, the first entry in this list should be cited as Cameron K J 1999 'Candlestone, Inch' *DES 1998*, 125. 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 1999.

Code	Context	Material	Date BP	Err	$\delta^{13}C$
<b>ABERDEENSHIRE</b>					
<b>Candlestone, Inch</b> (NS 5991 2992) Cameron K J					
AA-28368	Hazel from a post-hole of the outer ring of a circular timber structure (possibly a roundhouse).	Charcoal	2165	50	-24.5
AA-28369	As AA-28368.	Charcoal	2245	50	-25.6
AA-28370	Oak from the probable entrance of a circular timber structure. This sample may represent a timber which was burnt and has decayed <i>in situ</i> .	Charcoal	2380	50	-25.2
AA-28371	As AA-28370.	Charcoal	2260	50	-25.0
AA-28372	Birch from a post-hole of the middle ring of a structure (possibly a roundhouse). This sample could represent a timber which has burnt and decayed <i>in situ</i> .	Charcoal	2420	70	-25.4
AA-28373	As AA-28372.	Charcoal	2395	50	-25.4
<b>ANGUS</b>					
<b>Brown Caterthun</b> (NO 555 668) Dunwell A J and Strachan R					
GU-7322	Coppiced hazel from an upper timber layer of roundwood within a rampart of complex construction. Redeposited subsoil dumps containing two stratigraphically separate layers of burnt timbers lay over a turf base. The lower layer was composed of branches and the upper of smaller roundwood including hurdles which appear to have been burnt <i>in situ</i> .	Charcoal	2310	50	-26.1
GU-7323	As GU-7322.	Charcoal	2380	50	-26.2
<b>Culhawk Ring Ditch H, Kirriemuir</b> (NO 3495 5598) Rees T A					
GU-7286	Mixed charcoal from a small hearth, which fills a cut 1.1m wide and 0.1m deep with a smoothly sloping profile, under a stone surface created by at least six medium sized slabs and edged by about 12 stones.	Charcoal	2080	70	-26.0
GU-7283	Mixed charcoal from a sub-rectangular cut, 0.4m by 0.5m, interpreted as a post-hole up to 0.5m deep with near-vertical sides and a bowled base. The charcoal may be a combination of packing material and the degraded post. The packing may have included residual material so the dates from single pieces of charcoal from this context are preferred.	Charcoal	2210	50	-26.0
AA-26971	A single piece of birch from the same context as GU-7283.	Charcoal	2060	45	-26.1
AA-26972	A single piece of hazel from the same context as GU-7283.	Charcoal	1980	45	-26.5
AA-26973	A single piece of elm from the same context as GU-7283.	Charcoal	2000	45	-24.2
GU-7284	Mixed charcoal from a cut, roughly circular 0.35m in diameter, interpreted as a post-hole. The charcoal may be a combination of packing material and the degraded post. The packing may have included residual material so the dates from single pieces of charcoal from this context are preferred.	Charcoal	2200	80	-25.9
AA-26974	A single piece of birch from the same context as GU-7284.	Charcoal	2090	45	-28.2
AA-26975	A single piece of hazel from the same context as GU-7284.	Charcoal	1995	45	-25.2
AA-26976	A single piece of heather from the same context as GU-7284.	Charcoal	2055	45	-26.6
GU-7285	Mixed charcoal from the fill of the ring-ditch round the house. While the material it contains probably came mostly from the degrading house, the dates from single pieces of charcoal from this context suggest that both Neolithic and Iron Age charcoal had found their way into the ditch fill; and this date, GU-7285, is probably a misleading 'average' of old and young charcoal dates.	Charcoal	3770	80	-26.1
AA-26977	A single piece of birch from the same context as GU-7285.	Charcoal	1805	45	-26.1
AA-26978	A single piece of hazel from the same context as GU-7285.	Charcoal	4105	50	-26.8
AA-26979	A single piece of alder from the same context as GU-7285.	Charcoal	4215	50	-26.9

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

**Chapelhall, Innellan** (NS 139 689) Atkinson J A

AA-28727	Tibia of a human skeleton from a sealed long cist dug into a beach deposit. The skeletal remains had been introduced into the cist shortly after time of death.	Human bone	1040	45	-22.5
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## RADIOCARBON DATES

### Chapelhall, Innellan (NS 139 689) Atkinson J A (cont.)

AA-28728	Femur of a human skeleton from a grave, badly truncated by foundation trenching on the site. The skeleton had been placed in a shallow cut through the beach deposit. It is likely that the burial was undertaken shortly after the death of the individual.	Human bone	1015	50	-21.1
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### Benderloch (NM 9051 3835) MacGregor G

AA-26980	A carbonised encrustation inside a cordoned um, perhaps the result of cooking. The um had been inverted with its mouth on a stone slab within a pit cut into the raised beach.	Carbonised deposit	3245	50	-27.7
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### Sanaighmor Warren, Islay (NR 2405 7085) Cook M J

AA-26244	The cremated remains of an adult human from an um, located centrally beneath a cist, and sealed with a flat stone.	Human bone	1655	50	-24.3
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AA-26243	The cremated remains of a single human from an um, open end up, covered by an organic lid from a pit in a sub-circular ring of post and stake-holes, c 1.5m in diameter, placed off-centre to a covering cairn which consisted of a loose scatter of stones about 5m by 6m across, including 120 white quartz pebbles.	Human bone	2300	50	-24.5
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## FALKIRK

### Rough Castle North (NS 848 798) Clarke C M

GU-7277	Peat which appears to have formed naturally <i>in situ</i> 10-15cm above a stone feature, presumed to be a ford, within a shallow valley. The date complements a previous date, Hamilton J 1997 'Rough Castle, Bonnybridge' <i>DES</i> 1996, 42.	Peat	2470	70	-28.7
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## FIFE

### St Christopher's Church, Cupar (NO 3670 1525) Hall D W

AA-28034	Left femur from a human skeleton buried in the church graveyard.	Human bone	635	50	-20.9
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AA-28035	Part of <i>in situ</i> pelvis from a human skeleton buried in the church graveyard. Most of the skeleton had been removed during the construction of the southern wall of the church.	Human bone	935	50	-18.7
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AA-28036	Jawbone from a human skeleton buried in the church graveyard. The skeleton had been disturbed by construction of the church.	Human bone	670	50	-21.7
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## GLASGOW CITY

### Dumbuck (NS 4157 7392) Hale A

GU-7470	Sapwood of an oak pile of a marine crannog. One of 22 surrounding a circular horizontal platform.	Wood	2090	50	-27.2
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GU-7471	Alder horizontal sub-surface timber of a marine crannog found lying adjacent to a vertical pile. The horizontal timbers were felled and laid both radially and circumferentially to form a platform.	Wood	1910	50	-27.6
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GU-7472	Sapwood of an oak pile of a marine crannog. One of 22 surrounding a horizontal, circular platform.	Wood	2040	50	-26.1
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GU-7473	Alder horizontal sub-surface timber of a marine crannog found lying adjacent to a vertical pile. The horizontal timbers were felled and laid both radially and circumferentially to form a platform.	Wood	2060	50	-27.9
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### Glasgow Cathedral (NS 6050 6555) Driscoll S T

GU-7301	<i>In situ</i> fuel from a hearth built directly upon the ground.	Charcoal	1160	90	-25.7
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### Summerston Landfill Site, Balmuidy (NS 580 714) Baker F M

AA-28388*	Birch wood charcoal from the fill of a ditch that appears to form the west side of a rectangular enclosure identified by air photography and confirmed by excavation.		1740	45	-26.2
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AA-28389*	Birch wood charcoal from the primary fill of a ditch that appears to form the south side of the rectangular enclosure.		1785	45	-26.1
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AA-28390*	Hazelnut shells from the fill of a post-pit, 1m in diameter and 0.2m deep, the earliest feature in the vicinity, found at the south end of a curvilinear ditch which may be part of a settlement.		5345	55	-27.3
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\*Paid for by Glasgow City Council

## HIGHLAND

### An Corran, Staffin, Skye (NG 4910 6852) Saville A

AA-27743	One of several disarticulated human bones in a deposit almost entirely composed of limpet shells, the lower part of which contains a bone tool dated to 7590±90 BP. There was potential for mixing or intrusion from above.	Human bone	3885	65	-24.0
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AA-27744	One of several disarticulated human bones in a black greasy midden. Above this layer lay later prehistoric contexts. There is potential for mixing or intrusion from above.	Human bone	4405	65	-20.2
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AA-27745	Burnt animal bone (pig) found in the basal layer of red clay. It may have been introduced from elsewhere long after death. The context above it contains a bone tool dated to 7590±90 BP.	Animal bone	3120	60	-26.0
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## RADIOCARBON DATES

### An Corran, Staffin, Skye (NG 4910 6852) Saville A (cont.)

AA-27746	Context as AA-27745; but a ruminant long bone.	Animal bone	6420	75	-22.8
AA-29311	A broken bevel-ended bone tool made from a red deer metacarpus found in a black greasy midden, mostly of limpet shells, which probably post-dates the main midden but could include material derived from it.	Animal bone	4175	60	-23.3
AA-29312	A complete bone point made from an ovicaprid tibia found in the main shell midden (largely composed of limpet shells) at the rear of the rock shelter. This tool is of a type likely to be later prehistoric.	Animal bone	2045	60	-22.0
AA-29313	A broken bevel-ended bone tool made from a red deer metapodium from a deposit of shell midden just above the natural base of the rock shelter floor and overlain by a black greasy midden deposit with Mesolithic artefacts.	Animal bone	3660	65	-23.9
AA-29314	A broken bevel-ended bone tool made from a ruminant long bone fragment, found in a black, greasy midden, mostly of limpet shells, which probably post dates the main midden, but could include material derived from it.	Animal bone	3975	50	-20.6
AA-29315	A bevel-ended bone tool made from a red deer metatarsus, found in the main shell midden (mostly of limpet shells) at the rear of the rock shelter.	Animal bone	5190	55	-21.3
AA-29316	Context as AA-29315, but this broken bevel-ended bone tool was made from a ruminant long bone fragment.	Animal bone	6215	60	-20.6
OxA-4994*	A bevel-ended bone tool made from a red deer metatarsus from the base of the main shell midden.	Animal bone	7590	90	-21.6

\*This date was paid for by the National Museum of Scotland

### MIDLOTHIAN

#### Smeaton Roman Camp (NT 345 692) Dunwell A J

These dates refine bulk sample dates (Dunwell A 1997, 'Smeaton', *DES* 1996, 141)

AA-28038	A charred wheat grain from a burnt deposit within the base of a large pit (c 0.3m deep). Baking of the pit edges suggests <i>in situ</i> burning.	Charred grain	1475	50	-24.3
AA-28039	A piece of birch charcoal from the same context as AA-28038.	Charcoal	1480	45	-25.6
AA-28040	A charred wheat grain from a burnt deposit within the base of a large pit. Baking of the pit edges suggests <i>in situ</i> burning.	Charred grain	1840	45	-24.0
AA-28041	A piece of hazel charcoal from the same context as AA-28040.	Charcoal	1785	50	-25.5

### MORAY

#### A96 Fochabers Bypass, Fochabers (NJ 316 600) Rees T A

GU-7397	A piece of oak charcoal from a sediment composed almost entirely of wood charcoal in the base of a pit 1.1m in diameter and 0.1m deep. Material is interpreted as having been incorporated into the pit during its infilling.	Charcoal	1290	50	-26.6
AA-27749	A piece of hazel charcoal from a post-hole, 0.5m in diameter and 0.4m deep incorporated into the post-hole either during the erection of the post or its dismantling.	Charcoal	3110	45	-25.9
AA-27750	A piece of alder charcoal from the same context as AA-27749.	Charcoal	3175	70	-27.7

### PERTH AND KINROSS

#### Ben Lawers (NN 61 39) Atkinson J A

AA-28400	A piece of willow charcoal from a fire-spot in a shallow pit cut into what appeared to be natural sub-soil. It was partially sealed by what is interpreted as collapsed revetment.	Charcoal	330	40	-29.7
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### SCOTTISH BORDERS

#### Doon's Law, Whitsome (NT 868 516) Clarke C M

AA-29066	A bone from an <i>in situ</i> crouched inhumation in a cist cut into the natural sands and gravels.	Human bone	3645	65	-21.2
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#### Newbie Cottages, Annan (NY 165 652) Cressey M

Dates were obtained for peat and soil layers in coastal exposures as well as those quoted here.

AA-30345	This sample was obtained from an oak, one of four trees that died as a result of peat inundation. The stumps rest firmly on exposed peat ( <i>in situ</i> ). The tree grew and fell within peat.	Wood	4045	50	-28.1
AA-30349	The oak stump was found in an upright position on the edge of a river channel. It sat on a peat layer that was exposed within the channel section and was being undermined. The oak tree has died <i>in situ</i> with root and bowl as it grew.	Wood	7185	65	-31.8

### SHETLAND

#### Gungstie Noss (HU 5308 4095) Turner V

GU-7530	A tibia from an articulated skeleton in a grave overlying the foundations of a round structure, interpreted at present as the base of a round church tower.	Human bone	150	60	-20.7
GU-7531	A tibia from an articulated skeleton deposited soon after death, presumably in a coffin indicated by small fragments of iron, interpreted as coffin nails.	Human bone	180	50	-17.9

## RADIOCARBON DATES

### Gungstle Noss (HU 5308 4095) Turner V (cont.)

GU-7532	A femur from an articulated burial in a grave which cut an earlier burial and was itself cut by a later burial in a coffin.	Human bone	90	50	-19.2
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### SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

#### Daer Reservoir 1, Crawford (NS 9860 0827) Ward T

AA-30354*	<i>Pomoideae</i> from a pit in the Mesolithic flint-knapping site reported in <i>DES</i> 1995, 87 and <i>DES</i> 1997, 75.		9075	80	-26.7
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#### Daer Reservoir 2, Crawford (NS 9842 0802) Ward T

AA-30355*	Birch from a pit in the Mesolithic flint-knapping site reported in <i>DES</i> 1995, 87 and <i>DES</i> 1997, 75.		8055	75	-25.1
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#### Daer Reservoir, Crawford (NS 986 083) Ward T

AA-30356*	Alder from the burnt mound reported in <i>DES</i> 1995, 87 and <i>DES</i> 1997, 75.		3915	55	-26.9
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\*The three Daer Reservoir dates were paid for by Biggar Museum Trust

### WESTERN ISLES

#### Achmore Stone Circle (NB 3174 2926) Rees T A

GU-7320	Birch from a linear cut feature containing fibrous peat. It overlies peat nodules forming the basal fill of the linear cut. The freshness of the timber, especially the bark, indicates that it quickly found its way into the peat after being felled.	Wood	2910	50	-27.5
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GU-7321	Birch and willow (and unidentified bark) fragments in a fibrous peat layer rich in wood fragments, associated with a sharpened wooden stake. The wood fragments formed a discrete layer on the peat surface. The freshness of the fragments, principally bark, indicates that they were rapidly incorporated into the peat.	Wood	4530	60	-29.2
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#### Cnip, Isle of Lewis (NB 098 366) Armit I

AA-29767	A ploughshare came from a stained sand deposit lying within the blocked entrance passage of an apparently unfinished wheelhouse. The deposit probably accumulated in the passage during use of the site. It was sealed by an ash dump. While it is possible that these deposits formed after the site's main use, it would be difficult then to explain how the passage did not fill with sand.		1910	45	-25.6
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#### Galson, Isle of Lewis (NB 4367 5947) Neighbour T

GU-7400	An articulated skeleton in a grave sealed beneath bands of windblown sand.	Human bone	1770	60	-21.1
GU-7401	An articulated skeleton in a stone-lined long cist sealed beneath bands of windblown sand.	Human bone	1850	50	-20.4



## TREASURE TROVE ADVISORY PANEL

Alan Saville and Jenny Shiels

### 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 material dealt with by the Panel at its meetings of September 1997, December 1997, and May 1998.

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>ABERDEEN CITY</b>			
17th/18th-century inscribed button	Aberdeen	NMS*	19/98
<b>ABERDEENSHIRE</b>			
Neolithic carved stone ball	Pitcaple	Aberdeen City	32/97
15th-century French coin	Gamrie	NMS	40/97
Neolithic excavation assemblage	Caimwell	Marischal	52/97
Prehistoric and modern excavation assemblage	Spunyhillock	Marischal	54/97
LBA socketed axehead	Crathie	Marischal	101/97
Modern stray and survey finds	Crathes	NMS**	123/97
Modern excavation assemblage	Fyvie	NMS**	127/97
Modern finds from debris	Fyvie Castle	NMS**	134/97
Two medieval/post-medieval metal finds	Ratray	Aberdeen City	146/97
Three medieval metal finds	Ratray	NMS*	176/97
Medieval copper-alloy brooch fragment	Rosehearty	NMS*	184/97
Medieval and later bronze buckles	Banff	NMS*	185/97
Medieval copper-alloy ring brooch	Turriff	NMS*	186/97
Medieval copper-alloy mount	Cuminestown	NMS*	187/97
Pictish copper-alloy brooch fragment	Turriff	Marischal	188/97
Prehistoric and Roman excavation assemblage	Kintore	Marischal	34/98
16th/17th-century bronze skilnet	Drumlithie	NMS*	41/98
<b>ANGUS</b>			
15th-century gold finger-ring	Tannadice	Angus	34/97
Bronze Age copper-alloy ingot	East Haven	Angus	37/97
Medieval and later excavation assemblage	Edzell Churchyard	Angus	98/97
15th-century silver 'fede' ring	East Haven	Angus	99/97
Medieval copper-alloy finger-ring	West Haven	Angus	163/97
Medieval enamelled pendant	Balmossie	Angus	23/98
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Red Castle, Lunan Bay	Angus	38/98
<b>ARGYLL AND BUTE</b>			
Prehistoric Food Vessel	Ascog	Bute	35/97
Watching brief finds	Tarbert Castle	Campbeltown	61/97
LBA urn	Benderloch, Oban	Campbeltown	89/97
Post-medieval excavation assemblage	Rosdhu	Glasgow City	110/97
Hoard of 16th/17th-century silver coins	Islay	NMS*	177/97
Prehistoric fieldwork finds	Isle of Gunna	Campbeltown	182/97
17th-century Highland brooch	Isle of Ulva	Campbeltown	7/98
Hibemo-Norse strap-end	Colonsay	Campbeltown	31/98
Six medieval and later finds	Colonsay	Campbeltown	32/98
<b>CLACKMANNAN</b>			
Modern excavation assemblage	Alloa	Clackmannan	39/98
<b>DUNDEE CITY</b>			
Post-medieval lead seal matrix	Claverhouse	Dundee	158/97
<b>DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY</b>			
Medieval excavation assemblage	Barhobble	Stranraer	28/97
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Dunragit	Stranraer	55/97
Roman and medieval excavation assemblage	Kirkpatrick-Fleming	Dumfries	67/97
Prehistoric painted stone ball	Eastriggs	Dumfries	88/97
Watching brief finds	Netherhall	Dumfries	111/97
Modern excavation assemblage	Rowantree Grains, Moffat	Dumfries	112/97
Modern excavation assemblage	Dyke Farm, Moffat	Dumfries	114/97
Post-medieval and later excavation assemblage	Coats Hill, Moffat	Dumfries	115/97

# TREASURE TROVE

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY (cont.)</b>			
Watching brief finds	Bearholm and Polden	Dumfries	116/97
Undated excavation assemblage	Yoke Knowes	Dumfries	121/97
Medieval copper-alloy mount	Dalbeattie	Stewartry	143/97
Medieval annular brooch	Lochmaben	Dumfries	147/97
17th-century copper-alloy knife-handle	Ecclefechan	Dumfries	148/97
Medieval silver fastener	Glenluce	Stranraer	164/97
116 Roman coins	Glenluce	Stranraer	178/97
<b>EAST AYRSHIRE</b>			
EBA flat copper axehead	Galston	Dick Institute	169/97
<b>EAST LOTHIAN</b>			
Modern fieldwork finds	Seton Mains	NMS**	65/97
Medieval excavation assemblage	Dirleton	NMS**	72/97
Portrait bust of Admiral Nelson	Musselburgh	NMS*	136/97
Medieval/post-medieval metal finds	Aberlady	NMS	171/97
Two Roman brooches	Aberlady	NMS	172/97
Inscribed medieval metal strap	Aberlady	NMS	4/98
Prehistoric excavation finds	Tranent	Haddington	16/98
<b>EDINBURGH CITY</b>			
Roman and later excavation finds	Cramond	Edinburgh	68/97
Roman and later excavation finds	Cramond Ferry	Edinburgh	119/97
<b>FALKIRK</b>			
Medieval copper-alloy sword pommel	Airth	Falkirk	82/97
EBA flat axehead mould (stone)	Carronbridge	Falkirk	118/97
MBA copper-alloy spearhead tip	Dalderse	Falkirk	6/98
<b>FIFE</b>			
Prehistoric finds	Tentsmuir	Cupar	36/97
Medieval and later excavation assemblage	Balmullo-Newport	Cupar	50/97
Prehistoric and medieval fieldwork finds	Drumoig	Cupar	66/97
EBA copper-alloy dagger fragment	Auchmuir Bridge	Kirkcaldy	80/97
Mesolithic and later excavation assemblage	Fife Ness	Cupar	83/97
Medieval pilgrim's scallop badge	St Monans	Cupar	84/97
Post-medieval excavation assemblage	Sinclairtown Pottery	Kirkcaldy	87/97
Seven counterfeit James VI placks	Culross	Dunfermline	92/97
81 counterfeit James VI placks	Culross	Dunfermline	94/97
Fieldwork finds	Mountfleurie	Kirkcaldy	106/97
Medieval and later excavation assemblage	Lauder College	Dunfermline	107/97
Medieval and later excavation assemblage	Falkland Palace	Cupar	108/97
Modern excavation assemblage	Hill of Tarvit	Cupar	124/97
Modern finds from debris	Falkland Palace	Cupar	131/97
Seven medieval metal finds	Various locations	Cupar	141/97
Medieval harness pendant	St Monans	Cupar	142/97
Post-medieval gold 'posy' ring	Methil	Kirkcaldy	154/97
Two medieval copper-alloy mounts	Ballinbriech	Cupar	160/97
Medieval/post-medieval decorated spindle-whorl	Lindores Abbey	Cupar	161/97
Modern excavation finds	Kellie Castle	Cupar	162/97
Medieval silver 'fede' ring	St Monans	Cupar	170/97
Medieval/post-medieval decorated spindle-whorl	St Monans	Cupar	173/97
Medieval metal female head	St Monans	Cupar	1/98
Medieval metal animal head	St Andrews	Cupar	2/98
Medieval excavation assemblage	St Andrews	Cupar	25/98
Medieval excavation assemblage	St Andrews	Cupar	26/98
Medieval heraldic pendant	St Monans	Cupar	28/98
Pictish carved stone fragment	Comceres	Cupar	30/98
<b>GLASGOW CITY</b>			
Modern excavation assemblage	Castlemilk	Glasgow City	74/97
Post-medieval finds	Damley Mill	Glasgow City	76/97
Modern excavation assemblage	Greenbank House	Glasgow City	126/97

## TREASURE TROVE

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>GLASGOW CITY (cont.)</b>			
Post-medieval weights container	Bishopton	Glasgow City	139/97
Post-medieval lead seal	Lambhill	Glasgow City	168/97
Medieval and later excavation finds	Glasgow	Glasgow City	191/97
Prehistoric Beaker sherd	Drumchapel	Glasgow City	14/98
<b>HIGHLAND</b>			
MBA copper-alloy axehead fragment	Culloden	Invermess	31/97
Polished stone axehead	Domoch	Invermess	33/97
Two Roman brooches	Domoch	Invermess	38/97
Prehistoric survey finds	Inverewe Estate	Invermess	120/97
Fieldwalking finds	Culloden	Invermess	133/97
Roman trumpet brooch	Dunan, Skye	Dualchas	138/97
Medieval copper-alloy sword pommel	Dumess	Invermess	144/97
Medieval copper-alloy mount	Castle Heather	Invermess	145/97
Medieval metal finds	Domoch	Invermess	152/97
Medieval metal finds	Domoch	Invermess	153/97
Post-medieval wooden bowl	Invermess	Invermess	155/97
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Kilcoy South	NMS*	181/97
Medieval silver seal	Avoch	Invermess	3/98
Modern excavation finds	Badenoch	Invermess	17/98
<b>MIDLOTHIAN</b>			
Neolithic excavation assemblage	Bonnyrigg	NMS**	51/97
Medieval and later excavation assemblage	Uttershill Castle	NMS**	58/97
Iron Age and medieval excavation assemblage	Newbattle	NMS**	69/97
17th-century copper-alloy buckle	Pathhead	NMS*	150/97
Medieval metal book-clasp	Ratho	NMS*	151/97
12 medieval metal objects	Soutra	NMS*	156/97
<b>MORAY</b>			
Post-medieval excavation assemblage	Drumin Castle	NMS**	62/97
Modern excavation assemblage	Forres	NMS**	71/97
Early Historic enamelled mount	Lhanbryde	Elgin	90/97
Iron Age and Roman finds	Lhanbryde	Elgin	91/97
Iron Age bezel ring	Bimie	Elgin	102/97
Post-medieval lead weight	Elgin	Elgin	159/97
Medieval iron dagger	Roths	Elgin	13/98
Medieval and later excavation assemblage	Kinnedar	Elgin	18/98
Viking copper-alloy ring pin	Lhanbryde	Elgin	24/98
<b>NORTH AYRSHIRE</b>			
Modern watching brief finds	Kilwinning Abbey	Glasgow City	56/97
Neolithic fieldwork finds	Tomore, Arran	Glasgow City	70/97
Post-medieval watching brief finds	Harelaw-Onthank	Glasgow City	75/97
Medieval and later excavation assemblage	Kilwinning	Glasgow City	109/97
<b>NORTH LANARKSHIRE</b>			
Post-medieval excavation assemblage	Mollinsburn	Glasgow City	60/97
Post-medieval finds	Cambuslang	Glasgow City	63/97
Medieval silver 'fede' ring	Airdrie	N Lanarkshire	40/98
<b>RENFREWSHIRE</b>			
Medieval excavation assemblage	Paisley Abbey	Paisley	73/97
Medieval copper-alloy strap-distributor	Kilsyth	Glasgow City	149/97
Medieval jug	Eaglesham	Glasgow City	165/97
<b>ORKNEY</b>			
Medieval antler comb	Sanday	Orkney	9/98
Single-sided Norse comb	Sanday	Orkney	21/98
<b>PERTH AND KINROSS</b>			
Medieval copper-alloy tripod ewer	Greenloaning	Perth	42/97
Neolithic stone axehead	Rait	Perth	77/97

## TREASURE TROVE

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>PERTH AND KINROSS (cont.)</b>			
Neolithic stone axehead	Dunning	Perth	78/97
Neolithic stone axehead	Meikleour	Perth	79/97
Medieval copper-alloy buckle	Glasclune	Perth	95/97
Neolithic stone axehead	East Cairns	Perth	100/97
Modern excavation assemblage	St Madoes	Perth	122/97
Modern excavation assemblage	Dunkeld Estate	Perth	125/97
Medieval and later excavation assemblage	Perth, Tay Street	Perth	27/98
Medieval excavation assemblage	Perth, Castle Street	Perth	33/98
<b>SCOTTISH BORDERS</b>			
MBA copper-alloy spearhead fragment	Maxton	Borders	24/97
Iron Age copper-alloy fastener	Camptown	NMS	25/97
Roman finds	Peebles area	Borders	26/97
Roman finds	Tweeddale	Borders	27/97
Miniature LBA axehead	Maxton	Borders	29/97
MBA flanged axehead	Lauder	Borders	30/97
Six medieval coins	Denholm	Borders	39/97
Late medieval copper-alloy finger-ring	Camptown	Borders	44/97
Medieval copper-alloy seal ring	Lanton	Borders	45/97
Medieval lead seal matrix	Maxton	Borders	46/97
Medieval lead Papal bulla	Timpendean	Borders	47/97
Post-medieval Apostle spoon fragment	Ancrum	Borders	96/97
Hoard of Roman coins	Kelso	NMS	103/97
Watching brief assemblage	Kirkhope Tower	NMS**	104/97
Modern excavation assemblage	Melrose	NMS**	128/97
Roman marble torso	Drygrange	NMS	135/97
Medieval and later finds	Hawkshaw Castle	Borders	157/97
22 medieval silver pennies	Denholm	Borders	189/97
Roman silver trumpet-brooch	Cappuck	NMS*	10/98
Roman and later finds	Wolflee	NMS*	11/98
MBA copper-alloy spearhead fragment	Maxton	Borders	12/98
Roman fieldwork finds	Melrose	NMS*	15/98
<b>SHETLAND</b>			
Iron Age painted pebble	Unst	Shetland	48/97
Modern excavation assemblage	Fair Isle	Shetland	130/97
Pictish symbol stone	Dunrossness	Shetland	140/97
Early Historic copper-alloy stick pin	Unst	Shetland	183/97
<b>STIRLING</b>			
Roman trumpet-brooch	Stirling	Smith Institute	43/97
Medieval silver finger-ring	Peel of Gartfaim	Smith Institute	97/97
Modern excavation assemblage	Killin	NMS**	132/97
Medieval copper-alloy ring-brooch	Plean	Smith Institute	179/97
Roman excavation assemblage	Drymen	Hunterian	193/97
<b>SOUTH AYRSHIRE</b>			
15th-century silver cross	Maybole	Ayr	41/97
Prehistoric and medieval fieldwork finds	Girvan	Ayr	49/97
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Girvan	Ayr	53/97
Modern excavation assemblage	Culzean Castle	Glasgow City	129/97
Medieval and later excavation assemblage	Ayr	Ayr	180/97
<b>SOUTH LANARKSHIRE</b>			
Post-medieval and later finds	Castle Mains Loch	Biggar	59/97
Post-medieval and later finds	East Kilbride	Biggar	64/97
Hoard of medieval pennies	Crawford	Biggar	81/97
Medieval coin	Crawford	Biggar	93/97
Prehistoric and later excavation assemblage	Elvanfoot	Biggar	113/97
Prehistoric fieldwork finds	Thankerton	Biggar	117/97
Neolithic stone axehead	Douglas Moor	Biggar	167/97
Five medieval pennies	Crawford	Biggar	174/97
Watching brief finds	Garvald	Biggar	20/98

## TREASURE TROVE

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>WEST LOTHIAN</b>			
Post-medieval excavation assemblage	Kettlestoun Mains	W Lothian	57/97
Watching brief finds	Linlithgow	W Lothian	105/97
<b>WESTERN ISLES</b>			
Prehistoric finds	Hougharry, N Uist	Museum nan Eilean	190/97
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Geirisclett, N Uist	Museum nan Eilean	35/98
Prehistoric and later excavation assemblage	Bostadh Beach, Lewis	Museum nan Eilean	36/98
Norse excavation assemblage	Cnip Headland, Lewis	Museum nan Eilean	37/98

### Notes

\* = cases allocated to NMS as the sole bidder

\*\* = cases allocated to NMS in the absence of any bids at all

TT no. 137/97 was not used; TT nos. 85/97, 86/97, 166/97, 175/97, 192/97, 5/98, 8/98, 22/98, and 29/98 are not listed above as these cases are still outstanding.

Further information on TT cases can be obtained from the museums to which items were allocated or from the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel Secretariat, c/o Dept of Archaeology, National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF (fax: 0131 247 4060; email: [as@nms.ac.uk](mailto:as@nms.ac.uk)), which can also advise on any aspect of Treasure Trove in Scotland.

# CURRENT POST-GRADUATE SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE UK

Compiled by Jerry O'Sullivan

## Introduction

The following list is by no means exhaustive. The university departments providing courses in archaeology listed in the CBA British Archaeological Year Book were asked to give details of their current post-graduate research involving Scottish sites or materials. The information below is that provided by the institutions who responded. The CSA encourages any readers engaged in continuing research to submit details (as set out below) for publication in the volume for 1999.

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Research</b>	<b>End-date</b>	<b>Status</b>
King Alfred's College Winchester	M Bunter	Roman Material beyond the Roman Empire, with particular regard to Scotland and Ireland	1998	PhD
Univ Cardiff	Vicky Cummings	The Mesolithic and Neolithic in Western Britain: worldviews, landscapes and transitions	2000	PhD
Univ Cardiff	Cole Henley	Neolithic Occupation of North Uist: settlement, place and landscape	1999	MA
Univ Durham	J Huntley	Botanical Aspects of Diet and Economy at the N W Frontier of the Roman Empire	2002	PhD
Univ Durham	T Moore	Iron Age Settlement and Society in S E Scotland	1999 2003	MA PhD
Univ Durham	R Pope	The Social Context of the Roundhouse in British Iron Age Societies	2002	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Derek Alexander	Aspects of Later Prehistoric and Protohistoric Settlement of West Central Scotland		MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Jessica Blacklund	Settlement Landscapes of the Early Medieval Period – Northern Britain and Scandinavia		MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Chris Burgess	Aspects of Settlement Archaeology in North West Lewis		MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Ruby Ceron-Carrasco	Marine Resources and their Use, Bostadh, Western Isles		PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Mike Church	Utilisation of Plant Resources in Later Prehistory, Lewis, Western Isles		PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Catherine Flitcroft	Responses to Environmental Change in Bronze Age Scotland		SPG*
Univ Edinburgh	Darcey Francis	Climate Change in the Second Millennium BC and its Impact on Early Bronze Age Population in Scotland		SPG*
Univ Edinburgh	Simon Gilmour	Iron Age Culture and Settlement across the Atlantic Seaboard of Britain and Ireland		PhD
Univ Edinburgh	John Gooder	Long Distance Exchange in the European Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods		SPG*
Univ Edinburgh	Alex Hale	Crannogs in the Beaully and Cromarty Firths		PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Andrew Hooan	Palynofacies Analysis of Archaeological Sediment		PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Melanie Johnson	Cultural Sequence of Pottery to the Medieval Period in the Western Isles		SPG*
Univ Edinburgh	Catherine McGill	Aspects of Later Prehistoric Prosaic Material Culture from Easter Scotland South of the Moray Firth		MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Catriona Stewart	Fishing in Mesolithic Europe		SPG*
Univ Edinburgh	Adrian Tams	Soil Micromorphology of Archaeological Deposits: Bostadh Beach Project		PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Jennifer Thoms	Zoo-archaeology of Bostadh, Western Isles		PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Graeme Warren	The Mesolithic of Eastern and Upland Scotland		SPG*
Univ Edinburgh	Shelly Werner	Iron Age Archaeology of Western Europe		SPG*
Univ Edinburgh	Simon Wyatt	Musical Instruments in Prehistoric Europe		PhD
Univ Glasgow	Duncan Abernethy	Prehistory of Mid Argyll	1999	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Diane Aldritt	An Archaeobotanical Analysis of the Pictish/Norse Transition in Northern Scotland	1999	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Andrew Baines	The Later Iron Age in Northern Scotland	1999?	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Christopher S Barrowman	Lithic Scatters as an Archaeological Resource in South and Central Scotland	1999	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Kevin Brophy	Cursus Monuments of Scotland	1999	PhD

## CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Research</b>	<b>End-date</b>	<b>Status</b>
Univ Glasgow	Margareth Buer	Pilgrims' Ways in Western and Northern Scotland in the Early Christian and Norse Period	1999?	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Christopher Dalglish	The Archaeology of Medieval and later Rural Settlement in the Scottish Highlands	2001	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Mark Dawson	The Roman Iron Age of the Esk Valley	1999	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Sarah Grieve	Norse Castles in Scotland	1999	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Olivia Lelong	Writing Archaeology: the relationship between archaeological categories, practices of recording and the writing of history	1999	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Andrew Long	Assessment of the Multi-period Landscape of the Achiltibuie area, Wester Ross, and its Implications for the Wider Region	2005	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	David A McCulloch	The Norse Maritime Landscape of Scotland and the Isles. The Portages used along the Trade, Communication and Settlement Routes	?	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Gavin MacGregor	The Neolithic and Bronze Ages of Aberdeenshire	1998	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Keith Miller	Impact of Roman Presence on Agriculture and the Environment	1999	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Rebecca Moloney	The Antonine Wall in its Setting and Context	2001	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Allan Rutherford	Esspy speik furth and spair woith/considerd wiel I cair noth' – A Social Interpretation of Castles in Scotland	Submitted	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Lorna Sharpe	Landscape study of Upper Clyde Valley: geophysical and geochemical approaches	?	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Michele Smith	A Socio-cultural Analysis of Viking Age Jewellery from the North Atlantic	2001	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Robert Squair	The Neolithic of the Western Isles	Submitted	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Peter Strong	The Assembly and Correlation of Information about the Linear Monuments of Scotland	-	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Eland Stuart	Surface Lithic Scatters related to Prehistoric Activity in Highland Scotland	1999	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Jeffrey Stuart	Digital Recording and Analysis of Medieval Sculptured Stone	2001	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Marcia Taylor	Chemical Analysis of Linear Band Keramik Material from Neolithic Europe	2000	PhD
Univ Oxford	Jon Henderson	The Atlantic Facade in the First Millennium BC	1998	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Sarah Clarke	Holocene Environmental Change in N E Scotland: a palaeontomological approach	2002	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Jane Downes	Bronze Age Burial Rites in the Northern Isles, Scotland	2001	PhD
Univ Sheffield	C Fenton-Thomas	Territoriality and Land Tenure in Northern Britain	1998	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Rhiannon Harte	Norse 'farm mounds' in Orkney	2006	PhD
Univ Sheffield	James McNeil	Demographic Change in 19th Century Barra: the historical and archaeological evidence	1999	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Ymke Mulder	Environmental Change in the Prehistory of the Outer Hebrides	1999	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Tessa Roper	Palaeontomological Evidence for Holocene Environmental Change in the Outer Hebrides	2000	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Heather Sugden	Archaeopalynological Investigation of early Holocene Environments of the Inner Hebrides	1999	PhD
Univ Sheffield	James Symonds	Diaspora and Identity: Emigration from the Outer Hebrides to Nova Scotia	2003	PhD

\* = Special Post-Graduate degree: status not yet confirmed



## ASSOCIATION OF REGIONAL AND ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND THEIR AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Many of the projects described in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* include an input by members of the Association of Regional and Island Archaeologists (ARIA). Amongst their core activities, ARIA members have a responsibility to monitor planning applications and other proposed developments in their area, and to ensure that adequate provision is made for archaeological recording if such developments are to go ahead. This responsibility may include writing the specification for work to be undertaken by archaeological contractors, and monitoring that work to ensure that appropriate standards are being achieved.

The following list shows details of ARIA members, and indicates their areas of responsibility. Unfortunately, some Scottish local authorities (Dundee, E Dunbartonshire, Midlothian, and W Lothian) still have no formal local access to this crucial level of archaeological advice.

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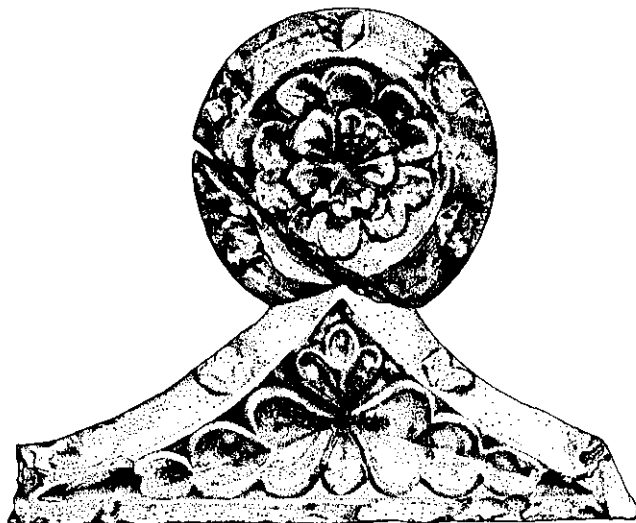


Fig 44. Sculpted stone from Rosslyn Chapel.

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